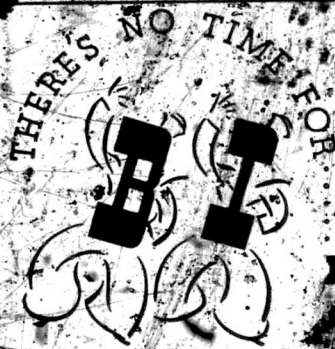


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 30, 1939  
Volume 16, (New Series) No. 793

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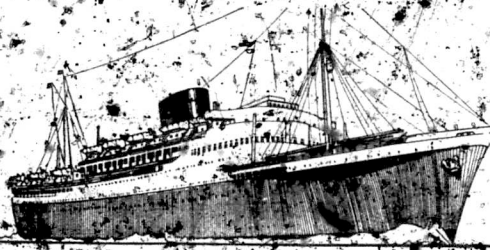
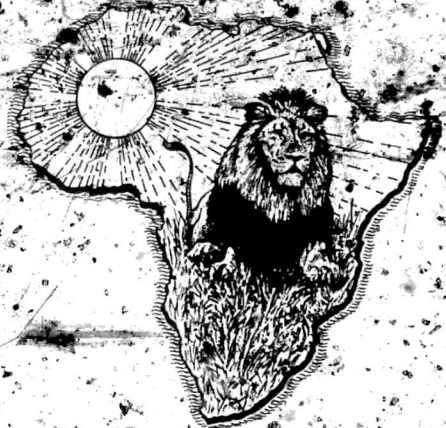
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE IS GREAT DANGER in the all too frequent repetition in the British and neutral Press, and of very deliberate purpose, in the regimented German Press that this war is a clash between British and German Internationalist principles and policy. It is to overlook France, something very much more than that, and the Briton who, whatever his own definition may be, does not take into account the opinions of our French allies is deluding himself and those with whom he discusses these matters. As our pages have borne witness week after week, one of the first results of the war on the home front has been a veritable eruption of proposals for the surrender of Colonies to some form of internationalised administration as part and parcel of a Federation of European States. Even if action in such a direction were demonstrably to the advantage of British Africa—and we have yet to hear or read of a single convincing argument in support of internationalisation from the standpoint of the Dependencies primarily affected—an essential pre-requisite must be agreement with France. Yet so far as we can recall, not one of the advocates of what is sometimes glibly termed "a new Colonial system" has even mentioned France in this connection. To people who live, as they do, in a world of ideas remote from the realities of life, the military and economic alliance of the British and French Empires is of so little significance that its vital bearing upon Colonial problems passes unrecognised, or, if they recognise it, that fact is veiled in silence.

BRITISH EASTERN AFRICA may, in fact, be substantially benefited by the arrangements announced by the Supreme War Council for the fullest possible economic co-ordination of Anglo-French resources, covering, in particular, New Markets, regular, all imports of raw materials and foodstuffs. What is intended is one joint plan for the purchase and shipment of the military and civil needs of the Allies, and since finance must play a great part in deciding the countries of origin of a great range of necessary commodities, the French market is now added to the British as one in which there is the strongest reason to give priority to supply from sterling States when the goods are not available from within the French Empire. To take certain very obvious examples, France, a great coffee-drinking country, which has hitherto bought largely from Brazil, may now considerably increase her consumption of British coffee from East Africa; she may similarly purchase much more East African sisal in place of Maffila, Mexican, and other fibres for rope and twine-making. The change in the situation brought about by the wise decision of the Supreme War Council merits careful study by East African industry and commerce, not only for its own sake, but as an added contribution to the war effort which the Dependencies are so anxious to make to the limit of their power.

Thirteenth Week of the War

TWO MILLION POUNDS were thrown away by the Imperial Treasury in the last year as a result of its decision of the ester of sisal growers in Kenya to produce the Mother Country with the fibre "for the duration" at a price so fixed at £2,000,000 as to preclude profiteering.

**Thrown Away** Cranworth tells the astonishing story in his excellent new book. Most reluctant to see the sisal growers of the Colony meted out a price resolved to offer their sisal to the authorities at a reasonable price of £40 per ton for the duration of the war period. The response to this gesture was a complete and able delay, was to stabilize the price at £40 per ton, adding that, as Kenya sisal supplied more than the whole of the binder-twine used in Great Britain during the war, which was, of course, an essential for harvesting operations, amounting in its latter stages to 20,000 tons a year, the extra and totally unnecessary cost to the Treasury was over £2,000,000 sterling! Yet that colossal instance of official improvidence, which was so expensive to the taxpayer, was, curiously enough, by no means a blessing to the growers, for such easy money brought carelessness in the management of the estates, with the result that the cost of production rose in some cases to around £50 per ton. In an industry in which conditions vary so greatly it is naturally impossible to quote a cost of production applicable to all growers, but the negotiations recently concluded between their representatives in London and the Ministry of Supply, the basic figure of £50 per ton free on rail in East Africa was accepted as reasonable. In this war sisal growers expect and are quite content to make no more than a modest profit.

\*\*\*

**THE ALLEGATION** that Native women are "slaves" to their men-folk has always been of restricted application in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, though the idea is almost a cult among certain sentimentalists in Great Britain, who denounce it with a fervour worthy of a better cause.

In Barotseland a woman, who may be his sister or his cousin but not his wife, is co-ruler with the King, and holds her own court, parallel if slightly inferior in status, to that of the male ruler. In the Kihuanjaro district of Tanganyika there was an old female chief who ruled her tribe with a rod of iron and insisted upon a series of husbands, whom she called her "wives," and whom she discarded at her autocratic whim, though keeping them strictly in subjection when they were in her service. The half-sister of a financially embarrassed chief in Karunde was, last year, with the approval of the Government, appointed ruler over his head, and a woman chief of a tribe in Nyasemba to day commands to administer her little State with the same

It may be argued that these women are of royal or aristocratic birth, and that "slavery" is confined to the Native proletariat; but anyone, official or settler, who in an administrative capacity has had to deal with cases of Native women shrilly claiming their right from a peccant husband will think with a smile of their alleged "servile condition."

It is a fact that work in an African village is apportioned by custom between the men and women, the latter being particularly clamant in their claims to their share, be it in the planting of crops or the cutting of grass for roofing huts. In the women's Pride — duties that vary among different tribes — and they have a pride in doing their work well. Even in the order of precedence when a family is on safari, the man walks in front, encumbered with nothing but his spear or other weapons, while the woman follows behind laden with the food and household utensils — a sight which often arouses the indignation of the uninitiated European — is conditioned by the necessity for the man, as protector, to have his hands free to wield his spear in case of any enemies, human or animal. The danger of a sudden attack is to-day remote, thanks to the *Britannica*, but custom still prevails, just as Natives who naturally walk in single file, or in Indian file, follow Native tracks or forest paths, content to do so even on the broad sidewalks of European towns in Africa.

In the case of Native wife compulsion does seem to prevail with unfortunate emphasis, and that is in the case of "forced marriages" of Native girls. In some cases, but by no means in all, a custom has

been set up to that of inauspicious, living "Forced" — the look of a girl child as a prospective wife, to an age with her parents for the "payment of the" — bride-price by instalments, thus establishing a vested interest in the girl when she attains marriageable age. In many cases in recent years Native girls have objected to be forced into marriage with elderly suitors, and in fact (that curious named district of Tanganyika) they have successfully appealed to the Native Council, a local triumph, no doubt, but an encouraging sign, both on the part of the girl and of the Native authorities, of a more enlightened and liberal attitude which may and it is to be hoped will spread to other districts. In Itaqw the girls' liberty has been made secure by an alteration in the usual law, which fully reverses the practice, by which the "bride-price" cannot be returned until after the wedding ceremony. European critics of Native custom are vocal enough, but they fail to recognize the real good points in the Native life of the East of Africa, where the widow is left to the care of some relative, just as the orphan is cared for by his or her relatives, while the girl is not to be married until she has reached the age of maturity, and that no man is to be compelled to marry a girl until she has reached the age of maturity.



# Rhodesian Troops in Nine Countries

## Prime Minister's Review of Colony's Effort

WE ARE OUT TO DESTROY A MAN and his beastly form of government, and although we have no quarrel with the German people, we must not delude ourselves into thinking that the destruction of Hitlerism will be the end of all our trials," said Sir Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a recent masterly summary of that Colony's inspiring effort to bear its share in the war.

Addressing the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, he said: "The generation of to-day is going into this war with a much heavier, sorer and more realistic outlook than that of 1914. They do not imagine that everyone is suddenly going to be good after this war, when it is human nature for some of us to be bad. You don't see any talk about a war to end wars, but you don't mind despair either. Young people look on this war as if a fire had broken out across the street, or a dangerous animal had got out. They are quite determined to meet the danger now, but they are not going to be humbugged into thinking that any previous formula will stop it happening again."

### Adjusting Provisional Plans

Southern Rhodesian participation in the last war is a matter of history. Four battalions of infantry were raised for service in Africa, and other European troops assisted in the campaigns fought in Africa and elsewhere. After the war the Southern Rhodesian volunteers were disbanded and replaced by a Territorial Force. The Colony, which had become self-governing, was approached by the Imperial Government with a view to affording assistance should war involving the Empire break out again in Africa. In view of lessons learned in the last war, it was decided that better use could be made of the material available than sending men as formed units into tropical areas, where wastage through disease took so great a toll.

After referring to negotiations between the Southern Rhodesian and Imperial Governments between 1930 and 1936, Mr. Huggins continued:

"Little time was available to put in training arrangements to enable the Colony to meet her new undertakings before war broke out on September 3. Circumstances changed rapidly in the first 48 hours of war in so far as defence measures in Africa were concerned. Adjustments were made to meet the changed position."

### Rapid Response

Before war broke out we had sent, on night of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force to East Africa, wireless operators, to the King's African Rifles, and an officer and Native police to the Victoria Falls, to which a Territorial detachment was sent later. Other troops were sent to a island by sea, and other were sent officers and other ranks to night defence of British possessions, making the small.

"With minor exceptions the Colony has met its commitments, entirely from the Territorial Force and special reserves. In five weeks 200 men of all ranks, 100 officers, were equipped and moved to their stations beyond the borders of Southern Rhodesia. In the last year it was over three months before we moved the Territorial Regiment to Blantyre front."

The Prime Minister said that after the mobilisation of the Territorial Force it was possible to employ a method of obtaining men for military service with

greater regard to the economic life of the Colony and the personal circumstances of individuals.

It is anticipated that for at least six months or two years it will not be necessary to recruit either older or exempted men for local defence. Sufficient man-power is available to maintain 1,200 men at our two camps. The number of men of the Colony has been carefully investigated with a view to the maintenance of reserves. We must not deplete our man-power to an extent that would make it impossible to maintain the standard of men that will be required on each part of the front.

Training in Salisbury will be conducted by three leaders and rank and file for infantry, artillery, medical corps and signals, while in Bulawayo parallel training is being conducted for infantry, reconnaissance units and military engineers. A further inquiry in regard to the employment of the personnel of the Colony's military forces has been sent to the Imperial Government, and it is hoped to send trained leaders for service in Imperial units.

"We shall have to face a very young bill, and those who have not the good fortune to be selected for the forces will have to face up to bearing taxation. That is an unusual statement to make, but the fact remains that when the tribe is attacked, and we use the word 'tribe' more in the sense of the herd—the healthy-minded males develop a lust to go and do the objectionable work in the fighting forces. So those who have this desire and are thwarted should receive some sympathetic consideration. Because of this I propose to ask the House to amend the Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill, so that there will be no doubt that the government will have the power to enforce general conscription, including service overseas. It cannot be over emphasised, that we do not in practice require this power, for we have more volunteers than we can cope with, something between 3,000 and 4,000."

### Public-Spirited Citizens

There is quite serious unrest among some of the men whom we refuse to enlist, and it would indeed be a paradox if we had to send anyone to jail because they insisted on being on the fighting front while the State required their services on the economic front. This step will assist these men to get a grip of themselves and to realise that in these times the higher patriotism consists of doing what is best in the interest of the State.

So far as concerns war expenditure, for which Parliament voted £750,000, commitments assumed to date are estimated to cost approximately £440,000 to March 31 next. Of this £322,000 is required for pay, dependants' allowances, equipment, maintenance and other expenses of the military and air forces.

The Government's policy is to meet the Colony's war expenditure to the greatest possible extent from revenue and internal loans, and at the moment funds are coming in quite satisfactorily to meet all our needs. More than half of the 3½% local loan of £1,000,000 has been subscribed, while the response from small investors who place their money in loan certificates is encouraging.

One public-spirited man has given the Minister of Finance a loan of £100,000 free of interest to run until three months after the cessation of hostilities, and was issued with a Treasury Bill as security, and another tendered for a Southern Rhodesia Treasury Bill as guarantee, also giving us an interest-free loan from another source. I have had a very handsome

offer, which I do not wish to disclose until I have seen him.

The Indian community has expressed a desire to present an ambulance or to make a donation in cash, and the Bantu people in many districts have offered personal service or money. A cheque for £10 was recently received from some Natives for war fund purposes.

At present we want to maintain the economic life of the Colony to enable us to pay our share. Furthermore, we want a country which at the end of the struggle can absorb our war veterans, our children, and the men whom we may expect from the Old Country. There is no necessity to be despondent about this. New industry may spring up as the result of the war. The increased price of gold, the demand for base metals, and the certainty that a market will be available for all farm products make me believe that we can pay our way and that we can and will keep the home fires burning.

#### No Conscription of Labour

Addressing delegates from farmers' associations, Mr. Huggins said there was no need for the Colony to smash itself economically in a glorious sacrifice for which it had not been asked. Farmers should first produce sufficient food for their own country, for everything which had to be imported, especially from countries not in the sterling group, was a handicap. Any farmer who was short of Native labour should put in some more energy on his own account. There would be no conscription of labour while his Government was in power, but if the position became worse it might be necessary to consider the creation of a Government labour force.

As a war measure the Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to forbid the slaughter of female stock in order to increase the number of cattle in the Colony. It is feared that the current year will be the smallest for a decade.

A rationing Order issued by the Controller of Supplies in Southern Rhodesia provides that no person shall sell any goods at an unjust profit. Any excess over the prices charged at the end of August last will be regarded as an unjust profit unless the seller can prove that the stock was acquired after that date.

#### Hayes and Have-nots

Hayes interests in Southern Rhodesia have been concerned about the supplies of mercury available in the Colony. It has now been officially stated that there is a full year's supply, which the Government can commandeer if it wishes. Meanwhile arrangements have been made to supply the "have-nots" from the supplies of the "hayes".

The training camp in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, cost nearly £20,000, while that at Bulawayo cost £13,000. The Air Force camp at Cranborne has cost over £10,000, and expenditure on the internment camp at Salisbury has amounted to over £16,000.

A Southern Rhodesia Medical Corps has been formed and affiliated to the I.A.M.C.

Mr. H. V. Wheeler, M.P., and Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, M.P., both of Southern Rhodesia, representing respectively the Hartley and Bulawayo North constituencies, are on active service.

Enemy aliens now interned in Salisbury number 158. They include some aliens from Northern Rhodesia.

A central war fund for Northern Rhodesia, on the lines of that adopted in Southern Rhodesia, has been proposed by Councillor F. S. Roberts of Ndola. Mr. Francis Worthington, for so long a member of the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia, is now Chief Postal Censor in Liverpool.

Colonel C. C. Rowkes has been promoted Acting Brigadier. Congratulations.

Dr. R. R. Scott, D.M.S., is Chairman of the Red Cross Fund Committee set up in that Territory.

Mr. S. B. Male, editor of the *Tanganyika Standard*, is on military duty in East Africa.

The partners of Messrs. Karimjee, Jivamee & Company, a house well known in Zanzibar and Tanganyika, have contributed £1,000 to the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund and have presented to the Government a ten-valve wireless set, with amplifiers, to enable the Native community to hear broadcast news programmes.

Sir Theodofe Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is taking a leading part in the National Savings Committee War Finance Campaign, as he did in the last war. On Saturday he was the chief speaker at a meeting held in Middlesbrough under the auspices of the Committee.

The officers' training camp established in Uganda shortly after the outbreak of war has been transferred to Kenya.

Last week we reported that Kenya had taken steps to increase her revenue by approximately £200,000. It has since been learnt that increases in Customs and Excise duties in Tanganyika are expected to yield £100,000, and that income tax is to be introduced at next month's budget session of the Legislature. Income tax is also likely to be introduced in Uganda.

#### German African Liners at Sea

South African lighthouses have been blacked out, fog sirens silenced, and wireless communication with ships at sea suspended as a precaution against possible attack by German raiders.

The German liner ADOLPH WOERMANN (8,577 tons), which sailed from Lobito Bay last week, has already been scuttled by her crew in the South Atlantic. A British merchantman which sighted her, wirelessed for a British warship, on the approach of which the German commander ordered the opening of the sea-cocks of his vessel, the passengers and crew of which were taken aboard a British ship. The German wireless claims that the last act of the captain was to wireless a message of loyalty to his country.

The WINDHUK, built in 1936, put to sea from Lobito with the ADOLPH WOERMANN.

The WARUSS, which has also been a frequent visitor to East African ports, left Mozambique where she had been anchored since early September, one night last week. In view of the recent appearance of a German raider in the Mozambique channel, her departure is significant.

War rates for voyages between African ports south of the Equator have nevertheless been reduced to 10s.%. The rate has gradually been reduced from £3% charged at the beginning of the war.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, who was for years agent of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company in Mombasa and has since been their representative in South Africa, has been appointed representative of the British Ministry of Shipping in the Union of South Africa. Sir George Campbell, who has also had business associations with East Africa, has been appointed the representative of the Ministry in India and Burma.

Messrs. Pils. Van Ommereen, Ltd., who operate a steamship service to East Africa, were the owners of the Dutch tanker SLIEDRECHT, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic last week. She was sunk after the U-boat commander had been informed that she was a neutral ship bound for a neutral port.



# N. Rhodesia's Fine Response • Great Britain in Africa

## Sir John Maybin's Survey

THE TEXT of a speech made in Broken Hill by Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has just reached London. The response of the public, European and African, on the outbreak of war had, he said, been instantaneous and almost embarrassing.

The offers, I might almost call them demands, to go on active service have been beyond what we could accept; our difficulty has not been to get volunteers, but to induce men engaged in civil work of vital importance to the Empire to stick to their jobs.

Our scheme arranged before the war, involved the raising of the 1st Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment to war strength for active service whenever required, the raising of the 2nd Battalion to free the 1st for that duty, and the raising of a transport unit and a field ambulance company for active service wherever required. In addition, it was decided to raise a European Defence Force, partly for internal security and partly for the training of men who might be needed for service abroad. We started our voluntary European registration scheme this year, and it is due to that excellent preliminary work in peacetime that we have been able to carry out in war time our plans with a minimum of delay and dislocation of industry.

In addition to the military forces, 1,326 Europeans were enrolled as special Constables, and 920 were called up during the first few days of the crisis to guard vulnerable points and for other duties.

### The Base Metal Industry

Northern Rhodesia has one great asset of vital Imperial importance—the base metal industry. In fact, it is the only sterling source of supply. On the Copperbelt I was asked whether the output of copper is an Imperial necessity, and I can give a very definite assurance that we must in the interests of the Empire keep up the present level of production. It might even be necessary to raise it later. In these base metals we have an asset of real importance in the present struggle.

Since it is useless to produce these metals if they cannot be moved to where they are wanted, the efficiency of the railways must also be preserved. The railway and the mines are examining the staff required in war to preserve efficiency. If they find that men can be spared, the Government will arrange for the use of such men as are suitable for active service in the areas where their services will be most useful.

The Civil Service is another key industry. So far 35 members have been released. It may be possible later to spare a few more, but meanwhile I must ask those anxious to go to make the sacrifice asked of their fellows in the mines and on the railways.

Production of agricultural produce for domestic consumption should be maintained at least at its normal level. Export of crops in large quantities is not an economic proposition, but internal consumption is more likely to increase than decrease. In time of war much depends on agriculture. Control over maize and the cattle industry already exists in Northern Rhodesia, and during the current year over 100,000 bags of maize and 2,000 head of cattle have had to be imported to make up the deficiency in the local market. It is not necessary for me to encourage those who can grow wheat profitably to increase production, though such production falls far short

(Continued in 2nd column.)

NYASALAND as "Cinderella" State  
A neat conceit, suggestive to the end  
Pleasant to bring her ventful history  
Within the compass of a fairy tale  
In which, in truth, unworship'd wisdom lies  
So to the task, invoking every Muse

Conceive, then, Cinderella, maiden fair  
But kept obscure, subservient and poor  
By her two Ugly Sisters—Slavery  
And Native War, (you grant the metaphor?)  
The while Great Britain, her godmother,  
Discovering late the much neglected child,  
Comes to her aid with magic wand—her Flag

She waves it: at its puissant touch, behold  
The change! Appear devoted servitors  
Charged to transform her pander pose, release  
Her from the Ugly Sisters' dominance,  
Free from the drudgery of thankless toil,  
Decked out in garments suited to her rank  
See her come forth, bright-eyed, her youth and  
Matchless in beauty, radiant in grace,  
To claim her place among th' assembled States  
The King doth summon from afar to share  
With him his Empire's hospitality.

Far-fetched the flight of fancy? Then appeal  
To History. See Livingstone, the great,  
Showing the world Nyasaland, her plight,  
Her sorrows, and her virtues lying hid;  
Stirring Great Britain's heart to send out men  
Than whom no braver ever left her shores  
To succour Africa: their sole defence  
A Book, their Faith, their Flag: whose names shall  
live  
Safe as Nyasa's Lake itself endures.

Long is the Roll of Honour: pioneers  
Were saintly Johnson, Maples, Grace-inspired,  
Laws and devoted Betherwick, the Moirs,  
Doughty and wise, of purpose firm, endued  
With virtues bred on Caledonia's soil.  
Then, as the curse of Slavery required  
The stern arbitrament of War, appeared  
The gallant Lugard, Botheringham and Sharpe,  
Diverse in origin, but one in aim.

Mighty these men: in barely six decades  
Nyasaland, the Cinderella State,  
Hath found herself the sturdy pioneers  
Who brought her forth from bondage, lived to stamp  
Their forthright spirit on her budding life  
To teach, to train, to discipline, to raise  
Their wardling to a better, fuller life  
That was their aim, triumphantly achieved.

of the needs of the country. There are limitations to the crop in Northern Rhodesia, but I appeal to producers not to relax their efforts.

It is also difficult to give a lead to tobacco planters. Tobacco is a great comfort to many in time of war and a luxury which they would not easily forgo, but it is impossible to foresee how long the war will last or what taxation may be imposed in other countries. Tobacco takes time to mature before it can be placed on the market, and it must be remembered that conditions are apt to change rapidly under war conditions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Interpreting The Colonies  
To British and Neutral Opinion

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"  
SIR,—You put your finger right on the spot when in your issue of October 20, you made so plain the fact that the present propaganda in favour of the internationalisation of Colonies has originated from people whose combined first-hand Colonial experience is negligible. As you claimed, quite truly so far as I know, that you are not one man of outstanding Colonial experience, administrator, missionary, educationalist, agriculturist, or trader, has embraced this quaint but dangerous notion that Colonies would be better governed by some international organisation than by the nations which have been learning the art with growing success.

The theorists are rash enough to recommend experiments with substances of which they do not know the real nature. No chemist would dare to be so presumptuous—puffing perhaps, because he might be blowingly high in the price of his recklessness. There are many men now in England with great experience in East Africa and Rhodesia. It would be a great deal if they would take an active part in the campaign which you are waging so well against a scheme which obviously springs from the feeling that the Colonial Empire is something of which the country should be ashamed. The truth, as you keep on emphasising, is that this is one of the glories of the British Crown. That ought to be made known to the British public and to the whole world.

What a job for the Ministry of Information!  
Yours faithfully,  
W. FISHER

Steds  
I have seen an article entitled "Great Britain in Africa" in the "Observer" in the Sunday paper. It told part of the story splendidly, but do not think it can have been a mere accident that you placed it at the bottom of the page on which you exposed the idea of Colonial surrender.

Prussianism in East Africa

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"  
SIR.—The information given in your article entitled "Prussianism in East Africa" is further borne out by my own experiences as a prisoner-of-war behind the German lines in 1918.

Commissioned officers appeared on parade with horse-whips and even a contemptuous look was well rewarded. Those who paraded sick—and they had to be pretty bad to do so—were invariably beaten. On one occasion, after a long harangue by an officer pointing out what swine, etc., all Englishmen were, he threatened dire penalties for any small fault, ending with: "It is all the same to me." As his heavy eye was fixed on me, I replied: "Est in carthagine gal." Three or four days afterwards I fainted with my recovered consciousness and was sentenced to eight days on bread and water in a completely black cell. I had been kicked in the stomach by the officer and rubbed by his my midriss.

After our liberation we were made to carry railway sleepers, one per man, a physical impossibility.

One could add countless similar instances of needless brutality to demonstrate that German mental capacity is very low.

Yours faithfully,  
F. H. WILKINSON

Sandbags from Sisal

Another Aspect of the Matter

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"  
SIR.—There is another aspect to the question of the manufacture of sisal sandbags in East Africa, so soon as war has been declared, the East African Government's immediate orders for the production of sandbags, with the object of assuring supplies to the local industries. These orders had already been given some time in advance, probably some time in the end of September, 1938, when war was not generally expected.

That period of time was a time of real depression for the local industry, might have been utilised to manufacture sandbags from the fibre in the country, or produce, on this, means the cost of manufacture to a minimum, and making adequate supplies available both for local industries and for export to Great Britain.

At a time when every bit of shipping space should be utilised to the best advantage, it is surely unnecessary for East Africa to continue importing gunny bags from overseas. There is no reason why the territories should not satisfy their own requirements from the sisal they grow.

Yours faithfully,  
London, E.C.  
W. GUNNY

Kenya Flax Growing

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"  
SIR.—I recollect seeing in your paper some months ago a reference to the report of a flax-growing expert who had visited Kenya, and who advocated the cultivation of flax again in that Colony. I may just see in the Press that more and more flax is needed to do up into haversacks for tent cloth, and for medical supplies, and although I realise that the crop could not be produced at a really high price, some flax growing in Kenya may prove exceedingly useful for export to the flax weavers of the East. The King, incidentally, has set an example by issuing orders for more flax to be grown on his estates at Sandringham.

Yours faithfully,  
Norfolk

Kenya's New Governor

SIR HENRY MOORE, Governor-designate for Kenya and Lady Moore will be the guests of the East African Group of the Overseas League at a meeting to be held at Over-Seas House on Thursday, December 14, at 7 p.m. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not. It would be a very chance of those who do not to be present would send a postcard indicating their intention to the Hon. Secretary, East African Group at Over-Seas House, 11, James Street.

Sir Henry has recently appointed as his Deputy, Captain Guy Oliver, who served with the 1st Guards through the last war and was awarded a Distinguished Service Order for his services in the Western Front. Then from 1928 to 1936, he was A.D.C. to Sir Edward Strick, during his terms of office as Governor of Malaya, Cyprus and Ceylon. Since then Captain Oliver has been attached to first in a voluntary capacity to the 1st Guards, and of the 1st Royal Tank Regiment. He is a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and is a member of the Officers' Club of the 1st and 2nd Divisions.





# Back Round to

Germany's "peace" elements... there... in Germany... essential characteristic... work... to hate freedom... are little... in Germany... clear-cut... there... even... no longer... the ascendant... secondly... an element... feeling... nothing... in Germany... which... friendly and helpful... The third... the bulk... in Germany... in Germany... aggressive brutal... in power... carry out orders... some... of the Government... are right... we are fighting... German people... But they are wrong... this third element... those who are... neighbours...  
—Dr. Edward Barkley

**Nazis Cook a Hoop.**—The Nazis are capable of persuading themselves that in suppressing the aspirations of the Czechs, in ruthlessly making way for the Poles, in driving Jews from their homes after having crushed them on a scale unknown to modern history, they are fulfilling a divine mission. With the degree of moral permissiveness that is perfectly natural that they should set ideas set forth by Mr. Chamberlain as the empty clapping of an old man who could think of nothing better to say. The Nazis are undoubtedly cooking a hoop at the losses inflicted on Britain and neutral shipping by their latest form of sea warfare. They are confident because they have not been in very serious and because they believe that the control which they exercise over the German nation through their party organization and their secret police system will insure the victory of the war better than the democratic texture of Britain and France. The checks and balances of the war are likely to bring them to a more correct realization of the...  
—M. F. ...

**Inflation or Planning?**—During national... scarcely greater... after three months... was before the war began... The need for... saving... depends on... assumption... we are straining... the utmost... that... consumption is not... possible... this... need... far to... expenditure... employment... our stocks... put... of... activities... is nearly... The alternative... and the... in favour of... over... has... for... The adoption... would require... at... about... could be asked... It will just happen... rapidly... like... and imper... and... profits... beyond the... must... the...  
—M. F. ...

**Russian-German Problems.**—The... high... debtors... could hardly... to... Russia. For... to supply... has always... and in her... concludes... commercial... was made... a huge loan... from Germany to Russia. There remains only the... that Germany might pay for Russian supplies in the form of goods, but the only... that Russia could want... Germany... high quality production goods. Yet the industries producing them are... whose products... for home... on... for... for... of...  
—M. F. ...

**China's Exports.**—China reported goods... order of value... Brazil... the Argentine... China and Japan. Apart from... most important articles of export... manufactured goods... iron and steel... pharmaceutical wares... dyes... paper... glassware... copperware... woollen goods... silk and rayon... cotton goods. Manufactured articles amounted to nearly four-fifths of the total value of Germany's exports. It could not be more... with... reports... contracted... of neutral... certain control ports... in the United Kingdom... the... New York... and the... and in the Mediterranean... Malta and Gibraltar...  
—Daily Telegraph

**Anglo-Scandinavian Trade.**—A blockade of trade between the Scandinavian countries and the U.K. would be... more serious... than the... Taking... in... representing... which... and the war not... would have been achieved... the... or so... appears that the proportion of the total... of each... Scandinavia... with the U.K. was... Norway... 21%... Sweden... 18%... and Denmark... 44%. The proportion of... total... with the three countries was... Norway... 20%... Sweden... and Denmark... 33%. In... Scandinavian trade... whole was only about 2% of the total trade... as against an... of... for Norway... Sweden... and Denmark...  
—The Times

**Federal Union.**—Federal... is merely one method of... a collective... through a... of... and there... examples... the... League... of... methods... might... exactly... economic... in... means by... be made...











## Books Briefly Reviewed

**Imperial Germany and the Ruin of Civilization** by T. Veiden (Secker and Warburg, 2s. 6d.).—Written before the Great War and first published in 1915, this analytical comparison of German and British character and culture is now reprinted with supplementary notes, making a volume of 343 pages. It dates rather badly, and few British readers are likely to have the leisure or present concern to concern themselves with defunct Imperial Germany.

**My Friends the Baboons**, by F. N. Marais (Methuen, 5s.).—Mr. Marais made a bit with his *Sons of the White Ant*, but his baboons are a little disappointing. With a companion, the author spent three years in studying baboons in the Transvaal, and his observations on the apes are often interesting, though in a scientific atmosphere under the enjoyment of the book—which committes itself to the statements that the Kea parrot occurs in Australia and that operations for appendicitis and other human troubles were made possible by trial experiments on apes.

**Transport in Many Lands**, by W. Robert Foran, illustrated by D. Newsome (Warne, 7s. 6d.).—"For forty years," writes Major Foran in the foreword to his brightly written and informing book, "I have wandered about the Seven Seas and in many strange corners of the world off the beaten track," and from the harvest of his experiences he has brought home these tales of transport in many lands. Strange as such antiquity in the service of man deserves, rightly occupy much space, and many East African travellers will find this book is especially recommended. One can be surprised to find how great a part animals played in transport in parts where motor vehicles now rule the road. The African elephant is duly considered, and the revival of its domestication by the Belgians debated in view of its employment in war in ancient days. The patient ox, to whom Southern Africa at least owes so great a debt, comes in for its share of praise, and the author closes, after dealing with llamas, yaks, huskies and reindeer, with a chapter on "oddities," which includes men and women as transport animals. With its four plates in colour and 34 in black and white the book is remarkably cheap at the price.

**"Al-Inkishafi: The Soul's Awakentnd,"** by William Hichens (Sheldon Press, 7s. 6d.).—This small but very interesting book bears the *cachet* of high authority, for it is recommended as a text-book for the B.A. diploma of the School of Oriental Studies. Hichens's scholarship is exhaustive; his discussions on the author of the *Al-Inkishafi* are its prosody, the measurements from the original text, and the dialects available to him are given in what a good translation "shows" the author to reveal his wife and children, and the examples of the Swahili alphabet are given in notes on the art of the scribe, and the topic delicately developed "and another" "Avura" "ururi" in Roman type, and as he does the "Inkishafi" version of no mean order. The Swahili alphabet will be a long way to remove the misapprehensions to contain among the ill-informed, that Swahili is a Bantu dialect with no history of literature of its own.

## Nazis and anything

*Friedrich Friese, son of a German, says that the cause of war is the Jews.*

AT THE camp, you'll find  
Hats, uniforms, all laid out in line,  
Was brought to you, and they'll  
Command you to get in line,  
What are you in for?  
No, I'm not a Jew,  
No, I'm not a Jew.

Now you're here, the camp, you'll find  
The place, the place,  
With beds and lights and books (refined)  
The camp should be well equipped,  
Games, books, cards, and everything  
Of food and fruit in season.  
Fact, I assure you, you're surprised  
Remember, Fritz, we're surprised.

And long have we  
To ape the Jews,  
That knows his race, not really.

You've got a lot of friends in camp,  
Enjoying every minute,  
Your Fuehrer business was a rump—  
Forget that you were in it,  
Your name's the worst thing you need fear,  
It means hang-over, a humm, from beer,  
In camp you men  
Get a first, then  
Keep sober while you're in it.

To say that Schmidt was sore amazed  
At such a kind reception  
Would be mere bathos, he was dazed,  
And dreaded some deception  
Till came: "You doubt we'll be bound  
In orderly, just show him round,  
Which proved to Fritz  
That, if no Ritz,  
The camp held no deception.

Envoys  
Real gratitude is not a Jew,  
We had in modern Germany  
They laugh at our soft hearts, say  
And our Archbishops send  
With "Schmidt," and they'll be bound  
We hope, so far as the Jews are  
That, come what may,  
Our British way  
Will teach them in the Jewry.

## Native Councils in Kenya

Twenty-two Native Councils are now established in Kenya, with a District Commissioner as President in each case. Membership of the Councils is determined partly by election and partly by nomination. These facts are stated in the Annual Report of the Social and Economic Council of Kenya, which says that the funds of the Councils are derived from the proceeds of local Native courts, the proceeds of the courts over which the Councils have control, and the proceeds of the courts of appeal, royalty, market dues, etc., levied within the areas.





# Rhodesian Anglo-American

## Mr. S. S. Taylor's Speech

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., was held in London on the 29th of May, 1939, for the Chairman of the Company, presiding, and the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Jones, having read the report containing the report of the auditors, Mr. S. S. Taylor, Chairman, presented to the late Sir Edgar Davis, our former Chairman, and continued:

The authorised capital has remained unaltered during the year, but the issued capital has increased to 41,513,274 shares of 10s. each, the amount of which were detailed in the last year's report for last year and the Chairman's report for the current year.

The general reserves and accounts have been increased to £2,000,000 by the transfer of £1,000,000 from the profit and loss account to the reserve account, and the balance of £1,000,000 has been carried forward to the profit and loss account, and the balance of £1,000,000 has been carried forward to the profit and loss account.

On the 30th of June of this financial year our investment in Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., remains as last year, and the shares in that company are valued at £1,000,000. The shares in Northern Consolidated Corporation, Ltd., standing in our books at the end of the year, have been valued at £1,000,000. During the year, only two acquisitions have been made, and the assets received in liquidation include our general assets.

### Current Assets Large Cash Surplus

Current assets amounted on June 30, 1939, to £1,338,425, showing a surplus over current liabilities, including the proposed final dividend, of £1,041,353. We retain a very large cash surplus so as to be in a position to assist if necessary in any further capital expenditure required by the Northern Rhodesian mining companies in which we are so largely interested.

The profit and loss account, revenue from mining, interest and other sources amounts to £7,388, a decrease of £167,472. This is accounted for by the reduction of the final dividend received from Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per share. There has been a slight increase in general expenses due to a non-recurring expenditure in connection with the introduction of our shares on the 28th of June, but there has been a reduction in the expenditure interest component of the interest and redemption of £150,000 in the middle of the financial year 1937-38, and a decrease of £10,000 in the appropriation of £602,320 carried to the appropriate account, which shows a decrease of £10,000.

We need not deal in detail with allocations to the profit and loss account, except to draw attention to the fact that we have written £10,000 to certain investments, and the fact that the final dividend recommended by the board is at the rate of 6 1/4% less income tax, at 4s. 7 1/2d. in the £1. This recommendation is approved by the board and declared for the year will be 11 1/4%, as compared with 10% for the previous year.

You will appreciate that with the issued capital of over 41 million shares the amount of capital declared per share has to be 10 1/2 pence, or 10 1/2 pence, or 10 1/2 pence. We are, therefore, in a position to declare a dividend of 10 1/2 pence per share, which is a very high dividend for a company of this kind.

The year's accounts have approved the final dividend of 10 1/2 pence, which has the result of increasing the value of the shares from £1,000,000 to £1,338,425.

The year's accounts will show that the profit and loss account has been increased by £7,388, and the balance of £1,000,000 has been carried forward to the profit and loss account. The year's accounts will show that the profit and loss account has been increased by £7,388, and the balance of £1,000,000 has been carried forward to the profit and loss account.

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### Well Satisfied With Copperbelt Interest

With regard to Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., plant construction and mine development are proceeding satisfactorily according to programme. The plant has been completed and experimental work is now being carried out. The latest reports are encouraging, and it is being obtained.

Maghribi Corporation, Ltd., is a mining company which has been formed to develop the Maghribi mine. The company has been formed to develop the Maghribi mine, and it is being obtained.

The year's accounts will show that the profit and loss account has been increased by £7,388, and the balance of £1,000,000 has been carried forward to the profit and loss account. The year's accounts will show that the profit and loss account has been increased by £7,388, and the balance of £1,000,000 has been carried forward to the profit and loss account.

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### General Sisal Estates

From the 1938-39 season onwards, the sisal industry in the East of Africa has been suffering from a general depression, which has led to a fall in the price of sisal from 10s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per ton.

This year's report on the sisal industry in the East of Africa, which shows that the production of sisal in the East of Africa has fallen by 10 per cent. from 1,200,000 tons in 1938 to 1,080,000 tons in 1939, is a reflection of the general depression in the sisal industry. It is pointed out that there is a possibility of a further fall in the price of sisal in 1940.

The report also states that the production of sisal in the East of Africa has been hampered by a general depression in the sisal industry. It is pointed out that there is a possibility of a further fall in the price of sisal in 1940.

### Questions in Parliament

MR. GEORGE MANDER, Member of the Executive Council of the Government of the Union of South Africa, asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he would make inquiries and inform the House of the nature of the agreement made by the Government of the Union of South Africa for the defence of Portugal in East Africa.

MR. MANDER: I saw General Mander's speech, but did not refer to any agreement.

MR. MANDER: In view of the fact that the speech of the Prime Minister of South Africa dealing with the matter will be read, gentlemen, make inquiries.

MR. EDELL: I saw General Mander's speech, but did not refer to any agreement.

### Unsuitable for Paper-Making

Some of the three species of tree-grove wood from the sisal estates in the East of Africa, examined by the Imperial Institute, have been found to be unsuitable for paper-making. One sample was from a tree growing in Swahili as *makandya* (*Ocotelea*), another from *makuu* (*Aspicarpa*), and the third from *makaka* or *makoko* (*Clusia*). The high resin content of the wood and the great difficulty in bleaching the pulp from them are the main factors preventing commercial exploitation of the woods for paper-making.

### Rotations for Tobacco

An intellectual rotation beneficial to tobacco culture has been discovered by Mr. H. Fraser, an agricultural officer in the Rhodesia. He discovered that if, normally, the soil is fertile, but the tobacco plants are exhausted, the tobacco plants should be rotated with maize for the third year. The tobacco plants should be rotated with maize for the third year. This four-year rotation has been found satisfactory for the control of pests and diseases in tobacco. Successive crops of maize, hemp and tobacco can reduce field infestation by earthworms to negligible proportions.

### New Loans in Budget

The new loans in the Budget for 1939-40 are £10,000,000. The new loans in the Budget for 1939-40 are £10,000,000. The new loans in the Budget for 1939-40 are £10,000,000.

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Cloves—Zanzibar spot, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

Coffee—Offerings of Kenya new crop during the past month have totalled only 281 bags of A and peaberry sizes; the quality has been ordinary and the competition poor, most batches failing to realise valuable sales of over £100. It has been made at 95s. per cwt.

Cotton—American middling spot firm at 750d. Latest advice from Uganda states that the total acreage under cotton in the Protectorate this season is 10,000 acres greater than in 1938. Dry weather has reduced the yield prospects in the Western and Western Provinces, but in most of Uganda conditions are rather average. Uganda reported 2,200 bales during the first nine months of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £68,000.

Cocoa—168s. per fine oz. (1938) 143s. 95d.

Psychrometry—Kenya flowers have maintained a record price of £200 per ton; Hokkaido has changed to £124.10s. (1938) £119, £83; 1937 £92, £65.

Sisal—Collected market prices for Kenya and Tanganyika are £2.20 for No. 1, £1.80 for No. 2, and £1.50 for No. 3. The Kenya Plantations Corporation announce that during October the output of sisal from their estates totaled 81 tons, of which 40 tons were No. 1 grade, 23 tons No. 2, and 18 tons No. 3.

### Obituary

Mr. Parkie, the Northern Rhodesian, died recently in Lusaka.

Mr. J. S. Harris, of East African Breweries Ltd., died in Nairobi following an motor accident.

Mr. James Hanby, who had resided in Southern Rhodesia since 1906 at the age of 17, died in Lusaka.

The many East Africans who know Mr. F. Bartholomew, who has held various journalistic appointments in Kenya, Portuguese East Africa, Egypt, and now in South Africa, will learn with regret that his first wife, Mrs. Roddy James Bartholomew, has been buried in Egypt at the age of 21 in a bygone era. She was serving as a Phoebe in the R.A.F.

Mrs. Alice Flint, who went up to Southern Rhodesia with the pioneers in the twenties, recently died at the age of 97, and her link with the past has been broken by the death in Umba of Mrs. M. W. Flint, who married to the Colonel in 1906 as a nurse. Soon afterwards she married J. S. Harris, the first nephew of the founder of Maribunga, Natal.

We deeply regret to report the sudden death in Sunningdale of a prominent and big game of the Earl of Denbigh, who was Chairman of the East African Lands and Developments Company, and a director of the Anglo-Siam Company, which is closely associated with the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia. For years Lord Denbigh had taken every close interest in East African affairs, and it is interesting to note that his daughter, the wife of Captain Sherbrooke Walker, has long been a resident in Kenya.

### "Africa Shell"

The Africa Shell is a small ship of 1,000 tons, was built in the shipyard "Chantiers" by a German raider, it used to have a first battle ship Africa Shell.

A bath ship  
that did her an  
But this  
Ten thousand ton  
mine repaired  
And on 1  
No. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Presentations to Imperial Institute  
Samples of wattle extract and of poplar wattle bark, together with specimens of leather made with Kenya wattle, have been presented to the Forestal Land, Timber and Sawing Company Ltd. to the Imperial Institute as exhibits in the East African Court. Photographs for use in the catalogue of Uganda have been enlarged from negatives made by Mr. R. F. Martin, of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda; a window in the Court has been fitted with three transparencies illustrating the Zanzibar fishing industry, and the Zanzibar clove industry exhibit has received photographic additions from negatives loaned by Mr. F. B. Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. A sample of clove stem oil distilled in Zanzibar has been added to the clove exhibit.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SCARCELY a week has passed without bringing inspiration to the minds of Rhodesians determined to make the most of the opportunities that those patriots have offered. The statement of Mr. A. Broke Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had sent troops to nine British possessions was reported last week. It can now be added that all nine are African territories, and that many Rhodesians have arrived in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia to serve as officers and non-commissioned officers with the greatly increased West African Frontier Force now in course of training. Colonel J. Brady, a zealous and popular member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament with an excellent military record, and also a man of tact, wit, and balanced judgment, has arrived in West Africa as military observer and liaison officer, and a more able appointment could scarcely have been made. So promptly offering picked Rhodesian personnel for positions of military responsibility in West Africa, Mr. Huggins has again achieved a stroke of genius.

It was to embody them as compact units for service in Africa or in Europe. Merely Rhodesian, after all, it is an excellent thing that in W. Africa many young Rhodesians, from among whom many, doubtless, some of the Colony's leaders of the post-war world, should see for themselves in British West Africa an indirect role in a fairly advanced stage. The growing liberalism of Rhodesian policy has nothing to fear from this new experience for its young men, who will find the more broadened and their interests quickened. *Per contra*, West Africans, white and black, who from lack of knowledge of the truth have sometimes been inclined to misjudge Rhodesia, will discover for themselves that the attitude of the manhood of that Colony towards the African is not repressive or condescending, but tolerant and understanding. Lessons useful in peace may thus be learnt even in war by both the parties to an arrangement which has resulted from an initiative cordially to be welcomed.

THE ABSURDITY of formulating plans for the internationalisation of colonial territories without taking into account the attitude of France was discussed in a leading article last week. By a coincidence, suggestions of a somewhat similar character reached us independently from friendly Belgian and Dutch sources before that issue had been passed to our

Rhodesians generally, like East Africans, are excellent material from which to make officers, and in the conditions of modern warfare it would be a pity to



subscribers, who are of course aware that it has previously emphasized that the doctrinaire world planners have to respect not only the public opinion in Great Britain—but with the British Dominions and Colonies, and the French Empire, Holland, Portugal—and probably also Italy, which, now alert to Germany's designs, might wish to revise her earlier policy of abstention from the Colonies. That British overseas world is sent to the abandonment of millions of their lives as the raw material of some grandiose experiment in denial of their rights as British subjects needs no serious discussion, and it may be assumed that the French attitude would be no less firm.

But they are regarding these different truths, not all of them present facts and other publicists guilelessly pretend that they are the architects of a new world order, and they are to gain the approbation of all the Continent of Europe. Avoid the use of force and the use of war, wise discretion and moderation, approval of all rights, modified forms is the business of all their bar, and although the publicists must interpret their words as promising a discussion by Europe as a whole, it is not Germany which they seek to placate, but according to the spirit of the case and the rights of the people primarily affected, but according to the Nazi spirit it must be repeated that the immediate result would be to strengthen the sovereignty of Belgium, Holland and Portugal, to name three of the smaller Powers, for if the principle of the internationalism of the Axis were accepted, the same would be true of the still more powerful Germany, the country which will not be overthrown by any useful Axis coalition.

France, Belgium and Portugal, which are fighting for the freedom of the smaller States no less than for their own, thus to be put by these short-sighted and unscrupulous bodies in the position of betraying those friendly neutrals who now

**Inally** stand between them and the conscription, which they will realize would be a certain error. It would be ironic to see the main people in this country would have to see that their neutral States must be protected, and that the only way to do this is to stand with the Allies. It is a common sense of the world, and the loyalty of their victory can be achieved by the compulsory detachment of Germany, France, Belgium, Portugal and Denmark, to make the world will see simply it is laudable to stand in a neutral position of sympathy to the countries against evil. It is a pity to see the

**ANOTHER REVELATION** of the allegation too often made kindly but ill-informed people in Great Britain that African women are the "slaves" of their men-folk is contained in the first of the scientific and sociological African Women papers issued from the Rhodesia and Northern Livingstone Institute by Dr. Dorothy Wilson, the Director. The tribe with which he deals are the Nyakyusa, who live in the angle bordered by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the extreme south-west of Tanganyika Territory, and whose habits and customs he has studied for four years—not the few months frequently considered adequate by peripatetic pseudo-ethnologists. It is a mistake to argue from the particular to the general, and it does not logically follow that what is true among the Nyakyusa is the custom among all other tribes in East and Central Africa, but Mr. Wilson's observations are confirmed by similar research among a very wide territories and are a most important contribution to our knowledge of African culture.

A Nyakyusa woman, says Dr. Wilson, is not her husband's property, she is his wife, and even when a man has more than one wife—the tribe is predominantly polygamous—the rights of all are carefully defined and respected, each having the rights of her own lot and her own part of land. Of course, for the growing of crops, being the hardest work is done by the man and his unmarried sons; his wives and young daughters plant, weed and harvest, fetch water, cut up food, and cook their food. In other practical activities there is usually faithful co-operation within the household group. The more wives and children a man has to assist him, the more wealth he can produce. Millet and rice, the two most valuable crops, belong to the man and are stored by him, but of all other crops—maize, sweet potatoes, beans, groundnuts, cow-peas and cassava—the woman on whose plot they have been grown is the effective owner. She stores them in her own house, and no other wife of her husband can touch them, the only part of her rights are in any way shared. In clearing and hoeing the plots for his wives, the husband has to take extreme care that each plot is of the same size, otherwise he soon hears of it from the outraged recipient of the smaller plot, who may even call in the aid of witchcraft to punish him. Child slavery is not such a slavery in such conditions.

### Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe

The decision of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to extend the term of appointment of Mr. S. M. Langan, O.B.E., Chief Commissioner to the United Kingdom, was warmly welcomed by everyone in this country. Mr. Langan, who has rendered excellent services during the past few years, is one of the many Rhodesians who, since visiting Britain, have had proof of the sincerity of the Government's policy. Mr. O'Keefe, who has discharged his duties with great good humour and unflinching zest, has the valuable knack of making the right appeal for the particular purpose, and his qualities as a good mixer have made his company in London a most enjoyable one. His departure is regretted, but he has made himself the best of friends with the people of the Rhodesia Empire.

**Fourteenth Week of the War**

# Colonies Debated by House of Commons

## Government Resists Extension of Mandate System

WHEN Mr. C. R. Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, spoke in the House of Commons last week on the opening of the new session, he said: "Prime Minister wants peaceable living together. Can you get peaceable living together without the rule of law? He wants the unrettered right of nations to choose their own form of Government. Yes, but shall we apply that to India, Africa, and our Colonial Empire? If we are to lay down principles for a new world order, we must be prepared to apply them to ourselves as well as to ask others to accept them."

### Prime Minister on Imperialism

Mr. Chamberlain said in reply that Mr. Attlee had suggested that imperialism must be abandoned. He did not define imperialism nor did he say what country he had in mind or what imperialism meant to-day. "I really do not know what he meant, but if imperialism means the position of racial superiority, if it means the suppression of the political and economic freedom of other peoples, if it means the exploitation of the resources of other countries for the benefit of the imperial country, then I think that those are not characteristics of this country. They are characteristics of the present administration in Germany."

"In this country, whatever may have been the case in the past, we have no thought of treating the British Empire on the lines which I have described. For years now it has been the generally accepted dogma, not confined to any party in this House, that the administration of a Colonial Empire is a trust which is to be conducted primarily in the interests of the peoples of the countries concerned, and we have by international arrangements already undertaken to give free access to their markets and to their raw materials, many of our most important Colonies."

### Distinction between Empire and Mandated Territories

Sir Archibald Southby said: "Unless the peace we make at the end of this war is a juster peace than that of the Treaty of Versailles, it will not last any longer than did that peace. But one thing the people of the British Empire will not tolerate, and that is any dismemberment or abatement of the British Empire. The Empire has stood for liberty and for justice in the past. It stands to-day as the main rock upon which the hopes of democracy throughout the world are built, and it will continue to stand. I believe for liberty and justice and for the protection of all its peoples. Therefore, we are entitled to say clearly that whatever may be the decision with regard to those portions of the world's territories which did not belong to us at the beginning of the last war, we will not allow any dismemberment of the British Empire which we and our forefathers have built."

Mr. R. R. Sikes recalled that in Geneva, in September, 1932, Sir Samuel Hoare had said that the raw materials of the world must be made available to the people who need them. That was the first and the last heard on that subject from the Government, and the situation would now have been very different had this country followed the course suggested and overturned the Ottawa Agreements as well as instead of pursuing this "ridiculous business of tariffs and trade restrictions."

"There are," he continued, "certain raw materials within the British Empire which, for example

Algeria, are not got, and the only way Germany can purchase them is by producing manufactured goods and selling the goods to those countries, or equivalent countries, and letting them return the necessary foreign exchange with which to buy raw materials. When one talks to German economists about Colonies, they say: 'We do not want our Colonies back, that is not our idea. We want some sort of Colonies from which we can get the kind of materials which we now cannot get because you have shut up the shops of our British colonies as if they were closed for business, and that you cannot place the British Empire as a closed trading area, and that you must have peace.' That is what we have got."

Mr. Sikes also mentioned that he could not follow Mr. Sikes's suggestion to be that the Germans had told him that they wanted the British Colonies back. "Who said that?" he asked. "The British nation which invented the blockade system and made it impossible for Germany to obtain goods to be carried on with the country in the world. If the Germans wanted to trade with the rest of the world, and they had declared for complete free exchange of goods and more freedom of trade, they would have been in possession of the necessary currency to bring goods freely to them, and incidentally to us."

### Extension of Mandate System Urged

Mr. Dalton hoped that after the war the Government would accept a wide extension of the mandate system for the dependent Empire, and that the Government would now admit that the extension of the Ottawa preferences to the Colonies had been a mistake and should now be scrapped.

Mr. Selwyn Selwyn-Eligier, who had been a member of the Ottawa Conference, said that the factor in the deterioration of international trade was from 1913 onwards

the increase in the tariff. "The tariff had not increased their duties to the Dominions and the Indies since the Ottawa Agreements were made. In a greater proportion than Great Britain, they appeared suggestions to tell the Empire that the British proposals should hand over colonies to some international body."

The response of the Nations to the Colonial Empire in connexion with the war has been extraordinary. They have shown a remarkable realisation of what the protection of our Empire means to them, and have given expression in a striking way to the hope and belief that nothing will be done to withdraw that protection. "Go one conceive anything more upsetting to the backward races of the Colonial Empire, who are gradually coming to a higher standard of civilisation, than that we should now suggest that we are about to hand them over to a committee on which it might be Germans or Italians or Russians or members of other races would be managing their affairs."

Mr. Price advocated international trusteeship, the open door of all markets, access to Colonial raw materials, and extension of the mandate system to other parts of British Africa.

Mr. Creech Jones felt that the Foreign Minister's statement left many important questions unanswered. "The Foreign Minister had said in June that to the British people Colonial responsibilities were a burden of civilisation. Did anyone seriously believe that the burden of the masses to the Conservative



party was the same as the work of stockers and the crucifix of the African in Kenya, and at that moment were being torn out of their ancestral lands in the Kenyan Highlands.

Recent Royal Commissions did not justify the placement of a veto upon Colonial governments, but asked that there should be no restriction upon the services Native people could and should develop during the war. The Colonial peoples had shown amazing loyalty and devotion to their country and their tasks, and to the rewards and forms of development which they had received.

Has the Government been about to restore the Commissions? What is the Government's attitude towards the peoples of the Colonies? Will the Government be prepared to support the national aspirations of the peoples of the Colonies? Will the Government be prepared to support the rights of the peoples of the Colonies? Will the Government be prepared to support the rights of the peoples of the Colonies?

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said that the Government was not prepared to support the national aspirations of the peoples of the Colonies. He said that the Government was not prepared to support the rights of the peoples of the Colonies. He said that the Government was not prepared to support the rights of the peoples of the Colonies.

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Committee and public assemblies of citizens. That that shower of messages was deeply moving.

Nothing illustrates so brilliantly the difference between our political philosophy and that of Nazi Germany than a comparison between that response from our Colonies and that response from their Colonies. The messages came to Berlin from the peoples of the Colonies, and the support from Vienna; no demonstrations of solidarity with the people of the part of the Slovaks. Those peoples were silent and still.

Did those messages come from our Colonies? Because they know we respect their rights, they are conscious that all their rights and ways of life, their individual and national people shall be preserved. They know that their rights shall be preserved and that their rights shall be preserved. They know that their rights shall be preserved and that their rights shall be preserved.

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## A Rhodesian Paradox

anyone who has insisted on getting his  
fishing boat, will the fish require their services  
on the economic front. Mr. Huggins, Prime  
Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

And its British dependence, twelve, six, or more  
Ruled in this way and the true blue to  
core—

There was a tale of hearts  
In those tropical parts  
The Empire, far-flung, but united in love  
Freedom of speech, independence  
And in none of them  
Was response to the call  
Prompt, patriotic, in response, and as they  
In Huggins-led Southern Rhodesia.  
Yet was heard a complaint  
Of a paradox quaint.

(A paradox, mind you, that commonsense mocks  
And would, if pursued, land good men on rocks.)  
Take the case of James  
Herbert ("Rattlepat") Whames  
Who, hearing the call of his country, its claims  
On its manhood to fight for its children and slaves  
Cleaned up his old rifle  
Two shot-guns (a trifle  
In warfare), his pistol—a Colt 45  
Ammunition, lead bullets (which would  
survive).

Are apt to have wounded more dead than live  
Then mounting his horse  
His charger, of course,  
With his guns on his shoulder, revolver in hand,  
Set out for a station at which to enlist.

When, I say,  
"J. Herbert Whames  
When the agent said: "Whames, why, you  
can't enlist?"

You've a farm, wife and family, here is  
On your cattle, pigs, dairy-stock, and you assist  
In your district with maize and tobacco. Good lord!  
That waxes your enlisting now right off the board!  
So you push on home, that's the Government's

Per the P.M. in person—and he won't stand  
fooling!"

But obstinate James  
Herbert ("Rattlepat") Whames  
Was not to be balked by officialdom's rule  
Which he roundly declared were for cowards or  
fools.

He'd chosen his right  
To come out and fight;  
If farming in war was their notion of fun,  
Be damned to the P.M. in event and everyone!  
The agent's retort  
Then received with a sport  
Then he set out for the (see "Last Month")  
The agent called by the police in simple  
The man's name, to wind up my tale,  
Was of James Herbert ("Rattlepat") heading for  
road.

Mr. Huggins  
In Rhodesia the Government rightly should  
Its business it is how many power is controlled,  
And how ever courageous you may be called bold,  
But find to your chagrin you've been controlled  
But your pride at your pocket—  
a story told.

## New Items in Brief

provisions of the new regulations  
are in accordance with the new regulations

The deep-water berth in the port of Beira  
now completed and equipped.

Gwelo Urban Council has decided to call for  
tenders for water reticulation scheme.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia Company  
has announced the payment of an interim dividend of 3%.

British India Steam Navigation Company  
has announced the payment of a final dividend of 35%  
amounting to a total of 60%.

The Killamjaro (East) Casing Works, Mozambique  
have been reopened under the control of the Department  
of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia Territory.

The Ruwenzori (East) Uganda has been  
reconstituted by the Uganda Government as an  
informant camp for German and Italian internees.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of  
Rhodesian Railways during September totaled  
£400,520, and for the 12 months ended September,  
1939, £4,257,729.

Dagbety Company, Ltd., announce a net profit  
of £21,625 for the year ended June 30 last, against  
£12,374 for the preceding 12 months. The final  
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The Government is considering the  
possibility that 250 of the Kenya Constabulary  
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Lombard, and the 250 by troops travelling  
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### CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION

# Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

By far the most comprehensive and best documented  
statement of the case against Colonial surrender.—  
The Hon. E. S. Murray, M.P.

An invaluable source of reference, and a very compre-  
hensive account of the whole situation.—Lord Hailes.

HURST & BLACKETT, 516,



## Rhodesia and East Africa Make Further Contributions to the War

MR. HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, referred at a St. Andrew's Night dinner in Bulawayo last week, to the contention that the Allies are not fighting the German people. According to a *Times* telegram he said that the German people, as represented by their present leader, were a completely different species to the human race from the social point of view.

Some people say that the German leader is mad, but what can be done with a race which is prepared to be led by such a man, who is a perfectly typical representative of the German social system? It is absolutely essential that the people who negotiate the next peace should understand this matter otherwise their children or grandchildren will only have to prepare for another war. There is nothing vindictive in paying regard to that. The social structure of the German people must be taken into consideration, and the German people taught that war does not pay. It is necessary to bring Germany to her knees with her present leaders still in office.

Mr. R. S. Gold, Minister of Defence, will arrive in England shortly after Christmas in order to discuss with the Imperial Government the general question of use of Rhodesian troops in the war. Early this week both Mr. Huggins and Mr. Tredgold visited Pretoria to confer with General Botha. It is expected that the Minister will travel by air.

### Colonel Brady Goes to West Africa

Colonel J. B. Brady, M.P., who commanded Rhodesian and other troops in France from December, 1914 to 1918, and who since the Great War has been prominently associated with the political life of Southern Rhodesia, has left that Colony for West Africa as military observer and liaison officer. Reference to his duties is made under Matters of Moment.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided that the pay of Rhodesian troops serving in West Africa shall be increased by 3s. a day.

One hundred airmen left Bulawayo at the end of last week for intensive training outside Southern Rhodesia. They were in high spirits, and had chatted on the railway carriages such messengers as "Next Stop Berlin," and "Hitler's Doom Special."

To encourage public contributions to the Colony's loan schemes, the Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to increase the number of Bonded Loan certificates which may be held by an individual to 4,000; societies may hold or have an interest in a maximum of 10,000 certificates.

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The Publicity Office, 25, 27, Nyasaland House, The Trade and Information Office, His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.



Bulawayo Town Council has suggested that there should be two central committees in Bulawayo, one for the collection of war funds, and the other to maintain and the other to maintain the land.

Members of the Exchange Branch of the Southern Rhodesian Fishing Club has increased greatly since the outbreak of war. The local period one has just been increased.

A large collection in Ndaba for the Red Cross Fund yielded £100. It was organised by the local branch of the Women's National Service League.

A social held in Bura produced £100 for the British Red Cross Fund.

### News from Uganda and Tanganyika

Income tax, which has been in force in Kenya during the past two years, and to which Tanganyika is submitting as a contribution to the war, is now to be introduced in Uganda. This was announced by Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, when opening the new session of the Uganda Legislative Council in Entebbe last week. Sir Philip said that the tax would not apply to Africans with a rate poll tax.

The Governor, recalling that during the last few years reductions had been possible in taxation and railway rates, said the country must now bear the burden of increased taxation. The costs would be increased, and there would be heavier customs and Excise duties on luxuries, but every effort would be made to continue existing social services, planned development would continue, production and marketing would be assisted, and internal resources exploited.

With the object of utilising local food supplies in substitution of imported articles an endeavour is being made in Tanganyika to collect recipes for native-grown foodstuffs not already in general consumption. Africa Ladies' Committee, with Mrs. Nixon as Chairman and Mrs. Brunten and Mrs. van Ollenberg as members, has been working in Dar es Salaam to test such recipes and publish a formal scheme concerning them for the benefit of all communities. Many excellent curries and vegetables in general use in India, and meat pastes made from buffaloes in South Africa are little known in East Africa, and West Africa has its own special and nourishing dishes. Recipes should be sent to Mrs. Nixon, Main Avenue, Dar es Salaam, or to the Editor, B. Malik, Box 451, Dar es Salaam. This is a scheme which might well be emulated in other parts of Eastern Africa.

Sir William Lead has been appointed Sisal Controller in East Africa.

### Another German Africa Liner Scuttled

The German African liner *Walfisch* (9,521 tons), which slipped out of the Antigua harbour on November 23, was scuttled at Cape Point last week end after being intercepted by South African Air Force bombers and ordered to proceed to Simon's town. The captain appeared to obey, but a few hours later the vessel once again opened the sea-cocks, and placed the crew and passengers in the ship's boats. The boats were seen to leave the warship, and the aircraft directed a ship in the vicinity to pick up the Germans.

Colonel D. H. Barwood, who now in command of the 1st East African Brigade, has been promoted Brigadier.

Captain J. W. Langford, who served in East Africa during the last war, and was then for many years a member of the police force in the Territory, lately as superintendent in Dar es Salaam, has been awarded a war and company commission with an infantry regiment of active service.

### Controversy About Colonies

JAM. McLEAN deserves the gratitude of the British Colonial Empire generally for his article published in *The Times* on Monday in criticism of those who plan the internationalisation of British Colonies. The arguments advanced by Sir William of Bourset, familiar to our readers, since we have used them as a basis for our editorial columns during the past few months, are

Firstly, the internationalisation of the Colonies is contrary to the British tradition of trusteeship, which has been the basis of our relationship with the Colonies. The people are trained so that they are able to govern themselves. The presence of our services of the local Administrations might be thrown upon to a small but progressively increasing proportion of nations of other countries, and the fulfilment of trusteeship, which involves an increase in the number of locally trained and appointed men, would be impossible.

Secondly, all forms of internationalisation in the Colonies are contrary to British tradition, and would infringe the rights of British subjects in the Colonies.

Thirdly, the markets for Colonial produce have expanded in recent years only because the United Kingdom was able to ensure that the tropical products of the Colonies, which would destroy this power to bargain, and the trade to turn Colonies into mere sources of cheap raw materials, in the interests of industrial nations.

#### Archbishop of York Speaks

On the same day as the *Morning Post* published its long news item on the Archbishop of York, who suggested that trusteeship and responsibility under an improved system of trusteeship should be open to a German, it was the refrain never to create an alien race in the Colonies, which the Archbishop, which he said, is the wrong one in the Colonies, and elsewhere.

It will be noticed that, in so many similar proposals, the term "never" is not to be readily comprehended. What, for instance, is meant by "partnership in Colonial responsibility"? Exactly in what way does the Archbishop suggest that the mandatory system should be improved and extended? How, for instance, upon any German promise to act as good neighbour to his neighbour, Major Victor Galle, M.P., who visited East Africa a few years ago, said at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, "Germany in 1918 was weak, but after the war Britain should take the lead in settling the Colonial problems. Beginning could be made in Africa, where not only the former German Colonies, but the whole area under our control should be made a free trade area. Individuals from other countries could be left to be included in the administration."

The only suggestion in Bourset's article which declared that the peace negotiations there could be no question of colonies being returned to Germany. If Germany's former Colonies had been in the hands of the Nazis during the last few years, could it be doubted that they would have been converted into naval and military bases? The Colonies scattered across Africa were within reach of each other, and an enormous number of German aeroplanes could have been concentrated in one and then in another, for the destruction of the neighbourhood of the Union of South Africa.

### Echo of E.A. Campaign

A COMIC, resembling the first *Illustration* of the days of chivalry, is headed by the death of the first of Colonel Rouling, lost next at the Belgian Army. During the East African Campaign, Major Rouling, then in command of some 1000 members of the 4th Colonial Regiment, was the captor of a German Detachment of 400 *askaris* and the Major's soldiers. During the engagement, Major Rouling's soldiers, seeing themselves surrounded by a few yards, began firing with their rifles and machine-guns with such concentration that the soldiers were fire for fire. Both parties were more than equal, Major Rouling losing his leg and having his hands shot through. He took prisoner Godwin and for greater force. This little-known incident has been related in the *Illustration* by J. H. B. B. B.

#### Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Dividends

The directors of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) decided on Monday to recommend a special dividend for the year ending 31st December 1931. The preference shareholders of 1% less tax, and the 5% and 7% fixed dividend, and the 1% and 2% shares of 3% making 12% of the year's net profits for this year totalled £5,720,707, compared with £430,244 during the previous 12 months.

#### Mr. R. Frank, C.B.E., Has Been Elected a Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

#### Mitchell Goss & Co. Higher Profits

Messrs. Mitchell Goss & Co., Ltd., announced their profits for the last financial year. After deducting income tax, the net profit for the year ending 31st December 1931 was £103,803, compared with £103,803 during the preceding year. The directors are to recommend a dividend of 8% making a total of 12% for the year on the increased capital. Last year a dividend of 11% was paid.


#### Kenya Coffee Week

The Kenya Coffee Week at the Hudson Railway and Great Tower Street, E.C. 4, proved so successful that it is being continued for a further seven days. Many visitors have congratulated the restaurant and Mr. Waller, London secretary of the Kenya Coffee Board, on the success of this proposal for Kenya coffee.

#### To Meet Kenya's New Governor

The date of the reception of the first African Governor in London in honour of the new Governor-designate of Kenya and Lady Moore has been changed to Monday, December 18th.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



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# Central Sisal Estate

## Mr. W. G. Gifford's Address

The annual meeting of the Central Sisal Estate was held on Friday last at the Lombard Hotel, London, E.C. Mr. E. W. Wall, Chairman of the company, presiding.

Mr. Gifford, in opening the secretaries' Messrs. Wall and Gifford, lamented having read the notice concerning the estate and the auditor's reports to the Chairman.

Gentlemen, The accounts and accounts having been in your hands for the requisite period, I will, with your permission, make you as read. (Agreed.)

### Result of Past Year's Operations

The accounts show a net profit on trading of £60,250.04, to which should be added £2,250.00, respectively transferred from the following: £1,000.00 of charges, interest and a small balance of provision and depreciation, and also altogether £1,250.04, there was a total for the year of £63,500.04.

To the credit of the Reserve Fund, £7,910.08, and brought forward from the previous year, which was £1,000.00, total £8,910.08, 5d. to be carried forward.

Our efforts to reduce our costs of production resulted in a saving in our full-in-line cost of £100.00 per ton, the average cost of a ton for the year being £143.50, which will bear comparison with that of other first-class groups of estates in East Africa.

### Difficulties of the Industry

This year was one of the years that the sisal industry has had to face, and realize that we shall sell our produce at anything but a serious loss. In 1937-38 our average selling price was £18.09 per ton, that it continued at that low figure we could have earned a small profit in the year under review, but unfortunately the market fell further away, so that our average selling price was the equivalent of £14.43s. 5d., which must be pounds below the production cost of any East African sisal estate.

The tax revenue has this year had to be reduced to £10,300,34, whereas in the accounts for 1937 an amount of £1,000 was taken from the Reserve Fund of profit and loss account as an addition. At that date, when the accounts for 1937 were considered from the taxation point of view, it was on the respect of wear and tear of plant and machinery, was over-estimated, and the increased tax liability is due entirely to the reduced amount actually obtained from the Government. The directors renounced their fees for the year under review.

### The Company's Estates

During the year the company produced 5,338 tons of sisal fibre, which was about 400 tons less than the 5,738 tons the shortfall was due to several factors, the most important of which was delay in the delivery of plant and machinery. The Government's financial programme, which also res-

ulted for Unifab's loss of £1,000,000, was a heavy financial burden, and these were heavy losses.

It was clear that the weather should lead and our company should be down during the current year. The calling up of our chief engineer for military service has caused some delay in bringing these into production again. As a result of the delay, the old areas, owing to inadequate cultivation and poor plantings, are slow of growth, but the deeply cultivated young areas planted since we took over are entirely satisfactory. This is particularly true of the blue sisal, which, although planted as late as 1937, is expected to be ready for a first cut before the end of the current year. We stumped, cleared and planted 100 hectares, which was our development programme for this estate.

### Mgode and Pangawe Estates

Mgode once again produced its full quota of fibre at a satisfactory cost and ended the year well provided with leaf, but the leaf on this estate tends to be short, and the yield of No. 4 grade fibre was disappointing. We cleared, stumped and planted 200 hectares of new cultivation.

In Pangawe we again had, throughout the whole year, more leaf than we could handle, but it was here that we suffered long delays in delivery of plant, which was required to increase output. Cost of production was satisfactory and should remain so. On the very rich soil at Pangawe the growth of bush and weeds is no less strong than that of the sisal, and it has been a hard struggle to control it. A programme of thoroughly clearing the whole of the estate, which has required many months of work, is due to be completed before the end of December. This should further reduce costs and improve the quality of the fibre.

The year was one of unrelieved and featureless gloom, during the whole of which prices were below the cost of production. At no time was there anything to encourage the hope that prices would rise or that costs could be reduced to an economic level. Such was the year which, twelve months ago, I warned you was likely to be very bleak—a warning for which one shareholder took me seriously to task.

### Government Control of Sisal

Notwithstanding to circumstances which we must all deeply regret, the immediate outlook for the sisal industry is encouraging. It had long been known that if the country went to war the United Kingdom's consumption of sisal would greatly increase, not only so but more sisal be required for normal uses, but it would have to be substituted for other hard fibres, notably manila hemp, which is obtainable only from outside the British Empire. On the outbreak of war, therefore, sisal prices began quickly to recover.

The Imperial Government, very properly, took immediate steps to see that this country and France should not have to pay grossly inflated prices for their supplies. All sisal imported into this country has now come under the jurisdiction of the Home Controller, whose duty is in association with the Ministry of Supply to fix a price.

For a time, during which dealers became very nervous, there was a glut of material, but a marked division

of opinion as to what prices would be fair both to producers and consumers. In due course prices of £24 for No. 1, £25 for No. 2, and £24 for No. 3 were fixed by Government for seal of approved marks. Although some growers have expressed disappointment, these prices, which admittedly are much below the average of the last twenty years, have been accepted in general as fair and reasonable by all parties.

#### Agreed Prices for Sisals

They are equivalent to an average C.I.F. price of about £24 10s for all grades, and are the prices which the Allies will pay the British East African producer for their sisal requirements, estimated at about 80,000 tons a year, or about 60% of the output. This tonnage is being allocated pro rata amongst the producers, who will be at liberty to sell the remaining 40% of their production in neutral markets, where prices higher than the control prices are hoped for. Sales to neutrals at less than the control prices or their equivalents are not permitted.

It is very probable that costs of production will rise in the course of the war. The acceptance by the growers of the comparatively low prices which have been fixed for the requirements of the Allies was conditional on their being subject to revision in the event of rising costs. This was accepted by the authorities concerned.

#### Lease of the Kingolwira Estate

This company has had the good fortune to obtain through the good offices of its managing agents, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. (East Africa), Limited, the lease of a fine German-owned sisal estate named Kingolwira, which adjoins Pangawe. The terms of the lease should enable the company to operate it at a satisfactory margin of profit. The estate was taken over from the German owner in the middle of September, and since then has been in full production.

We estimate that during the current year we should produce altogether about 4,200 tons of fibre from our own three estates and Kingolwira. At the moment we are handicapped by the local military authorities having called up certain of our European employees, the embarrassment of which has been further increased by our having to re-staff Kingolwira, the manager and other German employees of which were interned on the outbreak of war. Another difficulty which may confront us is that of obtaining spare parts for our factories, most sisal machinery being of German manufacture. These, however, are difficulties which should not prove insuperable, but they may nevertheless affect output and cost.

#### Confidence in the Future

With a large increase in our production and an outlet for 60% of it at remunerative prices assured, and a prospect of a good or better price for the remainder, we can regard the immediate future with confidence. But, as you will see from the accounts now before you, there are very heavy losses to be made good. For some time to come the policy of the Board must be wholly directed towards recruiting the financial strength of the company and to bringing its estates up to a higher standard of efficiency than has hitherto been possible.

There has been a very difficult year, which is behind us, and we have made no efforts to reduce costs. The management of our business is very commendable, and the assistance of the European and African staffs has been most valuable.

negotiation with their salaries in order to assist the company. The Board realizes the burden which working at uneconomic prices places on plantation men, and declared this most generous offer, which most of those who made it could ill-afford. We have now shown our appreciation of their services and loyalty in times of adversity by introducing a bonus system which will enable the estate staffs to participate in the profits which the company is now earning.

#### Tribute to Sisal Growers' Association

In conclusion, I wish to mention the work of the Sisal Growers' Association in the formation of which I benefited last year. It has already rendered some very valuable services to the industry. It has negotiated with the trade a new C.I.F. contract which is much fairer to the producer than that hitherto in use, and averted the outbreak of war it had gone far towards establishing a terminal market for sisal.

But the Association's most valuable service has been the negotiation of the price control arrangements which I have already mentioned. Only a few of us know the difficulties with which our industry was confronted when control was first introduced. That those difficulties were successfully overcome was very largely due to the great ability and tireless energy of the Association's Chairman, Mr. Mitchell. In East Africa negotiations were in the able hands of Sir William Lead, who, with Mr. Hitchcock, deserves the gratitude and fullest confidence of all sections of the industry. It would be ungracious not to recall also the great assistance which the Colonial Office afforded to the industry throughout the negotiations.

Needless to say, there was some conflict of interests when equitable methods of control were being sought. Most of them have now been reconciled in a manner which does great credit to every one concerned. Many of us, however, have had occasion to deplore certain endeavours, both in London and in East Africa, to make the war an excuse to alter the whole structure of the sisal market.

#### The Function of Brokers and Merchants

Some have wanted to eliminate the brokers. Others have declared for direct sales from growers to spinners with the object of excluding the fibre merchants. It is the profound conviction of most of us who represent the growers' interests in London that the retention of brokers and merchants is essential to the future welfare of our industry. The brokers are the principal safeguard against the domination of the market by the buyers, and when we get our terminal market they will be an indispensable part of it.

The merchants render essential services to the spinners which neither the growers nor the importing houses, who represent them in London, are in a position to provide. The purchasing of sisal to the individual requirements of a host of spinners, and the carrying, financing and distribution of stocks, involve the acceptance of serious market risks and require a high degree of technical knowledge and experience. If the producing side of the industry had to assume these functions it would require an organisation which would cost the industry far more than the fibre merchants make out of it.

These are the reasons why all attempts to alter the structure of the market have been, and should continue to be, most strenuously resisted.

Questions having been answered, the report and accounts were adopted unanimously, the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.



## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery Company.**—November coal sales, 90,455 tons.

**Kenton Gold Areas.**—During November, 6,542 tons were milled, yielding 3,561 oz. fine gold.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.**—November output, Zinc, 1,150 tons; fused vanadium, 36 tons.

**Kewley Reef.**—Output for November, 14,800 tons crushed, yield, 1,428 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit, £136.

**Tanganyika Central.**—During the quarter ended September 30 the mill crushed 5,868 tons of ore, yielding 2,817 oz. fine gold. Value, £27,486; working costs, £15,336; profit, £12,150. Development, 749 ft.; sampled, 195 ft.; payable, 58 ft.; vein, 10.2 dw. with 77 in. Owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining explosives, development was suspended for 21 days, but the position is now normal.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—During the quarter ended September 30 the mill crushed 4,734 tons, and 3,450 tons of sands were cyanided. Bullion produced: 2,209 oz., yielding 1,689 oz. fine gold and 229 oz. silver, valued at £13,560. Development on Blackhalls the winze 287 ft. W. between the 4th and 5th levels was completed and driving recommenced in the 5th level W., hoing through to the winze and further advanced. In preference to sinking the main shaft on Blackhalls from the old bottom to the 5th level, it was decided to continue the crosscut N. in the 5th level and raise vertically to meet the old bottom of the shaft. This crosscut was completed during the quarter. The extensions to the cyanide plant were completed early in August and the figure of increased capacity of sands is satisfactory. At Kisumu reef, stoping has been in hand and a steady supply of milling ore has been forthcoming. Some time was lost owing to many members of the staff being called for duty with the Kenya Defence Force, but by the end of September practically all had returned to the mine.

## Mining Personalia

Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brise, of Mberengwa, was applied for transfer to membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. Chester Beatty, the Northern Rhodesian mining magnate, has given £525 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the Sick and Wounded.

Mr. W. E. Rogers, who is operating the Nicholsons Mine in Southern Rhodesia on tribute (can conglomerate) basis, had on a splendid output in September when he secured 1,721 oz. fine gold from about 7,200 tons of ore.

Mr. H. C. Milton, who has been appointed Chief Government Mining Engineer in Southern Rhodesia after being in that capacity for some time, is the son of Sir William Milton, former Administrator of the Colony.

## Wankie Dividend

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 2½% making a total of 7½% for the year.

## Victoria Nyanza Gold Mining Co.

Equipment, buildings and furniture of the Victoria Nyanza Gold Mining Company, Ltd., were recently sold by auction in Kakama.

## Kenya Gold Royalty

Following speeches in the Kenya Legislative Council protesting against the reimposition of a royalty on gold produced in the Colony, the Government undertook to consult the holders of the industry before the proposed measure was brought into force.

## Native Mine-Workers as Debaters

Natives employed on the Mt. Kenya copper mine have formed a debating society in which speeches must be in English. When they recently debated whether a man should have more than one wife, the voting showed a slight majority in favour of monogamy.

## Rhodesian Mercury

Mercury recently appeared in the mineral exports of Southern Rhodesia for the first time. It is valued at 54s. were produced, but many small workings in the Colony are now searching for the rock which is believed to be the source. The mercury already produced came from Mick's Mine near Salisbury.

## Kafue Development Company

The Kafue Development Company's report for the year ended June 30 states that its concession in Northern Rhodesia comprises 30,000 acres of land carrying minerals and land right, within the boundaries of which are located several copper propositions just over 100 miles from Broken Hill, two farms on the Kafue river, and 160 mining claims known as the "Hippo". No opportunity occurred during the year to develop these assets.

## Kagera Mines

Announcing that the fourth ordinary general meeting of Kagera Mines, Ltd., will be held at The Hague on December 29, a circular to shareholders explains that owing to delay and disorganisation caused by war conditions, the directors are unable to complete their report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1939, in time for them to be issued with the notice convening the meeting. The meeting, formally convened to comply with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, will therefore be adjourned to a subsequent date, no business being transacted.

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## E. Africa's London Office

Two months ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* announced that H.M. Eastern African Societies' Trade and Information Office in London would cease to function in its present form. The Commissioner, Major C.H. ... issued the following statement:

The Office will be conducted on a skeleton basis from January 1 next with the librarian as in-charge. The Kenya Agent will continue on premises at this address, and will, as hitherto, with settlements and travel questions referred to him. There will, however, be no representation in London of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. The Nyasaland representative will be accommodated at the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, Strand, and all inquiries with regard to him should be addressed to him at that address.

It is regretted that it will not be possible to continue the statistical information service provided by this Office, but the skeleton organization will continue to deal with inquiries on the following matters in so far as they relate to Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar: the certification of invoices; Customs regulations; laws of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, and regulations issued thereunder, and general information other than on trade and railway matters. Arrangements for dealing with inquiries on other matters are under consideration.

All inquiries relating to Northern Rhodesia should as from January 1 next be addressed to the Colonial Office.

## Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The cotton crop in Sudan profits is shown in the annual report of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate for the year ended June 30, 1939, but the net profit balance is reduced from £265,754 to £199,912. After reserving £50,000 against nil for depreciation of Government securities. After adding £463,824 brought forward and deducting £3,287 due to directors pursuant to the articles of association, there is a total credit of £250,449, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 8% for the year, absorbing £198,000, and leaving a balance to be carried forward of £102,449. Notwithstanding the reduced dividend, the prospects for the company have improved in recent weeks, and since the beginning of September the market value of the shares has risen by nearly 40%. The report states that the Gezira cotton produc-

tion in Sudan and the latter 375 kantar per ... Kassala Cotton Company, in which the syndicate holds 4,170,000 ordinary 1s. shares, has paid a dividend of 10%; Sudan Salt, Ltd., has paid a dividend of 3 1/2%; and Parana Plantations reported somewhat lower land company profits and substantially higher railway company profits, and interest from the land and railway companies, amounting to about £30,000, was earned but was held in suspense owing to difficulties of exchange. The Kassala Company announces net profits for the year ended June 30 of £24,027, against £33,503 for the preceding 12 months. The dividend is reduced from 10% to 8%, and £43,052 is to be carried forward.

## Market Prices and Notes

**Coffee.**—At last week's auctions Tanganyikas sold slowly but at steady prices; Kenyas were quiet, the parcels on offer being of poor quality.

Tanganyika (Mbeya), new crop, bold greenish, 90s. to 102s. 6d.; seconds, 70s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; smalls, 7s. to 76s. 6d.; peaberry, 88s. to 114s.; triage, 61s. to 66s.

Kenya, new crop, bold grey-greenish, 89s. seconds, 80s. to 80s. 6d.; smalls, 74s. 6d. to 77s.; peaberry, 86s. to 89s.; triage, 75s.; Kenya crop, bold grey-greenish, 76s. 6d. per cwt.

**Cotton.**—American middling, 7 1/2d. per lb.; Egyptian f.g.f., Giza, 8 1/2d.; good to fair East African, 8 3/4d. per lb.

**Maize.**—No. 6 yellow round African, 4s. 2d. per 480 lb., f.o.b. (1938: 24s. 3d.); 1939: 25s. 3d.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Quiet, with Kenya flowers a trifle easier at £195 per ton, and Japanese Hokkaido £124 10s. per ton. (1938: £116, £86; 1937: £90, £62 10s.)

**Tin.**—Unchanged at £225 per ton for standard for cash. Visible supply during the month increased 2,388 tons to 28,523 tons, which compares with 35,018 in November, 1938, and 25,084 in November, 1937. Deliveries in the U.K. totaled 1,470 tons, against 2,075 tons in October.

**Tobacco.**—Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during September were: Virginia flue-cured strips: to U.K., 412,636 lb.; Virginia flue-cured leaf: to U.K., 237,084 lb.; Malta, 13,169 lb.; Hong Kong, 31,187 lb.; P.E.A., 32,206 lb.; P.W.A., 8,495 lb.; South Africa, 98,925 lb.

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## Mr. MacDonold on the War East African Estates, Ltd.

(Continued from page 356)

medical assistants, nurses and midwives, we are not only training them to be their own agricultural officers and labour officers, education officers and school teachers. We are training them also to take part in the work of legislation itself.

Of course, the stage to which that development has come is not uniform throughout the Colonies. There are some territories where the Governor has an advisory Council, on which sit unofficial and official members. Others where there is a Council clothed with legislative powers. Others where there are, in official members of the Executive Council, in some cases, a minority, and in others just a majority. But throughout the Colonial Empire you have this growth of self-government, starting at one end with comparatively modest and powerless organisations and working up at the other end to a colony like Ceylon. In all of the Colonies the movement is in the same direction: it seeks to make the Colonial Empire a place like this country, where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent.

This great free association of nations of the peoples in the Empire not only gives us a political strength, which is greater than Germany's political strength, but gives us, because of this freedom, a spiritual strength which they do not know and which is invincible.

A tribute to Southern Rhodesia's war effort was paid by Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, in the House of Lords last week. He said that at the outset the Colony had mobilised its land and air forces, and some were already serving outside its borders. (Last week we reported that they were serving in nine countries—E.A.) We had recently offered to man three air squadrons for service in the West.

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EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, a limited liability company in their annual report for 1938 state that their "structures" were sold during the year.

As a result of negotiations with the Kenya Government, a consequence of long standing trespass by Natives living on the reserves adjacent to the company's land, a total of 10,000 acres have been surrendered to Government, the remuneration of which the company receives a reduction in rent as from January 1, 1938, and the right of the Kenya Government to demand the return of small areas is now confined to only 9,540 acres, all unhold, instead of affecting the whole concession. The company's land near the coast of Kenya now comprises 28,872 acres of leasehold and 300 acres of freehold land.

The directors are still unable to place a valuation on the investments of the company standing on the balance sheet at £254,440, and the report states that on the basis of carrying power there must be a large depreciation in the value of the investments. The British Colonial Provision Company, in which East African Estates holds over 80% of the paid-up capital, has paid a dividend of 10% Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., in which East African Estates hold all the debentures and over 87% of the share capital, reported a profit of £371, but Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., in which East African Estates holds all the debentures and about 54% of the share capital, showed a loss of £543 before charging debenture interest and management fees.

Amounts due from Evans Brothers and Central Coffee Estates for interest and management fees have again been omitted from the accounts, which show a loss of £4,391. As from April last the management in Kenya has been so reorganised that future accounts should reflect a substantial saving. To the balance brought forward from last year of £2,745 must be added survey fees in connexion with the War estate written off last year, and with the loss for the year, there is now a total debit of £82,202 to be carried forward.

#### Points from Chairman's Speech

The Chairman, MISCOUNT COBHAM, having been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War, he will be unable to preside at the annual meeting on December 8 and Mr. Herbert Guedalla will act in his stead. With the accounts has been circulated a statement by Mr. Guedalla, who remarks that the total of £17,760 due to creditors includes £19,633 due to certain directors for cash advanced to the company plus interest, and £1,975 for fees accrued to London directors up to 1932 and to a director in Kenya up to 1935, for the year under review the board has again waived its claim to fees. The amount paid by certain directors and Lord Plymouth to the bank in respect of interest on a part of the company's overdraft guaranteed by them amounted at the date of the balance sheet to £3,678, the guarantors have been called upon to pay an additional sum of £1,350, which increases the figure to £5,028.

Lieutenant Colonel Tucker has been re-appointed managing director and the board expresses warm appreciation of his work and that of the staff.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have resolved, subject to audit, to pay an interim dividend of 5% per share (being at the rate of 10% on the premium), less tax. Warrants will be posted on January 20. The Bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value on September 30 last, and all usual and necessary provisions have been made.

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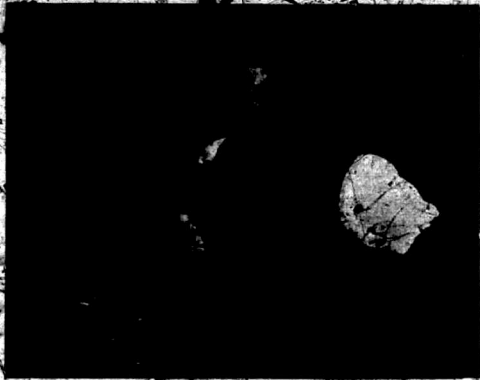
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