

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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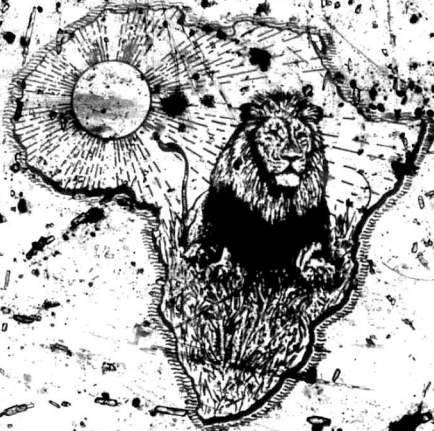
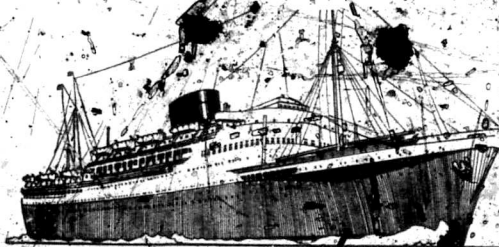
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SUFFICIENT TIME has now elapsed to permit a balanced assessment of the reception in the country of the Government's decision to invite Parliament to vote £5,500,000 a year over at least the next decade for Colonial development. The Cause of welfare and research. Honesty The Colonies. demands the admission that this departure, really epoch-making from the Colonial standpoint, and welcomed in every single British publication which has come under our notice since the first announcement was made, has nevertheless been allowed to pass almost completely from the public mind already. Mr. Malcolm MacDonalld, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had every right to feel gratification at having secured the assent of the Cabinet to his plans, made them known in a manner which resulted in their receiving prominence in the next morning's newspapers, and he also gave two broadcast talks, one in the Home programme and the other for listeners in the Overseas Empire. Unhappily, his own enthusiasm has been in striking contrast with the attitude of other Ministers, who in their public speeches have made, in far more work, mentioning to this most important demonstration of British determination to discharge with increased vigour its trusteeship in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

indication that the British Press has been encouraged to keep the subject a live Cabinet Minister. topic. Let there was never a Lost Opportunities. time when British newspapers, while obviously reserving their judgment as to what should or should not be published, were more ready to lend all their help in making known the war activities of the country and allocation of these funds for Colonial advancement clearly comes under that head. We do not direct attention to these disappointing facts with the object of registering destructive criticism, but for the purpose of emphasising that the lesson should be learnt as to making the constructive proposal that adequate steps should be taken in advance to obtain proper and sustained publicity when the financial resolution is moved in the House of Commons to give effect to this policy of intensified development. On that day a second opportunity will present itself of serving much more efficiently the cause of the Colonies and of the Empire as a whole. Perhaps, indeed, senior members of the Cabinet may then even deign to take notice of the sixty-million peoples who are resident in the Colonies.

Mr. MacDonalld's Cabinet colleagues, from the Prime Minister downwards, have lost golden opportunities in this way, and there has likewise been no

CONDESCENSION towards the Colonies is as nearly calculated to irritate them as any other manifestation of misunderstanding. Unfortunately

...all the proposals for the internationalisation of Colonial territories, which are strenuously urged by the advocates of such schemes to be devoid of strong attachments to the British Crown, and therefore available for transfer at the will of political bodies. If they will spare their hearts, those persons will be constrained to admit that the origin of their proposals is not the welfare of Colonial peoples, but the idea, superficially attractive but fundamentally unsound, that the surrender of the national status of British Colonies, and of the African Dependencies in particular, would please, and appease, Germany, would be a "moral gesture" calculated to appeal to the United States of America, and would conciliate Italy. What is the truth? That Germany would scorn any such attempt to short-circuit her Colonial aims; that a fervently nationalistic Italy which is concentrating great energy upon the development of her Colonies would reject outright the conflicting conception of the internationalisation of African territories; and that it is in the United States, which have progressively withdrawn from Colonial activities, should be considered before the British Dominions, France, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal, all of which bear heavy responsibilities of Colonial administration.

If Colonial government is a trust, why cannot it be shared? But in any way, the idea has found lodgment in the minds of many men, who would otherwise have dismissed it as spurious. Various answers might, of course, be returned to the insidious question, but one which should be conclusive is that the wards would inevitably suffer from a chopping and changing leading the trustees, probably with a consequent lowering of their joint standing, and almost certainly with the introduction of divergent ideas. No propagandist for internationalisation has yet ventured to assert that a committee comprising representatives of enemy and neutral States would *ipso facto* be wiser and more virtuous than a body of Britons whose life, devoting their lives to the solution of Colonial problems. If it could be established that the British system denies its wards the benefits to which they are entitled and that those benefits would be assured by internationalisation, then the case of the wards would be a strong one. But there is not a tithe of evidence in support of such a notion.

For months past we have been warning the public of the rapid and insidious growth of the propaganda in favour of internationalisation, propaganda which has found expression in organs of the Press which might have been expected to exercise greater vigilance and restraint. Most astonishing of all is to find prominence given to this subject in the journal of the Over-Sea League by Major W. E. Simmett, who, not content with asking why the government of the backward peoples should not be shared by all the advanced nations, urges that those best acquainted

**Astonishing Suggestions If Over-Sea League Journal**

with Colonial conditions should collaborate to "think out a policy based on knowledge of the future international status of all Colonies." It is typical to note prominently displayed on the cover of that journal, Tennyson's invocation in the *Alamy* that "our greatness may not fall through heaven's fears of being great." That invocation, it can safely be said, far better expresses the general Dominian and Colonial outlook than the surrenderist theorising of British politicians and other publicists, among whom, to our amazement and regret, Major Simmett demands to be ranked. His strange suggestion is doomed to still-birth for the one reason that authoritative people well acquainted with Colonial conditions would not dream of wasting their time on framing a policy for the future international status of all Colonies. Well they recognise, if he and the Over-Sea League do not, that the Colonies would repudiate any such action in their name.

**MR. JOHN MOIR'S DEATH** is a reminder of how much East-Central Africa owes to Scotsmen and the Scottish tradition of stern piety and honest practical work. Furthermore, it recalls that the fighting in which the Moirs and others took so gallant a part was not for that "conquest" of African land and territorial aggrandisement of which Great Britain is so often accused by her enemies; it was undertaken for the suppression of the terrible slave-trade to which Livingstone had drawn attention. There was nothing of the "conscientious objector" about the Moirs of the African Lakes Corporation which they represented; they were willing, even eager, to "take blows and knocks" in defence of the principles and of the Natives, and they were abundantly justified by the rapidity with which peace was established in a country which had never previously known that blessing, and by the consistent loyalty to British rule which the Natives displayed after the power of the slave-dealers had been thoroughly broken.

At the Berlin Congress of 1884 it was also the African Lakes Corporation, represented by one of the Moirs, the Rev. Dr. Laws and Mr. W. Livingstone, which secured by international treaty the exclusion of all other traders from the sale of spirits to Natives of the Upper Zambezi basin and far inland beyond the Congo watershed. John Moir and his brother Frederick had already set a personal example by their abstention from alcoholic liquors, and in their commercial dealings with the Natives they had established a tradition of fair play and honest trade, of sympathy and understanding, thus living up to the standards of conduct for white men in Africa set by Livingstone, their great exemplar. One by one the pioneer officers of Nyasaland have gone to their rest—Lamb and Hetherwick, the Moirs, Sharp, Johnston, Mackenzie, Buchanan, Fotheringham and Nicholl. Lord Lugard alone remains, full of years and honour. And the number of Scottish names on that roll is as amazing as it is characteristic.

**Tradition Of Good Will Established.**



SINCE THE SPIRIT OF UNITY which binds the British and French together in thought, all are agreed, to point guard over the peace which will follow, it is not too early to begin a comprehensive study of the possibilities of British and French greater liaison, co-operation and co-ordination, not merely between Great Britain and France, but between their dependent Empires also. By realistic planning of temporary expedients to meet special cases, and by wise conciliation, it should be possible for the two Allied Powers so to adjust their Colonial programmes to mutual needs that uneconomic experiments are eliminated. France, for instance, which has hitherto drawn much of her coffee from Brazil, might well be supplied by East Africa, from which she might also draw her full requirements of sisal, instead of continuing to subsidise sisal growing in much less suitable conditions in West Africa. Cloves, which dominate the life of Zanzibar, have in recent years assumed progressively greater importance in Madagascar. Surely those two producing countries, one British and the other French, which together supply the world with practically the whole of its clove requirements, could and should act in liaison instead of in competition. From such beginnings greater things might be achieved.

Recently it has been suggested that an Anglo-French postage stamp, symbolising the union of the two countries, might stand against a depression. Why should this device not be carried a stage further by the extension of Cheaper Postage to France and the French Colonies of the present 1½d. postage rate which now operates within the British Empire and to the United States of America? Today there is at least as good a case for this concession in respect of France and her Colonies as in regard to America. The resultant loss of revenue would be negligible intrinsically and abundantly justified psychologically. There can be no doubt that such a measure would touch the heart of France. If rapidly Franco-British co-operation is developed, it is by the foregoing passages, which, without some repetition, were merely speculations based on a study of possibilities. Already suggestions have been transferred to the realm of practical affairs by the conversation of the British and French Ministers and by the arrival in London of the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. If like promptitude were evident in other State departments, still more intimately concerned with the prosecution of the war, there would be less anxiety in the public mind.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Mr. H. R. Bradfield

MR. H. R. BRADFIELD, whose appointment to the board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) is announced elsewhere in this issue, began his career with the London and Provincial Bank, and, after serving for some time as joint registrar of Barclays Bank, Ltd. He was in 1921 appointed general manager's assistant. Four years later he became assistant general manager, and in that office was closely associated with the formation of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.). In the following year he resigned his appointment with the parent bank in order to take up a similar position in the new affiliation. In July, 1935, he was made general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), which appointment he will relinquish at the end of this month to become a member of the board. Mr. Bradfield, who is known to many East Africans and Rhodesians, is a member of the Committees of the British Bankers' Association and the British Overseas Bankers' Association.

### Oxford and the Colonies

THOUGH OXFORD has been and is a hotbed of ideas and activities dangerous to the Colonial Empire, little publicity has been given to this serious matter for the one very good reason that the meetings which discuss plans by which the Colonies might be deprived of their British status are almost always private. Those who are invited to attend are often pledged to secrecy, not only as to the nature of the proceedings, but even as to the identity of those present, or in regard to the meeting having been held at all. Some weeks ago the writer of this note learnt from two different sources that the movement which calls itself Federal Union had held a conference in Oxford on the subject of the Colonies; he was given illuminating and very disturbing information about it, but under the seal of confidence. The current

issue of *Federal Union News* now lifts the veil a little by reporting that such a conference was held with Sir William Beveridge, Master of University College, Oxford, and that others who attended were Sir F. Drummond Shiels, Professors N. Bentwich and A. Plant, Mr. J. L. Curtis, Dr. A. Cortes, Mr. Harvey, Dr. W. T. Jennings, Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. W. M. Macmillan, Dr. Lucy Mair, Dr. W. B. Mumford, and Dr. A. Richards.

### A Strange Team

Now such people can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as representative of Colonial opinion. There is not one among them known to the Colonies for his first-hand experience of Colonial administration or as a man who has made any contribution to any group of Colonies by his services as a settler, professional or business man. Some, it is true, have spent a few years in some branch of the Colonial Service other than the administrative, and some have made a few years' anthropological research in Africa. The only real indication that the subjects discussed will have been approached and discussed in doctrinaire fashion, and that the passionate loyalty of the inhabitants of the Colonies, white, brown and black, will, to put it mildly, have been undervalued. Attendance at such a conference does not necessarily imply agreement with the project of Federal Union, but since the organisers must be assumed to have invited people likely to sympathise with their own views, the public will draw its own conclusions. The one satisfactory point about this conference is the announcement that a report of the proceedings is in preparation. It is to be hoped that, in fairness to the Colonies, it will be a reasonably full record of the views expressed by those who attended, and that it will be made publicly available in order that the Overseas public may know what has been said and done in Oxford.

# War Brings Co-operation with France

## Colonial Production, Trade and Communications

MR. MALCOLM DOUGALD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Paris last week end to confer with Mr. Georges Mandat, French Secretary of State for the Colonies, on a number of common problems concerning production, trade and communications.

A communiqué issued by the Colonial Office on Monday evening stated that agreement was reached upon measures to be taken to perfect collaboration between the British and French Colonial Empires. In many parts of the world their Colonial territories adjoin, and each Government feels that it has much to gain from the experience of the other. The communiqué continues:

They have therefore decided that the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Colonies should henceforward keep in constant touch, and that an organisation should be created both in London and in Paris to maintain a permanent liaison between the two departments. This collaboration, which must have as its principal object the greater well-being of the Colonial Peoples, will be extended to the Colonies themselves.

### Conferences between British and French Governors

There will be conferences from time to time between the Governors of neighbouring British and French Colonial territories. This contact will also be established between the Administrative and special officers of the territories. For instance, the heads of the medical services in the Colonies are receiving instructions to exchange information and co-ordinate their activities on matters of common concern.

As regards matters affecting the successful prosecution of the war, there has already been much co-operation between the Colonial Authorities of the Allied Powers. The two Ministers resolved to perfect this. Thus, in the economic field, they agreed to examine the possibility of framing a co-ordinating programme of production and marketing of various Colonial products, the object being to make the fullest possible use of their joint resources. French and British experts will meet very shortly for this purpose.

The French Minister for Posts, Telephones, and Telegraphs, M. Jules Julien, is visiting London to discuss various matters of mutual concern to the British and French postal administrations, including in particular the question of overseas mails. The possibility of the issue of a joint Franco-British postage stamp is understood to be under consideration.

### Hitler Still Wants Colonies

According to obviously inspired reports from Rome, Hitler's latest idea of peace would, in effect, leave Germany in substantial possession of the territories seized in recent years, except for the creation of a small Polish State south of Warsaw with a population of about one-fourth of the former Poland. The *quid pro quo* for even this trifling surrender, the Fuehrer stipulates compensation in the Colonial field.

His alleged terms are enumerated in the form of 11 points, four of which have a direct Colonial bearing.

Point 5 stipulates that Germany would secure restitution of her Colonies within 25 years, or at least certain Colonial concessions, or protection for German emigration in Africa.

Point 8 provides that the Jews still left in Germany should emigrate, under the direction of Great Britain to Palestine, under that of Italy to East Africa, and under that of France to Madagascar.

The next two points provide (a) for absolute freedom of trade and direct access to raw materials, and (b) that Italian trade should receive special facilities in Jibuti, while from 1945 free passage through the Suez Canal should be assured to the shipping of all Powers.

### War News Items in Brief

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Wagh, G.O.C. in the Near East, visited Kenya and Southern Rhodesia last week en route for Harare, where he is conferring with General Smuts on matters of defence.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya until shortly after the outbreak of war, who has been visiting Canada in connection with the Empire air training scheme, is returning to England. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, has publicly expressed regret at the departure of Sir Robert, whose executive abilities and wide experience in R.A.F. commands have, he states, made a great contribution to the evolution of the Empire scheme.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lucas, Guest, M.P., Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, has now been made responsible for the recently created Air Department. His official designation has become that of Minister of Mines, Public Works, and Air. Mr. Tredgold, who had held the Air portfolio since its recent creation, resumes the title of Minister of Defence. It is announced that the

Rhodesian infantry will maintain their connexion with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, that the machine gunners will be attached to the Cheshire Regiment and Reconnaissance units to the Royal Armoured Corps, and that engineers and gunners will be attached to the R.E. and R.A. respectively. Drafts are to be sent to England and the Near East.

Colonel J. B. Brad, who recently returned to Southern Rhodesia from a tour of West Africa in the interests of the Rhodesian forces stationed there, was able to assure them that they would not be kept as garrison troops for the duration of the war. He has stated that the hospital arrangements in West Africa are among the best in the continent.

A Rhodesian Survey Unit has been added to Southern Rhodesia's military forces.

### Gifts to the Red Cross

Among the motor ambulances inspected by the King and Queen in the quadrangle of Buckingham Palace last week, was one presented by the Tanyika Red Cross Fund and another by the Nkana War Service League of Northern Rhodesia. The ambulances form part of No. 1 Motor Ambulance Company of the War Organisation of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John. Members of the unit are all unpaid voluntary workers.

Over £100 profit accrued to the War Fund from one recent evening's entertainment at Nchianga, Northern Rhodesia.

The fund for war charities started by *Mufondo*, the African newspaper of Northern Rhodesia, already amounts to £86, entirely from Natives and people.



# The Colonies After The War

## Impracticability of International Administration

THAT GERMANY had set her Colonies free, and that the question of their future was irrelevant, and that the "Colonial Problem" was in any way responsible for the war were points stressed by Mr. J. Bonham, until lately Professor of Imperial Economic Relations at London University, in an instructive lecture at Morley College, London, on Monday.

The importance of the Colonies in any post-war settlement could, he said, not be exaggerated. It was to be realised that the development of the doctrine of trusteeship, the work of the League of Nations through its Permanent Mandates Commission, and the many measures for Native welfare in the best sense of the word which had been implemented in recent years completely removed the Colonies and their peoples from the position of chattels and bargaining counters. The fate of Colonial peoples and territories could no longer be determined by diplomatic considerations.

### Conclusion of Thoughts

What of the so-called "internationalisation" of Colonies, an idea which was being strongly pressed in certain influential quarters in this country? That suggestion arose from a confusion of thought and a misconception of what Colonial government implied.

It was not possible to administer Colonies by an international body, because there was no machinery suitable for the purpose; and, above all, there was no supreme international legislative institution which could appoint, or extend and control the Governments of Colonies with the authority and sanction possessed by a national Government. In short, international supervision is the thing, and international administration is quite another thing.

Another idea which had found favour in some quarters was a consortium of all metropolitan Powers to carry out a joint administration of their Empire. Other people would see these a development of the International Labour Office method of convention for arriving at agreed limits of specific subjects, such as forced labour. The trouble about international conventions was that their results tended to be negative rather than positive or constructive, and when they came into effect, something really vital like immigration, they were completely useless.

### The Mandate

Given the own conception of what the post-war settlement should be, the Colonies should be left in their own hands, and that the world was now in a position to uphold certain settled principles. The practical way to do this was that of the Dual Mandate, already embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and in our own Colonial policy. It implied the welfare of Colonial peoples, all of them, of whatever race, and the open door to all of them, at least in part.

For the good administration of Colonies, the best thing would be to strengthen and extend the Mandate system, with the necessary amendments and changes. It had done so well in a very small scale, and there was no reason why more important changes should not be carried out by the same agency. The true benefit of the Mandate system was that it did not attempt to achieve a balance merely at the risk of abusing or maintaining the *status quo*. Also it was an ideal method of pooling the strength between nations.

It was highly important that an Colonial Empire

should keep in step with such developments. The peoples of their Colonial possessions, indeed, were now to be the case with the peoples of the Colonies. Native people, all over the Colonies, for the sake of political, social and technical advancement, the problem of partition and politics, and the strengthening of co-operation would be of vital importance, and an international conference would be available to deal with the question of this. Something more than a title, and a title, there was required.

### Constructive Suggestion

I suggest, concludes Mr. Bonham, that the Permanent Mandates Commission, or its successor, wherever it may be, should act as a permanent committee for the whole world, and that the Governments should arrange to meet regularly, the heads of Governments of Colonial Powers, precisely in the same way as they have done the British Commonwealth of Nations, meet to discuss British Imperial affairs. It would be an intimate body, a full authority in anything all the members were agreed. Its proceedings could be carried on in any way that the imperial conference method were adopted, or by vote, or by resolution, there could never be any sense of offence or wrong on the part of any country. It would be a body which could maintain and extend the open door systems which were to be hoped, the post-war settlement would be made. In some such way as this I would see the most hopeful settlement of the Colonial problem, whose immense range and complexity are of vital importance to those countries which have Colonial possessions.

In the earlier portion of his lecture Mr. Bonham had given a clear and welcome review of the development of Colonial policy in recent years, stressing the condition of the welfare of Native peoples, which was now in the forefront of the policies of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal, in contrast with those of Italy and Japan.

## Uganda and the Delegation

At the end of the Uganda Delegation's report, Sir Philip Mervin, the Minister of the Interior, expressed the hope that the Government would be able to obtain for the increased help in the form of the Colonies from the Colonial Government, and he mentioned the Government's gift of £100,000 for the construction of the new hospital at Makerere College, and of the construction of the new hospital at Makerere.

Sir Philip stated that when he was in the Major Cavendish, Bengal, was in London as a delegate to the Government, Kenya to discuss economic questions, the Government as a result of the war, he felt that Uganda should be associated with any such discussions, and he had asked Major Cavendish to try to act as the Government's delegate, since there were insufficient funds available to justify the country in sending home a special delegate. The Minister of the Interior, Department of the Government, was able to supply the necessary information on the question.

# Problems of Colonial Government

## Points of Contact between East Africa and the West Indies

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTS of the utmost importance from the Eastern African perspective appear in the report of the West India Royal Commission which has been published in abbreviated form as *Blue Books*.

By stating that the first need is the appointment of a Comptroller of a new West Indian Welfare Fund, with a guaranteed income of £1,000,000 per annum for a period of 20 years, the Commission emphasised, by implication, the importance of regarding problems inter-territorially. In a commonwealth State considered necessary for the proper exercise of its own Comptroller's duties, a similar institution in the form of general organisation which might be expected to develop, for instance, of the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika—through the functions performed by individual members of that central organisation would naturally differ somewhat. The expenses of this new Comptroller's headquarters, which is to be paid by the Imperial Exchequer, are estimated at £1,000,000 a year.

In regard to agriculture the most serious need is considered to be the development of peasant farming and the abandonment of shifting cultivation, and the organised and permanent market gardening. Here again the wide views of the Inspector-General of Agriculture for the British West Indies should be considered.

A well-balanced diet being ever more necessary from the medical point of view, it is urged that one of the first aims of agricultural reforms must be a great increase in home production of products including milk, fish, eggs and green vegetables.

### Over-Supply of Tropical Produce

The Commissioners believe that a tendency towards the over-supply of world markets with tropical produce will be perpetuated in the war, since behind these tendencies are influences of a fundamental character, notably the rapid improvement in agricultural technique throughout the world and the radical changes which have taken place in the relation between the growth of population in tropical territories on the one hand and in the industrial countries which represent the principal markets on the other.

As to sugar, it is regarded as of vital importance to secure an increase in the basic export commodity assigned to the Colonial Empire, which is recommended, subject only to at least one condition.

As to Imperial Sugar, Dominions and Colonies receive in the British market for a unit of a preference of 75s. per ton of 60° sugar. In addition a supplementary preference is given to Colonial as distinct from Dominion producers upon a limited quantity of soft-milled sugar. We propose certain changes in the arrangements regarding this supplementary preference with a view to improving and stabilising the price received by Colonial producers. These proposals may thus be summarised:

(1) The amount of certified sugar eligible for a supplementary Colonial preference shall be calculated in future for each Colony in any year so as to represent one-half of the total exports from that Colony in that year.

(2) The certificate shall be distributed at the same proportioned quantities in each Colony on the basis of their permitted production or export in that year, which may be more appropriate.

The amount of the supplementary preference payable on concentrated sugar shall be 3s. per cwt. as at present, but shall be reduced or increased in any year by 1d. per cwt. for each complete 3d. per cent. by which the world price of sugar for the average of the first six months of the year exceeds or falls short of 75s. per cwt.

These proposals, viewed in the light of the war conditions, are estimated to cost the British Exchequer something in the order of £500,000 annually.

It is suggested that land holding should be cleared away without compensation, except in cases of special hardship, and then only under rigid safeguards. The "any-organ" Campaign should be undertaken against the war, and any necessary measures of promotion should be combined with the activities behind it, and that a Labour Department should be created in the Colonial Office with a statutory advisory committee composed of persons representing the views of labour and the Colonies.

### Advice to Colonial Offices

The Colonial Office is urged to avoid the dissolution of public business caused by too frequent changes in the holders of higher appointments. The omission of a census is occurring in several Colonies in 1931, the significance as a false economy which deprives a Government of knowledge essential to the satisfactory formulation of policy, and it is recommended that the important Colonies' returns should henceforth be prepared on a common basis and that wireless transmitters should be installed in schools, and used also for adult education.

The Government should encourage Commissioners to lay more stress on policy of bringing their point of view before the public in the period and of explaining in sufficiently simple terms the reasons which lie behind the decision, non-manipulative.

### Association with Official Government

More and more active participation by the people in the work of government is prescribed as the basis for lasting social development, and at the present stage the Commissioners attach more importance to the representative character of Legislative Councils in the West Indies than to any drastic change in their functions. Political federation is not, they add, of itself an appropriate means of meeting the present needs of the Colonies they investigated, but it is one to which policy should be directed and which would provide a practical method of federating the forward and Windward Islands.

They recommend that Executive Councils should present all important sections and interests of the community, and that a certain proportion of the community should be given a right of elected representatives an insight into the practical details of government, that similar representation in the Legislatures should be confined to the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney-General, that means be found by the British Parliament for the provision of a fund for the education of Colonial States, and that the proposed standing Parliamentary Colonial Committee, if formed, should have assigned with it a representative from the Colonies, and that the proposed standing Parliamentary Colonial Committee, if formed, should have assigned with it a representative from the Colonies, and that the proposed standing Parliamentary Colonial Committee, if formed, should have assigned with it a representative from the Colonies, and that the proposed standing Parliamentary Colonial Committee, if formed, should have assigned with it a representative from the Colonies.



# The War: Expert Views

## The Penalty of Procrastination

The Finns have lost the battle, but their war, imperishable because of the adverse inclination of the great military frontier will affect Finland's political independence and, alone, will show she in any case retains the moral independence absolutely without qualification. She remains an outpost of Christian civilisation and the maintenance of her liberties is still an interest of the other Western European States as throughout the struggle they have repeatedly proclaimed to be. Although the granting of the passage of Allied troops through Norway and Sweden would have been in strict accordance with the Covenant of the League, Sweden and Norway were unwilling to grant it and these countries were therefore in obvious default to be made against any action of the French and British Governments. The criticism that can reasonably be made is that if the same success to help had been shown in the earliest stages of the conflict as has been shown in the last few weeks, the Russian forces might never have made the advances which, at the cost of half a million men, they have achieved in a hundred days of hard fighting. Time was spent in exploiting the rather cumbrous machinery of the League, when swift and resolute action by Great Britain and France would have had an immense material and moral effect on Finland and on all the neutral countries as well. A special responsibility rested on the two States, Great Britain and France, who were powerful, without striking distance by directly concerned for the survival of small nations, and already in a state of war. But it was some time before even the movement for volunteers was given any sort of momentum, and only last month that arrangements were made to assemble an expeditionary force. What was one to expect would have had twice the effect it could have been done promptly. Not until the last moment did the Western democracies appear to be really in earnest about helping Finland; they must not make the same mistake with other neutral States whose independence may be threatened.

## The Moral of Finland

The German Press claims the significance of this treaty is that Germany has won her first major battle of the war, the battle for the neutrals. There is at least justice in Northern Europe. There is no doubt that their success in Scandinavia will be felt in the Balkans and throughout the world. Small countries will be inspired differently and made determined gestures of self-defence when they see the gallantry of the Finns. It will be hard to feel that self-defence is possible and that the arm of the democracies, even when the will is there, cannot extend powerfully enough or far enough to give them aid. For years the British have taken for granted that Sweden and to a lesser extent Norway, must necessarily be ruled by their trade and financial dependence on Britain. We have grossly neglected propaganda and never even discussed the problem of defence. The Nazis, on the other hand, have been extremely active. They have relied on the pacific nature of the Swedes and Norwegians, of the fear of Russia which among the Swedish upper class has been more powerful than the fear of Germany, and they tried to rub in the recent records of the British and French governments. The British Government refused Moscow's appeal because they feared to be accused of capitulating in England, the city of Munich, so they blankly refused the suggestion. Would it not have been better to attempt mediation with Stalin that we desired a compromise but thought the terms too onerous? Britain might have got better terms if the Finns have maintained confidence and prestige in Scandinavia and possibly re-established an amicable contact with the U.S.S.R. The fact that Stalin actually approached Britain as mediator suggests that he had not yet gone to complete dependence on Germany and was not irrevocably committed to a joint war against the Western Powers.

## Sand-Blind, Ostrichism

The Finland peace is as much a mercy as a sign of victory. Look at the map of Europe. Striking this with a hand blind ostrichism. But there is no reproach to the Finns. They are a legend for ever. Let us not say as the Germans and Finns fight like heroes but that heroes fight like Finns. Finland's position has become too much like that of the Czechs in Munich. She has no second chance, not the Kremlin. She has not given up. She would be surprised if there would be any such thing as a second chance. The price will be paid in soul. The Allies will now drop reproaching the Scandinavian countries and look at themselves. They meant to do it and well, in a dutiful way, but they showed no attitude of the great conduct of war. They should have done more or demonstrated it. Their measures were never of the size and speed required if they contemplated intervention at all. What are the moral consequences? A damaging impression has been made on neutral opinion throughout the world. Most lesser neutrals feel that their safer course for the present is to hold a candle to the devil. Berlin and Moscow can not exert full pressure on Bucharest. Rumania will be told that she will suffer a far worse fate than Finland, that she will be an up and down butted, unless she submits to a virtual German control of her oil output. Unless we face these facts we are not facing this war. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."

## An American View

The English have so far won more wars, furnished livelier people, done more good turns, written more great books, and made more commotion than any other group that has ever lived. True, they are deficient in a few respects, such as music and mechanical knick-knacks, but this is a general matter. Considered in toto, they are much the best that the world has produced so far. Until the chart indicates otherwise, they may be expected to hold top rating. — The "American Magazine," Life.

The success or failure of a German offensive may well depend on the extent to which the Allies can achieve an equal or superior co-ordination between their armies. — John G. ...

# Background to the

Germany. Not in 1918, with the Fourth Army, but in 1918, with the British Army, did they find their fathers' graves. On August 2, 1918, the British Fourth Army attacked the Germans in their communications, drove them back to the sea, and captured vast quantities of prisoners and guns. Within the action northwards, the First, Third and Fourth British Armies continued the attack from south of the Somme to north of Arras, capturing a further 15,000 prisoners and 70 guns. In these battles of Bezonval and Capuine, the energy and determined thrust of the British soldiers, coupled with the careful co-ordination of action of the Armies and the highly efficient co-operation of all arms, succeeded in overthrowing the German forces opposed to them, and started the "rot" which later spread to the whole German Army. In September, without allowing respite to the enemy, the First, Third and Fourth British Armies, with the second Army co-operating in the north opposite Ypres, continued the attack, capturing 53,000 prisoners and 380 guns. Pressing forward again in October, Courtrai and Cambrai were captured, together with 30,000 prisoners and 300 guns. Meanwhile the Germans were hurriedly retreating from the wide gap between the Second Army in the north and the First, Third and Fourth Armies in the south, thus liberating the towns of Lille, Proubaix, Douai and many others. The moral of the German Army was completely broken, and in the early days of November its retreat was turned into a disorganised rout. It had lost to the Allies from August to November nearly 1,000,000 prisoners and over 6,000 guns. There is no parallel for such a defeat on such a scale and so complete in the whole of military history. If Germany wishes to boast, she can boast of sustaining a record defeat, and no words of her professional bars can distort that fact. The British troops of today should be told of these achievements and should realise that the invincibility of the German Army is nothing but an empty boast of a lying bully.

*Major-General Sir John H. Davidson.*

**Inside Germany.** — Germans have probably never been so solidly behind Hitler as they appear to be to-day. The ordinary people of Germany are suffering from food and shortage, restrictions on the use of money, and other things which are beyond anything we approached in Britain and France. Food is abundant and not badly, potatoes are plentiful. But the average German family is lucky if they can have meat once a week, vegetables occasionally, an egg or two once a month, a margarine, a bit of butter, and virtually no other fat, almost no coffee and very little tea. Yet there is no sign of any tendency to revolt at these and other restrictive conditions. Viewed from Berlin, the efforts of Britain and France to shake the German people's loyalty to Hitler, by dropping tracts and leaflets seems pitifully inadequate. Welles and his party were in Berlin the week and when the British Government announced a series of particularly successful R.A.F. flights over Berlin, yet neither I nor any member of the mission, nor so far as we could ascertain any American journalist in Berlin, saw or heard anything of them, nor encountered anyone who had seen either the planes or the fares and leaflets stated to have been dropped. — *Mr. Malloy, Brooklyn Journalist who accompanied Mr. Welles.*

**Another Nazi Swindle.** — Nothing which the Nazi mind has evolved as a means of petty swindling was quite so good to the standard of the people as the car which was priced at 100,000 marks, and was offered on the installment system of weekly payments of only 5 marks. Everybody was encouraged—and encouraged—in Germany has come to mean a something more than it does in other countries—to acquire the car as a patriotic act, and they were earning up their five weeks to form the groups to subscribe. The contract was a curious one. No delivery date was mentioned, no money was to be returned, and if not delivery, and no contract could be cancelled. The inevitable has happened. The factory at Fallersleben is now turned over to partitions. No cars have been delivered, but payments are still exacted. All that remains now is to sell to the German people petrol that does not exist for the car which has not materialised.

—*The "United States Review"*

## Ministerial Incompetence.

Mr. Chamblain and his nine colleagues, together with Mr. Horace Wilson, — know virtually nothing of Europe. They know little of England, and less of the British Empire. Their war policy has hitherto consisted of bludgeoning leaflets over Germany with the hope that Germans will believe what is in them and rise up against their present regime. This shows the measure of Ministerial knowledge of Germany. If they were wise, certain Ministers would slip quietly out of office and try to be forgotten. One is Sir John Simon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has twice been a member of a Cabinet which has produced obvious German dangers, and he has twice remained in office when the whole of his policy has been proved wrong. He must have the hide of a rhinoceros if he does not feel the deep humiliation of such a position; yet he appears to have no idea of it. Another thick-skinned Minister is Sir Samuel Hoare. He has been lecturing the country on economy, though he has been a most costly Minister owing to his fatal mistakes. He has been in office for a brief interval in 1931, since 1931. During the first seven years he and his colleagues pursued a policy of encouragement to Germany and disarmament at home.

—*The "National Review"*

## More Drive Needed.

Henceforth the Entente must be everywhere, speak everywhere loudly and clearly, attack everywhere that attack is possible, recoil before no reasonable initiative, seek and find those battlefields where will permit them to deploy their immense military forces. The Entente must cease its hesitations to dispel certain diplomatic notions to make war on all their enemies, to persuade neutrals that fighting, either juridically or morally, prevents a belligerent from having recourse to all the arms used by the adversary, and that war, according to the rules, would be a fine swindle if the systematic observation of the rules served only to paralyse the defenders. We must make war and endure it; forestall the enemy, not follow him; force victory, not await it. This involves risks? Certainly, and serious risks. But the supreme risk would be to run the risk of losing all from not having seen in how to risk anything.

—*Le Temps, Paris.*



# the War News

**Opinions Customised** — Grass is growing on the Front Bench. *Lady Astor, M.P.*  
 I should like to see Mr. Lloyd George as the Minister of Agriculture. *Miss H. G. Gurney*  
 Spending approximately £100,000,000 a day on the war. *Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.*

Americans have scant right to complain at any other democratic country. *New York Herald Tribune*

People who say they want peace often mean only that they want to be left in peace. *Mr. Addison Murray*

No fewer than 206 persons are at work on propaganda in the German Embassy in Spain. *The Argonaut de Madrid*

Why were no adequate steps taken to aid Finland in the vital week at the beginning of the war? *Wisconsin Samueli*

Recent advances in metalurgical research have made possible the construction of 5000 tanks. *Dr. Arthur Janser*

German success of some sort would win us the war. It would wake us up and perhaps we need it. *Mr. Hilton Brown*  
 We need more vigour and liveliness not only in the conduct of the war but in the conduct of diplomacy. *Mr. Herbert Goldson, M.P.*

Hitler is constitutionally incapable of understanding the mind or spirit of a free democracy. *Mr. Anthony Baeh, Secretary for Dominion Affairs*

There is a remarkably widespread feeling that the Government has been both dilatory and half-hearted in regard to Finland. *The Spectator*

The policy of retreat and little has been pursued in regard to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Finland. *The Rt. Hon. Dr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

The Fuehrer recognises but one solution—to prosecute the war ruthlessly and with every means until victory is attained. *Humboldt Abendblatt*

Most of the armament carried by the Red Army in Finland was first class stuff—anti-tank rifles, machine pistols, machine guns, and a new type of revolver that does not jam. *The Times*

This is a Government of Yes-men chosen for the docility with which they obey the crack of Mr. Chamberlain's whip. *Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Liberal Leader in the House of Commons*

In the ploughing-up programme we have decided we decided ourselves day by day to bring into it, if possible, as many such foodstuffs could be grown on a million acres. *Sir Ralph Lynn, M.P.*

Without knowing it and probably without wishing it, the summer Webers was, according to the German claim, the real inter-mediate between Britain and Rome. *Leopold van der Meer*

Our enemies are of all foul and dirty colours the foulest and dirtiest. Large and frequent doses of their own medicine are essential if we are to make any impression on them. *Sir Warren Fisher, North-Western Regional Commissioner*

After the war parents will not be able to pay £20 a year to send their boys to public schools, but it would be an act of folly to abolish them. The State should take over the public schools and run them independently in the existing spirit of freedom. *Cybil Norwood*

Do not let us fritter away our energies by discussing elaborate plans for a new Europe and a new system of international society until we have first laid a foundation upon which the future must be built. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*

Many young people at our universities feel a deep yearning to economic theories in themselves do to national integration of which constitutes the difference between 1914 and today. *Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.*

I have not received any peace proposals from any Government or from any other Government; I have not received any such proposals to any Government nor to any other Government; nor am I taking back to the President any such proposals. *Mr. Sumner Welles*

The size of the cake depends on the amount of work done in war time; the size of the cake is fixed. If we work harder we can fight better. But we must not consume more. This is the elementary fact which in a democracy the man in the street must learn to understand if the nation is to act wisely—that the size of the civilian's cake is fixed. *Mr. J. Maynard Keynes*

**Stock Exchange** — Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange and an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols 2½%	102 0 0
Kenya 5%	108 12 0
Kenya 3½%	101 12 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	108 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	95 0 0
2nd Ryas 5% Ac. Gals.	81 0 0
Rhodesian Ryas. 4½% Debts.	106 0 0
Rhodesia 3½%	101 10 0
Sudan 5½%	107 7 6
Tanganyika 4½%	95 0 0

**Industrial**

Brit. Am. Tobacco (£1)	5 2 6
British Oxygen (£1)	3 12 6
British Rubber (2s. 6d.)	4 10 0
Courtaulds (£1)	1 16 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	4 13 0
General Electric (£1)	4 1 6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 12 6
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	5 18 0
Int. Nickel (2s. 6d.)	1 13 0
Int. Cinematograph	3 6 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 6 0
U.S. Steels	6 53 1
British Steel (£1)	1 3 0
Unilever (£1)	1 12 0
United Tobacco of	5 5 0
Vickers (10s.)	1 12 0
Woolworth (5s.)	1 5 0

**Mines and Oils**

Anacondo (50)	6 12 0
Anglo-American (40s.)	1 10 0
Anglo-American (preference)	1 2 0
Anglo-Iranian	2 12 6
Axston (2s. 6d.)	1 0 0
Ashanti Goldfields (5s.)	1 0 0
British Gold	1 0 0
British Overseas	1 7 14
Burmah Oil	3 10 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 6 10
Crown Mines (5s.)	13 2 6
De Beers Depts. (50s.)	7 7 6
E. Africa (10s.)	1 10 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	1 2 0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	5 5 0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	15 6 0
Grand Central	1 7 6
Johns Bay Consolidated	2 0 0
Klerksorp (5s.)	1 3 0
Kwahu (2s.)	0 0 0
Langkat	1 10 0
Mariveau (10s.)	17 3 0
Maria (5s.)	8 14 0
Mexican Eagle	6 0 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 3 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	32 10 0
Shell	3 17 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1 0 3
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4 17 6
S. A. Towns (10s.)	2 7 6
Sub. Nya (10s.)	1 0 3
Vladzheim (10s.)	1 0 3
West Wits. (10s.)	4 0 0
Western Holdings (5s.)	15 3 0

**Banks, Shipping and Home Rents**

Barclays Bank (D.T. & O.)	1 10 0
British India 5½% prefs.	99 15 0
Clan	5 17 6
E. D. Realisation	4 9 0
Great Western	0 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	0 0 0
L.M.S.	2 0 0
National Bank of India	30 10 0
Southern Railway (def. ord.)	20 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 0 0
Union Castle 6% prefs.	0 18 0

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 0 0
Lingit (£1)	1 0 0
London Asiatic (2s.)	0 3 0
Malayalam (2s. 6d.)	1 15 0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 13 0

### Market Prices and Notes

**Cloves.**—Quiet and unchanged. Zanzibar spot 10d. per lb., sellers; grade 2, March-April, 9½d. per lb., c.i.f. U.K.; Madagascar spot, in bond, quoted 10½d. per lb., sellers, March-April, 9½d. per lb., sellers, c.i.f. (1939) 8½d., 8d.; 1938 8½d., 7d.)

**Coffee.**—At the final auction before the Easter holidays 5,378 packages of East Africa coffee on offer. Demand was fairly good and prices remained steady.

Kenya, bold grey-greenish, 85s. to 124s.; 75s. to 80s. 6d.; smalls, 75s. to 80s. 6d.; peaberry, 81s. to 122s. 6d.; triage, 70s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt.

Tanganyika, bold greenish, 79s. to 85s.; peaberry, 71s. to 93s. per cwt.

**Cotton.**—Sharp fall in values had a disturbing effect on the spot market, and good fair East African dropped to 8½d. per lb. American middling spot 7½d. per lb.

The latest cotton report from Uganda states that, owing to the comparatively high prices for the crop, the early rain falling, and the subsequent fall in prices, it is difficult to estimate the proportion of the crop unsold in the Eastern and Western Provinces. Crop prospects in Buganda Province remain unchanged.

Uganda exported 14,778 bales of cotton during January. Cotton tax collected amounted to £1,555.

**Cobalt.**—168s. per ounce, 1937; 148s. 6d., 1938; 130s. 6d., 1937; 142s. 3½d.

The following details of rainfall in Southern Rhodesia, for the week ended February 13, have been received from the Office of the High Commissioner in London:

Banket, 4.79 inches; Benbridge, 2.15; Bindura, 5.80; Bulawayo, 0.91; Chipinga, 2.16; Concession, 4.78; Fort Victoria, 2.00; Gatooma, 1.64; Glendale, 5.41; Gwelo, 1.27; Hartley, 2.80; Hunters Road, 1.38; Marandellas, 5.77; Matopos, 1.87; Mazoe, 4.28; Plumtree, 1.96; Que Que, 1.25; Salisbury, 3.72; Selukwe, 5.85; Umali, 4.06; Victoria Falls, 0.95; and Wankie, 1.50 inches.

**Nyasaland (Week ended February 17).**—Bandanga, 2.70 inches; Chisambb, 7.86; Liche, 4.67; Likanga, 7.06; Nyamatete, 4.38; and Rud, 8.61 inches. (Week ended March 21.)—Makwaza, 1.17 inches; Mini Mili, 4.15; and Nyanga, 6.68 inch.

**Relays Bank (D.C. & Co.)** announces the following: The Bank, which is managed by Mr. H. R. Braithwaite, has appointed Mr. E. L. Jackson to retire from the management of a general manager of the South African board; Messrs. F. E. Bettis, M.W. J. Bull and H. C. Greenlees will become general managers in South Africa; and Mr. John Palmer will become assistant general manager in South Africa.

### Latest Returns of Rainfall

H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

**Kenya (Week ended March 4).**—Chemellil, 1.45 inches; Charangani, 1.06; Dunga, Sabuk, 5.61; Eldama Ravine, 3.45; Eloret, 1.96; Ewaso, 2.67; Fort Hall, 5.36; Fort Ternan, 4.71; Gilgil, 1.06; Hoya, Balge, 10.70; Kabete, 5.24; Kaimosi, 4.85; Kajjumo, 2.28; Kericho, 0.93; Kiambu, 3.43; Kijabe, 2.78; Kitui, 2.78; Kitangop, 2.38; Kipkarren River, 1.17; Kisumu, 1.38; Kitale, 1.64; Koru, 1.64; Lamu, 2.65; Lunenburg, 0.3; Lamwa, 2.48; Machakos, 4.90; Makindu, 6.05; Makuyu, 2.20; Malindi, 0.17; Meru, 0.70; Meru, 3.04; Mtwani, 3.37; Molo, 1.66; Mombasa, 2.58; Muhoroni, 1.11; Narobi, 6.45; Navasha, 2.91; Nakuru, 2.00; Nandi, 2.07; Nanyuki, 3.00; Narok, 2.68; Ngong, 5.57; Njoro, 2.91; Nyeri, 1.90; Ol Kalou, 0.37; Rongai, 5.30; Ruiru, 5.30; Rumuruti, 1.68; Sagana, 7.84; Simba, 6.25; Sonchor, 3.24; Sotik, 2.43; Thika, 5.92; Thomson's Falls, 2.59; Timboroa, 2.87; Tsavo, 3.14; Turbo Valley, 1.85; and Voi, 3.96 inches.

**Tanganyika (Week ended March 4).**—Amami, 3.01 inches; Arusha, 4.27; Bagamoyo, 2.44; Bikanamulo, 3.14; Bukoba, 1.27; Dar es Salaam, 4.06; Dodoma, 4.30; Ifinga, 2.71; Kileleshwa, 2.01; Rilindom (Mafia), 3.67; Kilosa, 2.27; Kilwa, 1.52; Kinyangiri, 1.79; Lindi, 1.66; Lushoto, 3.90; Lyamungu, 2.91; Mahenge, 2.95; Mbeya, 3.81; Morogoro, 2.73; Moshi, 2.77; Mtwapa, 1.80; Musoma, 1.23; Mwanza, 2.95; Ngadeni, 2.27; Njombe, 2.20; Old Shinyanga, 1.11; Sio, 1.82; Songea, 3.16; Tabora, 0.92; Tanga, 2.70; Tumbura, 4.22; and Ujiji, 1.36 inches.

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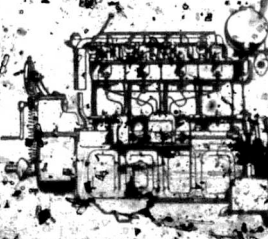
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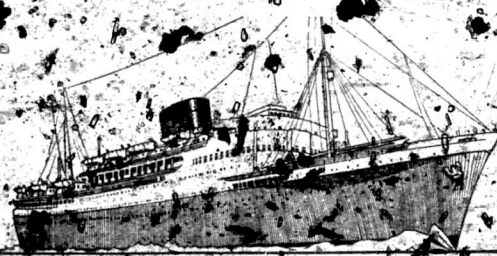
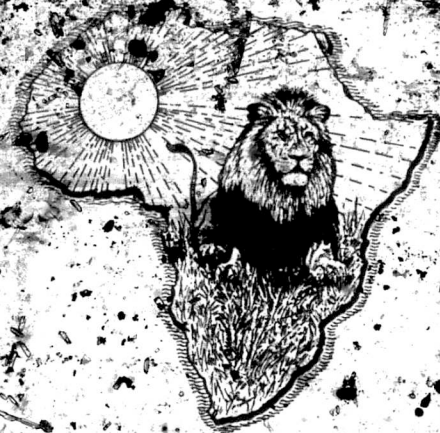
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHILE THE IMPRACTICABILITY of the internationalisation of Colonial territories was being exposed at a meeting of the East African Group in London last week, Lord Dufferin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared in the House of Lords that "the Boundaries of the Empire are immovable." If, as must be assumed, those words represent the view of the Imperial Government—as they certainly represent Dominion and Colonial opinion—they ring the death-knell of internationalisation and of all other schemes of similar character. They were the most forceful words about the British Empire uttered by any Minister since the outbreak of war, but not one single daily paper which has come under our notice reported the pronouncement with any prominence, and almost all of them ignored entirely this pledge of the utmost importance. Against that tragic truth must be set the circumstance that if some man of straw, one quite devoid of Colonial knowledge, an irresponsible postulator of the surrender of British populations, can count upon widespread publicity. Why? Not because the Press generally is faithless in Colonial matters, but because, like the public and Parliament, it is disgracefully ignorant, and therefore susceptible to suggestions which the informed would promptly dismiss as fatuous. This ignorance of the public, of politicians and of the daily Press has for years been capitalised by cranks and sentimentalists, and by German propaganda, which has often used Britons who did not realise that they were serving Goebbels.

Two most effective means of countering the persistent propaganda against the Colonial Empire would be (a) the most authoritative formal declaration that there is no question of surrender, and (b) a well-planned, educational campaign to reveal to his country and neutral States the fundamental truths of Colonial policy and practice. We hope that Lord Dufferin's most welcome words will be corroborated at the earliest possible moment by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose Department is so closely concerned in such matters, and by the Prime Minister, who clearly restrained thoughts of Colonial appeasement as late as the end of August last. On the sure basis of such authoritative assertions, knowledge of the Colonies ought to be made widely known, starting with the schools, and enlisting the aid of the Press, of wireless, of the films, of the public platform, and not least of Parliament, which is so frequently misled by questions and statements which though manifestly the product of ignorance, pass uncorrected, some of them into worldwide circulation. The present Secretary of State has demonstrated such devotion to the territories committed to his care and so obvious a willingness to initiate desirable developments, that the Colonies should feel confidence in the discharge of this highly responsible task were entrusted to him. It is their hope that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will long remain in his present office, and that he can thus assure continuity of purpose and performance in Colonial affairs, which must rank ever higher in the public and official responsibilities of Great Britain.

# "The Boundaries of Empire Are Inmovable"

## House of Lords Debate on Colonial Affairs

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE EMPIRE ARE IMMovable, said the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Lords last week in the course of the debate on Colonial policy inaugurated by Lord Snell, Labour leader in the Upper House.

Lord Snell also congratulated the Government on its abandonment of the disastrous doctrine of *laissez-faire*, pleaded that the proposed sum of £500,000 annually for Colonial development, welfare and research should be set aside irrevocably each year, so that any unexpended balance would be available in subsequent years. He also asked for more frequent opportunities of debate on Colonial affairs in Parliament.

Lord Denham welcomed decentralisation of the Colonial Office by the appointment of a Chief Commissioner to the West Indies as an intermediate authority between Whitehall and the several Colonies, and suggested similar arrangements elsewhere.

### Lord Swinton's Views

Viscount Swinton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, urged that Colonial dignitaries must learn to live on their holdings rather than off them, since there was a limit to export possibilities. It means that the Colonies must be more and more developed by the local consumption of their produce, with consequent improvement in the standards of living.

While in Uganda he had been immensely struck by the Native Chancellor of the Exchequer's discussion of the law of diminishing returns of taxation in a way which would not have disgraced a permanent official at the Treasury.

There, where devolution in the sense of indirect rule has gone so far, they are most often in their education not to train too many black-coated people, but to concentrate on education for the land. It became a good form for the sons of chiefs to go to agricultural colleges—and that was in one of the most progressive Colonies I have ever visited, where devolution was practised to the highest possible extent. If any sum of it has not suffered at all under the present Governor, who is a gallant and able administrator. Do not let us hesitate to give a vocational basis to our education.

### Lord Bledisloe's Impressions

Viscount Bledisloe, who was Chairman of the Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Royal Commission, said that at least three-quarters of the Native population in South Central Africa was physically sub-normal because they lived on so roughly ill-balanced rations. The first need, therefore, was to improve health, then agriculture, and then education.

Money ought to be devoted to the proper training of chiefs, whose influence should be maintained. Perhaps the most illuminating experience of the Commission was a visit to a Jeanes centre at which 40 or 50 chiefs and their sons were being instructed in hygiene, handicrafts and agriculture. Many other chiefs without such instruction showed a very disheartening attitude towards progress.

Everywhere in the territories he had found a very defective knowledge on the part of white settlers as to the best use to make of their land and the kinds of crops to grow in local conditions. He had particularly in mind suitable catch crops. The heads

of the Agricultural Department in both Rhodesias and Nyasaland, to see that the main thing was to make a settlement which should be put into the hands of all intending settlers, advised them on four main points: first, the altitude at which a particular crop could be best grown; secondly, what degree of humidity that crop required; thirdly, what was the texture of the soil that a particular crop mostly favoured; and, lastly, what scientists of the provinces—namely, whether a top-requirements in alkali or an acid soil. On returning to England he had made inquiries which had shown that research work of that kind had never been done in the systematic way.

Viscount Trenchard said that he had found the heads of all businesses connected with the Colonies anxious to co-operate with the Government in Colonial development, and he emphasised that the Colonial Development Advisory Committee ought to consist of men with previous knowledge of the territories.

### Great Britain and the Trusteeship

Viscount Staveley said that money was now to be provided to give effect to a trusteeship of which Great Britain could never divest herself. The White Paper seemed to aim to destroy for ever the nightmare that one day the Government would hand over our Colonies to some form of international administration under the name of the Mandate.

We can no more divest ourselves of the responsibility for the communities who inhabit those lands than a man can divest himself of responsibility for bringing up and looking after his own child. From the point of view of the honour of the nation it is impossible to hand over to any international organisation the control of our Colonies. We must first have pointed out to us one single example where international administration has been a success. There is another very good reason—the elementary rule that when you pay the piper shall call the tune. The idea of £5,000,000 of money devoted year by year to the Colonies of Great Britain being administered by a heterogeneous collection of people in whose selection they would have no hand, for the so-called benefit of the Colonies, is a hope deserving for good.

The different Colonies, which had striven unprofitably to fulfil their trusteeship, had been handicapped by lack of funds, and private finance had hesitated to enter some territories on account of uncertainty as to their political future. For instance, the interests of the company with which we were associated, Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., were very small in Tanganyika and very large in the Belgian Congo because of the political uncertainty which had prevailed as to the future of Tanganyika.

Lord Bledisloe, speaking as a member of the Overseas Settlement Board, hoped that some money would be allocated in connexion with the redistribution of British populations, or Native populations, and possibly also of populations of Europeans of origin other than British.

### Under-Secretary of State Reply

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Colonial Office welcomed the criticisms and Parliamentary debates which were of interest throughout the country.

It is quite impossible to have continuously effective in Colonial administration of the people of the



country do not take an interest in their great heritage. I hope for good results from certain plans we have in mind for educating the people of this country in the values of their Empire, and as they perhaps persuade the Board of Education that the boundaries of Europe are changing and the boundaries of The Empire are immovable, our educational institutions might well now turn their attention to education permanent rather than waste their time on what, alas! I fear, is only to be regarded as impermanent.

About half the members of the new Welfare Advisory Committee would be official, while the rest would be business men of experience, if possible with experience in social work also, with a few of people with knowledge less of business than of social welfare. The Research Committee would consist in the main of men of the highest scientific qualifications under a lay Chairman who would tend to open the horizons of scientific debate. The existing Agricultural, Education, Medical and Penal Advisory Committees of the Colonial Office would continue in being. Most valuable work had been done by Sir Alan Rae Smith as Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee. Lord Dufferin added that it was the intention of the Secretary of State to increase travelling by members of the staff of the Colonial Office whenever

possible, the income tax had been introduced into four colonies for the first time and the rates of tax greatly increased in 25 more since the outbreak of war, and that underdevelopment, not overdevelopment, had been the fault of our colonial administration in the past.

The pity, he felt, was that education in Africa had not started with the women. He hoped that a great proportion of the new money for education would be allocated to female education, for "to educate a woman, you educate a whole family, teach them of family hygiene, inculcate ideas into 10 or 20 people at once."

The question of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Affairs was under consideration. If it was decided to create such a Committee he trusted that there would be a large representation of peers, because the House contributed, perhaps even more than another body, knowledge and experience of the Colonies.

Co-operation between the Great Colonial Powers was vitally necessary, and before the outbreak of war the Colonial Office was considering whether it would not be wise to create an organisation of which the experiences of the various Colonial Powers could be compared. That would now have to be postponed, but the conversations with France marked a great step forward.

## Internationalisation of Colonies

### The Proposal Authoritatively and Trenchantly Dismissed

INTERNATIONALISATION OF COLONIES was dismissed as impracticable at a special meeting last week of the East African Group of the Overseas League by Mr. Amery, the greatest Secretary of State for the Colonies since Joseph Chamberlain, by Lord Lugard, our greatest living Colonial pioneer and administrator, by Captain Pierre Lyautey, the spokesman for France, and by Major F. W. Cavensish-Bentrick, deputy leader of the European settler members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Colonel C. E. PONSORRY, M.P., who presided, said that great publicity had been given to this subject in the Press, on the platform and in broadcasting, and the Group had therefore invited advocates of internationalisation to join in the discussion.

To introduce Mr. Amery was unnecessary, for all knew him as one of the greatest of Colonial Ministers. The French viewpoint would be explained by Captain Pierre Lyautey, who had served in Morocco with his famous uncle, Marshal Lyautey, the great French Colonial administrator, and Major Cavensish-Bentrick, one of the best Colonial leaders in Kenya would speak for the British Colonies. It would also be a delight to all to see present Lord Lugard, the greatest authority on almost all Colonial questions.

#### Mr. Amery States the British Case

MR. AMERY, emphasising the need to define terms, asked if the "Colonial problem" was that of the most efficient development of colonial territories economically, scientifically, agriculturally, medically, and intellectually in the best interests of the resident peoples, or that of finding certain nations a place in the sun? Internationalisation, whatever its form, would not satisfy nations which wanted Colonial territories for purely national purposes, whether to solve their own economic ills or to strengthen their position with a view to changing the world.

Some people meant by internationalisation the direct administration of all Colonial territories by some central organisation of an international world State, either a State embracing the whole world, or Mr. Streit's "Union Now" embracing 15 democracies. Such a Government was extremely unlikely in the century, but when and if a completely international Government with an international Parliament did come, the control of Colonial administrations by such a Government might conceivably become worthy of consideration, though it would not remove some of the objections to any lesser form of internationalisation.

By such lesser means I mean, for instance, the suggestion that in place of any federation of the world the nations might set up some central and internationally recruited administration to administer the Colonies in the common interests of the Governments and peoples concerned. That sounds attractive. How would it work in practice?

A central organ of administration would not be part of an executive like the executive of an ordinary national State, subject only to a Parliament, but in other respects part of an effective central executive. It would be a body in which each member would represent the interests and point of view of a separate State. All experience shows that that kind of body is incapable of efficient and decisive action. As with the League of Nations, every problem would be subject to delay and open to objection by any one constituent member. You could not get any effective central direction from such a body that remained under the control of the constituent Governments. Its tendency would be to think in terms of the economic interests of the Governments to which it was responsible rather than of the interest of the Natives.

If those States lost control and the new central organisation became self-governing, that danger would be even greater. We all know the fate of the International Congo Association as it gradually came

# the War News

**Inflation.**—A state of inflation must come, in fact, we can only watch its progress in the rise of prices, the granting of wage increases, proposals to enlarge old age pensions, etc. As in 1914-18, we are once again forced to increase expenditure drastically, while at the same time concentrating our productive powers on goods of no economic value. That must ultimately leave us with a much expanded volume of credit, against which there will be no addition of commercial goods, so that each unit of goods and services will have to represent a larger quota of credit; in other words, prices will rise. In 1914-18 this process was allowed to go unchecked. The first war loan was raised at a time when belief in a short war was still universal, and thereafter monetary policy was a series of make-shifts and improvisations. The gold standard had atrophied currency science. For many years past, and when inflation was at its height, the monetary authorities did nothing more than reverse the policy; they initiated a drastic deflation, which promptly proved the truth of the adage that a cure can be worse than the disease. The two great post-war slumps cost the world infinitely more in material wealth than did the 41 years of the war. We can confidently expect that nothing like that will be a result of the present crisis. — *The "Gold Mining Record."*

**Russia's Excellent Intelligence.**—One of the most significant events has been the transfer to Vienna of the European headquarters of the Comintern, which Germany is using for subversive work throughout the world, and especially in France. It is used to undermine morale and for espionage. Many people realise how deplorable it is for us to be in diplomatic relationship with the Soviet, but too few yet recognise the practical dangers of this unhappy connexion. There is scarcely any industry, trade union, or even moderately Left Wing political party free of a Communist member, who in turn has a connexion with the regional Comintern organisation. Russia is thus one of the best informed Governments in the world, and Germany is deriving from these sources a very great deal of her extraordinarily accurate information about the Allies. — *Imperial Policy Group Memorandum.*

**Opinions Epitomised.**—'Merely to accept the victory of barbarism is worse than war.' — *Mr. Tom Linn.*

'The King of the Belgians was hatched for smoking at Eton.' — *Mr. Haldane Mason.*

'Nothing but full air supremacy can give the initiative to the Allies.' — *Mr. J. T. Garrod.*

'There is in Cardiff what is probably the most modern steel works in the world.' — *The Times.*

'Rationing is not a sign of shortage, it is one of the necessary essentials in organisation for war.' — *Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

'There has been and still is a grievous waste of carrying a city of 500 ships by the Ministry of Shipping.' — *Sir Archibald Hurd.*

'It now needs 14 men in industry to keep one soldier in the field and about 40 men in industry to keep one aeroplane in the air.' — *The Lord Privy Seal.*

'If a military mission had been sent to Finland in December under the leadership of a member of the Government, Finland might still be fighting in the van of freedom and civilisation.' — *Lord Davies.*

'Hitler will be succeeded by (a) chaos, (b) Goering, supported by the people all over the world who would welcome even an uneasy normality, or (c) Otto Strasser.' — *Mr. Edward Shanks.*

'Thirty years ago the average car owner in the U.S.A. had to face an annual fire bill of 174 dollars. In 1939 the corresponding cost was 17 dollars.' — *The National Geographical Magazine.*

'The surveys of the military situation written by Mr. Herbert Sidebottom ("Scrutator") during the last war were incomparably superior to anything written for the Cabinet by staff officers.' — *Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

'With high-pressure work in factories, workshops and offices, and the anxieties inseparable from a state of war, holidays are necessary if bodies are to keep fit, minds equable, and tempers untroubled.' — *Lord Dawson of Penn.*

'The prospective Government borrowing programme appears to be of the order of £1,200,000,000, or £100,000,000 a month. We have to make ready to stomach this monthly rate of issue for an indefinite period. The Treasury has to take half the national income.' — *Mr. J. M. Keynes.*

'One of the best bookshops in the world is in Helsinki.' — *Mr. James G. Thompson.*

'Our propaganda, even to our own people, has been hopelessly inadequate.' — *Lord Sill.*

'Mr. Prow's much vaunted defence plans, since they remained mere plans.' — *General Smith.*

'In Italy the Government inspired Press is screaming in defence and scorn against France and ourselves.' — *Sir Malcolm Robertson.*

'Finland has done her duty to European civilisation, but European civilisation did not do its duty to Finland.' — *Lord Trenchard.*

'There has been a shameful conspiracy of silence about France among those responsible for the distribution of news in this country.' — *Mr. A. G. MacDonell.*

'Women are not impressed by pleas for economy and meanness done over the groaning bottoms of City banquets.' — *Major J. Bayner, M.P.*

'His Majesty's Government recognised in Mr. Sumner Welles a man of outstanding ability and of clear and powerful understanding.' — *Lord Halifax.*

'Hitler became the German leader because he answered to the ideas and plans of the ruling caste, and not because he imposed his own plans on them.' — *Mr. Peter Jordan.*

'We have been losing ships by hostile action at the rate of 100,000 tons a month. In the last war we lost at an average monthly rate of over 150,000 tons.' — *Sir Arthur Salter, M.P.*

'The French are convinced that if the Nazi leaders were overthrown Germany would in a short time spawn other leaders as ruthless and dangerous.' — *Mr. W. Somerset Maugham.*

'Perhaps the loveliest self-delusion we are enjoying at the moment is the picture of America acting as a sweet hollier-than-thou peacemaker when the war ends.' — *Mr. Lawrence Hunt, of New York.*

'Small nations and neutrals would pay more attention to appeals made by the Secretary of State for the Dominions or the First Lord of the Admiralty than to those made by the Prime Minister.' — *Mr. R. Low, M.P.*

'Our tendency has been to identify wisdom with knowledge, sameness with natural goodness. Education has come to mean education of the mind only, and an education which is only of the mind can lead to scholarship, to efficiency, to worldly achievement and to power, but not to wisdom.' — *The Rev. R. S. Egot.*



## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. F. Jasavala, Legal Assistant, is acting as Crown Counsel in Zanzibar.

Mr. D. W. Malcolm is acting as Director of Manpower in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. Dall has been elected Chairman of the Mwanje Platters' Association, Nyasaland.

Messrs. H. W. Priest and R. H. Orr have been elected to the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Mr. T. J. Johnson has joined the board of the Fire and Accident Insurance Corporation, Ltd.

A son was born in Nakuru last week to Mrs. Joan Fawcus, wife of Mr. Nigel Fawcus, of Jamiji, Kericho.

The sudden death in Kenya from heart failure of Captain E. V. Jones, formerly of the Indian Army, is announced.

Mr. E. W. Bennett is this year's President of the Nakuru Golf Club, of which Mr. J. I. Hughes has been elected Captain.

Mr. Nicolas Arnold, former Administrator-General of the Belgian Congo, died in Brussels last week at the age of 80.

Mr. P. C. Cookson, formerly a magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, has died in South Africa. He retired from the service in 1924.

Mr. J. Austen, the first mayor of Queen of the Southern Rhodesia, who now lives in retirement at the Cape, has attained his 79th birthday.

Mr. Geoffrey Hunter is acting as a temporary member of the Kenya Legislature during Major Cavendish Bentinck's absence from the Colony.

Captain J. O. B. Wilson is acting as Chairman of the Settlement and Production Board of Kenya while Major Cavendish Bentinck is absent from East Africa.

The Game Warden of Kenya has appointed Mr. R. H. Pullen-Burry a trout warden, and has thrown open the Mara River in the Chuka district for trout fishing.

Captain Claude S. G. Keen has been appointed marine superintendent to the Union-Castle Line in Southampton, in succession to Captain A. E. Singeisen, who recently retired.

Mr. A. B. Killick was made Acting Sisal Controller in Tanganyika with Mr. A. L. LeMaire, as Acting Deputy Controller while Sir William Lead was out of the Territory recently.

Sir Albert Atkey, who visited Kenya some few years ago, and Lady Atkey celebrated their golden wedding last week. Sir Albert is a former Lord Mayor of Nottingham.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham is on his way to England from Canada, which he visited in connexion with the Empire air training school.

Leon Carro, a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, is a candidate nominated for election as a governor of the Bank of England. The election is due to be held next Wednesday.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner in Palestine, and formerly Governor of the Cayman Islands Territory, and Lady MacMichael, left London on Monday to return the visit paid to them last November by the French High Commissioners for Syria.

Mr. F. S. Richardson, who has been Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda since 1937, and who has also served in Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, in succession to Mr. D. L. Blinn, recently promoted to Kenya.

Sir Harold Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, is to address the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 2, on the services of the Institute in war time. The Rt. Hon. R. S. S. S. Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, will preside.

Mr. N. B. Cox, who served for many years in Zanzibar before his retirement some years ago, has been elected a member of the Shropshire County Council. He has served on the Shrewsbury Town Council for some time, and is Chairman of the Shrewsbury Unemployment Assistance Board Tribunal.

All the Masionalana championship events were completed at a recent swimming gala in Salisbury. Mr. H. Simpson won the 100 yards men's championship in 17 seconds; Miss M. Allen the 100 yards ladies' in 68 seconds; and Mr. N. Allen the 100 yards mixed with 32.3 points. In a water polo match Salisbury Town beat the Army by 5-1.

The Royal Salisbury Golf Club, after a particularly good year during which Miss Jephcott won the Rhodesian women's championship for the second year in succession, has elected the following officers for the current season: President, Sir Ernest Montagu; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. P. C. Blair and G. R. Milne; Captain, Mr. H. G. Bell; Committee, Messrs. W. W. H. Love, F. Murray, J. A. Saunders, G. D. Milne and Dr. C. A. W. Ramsay.

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# Co-operation in the Colonies, The Union Looks North

## Closer Liaison with France

The following *communiqué* has been issued by Mr. John MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

In various parts of the world the British and French Colonial Empires are neighbours, and it is natural that the two Governments have many problems in common and much to learn from each other's experience in the various departments of Colonial administration. Contact and interchange of views between neighbouring administrations has sometimes taken place in the past, for instance, Governors and other officers of British West African Colonies have visited neighbouring French territories on their way to and from their posts.

There has also been some contact between the British and French Colonial Offices. A senior officer of the Colonial Office visited the Colonial Ministry in Paris last year for a number of days, and a senior officer of the French Ministry paid two or three visits to the Colonial Office. I myself had a first informal discussion with M. Mandel on the possibilities of co-operation last June.

Our recent discussions in Paris were to place upon a more regular and permanent footing a contact which had been in the past only intermittent.

The first and most important result of our discussions was the decision to establish regular machinery for liaison both between the Colonial Ministries in the two capitals and between the administrations in the neighbouring French and British Colonies.

The various departmental and specialist officers in the Colonial Office will undertake a regular communication with their opposite numbers in Paris on matters of common concern, and they will meet from time to time to confer on their mutual problems. In addition, I propose to appoint an officer whose special duty it will be to organise and co-ordinate this work of liaison. Though his work will be primarily in London, he will pay visits to the Colonial Ministry in Paris as often as circumstances permit. I understand that similar organisations for liaison will be established in the French Colonial Ministry.

As was indicated in the Press *communiqué*, this liaison will be extended to the Colonies themselves, where there will be a regular contact between administrative and technical officers as well as Governors.

Such a liaison with the French Colonial Empire will be of great value in times of peace. It is certainly less valuable between allies engaged in war. Already since the outbreak of war various problems emanating from co-operation between their respective Colonial authorities have arisen, and joint study of these is most important.

For example, during the last six months the Colonial Offices have been working on programmes of production and marketing of essential foodstuffs and raw materials from their own territories. There will shortly be a joint meeting of experts to perfect the co-ordination of these two programmes, the object being that the Allies should make the fullest possible use of their joint Colonial resources.

## Swahili Poets in Dar-es-Salaam

Literary and especially poetic talent seems to be flourishing in Tanganyika. A recent issue of *Mambo Lilo*, the vernacular newspaper, contains seven long Swahili poems, each of six stanzas in all. Most stanzas are of four or five lines each. The poems are to be lines and rhythm.

## General Smuts on Pan-African Ideal

ALL AFRICA south of the Equator at least, and especially the British territories, are a matter of economic interest and concern to South Africa, declared General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union, last week at the opening of the Rand Show.

The Union could, he said, realise its true destiny, even within its own borders, only by keeping that larger African point of view clearly in mind. That was not to suggest jingoism or African Imperialism, and did not in any way affect the several sovereignties or European loyalties or relationships for the communities inhabiting the southern half of the continent. It affected the economic interests and destinies of all the territories, and in a large measure the destiny of all as co-workers in the cause of civilisation in Africa.

Optimism is sometimes spoken and written of the United States of Africa, while others had administered some sort of Monroe Doctrine for the continent, but such ideas were Utopian for the present and for the near future. What was practicable, however, was the development of communications, the establishment of contacts, the promotion of commerce and trade, and collaboration and co-ordination in deciding the general lines of policy and the development of common mutual interests.

## New Rhodesian Notes

The new Southern Rhodesia currency notes, which replace the bank notes of the Standard Bank of South Africa and of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.), are now in use. Those of 10s denomination are chocolate coloured and bear a picture of Christmas Pass, Umbali, with an illustration of the Victoria Falls and a sable antelope on the back. On the £1 note appears an illustration of a Melseter farm, the inscription of the Rhodes Memorial at Groote Schuur, and the arms of Southern Rhodesia, while the reverse shows the conical tower at Zimbabwe. Like the British £1 note, it is green in colour. A scene of a gold mine appears on the 2s note, which has a picture of the Victoria Falls on the back. The King's portrait appears on all the notes.

## Grants to African Schools

A committee has been appointed in Uganda to review the principles governing the allocation of grants-in-aid to African schools of all grades and the application of such principles by the central Government and Native authorities. The committee comprises Mr. H. B. Thomas (Chairman), Messrs. C. Turner, H. B. Sandford, H. Allen, C. Mathew, A. Cannon, S. Wright, the Rev. Father Hughes, the Rev. Father Minderop, and Mr. R. D. Grundel, who will act as a member and as secretary. Mr. R. E. Parry will serve as departmental liaison officer.

## Empire Essays

The Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire Society announces that the subjects for the 1941 Empire Essay competition are Class A, 'The increasing strength of the British Empire lies in the willing co-operation of its people.' Discussion of this statement is the subject for candidates between 19 and 30 years of age on November 30, 1940; Class B, for candidates of from 14 to 18 on the same date, is asked 'How have your home life and education aided you to help the British Empire in this time of war?'



## Rhodesians for Overseas, To Wear Distinctive Badges

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WASSALL, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Middle East, conferred with the military authorities in Southern Rhodesia last week on his return journey from South Africa. He had consulted with the authorities in Kenya on his flight southwards.

Mr. R. C. Tredgold, M.P., Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence, stated on his return to Salisbury by air that the Colony would within about a year have a training school in operation with a personnel of approximately 3,000 men, including the instructional staffs.

It has been arranged in Southern Rhodesia that a large number of Rhodesian infantrymen at present undergoing training in the Colony will be posted to the King's Royal Rifle Corps in England and in the Near East. The Rhodesians will retain their identity by wearing a distinctive badge.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has concluded a contract with the Imperial Government whereby Southern Rhodesia will direct all the beef and beef tallow which the Colony can export for consumption in Great Britain and the Allied countries. The prices, which are to be kept confidential, have been described by Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, as fair and reasonable; they are largely based on the net prices realised before the outbreak of war. The prices agreed upon are to remain unchanged for a year.

Lieutenant A. S. Amshel, who when decorated recently was described as the *commanding officer* of South African airman, is a Rhodesian, who was educated at Milton School, which he left in 1924.

Five sons of Chief Momo of Mumbwa are now serving with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

### Trainees in Kenya

The establishment of an R.A.F. training school near Nakuru is warmly welcomed in Kenya, which has witnessed such a development nearly three years ago. The Colony is waiting to hear whether trainees are to be sent out from Great Britain, as well as from Southern Rhodesia.

There are vacancies for aeronautical engineers in the Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit. The qualifications necessary include the possession of the Air Ministry "ground engineers" licence.

In Nairobi nearly a hundred Boy Scouts, European, Indian and African, are working on national service.

Nurses are needed for the East Africa Army Medical Corps. They must be in possession of certificates in general nursing and be prepared to proceed to any part of Africa or elsewhere as required. They will be graded as staff nurses, sisters and matrons at rates of pay of £300, £250 and £400 respectively.

Captain J. G. Giffard, M.C., the Kiambu coffee planter, is now in Palestine on the staff of his brother, Lieutenant-General Giffard, G.O.C., in that country, and formerly Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces.

The Kenya Welfare Fund has made gifts of £1,000 to the Mansion House Fund, £750 to King George V. Fund for Sailors, £250 to St. Dunstan's, and £25 to the Royal Life Boat Institution.

"Socks, pyjamas and "Dorothy" bags" in unlimited quantities are the comforts for the troops invited by Mrs. Ailsa Turner, President of the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross Society, in a letter thanking the Ndola Women's Institute for gifts recently sent.

Mr. Charles Milson Rees, who returned to England some little time ago to rejoin the Royal Air Force, with which he served during the last war, is now a squadron leader. For some years he had been engaged in coffee planting in the Arusha district of Tanganyika. He is a son of Sir Milson Rees.

Mr. Peter Chandor, formerly a member of the staff of the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory, has been commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Green Howards.

Two Germans who escaped from the internment camp in Bar es Salaam last week were recaptured by the police 15 hours later. One of them was the leader of the Nazi Bund in Tanganyika until the outbreak of war.

Over 100 Germans landed in Genoa last week on repatriation from Kenya and Tanganyika. Later they left by train for Germany.

Subscriptions to the Sudan Red Cross Fund now exceed £14,670.

An appeal for big game trophies is made by the Officer Commanding the Infantry Training Centre of the Durham Light Infantry, the depot of which has recently moved its headquarters into a historic northern castle.

### Big Game Trophies Wanted

In a letter to the Press Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. C. Hasted writes: "This castle is an ideal place in which to display big game trophies, and we are appealing to the not inconsiderable number of sportsmen who are no longer able to house their own heads to present them to us. The collection was at covering the big game of the world. We hope to display them according to their species—the African antelopes, the wild sheep, the gazelles, and so on. Messrs. Rowland Ward, of 100 Piccadilly, London, W.1, have generously consented to collect and classify the heads at their store-rooms and offers of heads should, in the first instance, be sent to them, giving the usual measurements."

Accommodation is now available in the House of Commons for officers and men on leave in London from overseas. The Speaker announced last week that eight "original holders" are to be reserved up to 3.30 p.m. each day (11.15 a.m. on Fridays) for officers and men belonging to forces from the overseas parts of the Empire who present themselves at the admission order office in uniform or establish their title in some other way. The new arrangement comes into force on April 2.

### Somaland's Fine Shooting

The Somaland Police team were the winners of the East and West African Police Shooting Cup for 1939. Details of the team now issued by the National Rifle Association show that Somaland scored 450 out of a possible 672. The captain of the team was Superintendent A. J. B. Heron, and Corporal Abd. Yusuf was top scorer with 84. The runners-up were Nyasaland, under the captaincy of Inspector H. B. Smith, with a score of 620. The other Rhodesias came fourth with a score of 602. Owing to the weather resulting from the war teams from the police forces of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda were unable to complete the match. How greatly the standard of the shooting has improved since the cup was first started in 1927 is evident from the fact that in that year Tanganyika, the winning team, scored 81, which score has progressively increased each year until 1939, when the top score was 620. Somaland has now won the cup on five occasions.

## Water Development Schemes

### Northern Rhodesia's Great Programme

NORTHERN RHODESIA is to spend a minimum of £55,000 on water development in the next five years, and if present proposals mature as much as £135,000 will be expended upon wells, boreholes and dams during the period 1939-45. The territory, like many others in Africa, suffers from a long dry season, and from May to October there is usually no rain at all. Consequently, there is little or no surface water to be found over large stretches of the country between July and November.

Since the Natives rely on streams and waterholes for their water, some areas are overcrowded while nomads and reasonably fertile localities remain uninhabited. The thickly populated areas are naturally the most fertile, and some of them, therefore, have also attracted European settlers. Native reserves were declared, but the local African population and its land requirements have been steadily increasing. In some places the plough has replaced the hoe, and the African has become an extensive, instead of an intensive, farmer, with the result that his land requirements have increased to a speed unimagined by those who originally demarcated the reserves.

It remains the case that the Natives, in the near surface water, and in some of the reserves to-day, while there are still large areas of cultivable land entirely uninhabited, in other areas the soil is becoming exhausted and existing water supplies are now inadequate. Over-cultivation and deforestation lower the water table every year, so that the position becomes progressively worse. In the uninhabited areas can be supplied with permanent water, and some of the people from the congested areas moved into them, the situation will improve.

#### Water and Health

Another aspect of health. While he will wash regularly, the Natives get, by chance, centuries of living in a drought-stricken continent have taught the uneducated African to be content with little or no water when water is scarce. When he chooses a site for his village, good land is the first necessity, and if necessary will regard it as an adequate supply for the needs of a hundred people a waterhole which for three months of the year provides only a muddy trickle. If the water he drinks is thick with mud, it is at least water. That it contains the germs of a dozen different diseases is to him but one of nature's secrets.

The Government proposes to sink wells and boreholes and make dams for the cattle in the uninhabited parts of the reserves in order to relieve over-population in other parts. It must also improve existing supplies in the overcrowded areas in order to reduce disease and help to raise the general standard of living.

The seriousness of the water problem in the Native reserves of the Eastern, Southern and Central Provinces of Northern Rhodesia was realised seven years ago and a number of wells were sunk and dams constructed, although with not very satisfactory results. In 1928 the services of Dr. Dixey, who as Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland had just completed a large scheme of water development in that country, were obtained, and he prepared very comprehensive proposals, as a consequence of which the Colonial Development Fund made a preliminary grant of £31,000 to provide for a five-year programme in the Eastern Province and a detailed investigation of the position in the Southern and Central Provinces, and in principle approved a total

grant of no less than £135,000 covering all three Provinces over a period of six years, subject to satisfactory progress reports.

Dr. Dixey collected a full staff and began work in the Eastern Province just before the outbreak of war. By the end of 1939, 24 wells had been sunk and during this year about 40 more wells and six boreholes had been put down. Sixty-nine of these 70 wells and boreholes will be scattered over an area of some 250 square miles in the main Nyasi and Zambian reserves.

#### Dual Purpose of Water Development

The undertaking is an admirable example of the dual purpose of water development—the opening up of uninhabited territory and the improvement of existing supplies for dual purposes.

In the southern part of the area 34 villages containing about 5,000 people are scattered along the banks of two rivers. By the end of August in each year the only available water is in the pocket in the rocks. Seven villages have been forced to use this one waterhole, and every day during the short weather women would stand all day long for sufficient water to set a pot to fill their pots. Twenty-four wells have now been sunk along the rivers and the two streams which lead them.

Water was found at an average depth of 4 ft. Where necessary the wells are lined with concrete, and have a concrete allround the top with a simple type of windlass and bucket. The average cost is about £70 each and the usual yield is over 1,000 gallons a day, which gives an allowance of six gallons a day per person, leaving all existing waterholes for the use of the cattle. The African can positively swallow 50 gallons a day. More important, he will be reasonably clean, and the water he drinks will be reasonably pure.

This is merely the beginning, but it is typical of all the water development to be undertaken during the next five years, seldom will £50,000 have been spent to better advantage. If the whole £135,000 scheme goes through, surely no one will be able to say that such expenditure in war time could have been better spent on armaments.

## Flax Growing in Kenya

FLAX production in Kenya figured in a debate in the House of Commons last week, when Sir Walter Smiles recalled that during the Great War planters in the Colony began to grow flax and made a very good profit, the price of which as high as £100 a ton. When the war was over the price fell to £10 a ton and estates lost very seriously. Mr. Walter asked if the Colonial Secretary, when encouraging them to grow flax in this war, would give planters some guarantee that they would be kept going for a year or two afterwards.

The advances of science in regard to flax had been very great in the last 20 years. In the last war there were two ways of preparing flax—dew-retting and water-retting. Water was generally too scarce in Kenya for the latter process, but during the last few years machinery had been developed which enabled the straw to be scutched without any retting at all—produce green flax. Could the Colonial Secretary consider easy advances to planters to instal the necessary machinery?

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald said he was extremely anxious to encourage flax production in Kenya. The only difficulty at the moment was to procure seed in the Colony, and it was not as easy as he had hoped to make suitable arrangements.



LATEST MINING NEWS

# Northern Rhodesian Copper

## Roan Antelope and Mafuhira Results

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, Ltd., report that for the six months ended December 31 last, the estimated profit was £813,000. From which must be deducted a liability of some £331,000 for taxation.

In the same period Mafuhira Copper Mines, Ltd., earned an estimated profit of £632,500, from which must be deducted liability for taxation estimated at £297,000.

Roan Antelope's gross revenue was £1,972,000 after deducting £28,500 in respect of copper stock reserve, and the operating expenditure at the mine and in London totalled £759,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £913,000 over working expenditure. £100,000 has been reserved for replacements and other contingencies, giving the above-mentioned figure of £813,000, an estimated profit, which compares with £712,000 for the same period of last year.

Mafuhira's gross revenue was £1,242,000 and the operating expenditure at the mine and in London totalled £609,500, giving an estimated surplus of £632,500 over working expenditure of £907,500, from which £275,000 has been deducted as a reserve for replacements. The resultant estimated profit of £632,500 compares with £547,000 for the same period of last year.

### Copperbelt Strife

Sir John Lubbock, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, flew to Ndaba last week to confer with the authorities in regard to the dispute among miners of the Copperbelt.

# Taxing Gold Mining Profits

WIDELY DEFERRING METHODS of taxing the gold mining industry continue in force in various parts of the British Empire, and the local Governments are by no means satisfied that they have discovered the best means of raising the maximum revenue obtainable without detriment to the producers, as is evident from the many changes made in recent months. This has, in fact, been a period of trial.

When the Union of South Africa decided to take by way of additional taxation an amount by which the market price of gold exceeded 150s. per fine ounce, it was feared throughout the Rhodesias and East and West Africa—where mining conditions differ greatly—that those Governments might follow suit. Southern Rhodesia did, indeed, soon afterwards come into line with her great neighbour to the south, though there has since been some modification in the application of that principle.

Now the Union has jettisoned arrangements which have been the subject of much criticism. The change, it is estimated, is a concession to common sense and sound finance, not to the mining industry, which, as a whole, will still pay substantially the same sum to the revenue.

The best explanation of the changed method which have been is that given by the *Gold Mining Journal*, which wrote:

The essence of the change is that a tax on revenue has been replaced by a tax on profits. Instead of 150s. per oz., the miner will get the full market price of 168s. for his output. When the miner received only 120s. for his ore and did not pay to develop or mine ore which yielded no profit on the basis of this price and the existing level of costs. Now the operating price is to be 168s. It would make no difference to the Government were to demand 60% of profit, the inducement to develop and send all ore to the 168s. per oz. would persist.

The effect of Mr. Hofmeyr's amendment means that the pay limit has been brought down from 257 dywels to around 230 dywels. An immense volume of ore has gone outside the pay limit by the former position, the price being arbitrary at 150s. per oz. effective gold price. For instance, a Rand East had been able to receive 168s. per oz. for its output, the result of a reduction in the pay limit would have meant an increase in the ore reserve from 150,000 tons to 6,000,000 tons, or approximately 40%.

There is not one mine on the Rand the life of which will not be appreciably lengthened, and in those instances where the prospective life is very short, this is a very big point. Thus the sharp advance in share values, despite the absence of any prospect of increased dividends, is understandable enough. The investment status of Kalbars has received a sharp boost, owing to an extension of the Rand industry's life to a degree at present uncertain, but which must be very considerable. Over and above this, factor is the fact that the industry stands to benefit once more from any rise in the price of gold. It does not need to be stressed that this is no remote prospect.

A few days ago the President of the South African Chamber of Mines suggested that the new policy had added 500,000,000 tons of ore to the ultimate tonnage which could be profitably mined on the Rand, where £8,000,000 of new capital has been invested in gold mining in the last seven years.

The action of the Union Government should prevent any adoption in any part of East Africa of the 150s. basis for gold.



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News in Brief

Guides and Brownies in

recently sentenced to 12 months in Southern Rhodesia for

...sian voters' roll completed. The year shows a reduction of 285 from the last election from 28,377

...recently started a Trans-Zambian, damaging fire, third class goods truck. Rhinos have attacked recently, but hippos seldom

...of Usanda grapes shortly to pulp. Proposals for the formation of a Central Commission for the standardised scales of salary of which will involve increased emoluments for many of the lower paid sorting employees.

A contract recently negotiated by the High Commission in London for Southern Rhodesia for the regular supply of 100 tons of Rhodesian iron ore per month for the construction of railways employed 300 natives in the Gold Coast Colony.

A Bill to be introduced into the Tanganyika Legislature to provide that on the death of a depositor the provident fund payments may be made to other members of his family dependent on him; payment can now be made only to widow or children.

The Masaka Rifle Club has elected the following officers for 1940: President, Mr. G. R. Mitchell; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Hubbard; Captain, Mr. H. Davidson; Range Officer, Mr. G. C. Spencer; Committee, Messrs. G. Handmaek, A. Awan and K. N. Samba.

The editorship of Africa, the Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, has been entrusted for the duration of the war to a committee consisting of Professor Crumpland, De Cleene, Laburet, and Radcliffe Brown, and Miss Brackett, secretary of the Institute.

Messrs. E. Denman Goddard, F.C.A., and F. T. Mellersh, F.C.A., chartered accountants of 38 Gresham Street, E.C.2, who have had close personal African connections in London for 20 years, have taken into partnership Mr. Geoffrey Robert Thomson, F.C.A., and are now practicing at 83 Salisbury House, London, W.1, under the style of Goddard, Mellersh and Company.

The formula of the Universities Mission to Central Africa records the return of Miss G. M. Dawson to the Zanzibar diocese, where she worked from 1922 to 1929, and of Miss L. M. Bell, a nursing sister to the Masaka diocese, where she was stationed in 1930, and the withdrawal on medical grounds of the Rev. Mrs. Roberts and the death of Mrs. H. M. Mellersh, a member of the Zanzibar diocese, who had been in 1932, and of Miss G. M. Bell, who served in the diocese from 1902 to 1902; the last five years as Archdeacon of Zanzibar.

Already the great chipmunks of Northern Rhodesia have taken the American what a better standard of life means, have realized the woman's side of it for herself and her children, and not least, importantly, have taught her to live. — Sir Malcolm

...promises very good... the Mill and... contributing... finance the... of the mill, which will bring crushing... 500 tons per day. Moreover, the extraction... improved very considerably. The engine... may, with normal luck, be in operation.

...bright prospects, the... difficulties in running in the... been overcome. The new... of about 120 tons per day, the grade... remains good, and during this year the mine is... to rank high among Tanganyika's gold... It may, indeed, come second to Geita in out-put of gold.

It is an open secret in the Musoma district that there has been a good deal of confining and going of mineral men from the Rand to the properties of *Maka Mines*, where big developments may, it is hoped, be undertaken.

*Mrangi* has been frustrated by the Administrator General to Mr. Rätzburg. At times in the past many patches have been found carrying very rich visible gold. It was then the property of the late Major Napier Clark.

*Jubilee Reef* and the other properties that part of the Saragura field on which a London Syndicate incurred a good deal of expenditure and did a considerable amount of work is open to pegging. This is essentially an area which holds diamond drilling.

The Urawira Goldfield

*Urawira*. — Investigation by the same means of part of the east-west shear of the Urawira goldfield is about to be undertaken. Alluvial production from that locality has been considerably increased, and in one place a considerable amount of development has been done to a depth of approximately 130 feet. Access has been facilitated by about 120 miles of new road to Uvinza. Mr. J. Rook Johnson, District Officer in Kileleshwa, was largely responsible for its alignment and construction, and taking into account the small amount of money expended, he is to be cordially congratulated on the result. This road brings the field within 100 miles of Uvinza, whereas it was previously approached from Tabora over a far less satisfactory route of more than 200 miles long.

In the Lupa great progress has been made by *Messrs. Sazio Mines*, the new owners of which are planning to double the milling capacity of the mine.

The Mining Loan Board has taken over *Bashilon Mines* meantime.

Gold output of the Lupa field is increasing, though the contribution from alluvial diggings has declined.

The *Urawira Reef* produced by *New Urawira Mines*, Messrs. Hugh and James, and *Messrs. Sazio Mines*. An interesting development is the appearance of the first fields of a dry-blower of new design, which gives some promise of success.

New Bulawayo Dividend

The New Bulawayo Syndicate announces the payment of a dividend of 5% in respect of the current financial year. The distribution last year was at the same rate.

Watermark Golden Dividends

Shareholders of *Watermark Gold* have received their dividends on the eve of Easter in respect of the dividend of 8d. per share.



## Books Briefly Reviewed

**African Heartbeat**, by M. T. K. Shill (R.T.S. 48).—A rather sentimentalised life-story of a Native horn of slave parents who was nevertheless a devoted servant of the whites, with some interesting glimpses of life in the early days of Capetown and East.

**Bushveld Adventures**, by V. Pohl (Faber 6s.).—Colonel Lemays Reitz writes an appreciative foreword to this book, which deals with first-hand impressions of the author and his brother in the wild country south of the Limpopo River and on the Basutoland border. The stories, true and exciting, are of capital reading and make an unusually attractive volume.

**"The Teaching of Oral English"** by L. A. H. E. Palmer (6s.) and **"Essential English for Foreign Students, Book II"** by C. E. Pickersley (6s.) are two of Messrs. Longmans' excellent manuals based upon a standard restricted vocabulary for the teaching of English to Native, especially African, pupils. The technique is of the latest approved type and the treatment inspiring. Great use is made of illustrations.

**South African Native Policy and the Liberal Spirit**, by F. A. Hoerle (Coveck Press, 6s.).—Mr. Hoerle, President of the South African Institute of Race Relations, here publishes the Philip-Stokes lectures which he delivered before the University of Capetown last year. Though he naturally deals almost exclusively with the difficult problems of race relations in the Union of South Africa, in speaking of "trusteeship" he refers, not very illuminatingly, to Kenya and the "paramount" question. His treatment of his subject is, on the whole, moderate, broad-minded and scholarly, though "white domination" is evidently his bugbear.

**The Land Our Larder**, by G. G. Lott (Faber Press, 3s. 6d.).—A first-rate little book describing how in eight years an almost deserted farm of 500 acres was broken into 200 "hearts" and full fertility was secured by application of the best methods of Sir Albert Howard. It points to its insistence on the utilisation of every form and particle of vegetable house waste, the lesson of which is invaluable in these war days. As a secondary effect of the restoration of the farm 50 new inhabitants were added to the village, in which 20 new cottages have been built. East African and Rhodesian agriculturists will find interest in the book; for mixed farming and animal husbandry are now taking their proper place in those territories.

**The Danger of Being a Gentleman**, by H. J. Lauder (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d.).—Of Professor Lauder's eight essays reprinted in this book only that on "Nationalism and the Future of Civilisation" is of Colonial interest. In it he develops his theory of the *Civitas maxima*, or super-State which is to derive all present nation-States, of their sovereignty, and by administering them on the interests of all bring permanent peace and prosperity to a suffering world. Though he does not mention specifically the "internationalisation" of Colonies, it is naturally implied in the main thesis. The essay was written in 1932, but a note is added bringing it up to date. Though admitting the necessity of the defeat of Hitlerism, the writer sees in social equality the only possible foundation for a new world after the war.

## National Bank of India

The profits of the National Bank of India for the year ending 31st December 1939 are returned at £44,003 after allowing for all bad and doubtful debts. With the addition of £248,885 brought forward from the previous year the available total was thus £292,872. An interim dividend at the rate of 10% per annum was paid at the end of September last, absorbing £160,000, and the directors now recommend a final dividend for the year at the same rate, less income tax. They propose to add £50,000 to the staff pensions fund and to write £75,000 off the house property account, leaving £246,572 to be carried forward.

The balance sheet shows assets as follows: a cash on hand, at call and at bankers, £6,340,309; bullion on hand and in transit, £8,005; Indian Government rupee securities, £1,779,414; British and Indian Government and other securities, £8,202,777; house property and furniture, £874,572; bills of exchange, £3,128,480; loans receivable, etc., £11,985,606.

Fixed-up capital stands at £2,000,000 and the reserve fund at £2,200,000. Rent, fixed deposit and other accounts amount to £20,166,004; bills payable to £824,426, and loans payable against securities to £1,500,000.

## Training Native Chiefs

Seven native chiefs are attending a six months course at the Leakey School near Lusaka. The course, which is severely practical, covers all branches of tribal administration as well as hygiene, agriculture, and an outline of the history of Northern Rhodesia. One of those attending, Paramount Chief Unki, of the Achewa, is a young man who recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia from P.E.A. His people, who live in the Fort Jameson and Lunenburg districts, number some 70,000, and are among the most progressive in the Protectorate.

## S. Rhodesia's Trade

Southern Rhodesia's imports last year reached a total value of £5,921,000, and exports were valued at £11,795,000. Considering the unfavourable season for tobacco and maize growing and the considerable reduction in American purchases of chrome ore, it is remarkable that exports came within £82,000 of the figures for 1938, a record year. There is every indication that the 1940 totals will reach a new high level, the prospects for tobacco and maize being good, and chrome ore and asbestos being essential materials for war purposes. Gold exports last year, totalling £6,021,000. The British Empire, again, supplied three-fourths of the Colony's imports.

## Mushroom Growing

Artificial mushroom growing is a profitable sideline in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, about which inquiries have been made. The most distinctly productive possibilities, provided the three essential factors are established—correctly composted manure, proper moisture in the bed, and a steady temperature of 60° to 70°—the Highlands of Kenya would appear to be ideal for mushroom growing. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Union of South Africa publishes, at the modest price of sixpence, a very useful little bulletin on "Intensive Mushroom Growing for the Amateur," which gives full instructions, and advice on the diseases to which mushrooms are liable.

30th Week of the War

### Income Tax Amendments

Kenya's income tax law, is the amended law to meet the position arising from the introduction of income tax in Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar and to give effect to a number of amendments which have been found necessary in the light of experience of the operation of the original Ordinance.

When the new law comes into force persons resident in Kenya will make one return of the whole of their income in the four territories to the Commissioner of Income Tax, Nairobi, where their full liability will be assessed and collected in one sum.

Amendments which will afford relief to the taxpayer include the following:—passage money payments to be exempt from assessment; persons who pay tax on a full year's income in 1937 will be permitted to pay on the income of the actual year instead of the preceding year when the source of income ceases; a new allowance is granted for any loss in current year where property, plant and machinery used in a business is scrapped or discarded; moneys spent on the prevention of soil erosion are now deductible by all taxpayers; special allowances in respect of permanent crops such as sisal, coffee, etc. have been extended to cover the cost of clearing and planting the crop; husband and wife may now elect to make separate returns.

Other amendments may increase the taxpayer's liability. The deduction in respect of sums set aside to reserve funds has been withdrawn; moneys spent on structural alterations are allowed only when they do not increase the annual value of the property; a travelling allowance paid to an employee may be deducted only if it is expended for a purpose not specifically prohibited; interest paid on a loan by a non-resident to another non-resident cannot be deducted in computing income; and all companies are now liable at the full company rate.

### Using Peasles and Walpeppies.

In order to prevent any avoidable increase in the cost of doing the African's, an appeal has been made to the Government of Northern Rhodesia to merchandise deals in native goods to give them their power to encourage the use of peasles and walpeppies. It is hoped that shopkeepers will be glad to back the increasing sales in lots of three and six, and that Europeans also will insist on the use of peasles and walpeppies in commercial transactions.

### Immigration into Zanzibar

Regulations to control seasonal immigration by dhows into the Protectorate have been issued by the Zanzibar Government. Dhow captains are instructed to discourage passengers for Zanzibar, and collect a fee of 13s. from immigrants from Aden of the Persian Gulf, and of sufficient to pay their return passage. From other immigrants, are demanded fees; the balance is guaranteed by a residence in good standing. A fee must be permitted to land, and a document of identity.

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### Latest Returns of Rainfall

The Eastern African Dependencies Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—Kenya (Week ended March 25).—Chamell, 2.54; Ndoi, 2.00; Cherangani, 1.09; Danyo, 3.00; 0.84; Adama, 2.96; Eldoret, 3.65; Equator, 3.00; 0.22; Fort Ternan, 4.26; Gilgil, 3.82; Hoey Bridge, 2.20; Kakamega, 4.74; Kericho, 2.22; Kakamega, 2.08; Kitale, 2.00; Kisumu, 2.44; Kisumu, 4.68; Kitale, 2.20; Kori, 2.80; Lamu, 2.01; Limuru, 0.88; Lushoto, 2.55; Machakos, 0.62; Maktuu, 0.45; Menengai, 0.60; Meru, 0.62; Miriani, 4.44; Moiben, 1.66; Molo, 1.65; Mthoron, 1.20; Naivasha, 1.21; Nakuru, 1.20; Nandi, 0.26; Narok, 1.52; Ngong, 0.40; Njoro, 0.30; Oryi, 0.60; Rogai, 0.60; Ruiri, 0.15; Sagana, 0.40; Songhor, 4.00; Sotik, 2.14; Soy, 2.00; Thika, 0.48; Thomson's Falls, 0.48; Timboroa, 3.84; and Turko Valley, 1.74 inches. Uganda (Week ended March 23).—Arua, 2.63; Inche, 1.11; Inche, 3.73; Post Portal, 3.37; Gulu, 2.05; Hoima, 0.80; Jinja, 0.09; Kabale, 1.25; Kitgum, 2.49; Lira, 1.66; Masaka, 1.11; Musindi, 2.20; Mbale, 1.32; Mbarara, 0.10; Mubende, 0.60; Namasagali, 2.91; Soroti, 0.25; and Tororo, 1.71 inches. Tanganyika (Week ended February 24).—Bandanga, 1.33; Chisambo, 3.37; Lichenya, 2.53; Likanga, 1.71; Nyamatete, 1.40; and Ruo, 0.68 inch.

The Kenya Farmers' Association and the Kenya Co-operative Farmers have resolved to invest £5,000 each in a new co-operative bacon enterprise, with a special view to the development of an export trade. It is intended to purchase the Uplands Bacon Factory at a valuation.



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## Awards for Gallantry at Sea To Union Castle and Clan Line Personnel

MEMBERS of the crews of Union Castle and Clan Line ships were decorated for gallantry at sea.

SAULT Headed Hedley Robinson, of the DUNBAR CASTLE, was awarded the O.B.E. (Civil Division), and Mr. Ernest Henry, of the same ship, was awarded the M.B.E. (Civil Division). Miss Evonne May Clarke, Miss Margaret Alison Copplestone, and Miss Mary Elizabeth, of the ship, were commended. The appointments to the *London Gazette*, which state:

The DUNBAR CASTLE was sailing in a slow convoy. She carried 50 passengers, of whom were women and children. In the early afternoon a mine exploded on her starboard hand, below the bridge structure. She broke in two at the point of impact, and in smoke and fumes crumpled up from the after end of the forewell deck. She at once listed over to starboard and her list rapidly increased. A great danger was near the officers' cabin and the bridge, on which the master was mortally injured and the second and fourth officers also hurt. An light was cut off below, fierce fires started in the galley, and some men were badly burned.

The chief officer was on the promenade deck. He went down to the boat deck, which he found deserted, and lowered three boats. The crew were slow to action stations as the two ladders from the fore-castle had collapsed. He went to his cabin to find a torch and a knife with which to cut away a boat ladder. All the boats were damaged without panic, but the torch and knife were thrown in the water. They hung on to the gunwhale of another of the boats lowered by the chief officer, and were pulled aboard.

The chief officer and a volunteer, Able-Seaman E. Alenurst, then went below to make sure that no one was being injured there; they called out in the

dark, and there was no answer. When they reached the boat deck was awash, and they had to leave the ship. They were men in the water, one of whom had a severe gash on his head, two others were saved to another boat. Three crew-boys looked after the wounded with the utmost care. All night long the tourist crew attended the wounded, and paid later.

### splendid seamanship of "Clan Macbean"

Captain Ernest Coultas, master of the CLAN MACBEAN has been made O.B.E., and Mr. Robert Wilkie Lufkin Brambridge, second engineer, M.B.E., both in the Civil Division.

The CLAN MACBEAN was unarmed. She had been in convoy, which scattered shortly before being attacked by torpedoes. These found two targets. Towards nightfall, while she was proceeding alone, the chief officer, by putting the helm hard over, cleared by inches a torpedo fired from an ocean-going submarine about three-quarters of a mile away and three points of the master bow.

From this moment the master took control of his ship, and with the help of only the Native quartermaster, handled her with such skill that the submarine, which had now surfaced, could make no further torpedo attack. The crew, mostly Natives, went to boat stations and lowered all boats to rail level. Keeping them on to her, the CLAN MACBEAN now overhauled the submarine; at 200 ft. the enemy fired three shells, which missed, and at 100 ft. he thought it wise to dive with all speed, leaving his gun's crew in the water. While they were being pulled up the CLAN MACBEAN got right away.

By resolute handling of his unarmed ship, by brilliantly forestalling the enemy submarine's movements, and by courageously holding on to his course and so running into point-blank gun fire from the submarine, the master of the CLAN MACBEAN saved his ship. He could not have achieved his success without the unflinching devotion to duty of the second engineer, who remained at his post single-handed in the engine-room after the stave crew on duty there had gone to boat stations.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Zanzibar's import trade in January was valued at £85,794, and the export shipments at £67,006.

The Messala Cotton Company in England have secured an outstanding 4½% adventure, recalling £16,500, on June 29 next, at 10½.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia in January numbered 146, of whom 36 were British-born, 69 South African born, and 41 were "Other-British".

The London Committee of the Companhia de Moçambique states that the Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during January amounted to £34,391, as compared with £36,416 for the corresponding period in 1939.

In order to avoid over-production of tobacco the Toro and Kigezi districts of Uganda no further extension work is for the present to be carried out by the Department of Agriculture, and the same arrangements are to be curtailed.

Approximate receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for 1939 totalled £2,516,372, or £188,872 above the estimate. The total export traffic received at the coast for the year was 402,158 tons, compared with 427,304 tons in 1938. Import traffic tallied from Kikuyu via the 377,000 tons, against 377,885 tons for 1938. The total public traffic decreased from 1,053,222 to 1,026,220 tons.

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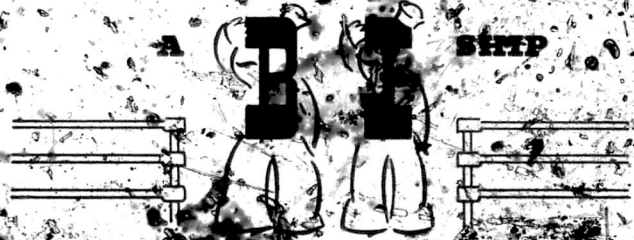
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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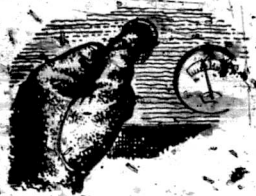
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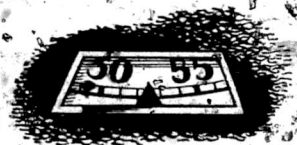




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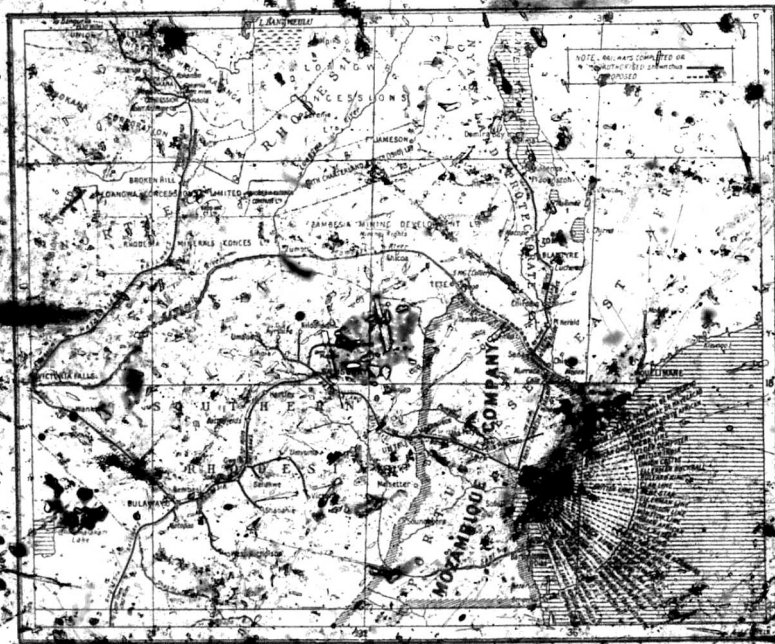
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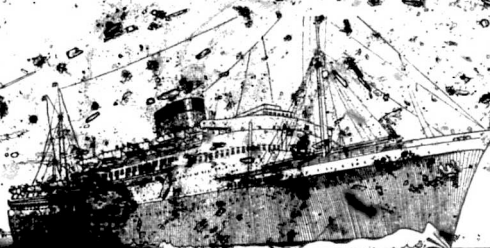
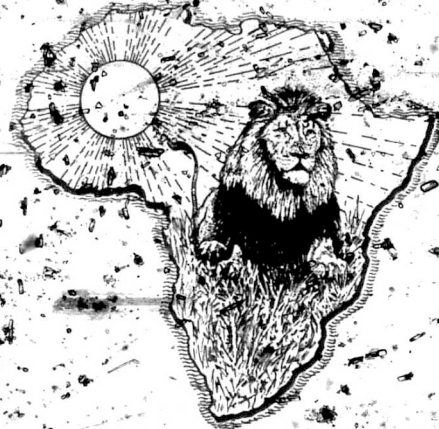
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FRANCO-BRITISH DECLARATION of last week ought to kill the propaganda in this country for the internationalisation of Colonial territories, for by it the two Governments bound their peoples to identity of view in regard to peace terms; and if one thing is certain in Colonial affairs, it is that France, which regards her oversea territories as a projection of the Mother Country, has no intention of imposing upon them some strange international régime in the fantastic hope that her present enemy would thereby be appeased and certain neutrals mollified. Anyone who knows France must realise that that is the truth, and British propaganda which disregards these facts will therefore run counter to the solemn undertaking of Great Britain to respect the convictions of her Ally. It is well that this implication of the joint declaration should be fully realised. Moreover, in providing for community of action between Great Britain and France in the post-war period, the *Communiqué* laid emphasis on an international order which "will ensure the liberty of peoples." Now the first effect of compulsory internationalisation would be to deprive Colonial populations of their elementary liberty, and the idea must therefore be ruled out under that clause also. The busy little body of men in this country who clamoured in and out of season for the transfer of Colonies to Germany, and who

have more recently camouflaged their strange conceptions of internationalisation, have maintained a significant silence since this declaration was made a week ago. Not one of them has, so far as we are aware, broached the idea in the Press, though for months previously the idea had been ventilated almost daily. If that is pure coincidence, it is remarkable. More probably it is the result of a belated prudence. We hope, but not very optimistically, that it will be maintained.

TWO QUESTIONS ARISE from the last two paragraphs of the report on another page of the address given in London on Tuesday by Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, a body which in recent years has performed increasingly useful work in providing Britons overseas with scientific and other appropriate information concerning their products, and in showing visitors to its galleries in South Kensington something of the life of the Colonial Empire. In these two spheres of activity there is obvious scope for the most devoted service, and the present Director and his immediate predecessor, General Sir William Furse, both of whom have personal knowledge of East Africa and the Rhodesias, have given proof of



their anxiety that these territories shall benefit to the full from the existence of the Institute. It is, therefore, with reluctance that we criticise certain of Sir Harry Lindsay's remarks, which, however, ought not to pass without comment.

Science is working wonders in the Continent of the Twentieth Century, and the early provision from the Imperial Exchequer of vastly greater sums for research and other scientific work will soon enhance immensely its contribution to the progress, human and material, of British East and Central Africa. At times we have been accused of too great a readiness to support the cause of Science. It is not an accusation to which we plead guilty, for we have always endeavoured to assess each case on its merits, and have on occasions declined to commend a cause which purported to be scientific, but of which we entertained doubts. We do, however, look back with satisfaction on having consistently invoked adequate funds for such purposes as the Amanu Institute and the great maize experiments of Swynnerton in Tanganyika—in each case when, at first, majority opinion was opposed to such expenditure. Science, which must be jealous of the deeds done in her name, may well dispute the idea that the primary producers of the Colonial Empire have evolved "sciences of production and distribution." Science postulates the exact measurement of results at every stage, and of very few tropical crops is enough data known to justify a claim for exact knowledge from the time of planting to the time of preparation for market, to say nothing of the actual marketing—which is generally beyond the control of the producer. In Eastern Africa tea may perhaps be accounted something of an exception, but of the other bulk crops, such as coffee, sisal, cotton, tobacco, and cloves, who would venture to claim that research and field experimentation have not still an immense amount of work to do? So we question the propriety of introducing such terms.

Speaking with all the authority of his responsible position, Sir Harry expressed the hope that, because it assures the producer of a definite market at an agreed price, the purchase of whole crops by the Allied Governments will become the established practice in peace no less than in war. Now, what has been done, and necessarily done, in war—though, not without many difficulties, some of which are still far from solved in the case of certain commodities—is attributable primarily to the ardent patriotism of the producers in the Dominions and Colonies, who literally clamoured to be allowed to supply Great Britain with their goods when, in the early weeks of the war, the responsible authorities in this country were reluctant to accept their approaches. Though there is now a disposition to claim the credit for bulk buying for Governmental organs in the United Kingdom, the truth is that in the great majority of cases it was the producers abroad who took and pressed the initiative, and who

insisted that they should be paid no more than the pre-war price of the commodity plus an agreed addition to cover increased freight, insurance and other charges; and there were instances in which overseas producers, determined at all costs not to profiteer, became even vehement in refusing what seemed to their spokesmen to be quite unnecessarily extravagant counter-proposals from Whitehall. These facts need recording to make it clear that the nature of the arrangements for the sale of whole crops was not a merely selfish search for a guaranteed market at a remunerative price, but a burning desire to supply the Mother Country in a time of danger with available resources at the lowest possible cost. Patriotism, not economics, ruled. Only later did such economic factors as the curtailment of non-sterling purchases and the allocation of shipping space obtrude themselves.

The latter day hope, certainly, with the Director of the Imperial Institute, that the peace returns Great Britain will buy more from her Dominions and Colonies, and that British manufacturers will show sufficient enterprise to sell much more to them, are extremely desirable, but we are extremely doubtful whether such individualists as the British producers overseas will pay for the continued sale and purchase of entire crops season after season. No socialistic proceeding would encounter strong opposition in principle, and would also be attacked on the purely commercial ground of tending to measure the price of the product, not by the best grades, but by the medium, or even the poor qualities, as the pace of the company is regulated by the least capable marchers, not by the best, so an industry would be held back by depriving it of the incentives of private enterprise. Some products can, of course, be divided into a few grades, each of which may be fairly evaluated on the world market at any given moment; but the number of such commodities is strictly limited. Many men in Government departments have within recent months discovered, for instance, that even maize is not just maize, but that the Kenya grain has properties quite different from that of Plateau grain; that there are immense differences between cottons of varying grain; that, in short, most tropical products have real individuality. Only the experts—and not all of them know how many commercially recognised variations there are in, say, the coffee or tobacco produced in East Africa and the Rhodesias. Such differentiation is not a mere market fad, but recognition by commerce of fact which can be disregarded only at the producer's peril. Concentrated attention certainly needs to be given to improved production and distribution, but there is danger in confusing temporary expediency with the probabilities of the post-war world and in generalising from particular achievements in exceptional circumstances.

# East African Produce for the Near East

Report of the Daubney-Griffiths Mission to Egypt, Palestine and the Sudan

WHEN MR. R. DAUBNEY AND COLONEL G. C. GRIFFITHS were sent by the Government of Kenya on a fact-finding mission to the Sudan, Egypt and Palestine to investigate the possibilities of developing additional markets for Kenya produce, it was confidently anticipated that their report would be a businesslike document. It has now been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 6d., and ought to be widely read. Small in size, it is packed with positive information. Indeed, in that sense it is a model alike for official departments and non-official committees.

Another merit is the promptitude with which it was prepared. Dated December 2 last, it was handed to the authorities within a couple of weeks of the return to the Colony by air of the two able envoys. Appended to it is an annex dated February by the Settlement and Production Board.

## New Markets Worth Developing

The central conclusion of the report is that Kenya can sell butter, bacon, hams, timber, and certain other commodities to Egypt, the Sudan, and Palestine during the war, but that retention of this trade in peacetime will demand the lowering of costs of production and of transport.

A great obstacle to the development of trade between East Africa and the Near East having been the custom of the shipping companies to charge export the same freight from Mombasa to Suez and Port Said as from Mombasa to London and continental ports, it is quite understandable that the Ministry of Shipping should have been made to regard.

Kenya's policy of grading produce prior to export was found to commend itself generally to merchants in Egypt and Palestine, who complained that the quality of consignments from other sources frequently varied widely. The Governments also showed a desire to do business with Kenya, but officials and business houses are described as being ignorant of the quality and varieties of produce which East Africa can export.

As the military authorities and the local management of the N.A.F.P. have little discretion to make purchases on the spot, it was suggested that negotiations should be opened with the London headquarters, and that course has been followed.

The investigators are agreed that most of the articles which the Colony can export stand at prices sufficiently high to make trade with the Near East profitable, but these commodity values are changing so rapidly in the absence of quoting the prices at the time of their visit, they give 1938 values.

## Possible Export of 20,000 Bacon and Ham

**Bacon and Ham.**—If certain War Office contracts can be secured, they, together with a proportion of the ordinary commercial trade which can probably be expected, should provide an export outlet in Egypt alone for 20,000 carcasses per month.

A trial shipment of Kenya bacon was actually received by the military authority and by the leading cold storage concern, which is prepared to take up to four tons monthly at approximately 30s. per cwt. above current quotations for Australian bacon in the Near East. The War Office is considering the purchase of Kenya carcasses and has indicated that its maximum needs would be 100 tons monthly.

The Production Board comments: "There is no

doubt for the expansion of the pig industry in Kenya on permanent lines, and it is very necessary that the formalisation of the pig industry towards an export trade be pressed forward with vigour and despatch. Every possible effort is being made by the Board to achieve this objective, and negotiations have now reached an advanced stage. It is of interest to note that the supply of, say, 100 tons of bacon per month for the export trade would represent a gross sale return of not less than £125,000 a year.

**Preserved meats (sausages).**—All reporters are anxious about future supplies of frozen sausages, and we have little doubt that any firm in Kenya able to offer regular supplies of a standard sausage, beef and/or pork, could dispose of several tons weekly at competitive prices. The Kenya Cold Storage Company, Uplands Bacon Factory, and Liebig's, Ltd., are at present studying the possibilities, and it seems probable that trade will result.

## Butter Needed in Palestine

**Butter.**—Importers in Palestine, which has spent over £200,000 per annum with Lithuania, Latvia and Poland, are concerned about future supplies, and the largest buyers were put in touch with the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, which has shipped initial quantities. Drought in Kenya has recently restricted exports, but it is believed that the trade with Palestine, Messrs. Dalgleish and Co. are handling, may eventually reach considerable proportions.

**Ghee.**—Egypt offers a market for good quality ghee, especially if Government grading and marking were instituted. Mr. Daubney and Colonel Griffiths were able to make suggestions for the disposal of some 2,000 tons of high quality ghee produced in the Western Province of Tanganyika, but the Department of Agriculture in the Kenya territory feels that any ghee surplus is likely to be needed by Indian troops now serving overseas.

**Beef fat.**—It seems possible that Liebig's may tender successfully for a supply of the N.E.A.F.P. of 234 lb. of edible beef fat daily in bulk.

## Big Prospects for Timber Trade

**Timber.**—Both Egypt and Palestine need considerable quantities of kiln-dried timber for furniture manufacture, which East Africa might supply, and the military authorities and merchants were interested in the prospect of importing from Kenya building timbers to substitute the soft woods normally bought from Scandinavia. A trial shipment of 500 tons of timber was sent from Kenya in December, and the East African Timber Co-operative Society has since received an order for 8,000 tons, mainly for military requirements. Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining shipping space. Egypt's timber imports are valued at £1,425,000 and those of Palestine £250,000.

**Wattle Bark.**—Egypt has between 30 and 40 tanneries in operation. Their wattle bark is mainly of Eucalyptus origin, but the wattle extract they use comes mainly from South America. The market is said to be capable of development through the Egyptian Department of Commerce and Trade.

**Coffee.**—Egypt and Palestine, the annual imports of which are given as 8,837 and 1,935 tons respectively, together valued at some £371,000, use mainly poor quality Brazilian, but there is, unquestionably a market for high grade coffee which can be



Tea is bought mainly from the Dutch East Indies, though large imports are made from India, Ceylon, and the U.K. In view of the restriction of acreage and the possible future developments of the world tea position, a pooling in these valuable markets should be seriously considered. Egyptian imports are valued at £201,395, and Palestine's at £43,041.

**Sugar.**—Egypt spends some £670,000 annually on importing raw cane sugar from Java for local refining, and this large market is considered worth investigation by East African growers. Palestine's imports are valued £200,000.

**Maize.**—In normal conditions East Africa has little prospect of doing business in maize, although when, once in every three or four years, the Egyptian Government is forced to remove the import duties owing to food shortage, Kenya might sell considerable quantities. Palestine imports small yellow maize from the Argentine for chicken food, and Kenya maize does not therefore compete.

**Groundnuts.**—The better quality nuts, imported for human food, could be supplied from East Africa, but the large quantities of poor quality nuts imported into Palestine from India and into Egypt from the Sudan for oil expression, mainly for soap manufacture, do not offer scope for competition.

**Haricot Beans.**—Egypt and Palestine are large importers, and there is no reason why Kenya should not sell freely at a remunerative price.

**Rose coco beans** are not well known, but it is considered that a large market in them might be created, especially in Palestine. An advantage of this type of bean is not grown in large quantities in other parts of the world.

**Soya Beans.**—Soya beans should both have prospects of sale in Egypt and Palestine.

**Potatoes.**—Egypt imports from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, and Palestine some 2,000 tons of seed potatoes, mainly from Holland, at prices which should enable the Kenya to develop trade in both countries. The Department of Agriculture of Kenya has tried to send sample lots for the planting season, but about to begin, but could unfortunately procure only half the desired quantity for Egypt and none for Palestine.

**Wool.**—Raw wool imports being mainly of inferior classes of merino, development of trade with East Africa is not considered practicable.

**Poultry feeds.**—Palestine's large imports of poultry feeds include certain commodities of possible interest to East Africa, including meat meal, fish meal, and powdered skim milk. Kenya is to increase her bacon production to the level of an export of some 20,000 baconers annually, however, she will require for pig feeding all the meal which can be produced in the Colony, but the outlet for fish meal may be useful if the projected development of the fish-drying industry takes place.

In all these matters it is emphasised that a clear distinction must be drawn between a comparatively ephemeral military market and the more permanent civilian market. The Near East market has been fostered by other producing companies, notably Australia, India, and the Dutch East Indies, from which Kenya must expect keen competition when normal conditions return. If Kenya seizes to the full her present opportunity of establishing her products in these markets, she will, however, be in a favourable position in the post-war period. An instance of the growing co-operation between East Africa and Rhodesia, potential buyers of sheep meat, which East Africa cannot supply, were put into touch with the Government cold storage plant in Bulawayo.

## The Imperial Institute in War Time

Sir Harry Lindsay on its Services to Colonial Producers

IMPORTATIONS first, export trade second, and home consumption third—that said Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, when addressing the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday, is the order of importance now recognised in arranging the steady flow of raw materials to Great Britain.

He depicted the Institute as a clearing house of technical information concerning the sources, production, uses and consumption of Empire raw materials, and emphasised that one of its statutory responsibilities is to advise on the development of the animal, vegetable and mineral resources of the Empire in order to make them available for purposes of Imperial defence—while, of course, to be guided in dealing with this matter, but he mentioned bauxite, the ore of aluminium, tantalite, which is used in steel manufacture, and mica as important war time products on which the Institute is doing good work.

Two samples of tantalite from Uganda had, said Sir Harry, been examined; one was found to consist of tantalite-columbite, in which the mixture of the two metals rendered it unsuitable commercially while the other, containing 83% of tantalum pentoxide, was a commercial proposition, and a well-known firm in the United Kingdom had intimated its wish to purchase the output from the Protectorate.

The Institute had supplied the Royal Research Board with information regarding swat toxic which

in place of petrol, and had dealt with a number of inquiries about "activated charcoal" for gas-masks, that charcoal being chiefly made from coconut shells and coir. A large number of samples of foodstuffs collected in Nyasaland by Dr. Pratt during his nutritional survey had been the subject of report. Great importance has attached to food consumption and nutritional values both in Great Britain and in the Overseas Empire, for food values provide the home-grown energy, while minerals supply the explosive forces in the front line.

The economic position of the primary producer in the British Empire, continued the lecturer, had always been regarded as a matter of first importance by the Imperial Institute. Since the trade slump of 1920-21 the primary producer has had a very poor time. First, the holding of stocks had been reduced to a fine art, no trader carrying a reserve of goods if he could help it, since the future trend of prices had been too uncertain. The result was that the holding of stocks had been thrown chiefly upon the primary producer, who, if he could not persuade his Government to bear the burden, as many Governments had done, especially in America, had too often been forced to unload them on a weak market, thus weakening it still further.

Secondly, as wages since the Great War had tended to rise, the price of raw materials had counted less, and less in the price of the goods manufactured from them. Moreover,

produce would reduce the cost of the manufactured articles and so stimulate demand for them, or for the raw materials of which they were composed.

Some efficiently organised large-scale industries, such as tea, rubber, sugar, tin and copper, have been able to set their own houses in order and approximate supplies to demands, but most primary producers in the Empire are quite incapable of united action of that kind. They can count neither on the steady demands nor on the improving prices which the market does tend to give. They are in the main of a more or less remote and usually incomprehensible

These circumstances they have come to rely on the Imperial Institute for services which only a central institution such as ours can give. We can translate into their own language the criticisms directed against them by importers, brokers and merchants in the great markets, which criticisms, though kindly meant, are too often couched in terms not easily understood. We can temper destructive criticism with the kind of assistance and advice which the overseas producers really need if they are to meet the competition of foreign goods, which may have already become popular.

For the one remedy for a state of affairs in which the primary producer is too often tempted to despair is Science. Whether it be the science of production or the science of distribution, scientific method is necessary for any real improvement, and it is no less necessary in time of war than in time of peace, perhaps even more necessary.

One hopeful sign for the future is the tendency on the part of the Allied Governments to purchase whole crops at a time for the duration of the war and for one season thereafter. That is the sort of practice which we hope has come to stay. It assures the primary producer not only an agreed price, but also a certain market for his goods. It is, in fact, an application of scientific method to the practice and procedure of wartime economics.

## Anglo-French Declaration

### Pledged to Unity of Aim

The "solemn declaration" issued on Thursday evening last by the British and French Governments after the sixth meeting of the Supreme War Council had been held in London, has a direct bearing upon Colonial affairs, and its three paragraphs therefore demand to be recorded in such a Colonial publication as this.

At the Supreme War Council which authorised publication of the announcement Great Britain was represented by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretaries of State for War and Air; while France was represented by M. Paul Reynaud, her new Prime Minister, and the Ministers of Marine and Air.

The "solemn declaration" reads:

"The Government of the French Republic and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland mutually undertake that during the present war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

They undertake not to discuss peace terms before reaching complete agreement on the conditions necessary to ensure to each of them an effective and lasting guarantee of their security.

Finally, they undertake to maintain after the conclusion of peace, a community of action in all spheres far so long as may be necessary to safeguard their security and to effect the reconstruction of the world."

It is interesting to note that the declaration does not mention the maintenance of the status quo in the Colonies, a point which has been a subject of discussion in the past.

## Portugal and Mozambique

### Count de Lavradio's Address in London

"THE WHOLE PORTUGUESE NATION is, and always will be, ready to defend the integrity of her Colonial Empire," declared Count de Lavradio in an address to the Anglo-Portuguese Society in London last week. That Empire has an area of 814,250 square miles and a population of just over 9,000,000 souls, including rather more than 100,000 white people, of whom 68% are Portuguese. Count de Lavradio did not accept any suggestions of international or foreign interference with Portuguese Colonial interests. Referring to the sacrifices by Portuguese citizens made necessary by the rigid financial measures of Dr. Salazar, and willingly accepted by all Portuguese, he remarked: "The readiness of the nation to accept such sacrifices is the reply to the ridiculous proposal of the League of Nations to assist in the borrowing of a loan of £10,000,000 to Portugal, subject to the condition of control of Portuguese national finance by a foreign committee." It has been proved, that contrary to the estimates of the financial experts of the League, the country with its own resources could face the necessary post-war reorganisation. It will not be a question of Portugal being short of men or money."

### The Story of Mozambique

"Of the occupation and development of Mozambique the lecturer said—

"The old peaceful programme of colonisation by means of settlers, tradesmen and missionaries had to be assisted by military occupation. In the south of Mozambique the hinterland was practically under the control of the Vatusas, a branch of the Zulus, and in spite of the fact that their king had always paid the tax of vassalage, he refused to authorise military occupation of what he called his dominions."

Portugal was therefore forced to demand obedience from the king, who had great prestige among his brave warriors, and was the terror of other tribes. His attempts to prove unsuccessful, an expeditionary force was sent against him, and in a few months the gallant Portuguese soldiers, ignoring the hardships of the climate, destroyed in several battles, despite an enormous disproportion of numbers, counterbalanced by coolness and good use of better equipment, the power of Gungunhamo, which was the name of the king of the Vatusas, meaning 'lover of meat.'

However, Mouzinho de Albuquerque, a cavalry officer, governor of a small district in the vicinity of the lands of Gungunhamo, thought that the Portuguese victory could not be complete without his appearance at Gungunhamo, and accompanied only by three officers and 46 white soldiers, after a three days' hard march, he entered the king's kraal and without the slightest hesitation arrested him, to the great astonishment of the 300 warriors who were with him there."

The downfall of Gungunhamo was soon followed by the submission of all the other native tribes, and the Colony of Mozambique entered into its great development stage, guided by Mouzinho de Albuquerque, who proved to be as good a governor as he was a daring soldier.

Companies with large Government concessions were formed, giving assistance to smaller undertakings. Portuguese and foreign capital found interest in the Colony, railways to the extent of



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Internationalisation****Dr Dougal Malcolm's Views**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I should like to offer you my compliments on the admirable report in your number of March 21 of the previous week's meeting of the East African Council of the Overseas League, and to recommend that you should still be attracted by the vague ideas suggested in the long and "Internationalisation" study, the speech of Mr. Amery, Captain Lauder, Major Cavendish Bentinck and Lord

Amery. "Internationalisation" mean something more than the rendering of periodical reports on Colonial Administration to a body analogous to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and the occasional meetings of Colonial officials by such a body, though even that would be a process such as Mr. Amery said, most Colonial officers would not be likely to welcome. They have in mind the assumption by some kind of international authority of direct responsibility for the actual administration of Colonies.

But the very words "international authority" involve a contradiction in the absence of an international world State under a single federal Government, for the institution of which we must await the millennium. Separate sovereign States will acknowledge no authority in their other spheres superior to their own; and no sovereign State would submit to be bound by the decisions of representatives of other States to adopt a course of which it disapproved.

The British Government, which is willing to vote £5,500,000 annually for 20 years for Colonial development and research work, would not allow those moneys to be expended otherwise than under the orders of a Secretary of State responsible only to itself. It would certainly not vote moneys for the prosecution of policies not its own as to which the British representative on an international body was a minority. The same is true of other States.

A "Colonial authority" therefore consisting of nominees of a number of separate States could act at all only if it were unanimous. What is involved in the requirement of unanimity the history of the League of Nations has already shown, and Mr. Amery did well to point out how wide is the divergence in the fundamental Colonial policy between ourselves and France, our closest friend in the international world. We have no reason to repent of our own policy, no ground for criticising that of other Colonial Powers.

So let us each go on with our own work in this most important sphere of human endeavour in our own way and as our own national character and traditions dictate, and not be deluded by dreams of "internationalism" into the belief that we can lighten our burdens or diminish our risks and responsibilities by sharing them with others.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.2

DOUGAL O. MALCOLM.

## POINT FROM LETTER

**8. Rhodesia's Speedy Development**

Southern Rhodesia has grown so enormously in population and prestige in recent years that it is surprising to be reminded that at the time of the plebiscite at the end of

**British and French Colonies**  
**Symbolising Alliance by Postage Rates**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Congratulations on the suggestion—which I have never previously mooted elsewhere—that the British postage rates which now operate within the British Empire, and to the United States of America should be extended to France and the French Colonies.

The French Empire should most certainly be on a level of equality in this connection with the United States of America, and I can think of no sound argument against the prompt adoption of your proposal. In West Africa in particular British and French territories adjoin, and happily steps are now to be taken for them to establish and maintain closer contacts. I am sure there would be mutual satisfaction in a reduction of postage rates between the Colonies. The British and French Empires might also be on the same preferential basis in the matter of air postage rates.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1. WALTER WATKINS.

**Facts Needed for Planning****The Case of Empire Tobacco**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In the last part of his letter in your issue of March 21 I am afraid that Mr. S. S. Murray gives way, as most do us do, to the fascination of the figures.

He talks somewhat glibly of a market of 40 million lb. of tobacco within the Empire, but as he himself points out, the tobacco-producing countries of the Empire have always concentrated on the United Kingdom market.

Yet he must be aware that every country, especially when peopled by Native Races, has peculiarities in smoking habits and will use only certain types of tobacco prepared in a special way.

A market of 40 million lb. certainly sounds nice, but is it yet known whether the Empire does or even could produce the right kinds of tobacco at the right price to compete with America's surplus and its well-established trade connexions?

Mr. Murray hints at the possibility of the Imperial preference on tobacco being altered in 1941, and in this connexion it is significant that Mr. Sumner Welles made some pointed reference to bilateral trade arrangements in the memorandum he is said to have handed to the French Government.

So although I am not suggesting that we ought not to go all out for that 40 million lb. Empire market, I do say that it is not a market which fishing will make, so, and that a great deal of spadework and inquiry are first necessary.

I go further and say that now is the time to start that spadework. It would be hopeless to begin work after the war in the face of the competition we shall then meet, but it might help if we have already paved the way while circumstances are favourable.

London, S.W.1.

Mr. Murray, to whom a proof of this letter was sent, writes: "I am afraid few people realise the difficulties attached to the extension of tobacco trade even when conditions appear favourable on the face of it, for example, between America and the Empire, appreciate the

# The War: Expert Views

**Oil Crucial to Germany.**—The really critical commodity is oil. War consumption is seriously estimated at between two and five times peace consumption. Her 600,000 wells give Germany about 46,000 tons a month. Her oil from coal was being produced at about 25,000 tons a month in September, and is estimated to be doubled at 300,000 tons next September. Rumanian imports, before the war amounting to 100,000 tons a month, with an improvement in transport may rise to 150,000 tons per month. By the summer the Polish Galician fields, now Russian, may send 30,000 tons a month. All this data, total current supplies, which fell from 600,000 tons last August to 290,000 tons in September, will rise fairly steadily to 600,000 tons this autumn. Owing to economies in private consumption Germany will be using about 30% less oil than in peace time, or about 1,000,000 tons, as long as the present inactivity continues. If, however, major hostilities begin, consumption will rise to at least 1,000,000 tons a month, and the drain on stocks will be enormous. Nobody knows how large these stocks are; last September they were probably not above 4,000,000 tons, or nine months' peace time supply. Much of this 4,000,000 tons must have gone due to the Polish campaign, a war of great movement and vast air activity. If major operations develop in the spring, Germany must gain a decision by July, or her position is hopeless. After July consumption will have to be reduced to the level of current supplies, a bitterly inadequate for the needs of modern war. We can only hope that adequate arrangements are being made for the destruction of the Rumanian wells in the event of a German invasion. Oil is the crux of the matter, and Germany's supply could not last more than four or five months. Since she is unlikely to gain a decision in that time her most rational policy is to do absolutely nothing and to wait for the Allies to start asking: "What are we fighting for?" From an economic point of view the only war Germany can afford is a long one. She would run a

**Air Strategy.**—What is significant in the Sylt raid is the planning, the contempt of danger and the smallness of the casualty list. In most of the German air raids on England the attacker has lost something like 25%; in the raid on Sylt planes bombed incessantly at intervals for seven hours, and the loss was one plane, 2% of the force. It was an effective release even for the aircraft, but many of us are wondering why such an exhibition should be reserved for reprisal. It should not hit, instead of missing, the back? The Germans are confident they can do it again. Flight reserved his bitterest criticism of the policy of waiting and only strong when we are hit. Is this the strategy beyond the possibility of a sea? We could be sure that the matter is at least being considered if the older services do not still attempt to reduce the Air Force. If the Air Force is to have any strategic effect on the war it is imperative that it should not be split up and others who make so much play with the word "deadlock" should be the last to do the things of the "Spectator" that may yet end the "Age of strategic alliance" and "strategic genius" in the "Spectator".

**Take Shelter in Air Raids.**—The new Russian technique consists of plastering a selected area with a mixed cargo of incendiary bombs. An area of two square miles is plotted out, and large numbers of aeroplanes are used for dropping small incendiary bombs wholesale, and mixed with these a number of large thermite and high incendiary bombs, causing an immense large scale conflagration. Mixed with the incendiaries are small high explosives. Lastly a few large bombs, aimed more carefully, are used in the hopes of obtaining a direct hit. How, then, is it that relatively few civilians are killed? I have seen more men, women and children dead in Barcelona after ten days of bombing by German and Italian aeroplanes than the Russians have killed in Finland. This is not the Russians' fault, nor is it due to bad bombing. It is largely the result of the difference between the Spanish and Finnish character. The Spaniards could never resist looking up in air raids. The Finns have remarkable discipline and have perfected their Air

**Murder Made Easy.**—Nations who suffer from the violation of their status by Hitlerian use of the machinery of international law to subvert the terrorism of the violator. We are to be told that though the enemy steals the horse, the Allies must not look twice. It is not the Allies to be struck out of freedom by being back, they to risk defeat and death by impotent etiquette in observing nominal trade which the enemy tramples on. And left? It will be said that they cannot have it both ways. They have no international law, will they invoke part of it only to nourish their means of destroying the rest? From the air north in Swedish plains mock of their indispensable blow creeps down through the water over Norwegian territorial waters with the object of attempting the Allies' lives and subjecting afterwards the neutrals themselves. For the Nazis the present system means murder made easy. There must be an end of it. There must be an end for ever of international bullying with impunity. The winning of war means blow for blow, and, if possible, two blows for one. *Mr. J. L. Carr, in the "Observer."*

**What Hitler Wants.**—It is unthinkable that the Nazis should let this summer pass without making a major military effort to save themselves. They are from undergoing another winter similar to the last. What is the idea, more than any other, that Hitler would like to put across to us at the moment? Surely just this: that we cannot win by a policy of prudence; that we must seize the initiative. We all, that we should extend the land war to some new front. For if we do not make an extension, he will have to—unless he is reduced to butting his head against the Maginot Line. His choices are hard either way; for if he attacks a neutral he may increase the military forces ranged against him. How much better for him if we could be stirred into attacking somebody—especially in some area where we should be others to fight besides Germany; and where we should be obliged to make huge new drafts on our merchant fleet, our industry, and keep a



### France's Magnificent Effort.

It is doubtful if there is any man in France so well qualified as M. Renaud to show the country through the strains of foreign policy or so richly endowed with the energy and imaginative courage necessary for the dynamic prosecution of war. France, as a whole, has undergone a marvellous transformation during the last year. In a few books Mr. Somerset Maugham has shown with what fortitude and resolution the whole country has accepted sacrifices. He has recently visited the troops in the Maginot Line, ships at a naval base, factories and refugee camps, and talked with all sorts of people engaged in all sorts of work, and finds no words too strong to express his admiration for the effort of the French people and the spirit in which they are making it. They are fighting not for honour and glory, but for the old ideal of security; for that, four to five million men under arms are willingly accepting the life of military service, and the rest are working indefatigably on the home front. In factories men are working day shifts and night shifts of 10, and 12 hours a week. Women have stepped into the breach to do the work of the menfolk in the fields, the vineyards, the shops. — *The Spectator*.

**Misleading the Public.**—When a Conservative M.P. of the calibre of Mr. Chamberlain says that he can no longer feel confidence in Ministers it is surely political news of the first order. It was not so treated by the Press. I was astonished at the extent to which newspapers, including *The Times*, ignored every allusion to the debate. But Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and thus gave the public a completely distorted picture of what took place. I do not think either Mr. Attlee or Sir Archibald Sinclair is any more likely to agree to serve under Mr. Chamberlain than he is to agree them to do so. They know that what we are suffering from to-day is not only the consequences of Munich, but also its aftermath—those awful months when the war clouds bore down upon us with terrifying speed, and for three long months fought desperately against the storage of essential raw materials against a Ministry of Supply against conscription. What that has cost us in blood and sacrifice we shall discover in due course. — *The Daily*

### Home Food Production.

Assuming that 400,000 acres were planted in the autumn in wheat and yielded 4 qrs. per acre, less 3 bushels per acre for seed for planting, this would give 327,000 tons. The balance of 800,000 acres which experts believe will have been ploughed and seeded for this year's crop, if sown in spring oats, producing 5 qrs. per acre, less five bushels for seed, gives 530,000 tons, or a total of 857,000 tons. The total increased value of food produced under the ploughing-up policy for the first year will be little more than 1% of our output, and of our requirements, home and imported, it does not represent 0.04% sufficient food for a day and a half. Through lack of power and machines, including lack of adequate organisation, it is doubtful if the 1939-40 campaign will produce half the food it ought to have done. The danger now is that the 1941 crop will also be lost. — *P. A. P. McDougal, in "The Times"*.

**Research ignored.**—There are three ways of obtaining a net increase in the output from existing arable and grassland: (a) the new method of making silage can help largely to replace imported livestock foods; (b) grass drying will also do this, and moreover provide concentrated food that can be easily transported; (c) treatment of straw by caustic soda makes a valuable feeding stuff out of refuse and waste material. These three methods have been developed by the agricultural research staff of Imperial Chemical Industries during the past 10 years, and their soundness is accepted. Up to the present none of them has been included in plans put forward by the Ministry of Agriculture. — *Lord McCowan*.

**Minister's Failure.**—"Tractors have frequently not been available when needed, feeding stuffs have often been practically non-existent, the Government's price policy has been amateurish." The Minister of Agriculture's policy has failed and will continue to fail because he concentrates too exclusively on ploughing quotas of grassland, farm by farm, without due regard to local conditions of soil, etc. Because he has made no serious effort to increase by artificial means the output of food from grassland and land already cultivated in lamentable quantities, and because he has not taken steps

# Background to the

**Germany's Policy.**—Has it been not all the months and years he wants to arrange Europe as he pleases behind the barrier of the neutral countries and the Siegfried Line? If a year ago we might have asked whether peace was essentially different from now, we may ask to-day whether war is essentially different from peace. The pacifism of fear, indulged in not only by private persons and by peace societies, but by Ministers, placed us at a disadvantage. Germany had merely to threaten to make war, and we hurried to give her everything she asked for. We should realise after six months of war the possibility that Germany has no desire to change the politics of these years of peace-war. Her policy is called the new Thirty Years' War—which began a few years before 1914. It may be that this is somewhat rhetorical, but it is not rhetorical to say that the present war started four or five years ago. Certainly we are mobilised; there is a blockade and counter-blockade; a censorship and a black-out; there is occasionally an actual resort to arms; but these differences are not fundamental. Germany proposes, it would seem, to rearrange Europe in her interests, and she is losing no day in working out her schemes, generally using the menace of force, rather than force, to achieve her ends.

What is our reply? Is Time really neutral, or has Time signed a compact with Germany? — *Mr. Sisley Huddleston, in the "Weekly Review"*.

**Unity with France.**—What is the best way of promoting Anglo-French unity? I would urge with the schools of each country. Let every English school have at least one teacher who is competent to give instruction in French, including the history and geography of the French Empire, and let ample time be assigned to this subject. Let each such school be linked to a French school of similar character, and let a regular system of correspondence be carried on between the two. Let an interchange of visits at frequent intervals be arranged between the two linked schools. — *Mr. S. C. Butler*.

At the outbreak of the war there were some 100,000 factories in Great Britain, but only 10,000 are in production and many of these

# the War News

## Opinions Epitomised

With one or two exceptions the War Cabinet is without men of the warrior mind. — *Lord St Paulgi*

The Finns marched on milk. — *Mr. O. Locker-Lampson, M.P.*

Colonies are surely the last thing to federalise, not the first. — *Mr. H. S. Zacharias*

Malaya's cost of living has risen by about 30% since the outbreak of war. — *Mr. John C. Friess*

The more we must not be left with Hitler. We cannot have a policy of war and see. — *Mr. C. B. Adley, M.P.*

The totalitarian State is the most evil thing which has arisen in a thousand years. — *Colonel J. E. E. Crasie*

Our elder statesmen resent any suggestion that a little centralisation might be a good thing. — *The "Investors' Review"*

The typical representative of Prussian militarism is a close-remembered kinsman, the Cossack. — *Mr. Mieczyslaw Ewde*

Malaya, the population of which is under 5,000,000, has contributed £20,000,000 to Imperial defence in the last 12 years. — *Mr. C. Cator*

Foreign news gathering is becoming expensive. 10 telephone calls from London costs 6d. for every three minutes. — *Mr. Graham Taylor*

In June last there were 53,000 agricultural tractors in the U.K. by this summer about 70,000 are expected to be at work on farms. — *The Minister of Agriculture*

Everybody asks what Hitler is going to do, what Mussolini is going to do, and what Stalin is going to do. — *Mr. Harold Sinclair*

Nothing like the large-scale labour programme needed in this country has been revealed. Our Government has a plan for training 100,000 munition workers; the Germans planned to train 500,000 and put it into operation at the beginning of the war. — *The "Economist"*

Hitler's irreparable mistake of giving the Western Powers time to complete their mobilisation and disposition of troops is

now marks Hitler's ninth birthday. — *Mr. J. Nathan*

Democracy cannot work if it runs away from criticism. — *Mr. George Jones, M.P.*

We are almost the only nation capable of going to war for an idea. — *Dr. W. C. Inge*

Our purpose is to convince Germany that she is not entitled to exercise sovereignty above all moral law. — *Lord Halifax*

There would be more good done in the world if people were not so careful as to who should get the credit. — *Sir Walter Raleigh, M.P.*

It was only German threats which terrified the Scandinavian countries into withholding the help which might perhaps have saved Finland. — *The Prime Minister*

I put Finland's dead at 30,000 and the wounded at between 50,000 and 60,000. Thus nearly a quarter of the Finnish Army of 400,000 men was completely out of action at the end. — *Mr. Geoffrey Cox*

Hitler proclaims the *Mein Kampf* the necessity of a Teutonic empire determined to strike down in good time any neighbouring Power whatever that might become a rival. Then he wonders if he could who doubts? Not Moscow. — *Mr. J. H. Garvin*

The Government seem to have had difficulty in making up their minds whether or not the Finnish front, a matter of importance to the Allied cause, and then, having decided upon a policy, they showed hesitation and vacillation in pursuing it. — *Lord Balfour of Burleigh*

In the French Army, with its many hundred generals and 5,000,000 soldiers, only one general in effective command has risen from the ranks. In other words, democracy in the Army is one thing, but technical and professional efficiency is another. — *Mr. A. G. Macdonell*

We need a small business committee, composed of a bank chairman, a young and energetic accountant, and the managing director of a great business concern, to sit as a Court of Appeal (and expeditious) Jurisdiction where there is conflict between the Treasury and some other great Department of State as to what

## Stock Exchange

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

Consols 2½%	108 3/4
Kenya 5%	108 3/4
India 5%	108 3/4
India 3½%	108 3/4
Nyasaland 3%	108 3/4
East Africa 5%	108 3/4
Rhodias 5%	108 3/4
S. Rhodesia 5%	108 3/4
Sudan 5%	108 3/4
Tanganyika 5%	108 3/4

## Mines and Oils

Anaconda (50)	12 6
Anglo-Ameyr. Corp. (10s)	145 0
Anglo-American Investment	1 4 0
Anglo-Siam (10s)	2 12 0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	9 9
Bharat Petroleum (4s)	3 5 0
Bibiani (5s)	1 6 0
Blyvoor (10s)	7 3
Camash Oil	3 10 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 10 0
Crown Mines (10)	17 6
De Beers Delected (50s)	8 1
East Daaga (10s)	142 6
E. Rand Cons. (5s)	2 44
E. Rand Proprietary (10)	2 6
Gold Coast Selection	15 6
Gravelly	2 7 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 0 0
Koblenz (5s)	1 3
Kwana (2s)	1 0 0
Lyndhurst	104
Maceo (10s)	18 0
Mary (5s)	8 0
Mexican Eagle	6 6
Rand Mines (5s)	7 6 6
Randfontein	1 18 9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	32 10 0
Shell	3 17 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1 12 6
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	1 12 6
S. A. Townships	7 6
Sub. Nigel (5s)	9 10 6
Vlaakfontein (10s)	18 14
West Wits. (10s)	4 0 0
Western Holdings (5s.)	9 9

## Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1 19
British India 5½% pref.	105 14
Can. ....	15 15
E.D. Realisation	1 1
Great Western	42 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	94 0 0
L.M.S.	22 12 6
National Bank of India	30 10 0
Southern Railway det. on	22 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13 0 0
Union 5½% 6% pref.	105 0 0





Mr. H. O. Ulicman has been elected Chairman of the Northern Province Settlers' Association of Northern Rhodesia, with Mr. G. B. Tasker as Secretary, and Messrs. E. J. Jausser, K. B. Jobling and C. D. Peacher as other members of the committee.

The King has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is normally held in St. Paul's Cathedral on a Tuesday, April 23, shall not take place this year. The Prelate will, however, celebrate the ceremony in the Chapel of the Order at 9 a.m. on St. George's Day.

Mr. Angus A. G. Cairns is this year's recipient of the National Chamber of Commerce award, Mr. A. A. Block is Vice-President. The Committee is now composed of Messrs. G. Hunter, T. A. Wood, E. A. Tulpen, S. H. Savory, B. Hurston, H. F. Bargman, and L. Don Small and Chinnai Kirpanam. Mr. A. C. A. G. A. suitable has been re-elected honorary treasurer.

The officers elected by the Uganda Golf Club for the current year are: President, Mr. A. J. F. Hennessey; Vice-President, Mr. A. J. F. Hennessey; Captain, Mr. A. J. F. Hennessey; Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. H. Aldred; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Morris; and Messrs. J. L. S. Brown, D. J. G. G. G. H. R. Foster and ... as other members of the Club.

Owing to a chill the Secretary of the Colonies was unable to fulfil his engagement to address the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday evening on the subject of Franco-British collaboration in the overseas territories of the "lowers." Mr. G. L. M. Clouston spoke instead on this subject to an audience which clearly appreciated the indications he gave of the importance of the recent declaration of a full-hearted involvement.

Mr. E. H. V. ... has been re-elected President of the ... respectively of the Nijoro Settlers' Association. The Committee elected at the recent annual meeting is composed of Colonel C. R. Kilkelly and ... H. C. Giffart, D. P. Smith, T. C. ... and ... I. Kinye remaining secretary and treasurer of the Association, one of the most active organizations of the Rhodesia.

Count de Lavradio who last week returned from the Portuguese Colonies of the Anglo-Portuguese Society, is a direct descendant of Dom Francisco de Almeida, the first Portuguese Viceroy of India (1505). His great-grandfather, also Count de Lavradio, was Portuguese Ambassador to the Court of St. James during the brief period from 1677 onwards when Great Britain, represented by Lord Dudley and Lord Palmarston, was disputing the boundary claims of Portugal in her East and West African Colonies.

John Shute has also co-opted to the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board in place of Colonel Sanderson, A.C. P.P. It has been the custom for the two subjects to the Council two

## African Gallantry at Nkana

### European Saved by Natives

GAFFRANTRY on the part of an African employee named Mubengwa has saved the life of a European on the staff of the Nkana copper mine.

A message received from Northern Rhodesia by ... states: ... imagine a chute about 25 ft. deep, with two other chutes leading into it at its top end at an angle of ... rock pours through the two slanting chutes into the main shoot, and at the end of it, lower end of the latter it is carried away. The rock accumulates in the main chute, just as it does to accumulate at the top of a tunnel, and occasionally it becomes blocked by a large boulder which has to be blasted.

A European was standing on a rock jammed at the top of the chute in order to put a charge into it. When he had finished lighting the charge, the rock under his feet gave way and he fell about 8 ft. His legs were buried deep in rock and he could not get free. Danger faced him in three ways: there was the charge ready to go off in the boulder; the rock under his feet might slip further down at any moment; and further supplies of rock were continually coming into the main chute from the two chutes above his head.

Mubengwa, who had only been doing that sort of work for a few weeks, lowered himself into the chute after the European. He managed to wedge himself into the chute at the top, leaning on the boulder and gripping the European under the arms. Holding him up in this way, he released one of the European's legs, but immediately the rock fell more or less all into the main chute and buried the European up to his neck. Mubengwa did not lose his hold, however, and he managed to keep the European upright while he called for help, which eventually came and brought them both to safety.

Fortunately for both of the men the charge did not go off and the bravery of the native is to be highly commended.

The Distinguished Flying Medal has been awarded to ... and it is to be hoped that the full facts of this case will be recorded by the mining company to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, in order that in question of appropriate recognition may be made.

### Sir George Beaharrell

Sir George Beaharrell, Monday, 30th Imperial Airways, the Government-controlled British Overseas Airways Corporation brought to an end the Imperial Airways Corporation of Sir George Beaharrell, one of the original members of the board of the company, which was formed in 1924. He is Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company.

### Portuguese Consul

At the first annual general meeting held in London last week of the Anglo-Portuguese Society, ... Armando Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador in Great Britain, was elected President, Admiral Luis de Matos, Governor of Manica



# East Africa and Rhodesia

## Press Ahead with their Preparations

GENERAL THE ARCHBISHOP DURING in a letter to the Inspector General of the African Colonial Forces during his recent visit to East Africa, declared that he was much impressed by the efficient and workman-like appearance of the East Africa Force, says a James telegram from Nairobi: "They are obviously hard, fit and ready for anything," writes.

The General was struck by the way in which deficiencies were met by skillful local improvisation, and asks the Inspector General to tell all ranks of his favourable impressions in view of the difficult conditions in building up the force. General Maxwell complimented the Staff on "a great performance."

Simultaneously, the Inspector General expressed his personal appreciation of the efficiency displayed in the recent arduous manoeuvres, and commented on the keenness and enthusiasm of the force. He specially complimented the Kenya Regiment for whose performance, he said, any British Regular Battalion would be justly proud. He concluded by urging the need for constant practice and of pegging away "to enable us to have the best possible account of ourselves if called on to face the great and final test of war."

Recruiting for the Kenya Regiment, which had been suspended, has been reopened on a restricted scale.

The Uganda War Charities Fund has sent a further £100 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund, bringing their contributions to date to £275. A further £100 is being asked for ambulances from the Nyasa War Service League of Northern Rhodesia.

Residents of Kilimanjaro have subscribed over £400 for the R.A.F. Comforts Fund.

Among the officers whose names appeared in the third list of casualties published last week was that of Captain P. J. A. Ashton, who served in Tanganyika with the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles from 1931 to 1934, and who was in his 33rd year. He belonged to the Royal Ulster Rifles, and leaves a widow.

### Air Training in Southern Rhodesia

Squadron Leader T. W. G. Eady has arrived in Southern Rhodesia in command of the advanced party from England in connection with the Empire Air Training scheme which is to be inaugurated in that Colony.

The titles of rank of officers in the Southern Rhodesia Air Force have been brought into line with the R.A.F. The changes are from lieutenant-general to air marshal, from major-general to air vice-marshal, from brigadier to air commodore, from colonel to group captain, from lieutenant-colonel to wing commander, from major to squadron leader, from captain to flight lieutenant, from lieutenant to flying officer, and from second lieutenant to pilot officer.

A fruit grower in the Nyanga district of Southern Rhodesia has presented the Government with the apple crop of between 2 and 500 bushels. The fruit was of excellent quality and was sold at the proceeds applied to the Government War Account.

Mr. J. H. Holesness, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is now staying in this country with the R.A.F.

"You can go ahead without fears," said Captain H. E. Harris, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture when addressing a meeting of farmers in Harare. "Prices are laid down, and there will be

no doubt about markets for what you can produce. If the cost of production goes up, the Government will see that the farmer is no worse off." An officer of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment now in Lusaka has written to a friend in Lusaka: "Of course, you know that those other people over here have heard about us and are refusing to fight against us. So there is no war at present. So we are sending this message to Hitler, that it is he who has brought it about that we are receiving very good food, indeed, better than the food they get in Germany, so that we are laughing at him very much."

Attaching considerable importance to the establishment of Northern Rhodesia's "After Care War Fund," Sir James Mayhew has appointed trustees of the fund the Governor (as Chairman), three European elected members of the Legislative Council, and three Northern Rhodesian Women's Institute, and the O.C. Troops.

Of the first £120 raised by the War Fund Committee in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, more than £25 was contributed by African clubs and Native bodies.

### Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit

Deserted publicity has been given to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force Unit sent to Kenya on the outbreak of the outbreak of war to relieve B.O.A. machines and personnel for duty elsewhere, but little has been heard of the Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit, which, posted to Mombasa on the day after the outbreak of war, has done a great deal of sea rescue and search work in its single-engine land machines.

AS MARSHAL C. F. A. Portal, who has been appointed Air Officer-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, formerly commanded the British Forces in Aden, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Edward, Ellington, who at his own request is vacating the post of Inspector General of the R.A.F., formerly commanded the R.A.F. in the Middle East Division.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, visited the Oversea Rendezvous and Information Bureau (organised by the Empire Societies' War Hospitality Committee) a few evenings ago.

### Germany and the War

One can see signs of the fear that the Germans are sown in the minds of the older generation of the native people," writes Dr. P. H. H. White, from the C.M.S. station at Mvumi, Tanganyika Territory. "I am greeted frequently with this question: 'What news of the war? Will Hitler conquer England and take us back to German government?' The Native Clergyman showed me some of the relics of the German raids on Mvumi during the Great War, and also told me of being made to run 35 miles behind a donkey to Dodoma, being flogged if he slackened speed."

### East Africa and East Africa

Mr. George Blackwell, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, who recently returned to the Union from a visit to East Africa, stated in Cape Town last week that the Union should appoint a High Commissioner in East Africa for the purpose of promoting closer relations between the two countries. He suggested that the appointment should be accelerated and suggested the need for closer co-operation between the two countries. He felt that the future of the Union in East Africa grows in the eyes of the people of Mr. Plow, but that an older generation should be remembered that a large section of the white population of Kenya and Tanganyika were of Afrikaans origin; they were in a high regard to their fellow settlers.

LATEST MINING NEWS

### Disappointing Kagera Report

KAGERA MINES, Ltd. state in the company's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1939, that 403 tons of tin concentrates were produced during the 12 months, as well as 3,502 oz. of crude gold, which yielded 3.176 oz. of fine gold and 29.1 oz. silver. The average price realised for the output of tin ore from the Mwirasandu mine, after deducting refining and realisation charges, was £14.23 per ton of concentrates.

The gross operating profit was £61,460, but £20,539 was absorbed by the amortising of prospecting and development charges. After making provision for these and other charges, there remains a net profit of £40,921, which is added to £1,687 brought forward, making an available total of £42,608. The directors propose to transfer £8,000 reserve for amortisation of property account, and carry forward £34,608.

Expressing regret that the profits earned are not sufficient to enable any dividend to be declared, the directors state that the chief reason for the disappointing results is to be found in the fact that the values in the Mwirasandu mine are declining and, unfortunately, the state of the reefs so far disclosed in development at the 500-ft. level has proved very disappointing. The local enrichments which have always been a characteristic of the Mwirasandu reefs are becoming fewer and smaller in depth, and unless indications of improvement in this respect occur in the near future, either at depth or in lateral extensions at the higher levels, it will become necessary to suspend further development work and confine the mining operations to working out the existing reserves. Meanwhile, the relatively large allocations necessary for development redeployment and depreciation entail a heavy drain on the revenue account.

The annual meeting is to be held in Holland on May 7.

#### Selukwe's Dividend

The Selukwe Gold Mining Company announces the payment of an interim dividend of 4%.

#### Roan Antelope Copper Mines

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 6d. per unit of ordinary stock, less tax, payable on May 20 to stockholders registered on the books of the company on April 20, 1940.

#### Tin Exports

Under the recent decision of the International Tin Commission to fix exports of tin at 80% for the second quarter of this year, against 120% for the first quarter, tin exports from the Belgian Congo from April 1 to June 30 will be reduced to 2,807 long tons, as against 4,240 long tons during the first three months of this year.

#### Territorial Outputs

The mineral output of Uganda during January was as follows: Gold, 1,010 oz., unrefined, and 20 long tons of tin ore.

Southern Rhodesia is now the eighth largest gold producing country in the world. The Belgian Congo comes tenth in the list.

The output of gold in Kenya in November totalled 202 oz. of reef gold and 213 oz. annual of a combined value of £72,875. The value of gold produced during the first 11 months of 1939 was £575,066, exceeding the half-year mark for the first time.

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during January was as follows: Gold, 67,696 oz.; silver, 12,149 oz.; coal, 112,408 tons; chrome, 38,661 tons; asbestos, 4,189 tons; tin concentrates, 21 tons; iron pyrites, 2,787 tons; tungsten concentrates, 8 tons; mica, 391 lb.; limestone, 9,764 tons; and antimony ore, 28 tons.

### Rhokana's Profits

RHOKANA CORPORATION, Ltd. announces that the estimated net profit for the six months ended December 31 last year, after providing for depreciation and development reserve, is £1,220,000. At the present rate of income tax and excess profits tax this estimated figure of tax payable will amount to £250,000. This profit does not include any item in respect of the Corporation's holdings in Mulanje Copper Mines, Ltd.

### Company Progress Reports

**Lonely Reef**—During March 14,000 tons were crushed yielding 1,301 oz. gold. Estimated profits £300,000.

**Tanganika Central Gold**—During February 2,250 tons were crushed, yielding 87 oz. fine gold, valued at £6,830, and 1,100 oz. silver.

**Ngezi**—During January the mill ran for 694 hours, crushing 15,200 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 3,000 lbs. of gold (77% rec.).

**Kagera Mines**—Output for January, 245 oz. gold, valued at £2,810, and 2 tons of tin concentrates, including 7 tons from tributaries. For February the output of gold was 202 oz., valued at £1,490, and 20 tons of tin concentrates, including 4 tons from tributaries.

**Rossmann**—A development report for February gives the following information: Main shaft sunk 19 ft. to total of 1,100 ft.; No. 42 level main S. cross cut adv. 95 ft. to total of 168 ft.; reef master to be set at 136 ft., east side adv. 4 dwt. over 19 in. and west side 1 dwt. over 24 in. No. 1 level all reefs. W. drive extended 15 ft. to total of 45 ft., av. 19.5 dwt. over 39 in. E. drive adv. 30 ft. to total of 50 ft., av. 10 dwt. over 25 in. No. 3 level: W. drive extended 75 ft. to total of 305 ft., av. 5.2 dwt. over 76 in. R. drive 140 ft. W. started and adv. 25 ft., av. 6.5 dwt. over 23 in.

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**KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM**



## COMPANY MEETINGS

**National Bank of India, Ltd.****Mr. B. Langford James's Address**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the National Bank of India, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, March 27, 1940, Mr. B. Langford James, the Chairman, presiding.

The general manager, Mr. E. H. Lawrence, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman, said, in the course of his speech:

There has been an increase of approximately £1,300,000 in current, fixed deposit and other accounts, while the amounts representing bills of exchange, discounts, and receivable, etc., aggregate £15,000,000, an increase of an almost equal amount. A welcome indication of expanding trade requirements in the various centres where we operate. There is a considerable outstanding amount to £1,500,000 in cash and bullion at £6,800,000, in excess of the amount appearing in the previous balance sheet by roughly £1,000,000. Our investments in British and Indian Government securities at £13,384,190 compare with £13,518,824 a year ago and were valued at a higher market price ruling on December 31. Since then there has been a considerable appreciation and their present market value is substantially in excess of that appearing in the balance sheet.

**Net Profit of £442,092**

The net profit for the year, amounting to £442,092 7s. 8d. are above those of the previous year. The amount brought forward and there is available the sum of £691,572, out of which an interim dividend at the rate of 6% per annum, less income tax, was paid last September, and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend at the same rate. These absorb £200,000 and we propose to apply £75,000 in reduction of house property accounts, to place £10,000 to staff pension funds, and to carry forward £216,572 7s. 8d. The results have been arrived at after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and for taxation on the heavily increased business now in force.

India had a favourable trade balance of Rs. 51.54 crores against Rs. 29.77 crores in 1938, which enabled the Reserve Bank to acquire large resources on this side and has put them in a position not only of being able to meet the India Government's current requirements but to increase largely the external assets of the currency and to set aside sums for the repatriation of sterling debt. No less than £3,000,000 was obtained during the year as compared with £10,000,000 in 1938. The purchase of war commodities by the Imperial Government, the finance of which was arranged through the Reserve Bank, assisted that institution to build up these large sterling balances, a further factor being the proceeds of silver sales.

Up to the outbreak of the war raw cotton prices were abnormally low and, with the demand for these products expanding, the Bombay cotton mills were gradually working themselves into an improved condition. In spite of labour troubles, which a trust may prove of short duration, it is to be expected that the pace of this improvement will be accelerated under war conditions, prices of competing imported goods being handicapped, *inter alia*, by increased freight and insurance charges. For many years imports of coarser fabrics into India have dwindled steadily, but possibly the extent to which that country is becoming self-supporting in

the manufacture of fine cotton goods also may not be appreciated generally. Though our friends in Lancashire are only too well aware of the fact, the days of the supreme importance of the Indian markets to United Kingdom manufacturers being definitely a thing of the past. While we cannot but sympathise with Lancashire, Bombay and other cotton manufacturing centres in India are entitled to congratulation on the success they have achieved.

**Jute and Tea**

Last year I called attention to the address of the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association at the annual meeting of that body. Reading a few days ago the same gentleman's speech at this year's meeting, I was left with the impression that here indeed is an industry well able to take care of itself. The history of the Bengal jute mill industry has not been a happy one during the past few years but even before the war came to its assistance the vigorous steps towards rehabilitation taken by the association were slowly but certainly bearing fruit. It was to be expected, with demands including orders for over 200 million sandbags for ourselves and our Allies have increased, the activities of the mills materially. Undoubtedly so far as the free balance of the mills' products is concerned, the market has been dominated by speculators. Early in the winter prices were rushed up to almost fantastic levels and, though this phase did not last long, values are still on the verge of what may prove an unhealthy high level.

Of tea there is not much to say, the industry continues the execution of a policy under the protection of the international regulation scheme which it worked by a committee. Exports in 1939 in the eighth year of its successful existence. Since September last large quantities of tea have been supplied to Allied countries on terms readily agreed upon between producers and the Government of this country, and a long term contract, to cover requirements to the duration of the war, is in course of conclusion. The prices payable by government have been fixed on a basis which should ensure supplies of tea being available to the public at moderate prices, while leaving the growers a fair margin.

The improvement in the rubber industry which developed during the early part of 1939 and was reflected in a rise in the London price to over 8d. was further influenced by the abnormal factors of the latter agreement with the United States of America and the outbreak of war. This latter event brought an immediate further rise in prices, and even higher levels were reached in subsequent months, the average for December being 145/8d.

**Conditions in East Africa**

With regard to East Africa, the general business was rather an outstanding improvement in business was appreciable up to the outbreak of the war. Since then Government expenditure has been on an increased scale and it is fair to assume that under war conditions more prosperous times are in store. A considerable increase in the demand for gloves has come to the assistance of the Zambiar Government's regulation scheme.

After thanking the staff for their services, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

J. A. Swan, the Deputy Chairman, having seconded the motion, and there being no questions, it was carried unanimously. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the board and the staff, to which Mr. Langford James, the Chairman, and Mr. E. H. Lawrence, the general manager, responded briefly.

# British South Africa Co.

## Dougal Malcolm's Address.

THE FORTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British South Africa Company was held in London last week.

Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm, K.C.M.G., the President, after referring to the great loss sustained by the company through the death of Sir Edmund Davis and Baron Emile d'Erlanger, said, *inter alia*:

"The profit and loss account shows a balance of profit of £377,466, as against £402,573 in the year before. The total on the debit side at £299,86 is down by a little over £5,000 compared with the previous year. General expenses in London and South Africa, including provision for bad debts, are up by £14,000 from £51,870 to £65,870. The estates, I am sorry to say, have had a most unfortunate year and show a loss of £17,842. The season turned out unfavourably for maize, wheat and cotton. As regards our main crop, citrus fruit, our production, in point of quantity, amounted to about 200,000 cases of export oranges of a quality better than in any year, but markets went against us.

"Provision for income tax and national defence contribution of £1,000 odd is, however, about £21,000 compared with the previous year, certain provisions in the year having been found not to be required.

### The Source of Revenue

Dividends, interest on underwriting commission, are down by £10,000. This is partly due to certain sales of investments, but mainly to the falling off of a number of dividends.

"On the other hand, net mineral revenue at £23,000 is up by nearly £24,000 as compared with the previous year. Balance of profit on the realisation of investments at £40,779 is up, by about £22,000, but we have written off £31,127, being the amount of certain German investments, as against £9,373 written off in investments last year. The receipts at £676,952 compare with £706,000 last year, the balance of profit is £287,000—about £25,000 less than last year.

"Our investments are now shown under six categories. The book value of £2,847,125 compares with £2,661,682 last year. We have inevitably, in the grave times through which we have been and are still passing, suffered from severe depreciation in market values, and we regret having to report a market depreciation at September 30 last of a little over 16% in the quoted investments standing in the books, as just under £7,050,000. There has been an improvement since the balance sheet date, and the latest figures that I have taken out just before Easter show a depreciation of about £596,000, about £120,000 better.

"Bringing in the figure of £377,466 being the profit for the year under review, and adding to the £508,421 brought forward from last year, we have a total available balance on profit and loss account of £885,887. We recommend the same distribution as last year, namely, a dividend of 18s. and a bonus of 6d. a share, which, less income tax at 6d. in the £, calls for £396,960, reducing the amount brought forward by £49,494 to £578,927.

### Northern Rhodesian Copper Industry

The value of the Northern Rhodesian mineral production at just under £11,700,000 exceeded the previous year's figure by a little more than £1,200,000, though it fell short by about the same amount of the record figure for the year ended

September 30, 1937. A period of very high copper prices. Restriction of copper production in agreement with other producers continued during the year under review up to the outbreak of war, but the production at 1,092,3 long tons exceeded that of the year before by over 9,500 tons, while the value at £9,392,364 showed an increase of over £1,150,000. The average price of standard copper having gone up from just under £40 to 54s. 8s. 9d. for the year, this improvement is reflected in our royalty revenue.

The other important mineral products of Northern Rhodesia, cobalt from Miesha, and zinc and vanadium from Rhodesia Broken Hill, also show satisfactory improvements in quantity and value.

Though the aggregate of the operating profits of the three great producing copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, Rhokana, Roan Antelope and Miesha, at just under £5,000,000, was practically the same as in the year before, there was a reduction in the dividends paid owing to the very large provisions which had to be made for taxation.

The burden of taxation weighs on us all, but the Northern Rhodesian copper mines are especially hard hit by the excess profits tax, by reason, amongst other things, of their not having reached the stage of full production before 1937. Indeed, they can hardly be said to have reached it then. Yet at the best for the copper mines, the law only allows half the profit for 1937 to be taken into account along with half those for 1936 in arriving at the standard profit, the excess over which is now subjected to the tax of 60% and the standard profit thus arrived at largely reflects a period before 1937 of very low copper prices.

The Northern Rhodesia copper mines entered at the outbreak of war into an agreement with the Ministry of Supply for the sale of a fixed amount of copper at a price approximating to that which ruled immediately before the war.

### Rhodesia Railways

As regards our railway interest, the Rhodesia Railways Trust received during the year under review £100,000 dividend, less tax, from Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and paid us a dividend of 5% free of tax, on our holding of over 80% of the capital.

Reductions of rates were made from January 1, 1939, in addition to certain special reductions in rates made to the Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies as from October 1, 1938, under the agreement with them which provided for the carriage of all their copper over our system till 1956.

For the railway year now current, receipts and receipts are keeping up very well in spite of the reductions in rates which I have mentioned. There is heavy mineral traffic with corresponding fuel traffic for the mines. The export of chrome ore, which had fallen off very seriously, is again increasing, and general goods trade is doing well, and the indications are that the total gross revenue of the first five months of the current financial year, that is up to the end of February, 1940, may show a slight increase over those of the five months ended February 28, 1939, notwithstanding the fact that the reductions in rates as from January 1, 1939, affect the receipts of the whole five months in the current year, as against only two months last year.

I do not think, therefore, that we have to look forward during the year now current to other than a satisfactory position as regards our interests in Northern Rhodesian mining and in railways.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.



## Ten Rules for Making Coffee — Of Commercial Concern

Differences in the way of making coffee are recommended by different people. One of the best-known hotel groups in the C.S.A. has given instructions that the following ten rules must be closely followed in its establishments:

- (1) See that they are well cleaned.
- (2) See that urns are kept piping hot at all times while in use.
- (3) Wash bags in cold water, never in warm or hot water.
- (4) Use 3 ounces coffee to each gallon of water.
- (5) Water must be boiling at a gallop before being turned into the ground coffee.
- (6) Be exact in your measurement of water.
- (7) Pour required amount of water over coffee in bag, then repour the same number of gallons of liquid coffee back again.
- (8) Don't serve coffee until it has been made 15 minutes, let it ripen.
- (9) Don't let bag stay in coffee too long.
- (10) Never serve coffee that has been made more than one and a half hours.

The amount of coffee to be used in the brew varies according to circumstances, and even between one city and another according to local tastes. Nine ounces of ground coffee to a gallon of water is the smallest amount prescribed, and one pound to the gallon the largest.

### Record Tobacco Crop Expected

Southern Rhodesians expect to produce a record Virginia tobacco crop this season. If it reaches the estimate of 34,000,000 lbs., which is based on information received by the Government statistician from crop reports, the return will represent an increase of no less than 10% over last year's production figure. With the exception of two or three million lbs. for the South African market, the whole of the Colony's crop will be available for export to Great Britain.

### Baira Town Sites

Baira Town Sites, Ltd., state in their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1939, that the international situation again had a depressing effect on trading conditions, with the result that the land sold during the year amounted to only one and a quarter acres. In order to keep down expenses the directors have again waived their fees, and no charge has been made for office rent or secretarial services. The loss for the year was £146, bringing the total debit balance to £10,103. Mr. Vivian L. Oury has been appointed a director of the company in succession to his father, the late Mr. Lionel Oury.

The apple crop in Southern Rhodesia this year is expected to be a record one, both in quantity and quality.

The additional output per gallon on petrol in Southern Rhodesia is expected to yield some £700,000 annually.

In order to foster tobacco growing in Portuguese East Africa, Mr. Ismael Costa is forming a co-operative society for tobacco planters.

Cotton seed for cattle feeding or fertilising purposes is now carried on the Kenya and Uganda Railways for 3 cents of a shilling per ton mile.

The approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for January were £384,405, and £1,520,480 for the four months ended January.

A creamery is to be established in Arusha. Financed by the Government, it will be run by the Tanganyika Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., as managing agents.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., which has interests in northern Tanganyika, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2%. No such distribution was made last year.

British Ropes, Ltd., a company which utilizes considerable quantities of East African sisal, reports a trading profit of £569,318 16s 10d. The ordinary dividend is to be maintained at 25%.

The new Mombasa offices of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, built at a cost of £35,000, have been formally opened by the Hon. B. Pandya, M.L.C. The architect was Mr. A. G. W. Ogilvie.

Speaking in Nakuru recently, Lord Francis Scott, leader of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, referred to the burning in Uganda of large quantities of superphosphate seed, which he urged should be sent to Kenya for use as cattle food or fertilizer.

At the recent annual meeting in London of East African Cereal Plantations, Ltd., Mr. S. G. Garmen, the Chairman, said that the company's output for the eight months to the end of February in the current financial year showed a decrease of 150 tons compared with the corresponding period of last year. Production had been hampered by rain and labour shortage.

### Sudan Prospects

Reference to the Sudan was made by Sir Edward Cook, Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, when he addressed shareholders last week at the annual meeting of the Bank. One remark of the financial prudence which had been displayed by the Sudan Government was, he said, the payment last year of the 12% loan of over £5,000,000 of that amount £2,000,000 was found by a new loan, which, he said, her excellent financial record enabled the Sudan to raise on very easy terms, while the remainder was met from the reserve. The operation had resulted in an annual saving of £200,000. The effect of the war upon the Sudan's economy could not be predicted, for while there should be a good demand for her cotton and gum, much would depend on the shipping facilities available for Port Sudan. On the whole, the country was well prepared, and behind the budget there was still a Treasury reserve of ££5,500,000, equal to more than a year's revenue.

Adds dash to the dish!

**Pan Yam**  
PICKLE ★

### Market Prices and Notes

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot, rod, per lb., sellers; grade 2, April-May, 94d. per lb., sellers, London. Madagascar spot, in bond, 104d. per lb., sellers. April-May, 97d. sellers, C.I.F. (1939: 84d., 74d.; 1938: 84d., 74d.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair East African has advanced to 8 5/32 per lb. American middling spot, 7-0rd. per lb.

**Gold.**—168s. per ounce. (1939: 148s. 5d.; 1938: 140s. 01d.; 1937: 145s. 1d.)

**Pyrethrum.**—After a lull of three weeks Japanese shippers have come forward this week with offers, at 18 cents per lb. (about \$100 per ton) for April, May shipment and 18 cents also for new crop, indicating that counter-offers would be considered. As a result of this sharp fall in price, buyers are nervous, and refuse to operate in expectation of still lower prices. The value of Kenya flowers is nominal.

### Latest Returns of Rainfall

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

**Kenya (Week ended March 20).**—Ghemelli, 0.90 inch; Cherangani, 1.35; Donyo Sabuk, 2.40; Eldama, 3.07; Eldoret, 0.66; Equator, 2.55; Fort Hall, 0.23; Fort Ternan, 3.46; Gt. G. 1.55; Hoey's Bridge, 1.55; Kabete, 0.41; Kaimosi, 0.22; Kakajado, 1.81; Kericho, 0.61; Kijabe, 1.08; Kisumu, 1.07; Lamu, 1.00; Limuru, 5.15; Lumbwa, 2.02; Machakos, 0.57; Mackinnon Road, 1.27; Makindu, 0.73; Makuyu, 0.87; Mandi, 3.32; Meru, 1.22; Mitabiri, 0.63; Mtwari, 0.77; Molo, 0.77; Molo, 3.17; Mombasa, 0.32; Mui Hills, 0.13; Muhoroni, 1.78; Nairobi, 0.33; Naivasha, 0.87; Nakuru, 1.13; Nandi, 3.08; Nanyuki, 1.10; Narok, 2.08; Ngong, 2.28; Njoro, 1.08; Nyeri, 1.73; Rongai, 2.86; Ruiru, 0.26; Rumuruti, 0.87; Sabana, 0.24; Songhor, 2.28; Sotik, 1.60; Soy, 0.87; Thika, 0.30; Thomson's Falls, 1.10; Timboroa, 2.70; Tsavo, 1.60; Turbo Valley, 2.86; and Voi, 0.86 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended March 20).**—Arua, 0.77 inch; Butaba, 0.21; Entebbe, 0.80; Fort Portal, 1.89; Hoima, 0.60; Inyanga, 0.47; Kabale, 1.86; Kolojo, 0.47; Lira, 0.62; Masaka, 0.83; Masindi, 0.81; Mbale, 0.20; Namassana, 0.70; Soroti, 0.08; Tororo, 0.20; and Gulu, 2.74 inches.

**Nyanza Rhodesia.**—The following details of rainfall in Southern Rhodesia for the week ended February 27 have been received from the Office of the High Commissioner in London: Banket, 0.13 inch; Beatrice, 0.72; Bindura, 0.20; Colesburg, 0.28; Darwoodale, 0.17; Gatooma, 0.41; Hartley, 0.23; Headlands, 0.16; Inyati, 0.17; Malvern, 0.77; Mazoe, 0.47; Miami, 0.04; Middelburg, 0.01; Norton, 0.24; Plumtree, 0.01; Que, 0.52; Sanyati, 1.46; and Shamva, 0.38 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended March 2).**—Bandang, 1.10 inches; Chisamba, 2.11; Lichenya, 0.93; Likanga, 1.80; Nyamatete, 0.41; and Ruw, 1.73 inches.

During the week ended March 16 rainfall at Nyanga was 5.88 inches, and at Mini Mini 5.50 inches.

### Rhodesian Ridgebacks

Anxious to maintain the standard of that famous dog, the Rhodesian Ridgeback, as a fine, upstanding animal, the club which regulates its breeding has decided at a meeting in Salisbury to adopt the following rules: Size: dogs, up to 32 in., with 26 in. as minimum; bitches, up to 26 in., with 24 in. minimum. Weight: dogs, 75 lb.; bitches, 65 lb. These new standards are not to be enforced by judges before April 1, 1941. The officers of the club elected for the current year are: President, Mr. H. G. Morda; Vice-President, Mr. H. H. Kingscombe; Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Morda; Committee, Mrs. C. E. Strickland, Messrs. J. E. Jones, F. B. McClure, A. Chataway and Captain E. H. Prior.

### Increased Air Mail Services

British Overseas Airways Corporation—which has taken over Imperial Airways—announces that from this week flying-boat services to South Africa will be increased. Since war broke out there has been one weekly service as far as Kisumu and a second through to Durban. The service which has hitherto ended in Kisumu will now continue to Durban, thus giving Tanganyika, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias an extra air mail service each week. The flying-boats need no longer obscure their windows, as they have had to do in England by Air Ministry order in recent months.

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## Obituary

Captain E. Vincent Jones, who had lived near Eldoret for many years, died recently in Kenya.

The death in Salisbury, following an accident, is reported of Mr. K. T. Kenward, only son of the late Mr. F. C. Kenward and Mrs. Kenward of St. Leonards.

Mr. James Barnes, whose death at the age of 74 is reported from Entebbe, fought in the Boer War and in 1911 came to England at his own expense to rejoin his old regiment, the Black Watch, though he was then 48 years of age; he fought through the Great War and was twice wounded. He returned to Southern Rhodesia in 1920.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. De Barnes, who died in Sandown, Isle of Wight, on Friday at the age of 68, was for many years auditor of the East African Protectorate and Zanzibar. During the East African Campaign he was employed as Director of Military Audit, was mentioned in despatches and received the C.B.E. for his services. He retired in 1923.

The death is announced at the age of 55 of Major W. E. Humphrey, of Senikwa, who after serving in the Canadian Mounted Police went to South Africa with Strathcona's Horse in the Boer War, was promoted to field rank during the Great War, retired in 1921 and settled in Southern Rhodesia. He had been on the staff of the Rhodesian Chrome Mines since 1928.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi at the age of 49 of Archdeacon W. A. Pitt-Pitts, a C.M.S. missionary well known in Kenya, Uganda and Ruanda, who had served in East Africa for 24 years. From 1916 to 1926 he was in Uganda, latterly as chaplain. He then transferred to the Kenya Highlands, and four years ago went to Ruanda-Urundi. Mrs. Pitt-Pitts, with whom widespread sympathy will be felt, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carr, of Nairobi.

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## News Items in Brief

During January 1940 European tourists visited Nyasaland.

The new club house of the Nvasaland Sports Club has been opened.

The European population of Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo is now 3,179.

The new aerodrome at Mchanga in Northern Rhodesia has been opened.

It is announced that only tea from Empire countries will henceforth be imported into the United Kingdom.

During last year some 60,000 copies of the New Testament were sold in Kenya in the chief tribal languages.

Students at a Native boarding school in Northern Rhodesia are now taking a cooperative course on a capital of £100. The profits will be £200.

The air mail service between Capetown, Africa, and Lusaka, which was interrupted at the outbreak of war, has now resumed on a fortnightly basis in each direction.

Of the 425 immigrants who entered Northern Rhodesia in January this year, 23 were British-born and 125 South African-born, of 28 aliens, six were German, all women.

The European population of the Belgian Congo is now 25,000, of whom 17,500 are Belgians. Among the foreigners are 1,200 Portuguese, 1,000 Italians, and 100 British subjects.

East African weather reports may now be published until they are ten days old. This measure ordered by the Air Ministry arises from definite requirements in the Indian Ocean and Northern African areas.

Who closed its last municipal year with a balance of revenue over expenditure of £10,031, the Revenue of Nyasaland (compared with £2,885 in 1934-5, the first year as a municipality). Mr. M. Jacobson, the Mayor, has held the office for nine years.

Seven Native chiefs in Northern Rhodesia are taking a course in the branches of naval administration, begun as an experiment in the Leazes school at Lusaka. Special attention is being paid to the teaching of hydrography, agriculture and the history of the country.

The Committee, set up by the Government of Kenya to look to appoint a report upon the idea of demanding the currency is to consist of the Chief Secretary, Mr. H. S. G. Hunter and J. B. Parry, Mr. J. R. F. Foughton will act as secretary.

A Committee has been set up by the Nyasaland Government to inquire into the question of legislation for land protection. The Attorney-General is Chairman, and his colleagues are the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Lands Officer, and Mr. P. H. Wilson, M.C.C.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has declared that in favour of the policy of enabling holders of Crown leases in Kenya to convert to freehold. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. T. A. Wood, George Lyson, and the Chief Commissioner reported that a real stimulus to settlement would be the knowledge that all Crown lands might be converted into freehold.

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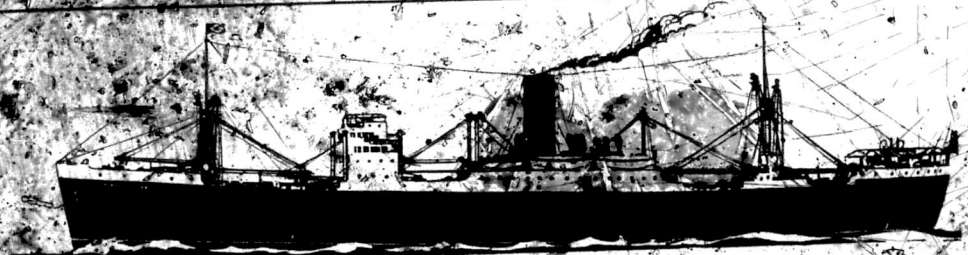
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