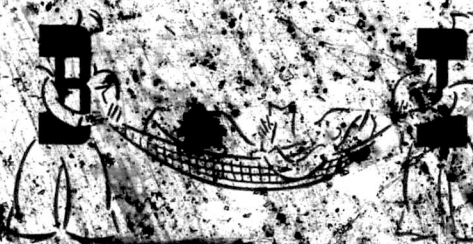


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 28, 1939
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 192

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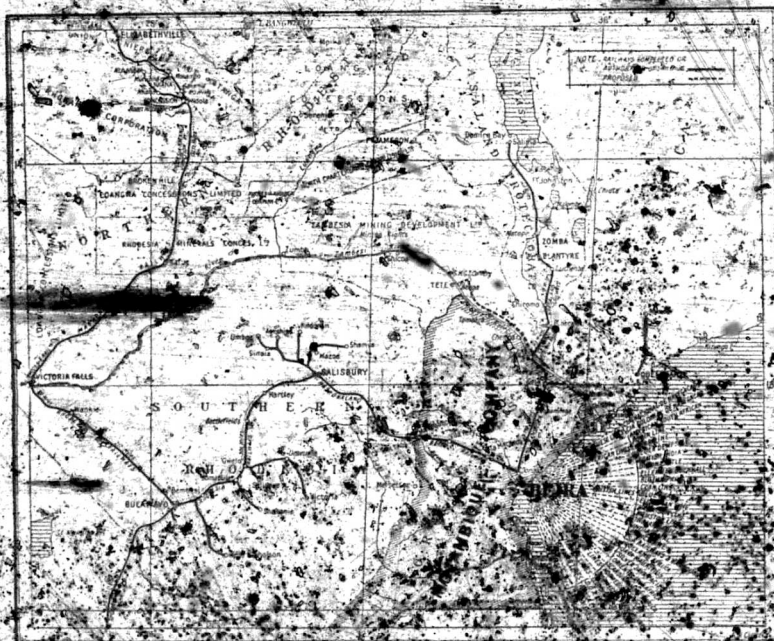
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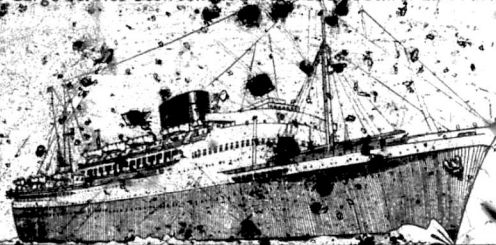
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Hitler, whose boundless faith in his own destiny has for years led him to assume an ultimate realisation of his wishes, is apparently still an unshaken Germanist. Reports from numerous Continental sources, though they differ in detail, all agree that the Führer, the seas, and by land, first, is expected by Great Britain and France in the near future, and that the Fuehrer and his immediate political entourage continue to profess confidence in their power to inflict upon British shipping losses which will transcend any of Germany's sink or night achievements of 1917. That year of frightfulness which the Nazi navy has set as a model for his own, with thinkers in this country are calamitous misapprehensions and declare that German disintegration will soon manifest itself, whereas those who understand the Tauten character are unanimous that it will see reason only when mathematically military defeat has proven profound from their war does his and he can attain the ends which it was planned to serve.

According to the *Journal* of the Führer has already drawn up a Seven Point Programme of war aims which is strongly reminiscent of the cautious optimism which deluded Junker Germany until as late as the summer of 1918. The Seven Points of the Reich have not ceased to be propounded by President Wilson were a snare set for the feet of a trading adversary.

in that that number of clauses the Braggart of the Reich has now contrived to do more damage to the German cause than even Goebbels has ever been able to attribute to the late American President. For years we have argued in these columns that Nazism, so far as it concerns the outside world, is merely a vulgarised form of the old pan-Germanism, and further corroboration of this view is to be found in the fact that not one of these new Seven Points is anything more than a 1939 edition of a parallel obsession generally current in Germany from 1870 to 1918.

It would be a pity not to list the Nazi aims as set by our French contemporary, for as an exercise in modesty they represent quite an achievement. First place on the list is reserved for Africa, Germany being still convinced that one of Africa's most effective means of the Allies to destroying the British and French Empires would be to strike at them in Africa. Here, then, are Hitler's Seven Points: (1) Cession to Germany of all the British and French Colonial territories in Africa; (2) Ratification of commercial treaties providing for the preferential treatment of German goods in all the other overseas territories of Britain and France, including the British Dominions and India; (3) Payment to Germany by Britain and France of war indemnities in a sum sufficiently large to rehabilitate the financial position of the Reich; (4) German hegemony in Europe to be safeguarded by means of special economic and financial commissions; (5) British hegemony to be brought to an end; (6) French

influence to be limited to what Germany possessed after the war of 1870. (7) France to ratify a treaty of commerce with Germany valid for a period of twenty years.

Even if it should be asserted in Berlin that these desiderata have not been set down, all but the very glib will recognise them as a remarkably close representation of the covetous longings which have distinguished not merely the cabinets who now rule Germany, but also their predecessors. The fact is that Germany as a whole has been so long and so intensely envious of the British and French Empires, and that the average German has not thought a succession of wars too high a price to pay for the expectation of succeeding to a large part of the inheritance of Powers which he regards as effete, and therefore without just title to stand in the way of the race of supermen whom Hitler treats like serfs, but whom he would use as over-lords in the territories which he dreams of conquering. Seven is the perfect number and these Seven Points are a perfect example of German obtuseness and optimism.

SIR HENRY MOORE, Kenya's new Governor, and Lady Moore will shortly leave England, by air for Nairobi, where a warm welcome awaits them, for they are well remembered in a Colony to which they educated themselves by their personal qualities and their very obvious desire to serve the public interest. Mr. Monck Mason Moore, as he was then known, was Chief Secretary of Kenya during the worst years of the Great Depression, his tenure of that office during part of the Governorship of Sir Edward Grigg and part of that of his successor, Sir Joseph Byrne. Public controversies were then more numerous than usual and much more than normally bitter, especially in regard to such matters as the introduction of income tax and of a subsidy to save the maize growing industry, the establishment of a Local Civil Service, and relations generally between the different communities. He, who had served in India and Ceylon, probably did as much as any single individual to persuade the Indians to abandon the sterile policy of non-co-operation in which they were indulging, and when relations between officials and the leaders of European non-official opinion were seriously strained, as they were from time to time in those troublous years, the settlers never doubted that they had in the Chief Secretary an understanding friend who recognised their difficulties, sympathised with their problems, was anxious to smooth their path where possible, and, as an earnest of his good will, seized every opportunity of associating himself with the charitable, cultural, social and sporting life of the country, being splendidly helped by his wife in those matters. He never took a dual view, and it may therefore be assumed that the measures for the better co-ordination of inter-territorial activities in East Africa which have since been put into operation will win his support, which should be most valuable.

the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, for which he recently held office as one of the senior permanent officials in the Colonial Office, his advice should be assured of especial attention.

THE FIRST CONDITION necessary for a wholesome and enduring development of the Colonial Dependencies is stability and security in produce markets at a reasonably remunerative level. That is the opinion of Sir Philip First Essential, Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, as expressed in a memorandum on "The War Effort of the Colonies". Whether in war or peace, the fundamental requirement of every primary producing country is to find remunerative markets for the raw materials and foodstuff surplus to its own necessities, but, curiously enough, the critics of British Colonial rule have seldom directed their thoughts to such practical matters. To judge by their speeches and writings, they take no account of the fact that Colonial development has been enormously handicapped during the past two and a half decades by wars, financed by the so-called Have-Nots, by long periods of excessively low world prices for most tropical commodities, and by the difficulty of selling many of them even at such bargain prices.

Grandiose schemes for limitless subsidies from the already overburdened tax-payers of Europe, attractive though they may be to the spinner of dreams and weaver of words, have not been, are not, and will not be practicable, partly on account of the load of debt resting upon the world from the last German War of aggression, partly because of successive trade depressions throughout the world, and partly because Nations are so created such widespread fears as to dislocate finance, and partly because of the failure of British politicians to plan and act boldly. But the very circumstance that the Colonies have suffered from the inability of those responsible for their administration to at least destroyed the reiterated allegation of German propaganda that British Colonial rule and exploitation are one and the same thing. Germany cannot have it both ways, it would indeed, be much easier to prepare a brief based on the lack of official energy than on the alleged ruthlessness of British Imperialism, which exists only in name, even though Left Wing publicists still hurl the accusation of "imperialistic exploitation." That it is a fantastic charge is evident to any dispassionate student of modern Colonial history.

COFFEE, according to a calculation of the Coffee Board of Kenya, will contribute one million sterling each year to Canada's war budget, for that Dominion, which had previously admitted British-grown coffee without payment of Customs duty and foreign coffee at three cents per pound, but which will increase in each

It might be thought that coffee prices would have risen and the price of coffee would have risen. The cost of coffee in Africa has consequently increased by between eightpence and one shilling per pound according to the quality, and though in such circumstances it would have seemed prudent to anticipate a considerable decrease in consumption, the authorities are apparently satisfied that that will not be the case. The quality coffees of East Africa may indeed maintain, or even extend, the volume of their sale

in Canada, but when an exceptionally high price is reached, so that a proportion of the cost of the article consumed by the trader, and he is encouraged to buy better grades of the product, since the price difference between a really good coffee and one markedly inferior will be relatively much smaller than in the past. Our great north American Dominion has been truly heroic in inflicting upon itself this measure of taxation, especially as her annual consumption is some twenty thousand tons.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Kenya's Versatile A. G.

MR. H. K. KRAMER, Attorney-General of Kenya, who has been Acting Governor of the Colony since the departure of Sir Robert Brooke-Polham, and who will revert to his normal office on the arrival of Sir Herbert Moore, will be able to look back upon a most unusual experience in the early stages of the war. Mr. Kramér, the Colonial Secretary, who would normally have administered the Government, had so recently been appointed to East Africa for the first time that he entrusted to his duties at the Secretariat instead of at Government House, and Mr. Kramér, who had been Acting Colonial Secretary, was paid the exceptional compliment of being appointed Acting Governor, though it had been widely anticipated that the Chief Justice would have been nominated, as is usual in such cases. The Attorney-General has in many varied connections proved himself one of the ablest officials whom Kenya has known in the past few years, but even the exceptionally gifted legal officer is seldom in such demand for administrative posts.

Major C. H. Dale

MAJOR C. H. DALE, E. Commissioner to H. M. Eastern Africa, "Dependent Societies," Trade and Information Commissioner, retires at the end of this week in consequence of the scheme of re-organisation recently decided upon by the East African Governors' conference. Cordial wishes for his future will be extended by East Africans to Major Dale, who gave evidence of keen interest in his duties, never spared himself in the discharge of them, was always anxious to smooth the path of East Africans on leave, and seldom missed a meeting in London of an East African character or with a direct bearing on East African affairs. We are confident that his contacts with East Africans in this country will be maintained, if, as is to be hoped, his future activities permit him to join them in their wanderings from time to time. Some fourteen years have passed since he was appointed Deputy Commissioner under Colonel Franklin, whom he succeeded in due course.

Pioneer Batry Farmer

CAPTAIN J. T. OULTON, whose outward bound for East Africa via the Cape is so fit physically that a stranger would find it hard if he tried to guess his age, and even those who have known him well for years will be surprised to learn that the ship's sailing date happened to mark the forty-first anniversary of that particular passenger's first departure from England for Kenya. He was then one of four Sammers sent out to build and operate the telegraph

line, seventy-five miles south of Mombasa. The European population of what was then the Colony's capital then consisted of one woman and three men. After the Nandi Rebellion he resigned from the Service and engaged successively in sheep trading, fuel contracting, dairying, and coffee growing. The first settler to import a pure-bred cow and the second to import a pure-bred bull into Kenya, he later sold his dairy farm to Sir Northrup McMillan.

Telegraph Line Laying in the War

August 4, 1914, found him at the recruiting office, and it was he who built the badly needed telegraph line from Voi towards Kilimanjaro. Later he was given charge of military telegraphs in Uganda, and was afterwards lent to the Belgians on their advance from the Congo. There is a story of one operation planned in Uganda for the seizure of a German post some five miles to the south of the Kagera River. He was told that the distance to be covered was eleven miles, and believing in the virtue of being prepared for surprises, he arranged for all the available wire, which totalled a length of twenty-one miles, to be carried forward. When the job was done the surplus was exactly ten yards! Captain Oulton holds an easy record for the telegraph line laying in the Campaign, for he once built sixty miles in four days for a rapidly advancing Belgian column. For some years he has been a member of the staff of the Game Department of Kenya.

An Almost Forgotten Side Show

THOSE who served in the East African Campaign will remember Commander G. B. Spicer Simpson's expedition to Lake Tanganyika on which he managed to launch the armed motor-boats "Sam" and "Mam," which had been sent from the Cape Colony in Northern Rhodesia and then transported by heroic efforts to the Congo shores of a lake which German ships had dominated from a few days after the outbreak of hostilities. Launched in these little craft quickly accounted for one of the much larger German steamers, and convinced the other that it would be indiscreet to venture abroad. So thereafter she remained in port in Kigoma until she was scuttled to avoid capture by the advancing Belgian forces. Later she was raised, reconitioned, and set to perform the peaceful duties for which the Germans had built her. This epic story of a naval side-show well deserves to be told, as it is to be in film form, not by a British company, but by an American concern, which has asked Mrs. Martin Johnson to take charge of the African end of the production of the picture. Commander Spicer-Simpson, who now lives in British Columbia, was said during the Campaign to be the possessor of a fluency of

S. Rhodesia's Economic Contribution

to the War Effort of the Empire

WHAT HELP can the British East and Central African Dependencies give to the economic war here in the struggle with Germanism? How can they best help their resources to aid the Mother Country? To what extent will Germany be affected by the closure of these territories as sources of supply and as consumers of German goods? These questions will be considered in a series of articles, of which this is the first.

The mutual need of the individual parts of the Empire to buy everything possible within the Empire in order to support sterling and economies in foreign currencies stands out pre-eminently. On the one hand, that fact must result in a progressively increasing demand for the products of Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias; on the other, it should involve a determination on the part of the patriotic residents in those Dependencies to provide an expanding market for British manufactures and to do all that lies in their power to stimulate British trade.

It is seen, that this survey should deal first with Southern Rhodesia, the only self-governing British Colony in Africa, and as loyal a member of the Commonwealth as any. Still inspired by the spirit of Rhodes, that great Imperialist, and led by Mr. Huggins, a Prime Minister of unquenchable zeal in the service of the Crown, her contribution will be whole-hearted.

Cold and Base Metals

As the ages have passed gold has become more and more necessary to the conduct of war, and Southern Rhodesia can help materially in this connection. The precious metal accounts for almost exactly half of the Colony's annual exports. Last year's output of gold totalled 814,078 fine ounces, valued at £5,632,602, and gold bars weighing 792,073 fine ounces, valued at £5,632,602, were sent to the United Kingdom. Now, as a result of the war, gold has risen to the unprecedented price of 168s. per fine oz., which is fully 50 per cent above the average price realised for the 1938 production; there is little likelihood of any drop in the price in war time, and so an increase in the gold production of the Colony may be expected, for prospecting will be encouraged. The new roasting plant erected by the Government at Que-Que to deal with arsenical and antimonial concentrates should materially help the smallworker. Gold, one of the most important of the sinews of war, will be provided by Southern Rhodesia to the limit of her capacity.

Chrome ore is an important war material, used increasingly in steel manufacture. Last year the output of chrome totalled 225,868 tons, valued at £515,881, and there is great scope for the diversion of shipments to the United Kingdom, which in 1938 took only 10,402 tons, valued at £40,104, while the United States of America purchased 133,034 tons for £277,489. The proportion of the produce that is still acrosses the Atlantic will be soon increased. Currency funds will not be a problem in the Empire, power and other mineral and other indispensable goods from American sources.

Tungsten is a metal indispensable for making the steel of high-speed machine tools, which are now employed on 24-hour shifts in war work, and the 354 ton of tungsten ore produced in Southern Rhodesia in 1938 represented a record for the Colony, and

formed in many districts. Dryways being the largest producer. Last year's output was valued at £33,000.

Asbestos production also achieved a record of 58,600 tons, valued at no less than £1,267,321. It is important for its remarkable immunity to heat, and as such is used for lagging, hoses, steam pipes, and so on; its war uses are many, including fire-proofing for A.R.P. work. Here again the channels of distribution could be promptly changed; for the U.K. took only 19,801 tons of the mineral last year, valued at £457,240, or about one-third of the total. Germany bought 7,100 tons, priced at £211,340, out of a total export trade value of £224,777, a striking indication of the value which the Reich attached to Rhodesian asbestos for war purposes.

It is worthy of note that in April last a small worker in Southern Rhodesia made a strike of mercury, the first discovery of that metal in the Colony. As mercury is a most necessary metal for many war purposes, especially in connexion with scientific instruments and detonators, this find may be of great importance, particularly as the European sources of cinnabar, its ore, are practically confined to Spain and Russia.

Lin, bauxite (the source of aluminium), iron, lead, mica, and nickel are among the other minerals being worked in the Colony, the production of all of which may be expected to increase.

Agricultural Possibilities

In addition to the gold and base metals, Southern Rhodesia has promising agricultural resources. In 1938 she exported to the United Kingdom 19,107,012 lb. of manufactured tobacco, valued at £1,047,208, thus supplying a useful quantity of a commodity indispensable to the fighting forces and the home front, for, as the poet sang, tobacco "cheers the tar's labours, and the Turkumans' rest." And the Colony could readily increase her output if only the wishes of the Imperial authorities were made known. These agriculturists could plan their planting programmes according to the Empire's needs.

In her second agricultural crop, maize, Southern Rhodesia could make a considerable effort if the price were reasonable. Her sales of the grain to the U.K. fell from £216,888 in 1937 to £143,384 in 1938, and in the same period her shipments of chilled beef dropped from £181,222 to £133,744, partly from temporary causes. Yet the Colony is essentially a livestock country, and cattle raising is an important occupation of both Europeans and Africans. Of the 2,250,000 head of cattle, about one-third are owned by Europeans. South cattle are handled by a factory, containing sorted beef, tongues, meat extract and beef powder, the last two for export to the U.K. The increase in the number of high-class bulls imported into the Colony, which received 11 in 1938 as against a previous average of 30 per annum, indicates the reformation of the cattle owners to improve their studs, primarily with an eye on the Smithfield market.

Germany's denial of access to Southern Rhodesian supplies will be a serious except in the case of asbestos, to which reference has already been made, for her production of manufactured tobacco last year totalled 173,000 tons, valued at £1,384,000, of whom only 2,800 tons were

Latest News of the War From The Eastern African Standpoint

CONTROL of imports has been imposed in each of the Eastern African territories. No goods, with the exception of those imported for transhipment, will be admitted henceforth unless on licence issued by the respective Comptroller of Customs. Persons wishing to import food for which a licence is required may apply to any customs office. Controls, of course, a necessary war-time measure calculated to ensure that Empire resources of foreign currency be spent to the best advantage, and that shipping tonnage is employed in the most economical way.

Licences having been made in Tanganyika as to the position of British or neutral firms in the event of enemy subjects or people wishing to enter into trading transactions with them, it has now been officially stated that the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance prohibits trading with an "enemy," not with an "enemy subject." German nationals living in Tanganyika, whether interned or not, are held to be enemy subjects but not enemies, and there is therefore no objection to their entering into business transactions with local firms.

Mr. R. C. Traugold's Mission

The future use of Southern Rhodesian troops, including the possibility of their being called to service on the Western Front, together with financial and other problems connected with the presence of Rhodesian troops in West and East Africa, will be discussed when Mr. R. C. Traugold, Minister of Defence in the Colony, visits London early next month. The Minister is coming to England at the suggestion of the Imperial Government.

Several married men with large families in Southern Rhodesia having applied to the Government of that Colony to waive a portion of their family dependents' allowances in order to facilitate their enlistment in the military forces, it has been officially laid down that, save in very exceptional circumstances, it is not desirable to accept these offers.

If any Rhodesians serving with the Imperial forces have not yet registered at the Office of the High Commissioner in London, they are invited to do so immediately in order that a complete register may be compiled. So far 69 names of Rhodesians on service in Europe are listed at Rhodesia House, Strand.

Every Rhodesian on service whose name and address are known is to receive a New Year parcel, thanks to the generosity of residents in the Elabtsi district, which Mr. Lamigan O'Keefe, the present High Commissioner, once represented in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia. His friends in that mining area have now sent a cheque for £200 to be devoted to the purchase of comforts for Rhodesians on service in Europe, and these New Year gift parcels (each of which will include 250 Rhodesian cigarettes) are to be the first result.

(Continued from previous page.)

Her exports to the Colony, however, were many and various, representing £259,848. The chief items were electrical machinery, £49,375; metal manufactures and vehicles, £38,669; other machinery, £24,502; motor cars, £13,971; while other imports valued over the £10,000 mark were ploughs and harrows and battery shoes and dies. The elimination of German competition in these articles would provide British manufacturers with oppor-

Mr. John Guest, a son of Lieutenant Colonel E. Lucas Guest, Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, is now serving with an O.T.C. in this country. His twin brother is on active service with the R.A.F.

Sir Ali bin Salim's Kindly Thought

Sir Ali bin Salim, the leading Arab in Kenya, and former *Liwa* of the Coast, who has on many occasions shown his great interest in the Royal Navy, has now asked the Admiralty to buy Christmas presents for the children of Naval *personnel* who have lost their lives in the present war. The Imperial Government has requested the Acting Governor of Kenya to convey an expression of their heartfelt gratitude for his generous offer. In recognition of his services to the Royal Navy over a prolonged period, Sir Ali bin Salim was recently granted the honorary rank of Captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The Tanganyika Red Cross Fund now totals nearly £4,000.

The Committee appointed in Tanganyika to investigate the staffing of the departments of the Chief Clerk and Information Officer, the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Food Controller, and the Commissions for the Internment of Enemy Aliens has reported that it is satisfied that no undue extravagance has been shown by Government in the salaries and terms of service in those departments. The Committee comprised Mr. L. B. Freeston, Chief Secretary (Chairman), Sir William Leys, M.L.C., and Messrs. E. C. Phillips, Abdulkarim Y. A. Karimjee, J. R. Leslie and R. G. Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Shmuel, of Uganda, will give a garden party at Mbaya on January 6 in aid of the Uganda War Charities Fund.

Colonel W. F. Shorttrose, who commanded a column during the East African Campaign, and has spent many years in East Africa, Rhodesia, and West Africa, is now in command of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps *personnel* at a base depot in France.

Captain Dove, master of the *AFRICA SHIP*, which was sunk off the East African coast by the *AMIRAL GRAF SPEE*, aboard which he remained a prisoner until that German pocket battleship reached Marseilles after the engagement with the three British light cruisers, *EXETER*, *ARJAX* and *ACHILLES*, has been very much in the news as a result of his graphic account of the experiences of the party of British captains who were locked in a small compartment during the battle. Each time a shot hit the ship which seemed likely to prove their coffin the British skippers applauded.

A Recipe for Trouble

Build for yourself a strong box.
Fashion each part with care.
When it's strong as your heart, you make it,
Put all your troubles there.
Hide in it all thoughts of failure,
And each bitter cup that you quaff.
Lock all your heart-aches within it,
Then sit on the lid—and laugh!

Tell no one else its contents,
Never its secrets share.
Drop in your cares and all worry,
Keep them for ever there.
Hide them from sight, so completely,
That the world will never dream half.
Fasten the strong box securely,
Then sit on the lid—and laugh!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Federalismus Ueber Alles**Volte Face of Utopians**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—Would that all the people who in this country are actively pushing the idea of European federation as one of the greatest of British war-aims could be made to read your leading article, which, because the issue is inescapably bound up with the proposed internationalisation of African Colonies, argued so convincingly against it, incidentally stating: "our French friends are far too logical when fighting against the notion of *Brutschinn ueber Alles*, to think of raising a banner carrying the strange device: *Federalismus ueber Alles*."

If those few words of logical truth and ridicule could reach the general public they might prove a powerful antidote: but one is very sadly needed.

Has it occurred to East Africans generally, I wonder, that some of the foremost advocates of this Utopian federation of Europe have for years lost no opportunity of arguing against the federation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory?

When it was a question of uniting those three adjoining territories, which, as you have pointed out, have innumerable points of contact and not one single serious point of conflict, they buzzed like bees against federation. Nay, when the clash of war, they have got so far as to see and writing of grubbing the most fertile and unimproved groundings of European States, they too like doves

Yours faithfully

London, S.W.

L. LANGANWIKAN

Sandbags from Sisal**The Producer's Responsibility**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—The question of new outlets for sisal has for some years interested the industry and its advisers, with reasonable hope of success, and experiments have passed the experimental stage and are now interesting the manufacturers.

As your correspondent states, sisal bags are now in commercial production, but they are both heavier and more expensive than jute bags. Even by the use of the finer fibres from low and medium low, it is not possible to spin a yarn of equal weight to jute for the hardness of the fibre limits the twist to below that of the latter fibre.

Sisal bags can, however, be intelligently produced and sold at a lower price of production and only the poor returns received by the estates, working the last few years have held back this potential source of improvement. By this method we can much improve on the spun and finer cloth woven, thus permitting the marketing of a bag to compete with jute. This is not to say that the bag could be produced at the same price, but the longer life of the sisal bag would, probably more than compensate for any slight difference in cost.

It was hardly fair to write in some "large research" is excellent, but there is a short-range business—a still more excellent thing, presuming either a lack of contact between research and manufacture, or indifference on the part of the manufacturer.

Any article offered must compete in the open market, and if this is to be obtained the first move must come from the producer, who controls the quality of his produce.

It is therefore the producer's responsibility to market a fibre suitable for jute and other commercial products when a demand exists, and if that demand were put forward the manufacturers would find that the producers would only be too willing to operate and supply the particular grade required.

Yours faithfully

London, E.C.3.

G. C. ANDERSON

Are P.C.s. Frustrated?**Legislative Council says "Yes"**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—I read with great interest the letter on this subject by "Once in the Service," which appeared in an issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* some little time ago.

This is a matter to which I have given a good deal of consideration and which has been dealt with on more than one occasion in our Legislative Council.

I feel sure that anyone who knows anything about the conditions in Northern Rhodesia would immediately say that the answer to the above question is in the affirmative.

To my mind Provincial Commissioners in Northern Rhodesia—and I believe the same applies to other Colonies—are definitely kept down and subjected to treatment which can only too often be described as humiliating. There appears to be a dearth of talented men in the Secretariat should be transferred to another department.

The Provincial Administration is the only branch of the Service which is entirely run by men who have spent their colonial lives in the country. In this way they get a first-hand knowledge of the country and its people at a very early age.

On the other hand, the Chief Secretary and his senior assistants are more often than not comparative strangers and though undoubtedly very efficient and competent, they lack the personal knowledge of conditions which can be obtained only by long contact. The work devolving on the Secretariat has increased to such an extent that it is unable to cope properly with all the matters which are brought before it. Many serious and important decisions and matters are sometimes decided without proper authority and the cases thus causing the Secretary and his assistants to be overworked and over-responsible.

Both Sir Alan Dinn and Lord Bledisloe referred to this matter and urged that more power should be given to P.C.s. and more use made of their experience and local knowledge. It is true that a little has been done, but only a little, and there is a great scope for more. It is the devolution of authority.

Northern Rhodesia is, at the moment, suffering from a shortage of experienced officials, and I am sure that this shortage has been accentuated by the way in which P.C.s. have been treated. From close personal contact I am convinced that a number of P.C.s. would have been only too content to have extended their period of service had their treatment been more in accord with their experience and ability.

Fort Jameson

Yours faithfully

Northern Rhodesia

THE S. PIERCE

Gifts from the Colonies In Support of the Empire's Cause

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—Thank you for your valuable article of October 5, which, testifying to the same imperial patriotism of the Rhodesians as Africa, urged the Governments to have the courage to search the pockets of the residents of those territories for that they might bear their full share of the sacrifice necessary to win the war.

Nothing will do in the future if our taxation should be limited merely to financing the local necessities of any territory. Everyone who wants every part of the Central Empire to be as that lies in its power, and to be a basis that there should be gifts of acreage and of the state lands of naval craft should make a strong appeal to residents overseas.

The Imperial Government has now raised £250 million for the purchase of aircraft. What a splendid gesture it would be if the Colony of Kenya could present a squadron or even a flight of fighters or bombers aircraft to the R.A.F. and how such an action would warm the heart of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who has resigned the Governorship of Kenya to return to duty with the Royal Air Force!

On the morning on which I read your proposal in that sense, I also read a news telegram from Australia stating that the Government of the Commonwealth had decided that the best contribution which it could make at the present time was to send to Europe aircraft and trained personnel for service with the R.A.F. So one of the great Dominions had announced its intention to carry your idea into operation a few hours after you had outlined the plan. Of course, it was not a case of cause and effect, but it does show how practical your idea was—and is, from the East African standpoint.

Our-mindedness has grown so greatly in East and Central Africa in these few years that there should be a constant supply of volunteers for preliminary local training. When the men were home to join the Air Force, they, or some of them, could serve in the bombing or fighter planes presented by the public of their own Dependencies, it would be a magnificent arrangement.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony, Guy's Burgess, M.C.

Colonial Recruitment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—From your account of the House of Lords debate on amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, it is obvious that Lord Lugard regards a university education as more essential than the special training with subsequent examinations, that the Southern Rhodesian administrative official receives.

I do not decry university education, provided it is not contaminated with certain subversive political tendencies, but I think that a good example of its usefulness is not only provided by Lord Lugard himself but also by the member of the Royal Commission specially mentioned by Lord Harleck. Both made their mark in colonial administration without the assistance of a university.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. C. Colburn, Rhodesia

Major Dale Takes Farewell Of His East African Friends

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

I had hoped to have said another "at" to you all during 1940 to renew my personal contact with the territories, once more, in particular with my friends living there.

Unfortunately, owing to the outbreak of war, the East African Governments have decided to reduce the London Office to a skeleton establishment consisting of one officer and one stenographer, and an agreement has been terminated as from December 31, 1939, and I have to sever my fourteen years connexion with East Africa and the London Office.

It is not possible for me to write individual farewells to all such friends in East Africa, and I am compelled to do so through the medium of your columns, if you will be good enough to publish this letter.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking my friends in East Africa very much, thanks for the kindnesses which I have received in their land during the past fourteen years.

Yours faithfully,
Major Dale, C. H. Hall,
Trafalgar Square, Commissioner
London, W.C.2.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Sir John Nathan

Sir John Nathan is proving a very able Governor who wins golden opinions wherever he goes in Northern Rhodesia. His generalship is combined with great boldness and shrewdness.

Not Quite the Same

You may be interested in the slip of a typist, to whom I dictated the statement that "The right policy is evidently to buy everything possible in sterling." It duly appeared in the typed letter as "Buy everything possible in Sterling."

Not On Track Mind

Some people might have accused you of having a one-track mind because of your continued insistence for years past in the matter of Germany and Tanganyika, but it is good to be of a one-track mind when one knows that one is on the right track, as you have eventually proved to be.

Lord Lugard on Imperialism

I wish Lord Lugard's very important statement about imperialism, as quoted in your issue of October 19, could be sent to every Member of Parliament, to every newspaper editor, and, in particular, to those sections of our who see all the good in everyone except their own fellow-countrymen.

Happier Kenya

When Governor Gurney comes back to Kenya as Governor he will find many great changes since he left the Colony five years or so ago. Most of the departmental heads are new men, there is new blood among the elected members of the Legislative Council, the economic condition of the country is immensely improved, its finances are not now precarious, and the relations between officials and the general public are much happier.

That Sausage Nation

Your note that Native mine-workers in Northern Rhodesia are now given a small sausage when they go on strike will have been interesting to many readers. So far as I know, this is absolutely an innovation in Eastern Africa, and it would be very interesting to hear whether, in the opinion of the mining companies, this additional ration has justified itself. What, I wonder, was the origin of the suggestion? Why a sausage rather than, say, a piece of biltong or the dried fish of which natives are so fond? What is the nature of the sausage? Is it a special one, or is some small deduction made from the monthly pay?

The Duty of Man.—Man regards himself as the architect of his own destiny and tries with colossal content to take on his own shoulders the load of the universe. That even the appalling mess that man has made of things is not able to wean him from this presumptuous folly is shown by the eagerness with which we rush into making fresh plans for some new Utopia. We need more science, more knowledge, more intelligent planning. I am concerned only with the temper in which these tasks are undertaken. Our first duty is not to busy ourselves with vast programmes of reform but to do God's will in the situation in which our individual responsibility lies. To some is given the responsibility of large-scale planning and the direction of national policies. But these tasks also have to be undertaken with a restraining sense of the limitations of human wisdom and the unceasing need of divine guidance. Trust in God will keep us from demanding immediate results. Easy and quick solutions would be possible only in a world of magic and sorcery, not in an orderly spiritual universe, the laws of which were enunciated by Jesus when he declared that a good tree cannot bring forth a corrupt tree or good fruit. If Western society has departed from the truth and turned to the worship of false gods there is no way of regaining its health except by the recovery of a true scale of values. It is sheer delusion to suppose that any reorganisation of existing forces or rearrangement of machinery will get us out of our difficulties.—*Dr. T. H. Oldham in "The Christian News Letter."*

A Christian Crusade.—“It is being increasingly realised that we are engaged in a struggle with forces so dark and sinister, brutal and inhuman, that we can say, ‘We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.’ This is not merely a pulpit opinion. It is shared by our people generally. The heart of our people, laid bare by the trials of recent months, is seen to be Christian in that it instinctively responds to the watchwords of true Christianity—righteousness, truth, liberty, brotherhood and peace. It may sound old-fashioned to call the war a Christian crusade, but, in the last analysis, it is an attempt to keep alive what is precious in the Christian heritage.”—*The Rev. John A. Patten.*

Background to the

Forgotten Facts.—We must admit that mistakes were made at Versailles itself. But what people forget is that, at Versailles, we were not meeting as friends; we were dealing with a defeated and utterly unrepentant enemy. To him we said: (1) You must pay heavily towards the cost of the war; (2) you must disarm; (3) you must surrender your Colonies. Was it very un-Christian and revengeful to expect unrepentant Germany to help to foot a bill which nearly ruined all of us? Was it very un-Christian and un-Christian to tell Germany, who had for years threatened the peace of Europe, that she must cease to do so by disarming? The fact seems to be that if we had continued to be firm about disarmament Germany would be more prosperous to-day, Czechoslovakia and Poland be intact, and the world at peace. Was it very revengeful and un-Christian to make Germany surrender Colonies which she had ruled with the jackboot? When the war is over can we meet round a table and talk as if nothing had happened, as if there was no need for repentance? The day may come when an international police force can safely be created, but until that day it is hard to see a better substitute than a strong France and England.—*The Bishop of Southampton.*

Booby-Traps.—German denials that booby-traps have been left behind in abandoned villages deserve the usual degree of credence. French soldiers can testify that Satanic ingenuity has been employed. Portraits of Hitler attached to an exploding mechanism have been left on walls of houses, so that when anyone removed them in legitimate disgust they set off a mine, watches, helmets, and even dolls baited similar infernal machines. The French soon learned their lesson, and there is reason to believe that the Germans received some disagreeable surprises when returning to territory evacuated by the French.—*Times Paris correspondent.*

“Admiral Harwood had all the material odds against him in his fight against the Graf Spee, but the events proved that, as Napoleon once said, the moral is to the material as two to one.”—*Sir Archibald Flora.*

If Germany Won.—German conquest would turn great areas of Europe into national concentration camps. Between us and such a fate stand the fleet, armies, and air forces of France and Britain, backed by all their resources. That we shall win is certain, but ponder the probable consequences of any other outcome. Occupation of Britain and France by German armies would be only a first step towards the systematic annihilation of the entire economic resources of both countries. Liquid wealth and movable property would be confiscated. Nazi despots would control our trade, industry, and administration. British workmen would become bond slaves toiling on scanty rations in mines and factories for Germany. A methodical suppression would be carried out of the *Kucherelemente*—people likely to head a national recovery. Deportation to German internment camps is the fate they might expect. The Royal Family would be fortunate to escape into exile. To British minds it may seem inconceivable that the treatment meted out to Czechoslovakia and Poland should ever be imposed upon great nations like the Western Powers, but in such prospective measures the Nazis see no more than a natural fulfilment of Germany's destiny as a ruling people once it has been confirmed by the triumph of her arms.—*Mr. G. Ward Price, in the "Daily Mail."*

Russia's Women Fighters.—Women are fighting side by side with men in Russia's war. They are sharpshooting, flying Soviet bombers and fighter planes, launching gas barrages and stage parachute attacks in Karelia—manoeuvres which, tactically, prove more spectacular than successful. At many points on the Finnish Front where the Russian troops have shown reluctance to attack, women army officers have been sent up the line to shame the men. No fewer than 800,000 women of the Soviet now wear the Voroshilov sharpshooter badge in common with men. They are trained to quote the official description of their organisation: “In sharpshooting, cavalry, naval warfare, communications, topography, aeroplane building, defence against air and gas attacks, and the breeding of dogs and carrier pigeons.”—*Mr. Harold A. Albert, in the "Daily Sketch."*

the War News

Germany's Peace Terms. Not only was there nothing in the Treaty of Versailles, and the other 1919 peace treaties which even approached the ruthless subjection and enslavement of nations and peoples as has occurred in Poland and elsewhere, but there have been no such peace terms in Europe in hundreds of years. To find parallels one must go to the old Indian conquests of African and Asiatic tribes, back to a form of imperialism which the modern world has long since rejected, or back beyond that to the enslavement of the 'barbarians' by the Romans — though even they admitted to Roman citizenship the peoples living in territory annexed by the Empire. The citizens of the Allied countries may demand that their Governments indicate peace terms in case of their own victory. But no terms conceivable to the civilized mind can be as bad as the terms Nazi Germany has already imposed where she is victorious. They are a barbarism, a modern horror by modern efficiency — which affile analogy. — *Miss Dorothy Thompson, American newspaper correspondent.*

German Aircraft. — There is reason to suppose that the reports emanating from Germany about new types of bombing aeroplanes have some slight foundation in fact. Claims as to the speeds of these new machines are obviously extravagant, but designers in this country believe that by using existing knowledge of assisted take-off methods the Germans could produce bombers with a performance considerably superior to that of the Heinkel III K, and of the Dornier 17, the types so far used on flights to Great Britain. Germany has done an enormous amount of work with catapult launching, and German designers have taken a special interest in 'accelerator devices' which are really variations of the catapult. Britain also is fully documented as to catapult launching, and a number of catapults are used in ships of the Royal Navy. — *The Times' aeronautical correspondent.*

Hitler's order for the scuttling of the Graf Spee shows him in a temper — an, in-matured, child, breaking his toys to spread them on the drawing-room carpet. — *Mr. W. H. Beveridge.*

Dramatic Epitaphs. Finland may easily become the grave of Bolshevism, as Belgium was the grave of Kaiserdom. — *Mr. J. A. Mackay, Jockey.*

We are fighting this war with all the energy of the spirit. — *Mr. Simon Marks.*

If the enemy chooses to engage battle in the skies, we are ready to meet him. — *Sir Central Hoare, Lord Privy Seal.*

An Italianer has many physical courage is the chief virtue, and moral courage the chief crime. — *Dr. W. R. Lyster.*

Our aim is to create a Europe in which a great, great country like Finland cannot suddenly find itself attacked. Her North Sea, her cause his vineyard is coveted. — *Admiral Lord Chatfield.*

We in this country may have to go short ourselves of some things we have come to look upon as necessities in order that they may be sold where their sale can do more good. — *Mr. Rowland Mathews.*

The Nazi Fuehrer strikes against the weak because they are weak. He hangs the unarmed Czechs and cringes before the Maginot Line. He batters his enemies in the back streets of Berlin and pleads for peace from those who are mighty in arms. — *The Evening Standard.*

An authoritative pronouncement is needed to the effect that spending is desirable only on goods manufactured in the United Kingdom from home produced raw materials or for services rendered within the confines of the United Kingdom. Further, that if, and when there is necessity for purchase of imported goods preference should be given to Empire products. — *Mr. Julius K. Vogel.*

One squadron of the Coastal Command, though formed only just three years ago, has flown 3,000 hours on long distance tasks over the sea by day and by night in all conditions of weather. Its aircraft have already travelled nearly 500,000 miles, an average of 5,000 miles a day since the start of hostilities. They have brought in detailed reports for safety and contraband purposes on some 700 merchant vessels; they have sighted seven enemy submarines, and carried out attacks on five occasions. — *Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister.*

Stock Exchange. Latest movements of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Consols 2½% | 68 0 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 105 15 0 |
| Kenya 3% | 90 0 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% | 98 0 0 |
| Nyasaland 3% | 80 10 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 3% A. Debts | 81 0 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 4½% Debts | 81 15 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 3% | 92 10 0 |
| Sudan 5½% | 107 7 6 |
| Tanganyika 4½% | 105 5 0 |

| Industrials | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Brit. Amer. Tobacco (51) | 4 11 3 |
| British Oxygen (54) | 3 11 3 |
| British Rope (28. 6d) | 10 0 0 |
| Courageux (51) | 1 17 0 |
| Gunpowder (51) | 1 10 3 |
| General Electric (51) | 3 15 3 |
| Imperial Chemical Ind. (51) | 5 19 7½ |
| Imperial Tobacco (51) | 5 18 9 |
| Int. Nickel Canada | 4 16 0 |
| Prov. Cinematograph | 12 9 0 |
| Turner and Newall (51) | 3 6 3 |
| U.S. Steels | 67½ |
| United Steel (51) | 1 0 0 |
| Unilever (51) | 1 11 0 |
| United Tobacco of S. | 4 10 0 |
| Wickers (10%) | 16 3 0 |
| Woolworth (5%) | 1 2 0 |

| Mines and Oils | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Anaconda (50) | 8 0 0 |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10%) | 1 12 3 |
| Anglo-American Investments | 16 3 0 |
| Anglo-Siam | 15 0 0 |
| Ariston (28. 6d) | 10 9 0 |
| Asahi Goldfields (50) | 5 0 0 |
| Bibiani (45) | 4 4 6 |
| Blyvoor (10%) | 6 5 0 |
| Burmah Oil | 3 1 3 |
| Consolidated Goldfields | 3 3 0 |
| Crown Mines (10%) | 14 5 0 |
| De Beers Deferred (50%) | 6 5 0 |
| East Daaga (10%) | 2 3 0 |
| E. Rand Consolidated (5%) | 2 0 0 |
| E. Rand Proprietary (10%) | 6 3 0 |
| Gold-Coast Selection (5%) | 15 0 0 |
| Grootlet | 6 3 0 |
| Johannesburg Consolidated | 4 15 0 |
| Klerksdorp (5%) | 1 0 0 |
| Kwahu (25%) | 1 0 0 |
| Lyndhurst | 104 |
| Maréchal (10%) | 16 0 0 |
| Maria (5%) | 7 0 0 |
| Mexican Eagle | 7 9 0 |
| Nigel Van Ryn (5%) | 1 10 0 |
| Rand Mines (5%) | 7 5 0 |
| Randfontein | 1 17 6 |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) | 33 5 0 |
| Shells | 4 1 3 |
| Simmer (28. 6d) | 18 9 0 |
| S. A. Land (38. 6d) | 4 8 9 |
| S. Africans (10%) | 6 6 0 |
| Sub. Nigel (10%) | 2 6 0 |
| Vlaarfontein (10%) | 12 6 0 |
| West Wits. (10%) | 3 2 6 |
| Western Holdings (5%) | 10 0 0 |

| Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) | 1 15 6 |
| British India 5½% prefs. | 84 0 0 |
| Clan | 6 0 0 |
| E.D. Realisation | 3 3 0 |
| Great Western | 35 0 0 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 82 10 0 |
| L.M.S. | 12 15 0 |
| National Bank of India | 27 10 0 |
| Southern Railway def. ord. | 11 10 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 15 15 0 |
| Union-Castle 5% prefs. | 13 0 0 |

| Plantations | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Anglo-Dutch (51) | 1 7 0 |
| Esig (51) | 1 10 0 |
| Ind. Asiatic | 3 10 0 |
| Malayan Pl. (51) | 1 13 3 |
| Rubber Trust (51) | 1 14 3 |

PERSONALIA

Lady Young and her daughters have joined Sir Mark Young at Dar es Salaam.

Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, who now lives in Nyeri, sent a Christmas message to all Scouts.

Major H. C. Brownie has been recalled to the Colours, and at present holds an appointment as brigade-major.

Major J. B. Sanders, of the P.W.D., Kisumu, arrived in England recently by air from Kenya. He hopes to return to the Colony next month.

His many friends will learn with regret that Major J. D. Leonard, of Nairobi, has had to undergo an operation necessitating the amputation of a leg.

Messrs. S. McKnight and A. A. Adamu have been co-opted to the management committee of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce to replace two members who had left Tanganyika.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, former M.P. for Warwick, who was awarded the O.B.E. early this year, was decorated with the Order recently by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Sister Hardy, who for many years has been in charge of the hospital work of Rhodesia Railways in Beira, has retired, and been succeeded by Miss Esme Stuart, a well-known nurse.

Mr. C. J. Guthrie and Miss Barbara Muczi Grave Morris, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Morris, were married in Lagos last week. Mr. Morris will be remembered as a former Director of Education in both Uganda and Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Moshi of Major N. H. T. Homer, the Taveta settler, who has been a planter in that district since 1905. His brother, who was his partner in the planting enterprise, is now serving with the forces in this country.

A sub-committee of the Thomson's Falls District Association is drafting a scheme for the establishment of a co-operative bacon factory in the district. The committee is composed of Captain L. Sykes, Major C. Fuxford and Captain W. H. F. Hughes.

Mr. H. C. Foulger, Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, where he has served since 1914, will shortly leave for England by air. During the Great War he served in the Royal Fusiliers, and had attained the rank of major at the time of his demobilisation.

Sir Edward Harding, who was recently appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa and High Commissioner for the High Commission Territories, left London last week to take up his appointment. He was accompanied by Lady Harding.

Dr. B. Charlesworth, formerly of Zanzibar, who died on July 27, left estate valued at £28,819, with net personalty £27,087. He left £100 each to the U.M.C.A. and the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, and such a sum as with previous donations will make up £100 to the Epsom College Medical Foundation.

A memorial to the late Sir Frederick Jackson was recently unveiled in Namirembe, east of Kampala. He first went to Uganda in 1899 as Governor from 1901 to 1907, and died in 1909. The memorial concludes: "He first came to Uganda in 1899, bringing peace and prosperity to a troubled land. He was greatly loved."

Tributes to the work of Mr. F. S. Roberts during his 10 years' service as stationmaster in Southern Rhodesia, were paid by colleagues when a presentation was made to him before his recent retirement. Mr. Roberts had played an active part in local public affairs, and was for some time mayor of the township.

George Scouster, M.P., who was a member of the Hilton Young Commission on Closer Union in East Africa, and served for many years in the Sudan, has been appointed Chairman of the sub-committee of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which deals with trade, agriculture and economic warfare. Sir John Squire, M.P., who also has interests in East Africa, is a member of the same sub-committee.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed the following gentlemen to be Extraordinary Members of the Legislative Council upon the occasion of the meetings at which the 1920 Budget will be considered: Mr. F. H. B. Sandford, Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province; Mr. A. C. Willmot, Director of Public Works; Mr. H. R. Thomas, Director of Surveys, Lands Officer, and Commissioner of Mines; and Messrs. A. S. Pakes, J. A. Cannon, and M. P. Madhyani, representing the non-official communities.

Sir Henry and Lady Moore were informally entertained to luncheon at the Royal Empire Society a few days before Christmas by East Africans in London. Sir Archibald Wrigall was in the chair, and the others present were: Mr. A. E. Adams, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Mr. C. Cuddeford, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Alex. Holm, Mr. T. S. Jolson, Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Donald Malcolm, Captain Guy Oliver, Colonel C. E. Ponsoby, M.P., Mr. D. C. Rainnie, Mr. C. Montague Smyth, Sir E. Stubbs, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Colonel C. W. G. Waller, Mr. R. K. Winger, and Miss B. O'Donovan (secretary, Joint East African Board).

Canon R. Banks, of Tanganyika Territory, who has spent some 25 years in East Africa, said in the course of a recent address at Farnham that the Germans had ruled their East African Protectorate through *akidas*, men chosen for their strength and subtlety. He recalled the taxes from natives terrified by the floggings which were freely inflicted. A chief who tried to protect his people against these employees of the German Government was removed and imprisoned or exiled. The British administration, which had sought out those chiefs and restored them to the tribes, had superseded the rule of force and put the business of tax collecting on a peaceful and orderly basis; indeed, payment of taxes by instalments had been introduced for the sake of the common people, and district offices were to-day more like schoolmasters who were leading and teaching the people all the time, not coercing them.

Mrs. Gerard Longden

SIR ALBERT COOK writes:—
Mrs. Longden would have attained the great age of 84 had she lived until March next. The only child of the late Henry Craigie Halbot, a judge in the Bengal Civil Service, she was presented at several of Queen Victoria's courts, and she was a young woman of such singular charm and beauty that the crowd would collect and watch for her appearance in Rotten Row.

She accompanied her husband on his big game shooting safaris in Central Africa, and on March 9, 1911, the great tragedy of her life occurred. On one of these expeditions in the north of Bunyoro, her husband, while trying to secure some young elephants, was charged unexpectedly by an infuriated female, who ripped him up by a sideways thrust of her terrible tusks. As Mrs. Longden related the tragedy to me shortly afterwards, she had to make her way at night to where her husband was, involving a journey of 10 miles through the forest. They were far from aid, and she had to get her household boys to sew up her husband's gaping wounds with an ordinary needle and thread. He died from peritonitis three days later.

Her Fortitude and Courage

After a visit to London, she settled down in Kampala, and after several years built a large house, Lauraston, which will always be associated with her. She was of a most generous disposition, and gave largely to local causes, throwing her beautiful garden open to the public, while her lunches and sun-downers were always well attended.

Perhaps the best testimony to her brave and cheerful spirit is the simple fact that, during the 25 years during which I had the privilege of attending to her medically, only on two occasions did I find her depressed or unhappy. When one remembers that this cultured, sociable lady was confined practically to one room for 11 years by a fractured thigh bone, the wonder grows. She had a marked sense of humour, and until recently kept abreast of the best literature of the day. Few can have come away from a visit to her without bearing silent homage to her fortitude and courage.

Tanganyika's New Budget

THE Tanganyika budget provides for an estimated revenue of £2,126,000, and an expenditure of £2,452,000, with a deficit of £326,000. The Income Tax Bill, which is now being debated, is expected to provide £45,000 in the first year, and increase revenue and customs duties are estimated to produce £60,000.

Sir Mark Young, the Governor, emphasised that Tanganyika's best service to the Allies was to increase its production. He added: "I feel that we can go forward with growing confidence in the ultimate fulfilment of the aim which we set before ourselves on the day that war began, that by our united efforts this Territory might play a worthy part in the struggle for justice and freedom in which our people are engaged." *Times Telegram from Dar es Salaam.*

Coffee exports to London last year were the largest recorded for several years, and increased by nearly 1,300 tons over the figure for the previous year. Mr. R. S. Bolton, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

Friends of the Empire

PUBLIC BODIES, particularly those established in support of some propagandist cause, tend to fall into one or two groups. (a) Those which, when they bear an impressive title, fall very far short of their potentialities, and (b) those which, whether known by name to a wide or restricted section of the public, ceaselessly and conscientiously concentrate upon the discharge of their self-imposed responsibility.

Among those in the second category which deserve greater recognition than they have yet received in East and Central Africa are the Friends of Europe, who for the past six years have been engaged in providing a regular and substantial volume of accurate information about Nazi Germany for the special purpose of enlightening the English-speaking world as to the character and ambitions of Hitlerism.

Four of their pamphlets (Nos. 34, 37, 38 and 41) are, indeed, the best short English summaries we know of the nature and aims of Nazism, and two other pamphlets deal with the Colonial question. A valuable feature of the work is that wide dissemination of the facts is assisted by merely nominal charges for the brochures, and the above-mentioned half-dozen together cost only 1s. 6d. post free from the Friends of Europe, 120 St. Stephen's House, London, S.W.1, from which address further particulars of the organisation are also obtainable.

Those who know the secretary, Mr. J. Rennie Smith—incidentally, one of the three members of the Publicity Committee of the Colonial League, in which capacity he has given excellent service to British Africa—will need no other assurance that the work of the Friends is conducted with efficiency and economy, and that, avoiding pedantry on the one hand and sentimentalism on the other, it will be realistic and balanced when it seeks to chart the ideas and developments from which the Europe of to-morrow will emerge.

The British Empire, which is now so frequently the object of attack by little groups of politically-minded folk, can congratulate itself that the Friends of Europe, whose publications have so wide a circulation in influential quarters, are also Friends of the Dominions and Colonies, even though they do not make that claim in their published statement on aims; it does, however, follow logically from the insistence which they place upon "the rights of small nations."

Many of our readers will remember the visit which Mr. Rennie Smith, then a member of the House of Commons, paid to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the Sudan in 1931, and his special interest in African educational problems.

New Markets for Kenya

Colonel G. A. Griffiths, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and Mr. R. Daubney, Director of the East African Veterinary Research Station, recently visited Egypt and Palestine to investigate the possibility of developing new markets for Kenya products, particularly of bacon and meat. Both Egypt and Palestine have in the past imported considerable quantities of refrigerated produce from such countries as Poland and Lithuania, and exports from those countries having ceased, their needs must be filled from other sources. The East African territories are favourably situated in this connexion, and if the necessary refrigerated space can be made available, East African butter, bacon, meat and eggs should find excellent new markets in these Near Eastern countries.

OUR BOOKSHELF

Is Sovereignty Outworn?**Two Books on the Colonial Question**

INTERNATIONALISATION of Colonial territories is the craze of the moment—a sort of intellectual mania that would not find a parallel in what I might call the swiftness with which sentimentalists and dreamers are following in the hope that it will lead them to some solid conclusion, though really it must bog them in a swampy maze of contradictions and impracticability.

It is evident that this theory was very much in the minds of the Oxford dons and undergraduates who compose the University Commonwealth Group, and whose debates have been summed up by Mr. A. L. C. Bullock in "Germany's Colonial Demands" (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.); but even they, after a close consideration of all the factors involved, were compelled to abandon the idea.

One way remains for this and for other world issues—the abandonment by all concerned of the outworn conception of national sovereignty; the pooling of resources, of commercial opportunities, and of moral responsibilities, writes Professor Vincent Harlow, "Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London, who epitomises the conclusions." But, he adds, "that is a vision that finds no response in a Germany which claims sole ownership of the soil and people of certain regions for her own purposes and to the detriment of others." Co-operation on such terms is possible only with a Germany that has not yet been born.

Theory v. The Colonial View

The Professor, it will be noted, commits himself to the dogmatic statement that the "conception of national sovereignty" is "outworn." That may be the notion of certain political theorists, but it finds no place in the minds of men of action and experience of the world of affairs. National sovereignty confers on its subjects a birth-right which no man may take away; certainly, so far as British Colonies are concerned, their millions of inhabitants, white, black, brown, or coloured, acknowledge British sovereignty, and would fight to the last to retain their honourable status as British subjects. Far from being "outworn," the conception is the sheet anchor of their lives.

Apart from this banking after an impossible vision, the conclusions reached after two years' discussion of Germany's Colonial demands by this Group—which included undergraduates from the Dominions (including South Africa) and the Colonies, but none from Eastern Africa or the Rhodesias—emphatically support those reached and ceaselessly reiterated during 15 years by *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Reluctantly but inexorably, the Group was forced to admit that on every possible ground—economic, strategic, moral and historical—Germany's demands must be refused. The arguments brought forward by German propaganda were examined fairly and fully, and refuted, and the reasons which led the Allied and Associated Powers to deprive Germany of her Colonies are set out and discussed.

Precisely the same conclusions are reached by Mr. Granville Roberts, of Mombasa, in "The Nazi Claims to Colonies" (Murray, 2s. 6d.), a small, but terse and informed book, which is bagged by

many a pungent phrase. Not by prolonged academic explication, but from his personal acquaintance with Far Africa, he demonstrates the utter impossibility of any restitution of Colonies to Germany, exposes the proposed internationalisation of Colonies, and is indignant both at what he calls the "mighty silence," shrouding the doings of the Colonies and at the amazing ignorance even of their geographical position, shown by M.P.s and the man in the street—an ignorance which tends to encourage the deplorable attitude that Colonies are mere bits of territory liable to be handed about like counters in a political game.

The fact that the conclusions of these two volumes coincide precisely with those of this journal is encouraging in view of the shallow arguments and confused thinking of so many publicists to-day. Both may be recommended as good elementary text-books of the subject, solid in their contents and useful as an introduction to the real encyclopaedia, Mr. Johnson's "Germany's Claims to Colonies," the only handbook which, so far as the reviewer is aware, gives all the arguments in full, backed by a wealth of accurate and detailed statements, moral, political, historical, legal, economic and strategic.

"Death of an Aryan," by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)—This latest East African novel of Mrs. Huxley gives the impression of improved technique and of better character-drawing; it is a good story, well told, of somewhat inadequate as a detective yarn. But that is a minor point; what the author does reveal is the background of the Nazi intrigue which has afflicted the East African Dependencies during the past few years: their sadism and the bad neighbourliness exhibited toward British settlers are well reflected. This unpleasant atmosphere may have influenced the novelist's choice of theme and characters; for the villain, a woman, suffers from a form of blood-lust psychosis that makes gruesome reading. Mrs. Huxley has a gift for the macabre. The dialogue, which ranges from German to American and Canadian, (her G.I.D. detective, who appeared in "Death on Safari," is a Canadian who talks like one and not like the New Yorker, Mrs. Janice West, is excellently done, with here and there a touch of grim humour. At this moment the tale has its lesson for those home-staying British folk whose ignorance of life in East Africa leads them to utterly false conclusions about German aims and intrigues in the African Dependencies. It is to be hoped that the book may have a large circulation in the United Kingdom, for it is a welcome antidote to pacifist surrenderism.

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"**Know Thy Enemy**," by William Telling (Nicholson & Watson, 70s. 6d.) shows Hitler in all his falsity. Quoting from his writings and speeches and comparing them with the indisputable facts.

"**Inside Germany**," by O. G. Villars (Constable, 6d.), is a reprint of the articles recently contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* by a leading American journalist. No better picture of what the Germans are up to could be desired.

"**King George VI: The People's Sovereign**," by G. H. Jones (R. F. Lutterworth Press, 2s. 6d.). A simply written but attractive account of the life of His Majesty. The author touches briefly on the King's visit (as Duke of York) to Kenya in 1924 with the Duchess.

"**South Africa**," by E. A. W. Wells (Dent, 10s. 6d.). The author has achieved the aim of writing a guide book which is both descriptive literature, spiced with history and illuminated by anecdote. The book is mostly of South African interest, but Mr. Wells takes his patrons to East Africa, though only on their return has to return to Kenya. The volume is lavishly illustrated with photographs and several maps in colour.

"**The Queen's Book of the Red Cross**," (Hodder and Stoughton, 1s.) A message from the Queen, written in her own hand and reprinted in a little book which Her Majesty calls "My Book," which has been published in aid of the Red Cross, and to which 40 leading British authors, poets, and artists have made contributions. The volume deserves a great sale on account of the excellent cause it serves, but it is also a beautiful and useful gift. The format, cover, and impression on paper and printing have produced such splendid fare at so low a price.

"**Paddle Your Own Canoe**," by Fred Marshall Powell (Macmillan, 2s. 6d.). From his exile in the Kenya Highlands the Chief Scout continues to give his great following of boys and their chieftains with his admirable books, illustrated by himself, combining wisdom with adventure and calculated to encourage and amuse the Movement as a whole. In "Paddle Your Own Canoe" he takes, as in the 22 other chapters of Scout life and points the moral by adorning tales from his long experience and adventurous life. Many incidents of African life are prominent, many with a Kenya atmosphere. Any reader would be delighted with this volume.

School Books for Africans

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. make a speciality of elementary readers in many languages and also in English utilizing the "new method" with a limited but sufficient vocabulary. Those most recently received are by famous authors, such as Dumas, and Jules Verne, re-written, of course, and greatly condensed, but commendable. "The Black Arrow" and "The Black Tulip" cost 1s. each, "The Mystery of the Island" 3d., and "The King of the Undersea City" 10s. Another capital little book is "African Explorers," by T. G. Stanger, with illustrations (1s. 6d.) and "Safari za Bwana H. M. Stanley," written in Afrikaans and Swahili by the Rev. A. Loogman. "The Welfare Reader, Book 1," by H. S. Scott is priced at 9d., and another African Arithmetic "at 3s. A more ambitious effort is "Principles and Methods in the Christian School," by Mr. R. R. Young, which, though written from his own experience, has a bearing on East Africa too, it is a well thought-out scheme for the best teachers in Tanganyika and the other small but useful publications from the same publishers.

"**Pilate Pasha**," by M. Fausset (Cape, 7s. 6d.). The British private soldier, his kneeling was careful to point out, is remarkably like "me and you and us" in "Pilate Pasha." Mr. Fausset shows that the few British officers and civilians who administer the Sudan (which is about the size of Russia) are neither altruistic mystics nor the ignorant tools of a capitalist system, but men doing their best, often against great odds, in the interests of tolerance, betterment and their British conceptions of law and order. It is true that the Sudan is staffed with hand-picked men and the author has perhaps allowed himself some latitude in selecting his characters, just as he has chosen the disturbed period after the assassination of the Sirdar as the time of his story, which gives him an opportunity of detailing many thrilling episodes of raids and native unrest which are not typical of the Sudan in normal times. He tells a good tale with a fine background of local colour and clear-cut characterisation. The title is justified by the dilemma of the Governor of his Bahr el Gamus Province (of which outline maps are given) having to decide the fate, by hanging, of a young Native who claims to be a new Mahdi against the fate of a notorious brigand and slave-dealer. Unlike his Biblical predecessor, the Governor cuts the Gordian knot by hanging both Mahdi and brigand; but before that happens a vivid picture has been given of the life of the province in a strong and capital yarn.

"**Reminiscences of Country Life**," by J. G. Cornish, edited by Vaughan Cornish (Country Life, 10s. 6d.) A charming biographical account of a charming country clergyman, covering nearly 70 years and ranging from Suffolk, his birthplace, through Berkshire to Devonshire, where in Salcombe Regis and Sidmouth his memory is revered.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika's Gold Output

TANGANYIKA'S exports of gold during the first 10 months of 1939 were nearly double in value those of the corresponding period of 1938, for to the end of October of the current year they totalled 150,667 oz. of bullion, valued at £800,073, against 92,375 oz. valued at £485,172 in 1938.

Details of the mineral exports during October last were: Gold, 21,500 oz.; diamonds, 308 carats; tin ore, 23 long tons; salt, 173 long tons.

The gold exports were from the following districts: Lupa, alluvial, 1,250 oz.; reef, 3,870 oz.; Musonza, 4,000 oz.; Mwanza, 9,670 oz.; Singida, 1,993 oz.; and Kigoma, 28 oz.

London and Rhodesian

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company announces the payment of an interim dividend of 5%.

Kimberly Liquidation

A first distribution of 5d. per share has been paid by the liquidator of the Kimberley Gold Mining Co., Ltd. (in liquidation).

Cam and Motor

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company announces the payment of an interim dividend of 24%, compared with a corresponding payment of 28% a year ago.

New Copperbelt Cinema

The new cinema recently opened at the Ntanga copper mine in Northern Rhodesia is reported to have the most up-to-date cinematograph machinery in Southern Africa.

Wanderer's 12½%

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. announce that at the ordinary general meeting to be held on December 29 the directors will recommend payment of a final dividend of 6½% less tax, making with the interim dividend a total of 12½%, for the year. Net profits totalled £120,762 compared with £113,504 for the preceding 12 months. These figures were arrived at before providing for taxation.

Confidence in Rosterman

"I think we may regard the Rosterman mine in Kenya an established producer with great potentialities," said Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of London, Australian, and General Exploration Company, Ltd., at the annual meeting of that company held in London last week. Development work on the mine had, he said, been most satisfactory. Referring to the L.A.G.S. balance sheet, he drew attention to the loan item, amounting to £7,048, mentioning that the greater part of that sum represented loans made to a gold mining company operating in Tanganyika.

To Assist Miners

The Tanganyika Government has been considering the effect which dislocation of the air transport system may have upon the provision of the day-to-day requirements of money for local dealings in and about alluvial and reef gold in the Territory. An increased time-lag between the date on which gold is accepted by the exporting bank and the date of realisation must be expected in war as a consequence of transport dislocation. In so far as the operations of local dealers and miners have been dependent upon realisation after the comparatively short period of about three weeks, a greater time-lag may well reduce the capacity of the dealer to finance further purchases and of the miner to continue his operations. As a temporary measure the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the National Bank of India have co-operated with the Government in taking steps to relieve the immediate problem. The maximum amount of any advance authorised by the banks in the ordinary way against the security of gold in transit may be increased under Government guarantee by up to 25% (subject to certain provisos).

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During November 4,160 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit, £1,675.

Tanganyika Central.—During October 2,420 tons milled yielded 988 oz. fine gold, value, £7,787; working costs, £5,167; swacking profit, £2,620.

Ngezi.—During October the mill ran for 688 hours, crushing 11,524 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgam of 31.1% gold, of which 75% was fine gold.

Rezende.—During November 8,560 tons crushed yielded a revenue of £15,811, costs, £9,475, profit, £6,612, including £1,000 from excess grade. The West Triad crushing only undertaken regular production began in December.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—During the quarter ended September 30 the mill crushed 6,868 tons, yielding 2,317 fine gold, valued at £21,485; working costs, £10,236; profit, £7,150%. Development: footage, 749 ft.; sampled, 195 ft.; payable, 58 ft.; average value, 10.2 dwt.; average width, 77 in. Owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining supplies of explosives immediately following the outbreak of war, development had to be suspended for 21 days in September; the position in regard to explosives is now normal.

Mining Personalities

Mr. A. W. Burne, Studias, B.M., has returned to England from the Sudan.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, M.Inst.M.M., who is well known to many of our mining readers in East Africa, is residing in Yugoslavia.

Mr. C. E. Horns, of Peshalunga, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected to an associateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

A paper by Mr. A. Haworth on "The Surface Equipment of the Phoenix Prince Gold Mine" in Southern Rhodesia will be read this afternoon before members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

We regret to record the death in Lusitania of Mr. Gerald Maloney, assistant mine secretary of Road Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. He had served the company for the past 10 years, and had returned from leave only a fortnight before his death.

Mr. J. A. Chenevix, who died recently in Bulawayo, was well known in mining circles in Southern Africa, where he has lived since 1892. He was for some years on the staff to Sir Robert Williams and Company and carried out considerable prospecting work in the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda before the Great War. For the past 11 years he had been engaged in mining in the Lower Gwanda district of Southern Rhodesia.

London & African Mining Trust

The London and African Mining Trust reports a net profit of £3,767 for the initial period from June 22, 1938, to September 30 last. Preliminary expenses of £2,679 are written off, and £1,088 is to be carried forward.

Tanganyika Minerals

The annual report of Tanganyika Minerals Ltd. to the end of March last date, states that despite many difficulties mining and milling operations on the property have been carried on continuously. For the year under review the mill treated 13,596 tons of ore for a recovery of 2,203 oz. fine gold. The present ore reserves of the Menzies and "C" reefs are nearing exhaustion, and while it is possible that further development work would expose additional ore on those reefs, no further lands are available for this purpose. It is proposed, however, to apply to the Tanganyika Government for a loan of £2,500, which would be available for development or additional plant. This loan, if the company should obtain it, would be secured by a first charge to the Government. Last year the Chairman stated that further additional funds were available through the good offices of the Government. These proved insufficient, however, to maintain the company on a working basis, and present the company is almost entirely without funds, although production is being continued at the mine. The annual meeting is to be held in London tomorrow.

CUTLED FROM THE PRESS

Tackling a Crocodile

A thrilling rescue of a child from a crocodile is described in the *Empire Review* by Mr. W. L. Speight, who writes—

"As long as there remain crocodiles in Africa there will be thrilling escapes, and one of the most stirring stories occurred last year in the Glimande Reserve, Southern Rhodesia. A native woman was washing clothes in the river, with her tiny naked baby playing close to the water. Suddenly a crocodile glided up, only its sinister snout visible. It was about two yards from the child when the mother realised what was about to happen. She raced for the infant; but the crocodile reached it first and snapped up the child and swung round to enter the river again.

The frantic mother seized its tail and hauled it up towards the river bank, with the powerful creature writhing and kicking in its effort to shake her off. Happily for the Native woman, a Native constable then ran up, but as he thought it would be a waste of time helping the woman to hold the reptile, he called a European police trooper who happened to be resting under a tree a short distance away.

By the time they got back the crocodile had disappeared, and the woman was sitting on the bank nursing her badly-maimed child. She told the policeman that she had tried to hold the creature's tail and had jumped on its back, clinging there until it decided to release the child. Surely that is one of the bravest stories ever told in connexion with the dangerous crocodile.

A Dangerous Moment

A "scolding meeting" with a man-eating lion was related to Mrs. Vivienne de Watteville in a recent broadcast talk from London, who, speaking of a safari on the Kenya-Tanganyika border, said—

"I was awakened by the barking of my dog. She always barked at lions, so I jumped out of bed and ran out of the tent to scare the hyena away. I rushed towards its fire-shedding, when I suddenly pulled up in mid-stride. There, faintly lit by the glow of the campers, was a huge shadowy beast silently watching me. I had almost run plumb into him. I realised it was a lion.

Retreat was impossible; he was too near. The only thing was to pretend—even to myself—that I didn't know. So I yelled furiously at him. "Grrr! You heastly hyena, you, stamping to drive him away. For one endless moment he stood there, hesitating. Then he bounded into the darkness with a blood-curdling snarl. I made one leap for the tent and my rifle. My hands were trembling so that I could hardly unsafe it. My knees melted under me and I tumbled into my chair.

Later I learned from the Chief that the animal was one of three lions which had made off with five men.

To the Native, stock currency is preferable so, coin. After all, why not? God made stock like all beasts of the field, capable of reproduction, a power not possessed by coin, anyway so far as the natives are concerned, for the 2% offered by the Post Office Savings Bank does not compare favourably with the normal rate of increase in goats." *Mr. A. M. Champion* in the *Journal of the Royal African Society*.

Rush for Water-Holes

A curious phenomenon is recorded by Colonel B. N. Abbey, of Malawi, in a letter to the *Field*. He says—

"There have been a number of times in the last 20 months throughout the Northern Province of Malawi. Nearly all the water-holes have dried up again. At the many thousands of herds of stock, belonging to the Somalis, Borans, Derobans, Sabarurus, collected along both banks of the Lake Nyiro, which is now reduced to the dimensions of a small stream. Further inland from the river are collected herds of animals which have been drawn by thirst from scores of miles to the river. At midday the stock descends down from the ridges above river to water, and no sooner are the ridges left clear than herds of game collect and give the ridges, anxiously waiting for the stock to leave the water.

As the stock turn from the water to go back to the grazing grounds, the whole line of wild animals advances towards the water. As they descend the steep approaches to the water they are checked by the broken ground to move in narrow columns, and it is not uncommon to see stock moving up the slopes while a few yards away the game is going down to drink.

Zebras appear to be very impatient of thirst, as they jostle and kick, and the younger animals frequently trot or gallop to the water. A herd of grey zebra, about 500 in number, is now on the river. It is believed to be the largest herd of Grey in existence."

Mrs. C. Kearton Looks Back

MRS. CHERRY KEARTON recounted in the *Evening News* recently some of her experiences when accompanying her husband on his visits to Africa.

"I sometimes think it lucky that I can laugh at anything," she said. "There was the time when a snake haunted our camp, which was only a tarpaulin stretched from the car to the lorry. My wife and I slept on the ground, and I kept to the lorry because I don't like crawling things. The thought of this snake worried me, and finally one of the boys killed a dangerous snake that was obviously the one. When I told my husband, was he pleased too? No! He said, 'If anyone shoots anything else, I'll shoot them. What about the pictures I could have taken?'"

Near Nakuru last year a huge black rhino headed straight for our stationary car, and swerved only at the last moment because a Native boy whistled at it. We had been sitting in a terror and were all shaken by our narrow escape, but I could not resist asking my husband if he had got his photograph. "You'll guess his answer."

The "Farmer's Weekly"

The latest number of the *Farmer's Weekly*, of South Africa, contains a contribution from Mr. A. S. Reddie, now a foremost exponent of wild game photography, including a reproduction of his unique picture of a thousand hippo surging in a swamp. And a characteristic account by Mrs. Audrey Moore of her life with her husband, Mr. "Monty" Moore, V.C., Warden of the Selenge Game Reserve, Tanganyika Territory, and of their adventures when photographing the animals they know and love in that famous game sanctuary. Major W. R. Foran's interesting article on "Mystery Animals of Africa" seduces most of them, but leaves the cheetah of Northern Rhodesia still an unsolved problem.

COMPANY MEETING

Mitchell Cotts & Company**Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Review**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Mitchell Cotts and Company Limited was held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The secretary (Mr. E. A. Loveday, A.S.A.R., A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the reports of the auditors.

The Chairman's Speech

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, it is not always possible with a company like ours for all the directors to be present at our annual meetings. Mr. Procter is on military service, and once more we miss Mr. Aldridge, who is at present on his way back from Egypt and the Sudan.

Turning now to the accounts, the profit and loss account shows trading profits of £113,411, from which are deducted directors' fees, £500, reserve for taxation, £10,000, and expenses of increase of capital, £343, leaving a balance of £70,568. The Preference dividend absorbed £5,081, leaving £65,487 available for reserve and Ordinary dividends. Your directors propose to transfer to general reserve £15,000 and to staff provident fund £5,000, making a total of £20,000.

Dividend increased to 12%

In July last we declared and paid an interim dividend on the Ordinary Shares and now we recommend a final dividend of 12% making a total of 12% for the year compared with 8% paid last year. If approved, these dividends will absorb a further £41,000 and the carry forward will be increased by £2,000 to £33,024.

The increased provision for taxation is caused by the higher rate of income tax now in force and a reserve for excess profits taxation. I am unable to give you any definite indication as to the effect of this new taxation on your company. Unlike income tax, it is to be based on the aggregate profits of all companies in the industry, whether liable in the United Kingdom income tax or not. Many of our subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies are registered outside the United Kingdom and their accounts have not previously been submitted to the inland revenue authorities in this country. Not only will these have to be examined for the current period, but also for the three or four years for which the standard profits are calculated. You will realise, therefore, that a computation of any liability for excess profits taxation will be a matter of some difficulty, but we have every hope that business conditions will be a reasonable one.

Cotts, Darke, & Co., Ltd.

You will see from the statement referred to the profit and loss account that nothing is included in respect of any subsidiary company whose accounts have not been made up and audited since the date of acquisition. This of course refers to our subsidiary company Contomichale, Darke and Co. (Ceylon) Ltd., which incidentally has recently changed its name to Cotts, Darke and Co. Ltd. I refer to this purchase in my speech last year and have now to report that all the shareholders of

this company have transferred their shares to us so that it has become a wholly owned subsidiary company.

Balance Sheet Changes

This year we have given comparative figures in the accounts, and you are thus able to see the changes in the balance sheet as compared with the previous year. It will be noted that there is a large increase in the issued share capital due to the acquisition of Cotts, Darke and Co. Ltd. There is also a substantial increase in the figure of bank overdrafts as compared with the previous year.

The increased capital and bank overdrafts are reflected in the assets under the heading of subsidiary companies on the other side of the balance sheet, both items of which show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year. A large part of the additional advances has been used by one of our South African subsidiary companies in the purchase of another undertaking, which has increased the scope of our business in South Africa, particularly in the engineering section.

A year ago I stated that the directors were considering the provision of additional capital. In the early part of the present year negotiations reached an advanced stage, but recent happenings have prevented us from dealing with the position in a satisfactory manner. However, I am happy to say that our credit facilities are adequate for present needs, and we can only hope that a return to normal conditions will not be long delayed.

You will now expect some remarks from me as to the general position, activities, and trading of our group of companies.

The Company's Chief Trading Section

Coal remains our chief trading section. I am glad to say that we had a successful year. The main part of our activity under this head is the supply of bunker coal at Durban and Capetown and the export of cargo coal from Durban, whilst in addition we maintain depots, chiefly for Natal coal, at various points in the Indian Ocean.

At the outbreak of war it was thought that there would be a very big demand in South Africa and the colonies for the additional tonnage to increase their output, but with the Mediterranean being closed to about no demand for bunker coal has arisen, a large inquiry has for the moment in spite of the fact that the export trade from Durban has suffered little owing to the difficulty in securing tonnage. It is to be hoped, however, that this scarcity will be overcome before very long, so that our export figures may become larger again. Pending this being the position at Durban we have turned our attention, with some success, to securing some at least of our depots and customers supplied with coal of other origin.

Under the Natal Navigation Companies and Estate Company, Ltd., which one of our subsidiary companies has a large shareholding, had also a good year to June 30 last.

Shipping and Shipping Agency Business

The largest of our London subsidiary steamship companies included in the present accounts finished in December last and showed satisfactory results.

As I indicated in my speech a year ago the freight market has had an unfavorable year, and in the earlier part of this year profitable business was hard to find. It was expected that the business assistance provided by the Government would be of

...a full book, and no delay for the full had not taken place, when we are sure that the...
 ...the Government's promise... placed an...
 ...the... such as the... other...
 ...reports to date... and likely to be... of our fleet.

Shipping and Expenses

Both freight rates and running expenses rise with the outbreak of war, and British shipping came under close Government control. It was, as far as possible, of British shipowners, including extrajurisdictional profits, and indeed, one does not find any desire among them to take advantage of the ordinary necessities. In the only mind there is a general realisation that shipping must be allowed as much as sufficient to cover depreciation, a reasonable return, and provision for replacements, and it is hoped that the negotiations which are at present proceeding between the industry and the Government will result in the establishment of a basis which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

As regards shipping agency business there has been a substantial increase in the case of some of our connections, which increase, however, will not be reflected in our accounts until our present year expires. The acquisition of Coats, Clarke and Co., Ltd., has, as already added to the agency service, we can offer to shipowners and others. It means that we can act at practically every port from Capetown to Alexandria, whilst our subsidiary on the Pacific Coast, namely, F. W. Coombs, does equally good work there.

Engineering

I am glad to say that the engineering section in South Africa has again produced good results. There was a slight fear that with the outbreak of war these activities would be somewhat diminished, and that there might be some difficulty in obtaining normal supplies, but the British Government and British manufacturers have fully met the imperative need of goods being maintained. The further expansion of this section, to which I have already referred, is expected to contribute materially to the revenue.

Our engineering works at Birmingham are now reaping the full benefit of the extensions and improvements referred to in my special year-end, and at present they are very busily employed on Government and other contracts, so that our faith in maintaining the investment expenditure has been justified.

Other Activities

General Merchandising, Produce, etc.—The year's results were on a normal basis. We continue to do a substantial amount of buying and selling for clients abroad, and this section of our business is on the increase. We continue in the very happy relationship with the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Our thanks in no small measure are again due to the members of our large staffs at home and

...result than in previous years, but we may expect in the case of a flying business like ours, that such instances will be comparatively few, and results in other cases.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividend as recommended.

Mr. R. C. Mitchell took the chair in the resolution, and after some congratulatory remarks by shareholders, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. E. Adridge and Mr. H. C. Hornif, were re-elected as the auditors, Messrs. Joad, Horton and Co., were re-appointed, and the proceedings then terminated.

Sisal Estates, Ltd.

Report for Year to June 30

The annual report to June 30 last of Sisal Estates, Ltd., announces that the results for the year, after providing for the loss incurred by Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., and including provision for amortisation and depreciation, are a loss of £31,818, against which must be set the balance of £9,262 brought forward. The preference dividend of 6% absorbed £1,350, so that a debit balance of £26,006 is to be carried forward. The loss is, of course, due to the low price of sisal throughout the year. A reserve of £6,400 set aside for income tax not being required, this sum has been transferred to properties reserve.

Sisal production during the year totalled 4,220 tons, of which 39.37% was No. 1, grade, 23.25% No. 2, 23.50% No. 3, and 5.88% trial ton. The all-in cost, including amortisation of planted areas, depreciation, all London charges and directors' fees, but excluding income tax and D.C., amounted to £22, 18s. 5d. per ton. The average selling price was £15 10s. 11d. per ton c.i.f.

Approximately 687 hectares were planted up during the year, bringing the total area of mature sisal to 4,383 hectares, with 2,224 hectares under immature sisal.

The company has leased for one year from the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika Territory the German-owned estate known as Hite. With the yield from this estate, and allowing for certain areas at Magadi to be rested, it is estimated that the output for the current year should be 5,400 tons.

In view of the adverse conditions which have prevailed until recently, the board has resolved that the half-yearly dividend to December 31, on the 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares, shall not be paid.

The company also reports that production for the year amounted to 428 tons, making a total of 2,073 tons for the year to the end of November. The annual meeting is to be held in London to day.

Estimates

Estimates of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and



...your best wishes to be conveyed to them...
 ...As to the future, we shall not be without our difficulties—that is unavoidable in time of war, and in one or two sections we may have less favourable

...expenditure, require further amendment, as, however, the outbreak of the war during 1914, cannot be foreseen. It has been decided not to revise them at the start.

The Outlook for Coffee

Messrs. E. H. Pittman & Co. state in their current market review:

There is still nothing to justify any optimism as regards coffee prices generally. Indeed no sooner had we expressed the opinion last month that the production of good quality beans is not increasing than we received reports that last year's deficiency in Venezuela would be fully compensated this year. The Dutch East Indies are also increasing their production of *robusta* again. Increased supplies in the face of restricted outlets must necessarily affect prices. Mild producing countries usually sell their crops regardless of whether they realise a little more or less, and if supplies from these sources increase then it is difficult to see how Brazil can escape the need of having to cut down her shipments.

Whereas the selling of the Brazil crop is controlled at the source, the marketing of milder is free and competition amongst sellers is keen at times. Unless his particular quality is sought after, a seller has no easy sale in circumstances like these. The lesson should be obvious, but memories are often short. Judging by current offerings, it is a field on to some of her coffees too long this year.

In Kenya nature thwarted forward sellers with the result that prices there maintained a level considerably above that of other coffees. The result has been favourable to a comparatively small portion of the crop, but the true prospect of the world market has been obscured, and the bulk of the main crop still remains to be sold. By being unable to supply its regular consumers, just at a time when the need to nurse good customers was never greater, Kenya has lost outlets abroad to Brazil and Colombia.

The Egyptian Government has ordered 500 tons of Kenya Podo from the East African Timber Co-operative Society.

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Statements Worth Noting

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."—*Isaiah lviii.*

Coffee has definitely come into more prominence in Australian recent years, and consumption of the average there is likely to go on increasing. —*An Australian correspondent of the Kenya Coffee Board Bulletin.*

The Government knows that very often there is no better school for the Native than the European farm and the immediate personal influence of the European employer. —*Mr. D. Woodruff in "The Story of the Bechuanaland Bantu."*

Polygamy is so deeply rooted in the customs of the African people that it seems as if many years must elapse before the Christian ideal of monogamy is accepted as the personal conviction of the majority of Christians. —*C.M.S. Annual Report, 1938-39.*

The white birth-rate in the Belgian Congo increased from 8.5 per 1,000 in 1908 to 10.18 in 1936-37, and the white death-rate decreased from 32.2 per 1,000 in 1908 to 22.6 in 1936-37. —*M. de Vleeschander, Belgian Colonial Minister.*

With the Baganda personal contact is essential and it is almost impossible to make any lasting improvements in methods of cultivation without visits and talks to the individuals on their own farms. —*Mr. W. Nye in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

Discussions with the Imperial authorities on the question of amalgamation have been postponed only for a short time, and whether the war goes on or not those negotiations will be resumed, probably by correspondence. —*The Hon. G. M. Huxains, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

The Native loves telegrams. He thinks because the communication is quick his wishes will be speedily carried out, but as a general rule he omits such important and necessary detail that they are never carried out at all. —*Mr. P. A. T. Steyn in "A Day in the Life of a District Commissioner."*

The water supply of Broken Hill is almost unbelievably hard, and is described by an analyst as the most highly mineralised water he had ever heard of being used as a town supply. It contains a high proportion of zinc, but there is no evidence in tests of practice that this is harmful. —*Dr. J. P. C. Huston, Director of Medical Service in Northern Rhodesia, in his annual report.*

Union-Castle Dividends

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that, "having regard to the effects of the war on the company's position and, in particular, to the fact that the rate of hire on vessels of the company requisitioned by H.M. Government has not yet been determined," the directors have decided to postpone for the present the payment of the dividend on the £2,500,000 6% A preference shares due on 1st January next. The dividend on the 2,000,000 preference shares of £10 each due on the same date will be paid. Most of the company's ships are designed to carry passengers, and owing to the inevitable decrease in the trade the Line has naturally suffered severely in 1939. The

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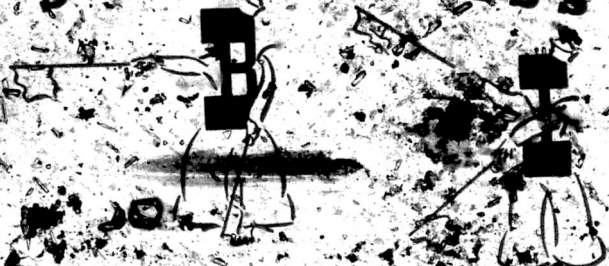
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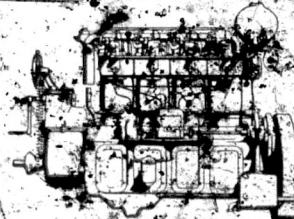
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The incomprehensible advocates of completely impracticable schemes for the internationalisation of tropical territories who imagine that they can so "appease" Germany take no account of these essential facts, and are equally blind

Dangers to the Combats
In the short, sharp and threatening story of German rule in parts of Africa and Asia during the closing years of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth centuries. If Great Britain had listened to these false leaders in the last decade, German frightfulness on land, on sea and in the air of which there have been so many striking examples in the last few months would not have been implemented from African bases. A Gray Wolf based on the Cameroons and Ubad on the East African littoral would have complicated beyond all calculation the tasks facing the British and her navies and air forces. The reinforcements in men and materials which now flow steadily to the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the widely scattered Colonies of Great Britain and France would have been much more vulnerable to attack. Yet, reckless of the folly of the advice they have tendered, the old promoters of German African ambitions are now again to pursue the country against their own people. Their campaign is prominent in the Press, the organs of which seldom give the other side of the case. There lies one of the great perils to be combated in 1940. Every East African and Rhodesian can do something this year in wider or narrower circles to correct these dangerous trends.

* * * * *

GOLD has a great part to play in the British effort and British Governments throughout the Empire are consequently concerned to stimulate production to the maximum. In general, gold miners have been specifically urged to continue their work on the ground that its maintenance is more important than their enlistment in the armed forces. Southern Rhodesia, easily the largest British gold producer between the Limpopo and the Nile, has shown clearly her determination to contribute as much of the precious metal as possible to the Allied war effort and the young gold-producing Dependencies to the north are fortunately now in a position to profit from their pioneer mining work in the last few years. Two of them, Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony, which have now justified their inclusion among the leading mining countries of the world, were unknown in that connexion at the time of the Great War.

Tanganyika Territory, then German East Africa, had only one producing property, the Senke mine, from which the Germans mined a ton of a nominal value of fifteen ounces of fifteen ounces, the so-called **Tanganika's Annual Output** of 150,000. Now it is a different tale to be told. In the first ten months of the

year which has just ended the billion production of the Territory exceeded 156,000 ounces of an approximate value of £300,000, a substantial advance upon the results of the corresponding period of the previous year when the production was no more than 92,000 ounces. Two of the most promising properties in the country, those of the Kenan Gold Areas, Ltd., and New Savannahs Ltd., have recently been equipped with modern milling machinery (the capacity of which in each case is to be doubled this year) and from those two sources alone a valuable increase in the gold exports may be anticipated, while a considerable number of smaller properties have also a growing contribution to make. When the final figures for 1939 become available they may show that Tanganyika has for the first time attained, or almost attained, the million mark.

Kenya's gold output statistics are not so up-to-date, but in the first seven months of the year they totalled 42,000 ounces of refined gold, valued at £314,832; a slight reduction in the quantity recovered in 1938, January and July, 1938, when the value of Kenya gold was considerably lower at £259,439. The largest producer is the Rustenburg mine on which recent developments have been most encouraging, but there are many other properties, some of small affairs, which together strengthen greatly the position of mining in a Colony which would have been in dire straits during the years of slump but for the timely discovery of gold in the Kakamega and adjacent areas bordering Lake Victoria. In Uganda likewise, thanks primarily to the restless initiative of Mr. Wayland, the production of gold from reef and alluvial workings has confounded those emphatic pessimists who doubted the possibility of such a development. That there will be heard of mining in Uganda is the concern of those who know most about it. Northern Rhodesia has not enjoyed an outflow of the precious metal commensurate with the predictions, and the few properties on which work is being continued cannot yet be regarded as proved; indeed, their precarious position is an argument, not for the cessation of endeavours which are of value from the general standpoint, but for every possible measure of encouragement on the part of the authorities.

The second question—the taxation of gold producers is still under discussion in Eastern Africa, and it is to be hoped that the decision finally taken in each of the territories will be made in the fullest consultation with representative producers. The problem of large and small producers and Gold Taxation for only in that way is it likely that the formula will fully protect the producer's advantage. It is profit, not production which ought to be taxed—though, of course, with adequate safeguards that the profit of one such particular mine should not be unduly diminished by the operations of another which would not normally be subject to such deductions. There is obviously room for conflict, but it should not be beyond the joint efforts of those primarily concerned to agree on conditions reasonably applicable to the

a proportion of the producers that the hard cases remaining could be treated on their merits by reference to a suitably constituted tribunal. In other circumstances the winning of gold is something much more than an attractive speculative venture.

It is a direct contribution to the defence of that pan-Germanism which seeks to enslave the rest of the world, and it should be so regarded by all engaged in the industry and by the Governments of the Dependencies.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Sincerest Form of Flattery

THE LATTER is no copyright in newspaper headings, but a journalist who notes that the labels he has evolved are being utilised elsewhere may be excused a sense of satisfaction, especially when the implied compliment is in a good cause. Brief phrases which convey the purport of different types of writing sometimes come in a flash; at other times they are the result of much thought and the rejection of many other ideas. Two of our regular feature headings have now found favour with the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose Empire Service at present contains regular series of talks entitled "Background to the News" and "A Matter of Moment." We are flattered—and delighted.

Fifty Years in Africa

MR. F. H. SEED, of the staff of the Nairobi Municipality, who recently arrived home to have, is one of the small band of men who can claim to have been pioneers both of Rhodesia and of Kenya, for he was the soldier who served with the Natal Field Police in the expedition of 1890. His fiftieth year in Africa has already been passed; it includes many years spent in Kenya and Tanganyika, and service in the South African and Great War. Here again is a man whose state of health is a wonderful tribute to him in the Highlands of East Africa, where he was for many years a member of the Forestry Department of Kenya.

Uninterrupted Service

THAT LONG SERVICE in one office or station is not necessarily detrimental to good work by officials is indicated by two cases of officers recently retired, as shown in the latest report of the Kenya Educational Department. Captain J. W. Francis was appointed headmaster in African education in 1914 and spent the whole of his services with the Kamba tribe, by whose ways the reports he was regarded with respect and affection, as indeed is usually the case where an officer is given the opportunity to get to know and understand thoroughly the Natives with whom he has to deal. Mr. Webb held the post of inspector of schools in the Nyanza Province for twelve years, and tactfully guiding the district education boards in that province through their first years. How keen he may be the interest shown by a Government officer in the Natives with whom he has had to do many years was proved by the legacy of 1930 bequeathed by the late Mr. W. G. Campbell, a former Provincial Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, to found a school for the Kamba section of the tribe. The money set aside to build a school block with six classrooms with the necessary stores and offices and five African teachers' houses, and so stimulated the local Natives Council in the principal's house to build a school, workshops and dormitories, and a combined primary school.

A Colonial Expense

BUSINESS men and pamphleteers, one another in their anxiety to propose with all possible publicity some new arrangement in respect of Colonies. The distinguishing characteristic of almost every such suggestion is a lofty disregard of the interests of the Colonists concerned, and this seldom occurs to these ardent makers of plans that the inhabitants of the Dependencies have ideas of their own for the safeguarding of their citizenship. In the House of Lords last week the Bishop of Chichester referred to "arrangements by agreement with regard to the Colonies," but added, a little belatedly, that "it would be impossible in any discussion for the Allies to agree to arrangements injurious to the inhabitants of the Colonies." Lord Noel-Buxton, the next speaker, urged that Great Britain should state that she was not aiming at an exclusive trade system, and that we should share colonial advantages which had not been fully shared with all exporting countries up to now. Lord Halifax and Lord Samuel brought a breath of realism to the discussion, though neither touched specifically upon the Colonial issue.

Selenium in N. Rhodesia

FRIGHTFULNESS in medieval warfare sometimes took the form of stink-bombs, an invention it is believed of the Chinese, but ingenious, no doubt sulphur played a vital part in the composition of those bombs. For stink compounds are often of smelling. Sulphur dioxide, used in fumigation, is not pleasant, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the delight of mischievous school-boys, has the not unfamiliar odour of rotten eggs. An organic compound of sulphur, "cacodyl," is said to be the worst smelling compound known. The Nkana Mine, in Northern Rhodesia, however, produces selenium, a close cousin of sulphur, and in 1938 recovered no less than 200 tons of it, valued at £1,280.

Good for Stink-Bombs

Now selenium alters its electrical resistance amazingly according to the degree of light which falls on it, and is therefore indispensable for light bulbs and the "sense-eye" of burglar alarms and certain recording arrangements. But the virtue of selenium for stink-bombs is that its compounds, compared for smelling power with sulphur, are as good as the "cacodyl" is not in the ranking with some selenium compounds, and very few human beings could stand up against an atmosphere contaminated with them. For this reason the odour, be it understood, is not for the toxic effect, as a human form of gas attack in modern warfare something might be said for the re-introduction of the stink-bomb, and then selenium from Northern Rhodesia would come into its own.

The Union and East Africa

Full Text of General Smuts' Historic Undertaking

THE EXACT TEXT of the undertaking given by General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in his speech in Bloemfontein on November 1 that the assistance of that Dominion would be available to the British Dependencies to the north, has now reached London in the form of a pamphlet published by the Union Unity Truth Service of Johannesburg.

This declaration is of such importance from the East African and Rhodesian standpoint that, in amplification of earlier telegraphic reports, we quote the full passage, which reads:

"Since nobody can say how far the war will spread and whether Africa itself will prove in the flames eventually our defences must, in addition to the defence of our coast, also keep in mind African dangers, so that we may be ready to meet those dangers when they arise.

"We cannot wait until the enemy has reached our borders. While we will keep to the terms of the Defence Act, we must be prepared—if need be with volunteers—to meet the enemy beyond our boundaries and to halt him there.

"It is, of course, a matter for military experts to decide where this can be done best and most effectively. Considerations of transport, of the best positions for defence, of the speed and nature of the attacking air force and mechanised transport, must all be kept in mind. What the military experts under all these circumstances consider right will be done and the necessary steps to that end will be taken.

British Colonies Are South Africa's Advance Guard

"We must be prepared and ready to go to the aid of the British Colonies in Southern Africa in case of danger to them and to us. They are in many instances our advance guard, and their population originates to a great extent from the Union itself. Even our neighbour, Mozambique, must be able to rely on our assistance in the hour of danger. If they make an appeal to us, then we must help to protect them in the interests of the Union itself.

"As regards the British Colonies from Kenya to the south, we naturally have the greatest interest in them, in times of war as well as peace—and we must stand by their side like an elder brother on the African Continent.

"The Great North Road—the Road of South Africa—stretches north and does not terminate at our boundary. Our interests, many of our future markets, are situated there. Our countrymen in ever-increasing numbers have migrated to these territories. In war, as in peace, we stand by our friends of the British Commonwealth in the north. This is the policy which has been preached to them in the past and it is still our policy.

"In spite of this, we hear a lot of talk from Mr. Pirow, who is now making up to the purified Nationalists and Dr. Malan. He says that if Smuts ventures beyond the Orange River, that is the Lampoza, he will bite a lead. Let him. I am quite prepared to face that lead. I will do my duty.

"Now let me remind you of what Mr. Pirow said in Cape Town when he addressed representatives of the British territories and Dominions at the Imperial Press Conference in Cape Town in 1935. He spoke then as Minister of Defence of this country and said: 'If there is any appeal for aid to the Union

from other portions of British Africa, I am convinced that there will be a unanimous response from the whole Union.' Mr. Pirow now tells quite a different story. Indeed, he changes his politics as often as he changes his shirt.

"The Union will keep Mr. Pirow's word for him. We are going to protect our friends and our interests to the north of our boundaries, and we will have more than enough volunteers for that task."

Mr. R. C. Tredgold's Mission

Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Defence and Justice in Southern Rhodesia, who is travelling to England by air at the invitation of the Imperial Government to discuss the whole question of Rhodesian participation in the war, will break his journey in Nairobi for a short conference with the local military authorities.

Among the subjects which will obviously call for discussion in London will be that of Southern Rhodesia's contribution in men and material, and the adjustment of the pay of Rhodesians serving in East and West Africa to existing local scales, which, generally speaking, are much higher than those under which the Rhodesians enlisted, and which were considered reasonably generous in Rhodesian conditions.

It is also likely that reference will be made to the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, though major decisions in that connexion are not anticipated. It is, however, significant that the Acting Governor of Nyasaland emphasised at the recent session of the Legislature of that Protectorate that talks in regard to amalgamation are to be resumed as soon as possible. Information received from Rhodesia suggests that the Imperial Government may be asked to proceed with the establishment of the Inter-territorial Council proposed by the Bleisloe Commission.

It has been officially announced in Southern Rhodesia that 151 aliens between the ages of 18 and 45 volunteered for active service and that 455 male aliens volunteered for national service during the period of voluntary registration.

A suitable design for a badge for men in Southern Rhodesia engaged in work of national importance but precluded from joining the forces has been approved. But the Government has decided not to issue it at present.

Generous Donations

Members of the Rotary Club in Salisbury have sent a cheque for £57 to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London to buy comforts for the crews of mine-sweepers. With the donation came the message: "They make us feel proud to belong to the same race."

The winners of the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery are sending £300 to the High Commissioner for the assistance of Rhodesians in Europe who are in need of assistance.

A Native interpreter in Southern Rhodesia, who for some 40 years has been interpreting at the criminal sessions in Bulawayo and Salisbury and at the circuit courts, has asked that the sum of £4 should be deducted from his salary each month for war purposes.

It has been announced in Southern Rhodesia that all frozen beef exports from the Colony are now being sent to England, following the agreement of the Imperial Government to take as much as the

country can provide. In order that supplies may be as large as possible, meat exports to South Africa are now prohibited.

Meeting War Costs in Eastern Africa

It is officially announced that all military expenditure throughout East Africa during the war, with certain minor specified exceptions, is to be met from funds provided by the War Office, which assumes complete financial responsibility as from September 1 last. A *communiqué* in this sense issued in Nairobi explains that the expenditure for which the Imperial Government is assuming liability includes the pay and allowances of all military *personnel* and all expenditure on military roads, etc., but that the East African Governments will contribute by maintaining their annual peace-time military expenditure plus 50%.

Following the departure from East Africa of Brigadier J. A. Campbell who has commanded the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles for the past five years, and also commanded the local forces in Kenya, Colonel (loyal Brigadier) D. M. Barchard has assumed command of the 1st East African Brigade.

Colonel Barchard, who was taken prisoner at Ypès in 1914, commanded a battalion of the Nigerian Regiment some years ago, and was afterwards O.C. the 2nd battalion the Royal Welch Fusiliers in the Far East, the Sudan, and India. He arrived in Kenya in August last as second in command of the Northern Brigade, K.A.R.

Brigadier Campbell was Chairman of the Committee which made recommendations for the complete reorganisation of the forces in Kenya, including the establishment of the Kenya Regiment.

Over £205 was collected for the British Red Cross Society at a garden fete given recently in Lilongwe, Nyasaland. A garden fete held at the Lupa Club, Chunya, raised £115 for the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund.

Indians in Northern Rhodesia

Certain Indians in Northern Rhodesia being doubtful whether their membership of the India National Congress should debar them from enlistment in the local Defence Force, the secretary of the British Indian Association in Ndola asked the guidance of Mr. A. K. Kajeer, Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, who replied:

"I am emphatically of the opinion that every Indian in Northern Rhodesia must offer his services for the defence of the land which gives him shelter and provides subsistence for him and his family. I am unable to agree with the argument for non-co-operation in this matter based upon the attitude of the Congress in India. The conditions and circumstances that prevail in India cannot apply to Indians settled in the Dominions and Colonies."

"We live in these territories and, as we claim that all the rights and privileges of citizenship should be extended to us, we should on our side not shrink or attempt to evade the responsibility that goes with citizenship by hair-splitting and academic arguments. In South Africa we have striven for this right to serve the land in which, despite the bare of colour prejudice and oppression, we earn our livelihood and live in peace, but it has been denied to us. It would be most improper and would amount to betrayal if you took any other action than that of asking every Indian in Northern Rhodesia to register himself under the defence of Northern Rhodesia's voluntary registration scheme."

Out of 50 eligible British Indians in Ndola, 40 have signed the application form for the Northern Rhodesia Voluntary Defence Force.

Germany and Mandated Territories

In a Note circulated to neutral countries represented on the Permanent Mandates Commission, Germany has protested against Great Britain and France using for war purposes the mandated territories entrusted to them. A statement issued by the official German News Agency says:

"The Reich Government has protested against Britain and France using for war purposes the mandated territories entrusted to their care. The German Note to the members of the Permanent Mandates Commission says that the mandated territories are not under French or British sovereignty. The task of the mandatory Power is, rather, gradually to lead the mandated territories to independence, and, above all, to preserve peace in those countries. Present actions by the mandatory Powers imply the contrary."

From the German propagandist standpoint such a manoeuvre may appear to have some value, but it is extremely unlikely to mislead any non-German reader.

Speaking during the Budget session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council last week, Sir William Lead said it had been stated that the war was not a Natives' war and that it would be unfair to ask Tanganyika Natives to bear a share of the cost and sacrifice. "It is not our war; it is not my war; it is a war that has been forced on all free-living people by a system that would deprive them of freedom," continued Sir William. "Native Tanganyika, this coveted portion of the African continent, has more to fear from the result of losing the war than has anyone else in this wide Territory. It is clear that the result of the war must be of the greatest immediate interest to all Africans, especially in this part of Africa."

The Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika announced that the general trading stocks of the principal enemy business concerns in the Territory were offered for sale by tender. A catalogue is being prepared.

Life in an Internment Camp

An illuminating account of life in the Dar es Salaam internment camp has been given to the *Tanganyika Standard* by an internee released on parole.

The treatment of internees was, he asserted, unbelievably courteous and considerate; living conditions, food and recreation were excellent; and the best medical attention was available. He had neglected his teeth for the last few years, but during his stay in the camp had had them thoroughly overhauled. Physical fitness was maintained by morning "jerks," shower baths were provided, and bathing parades to the sea were extremely popular. Boredom was alleviated by facilities for reading, writing, and card games. Newspapers and wireless were allowed, though the wireless was shut off two or three days after some of the internees had misbehaved themselves, the men who had been the cause of this trouble being roughly handled by their fellow prisoners.

Not all Germans who have been released on parole have left the camp with the good wishes of those who remain. One man who was due for release was told by certain fellow prisoners that he had no right to give his parole, and they then set upon him, trussed him up and shaved one side of his head.

Eighteenth Week of the War

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

As Economic Contributors to the Empire's War Effort

GOLD AND COPPER are two of the indispensable metals for the prosecution of the war, and Southern Rhodesia is an important source of supply of the former. Northern Rhodesia holds pride of place in the Empire as a producer of the latter.

In 1938 the total value of minerals won in Northern Rhodesia was £40,087,725, and of this sum copper accounted for no less than £8,885,020, or 22% to which the Mufulira mine contributed £2,401,303, Nkana £3,184,160, and Roan Antelope £2,040,100. These results, he it recalled, were achieved under the restriction scheme, by which the basic capacity of the mines was regulated at about 201,000 long tons of copper per annum, or two-thirds of the effective capacity, which can now, in time of war, be raised to 320,000 tons per annum—and even more when production starts at the Nchanga mine, on which substantial progress has been made in shaft sinking and equipment.

The Greatest Empire Producer

Copper is exported in two forms, blister and electrolytic, 181,041 long tons of the former having been produced in 1938 and 31,367 tons of the latter. Northern Rhodesia's most important markets for blister copper are the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy, in that order. During the last four years Germany has taken about one-third of the output of blister copper and Italy rather less than one-fifth. About 60% of the exports of electrolytic copper are consigned to the United Kingdom, Italy taking large but varying quantities. Between 1935 and 1938 Germany procured 1,487,336 long tons of blister copper from Northern Rhodesia for her munition and other factories, and she and her allies feel acutely the loss of the Northern Rhodesia market.

But copper, if the chief, is by no means the only metal which Northern Rhodesia produces. The list of the minerals worked in that Protectorate is indeed, amazing.

Base Metals Other Than Copper

It includes cobalt, from the Nkana mine, which in 1938 produced 3,257 lb. of the metal, valued at the substantial total of £1,369,076, and which, as cobalt alloy, went chiefly to Belgium; manganese ore, the production of which will probably be increased in view of its war value; lead from Broken Hill; zinc, the Northern Rhodesian production of which fell in 1938 to 10,715 tons, valued at £141,701; vanadium, a metal indispensable in these days for hardening certain grades of steel; and selenium, tin, iron ore, mica and silica rocks.

It is curious that tungsten, another essential ingredient in modern steels, should be found in Southern Rhodesia and vanadium in Northern Rhodesia. Until quite recent times both were regarded as "rare" metals from the chemical point of view; now they are produced in quantity as indispensables in metallurgy. The fused vanadium pentoxide produced at Broken Hill contained 825,620 lb. of vanadium, valued at £260,810, almost double the previous year's figures. It is cheering to note that practically all the export of vanadium goes to Great Britain and her ally, France.

Even this brief survey makes it evident that Northern Rhodesia's vast mineral resources will play an important part in supplying Great Britain with the metals indispensable for war purposes, and that great expansion is possible in the production of the Copperbelt, where over £20,000,000 has already been invested by companies of marked enter-

prise and ability. They will not fail Great Britain in this emergency.

Increased mineral production in Northern Rhodesia will involve an expansion of the European and Native *personnel* employed on the mines, and increased food supplies will be needed for the larger labour force, the material welfare of which is the earnest care of the management and medical departments of these great copper mines. By producing more and more varied food for the mines, the Native peasant producers of Northern Rhodesia can do most useful work in the present emergency, and the average of 10,000 head of cattle annually sent from the cattle areas to the Copperbelt, mainly by European farmers, might advantageously be considerably exceeded. Europeans own some 125,000 head of cattle and Natives three times that number.

The geographical situation of both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is such that only those crops can be exported with profit which are of sufficiently high value in the markets of the world to be able to bear the inevitably high cost of transport. This factor of distance from the seaboard limits the character of the help which the two Dependencies can give to Great Britain in the war for copper and other base metals in the case of Northern Rhodesia, and in that of Nyasaland primarily to tobacco and tea.

Nyasaland's Help

Nyasaland has not yet produced minerals in commercial quantities, though some interest has been shown in the very large deposits of bauxite, the ore of aluminium in the Manje Mountains.

Tea, tobacco and cotton together accounted for no less than 98% of Nyasaland's exports in 1938, tea with a total weight of ten million pounds, representing 46.7%, tobacco 40.9%, and cotton 10.4% of the total value. Tea and tobacco have a moral as well as material value in war time, for as "comforts" for the troops, and as solace for civilians they are essential. The United Kingdom has been accustomed to buy almost all the Nyasaland tea crop and the bulk of the tobacco crop of 6,000 tons or more. In cotton, clearly an essential war material, Nyasaland should be able to do much better: in 1938 the Protectorate exported 185 bales, which, though an improvement of 48% over the previous year, can scarcely be regarded as a true index of the practical possibilities.

Germany's pre-war trade with both these Protectorates was insignificant—only about 2% of Northern Rhodesia's import trade, the largest items being mining machinery and wire ropes. In the last three years the Reich has lost ground in the fairly important trade in kaffir hoes in Nyasaland, she supplied other hardware lines, but held a leading position in iron. The total value of her imports into Nyasaland in 1938 was only £18,569.

Kenya Government Bursaries

The Acting Governor of Kenya has approved the award of the following Government bursaries: Mr. N. E. P. S. Dandally, £75 per annum for three years at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa; Mr. R. N. McRandal, £75 per annum for three years at Reading University; Miss G. D. Robson, £75 per annum for three years at Homerton College, Cambridge; Mr. Zahir-ud-Din Schwaja, £100 per annum for three years at the School of Art, Bombay; Mr. Mohan Lal Sharma, £100 per annum for three years at Edinburgh University.

The War: Expert Views

Russia's Predicament.— Operations in the far north of Finland are mostly conducted in darkness; in the centre, opposite the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, daylight is only a matter of a couple of hours of twilight at midday; in the south daylight lasts for more than four hours. However, when the ground is covered with snow, there is always enough light, even in forests, to see one's way, though objects at any distance are indistinguishable. The Finns, wearing white overalls, would be invisible a couple of hundred yards away in broken country. In wooded country the Russians probably cannot see them at half that distance. What is most likely to bring the Russian advance to a halt is the intense cold, which begins about the middle of January. The most dangerous Russian attack appears to be against Finland's fishing grounds between the north-western part of the White Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia. This is roughly on the Arctic Circle.

temperature can fall to 50° below zero. Unless one has experienced such cold it is hard to realise what it means. It is impossible to touch metal with the bare flesh and an unprotected hand becomes frost-bitten in a few minutes. Ordinary leather boots are no use at all; the feet must be protected with thick felt. Unless the Russians are equipped with special wind-proof outer clothing, with thick woollen underclothing, which is practically unknown in Russia, they must wear sheep-skin *shubas*, which make long marches terribly exhausting and skimming practically impossible. The only Russian troops which would have any chance of competing with the Finns on more or less equal terms would be units composed of Karelians or Russian peasants from the Archangel, northern Ural, or similar regions, and perhaps troops stationed in Eastern Siberia and the Far Eastern provinces. But it is scarcely likely that the Soviet Government will feel it advisable to weaken the Far Eastern army, while it may be by no means inclined to use Karelians or North Russians, for these people would be more likely than any others to feel sympathy with the Finns. *A special correspondent of "The Times."*

Britain's Maginot Line.— In the last week of the old year the Admiralty adopted a measure that accentuates the impression of a new war. Round the East Coast of this island, upon the waves, it is building its maritime Maginot Line. A continuous minefield will stretch from the north of Scotland to the Straits of Dover. Within it a channel, some eight miles wide, will be swept and patrolled by trawlers and aircraft, a safe approach to our ports, which Scandinavian shipping will enter at its northern end and Dutch shipping through the gateway which faces the Thames. With this development French warfare has settled down on the North Sea. This looks like the answer both to the submarine and the drifting magnetic mine, for both had done their deadliest work of late close to our East Coast. More than ever it will stabilise in the West the already immobile situation. *— "The Star," Saturday and Sunday.*

The Balkans and Germany.— The crucial test of Germany's power to withstand the Allied blockade will come in the struggle for sources of supply in south-eastern Europe. How far can the Balkan countries make good Germany's missing commodities? They may look there for wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize, though in the case of maize the whole export surpluses of all the Balkan countries could not make up Germany's great deficiency. For pigs, of which Greater Germany imports 4,155,000 metric tons, she may look to Yugoslavia and Rumania, and to a lesser extent to Bulgaria. For cattle she can hope for some relief from Hungary, with an export surplus of 104,000 metric tons against Germany's imports of 200,000 tons. For cotton, wool, flax, and hemp the Balkans will be of little use to her. Yugoslavia may help to make good a shortage of timber, though here she must rely largely on the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. In minerals the Balkans will be largely useless. Only iron can Germany expect substantial help. Greater Germany with Czechoslovakia has a net annual import of just under 1,000,000 metric tons of crude petroleum and refinery products. Rumania, in all, produces 5,000,000 tons, though it should be added that during recent years production has been falling off. *— Mr. Basil Davidson in "Free Europe."*

Bastion against Communism.— It has been suggested that by making war on Germany we are endangering Europe's bastion against Russian Communism. Germany is not, and never has been, a bastion against anything; it is Poland that is the historical defence of Europe from the east; it is Poland that has the ancient and glorious tradition of rescuing Europe from Asiatic attacks. She is a highly civilised nation planted between barbaric neighbours, and it is in defence of the civilised being as against the barbarian that she is fighting. True, our pledge to Poland is faithfully redeemed; would involve us in war with Russia, but that must be faced and will come anyhow. Our Foreign Office has shirked this because it wanted to divide our two enemies, but to be bold against Russia is to divide the general enemy and to rally to our side all civilised Europe. Poland is the test. *— "The Weekly Review."*

The British Mind.— Almost everything in this war depends upon the maintenance of morale. Now, except in northern Europe there is no opportunity for action and there is no time for a time. Nothing is harder than to endure long inaction under a great mental and physical strain. The British can endure almost any amount of suffering and hardship if they believe in a cause and have confidence in their leaders. The instinct of leadership is present in so many Britons that they cannot give blind support to anyone. Moreover, the desire for freedom becomes greater under such conditions, which make men more jealous for its preservation and conscious of its priceless worth. If the nation's temper is to remain even and its pulse steady, the nature of this struggle must be more clearly presented and our strategy more fully explained. If the facts seem to make good sense, and events bear out the judgment of those responsible for policy, there is no length to which this nation will not go in order to achieve its objective. The paper is capable of assuming the facts facing problems undergoing hardships, and winning through the worst difficulties, but it must be in the confidence of the Government. It cannot abide being left in the dark without adequate information. *— Imperial Policy Group.*

Background to the

Nazi Dreams Shattered. — Much turned the heads of the Nazis. They assumed the decadence of the British people and the complete disintegration of the Empire. They held that Britain remained a Great Power only in name, and that the British Empire had become a geographical expression. The free Dominions would never rally to the Mother country again; they would never recognise that a menace to freedom and justice, though beginning in Europe, might be a challenge to every ideal and interest of every nation, cherishing the same love of liberty and humanity as ourselves. So such was the delusion of the Nazi despotism concerning British degeneracy and the weakness of the Empire. When Hitler trampled Poland and assumed he could do it with impunity, he filled up the cup. When we see how he has been faced and met — when we realise how mighty in a few short months has been the uprising of the country and the worldwide rally of the Empire — we may well marvel at this result. So far as it has gone, it is a wonder of wonders. The prelude surpasses our hopes. It is a guarantee that the sequel will equal our dreams. — *Mr. J. L. Garvin in "The Observer."*

Allied Supremacy. — The German people began the war limited and, in comparison with 1914, inefficient and under-nourished. Their will to victory is vitally impaired by neurasthenia. Never at any time were they able to suffer adversity with fortitude, they are now so little able to bear misfortune that they manifest a strong tendency to despair. Is there anywhere in this world a nation which feels any sympathy for Germany? The German Navy is infinitely less formidable than in 1915, and although we have lost great ships, the moral and material damage we have suffered has been incalculably less than that sustained by Germany, whose submarines put to sea almost in the certainty that they will not return, whose merchant shipping no longer effectively exists, whose exports are rapidly declining, whose imports by sea are nearly nil. The scuttling of the Graf Spee, and that of the great liner COLUMBUS, is the measure of our strength. We have a great army in France and a great army in training. But the most significant fact of all is this: Belgium is uninvaded, and the only Germans on the soil of France are prisoners of war. — *Mr. St. John*

Petrie

The "Brain" Battlefield. — The ineffectiveness of the Ministry of Information in a major tragedy, a political disaster and a strategic stupor is the dominating factor in the present war in the military sphere of operations should turn out to be the power of defence, the battlefield of the brain may be the only theatre of war in which a decision can be reached. Moreover, a victory on this battlefield — by which I mean a mental revolution in German minds and a support by Germans of the kind of peace settlement we are fighting to bring about — has the supreme advantage that it wins the war and the peace. I do not mean that we should relax our physical attack on the power of resistance of the enemy. I am advocating the reinforcement of our military effort by a psychological offensive on the German refusal to accept our principles for the future conduct of international relations, and arguing that the less the military forces are able to achieve a decision the more must we rely upon attack in a direction and with weapons against which there is no mechanical defence. It is on these broad grounds of political-military strategy that I deplore the present state of the Ministry of Information, which should be the U.H.Q. of a world-wide effort to rally opinion inside and outside Germany to our cause, so that it becomes the world cause and the foundation of a world peace. — *Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.*

War and Murder. — The new German warfare on fishing smacks is characteristic for the Germans are being driven by a succession of frustrations to a succession of barbarities. The U-boat war against British warships yielding little fruit, war is declared against British merchant ships, British merchant ships being too weakly protected for the U-boats to achieve the devastation desired, neutrals indiscriminately become the victims. The submarine campaign generally providing mainly disappointments for its authors, the lawless warfare of unprovoked and undeclared mines is initiated. Now to that is added the attack from the air on fishing smacks. Such things cannot be forgotten in the final reckoning. There is a distinction between war and deliberate murder. — *The Spectator*

Russia's Awakening. — "Stalin has abandoned the moral appeal of the U.S.S.R. and has decided to rely on naked force; and the force is not impressive. Perhaps even more important than the effect on other countries is the effect in the U.S.S.R. These unfortunate Russian soldiers have been sent into the icy darkness of Finland assured that the war would be over in a fortnight and that they would be fighting the battle of the starving Finnish worker against the foreign capitalist; they find a country more prosperous than their own; are shot at by Finnish marksmen; as much workers as themselves; they are badly equipped, their transport is ill-organised and they find, as the Czarist armies found, that their guns do not always go off and their shells do not always explode. Stalin has made the common mistake of Marxists in underrating nationalism. When Lenin made a similar mistake in Poland, he withdrew. One fears that Stalin is neither so tough nor sufficiently confident in his position to follow the same wise policy." — *The Negro Statesman and Nation.*

A Formidable Enemy. — "No one can suppose that Nazism, the quintessence of egotism, brutality, and fraud, will surrender to anything but an overwhelming exertion of military might. Though Germany has not entered this war as she entered the last, fortified by the accumulated resources of 40 years of peace and prosperity, we have to set against this her access to sources of supply in neutral countries which were closed to her when she held the world at bay for four years. Then the tenacity of the German soldier and the endurance of the German civilian were proved; it would be rash to assume that these qualities have deteriorated. Moreover, they are not now aided by misrepresentations, elaborately defended against all contact with truth, to be found in the lying effrontery of Hitler's New Year messages. To defeat a nation of 80 million people thus endowed is unlikely to be a less formidable task than then, and the demand that 100 million of our own people should steel their resolution to face the stern trials and sacrifices that undoubtedly lie ahead, to ultimate victory is assured in the way in which it will be seen just how." — *The Times*

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. S. Fowlds has been appointed a member of the Ndola Municipal Council.

Sir Robert Mellware is very shortly leaving England to return to Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Baden-Powell, who now resides in Kenya, will celebrate his 83rd birthday next month.

Brigadier Jose Tristao de Bettencourt has been appointed Governor-General of Mozambique.

Mr. Sidney Halson, who has been in business in Kenya for the past five years, has died suddenly in Nakuru.

Mr. S. Napier-Bax, of the Department of Disease Research in Tanganyika, is on his way back to Shinyanga.

Mr. K. Johnson, a European researcher, Lyamungu Coffee Research Station, has just returned for duty with the K.A.F.

Mr. Evelyn Waugh, the novelist, who visited Kenya some years ago and has also visited Ethiopia, has received a commission in the Royal Marines.

The Rev. F. Ryan, a White Father missionary in Uganda for the past 10 years, is on his way back to the Protectorate after spending a holiday in this country.

Mr. E. V. A. Leslie, District Officer in Kenya, and Miss Sylvia Sharp, eldest daughter of Messrs. H. B. Atkinson, of Londiani, are to be married in Kenya on March 25.

Mr. G. E. L. Lord, who was recently transferred from Palestine as joint auditor of Somaliland and Aden, recently arrived in Berlin to take up his appointment.

Mr. G. E. Steer, who was a war correspondent in Ethiopia during the Italo-Ethiopian war, and who later visited East Africa, reached England last week from South Africa.

The Duke of Gloucester has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Ulster Army Air Corps, Royal Artillery, Supplemental Reserve and Territorial Army.

Mr. A. V. Ryves, formerly of the Straits Settlements, has purchased a farm in the Subukia district of Kenya, and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hill, formerly of India, are also new farmers in that area.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. C. J. Brayne, only son of Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Brayne and Mrs. Bryne, of Kericho, Kenya, and Mlle. L. Knodere, of Paris.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. S. Lamb, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss R. V. Gregson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Gregson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. T. I. Elliott, elder son of Sir Ivo and Lady Elliott, and Miss E. M. Phillipson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phillipson, of North Buxton, were married last week in Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

The Duke of Aosta, Governor-General of Italian East Africa, recently made a prolonged flight over the districts of Galla and Sidamo, piloting his own aeroplane. He covered about 850 miles during eight hours of flight.

Sir Henry Moore, Kenya's new Governor, and Lady Moore have left England by air for Nairobi. Captain Guy Oliver, the newly appointed A.D.C., left by air a few days previously, and will join the party in Alexandria.

Dr. J. Orenstein, who visited East Africa not long ago, has been appointed Director-General of Medical Services in the Department of Defence of the Union of South Africa. He held the same post during the last war.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Addis Ababa, appeals for funds for the Abyssinian Refugees Relief Fund, contributions for which should be sent to Mrs. H. Napier, Crossfield Road, London, N.W. 3.

Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., a member of the Council of The Colonial League who has frequently spoken in the House of Commons on East African affairs, suffered injury to a hip in a motor accident near Oxford last week. Following an operation, he is now progressing satisfactorily.

We deeply regret to announce the death in London of Mrs. Gladys Alma Worthington, wife of Mr. Frank Worthington, former of Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Worthington, a well-known organiser of London matinees for charitable purposes, is said to have raised nearly £60,000 for good causes.

Mr. B. H. Hutcheson has been elected this year President of the Tanganyika branch of the Colonial Society, with Messrs. J. Forgan and W. M. Donaldson as Vice-Presidents. The committee is composed of Messrs. C. J. Smith, S. Gardner, A. J. Mitchell, B. Leechman and A. R. M. Forrest. Mr. R. J. Parkinson is the honorary treasurer and Mr. Donaldson honorary secretary.

The King has granted to the following royal honours and authority to wear the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar conferred upon them by the Sultan of Zanzibar, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them: Second Class, Sir Charles Ewart, Law, Chief Justice; Third Class, Mr. H. W. Beake, Director of Public Works; Fourth Class, Mr. C. H. Lewis, Government Printer.

Colonel Dan Jackson was recently presented by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia with the life membership badge of the British Empire Service League. His military career dates back to 1878 when he was a hunter in South Africa with the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteers. He saw service in Matabeleland and Mashonaland in 1893, was with Buller's Column during the Boer War, and served in South-West Africa and Europe during the Great War. He has several times been President of the National Council of the Southern Rhodesian branch of the B.E.S.L.

News Items in Brief

The Fort Rosebery, Kapalaha road, in Northern Rhodesia is closed until April 15.

Ras Giobana, a relative of Haile Selassie, former Emperor of Ethiopia, has died in that country from blood poisoning.

Cotton exports from Uganda between January 1 and October 28, 1939, amounted to 32,305 bales. Cotton tax collected amounted to £70,737.

As a result of the increased duties imposed in Tanganyika, cigarettes now cost one cent more than hitherto and the price of whisky has risen 2s. per bottle.

Throughout the Kenya and Uganda Railways system shunting duties are now performed by Africans, leaving the Europeans and Asians available for more responsible duties.

Tobacco, whether manufactured or not, and snuff have been added to the list of goods the importation of which into the U.K. is prohibited except under licence issued by the Board of Trade.

The British Empire Service League has reassured for 1940 its handsome "Lest We Forget" Book, priced at 2s., if it is bound in a morocco cover, obtainable from the League at Empire House, Blandford Street, W. 1.

Of the Kenya Education Department's total expenditure of £1,022,000 in the last year, for which details are available, £49,000 was spent on European education, £13,801 on Indian and Coast, £6,711 on Arab, and £89,130 on African.

Missions in Kenya received £9,157 in school fees in 1938 and spent £3,495 on education from their own funds. In 1937, the figures were £6,249 and £28,787 respectively. From public funds the mission schools received £53,404 in 1938.

The Prince of Wales's War Memorial Fund left after providing for the erection of a memorial and visible memorials in other centres will amount to about £5,000, which is to form a trust fund for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of all races in the Colony.

The Postmaster General announces that only a very small amount of air mail correspondence for the United Kingdom, consisting of a few letters from the Belgian Congo, was on board the air liner which was lost in the Mediterranean on December 21.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council has approved a list of minor rate reductions for 1940. Rebates on coffee and sisal for export are to continue until the end of June, after which they will be discontinued. Military stores are to be carried at rates not exceeding the actual cost of transport.

War Time in East Africa

Janus, an early Roman deity, was represented with two faces, one looking to war, the other to peace. The dove leading to his sanctuary was closed in peace and his jaws open in war.

Now grim two-faced Janus

Hath opened his fateful door.

(A metaphor, dear reader, which

Means we are at war)

And as our eyes are fastened

On Africa's eastern strand,

We see stern warriors grip their swords,

We hear those crisp and martial words

That spur to brave life, "civvy birds"

Whose marching shakes the land.

But Janus, in a joke, who

Mixes things up a bit,

Is never so boss in peace:

In war, not much of it.

A clerk in business offices

A Colonel is next day,

Resplendent in a uniform

And drawing Colonel's pay.

Such things must be when war breaks out

And soldiers' eager buzz about

Doing things, "Army Way"

See there a line of motor-cars

Waiting outside Big A.O.C.

The first is a gorgeous Yankee, but

The second—much less so!

And if you ask who owns them

(As you are right to do),

The G.O.C. owns No. 1,

H.E.'s is No. 2.

All major military gents

Have flivvers at their call

To carry chits (or messages)

Which need no haste at all

You may be shocked, but not amused,

To learn that some cars bought and used

In such a thoughtless way

Are (see Uganda's own Gazette)

Imported from U.S.A.

Though Janus may be double-faced,

No harm he thus intends.

His one phiz looks towards his foes,

The other to his friends.

If Mars has his own notions

Of how war should be run,

Our civvy troops keep up the pace

Towards the goal, in this dire race

They thoroughly have earned their place.

Since fighting was begun.

A. N. G.

BOVRIL
makes the
Weary Cheery

The "Windhuk" Released

When the German African liner WINDHUK recently arrived in Santos, Brazil, disguised as the cargo ship MARY, a London merchant firm obtained an embargo on the contention that the cargo of 274 tons of wood was consigned to them before the outbreak of war. The cargo was unloaded, and the ship has now been released by a Brazilian court and permitted to depart.

SILVER WEDDING

D EEMEGE—SHILSON. On December 31, 1914, at Christbury Parish Church J. DE G. DEEMEGE, Uganda Administrative Service, to MARGARET MARY SHILSON. Present address Charlbury, Oxon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tanganyika Territory**"An International Colony"**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—There seems to have been a considerable amount of talk at Home over the new world that is to come about after the war and the lead that England is to give the world in economic construction.

The Liberal and Labour Governments imply that England must give up ideas of the Colonies in the East, and that they must be made "international" (speeches by Mr. Herbert Morrison and Mr. A. A. Macdonald). The latter seems to think that England has kept her Colonies as a close economic preserve and exploited the Native populations to produce dividends for big British capitalists. He is the member for my home constituency. I have written him to endeavour to put him on the right track.

Up to the outbreak of the war, when the Germans were rounded up and interned, Tanganyika was a very real international Colony. At a meeting in Chunya 17 nationalities were present.

All through Tanganyika, in rural and general as well as mining and other activities, there is a very strong international representation. All these immigrant nationalities were welcome and on an absolutely equal basis with Briton. In trade matters, too, under the Congo Basin Treaties, every nation was on an equal footing, and there was no preference for Britain. The Natives were not "exploited," for the Government policy of the Native interest being paramount was an active policy of being, and no idle platitude.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that the 40 hour week which was introduced in France—and hailed as a great social advance—had to be dropped as impracticable. There can be but few natives in Tanganyika who work the 40 hours a week; regular labour does not exceed 25 to 30 hours per week as near as the mark. Estates mostly pay *bakshishi* to boys who work six days in the week. Boys in the factory work longer hours, but all the field labourers do a shorter day.

I have talked the matter over with many Germans, most of whom were quite satisfied that they had a square deal out here—and the one grouse was that in the event of war they would lose their estates, etc. The cure is obvious—don't go to war!

This matter of the "international colony" conditions actually obtaining in Tanganyika should be stressed and brought to the notice of those advanced people who now hold these crazy ideas in Kenya. Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

BEER

Secondary Industries**A Change in Official Policy**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Your suggestion that if this war should prove a long one, a stimulus will be given to the creation and development of secondary industries in East and Central Africa, is interesting, but it is a hard thought that it is in the stern school of war that this lesson has to be learnt. I have been interested in recent years in more than one project for the establishment of important secondary industries in

East Africa, and it could be said that those of us who were willing to take a commercial risk in fostering new industries were overwhelmed with official encouragement.

There were several projects, each involving very substantial sums of money, which could, I know, have been put into operation while Sir Philip Clifflife-Lister (now Lord Swinton) was Secretary of State for the Colonies if only some evidence of official encouragement had been forthcoming. I think it fair to say that there was not even benevolent neutrality; we were left with the impression of Colonial Office hostility, and so the plans were dropped. Sir Philip's visit to Kenya, instead of promoting new industries, left the impression that he would be a hindrance, not a help.

When the world was at peace the British Government was responsible for the advancement of the Colonies, and it is to be hoped that the Empire is at war there will certainly be a warm welcome for the settlement proposals which, however, cannot be so easily put into operation for capital, machinery, and technical assistance are all much more difficult to obtain. Good opportunities cannot be readily captured.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.2. "JOBING BACKWARDS"

[We are well aware of the facts to which our correspondent refers, but long before the outbreak of war there had been evidence of a change of mind in the Colonial Office and in the territories, especially in Kenya, where Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor, had specifically and publicly declared that the advantages of the establishment of suitable secondary industries were recognised by the Government.—Ed. "E.A." and R.]

POINTS FROM LETTERS**Why Exclude Non-Officials?**

I gather from your reports that all the addresses at the Colonial Labour Course recently held in London were given by officials. On future occasions it would surely be advantageous to hear something from the employers of Native labour. There must be a great deal that could reach officials, not excluding some labour officers.

Do Africans Appreciate Fiction?

It is very surprising to read of the judgment of Mr. Cordell, the Native welfare officer in Southern Rhodesia, that Natives have no time for fiction. Africans are such great story-tellers. I am not competent to judge whether his conclusions about Southern Rhodesia would apply to East Africa, but it would be very interesting to have the comments of education officers, missionaries, and others.

Professor Troup

Belatedly, I add, but most sincerely, I would add a tribute to the late Professor R. S. Troup. I of whom he has never heard, once asked his advice about an East African forestry problem and I was astonished at the trouble he took to investigate it and to put his great knowledge and experience at the disposal of a complete stranger and a non-official into the bargain. If a man of the same extreme helpfulness succeeds him at the School of Forestry in Oxford, the Colonial Empire will be fortunate indeed.

A Most Exclusive War

There is a general exultation in the air connected in every direction with the war. I have volunteered in every direction, but I think of, but although I am medically fit I was refused for the infantry, the air, aircraft, the tanks and the motor cycles, though all were very pleasant and appreciative, and all suggested that I could put down my name and job what appeared to be an endless waiting list of none of these branches of the Army suggested that there was chance of my being used in the months to come, and as the only practical response I could get to words of flattering was an offer to take me into the Special Police. I am going back to Kenya.

Maize in S. Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S potential as a maize producer are spelled in a letter which Sir John Harris recently addressed to Mr. R. H. Morgan, M.P., who has raised in the House of Commons the question of the maize shortage in this country. Sir John wrote that a useful purpose might be served by trying to speed up the excellent experiments being made in Southern Rhodesia. He continued:—

“Last year I saw a number of these demonstrators at work, and on several Native farms I saw plots of land which formerly had only produced one ton of mealies, but were now under demonstrators producing rotations. The possibilities of a maize crop from Southern Rhodesia are almost incredible if only the Government were able to employ enough demonstrators. Mr. C. Bullock, the Chief Native Commissioner, has asked permission to employ 150, but has only obtained permission for 80. It should not be impossible to secure a much larger staff for this purpose, but the difficulties are chiefly that Mr. Huggins does not wish to put too much on his budgets at once; and, secondly, that he does not want to produce a crop that the country could not absorb or sell.

If the Imperial Government would give Rhodesia a guarantee to take a given number of bags of mealies during 1950, I am quite sure that by means of an appeal to Natives and support of the Native Affairs Department they would be able to stand up enormous quantities next year.”

The latest cotton report from Uganda states that although the condition of the crop in Masaka, Teso, and Kungu districts yields below the average, there has been an improvement in all other areas.

KENYA CHRONICLES LORD CRANWORTH

Lord Cranworth has obviously enjoyed writing Kenya Chronicles, a most modest, good-humoured and fair-minded record of 35 years of close contact with East Africa. It is a volume to be strongly recommended to East Africans, who will appreciate its merry reconstruction of earlier days, its tolerance and perspicuity, its tributes to scores of good fellows (including Africans), its distinction between sportsmanship and big game slaughter, its characteristic style, and its aphorisms.

—East Africa & Rhodesia

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Sudan Construction

THE annual report of the Sudan Construction and Equipment Co., Ltd. for the year ended October 31, states that the railway, stock and other works purchased with the proceeds of the Company's loan have been operated during the year by the Sudan Railways Co. contractors to the company, in accordance with the provisions of the Supplemental Agreement of 1927. The obligations under the Sudan Government under the said agreement of December, 1924, in respect of the payment of the instalments of the purchase price of the works have been fully fulfilled. Of the total issue of £540,000 4% guaranteed debenture stock, £285,800 has been redeemed to date, leaving outstanding a balance of £254,200. Further stock to the value of £35,700 has been drawn for redemption on February 1 next, when the outstanding balance will be reduced to £218,500. The annual meeting was held in London on 15th October.

East African Annual

Many splendid photographs distinguish the "East African Annual" for 1948-49, which contains articles on many aspects of East Africa life, including contributions on mining in the territories, settlement prospects in Kenya, the suburbs of Nairobi, etc., the crafts of the African blacksmith, and an assessment of progress among the Natives of Kenya. Copies can be obtained from the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, or from Messrs. Davis & Soper, 11, Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. At 6s. 9d. plus postage.

White Rhinoceros Increasing

While preservation of the white or square-headed rhinoceros is now well established in the Kigezi Wildlife District of Uganda, fears of its survival in Natal, the one area of the Union in which the animal still exists, have often been expressed. It is therefore good news to read in the report of the Game Conservators of Zululand that no fewer than 300 white rhino are to be found in the Umfolosi Reserve, and that a careful count in the Hluhluwe game reserve revealed 18 adult and four young calves, and 14 adults and three calves in the "corridor" leading to the Umfolosi Reserve.

An Adventurous Air Trip

Signor Errore Mus, the new secretary of the Italian Fascist Party, served in the Italo-Ethiopian War. The diarist of the *London Evening News* says:—

In Ethiopia, though he was a General, Muti piloted his own aeroplane. With an observer, officer he once landed in the Danakil Desert, kidnapped a chief, put him in the plane, and flew off with him. Once Count Ciano was his passenger when they were reconnoitring a position that was thought to be mined. "I wonder if it is mined," said Ciano. "Better go down and see," replied Muti—and forthwith landed and taxied all over the supposedly mined area. Count Ciano is believed not to have been so inquisitive as all that.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Fair Play for The Mines

MINING companies operating in East Africa and the Rhodesias are in many cases still in much doubt as to the weight of the burden of excess profits, for while they will have to bear, and more than a few of them have an equal claim to the special consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The essentials of the case were well stated by the Chairman of the Rhodesia Corporation at that company's recent general meeting, and at a subsequent meeting of an important East African company. The latter, which announced that the West African mining industry as a whole has found a leading accountant to plead its cause. That is an example of practical co-operation much to be commended and likely to have its influence upon the younger gold mining industry of East Africa, whose representative leaders are well understood, and in close touch with those who speak for the continent.

Incidentally, during the last year West African mining enterprises have paid a return of 22% on their capital before the payment of excess profits duty.

The mining editor of *The Financial Times* comments:

"The burden of E.P.T. which hangs under the present Act will fall with particular unfairness on several companies, are just beginning to make their way on the eve of considerable increased profits, purely as a result of enterprise and initiative, entailing heavy capital expenditure over the last few years."

It is only reasonable that the companies should be more heavily taxed on the increased earnings that arise from the advance in the sterling price of gold, an advance that has actually come about as a direct consequence of the war. For all that, South Africa and Rhodesia have had a most unfortunate course has been taken of increasing the gold duty as an outlet for the gold, but how very obviously unfair that the mines should be so heavily mulcted when the greater part of the increase in their profits over the standard years for E.P.T. is being achieved by means of new shafts and expanded plants. The grant of any relief must await the next Budget.

Kenya Reefs Report

With an average Native labour strength of some 900, Kenya Reefs, Ltd., continues to be one of the largest employers of labour in the mining industry of Kenya.

The fifth annual report, for the year ended June 30 last, records the recovery of 1,883 oz. of unsmelted gold from alluvial workings on the Para River and a tributary stream, bringing the total recovery since mid-November, 1936, to 7,607 oz. May last was a record month, with a production of 439 oz. December and January also exceeding 200 oz. and the only month in the year when the ton reached 100 oz. being October.

Mr. G. C. Barnard, who managed the property throughout the year, says in his report:

"In the year some 267,272 cubic yards of overburden were removed and 75,533 c. yd. of gravel were washed, a ratio of overburden to gravel of 3.5 to 1. The recovery was 12.1 grains gold per c. yd. gravel or 2.7 gr. gold per to yd. overall. As the average price of this recovered gold realised some 135s. per oz., these recovery figures show a return of 268 per cent. yd. gravel, or 64 per cent. yd. overall, which for hand-sluicing methods with mechanical pumping compares more than favourably with costs in other parts of the world."

"The installations during the year have necessarily been completely renewed or renewed by new machinery. Pools and new sluicing plants, also new Native compounds and European quarters have been constructed, and expenditures have been met out of revenue, and in addition during the year your company's liabilities have been considerably reduced, out of revenue also."

The Edmore Ridge mine, which has ceased mining, claims from its workings a certain amount of water, but the main reef, which exceeds 8 ft. in width, has been developed fully to a depth of 150 ft. over a distance of 270 ft. From the bottom, with a string of 133 tons of surface ore, 473 oz. of gold bullion were obtained, equivalent to a recovery of 15.48 dwts. per ton.

The issued capital of Kenya Reefs is just over £14,000 and the net profit for the year was £2,000. The production and gold sales somewhat exceeded £50,000, but production and overhead expenses and depreciation together totalled a slightly higher figure. The directors express the hope that the present year will show a greater measure of financial success, since intensive bank drilling is being maintained to locate pay areas.

Magnesite Discovery

According to a London evening newspaper, Sir Charles Arkham has discovered valuable magnesite deposits in East Africa.

Setukwe

Setukwe Gold Mining and Refining Company announces that the net profit of an interim dividend is postponed pending a statement of outstanding income tax and excess profits assessments. Early in February last the interim dividend of £25,000 was declared.

Mines in Zambia

The Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia has increased the basic price of the metal by 2s. In order in respect of gold won from the Globe and Emerald mine as from September 1st, the 10% tax is allowed by a clause in the Act providing for any mine worked by the gold before September 1st to be taken into account. It may be allocated a further basic price based on the actual price of disposal that have been increased solely by reason of the effect of compelling sale to the Government at a fixed price.

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Sisal Estates, Limited

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby's Speech

THE THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Sisal Estates, Limited, was held on December 28, at 10, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, F.D., M.P., Chairman, presided.

The representative of the secretaries (Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said in the course of his speech:

The heavy fall in sisal values, combined with the reduction of output have together produced a loss on the year of £31,818, which includes £23,542 for depreciation of plant and machinery and provision for maintenance and cultivation of immature areas as well as replanting of mature areas. The net cost of production was £22,768 per ton.

The Burden of Taxation

Last year I mentioned that there was a chance of the reserve of £10,000, then put aside for taxation being excessive, and I am glad that this has proved to be the case. I also referred to the severe disability to which London sisal companies are subject in regard to taxation as compared with the great majority of West African sisal producers.

While we are reluctant to raise this issue under present circumstances, when the Chancellor is faced with grim necessities, it is, however, a matter upon which may well depend not only the future efficiency of sisal companies of our own, but their very existence. I hope that, together with the other London sisal companies concerned, we may have an opportunity of explaining to the authorities the serious disabilities with which such companies, assessed for taxation in England but operating under tropical African conditions, are, as a result, faced.

Investigation

In January of this year Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, C.B.E., one of your directors, made a special investigation of the company's properties. He spent some months on the estates, and produced a detailed report on each and on the organisation as a whole, together with drastic recommendations, which your directors accepted. These are now being put into operation as quickly as circumstances permit.

Mr. Hitchcock asks me to make special reference to the help and loyal co-operation given to him by all estate managers and all members of the staff in East Africa, especially Mr. J. H. Paton, C.A., and my colleagues, and I do this with much pleasure and appreciation. During the year Mr. Geoffrey Hunter, the general manager in East Africa for Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., joined the advisory board of Sisal Estates, Ltd. in East Africa, an appointment which we are particularly glad to welcome.

As from July 1 last Mr. Hitchcock undertook the managing directorship in place of Mr. J. Gray, who has now resigned from the service of the company. Not only are drastic economies in overhead costs now being effected, but a more intensified policy of clearing and cultivation has been introduced and steps taken to arrest the further deterioration of the areas referred to.

The expensive headquarters organisation in London has been largely dispensed with and an arrangement on a loaning basis entered into with Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., who now act as the secretaries and commercial agents of the subsidiary company in East Africa. Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd. continue to act as commercial agents and secretaries in London.

Six hundred and eighty-seven hectares were re-

planted during the year. It is our policy, as the price of sisal improves and cash is available, to cut out and replant the areas which have deteriorated. Meanwhile, 26% of the areas which were previously included in our mature areas are being rested and, where practicable, regenerated, or will be cut out altogether and passed as opportunity occurs.

Reduction during the current year can only be increased at the expense of future output, but the measures now in hand should result in increased output in the future. I estimate that for the current year our total output should reach about 5,000 tons.

East Africa the Largest Producer

In the last war sisal had to be purchased from Mexico and Java. As an Empire product it hardly existed, and the controlled price then reached a very high level of £60 per ton—a figure which is now being paid for Continental hemp. To-day East Africa, with its 130,000 tons annual production, is the largest producer in the world, and during this war its production will be of increasing importance. Unlike fibres such as manila hemp, which require purchase of foreign exchange, East African sisal is a sterling commodity.

By arrangement with the Governments of East Africa the Ministry of Supply has fixed the price on the basis of £26 for No. 1 sisal so far as the requirements of the United Kingdom and France are concerned, and it is intended that this price should be the minimum one to producers. This is an economic arrangement for the producer and should do much to place the industry on a sounder basis and to ensure continued supplies for Allied needs. Costs in some directions are increasing but the Governments of East Africa have reserved the right of growers to an increased price to meet any substantial rises in costs.

Meanwhile sisal at £26 a ton for No. 1 continues to be one of the cheapest of all fibres. Jute ranges between £5 and £6, and cotton is now over £80 a ton.

Uses for Sisal

Sisal is a suitable substitute for many classes of fibres, such as manila hemp, which are unobtainable within the sterling area. Service specifications and civilian requirements of all kinds, including maritime and other ropes, cordage, twines (including binder twine), camouflage netting, open mesh fabrics, hessians, etc., are, as a result, being adapted in terms of sisal.

The sisal requirements of the United Kingdom and France are at present estimated at 80,000 to 90,000 tons for the twelve months, which is double the normal consumption and about 70% of the East African output.

The margin of 30,000 tons for neutral account is likely to be a diminishing quantity, although at present there are fair supplies. Fortunately, from the point of view of the grower, many of the new uses for which sisal is being employed are likely to continue when the war is over. We may therefore look forward to a maintenance of demand of a varied character and a more stable price level for the commodity in the future.

The Sisal Growers' Association

Last year I reported to you the formation in London of The Sisal Growers' Association, which includes not only all East African growers but also the London houses who largely finance the output and sell it in London. The Association has since elected Mr. E. F. Hitchcock as its Chairman. At the outbreak of war sisal came under the control of the Hemp Controller, but as sisal producers were able to speak with one voice, that of their Chairman, their case could be properly and fairly represented.

and in this manner to put my tribute to the very satisfactory manner in which the negotiations were handled. As for years past the current production of sisal has always been substantially consumed in the year, it seems obvious that the current price crises of the commodity had no economic justification.

"The primary object of the association is to put sisal on an economic price basis. Such work is the main contribution that can be made to the economic structure of our Colonial Empire and of companies such as our own, and the recent co-operation of the Colonial Office with the association on this question is of the highest importance.

"In East Africa the growers' associations, under the leadership of Sir William Lead and Mr. W. C. Hunter, have worked throughout in close association with the London Association. Sir William Lead's appointment as Fiscal Controller in East Africa has been welcomed by all. Mr. A. M. Tanner as Hemis Controller in this country necessarily has his administrative difficulties. He can be sure of the co-operation and good will of growers.

Dividend Prospects

"Under the change of valuation provided the necessary shipbuilding facilities should count on a steady fall in prices, which will yield a reasonable but not an exorbitant profit. There seems every prospect of resuming, in due course, payment at least of the dividend on our 6% cumulative preference shares, which is now one year in arrear. There will undoubtedly be difficulties, but I think we may look forward to the future with an increasing degree of confidence."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Wanderer Consolidated, Ltd.

Mr. D. Christopherson's Review

"THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, was held in London last week. Mr. Douglas Christopherson, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, presiding. Mr. B. Carr, Director, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said, in the course of his speech:—

"The Government of Southern Rhodesia has enacted the War Tax Act, 1939, and the Gold Premium Taxation Act, 1938, the former providing for payment of an additional tax of 10% of the income tax payable in respect of the year ended March 31, 1939, and the latter providing for the proceeds of gold above the basic price of 150s. per fine ounce being paid to the Government.

"The Minister of Finance has power to fix a particular basic price above 150s. for any mine if hardship is proved owing to depressed working costs, etc., being prejudicial to the successful conduct of operations. If after September 30, 1939, there is a general increase in cost of production and realization charges, the Minister may raise the basic price of gold to an individual mine throughout the Colony.

"Application has been made to the Minister to increase the basic price of our gold. The company has an exceptional claim for consideration in this respect, having regard not only to the extremely low grade of the mine, but also to the uneven distribution of the payable blocks, necessitating a large expenditure on development being incurred annually with a view to replacing the yearly tonnage extracted from the mine. No less than £59,467 was spent on development last year, representing about 2.6d. out of the total mining cost of 70s. 2.70d., or 9s. 10.46d. excluding royalty. For the current year it is anticipated that this expenditure will be considerably higher."

Ore Reserves

"After reviewing developments on the mine, the Chairman continued:—

"Ore reserves at the end of the year totalled 870,000 tons, averaging 2.6 dwt. and 24,000 tons from the Surprise section, averaging 4.2 dwt. These figures show a decline in the Wanderer section of 138,000 tons and 10,000 tons in the Surprise section compared with last year. Tonnage milled by Wanderer amounted to 457,400 tons, so that the difference shown this year means that 290,000 tons out of the total ore milled have been replaced by development, in other words, development was able to replace 65% of the ore milled. In the Surprise section, from which only under 20,000 tons were drawn, development replaced 2% of that amount."

"Dr. Pelletier, the mining geologist, who recently visited the property, considers the new and relatively high grade phyllite ore body in the Thrift section between the sub-aquian levels, whilst not of such size as yet to affect the future of the mine, generally gives indications that it may become more important in depth. Dr. Pelletier also stated that the recent developments in recent months may have appeared somewhat discouraging, it must be realised that they represent a considerable amount of expectedly unproductive ore."

"The report and accounts were adopted, the payment of dividends was confirmed, Captain H. B. Jameson was re-elected to the Board, and the auditors were re-appointed."

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Market Prices and Notes

Zanzibar spot, 15s. 6d. per lb. (old for January). Madagascar (soft) 15s. 6d. per lb. (old for January). (1938, 10s. 6d.)

Coffee.—At the last London auction conditions were dull and the small offerings of new crop Kenya sold at easier prices.

Kenya—A. 75s. to 84s. B. 57s. to 76s. C. 72s. to 80s. peaberry 72s. to 80s. Tanganyika country cleared 100 to 110s. per cwt.

32 1/2 lbs. bags of Kenya in 1939, 41,000 cwt. sold at an average price of 770s. 0d. per cwt. The highest price realised was for six bags of peaberry at 130s. and 2 1/2 bags sold at 100s. and over. On 1938, 47,000 bags sold at an average of 795s. and 1 1/2 bags (20,522) 795s. and 1 C. 1000 bags (2,250) 72s. peaberry, 2,800 bags (5,170) 80s. 1000 bags over.

Cotton.—American middling firm at 8.86d. for 47 goods to fair East African has risen to 9.31d. per lb.

Maize.—African No. 2 white flint 27s. 6d. per 48 lb. c.i.f.

Pyrethrum.—Market has held with Kenya flowers £17 per ton. (1939: £15.5, 1938: £88 tons.)

Tin.—Standard for cash has declined to £246 10s. per ton with three months' 7s. 6d. less. (1939: £244; 1938: £199.)

Cod-Liver Oil and Fish

Farmers in Eastern Africa and the West Indies who keep pigs on a commercial basis are interested in an important article in *Proceedings of the Second and W. C. Miller*, in the current number of the *Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, in which alleged toxicity of cod-liver oil for pigs is discussed.

Cod-liver oil is so rich in vitamins and so valuable as a fattener for pigs, that considerable dismay has been felt by pig keepers at the results claimed by certain Continental workers, which were alleged to prove that cod-liver oil produced liver disease in the animals. Careful experiments by the two authorities quoted above have completely disproved those results and shows that even in excessive amounts in pig rations cod-liver oil is beneficial and absolutely harmless, the only condition being that the oil must be genuine cod-liver oil and not adulterated with other fish or vegetable oils. It is suggested that excessive amounts of maize in pig rations—up to 20%—may cause serious symptoms.

Purchases by the U.S.A.

Few Americans realise that coffee has now attained a high position in the table of imports into the U.S.A., which in the first six months of this current year amounted to 10% of the value of \$71,011,000, a gain of 2.5% on the entries in the first six months of 1938.

Rhodesians who have at times feared that the course of copper prices would be adversely affected by shipments of the metal from the U.S.A., will probably be surprised to hear that copper ore, concentrates and regulus stand twelfth in the table, the value of the arrivals in the first six months of this year slightly exceeding \$20,000,000 or a gain of 5.3% over the January-June figures of last year. Hides and skins, from which category hides are excluded—totalled \$23,693,000, an increase of 10.3% compared with the corresponding half-year of 1938.

Tea entries at \$50,520,000 registered an increase of 12.6% for the half-year; lead ore, however, in bulk, at \$5,400,000, were down less than 80%; but tung oil, at \$2,230,000, showed a shortfall of 8.2%.

All the above figures are taken from the statistics issued by the American Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which also supplies quantity comparisons, as follows:—

Coffee, tenth in the quantity table, though second in that of value, 691,675,000 lb. for the first six months of 1939, compared with 1,012,767,000 lb. for January-June, 1938; copra, 215,248,000 lb., compared with 205,000,000 lb.; raw hides and skins, 765,180,000 lb., compared with 63,087,000 lb.; lead ore, matte and bloom, 1,110,000 lb., compared with 24,265,000 lb.; sisal and henquen fibre (thirty-fourth in the quantity table, but ninth from the statistics according to value as being below the minimum in that table, namely, \$3,38,000), 112,739,000 lb., compared with 1,439,000 lb.; castor beans, 83,102,000 lb., compared with 62,000,000 lb.; unmanufactured cotton (rather surprisingly encountered as last entry, but one in the quantity table), 48,297,000 lb., compared with 51,580,000 lb.; and tea, which occupies the fifth place, 46,581,000 lb. for the first six months of 1939, compared with 38,354,000 lb. for January-June, 1938.

Africa supplied 31% of the total imports of the U.S.A. during the first half-year, the value being \$37,993,000, against 2.6% last year. The Rhodesias and East Africa are not mentioned individually, but two separate items show that British South Africa and British West Africa together supplied nearly two-thirds of the total purchases from African sources. Exports from Egypt increased by 10%

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