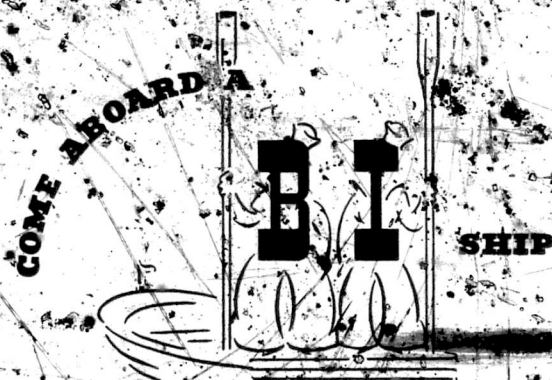


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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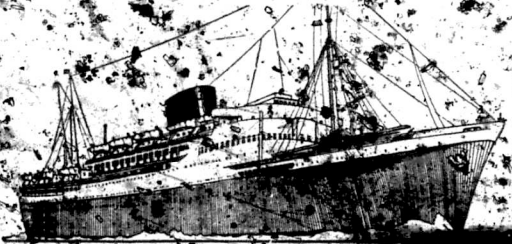
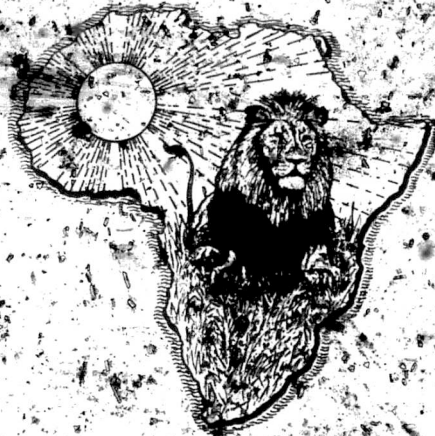
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A NEWSPAPER which does not welcome authoritative opinions in conflict with its own discharge its obvious duty to its particular public. Holding this to be the truth, *East Africa and Rhodesia* has always made a point of publishing correspondence, critical of its editorial views, and on another page will be found a letter contrasting the suggestions made under *Matters of Moment* last week on the subject of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee with the conclusions of Sir William McLean, who has by his credit long service in the Sudan and in an advisory capacity to the Colonial Office. Though the leading article in question was written some days before Sir William addressed the Royal Society of Arts, his words of that occasion were 'in our possession', and were considered before the leader pages had to be set in type. It was, however, so arranged that they should appear on their original position, that Sir William McLean's criticisms should be given prominence and emphasis, and that others should be given no room for expression of the conflicting

views. In other words we hold that it would be an advantage to the Colonies to appoint Parliamentarians as the subject of educating them in Colonial Affairs. For the Colonies, in our view, would do to have a House of Advisory Committee, and a Parliamentary Committee composed partly of instructed and partly of the uninitiated. Sir William McLean's suggestion to avoid a multiplicity of committees is readily understandable, but in this particular case the balance of advantage may rest with two bodies rather than with one. If the Advisory Committee is to fulfil its ostensible function, it must be capable of advising, and that surely precludes soundly written reports of the part of all its members.

The proposed Parliamentary Colonial Committee has been intended to assure greater consideration for Colonial affairs; but as all regular readers of *East Africa and Rhodesia* are aware, some of the most persistent inquirers on such subjects are by no means the best informed members of the House of Commons. A Parliamentary Committee would be right and proper for them to serve on.

If one were constituted and, equally obviously, it would need to be representative of both Houses and of all political parties. Education of the members would be an admirable and useful by-product of the regular study of Colonial problems, and it may be hoped that one early result would be a growing readiness to treat these problems from a national instead of from a party standpoint. For that reason, indeed, there is much to be said for the creation of a Parliamentary Committee. If, however, this

is not, of course, proposed, the exclusion from the Advisory Committee of M.P.s or even of party members qualified, their membership would obviously be the more valuable because they have special opportunities of experience. Two Committees, one of the country and of the Empire, and one of the Empire and of the world, would be a better arrangement than one of the Empire and of the world, and one of the world and of the Empire.

process of education and adjustment were thrust upon the Advisory Committee, it would be most grateful and unnecessarily handicapped from the outset.

The very best committee which can be collected will, we suggested last week, be only just good enough for its purpose, and we sincerely trust that character, judgment, energy and proved personal capacity in Colonial affairs will be the test.

The Best Advisers Applied By the Secretary of Just Good Enough. State in his manifestly difficult task of selecting a panel of advisers for one of the most momentous of Colonial responsibilities. We have visualised the Advisory Committee as a fountain flowing to fructify the Colonies.

As all agriculturists know, irrigation is not the simple matter which the townsmen conceive. Irrigation of the land demands the assistance of experts whose knowledge can ensure both fruitfulness and wise handling of the soil from which springs. A failure to enlist their aid can, and quite often does, work havoc with the land and disappoint the hopes of good crops. Similarly the expenditure of millions sterling upon Colonial development will yield great, medium or poor returns according to the wisdom with which they are applied. Because this cannot be in any sense a mechanical operation, producing a known result from a given impulse, we plead for the strongest possible body of advisers, with a free standing in his own particular sphere, and forming a team in which the Colonial Secretary may confidently place its trust.

The Imperial Government propose to ask Parliament to authorise payments of £5,000,000 per annum for general development and welfare and an additional £500,000 per annum for research services, these sums to be guaranteed for the next ten years.

Intentionally Into Money. The money shall be voted as outright grants, many of them expended in the colonies.

and if this most necessary business has been in the financial resolutions passed on behalf of the Government, we trust that it will be trusted upon by back-benchers irrespective of party. The Government, Parliament and the Colonies are all prepared at this moment to provide a commitment of £5,000,000 over the next decade for the promotion of well-planned Colonial progress. It is a matter of grave concern that intention, to be carried out, and the total sum greatly reduced, perhaps by half or more, simply as a result of failure to carry it out, there shall be available for the future, whatever sums may not have been spent in the year, and the blame to the non-completion of plans, to the lack of materials, or to inability to secure the necessary finance, or to account to the Treasury. There is a heavy prospect of the full £5,000,000 being available in the first year; and that permission to carry out the programme may be approached in any one of the next few years, but the same must be made, examined, approved and approved, and partly because there are so many difficulties in the way of obtaining the full amount.

If the war lasts another three years, as it very well may, the inclusion or omission of the proposed £5,000,000, by the time peace returns, make a difference to the Colonial Empire of £10,000,000 or more.

a sum which will then represent an **Beware** the intangible boon—for the cessation of Treasury hostilities, far from solving Colonial and other problems, will aggravate many of them beyond the imaginings of the immense majority of people, if there be no such proviso, the Treasury will most certainly discharge its duty of ensuring that payments do not exceed the legitimate limits, and thus deprive the Colonies of great sums which are now intended to inure to their benefit. The lessons of the Empire Marketing Board, of the Colonial Development Fund and of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board in their relations with the Treasury must not pass unheeded. Treasury contributions to be completely removed from these new funds, which once voted as block grants, should be at the disposal of the Minister responsible for Colonial affairs, assisted, of course, by the best advice which he can obtain, and entirely free from Treasury scrutiny in a normal course.

THE RESPONSE to any appeal for a good cause made to a British community depends largely upon the aspiration within it.

Mr. L. B. Freeston, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, is to be congratulated upon what is perhaps the most graphic of the appeals uttered in East Africa since the outbreak of war.

Every pound contributed by the Mother Country to the support of a dependency is he has said, a pound diverted from the Empire's immediate purpose of winning the war, and he has pointed to that truth, he added.

Suppose the Territory appeals for assistance to the extent of £700,000 in 1940. That is about the price of a submarine.

These words might for the period of the war be trapped upon the desk of each Imperial Secretary and might be brought to the notice of all Colonial officials. If each Government, each department within that Government, and each district in each territory would think in terms of the present war necessities of the British and French Empires, many economies could still be accomplished, and to that extent, to the full business of planned effort, the results sought, whenever possible, interpreted in terms of military, or of submarine, aircraft, guns, machine-guns. Even a Public Works Department might pride itself on saving enough to purchase a modern bomber, and more than one department could so curtail the printing of verbiage and out-of-pocket hours as to pay for British guns and other more essential equipment.

A voluntary loan from the standpoint of the general public, and of the Government, which has later public opinion is that the money, although it

war purposes, should be wisely extended. "All wars are extravagant." So great a commander, Napoleon declared, "All Wars Are Extravagant." The conduct of war is always marked by many blunders, and that the successful general is he who makes fewer serious errors than his opponent. War, in other words, is not to be adjudged in terms of normal experience, largely, of course, because opposing armies are almost always in ignorance of essential facts about each other. Before battle has been joined, however, customary commercial practice is possible in many directions of military preparation, but it would be hypocrisy to pretend that the public, either in Great Britain or in Eastern Africa, is justified that the economy is being practised in military matters.

To catalogue the ways in which wastage most clearly shows itself is both unnecessary and undesirable. One obvious safeguard has been removed by the decision that military expenditure in Eastern Africa is purely the concern of the Imperial Government—in other words, of the War Wastage Office—since Great Britain has undertaken to bear all such costs, except that each East African Dependency is to contribute five-fourths of its normal peace-time vote. That some form of local control is desirable can no longer be doubted. Its exact character is of much less importance than that it should be efficient. There are on the spot able financial men—officials, bankers, merchants and accountants—whose experience and judgment might advantageously be enlisted. It is contrary to human nature, and particularly to military nature perhaps, to welcome the idea of a Economy Committee to insure miser expenditure of public funds, but without difficulty, the House of Commons has secured the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the current expenditure defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the defence services and for other services directly connected with the war, and to report what, if any, economic consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government may be effected therein.

The very knowledge that expenditure must come under review by such a body is in itself a check upon extravagance, and we can see no sound objection to the creation of some such organisation in Eastern Africa. It had it would be the advantage of taxpayer large sums of money. Local Expenditure is an absolute certainty. In Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing Colony, the Committee of Parliament would be the natural body to parallel to what has been done in the country—though it is, not from Southern Rhodesia that we receive the most interesting and crit-

ical reports of thriftiness. Purely territorial committees in East Africa would probably not produce the results to be expected from a carefully selected committee with powers to advise on expenditure anywhere within the Command, and sending one or more of its members to outlying posts from time to time. East Africans will in large measure have to pay for the squandermania now noticeable in their midst, for though almost all the burden may fall in the first place upon the taxpayer in Great Britain, his power to finance Colonial development will ultimately be weakened by all purposeless prodigality. Moreover, even taking the short view, such items as the gross waste of petrol and reckless profusion in the allocation of motor vehicles are a direct deprivation at a time when every pound, every machine and every man should be concentrated on the one great purpose of winning the war.

Therefore, unnecessary use in military capacities of men who would be better employed in agricultural or mineral production directly weakens the economic structure of the particular territory, and diminishes the supplies which might otherwise be furnished to the Empire. Intolerable. The man-power problem is already causing concern in certain quarters which, while not grudging the military authorities the support necessary to the fulfilment of their reasonable requirements, are satisfied that it is urgently desirable to examine much more closely the use made of the men, money and materials which have been so unsparsingly provided. Had the military needs of the territories not been limited to twenty-five per cent. above their peace-time expenditure, these questionings would certainly have been more acute and more general. Now the realisation is slowly spreading in well-informed circles that the basis is subject to reconsideration by the authorities at any time; that the ever larger outpourings of the Dominions and of some Colonies are calculated to produce a re-examination sooner or later, and that that date may be advanced by the practical certainty that Southern Rhodesia will resolve to contribute yet more generously to the common cause. In no part of British East and Central Africa is there any reluctance to pay, and pay painlessly if need be; but there is, as there ought to be, anxiety that the most possible use shall be made of human and material resources. Steps of improvement in that direction are all the more important at a time when the Imperial Government is preparing to spend heavily on Colonial development, for it would be ironical indeed if the too-often continued dissipation in one branch of activity in the Colonies, while laboriously scheming to obtain events, shalings worth of value for every pound, provided by Parliament to implement the new Statement of Colonial Policy.

27th. Week of the War

NOTES BY THE WAY

Internationalisation

THOSE CURIOUS PEOPLE who advocate the internationalisation of Colonial territories, and who have so busily employed themselves in recent months in propagating that insidious and dangerous doctrine, have to be had things very much their own way at first, because the initiative always rests with the attacker in such a case, and secondly, because most of those who fully realise the moral, practical, and patriotic objections to such an idea have been engaged in making their contribution in one way or another to the Empire's war effort. Persuaded that the time has clearly come to put forward the case of the British and French Empires, the East African Group in London has decided to adopt the proposal of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, that advantage should be taken of the presence in London of delegates from East Africa to hold a large public meeting at which the objection to internationalisation can be authoritatively enunciated, and contrary arguments voiced and discussed in subsequent debate.

To Be Discussed in London

Mr. Aubrey, former Secretary of State both for the Colonies and the Dominions, will lead the British case. It is hoped that the views of France will be expressed by a well-known Frenchman; and Major Cavendish-Bentick, leader of the Kenya Delegation in London, will be the third of the principal speakers. In the subsequent discussion no speaker is to be allowed more than fifteen minutes, in order that as many points of view as possible may be presented. The audience is likely to be large and influential, for special invitations have been sent to many Peers, M.P.s and other publicists, including those who have most emphatically advocated the internationalisation of Colonies. The meeting is to be held at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 26, in the lecture hall of the Royal Empire Society, 25 East African and Rhodesians in London are cordially invited to attend. This should prove one of the most interesting and useful discussions arranged by the Group.

Selakwe's Claim to Fame

SELAKWE, to the ordinary informed reader, means the Selakwe of Southern Rhodesia famous for its gold and its picturesque scenery. But another Selakwe, a "point on the Zambezi" in Northern Rhodesia above the Barotse Valley, is, according to Mr. F. A. T. Simey, writing in the *Journal of the Royal African Society*, the home of the *lingongole*, one of the Protectorate's mythical monsters, though seemingly better authenticated than most of them. Any day, it is on record that Mr. Simey and his party, travelling in the latest Government barge on the river, a craft carrying a ton of luggage, seventeen paddlers, and four messengers, were (including Mr. Simey) frightened nearly out of their wits by a terrific upbolling of the waters and a shaking of the reeds that marked the passage of *lingongole*. The resident magistrate, when camping at Selakwe, on two separate occasions discovered an immense spoon resembling that of an enormous snake. Mr. Simey suggests that the monster is an onizise python, rivaling the "water camoochie" of Brazil and the Guianas which he asserts reach a length of fifty feet! The good people of Selakwe (N.R.) must now rarely feel themselves called upon to prove or disprove these claims to fame.

Major Sutcliffe

MAJOR A. W. SUTCLIFFE, B.S.O., M.C., who has served in East Africa for the past twenty years, is shortly retiring. He served with the Border Regiment and the Royal Scots during the Great War, was at Le Cateau in the retreat from Mons, and at the time of the Armistice was in command of the 1st Battalion the Border Regiment. He was gassed four times, awarded the D.S.O. and M.C., and was four times mentioned in dispatches. He signed from the Army in 1920 to join the Colonial Service in Kenya, where he has shown his ability, independence of mind and versatility. Popular alike among non-officials and his fellow-officials, he is a clever raconteur, a keen fisherman and shot, and an all-round sportsman.



Rabies in the Sudan

RABIES, or hydrophobia, is certainly one of the most terrible of the diseases which afflict tortured humanity, no one who has read the account will forget the awful picture of the sufferings of the poor peasant bitten by mad wolves, and sent by the then Czar of Russia to Paris for treatment in the early days of the Pasteur Institute. It is rather a shock to read in the latest report of the *Condor* that rabies is endemic in the Sudan, and that no fewer than 552 persons received antirabic treatment during the year. The shock is, however, relieved when it is noted that only two of the patients died, a testimony to the effectiveness now obtained by a method originated by that great man, Louis Pasteur. Even allowing that not every one of the patients was bitten by really rabid animals—the diagnosis of true hydrophobia is not easy, and the test of the disease is so great that even the suspicion that a dog is "mad" is sufficient to send a bitten person to a Pasteur Institute to be on the safe side—the record is a wonderful one. Yet only comparatively few years ago doctors were helpless and could do no more than watch their patients' brains through the parsons' agents of the disease.

The Cash Value of Leprosy

LEPROSY as a privilege and not as a curse seems a curious reversal of values, and it is so considered in parts of Northern Rhodesia, according to E. Moir, medical secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who recently toured Africa to visit leprosy stations. The reason given is that it is the custom to remit the six shilling Native tax to all who can show signs of leprosy, however slight, as such a legion excludes them from employment at the mines. Northern Rhodesians and other Natives earn good money in the mines—where their fine physique testifies (as does Dr. Moir) to good food and healthy living conditions—it might have been thought that anything which prevented boys from going to work there would be regarded as a disaster. Yet the Natives welcome leprosy as a privilege because it saves them the shillings a year in tax! Truly the African mind is inscrutable.

Delegates Arrive from East Africa

To Discuss Problems of Production and Supply

FOR THE FIRST TIME the problems of agricultural production in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory are being represented to the Imperial Government by joint delegates from the three territories. Moreover, it is a delegation which comprises non-official and officials, all nominated by the Governments concerned.

The arrival in this country by air of such spokesmen for the East African Dependencies therefore denotes much more than the unity of the territories to discover exactly how they may make their maximum economic contribution to the war effort of the Empire. It is at the same time a recognition by the Government of these three neighbouring Dependencies that their problems must be considered together, and that non-official leaders must not merely be given a place in such discussions but should take the lead in them.

Various suggestions have been made for months past in regard to the representation of East African agricultural interests in England, but it was generally felt that it would be wise to postpone action until a better view could be obtained of the economic structure upon which the Imperial Government proposed to rely for the purchase, transport and control of overseas products.

Tanganyika's Representatives

Agreement having been reached in principle for the acquisition by Great Britain and France of a substantial proportion of the sisal outputs of British East Africa at prices which would yield the grower approximately £20 per ton for his product free on rail, with appropriately lower prices for other grades, it seemed desirable that Major Sir William Lead, Sisal Controller in East Africa, should come to England to assist in the adjustment of various matters.

It is to be noted that sisal is the first product to be controlled on an inter-territorial basis in East Africa that a non-official possessing the confidence of growers in the three Dependencies was appointed to control it, and that incidentally, as the acknowledged non-official leader of Tanganyika, Sir William can speak for the Territory in other matters also.

The Government of Tanganyika decided that Mr. A. J. Wakefield, who is both Director of Agriculture and Food Controller, should come home at the same time to represent the cases of the country in regard to products other than sisal. It was made clear that both delegates were being sent by the Government to put forward considered opinions, and it is obvious that these two colleagues, one non-official and one official, are working in the closest concord and for the same objectives.

Kenya and Uganda Acting Jointly

Kenya is represented by Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, a non-official member of the Executive Council and Chairman of the Production Board, which in present circumstances is intimately involved in all aspects of agricultural activity, and by Colonel G. C. Griffiths, another member of the Production Board and general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, the largest co-operative enterprise in the territories, one of the most important trading concerns, and particularly influential in regard to the growing and marketing of maize, pyrethrum and wax.

A particularly welcome gesture was that of the Government of Uganda in requesting Major Cavendish-Bentinck to speak also for that Protectorate in attaching to the delegation as secretary Mr. H. G. Smith, economic agriculturalist in the Department of Agriculture of Uganda.

Thus the official delegation thus numbers five members, it has two spokesmen for each of the territories and three non-official and two official members, who are working in the closest possible contact and friendliness, and who are endeavouring to speak with one African voice on all subjects. They have the advantage of the presence and collaboration of Mr. V. S. Wolfson, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, who, though not officially by the Government, has come to London at the same time to deal with matters of concern to the coffee industry.

Friendly Reception in London

These well-known East Africans have been in London only a few days, but it can already be said that they have met the friendliest reception, so understanding and cordial that it has far surpassed their expectations.

Greatly to their surprise and pleasure, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald made time to receive them personally a few hours after the first of the delegates had arrived in England, and on the following day they were entertained to lunch on by the Imperial Government, which also invited on that occasion senior representatives of the Ministries with which they would have to negotiate—the Colonial Office and the Ministries of Food, Supply, Shipping and Economic Warfare.

Discussions are now proceeding in an atmosphere which bodes well for the outcome.

Sir William Lead's Satisfaction

Sir William Lead, indeed, has made such swift progress that he has arranged to leave England by air to-morrow, in order to be back in Dar es Salaam in time for a meeting of the Legislative Council on March 18.

He authorises *East Africa and Rhodesia* to state that he could not have been met more helpfully by the authorities in this country, that he believes the sisal position in East Africa to be clearly understood by them, and that they deserve to do everything in their power. For other reasons they cannot undertake to make definite purchases and shipments of sisal over a given period, but short of that, Sir William is confident that they will give all possible assistance.

Native Loyalty

Natives in the Momba district of Nyasaland have subscribed 20 head of cattle and £8 5s. towards the cost of the war. These cattle were afterwards sold for £40. Messengers of the Covenant African Church of Chipangano have sent £3, and in another district a number of Africans each offered to give a tin of ghee.

Native employers on the Shabanie mine, Southern Rhodesia, have asked the Government of Southern Rhodesia to transmit to the King the sum of £35, which they had collected as a testimony of their loyalty.

Germany and the Colonies

Public fed on Nonsensical Hopes

HITLER, it seems evident from the "semi-official" revelations to neutral Press correspondents in Berlin, told Mr. Sumner Welles, the American envoy, that his terms for peace—or his "war" cries, "as they might more appropriately be called,—include the return of the former German Colonies and the dismantling of such British naval bases as Gibraltar, Malta, and Singapore. Yet there are folk who prate of the need to "tell Hitler our peace terms."

One of the most widely circulated German newspapers, *Der Wächter* has featured a five-page article entitled "The World when Britain is Defeated." The theme is that Great Britain must be defeated in order to remove her domination over so great an area of the globe. Deprived of her sea power, she is to be permitted to exist, provided she submits to "European discipline," but the nations which she has enslaved will, Germans are told, revolt against her rule.

The British Dominions may become independent States if they "feel strong enough," though it would be preferable for Canada to be absorbed by the United States, and for Australia to attach herself to "a more powerful neighbour"; South Africa may receive independence "with certain reservations"; India's independence is to be under "Russian influence"; and Eire, united with Northern Ireland, is to become both independent and the possessor of a great merchant fleet.

Africa for Europe's "Progressive Nations"

The African Colonies are to be "open to all progressive nations of Europe"—which presumably means Germany and Italy only. Italy is to receive Malta, Spain is promised Gibraltar, and the reward for Greek neutrality is to be the gift of Cyprus. Good behaviour by the Argentine will be recompensed by the transfer of the Falkland and some other islands; the U.S.A. is to obtain Bermuda and part of the Bahamas; and Venezuela and Brazil will share British Guiana.

Portuguese neutrality in the war is, however, not to save her from compulsory union with Spain or from having her Colonies made "intensively accessible." The fate awaiting Holland and Belgium is that of being merged with "a greater Power."

Though no British reader will consider seriously this farago of nonsense, it is certainly taken seriously by large numbers of Germans, who are denied all real knowledge of world conditions, and are consequently susceptible to the most abominable propaganda.

From Rhodesia to Kenya

What is believed to have been the longest land journey of the war has been completed by the arrival in Kenya, after a 2,000-mile mechanised safari, of a Northern Rhodesian contingent from Lusaka. The troops travelled in a fleet of 200 new lorries, of which only two broke down en route, and only one of which had to be abandoned—a tribute to the efficiency of the drivers, all of whom were Africans, and many of whom had learned to drive only after the outbreak of war.

The contingent included the 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, the nation's first line transport, a bus company, an ammunition company, a supply company of the Northern Rhodesia A.S.C., and a company of the Northern Rhodesia Field Ambulance.

Three quarters of the officers and British A.S.C.s were in civilian employment before the war. Africans

joined the ranks in numbers that recruiting had to be stopped after a few weeks. All members of the contingent were volunteered for service over a long period of the world.

The headquarters in Zomba, Nyasaland, of the Sub-Area Line of Communications have been disbanded. Major D. Mackenzie remains in Zomba as Staff Officer, but Captain M. Kincaid Smith has left to take up an appointment in Kenya. Major J. Stephens, the District Commander, has been appointed Military Adviser to the Nyasaland Government.

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Meredith, Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation in Nyasaland also.

When Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently visited the Copperbelt he discussed with the local War Charities Committee the general question of the post-war care of returned soldiers, and it was agreed that not less than one-third of all collections for war charities made on the mines should be permitted for this specific purpose to the central committee in Lusaka.

Frightfulness at Sea

The British-India line *DOMALA* was ruthlessly bombed and machine-gunned on Saturday while on ward-bound from Antwerp for India with a large number of Indians who were being repatriated from Germany. Many of them had served as stewards on German vessels before the war. One hundred lives are known to have been lost, including 90 of the 46 European officers aboard, 10 of the 100 Indian crew, and 125 of the 143 Indian passengers. The German bomber flew the length of the ship only about 20 ft. to 40 ft. above the top of the masts, dropping four bombs and scoring three direct hits. A few minutes the whole vessel was ablaze amidships. The attack occurred in the moonlight, when it would have been quite impossible to establish the identity of the ship, which might equally well have been neutral. The *DOMALA* is now in an English port.

Four German seamen who had escaped by boat from a German steamer which has been sheltering in Massawa since the outbreak of war were recently taken aboard a British tanker in the Red Sea. They were carried to Aden, where they are now interned as prisoners of war.

The master of the German steamer *WARAMA*, well-known in East African waters, has sent the following message to the Admiralty with the request that it may be transmitted to the Hamburg offices of the owners of the vessel: "Rumours about crew of *WARAMA* being shot in lifeboats are untrue. Thirty-three officers and men are all well and interned on board British trawlers. Please inform relatives where possible. Each day."

Major Kermit Roosevelt, who has been appointed to command the British contingent of the International Volunteer Force which is to fight in Finland, accompanied his late father, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the former President of the United States, when he visited East Africa before the Great War. Major Roosevelt has been serving with a British infantry battalion for the past six months.

Mr. Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Company, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is Senior Vice-Chairman of the National Savings Committee. Speaking at an Industrial Co-Partnership Association luncheon in London last week, he said that voluntary saving schemes were infinitely better for the country than any compulsory scheme.

The War: Expert Views

The Object of Our Strategy.

We are not doing enough to prepare our countrymen for a long, arduous struggle. What are the prospects? Victory could come by a break-up of German unity. Is this likely to be a quick one? It could come by one side staking all on an attempt to break the military stalemate. We cannot see the Allies doing it with inferior numbers. Still less can I see Prussia attempting it even with superior numbers. I cannot see Prussia doing it when her case is desperate. The offensives of the Prussians are of two kinds. The first is when he is humiliated certain of victory, he then shrieks hysterically that he will no longer submit to these oppressors, beats his chest and makes wild speeches about facing fearful odds, calls the world to witness his will, and then proceeds to march over his enemy with men and material in the ratio of three or four to one. Of such sort were Austria in 1869, France in 1870, Belgium in 1914, Poland in 1939. His second is when he is cornered; then he will make a dash for glory if he can, and, judging by March, 1918, make it very well. He has no chance of an offensive of the first sort and the object of our strategy should be to compel him to an offensive of the second sort. We cannot do it if we are not prepared. Meanwhile, the thing is to stand fast behind our resources, and let the soft pedal on talk of quick victory and on vague, unhelpful criticism of our leaders. — *Mr. S. Sagar, in the "Weekly Worker."*

Britain's Strength.

The strength of England is chiefly her wealth. Next to coal its source is shipping and marketing, merchandising, *entrehôt* trade and financing, on all of which the profits are handsome. Much of the wealth of the world passes through our hands and some of it sticks. The wealth and strength of England, in short, can be named in the 100 words—coal and commerce. From these considerations follow certain clear inferences about our proper policy in politics and economics. In this war it has come home to us that we must export to live. The new saying that we must export to live is topsy-turvy. The right way to put it is that we must import to live, and to import we must export. — *Mr. H. Dore, in the "Nineteenth Century."*

Efficient Government Machine.

I hope the proposed small but functional War Cabinet will be accepted as soon as possible. Both from the experience of 1918 and the present war it must have been obvious that the general economic questions would be of fundamental importance. The first is the problem of the increased demand for raw materials, and income levels, and cost of living. The second is the problem of maintaining adequate purchasing power abroad in view of the improbability of our being able to live through to victory by borrowing from abroad. On each of these problems, the our machines for economic planning and been adequate, we should have had a considered policy long before the war began, and vigorous action from the moment the war became certain. We have had neither. It took six months for the Government to decide on the part of a policy in regard to wages, namely, subsidising the prices of certain necessities. It took five months to set up a Council to consider what should be done about the export trade, and development of the industry up to the present is the only thing that has made it possible for a Government machine as miserably slow as this to function at all. Can it be questioned that when the tide breaks we shall need a more vigorous and responsive central control, as we did in 1918? Why not do it once what certainly must be done sooner or later? — *Sir William Beveridge.*

German Atrocities.

So execrable has been the behaviour of German raiders in attacking unarmed vessels and machine-gunning their crews that we have had to arm all our fishing boats. Hitler and his Nazis have definitely exceeded the worst villainies which Imperial Germany committed. One of the most extraordinary things I have known is the way German illegalities, atrocities and brutalities are accepted as if they were part of the ordinary day-to-day conditions of war. Apparently, according to neutral States, Germany is to gain one set of advantages by breaking all the rules, and then gain another set through insisting upon the strictest interpretation of the international code she has torn to pieces. — *Mr. Justice Chamberlain, M.P., Lord of the Admiralty.*

Finn's Next Reference.

The act of assistance to Finland is not done. Its climax has yet to be seen. By a month's battle the invaders have carried only the frontal half of the Mannerheim system on the side of the Gulf. Stalin might say with Pyrrhus that more such victories would ruin him. For the Finns have still successive lines of defence. They are prepared to swing back their whole main front so as to face eastward instead of southward as Hitler. What would that mean? The sixty thousand lakes would come into play. That extra-dimensions chain, or rather mesh, is astonishing in intricacy as extends from near Viborg for over two hundred miles northward the labyrinth of the lakes is almost continuous. Here are the conditions of the greatest guerrilla ever seen. The Finns are the men for it. They are and more air and they can do it. — *Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

Opportunity for Television.

Just before the war I saw Miss Jasmine Allen flying in an autogyro over Hamworthy, 20 miles away. Television had this for me, and neither sight nor fog would have prevented my view. Is there no adaptation of television which will enable us to see hostile aircraft from only five miles off although they show themselves in cloud? Every day we read the Air Ministry *communiqués*. Enemy aircraft approached in cloud. We must now discover a means of piercing that cloud to expose the raiding squadron in the sky. — *Miss Jennie Standard.*

Completing the Blockade.

The British Army has one great advantage over the enemy—her General Staff second to none. Another fact distinguishes this war from the last. The French Army and not the German, is today the mightiest army in the world. Our present action against Germany is to cut off the army, that is the whole German nation, as bases, which are Russia and the northern and south-eastern neutral States. Until this is done we have achieved no complete blockade of Germany. If from the north she continues to draw her supplies of nickel and iron ore from the south coast, and oil. On iron ore from Sweden Germany depends for her war industries. — *Field Marshal Lord Milne.*

The Voice of France. — Britain stands mobilised to a grim and bitter mood. For the first time in a lifetime the enemy has ranged himself against her frontiers.

Ministers, generals, admirals, peasants, doctors, shopkeepers, functionaries, workers, men at the front, young officers, old combatants, all say we must finish with the recurring menace and for all. Hitler's war is merely the latest expression of Prussianism or Germanism. Even if Hitler were to go, the German problem would remain a problem that has disturbed the peace of Europe five times since 1804. His removal must be made. We are now (they go on) engaged in a double war: first, the old war against one nation's attempt to dominate Europe, and, secondly, the war against a barbarism which has been brought to its lowest depths by the Germans' ready following of Hitler.

Great Britain and France are the upholders of civilisation. If we lose this war, not only shall we become as Poland and Czechoslovakia, but the lamps of learning and culture and freedom will be extinguished for generations. It is a life and death struggle. How to win it? In France no one believes that the war began on September 3. Hitler began it when he went into the Rhineland, and since then — because only one side was fighting — he was able to win great major campaigns in Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia, Slovakia.

Frenchmen in conversation are much sharper with the neutrals than are most British. Above all, many of them do not want the neutrals closing the peace conference. Peace is to be a matter for the British and French. They think that talk of specific peace terms is foolish at the moment; it is impossible to know who may be with us or who against us. But there are certain principles to which many minds are turning:

(a) Complete disarmament of the Germans, proved unable to carry arms without using them; (b) material guarantees on the Rhine; (c) a permanent Anglo-French alliance; (d) a hope that Britain may continue conscription as a guarantee of peace in Europe and as a sign of abiding interest; and (e) in the east of Europe a confederation of free peoples, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and perhaps Austrians and Hungarians.

Special Correspondent of The Times.

Looting Poland. — The old German army usually respected private property. The Nazi army regards plunder as normal. During the first days of occupation of Poland, robbery was conducted under the presence of marching troops. All sharp instruments, razors and pen-knives were seized. Watches, money and other valuables were taken. In large cities, blocks of houses were surrounded when a search was carried out under the direction of Gestapo officers. Searches in Jewish quarters usually resulted in the expropriation of every kind of valuable property. Receipts were seldom given. A Warsaw jeweller, 70 years old, was shot for possessing arms. He possessed no arms. His crime was to argue with the soldiers who seized his store of jewellery. One could often hear a German soldier entering a Jewish shop with a woman, leaving it with bunches of gowns on his arm. Sometimes you can hear the Jewish saleswoman arguing, only to be brought to her knees by the fist of the plunderer. An eye-witness in Poland writes to the Statesman.

Germany Will Not Collapse. — The less food and clothing the German people have, the more they are to accept the official view of British villainy, and to decide that they will endure anything in order that this villainy shall be punished. They believe, moreover, that England is being starved by the sinking of most of the ships which approach her harbours. While this is more and more talk of the grand offensive which is to smash her this spring, she hears of serious and critical people anti-Nazi until now, willing to support Hitler, people bearded because they believe Germany's national existence is at stake. The Nazi myth that Germany lost the war in 1918 only because her civilian population became demoralised has been so successfully circulated that we ourselves forget that she was first defeated in battle. To-day, just as much, Germany's civilian morale is relatively unimportant. Of the soldiers, the younger ones are keen and the older ones quiet. It is significant that Dr. Schaub, a 67-year-old family doctor, was one of the first people to be expelled out of the work in order to relieve the strain on the front. In the Spectator.

Background to t

Opinions Eblonised. — We want a first novelist to play for England. The Lady Victoria Stanham.

Wars are very few ghosts compared with murders. — Mr. Robert Staveland.

The conquest of Finland is only a stage on Stalin's march. — Mr. G. M. Thomson.

I have worked these last five months and no man has ever worked better. — Hitler.

Every Communist who obeys Moscow's orders is now Hitler's agent. — Dr. Frank Heintz.

Prudition is the buffer spring between the shocks of war. — Arnold Wilson, M.P.

I am convinced that Italy will not enter the war against the Allies. — Mr. Richard Stokes, M.P.

Sailing the seas means for Holland nothing but a question of to be or not to be. — M. Kavanagh.

Unrestrained free expression of political opinion is to be allowed henceforth in the French Press. — M. Dugard.

Sadism is the enemy, for when it flourishes violence is preferred to reason. — Sir Walter Langdon Brown.

In certain circumstances we could carry the naval war and blockade into the Baltic and Black Seas. — Lord Strathairn.

The Middle East hardly fulfils the required properties of a secure base for offensive action. — Captain Liddell Hart.

One of the difficulties of growing middle-aged is to keep the palate fresh for experience. — Professor C. E. M. Wood.

Communism or Bolshevism are mere words. What threatens the world to-day is the force of evil. — Colonel Kenneth Roosevelt.

Stoll now believes somebody else started the war and he is the world defender of peace, fair play and justice. — New York Sun.

Approximately 1,250 airmen have been recommended for commissions. — Captain H. H. Balfour, M.P., Under-Secretary for Air.

It would be a very good thing if, at the end of the war, British and French troops were seen in Germany. — Mr. G. Manden, M.P.

These are no times in which men should be plucked in office as a mere reward for long political service. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

the War News

Latest mean prices on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Waste of food in military camps is appalling. — *Sir George White*

The freedom of the Press an essential part of that freedom which is the very life of the British people. — *The Archbishop of Canterbury*

An acre or two of solid earth reclaimed from desert or jungle and well dug and watered is worth a thousand imaginary paradises. — *Dr. J. H. Oldham*

In its attempts at insufficiency our Ministry of Shipping is relying solely on its staff of Civil servants and a few ship-handmen. — *Mr. Norman Swan*

Hiderism without the army is nothing. But the Army without Hitlerism will be more dangerous than Hitlerism without the army. — *The Spectator*

Fields at Mannheim has established a more solid claim to military genius and greatness than any commander for more than a century. — *General Sir Hubert Gough*

No Frenchman is prepared to twist our purpose by making new excuses for the Germans and hope once more to set them up on their feet after a peace by compromise. — *M. Andre Savignon*

In every corner of the world where men of British race have established influence, there by immutable law of nature you find established the seed and plant of liberty. — *Lord Halifax*

If the Finns are finally overthrown by the weight of Russian numbers and aeroplanes, the position of the present British Government will become delicate in the extreme. — *Sir Charles Petrie*

If we allowed principles of gentleness, tolerance and honesty, evolved by man during the last 2000 years to be defeated, we should soon descend to the level of the jungle. — *Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

Germany, under conditions of the utmost cruelty and injustice, is making transfers of population in Poland and Czechoslovakia which recall the past days of Sargon and Sennacherib. — *Lord Roper*

Hitler is now pursuing a policy because he believes that by a war of nerves he can bring Britain to the conference table. He wants to go there with the whole of his forces intact, so that he can "beat the table" and threaten to go to war again if he does not get what he wants. — *Lord Roper*

The U-boats of 1915 were vittories in comparison with the German air force of to-day, attacking themselves with fishing boats, gunships and wamped motorboats of escaping seamen. — *Cornelius C. Klugwood, M.P.*

The German Legation in Stockholm has no fewer than 100 employees — about five times as many as the British Legation. About a quarter of them are in the Press department. — *A correspondent of the Spectator*

Much of the lack of social cohesion which characterises Jamaica arises from the fact that 71% of the population is illegitimate. The glamour for tourists might more usefully be a glamour for missionaries. — *Mr. W. H. Burn*

How much open-air life we really get we never realise until ice-blasts penetrate into our homes and offices and convince us that many a window — like the clothing of a Native — is only where it touches. — *Misses Edith, Doris and Constance*

Why are there nearly 150 persons at the Soviet Embassy in Paris without counting the commercial attachés while the personnel of our Embassy in Moscow does not exceed 15? — *M. Fiancettel, speaking in the French Senate*

All that stands in the way of closer union of countries in Europe is the overheated nationalism of certain small and medium-sized nations which are too weak by themselves to shoulder "supernational" responsibilities. — *Herr Karl Megerle, in the Berliner Boerser Zeitung*

We cannot successfully break up Germany against her will. What we should do is to build up stability by fostering regional federation in areas where it seems possible, notably the Balkans and the Danubian basin, and first to restore the *Zollverein* which existed in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. — *Mr. H. Wilson Harris*

The greatest danger which ordinary people here at home may be running is the danger of drawing the false conclusion that because up to the present we have been able to sleep quietly in our beds — and the full rigours and hardships of war have not touched our lives, therefore victory may in the end be cheaply and easily secured. — *Sir John Simon, M.P.*

Consols 2½%	73 11 3
Kenya 5%	106 10 0
Kenya 3½%	101 0 0
N. Rhodesia 6½%	98 10 0
N. Rhodesia 3%	94 12 6
N. Rhodesia 4% debts	81 0 0
S. Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts	88 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 10 0
Sudan 3½%	107 7 6
Ruganyika 4½%	108 0 0

Industrials	
Brit. Amer. Tobacco (61)	5 4 0
British Oxygen (61)	3 15 0
British Ropes (2nd 60)	10 6
Couduards (61)	1 7 3
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1 10 0
General Electric (64)	4 2 3
Imperial Chemicals (61)	1 1 6
Imperial Tobacco (61)	6 23 0
Int. Nickel Canada	5 61
Prod. cinematograph	15 6
Turner and Newall (61)	3 7 0
U.S. Steels	5 58
United Steel (61)	1 4 0
Unilever (61)	1 12 3
United Tobacco of S. A.	5 7 6
Vickers (105)	7 0 9
Woolworth (55)	4 6 6

Mining and Oil	
Anacosta (\$50)	7 5 6
Anglo-Amer. Oil (105)	1 18 9
Anglo-American Investment	1 3 6
Anglo-Iranian	2 16 3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	10 3 3
Asahi Goldfields (105)	1 6 0
Bibby (49)	1 6 9
Blyvoor (105)	3 8 0
Burmah Oil	3 12 6
Consolidated Goldfields	4 0 0
Crown Mines (105)	2 2 0
De Beers De Beers	10 6 0
East Daaga (105)	1 11 3
E. Rand Consolidated	2 2 9
E. Rand Proprietary (105)	2 7 6
Gold Coast Selection (55)	15 9 0
Grootevlei	4 17 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 2 6
Klerksdorp (55)	1 6 0
Koobu (2s.)	1 0 0
Langlaan	1 10 0
Langlaan (105)	1 7 9
Maru (5s.)	8 6 6
Mexican Eagle	0 2 0
Rand Mines (55)	2 3 0
Randfontein	1 15 0
Royal Dutch (100 F)	33 15 0
Shell	4 1 3
Simmer (6d.)	19 6 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	1 15 0
S. A. Towns (105)	7 6 6
Sub. Nigel (105)	9 4 0
Vladkowitz (105)	7 0 0
West. Vits. (20s.)	1 5 0
West. Vits. Holdings (5s. 6d.)	1 5 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rls.	
Barclays Bank (C. & O.)	1 19 6
British India 5½% (105)	98 6 0
British India 4½% (105)	98 3 0
E. D. Reunion	45 0 0
Great Western	93 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	93 0 0
L. M. S.	30 0 0
National Bank of India	30 0 0
Southern Railway of India	48 0 0
Standard Bank of S. A.	19 0 0
Union-Castle 6% (105)	17 0 0

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (61)	1 5 9
Clings (61)	1 5 9
Lowland (61)	1 5 9
Malayan (61)	1 19 6
Rubber (61)	1 19 6

PERSONALIA

Sir Edward Crigg is visiting the B.E.F. in France.

Mr. R. W. T. Gordon, formerly of the Tanganyika Service, is now resident in Herefordshire.

Nedie Clifford, Governor of Malawi, and his daughter are returning home through East Africa.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has been re-elected Chairman of the National Labour Parliamentary Party.

Captain T. Matthews, R.E. (T.A.), has been appointed a company officer in the King's African Rifles.

Mr. H. J. Jeff, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is said to be with influenza. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Captain W. J. Dimes and Miss Katharine Mary Harragin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harragin, were recently married in Nairobi Cathedral.

The engagement is announced between Captain R. F. L. Chance and the Hon. Ava Fiona Baird, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Stouchevan.

Mr. E. S. Johnson, known to many of our readers as London director of Messrs. Guthrie, McAlister & Co., has been appointed a director of Anglo-Tura Bitters Ltd.

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Victor Leigh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leigh Holbeck, of Barnborough Hall, Barnby, and Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ekard, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. Blair has been elected this year as captain of the Golf Section of the Blantyre Sports Club. The Committee is composed of Messrs. G. W. Hill, B. McNally, and H. Middleton. Mr. W. W. Welsh is the hon. secretary.

General Colonel Frank Johnson, one of the heroes of Southern Rhodesia, is to publish his autobiography in May under the title of "Great Days." Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony, has written a foreword.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. J. B. Marshall, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Marshall, of Southwell, Notts, and Dr. Margaret Fleming, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fleming, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. J. Neetham, chief clerk in the London office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who was recently appointed accountant in the Department of Internal Affairs in the Colony, is leaving Ireland shortly to take up his new duties.

The Rev. A. J. Unwin, now chaplain with the East African Forces, has, claims the Bishop of the Upper Nile, a greater knowledge of the Swahili, Luganda and Aholi languages than any other chaplain. Such qualifications should enable him to do excellent work among the African troops.

Mr. G. A. Turner, of the East African South Africa Company, is on a tour of the Union.

Mr. J. R. Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador in London, and Mr. P. P. Portugal, Minister for the Colonies, was entertained at luncheon last week by the Empire Parliamentary Association. Among the guests were Major J. W. Hastings, M.P., and Mr. E. C. Whitehead, M.P., both of Southern Rhodesia.

The board of the Natal and Zululand Club for 1920 is constituted as follows: Mr. H. P. Moran (Chairman), Mr. W. B. Bithroy (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. M. P. Parfitt, H. C. Duncan, and V. Fox-Strangways and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders. Mr. D. G. Jewson has been appointed hon. secretary, and Mr. G. B. Kayes was re-elected hon. treasurer.

The painting "Christ as a Boy on the Hillside," by a young African artist, Miss Florence Wamala of Uganda, which was exhibited recently in London, at the Imperial Institute together with a number of other works of African artists, has been reproduced in colour, and a photograph of it is published in "The White Fathers in Africa." Christ is depicted as a Native boy.

Mr. F. A. Macquisten's Death

WE regret to announce the death in Wotton-on-Thames at the age of 70 of Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company, and Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd.

Mr. Macquisten took a very deep interest in the progress of those companies, and always had a real share in the success which had attended the Globe and Phoenix Company, of which he had been Chairman for many years. On one occasion he remarked to a caller who had suggested that the company should take a hand in a new East African prospect: "Bring me another Globe and Phoenix and I will come in." At the annual meetings of his companies he always followed the practice of giving a friendly discourse on the year's working, instead of reading a carefully prepared speech. Vigour was not lacking from his comments, for he had a lively sense of humour and an intense dislike of what appeared to him to be needless interference with the liberty of the subject.

He was elected to Parliament in 1918, and, except for a brief period from 1922 to 1924, had since sat in the House of Commons for Weymouth. He used to visit Southern Rhodesia, where his companies are operating, as often as possible, and frequently once a year, usually reserving his return to England by some useful Press publicity for the Colony.

Other Obituaries

Captain Lawrence Reynolds, who was private secretary to General Smuts from 1922 to 1924, died in Durban last week at the age of 42. He was a son of Sir Frank Reynolds.

We regret to report the death in Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 53, of Mr. Alexander L. Davenport, who was formerly associated with Messrs. Brierley & Company, of Calcutta.

We regret to announce the death in Livingstone of Mr. F. D. Law, who had for many years taken an active part in public affairs in Northern Rhodesia, and who was a member of the Municipal Council Officers and brethren of several Masonic lodges were present at the funeral.

Government Luncheon To Delegates from East Africa

Some Problems of Progress Further Examined by Sir Wm. Maclear

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT entertained to luncheon at the Carlton Hotel on Friday last members of the Agricultural Delegations from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory and a number of other guests. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The guests present were: Mr. G. Atcher, Mr. E. B. Boyd, Mr. E. W. Bovill, Mr. H. Broadley, Rear Admiral Arthur Bromley, Major E. W. Caverish-Benticle, Sir John Cautcutt, Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Crankshaw, Sir Montague Chittcutt, Mr. A. J. Dawe, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Mr. Clifford Figg, Sir George Gater, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Mr. E. G. Jenkins, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Knapp, Major Sir William Lead, Mr. G. Melville, Colonel C. E. Pearson, Sir Arthur Salter, Mr. G. F. See, Mr. H. Griffin Smith, Mr. Lionel Speakman, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. G. P. Thorold, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. J. B. Williams, and Mr. R. S. Allen.

The members of the delegations are Major Caverish-Benticle, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Major Sir William Lead, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Mr. R. S. Wollen, and Mr. Griffin Smith (secretary).

UGANDA was quoted as one of the best examples of an "ideal rural economy and of consequent social advance" by Sir William Maclear in his Good Carter Lecture, delivered on Monday before the Royal Society of Arts. There, he said, the higher standard of living was reflected in the happy faces of the people, and it was to be hoped that the policy of development and welfare would hasten the achievement of this ideal among more backward Colonial peoples.

Reviewing social development in the Colonies, Sir William emphasized that the provision of money did not necessarily raise the standard of living, especially among the more primitive peoples. Material prosperity without a corresponding growth in the moral capacity to turn it to good use constituted a danger. Well-being must depend in the last resort on the character of the people, on their increasing intellectual and technical ability, and on their social progress.

Primary education ought to have an agricultural bias and be related to the life of the neighbourhood. For the African child primary education must be in contact with life, and must be easily capable of being completed by life. Africa must avoid a primary education which was capable of being completed only by a secondary education.

Secondary schools did provide an educational course complete in itself. A balance must be preserved between the standards of school education and the local educational and employment needs. It would clearly be a mistake to flood an agricultural country with clerks or mechanics.

Higher Education for Africans

This consideration applied also to higher education, which aimed at training the personnel required for the technical and administrative services and for other positions of exceptional trust and responsibility. Advancement through higher education must be increasingly open to those fitted by character, ability and temperament to profit from it.

In higher colleges of the university type, such as Makerere, Uganda, preference was given to the teaching of medicine, engineering, agriculture and veterinary work, commerce and the applied sciences, with an education course for the training of secondary school teachers, though the importance of more purely academic and cultural subjects was recognized. It was felt that the first essential was to ensure social and economic conditions without which there could be no solid basis for a cultural life. The education of women was receiving increasing attention, and its vital importance was stressed.

Speaking of labour conditions and wage rates, the lecturer quoted Major Orde Browne's statement that "any estimates of conditions founded upon consideration of the wage rate alone will be erroneous and misleading; the only true valuation must be based upon a combination of the wage rate, the cost of living and the availability of employment."

Co-operation among various departments in carrying out development programmes was, Sir William considered, satisfactory. Research in East Africa had so far been conducted mainly by Government departments, but it was hoped that there would be close co-operation between them and Makerere.

We must in the widest sense educate the community to appreciate social improvement if the benefits of the higher standards are to be fully enjoyed, concluded the lecturer.

Improving Native Diet

"Native women, unfamiliar with the national served them in the mining compounds. They given cauliflower to their children to use as food, and have thrown away French beans because they had no beans inside them."—Report from the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

There is virtue in the cauliflower's leaves. There are vitamins galore within its heart.

There are many salts sustaining, Purifying, health-maintaining.

It in Native diet, and it plays its part. But the Bantu mother, can you blame her? No! Regard exotic, no need for doubt.

And the cauliflower, is it not true? As all right for what man's victuals? So she gives it to her kids to boot about!

Neatly sliced and served with butter piping hot. The French bean makes a dish to offer hot.

But the bid calls them "mean stuff." Finds they're not real beans, but green stuff.

And throws away the pods as useless things.

You may laugh at her—but look at it like this: Your wife would think her ration pretty queer.

If her cooking skill was focused On beetle-grubs or locust,

And all you had to drink was Native beer!

A. N. G.

English as the Bantu

In the church magazine of a diocese which shall be named, the European headmaster of a Native high school—the names of whom and of which need likewise not be specified—writes: "At one place water was brought to my wife and Lin very large, thick glass flower-pots, and washed and stored but to drink out of them."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Colonial Advisory Committee**Reader's Challenge to "E. A. & R."**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Your leading article of January 20—on which date you avoided the temptation to mention leap year—suggested that the Colonial Development Welfare and Advisory Committee which is to be set up by the Secretary of State "should be a fountain flowing to fructify the Colonies," and I am sure there can be no doubt that that is both the hope of the whole Colonial Empire and the intention of the Government.

It ought, you continued, not to be "a school for the instruction of frustrated politicians"—an opinion which will evidently not be universally shared, for on a later page in the same issue you reported Sir William McLean as pleading for the appointment of "M.P.s and peers of all parties on the Colonial Office Advisory Committee in order to increase their knowledge of the Colonies." The answer was obviously a thinking of this new Development Committee.

Here, then, are two diametrically opposite views. Would you comment upon them, and explain why you do not argue with the proposal of Sir William McLean?

Manchester

Yours faithfully,

ALAN BAKER

The reply of *East Africa and Rhodesia* is given under Matters of Moment.—Ed.

African Tobacco Growers**Should Plan for the Post-War Period**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—It will have done tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland a world of good to read the able analysis which you recently published of the difficulties and dangers to their industry which must be anticipated in the post-war period.

The writer of the article has furnished sound evidence in support of his contention that many growers will have to face ruin after the war, and when he asked whether they are to be in Africa or elsewhere he propounded a question which it is not too early for the growers and their representatives to consider.

This is, of course, not a purely African matter, but it is one to be examined from the essentially Empire standpoint.

Since the United States of America has long been in the habit of selling to Great Britain about 25% of its flue-cured tobacco production each year, it may be assumed that the strongest pressure will be exerted to induce this country to resume its purchases as soon and on as large a scale as possible. It would be the height of folly for Great Britain to buy American tobacco during the war, for that would mean spending dollars which are far better devoted to the acquisition of aeroplanes, petrol and other essential war requirements. So for the duration of the war at any rate, American leaf ought to give way to tobacco of other origin.

It is in fact true that Great Britain has always held stocks sufficient to last at least two years, and often for a considerably longer period. Allowing for a steady

increase in the use of African and Indian tobacco, and also for substantial purchases in the Balkans and Turkey, our cigarettes should therefore still contain a very considerable percentage of American tobacco throughout the war.

But during that time African growers have a splendid opportunity of so organising their industry and so satisfying U.K. buyers that their interests should be fully safeguarded when reconstruction has to be faced.

This is no time for territorial tinkering or jealousy, and I believe that the first steps should be the creation and maintenance of the closest possible touch between growers in Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, and the establishment of one organisation to represent them in the export markets, and, in particular, in Great Britain.

Because Rhodesian amalgamation has not yet been achieved, growers in these three territories give the appearance of being self-contained entities. If amalgamation were achieved to-morrow, they would all become Rhodesians by a stroke of the pen, and the Government of Greater Rhodesia would find itself confronted with as great a need to strengthen the industry in, say, the Lilongwe district near Lake Nyasa as in an area within easy motoring distance of its own capital.

This, from both the broad and narrow points of view, it would be folly to sit down and do nothing until amalgamation is achieved. It must come, and meantime it is as much in the interest of Southern Rhodesia as of Nyasaland to see that the industry in that Protectorate is sound, so sound that it will flourish in the years to come, for without tobacco exports, both Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would face most serious financial difficulties.

As in so many other ways, their interests are complementary rather than competitive, and now is the time for them to act appropriately and in co-

Yours faithfully,

NICOTINE

Transfers of Officials**Detailed Allegations of Carelessness**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—At the annual general meeting of the Northern Province Settlers' Association the subject of Government extravagance was considered, and I was instructed to ask you to be good enough to publish a account of the discussion. Considerable feeling is shown in this Province on the subject, and it is felt that some drastic examples should be made.

It was suggested that a thorough investigation is necessary by an independent body, and that in cases where neglect, indifference or incompetence to the public welfare were proved, the officials responsible should be made to refund from their own pockets the money so wasted, if not dismissed their posts.

It was alleged—
(a) That Dr. Small's effects left in Kasama when he went on leave, were ordered by headquarters to be sent to Mazabuka. After a lorry had been sent from Kasama with them, fresh instructions arrived for their conveyance to Abercorn, 120 miles the other side of Kasama. On arrival at Kapiri Mposhi, a journey of 20 miles, the lorry was there turned back and returned to Kasama. Here, after further inquiry, it was found that the goods were not to go to Abercorn after all, but were to remain in Kasama.

...being transported a distance of 840 miles... were unloaded at the place from which they had been taken.

(b) That Mr. Douglas-Jones's effects, left in Luwingu last year when he went on leave, were... secretariat instructions, sent to Lusaka... Later they were sent to Kasama, which is only a little over 100 miles from Luwingu. On his return from leave Mr. Douglas-Jones was posted to Kasama. Now, after a few weeks there, he is to be transferred to Luwingu as District Commissioner. His belongings, therefore, after a purposeless journey of well over 1,000 miles, will find themselves back in the place whence they started.

(c) Mr. Bourdillon, District Commissioner, Luwingu, has at the same time been ordered to Serenje, to which place he will have to travel via Kasama. Why could Mr. Douglas-Jones not have gone to Serenje, being 100 miles nearer to it than Mr. Bourdillon, and the latter officer been left in Luwingu?

(d) That Mr. P. D. Thomas, District Commissioner, Kasama, was recently transferred from there to Mkushi, 415 miles away. Meanwhile, three administrative officers, Messrs. Clough, Fane-Smith, and Douglas-Jones, returned from leave and were sent to Kasama, passing within 60 miles of Mkushi, on their way.

(e) That Mr. McDowell, who was recently transferred from Kawambi to Isoka, a distance of between 400 and 500 miles, the route being via Mporokoso and Kasama, was, after a few weeks at Isoka, sent to Mporokoso. The route is: Isoka to Kasama, 240 miles, and Kasama to Mporokoso, 70 miles, making 310 miles. He now, therefore, finds himself, a few weeks after leaving it, 30-odd miles from his original station (Kawambi), after a journey of from 800 to 900 miles.

(f) That a special lorry was chartered in Isoka to transport Mr. McDowell's effects from Isoka, though it was known that by postponing his departure for two or three days they could have been taken by a lorry which was returning empty to Kasama from Isoka.

(g) That Mr. Keigwin, cadet, was sent to Kasama travelling from Lusaka by rail to Kapiri Mposhi, whence he continued his journey by road to Kasama, 420 miles. From Kasama he was posted to Fort Rosebery, a further 220 miles. Three months later the Secretariat sent him to Ndola, about 200 miles by road from Fort Rosebery. So far the sake of three months in Fort Rosebery, this officer, after detraming at Kapiri Mposhi, travelled 640 miles by road to arrive at Ndola, which, by rail from Kapiri Mposhi, is distant only 90 miles.

(h) That Dr. George, Medical Officer, Kasama, after five months at that station, has been ordered to transfer to Balovale. He will have to travel 420 miles by road to Kapiri Mposhi, thence by rail 100 miles to Livingstone, completing the journey to his destination by river transport. Meantime, Dr. Thomson has just returned from leave, travelling by rail from south, passing Livingstone, again to be stationed in Abercorn, 160 miles north of Kasama. He will therefore travel from Livingstone to Kasama, in the reverse direction, over the same route as Dr. George, 400 miles by rail and 420 miles by road. Why could not the apparently obvious course have been adopted of sending Dr. George to Abercorn and Dr. Thomson to Balovale?

From the foregoing it would seem that transfers are arbitrarily ordered without any consideration of cost to the travelling concerned, and particularly high where, as in most cases, superior transport has to be employed.

(i) That for several months the wives and families

of Native military recruits were being sent from various parts of the Northern Province, and presumably also from other parts of the country, to Lusaka to join the men. A week after the last party of these went down, their repatriation from Lusaka to their homes began, and all were sent back home again. It is now said that the wives of the Northern Rhodesia troops, both European and African, who have gone on active service, are to be sent to join their husbands at the front. This must be unique in the annals of war.

Yours faithfully,
G. S. TASKER,
Hon. Secretary,
THE NORTHERN PROVINCE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Prophecy fulfilled
How abundantly the Germans justify in every way your strictures upon them! Your repeated disclosure of the way in which they behaved to their British, Indian and African prisoners in German East Africa during the last war are paralleled exactly to-day in Europe. Some people used to say at the time that you were extreme. The truth is that you were, and that most East Africans just did not know.

Sympathy, but not Sentimentality
It is curious that the first column and the last in your issue of October 10 should both have emphasized the need for sympathetic but un sentimental approach to the African. Your first leading article column perhaps, if we should demonstrate without sentimentality how great is the attachment of the Native population to a last column of the issue, devoted to Statements. Worth Noting, quoted Sir John Mervin, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as saying that "in all work designed for the uplift of the African we want sympathy and not sentimentality."

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CANNING	NEWARA	KAMPALA "
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COCHIN (S. India)	FRANCOOR	SARAWAK Tanganyika
COLOMBO	FUTTIKORIN Territory	MWAZU
DELHI	ZANZIBAR	TANGA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers at all places where it is represented; presents and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Patrons, and general transfers; and distribution of Eastern Banking business. The Bank receives Deposits in fixed periods not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Partnerships and Executorships also transacted.

Questions in Parliament

Costs of Education in Kenya

In reply to Mr. Lipson, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald stated that on the basis of the figures for 1938 the amounts spent by the Government of Kenya on educating European and African children respectively were approximately £12,000 and £1,000 per head. In neither case were contributions from the funds of local authorities taken into account.

Mr. Lipson asked if the Colonial Secretary was satisfied with the amount spent upon the education of African children and whether he would consider some more in view of the declared policy to prepare the Natives to take part in government.

Mr. MacDonald said that on more than one occasion he had stated that the Government was not satisfied with the rate of progress in the African colonies. It was regretted for that reason that the recent Statement of Policy announced that in future it would be possible to finance education services out of the funds made available by the British Exchequer.

Mr. Paling: "Is this 12s. per head reckoned on the number of African children actually in school or on the whole of the children who are planned to go to school?"

Mr. MacDonald: "On the number actually in school."

Mr. Sorensen: "May I ask how much per head it is estimated will be spent under the new arrangement?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I could not possibly say. We have not even got the legislation through Parliament yet."

Business Adviser to Colonial Office

Mr. Joel asked the Secretary of State to state exactly the functions of the business adviser to the Colonial Office.

Mr. MacDonald replied that Mr. Clifford Figg, who had been appointed to that office, had had great experience in questions of Colonial trade and had patriotically agreed to serve in an unpaid capacity for the period of the war. He maintains liaison between the Colonial Office, other Government departments which are purchasers of Colonial produce, and the business community; he also assists Colonial Governments and producers to solve business problems created by the war.

Post-War Export Trade

Sir Jamesley Somerville asked the Prime Minister whether his economic advisers were now preparing schemes for rehabilitating post-war export trade, including crude barrel, aski-sterling finance plus barter and general subsidy of export, so that employment might be ready for demobilised men without the delay which had been caused in the past by hasty and last moment search for orthodox employment schemes.

The Prime Minister: "My hon. friend may be assured that the Government is studying and will endeavour to apply such measures as are best calculated to develop at the end of the war the trades and employments of peace with the greatest rapidity. I do not think it is possible now to forecast what steps will best serve that end, but I should hope that the general tendency will be towards establishing international trade on a freer and wider basis than that envisaged in my hon. friend's question."

Pass Laws in Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Paling asked whether the Dominions Secretary was aware of the proposal to the introduction of the Native Registration Act of Southern Rhodesia, the House of Commons was informed that the Act had been passed with the object of reducing convictions under the pass laws and because the Southern Rhodesian Government was seriously perturbed at the growing number of alleged offences. Was he aware also that the view was widely expressed that so far from obtaining a substantial reduction in the number of convictions for pass law offences, the Act would almost certainly increase the convictions, and whether, seeing that the latest figures did not show the anticipated decrease, he would urge upon the Government of Southern Rhodesia some modifications of the Native Registration Act.

Mr. Eden replied that the last part of the question appeared to be due to a misapprehension, since the number of convictions in 1938 indicated a decrease compared with the corresponding figures for the two previous years. The number of convictions for contraventions of the Southern Rhodesian pass laws, including offences under the Native Registration legislation, fell from 16,568 in 1936 to 12,731 in 1938, which was the first full year in which the Native Registration Act of 1936 was in force.

Sir Walter Smiles asked what definite pledge had been given to planters in Africa who were increasing the area of their land under crops that they will be safeguarded from a heavy fall in the price of their produce during the two years following the cessation of hostilities.

Mr. MacDonald replied that no such pledge had been given.

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MINE MINING NEWS

**Sir Edmund Teale Retiring
His Great Services to Tanganyika**

SIR EDMUND TEALE, mining consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, who is leaving Dar es Salaam on retirement this month for Australia, the land of his birth, has rendered great services to the gold mining industry of the Territory since his appointment as Director of Geological Survey just 14 years ago. Then, and for a considerable period afterwards, there was little understanding or sympathy in official or non-official quarters for his profound conviction, maintained with admirable consistency and good nature, that Tanganyika would become an important gold producer, and there can be no shadow of doubt that his confidence, ability, and pertinacity were vitally and very substantially to the transformation which has occurred.



It is his opinion that more than half the total land surface of the Territory needs close examination from the standpoint of mineral resources, and barely one-quarter of that prospectable area, and possibly a good deal less, has yet been investigated. That fact needs constantly to be reiterated as justifying the assertion that Tanganyika has so far been merely scratched from the mining standpoint. It must, therefore, have been a great satisfaction to Sir Edmund to see his Territory reach and pass the million sterling mark in mineral exports in 1939, the last completed year of his service, and to note that the two most important gold-producing properties were at the same time equipped with modern plant, which both are resolved to double this year, and probably still further extend, as soon as is practicable.

No man could have been more accessible, whether to a prospector almost completely devoid of mining knowledge, to the owner of a reef property who was perplexed by development and financial problems, or to the spokesman for a millionaire finance company in London contemplating investment overseas. To one and all Sir Edmund Teale was the same helpful, unperplexable, courteous collaborator. All recognized him to be a man of sterling character and of simple tastes, whose services to Tanganyika were in inverse ratio to his modesty.

He has made a host of friends and admirers, whose one regret will be that he was not destined to become the first head of a joint Mining Department for Eastern Africa.

France Buys Copper

France has bought a further 75,000 long tons of copper from America at 1½ cents per lb., making a total of about \$19,320,000. It is stated that the Belgian Union Minière du Haut Katanga will supply part of the requirement.

Changed Dividend and Bonus

The Directors of the British South Africa Company recommended the payment of a dividend of 1s. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, less tax, for the year ended September 30, 1939. The dividend and bonus are unchanged.

Anglo American Reports

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which has interests in Northern Rhodesian companies, announces the payment of a dividend of 20% for 1939 compared with 36% for the preceding 12 months. Profit for the year before providing for taxation amounted to £911,000, against £1,023,000.

Company Progress Reports

Tahire Reef.—During February 1,000 tons crushed yielded 82½ oz. fine gold.

Wapak Colliers.—Total sales in February, 88,207 tons; coke sales 5,833 tons.

Wapleter Consolidated.—During February 39,800 tons crushed yielded 4,166 oz. fine gold. Profit: £11,613.

Lonely Reef.—During February 14,000 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 1,238 oz. gold. Estimated profit: £208.

Wozzard Mines.—Results for February: Milled, 15,700 tons; revenue, £21,666; costs, £14,513; sundry revenue, £388; profit, £7,541.

Sherwood Starr.—During February 3,000 tons were milled; revenue, £9,070; costs, £7,296; royalty, £415; sundry revenue, £280; profit, £1,601.

Ngiga.—During December the mill ran for 628 hours, crushing 1,075 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 303 oz. gold (approximately 77% fine).

Cam and Motor.—Results for February: Tons milled, 24,600; revenue, £46,741; costs, £23,012; royalty, £2,307; sundry revenue, £116; profit, £21,507, taking gold at 150s. per fine oz.

Rosterman.—A summary of a development report for January issued by the company's general engineers gives the following particulars:

No. 14 (Central reef, No. 12 level W. drive, started from N. crosscut and extended 30 ft., av. 69" dwt. over 103 in.; E. drive started and adv. 20 ft., av. 140" dwt. over 84 in. exposed. On the No. 11 level, W. drive on S. branch extended 86 ft. to total of 230 ft.; from 205 ft. to 230 ft., values av. 7.3 dwt. over 92 in.; remainder in low values; on the No. 10 level rise 115 ft. W. extended 85 ft. to total 133 ft., av. 8.2 dwt. over 261 in.; on No. 7 level, rise 25 ft., W. adv. 68 ft. to total of 131 ft., av. 17.2 dwt. over 28 in.

Tanganyika Central.—During the quarter ended December 31, the mill crushed 5,551 tons yielding 2,806 oz. fine gold and at £21,689. Working costs, £14,231; profit, £7,458. Development 381 ft., sampled, 157 ft.; payable, 63 ft.; av. value, 10.4 dwt.; average width, 69 in. No. 7 level, new incline winz started and sunk 28 ft.; hoist chamber enlarged; switch and track laid in haulage crosscut; ore chute box with six doors installed in ore pass. No. 6 level, a winze 689 under raise 697 sunk 48 ft. on reef; value, 13.73 dwt. over 80 in. No. 5 level, no work done on north section, south, intermediate drive off raise 5619 adv. 23 ft., av. 6.6 dwt. over 59 in. No. 4 level, no development. No. 3 level, driving on pyritic reef adv. to 70 ft.; no payable value encountered. On west reef section 88 ft. development, values unpayable. No. 5 shaft sunk 51 ft. to total depth, 100 ft.

During January 1,955 tons crushed yielded gold valued at £5,300. Profit, £602.

Eviroondo.—During January 1,276 tons were crushed at Kakatanga, producing 405 oz. fine gold and 837 tons crushed at Chausu yielded 158 oz. fine gold. Total profit, 563 oz. fine gold.

At Kwa-Mullima the level, crosscut W. from shaft, adv. 93 ft. to total of 170 ft., av. 104" ft. a lode was discovered in solid quartz in the foot wall fracture, a parting of 18 in. and 11 in. broken quartz in the hanging wall fracture. On the 2nd level, N., No. 2 rise adv. 25 ft. and holed to sub-drive at 103 ft. No. 3 rise adv. 57 ft. to total of 92 ft.; crosscut east and west from end of N. drive adv. 20 ft. and 26 ft. to 50 ft. and 47 ft. respectively. At Turnbull West, crosscut east from shaft towards reef was resumed and adv. 26 ft. to total of 31 ft. Prospecting at surface on presumed northward extension of strike of lode located 40 ft. of rich narrow quartz 600 ft. N. of the shaft about sampling gave value of 22 dwt. over 36 in. At Dupont South, 250 ft. level, No. 4 rise adv. 7 ft. to total of 43 ft., where a sub-drive S. was driven 20 ft. Crosscut to Karanga reef adv. 52 ft. to total of 109 ft.

At Chausu, 2nd level, No. 5 rough winz, sunk 16 ft. to total of 108 ft. N.W. drive adv. 17 ft. and cut 12 in. vein; S.E. drive adv. 25 ft. to total of 60 ft. and encountered masses of low value quartz. Bescart, No. 7 winz, sunk 16 ft. to total 112 ft. from surface. Vein strong with fair values.

Sisal in Tanganyika

SEVERAL STATES in the Land area of Tanganyika Territory are ideal in many ways, especially as regards the soil and local management, writes Mr. W. H. Foot, the Mlingano sisal officer, in his report on a recent visit to the district, adding that many of the details, like grading land in the field, uniformity of dehydrator feeding, and brushing methods in the mill, may be copied elsewhere. Recognizing the climate and soil conditions in these areas are very different from those at the Mlingano Experiment Station, both Land and Central Line growers are anxious that field experimental work should be started in their localities. Apart from the fact that the outbreak of war has dispelled for the moment any hopes of such development, Mr. Foot points out that another year should see arrangements at Mlingano yielding complete data on the yield of the sisal plants and on the long run it would be more economical of effort and probably more productive of useful results of war until those data are available as guides for any new experiments.

Natural History Society

Mr. Herosford Spoke has been elected President of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society, with Sir Charles Becher as Vice-President. The Executive Committee is composed of Mr. R. A. Cavendish, Dr. L. S. B. Blakey, Messrs. J. K. Buchanan, E. J. Gedyo, and R. Daubney and Dr. D. G. Macdonnes. Honorary aid at the annual meeting to the splendid home given to the Society during its 30 years' existence by Dr. V. G. L. van Someren.

Maize Control

The Maize Control Board of Southern Rhodesia announces that the total European maize crop of the Colony last season was 332,003 bags, of which 209,623 bags were retained on farms and the balance marketed; the corresponding figures for the previous crop year were 2,039,311 and 1,833,418 bags respectively. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the average yield for the season was only 5.18 lbs. per acre, compared with 7.4 bags in the previous year. Of 2,740 European growers only 1,035 are licensed maize to the Board. Under the zoning system the net price received by farmers varied from 10s. 0sd. to 1s. 0sd. per bag. On the local market the average net return was 10s. 3d., while the average price averaged 7s. 7.2d. per bag. The local pool paid out 9s. 8.75d. and the export pool 7s. 8.75d. per bag, and the cost of operating the control worked out at 3.4d. per bag.

Coffee for the Forces

ANXIOUS TO DISCOVER to what extent East African coffee, or at any rate Empire coffees, are purchased by the fighting Forces, we addressed inquiries to the appropriate authorities.

The Director of Navy Contracts has been good enough to reply that requirements of coffee for H.M. Naval Service are to a very large extent met by the products of West Africa.

The Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office states that no change is contemplated in the present position that the staple beverage in the Army is provided in the form of Empire-grown teas, and whereby officers in charge of messing can obtain suitable alternatives for such as coffee from the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.

The Director of Equipment at the Air Ministry explains that at home only a few major items, of the ration, for instance, meats and bread, are supplied in kind under official arrangements, the remaining items being obtained by units, largely in accordance with the wishes of the mess, from the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes. Air Forces serving overseas are rationed to the scale approved by the Army under arrangements made by the War Office.

The Maple Leaf Club, which has been established at Brabazon House, near Victoria, for the special use of Canadian troops, states in response to an inquiry that Indian coffee is being used, and that the brew, which is said to appeal particularly to the Canadian taste, is made in a certain way.

Of Commercial Concern

The Bata Shoe Company is to establish a factory

Rinderpest is reported to have spread extensively in the Mahenge district of Tanganyika.

The Limbe floor of Tobacco Auctions (Nyasaland), Ltd., will open for the season on April 15.

Imports into the Sudan during 1937 amounted to £E5,939,518, compared with £E6,283,397 during 1938. Exports amounted to £E5,467,396, against £E5,490,362.

The Sudan Government has rescinded the Trading with the Enemy (Export of Cotton) Regulations of last year and substituted new rules for the export of cotton to neutral destinations.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for December were £73,151 and for the last three months of the year £260,075. Approximate gross receipts of the Beira-Umtali section of the Beira Railway Company for December were £65,634, and for the three months £190,638.

Economic activity in Southern Rhodesia showed a slight recession in the third quarter of 1939 as compared with the preceding quarter, the effect of larger exports and railway revenue being insufficient to offset fewer motor registrations and reduced building activity. According to the latest Economic Bulletin of the Government, the index of economic activity was 85.2, a decline of 7 points.

Following representations by the Beira Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, the Government of Mozambique has decided that, in view of present circumstances which cause delays in the receipt of shipping documents, the free storage period at the port of five days may be extended to 12 days when documents are not to hand.

Add dash to the dish

Pan Yam

PICKLE ★

Market Prices and Notes Kenya as Bacon Exporter

Cloves.—Zanzibar spot, 10d. per lb. c.i.f.—U.K. sellers; grade 2, March-April, 94d. sellers; Madagascar spot, in bond, 10.1d. per lb. c.i.f.—March-April, 94d. per lb. c.i.f.—Zanzibar, 84d.; Madagascar, 84d.

Coffee.—At Tuesday's auction, 2,84 packages were offered. Most kinds met good competition at high prices.

Kenya bold grey-greenish, sold at 85s. 6d. to 118s. 0d.; seconds, 75s. to 88s.; small, 75s.; peaberry, 90s. to 134s.; triage, 70s. 0d. to 72s. Tanganyika bold greenish, 74s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.; seconds, 77s. 6d. to 79s.; peaberry, 84d. to 80s.

Rugislu greenish-greyish seconds, 74s. to 76d.; peaberry, 103s. per cwt.

Cotton.—Business in spot cotton has been very moderate, and spot to fair East African is lower at 850d. per lb. American middling spot, 800d. per lb.

Cocoa.—168s. per ounce. (1939: 148s. 4d.; 1938: 129s. 84d.; 1937: 142s. 7d.)

Maise.—No. 2 white flat Africa, March-April, 19s. 6d. per 480 lb. f.o.b.

Eyrethron.—The market is weak, with Japanese shippers soliciting bids, but buyers decline to operate. Some business has, however, been done in Kenya flowers at a little under £20 per ton at to-day's rate of exchange. (1939: Kenya, £154.25; Japanese, £266 per ton.)

Tabacco.—A table just received from Nyasaland by the Nyasaland Government representative in London states that good weather and ripening conditions now prevail. The estimated crop is given as just under 1,000,000 lb. of fire-cured on Native Trust Lands in the Southern Province and just under 7,000,000 lb. in the Northern Province. Sun-cured is estimated at about 300,000 lb. Flue-cured is expected to reach almost 4,000,000 lb., but no estimate is given for tenangrown dark fire.

In the course of a recent broadcast talk from Nairobi Mr. A. J. Hanz, of the Veterinary Department, said that trial shipments of Kenya bacon had recently been sent to Egypt, Palestine and the Sudan.

In Egypt the military authorities, the N.A.A.F.I., and commercial importers expressed themselves satisfied with the quality of the bacon. Although the price of Australian prime middles was quoted at 157 3/4d. per lb. c.i.f. Port Said at the end of December, we are sending a small shipment to the largest Egyptian importer at 15s. 6d. per lb.

In addition, the N.A.A.F.I. have invited us to get into touch with their London headquarters about quantities and price, and the War Office has recently indicated willingness to place contracts amounting possibly to 100 tons a month with Kenya, even though it may be necessary to accept small shipments only for the first few months.

One hundred tons of bacon per month means 24,000 to 25,000 pigs a year, so that it looks as though market prospects in the Near East are going to prove every bit as good as the reports of Mr. Dawson and Colonel Griffiths promised, and after the war Kenya should be able to market any surplus bacon in London in competition with any bacon-producing country.

Loss of the Hannibal

The Imperial Airways liner, HANNIBAL, in which hundreds of East Africans have travelled, has crashed while flying on the Karachi-Alexandria route. She was carrying four passengers and a crew of 40.


Latest Returns of Rainfall

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

Kenya (week ended February 21).—Gakhell, 0.14 inch; Cherangani, 0.27; Eldoret, Ravine, 0.15; Fort Hall, 0.14; Gilgil, 0.14; Hoey's Bridge, 0.10; Kaimosi, 0.12; Kericho, 0.01; Kiunga, 0.20; Kinangop, 0.34; Kisumu, 0.07; Kitale, 0.12; Lugowa, 0.36; Machakos, 0.18; Makuyu, 0.5; Mumbari, 0.15; Moiben, 0.06; Nairo, 0.10; Mumbari, 0.40; Nawaasra, 0.40; Nairobi, 0.36; Nanyuki, 0.86; Rongai, 0.21; Ruiru, 0.26; Sagana, 0.37; Songhor, 0.2; Sotik, 0.23; Thika, 0.17; Thomson's Falls, 0.16; and Voi, 0.02 inch.

Tanganyika (week ended February 20).—Arusha, 0.14 inch; Biharamulo, 1.83; Bukoba, 4.50; Dodoma, 0.16; Iringa, 0.35; Kigoma, 7.77; Kilosa, 0.30; Kilwa, 0.58; Kinyangiri, 1.32; Lindi, 0.83; Malenge, 0.60; Mtwara, 1.66; Mpwapwa, 1.45; Mwanza, 0.92; Njombe, 1.60; Old Shinyanga, 0.69; Sao Hill, 0.26; Songea, 1.01; Tabora, 1.14; Tukuyu, 1.32; and Urua, 0.35 inch.

Uganda (week ended February 23).—Entebbe, 0.37; Fort Portal, 2.34; Gulu, 0.31; Hama, 0.60; Jinja, 0.10; Kabale, 1.46; Kitanda, 0.74; Kololo, 0.51; Masaka, 1.22; Masindi, 0.47; Mbale, 0.66; Mbarara, 0.66; Mabende, 0.22; Namasaga, 0.14; and Tororo, 0.66 inch.



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News Items in Brief

The Belgian Government is considering the creation of a munitions factory in the Congo.

The new European school at Jelwe Northern Rhodesia has 12 classrooms and a science room. Northern Rhodesia's well-known Kafue Show will be held this year, and the profits devoted to the Red Cross or some other similar war charity.

The Legislature of Northern Rhodesia has sanctioned extension of the school hostel accommodation in Lusaka in order to provide for 20 more European scholars.

Records of certain B.B.C. programmes have been sent by the Ministry of Information by air mail to the Nairobi broadcasting station, from which they are to be re-transmitted.

New offices of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society are to be built in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The building will contain five stories. Work is expected to begin in May.

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures has decided to continue its work throughout the war on a strictly neutral basis, and to preserve personal contacts between members of the Institute in different countries, since its efficiency and sense of common purpose so largely depend upon such contacts.

The way the African Church is rising to the occasion caused by the war is magnificent, writes the Rev. T. P. C. Rewes, of Weithaga, in the *C.M.S. Outlook*. "Within the next three years they will have to find all the money for the schools (over and above the contributions to local Native church councils) and the payment of the teachers, as well as finding all the stipends of their clergy which they already do. I have heard no grumbling from any about this."

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Statements Worth Noting

... that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." — *Proverbs*, xvi, 32.

General Smuts is probably the greatest internationalist of our time. — *Mr. Neville Fawcett*.

If you educate a man, you educate an individual. If you educate a woman, you educate a family. — *East Africa Higher Education Report*.

It may fairly be said that the minimum requirement for food for Arabs and Swahilis in Mombasa is 9d. per day. — *The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Arab Conditions in Mombasa*.

The marriage value of girls who have been educated at the Training College at Omdurman is considerably enhanced, and few girls remain as teachers for more than five or six years. — *Sudan Education Report*.

The time is not ripe for trade unions for Natives. The most suitable medium would be a committee of Native workers, with a sympathetic white Chairman who is also an employee. — *Mr. de W. Allen, Principal Labour Officer in Kenya*.

Locusts are food, and delicious food, real manna from heaven to a needy people. The Fathers have them fried in butter. Can't say I like them. Too greasy. Otherwise rather like frogs' legs. — *Mr. A. E. Howell, in "The White Features of Africa"*.

Locusts do not like forests or woodlands, and they will not go into the rich, damp forests of the tropics. That is why the only part of the whole continent of Africa where locusts are not a trouble is the forested forest-land of the Belgian Congo. — *Dr. Macbride, in "The Plague of Locusts"*.

With regard to schools, the position in Africa is unique. It is the willingness of Governments to discharge their responsibility for the first stage in the education of the peoples under their rule by a system of grants to missions gives Christian leaders amazing facilities for the teaching of boys and girls. — *C.M.S. Annual Report*.

Too often and too lightly have thoughtless Englishmen exclaimed: "I would not be against giving back some Colonies to Germany under certain circumstances." It is only when they are asked to name the Colonies and describe the circumstances that they are usually without an answer. — *Mr. Duff Cooper, in a Preface to "The Nazi Claims to Colonies"*.

Experienced missionaries, compound managers and administrators all too rarely seem to paper that understanding of African motivations which they have acquired. While the frequent transfers of the latter from station to station often make it impossible for them to acquire very much. — *Mr. G. Wilson, Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, writing in "Africa"*.

For the Native the grading-up of cattle to a European sire is not recommended; the environment is too hard, and it is better for a Native to have a small zebu snatching its live food from the arid bush than a grade cow in the last stages of starvation and even dying through mismanagement. — *Mr. M. H. French, in the "Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture"*.

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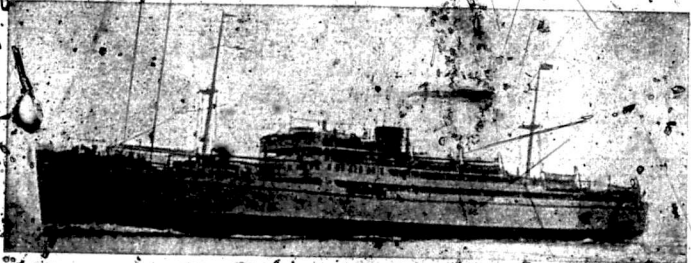
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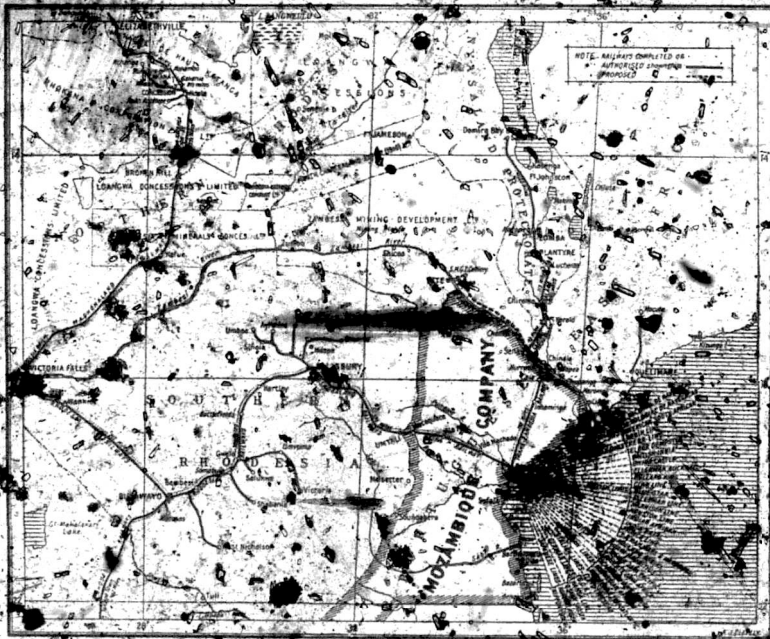
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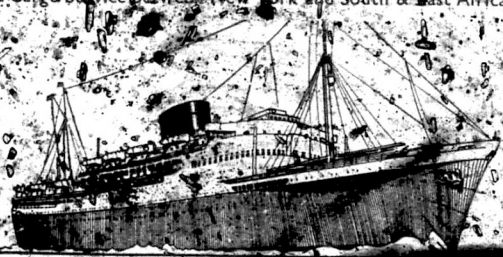
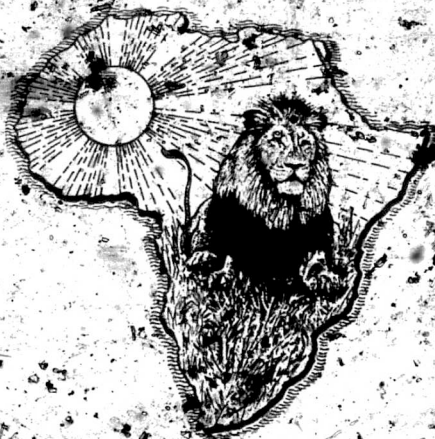
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Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: Limitable, London

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OUR SUGGESTION last week that any balance unexpended in any year from the sum of £5,500,000 per annum which the Imperial Government is to invite Parliament to vote for Colonial development, welfare and research, should be carried over for future use has been met with the reply from an extremely well-informed source that the Treasury, however sympathetically inclined to requests for funds for Colonial purposes, must be expected to resist so violent a breach with precedent. For the Treasury to agree would be a miracle was the comment of a man of exceptional authority. It is to be hoped that in this particular respect the age of miracles has not closed. Indeed, the decision of the Cabinet, with, we understand, the cordial consent of the Treasury, to embark upon large-scale Colonial development programmes in the midst of the greatest war of all time was in itself something of a miracle. If the Imperial Government had announced that present circumstances, reluctantly, compelled it to postpone all projects for the advancement of the dependent Empire, there would have been no surprise and no complaints; regretfully but comprehendingly, the Colonies would have acquiesced, and their anxiety to contribute their maximum in men, money and materials to the Empire's war effort would have been in no degree diminished. That fundaments of fact must have been sought out by the Government, which nevertheless resorted upon a bold constructive plan. The we repeat, was a miracle from the Colonial standpoint.

With that achievement to its credit, why should the Government balk at the lesser point of ensuring that unexpended finance shall be made wholly available to the Colonies by the stipulation that the proposed sums shall be voted outright year by year, thus permitting the creation of a reserve from balances unexpended in any financial period? In view of the practical certainty that, as a result of the inevitable shortage of men and some materials, the £5,500,000 can not be spent in any of the war years, the non-adoption of this method would inevitably deprive the Colonies of millions of pounds which Parliament and the public are unquestionably ready to provide. Few proposals on a Colonial subject would, in fact, be more likely to prompt the whole-hearted support of the Opposition, Labour and Liberal whose spokesmen have repeatedly pleaded for expansion of the social and other public services. It would not be surprising to find a financial resolution framed on such lines to implement the new Statement of Policy carried unanimously in the House of Commons. We trust that, as our more demonstration of British solidarity at a time when without any pressure, or even the need of suggestion, from Whitehall, the Colonies are making magnificent contributions to the common cause. It is as important in Colonial as in foreign affairs that Parliament should regard itself, and be regarded, as a Council of State, and in an all-party decision of this character the Overseas Empire and the neutral world would alike discern the expression of the determination of Great Britain to stand by her Colonies, which are to-day standing so manfully beside her in the struggle for liberty and life.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON, M.P., who in the few years has been one of the strongest supporters of Germany's claims to the restoration of her former African Colonies, includes in his latest book a plan for what he calls "Pool Trusteeship in Equatorial East Tropical Africa," which is described elsewhere in this issue in the author's own words. The mad military adventure upon which Hitler has lunched his people since Sir Arnold Wilson's scheme was passed for press has, of course, made all discussion of German Colonial aims and claims a matter of purely academic interest, but since British East and Central Africa have been so greatly prejudiced by German and pro-German proposals, and since there is no unimpeachable evidence that these and other schemes are to be kept alive by certain publicists throughout the war, with every probability that they will be publicly paraded and fatuously recommended when the time comes to make a new treaty, it is necessary for the Dependencies with which this journal is particularly concerned, and, indeed, for Africa as a whole, to be *longueurs en sédette*.

This scheme of Sir Arnold Wilson has some most curious features. To take his debatable statement *seriatim*, Dr. Rudin's study of German life in the Cameroons reveals the shortcomings of German administration of African peoples. It is true that he commits himself to conclusions acceptable to German propaganda but, as any reader of the book can see for himself, those conclusions are in striking contrast with the mass of evidence noted by the author, who most certainly does not establish German fitness to govern Native races. War in East Africa and Rhodesia continued for fifteen years to predict, has come, not as the result of any rejection of the German demand for Colonies, but because pan-Germanism believed the hour for further conquests had struck. Reiterated threats, sometimes crude and sometimes cloaked in the most polite forms of blackmail, that war must follow failure to restore the German African territories were never more than political and propagandist devices, which succeeded in deluding many British public men, Sir Arnold Wilson included, into the conviction that the issue was one of Colonies or war. From such fundamental misunderstandings of the German mentality there followed the last prophetic succession of appeasement moves which led Hitler to believe that Great Britain would, in the last resort, not stand against further aggression.

The grandiose proposal by which the Member of Parliament for Dutchin would sweep into his "pool" practically the whole of East, West and Central Africa is distinguished by some weird geographical manipulations. He would detach Kenya, Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo from their present loyalties, but, for some unexplained reason, Uganda would be spared the process of internationalisation.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would also escape, presumably on account of an unconfessed recognition that the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia would have something very pertinent to say about plans for hitching those provinces of the Greater Rhodesia of to-morrow. Yet, in consideration of the sovereign rights of a self-governing African State, Sir Arnold would deprive the Union of South Africa of the adjacent mandated territory conquered by its citizens, considered by them as part and parcel of their own dominion, and so jealously guarded that any attempt to detach it from the Union would provoke a major political crisis. That France, Belgium and Portugal view their African possessions as inseparable from the metropolitan country is likewise ignored, perhaps because, in company with the vast majority of Britons, the theorist has failed to comprehend the attachment of those Continental Powers to their Colonies. That just explain the suggestion that Belgium and Portugal should be invited to start the scheme with Great Britain if France declined to come in, for the fact is that Belgium and Portugal feel in this matter much more closely with France than they do with this country.

The first stage of the pooling plan, denominated the financial and designed to cover a decade, is outlined in considerable detail, but it is significant that no mention is made of some major factors. An international financial administration would be set up to collect taxes of all kinds throughout the whole vast area concerned, the budgets of each area to be submitted yearly to the administration for apportionment according to the need and to revenue raised. Presumably that very loose provision means that the total estimated revenue would be apportioned by this interterritorial service as it thinks fit. It would, in other words, be allowed to ride rough shod over the existing legislatures, though the scheme does not expressly deprive them of any right of fixing taxes and import duties. Even if the physical work of collecting such revenue would devolve upon the new agency.

The idea of uniform customs duties throughout the whole may be superficially attractive and well intended, but it is a curious reader as safeguarding the principle of the open door. That, however, is not at all the case for the Atlantic Ocean. As beneficiaries of this "pooling" inevitable result, are to be only "all countries mentioned" — namely, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Germany and Italy, and their African territories, plus the United States. Imagine the reactions of India, China and Japan, to mention only three low-cost producers of a wide range of manufactured articles already enjoying a considerable trade with tropical Africa. From their standpoint, an allegedly magnanimous scheme must at once be stamped as pro-European and anti-Asiatic and pro-African only in so far as it is consistent with the wishes of the European Powers.

All Government purchases for almost the whole of East, Central and West Africa would, if Sir Arnold Wilson had his way, be fairly proportioned between the half-dozen European territories specified, and, perhaps with the addition of the **Re. Dear For** United States, though he is ambiguous on that point. Orders would be placed, not in accordance with the needs of Africa, but with the clamours of a few Powers, whose respective shares of the trade would be arranged in some unspecified manner, one of whom is capable of promoting the finest electrical equipment in the world, Holland, which has special experience of manufacturing for her own tropical possessions in the East, and Denmark, renowned for her dairy machinery, are excluded from participation. So to three automatic protests from Asia may be added another three from highly civilised, peaceful and progressive European nations.

In the second stage, ten years later would come recruiting of officials of British, French, Belgian, Portuguese, German and other nationality on a *pro rata* basis, whatever that may mean. If it means equal recruitment numerically, and **Under the And Then, Inquire!** recruits were posted to the new administrative area, without reference to previous national divisions, then it might well mean that only one-sixth of the new administrative and technical officers of such distinctive British territories as Kenya would be of British birth, upbringing and training. For according to this plan, the greater majority of newly recruited officials for distinctive British areas would be non-Britons; and it would be to assume that this constant infiltration over such a period could do anything but undermine the present ideas of British rule. Yet the international tribunal which is to decide whether the experiment has been a success is not to sit until this damage has grown, progressed or more serious over ten years! No business man would accept parallel proposals in regard to any organisation under his control, and we can think of no argument to justify such risks before the principle of internationalisation has been fairly and squarely faced and settled. If, in considering that it was morally justified and would operate in practice—neither of which ideas do we accept—the States concerned were ready to commit themselves to an experiment, a large measure of international recruitment would be an inescapable consequence, but for such recruits to be at work for half a generation before the issue is faced seems as indefensible as it is incomprehensible.

Sir Arnold Wilson, in listing five alleged merits of his scheme, mentions not only likely to commend itself to East Africans as promising benefit to the territories concerned. His first claim is that it would educate public opinion in all lands in **"Merits" Of regard to this new idea of Colonial The Plan.** trusteeship. It is not clear whether he means "all lands" as he says, or merely in European States, but it is certainly not

residents of African territories who would need such education, or who would see attractions in this theory of distant action. Even the development of Africa to be, on lines advantageous to all Europe, as though the prime consideration should be the appeasement of politically disgruntled Europeans, and not the welfare of Africans, Indians and Europeans in Africa. The one reference to the people who have everything at stake occurs in the words, "while gradually making the welfare of the Natives and others the predominant consideration in every area." But that conflicts with the proviso just mentioned, and it also suggests, quite gratuitously, that the welfare of the local populations is not now the main concern of the Governments.

Between the writing of this precious plan and its publication war came—incidentally revealing that the issue was in no sense Colonial, and that to have readmitted Germany to Africa would have been an act of criminal negligence; we **Unreality Of Plans** have repeatedly written that it **For Some New** would have been treachery to **Colonial System.** Africa, to the Empire, to France, and to the freedom-loving world as a whole. Internationalisation, federalism and other equally vague conceptions are now the vogue in certain circles, of a naive doctrinaire and so declamatory as to be regarded by many folk as the repetition of a slogan, of which, in fact, the phrase is singularly barren. Not one of the many projects so far advanced for a new Colonial system—because the current jargon has even the semblance of logic. Every one of those which we have read in the future in high sounding generalities, dismisses Colonial opinions as unworthy of discussion or as easily to be swept scornfully aside, underestimates the weight of French, Belgian, Dutch and Portuguese objections, or imagines that the Colonies would tamely submit to be deprived of their British birthrights if proposals of that kind went forth from Downing Street. Some of the schemers commit all these faults, and more into the bargain. None, as we have said, has faced the facts. Only by taking things as they are can anyone hope to carry with him any measure of Colonial respect. That is the pre-requisite which the theorists blindly disregard.

Zanzibar to the Hadhramaut

HIS MANY FRIENDS in East Africa will learn with pleasure of the appointment to be Chief Secretary in Aden of Mr. W. H. Ingram, author of "Zanzibar: Its History and Peoples." He first reached Zanzibar in 1897, and in 1907 became Assistant Colonial Secretary in Mauritius, and a few years ago undertook an extensive and dangerous journey to the Hadhramaut, as a result of which he has for the past three years acted as adviser to the Sultan of Mukalla and the Kabiri Sultan of Seyun of that part of Southern Arabia; for his work in that capacity he was last year awarded the T. E. Lawrence gold medal of the Royal Asian Society, which thus recognised his achievement in establishing peace between tribes which had been at war from time immemorial. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ingram strictly respect Arab customs, and at the Residency at Mukalla alcohol is abhorred.

Pooled Trusteeship for Tropical Africa

Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., Details His Ideas

AMONG THE MOST PERSISTENT ADVOCATES of the idea of the internationalisation of great areas of Tropical Africa has been Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., who has now developed his so-called plan for Pooled Trusteeship in an appendix to his latest book, "More Thoughts and Talks" (Longmans, 7s. 6d.).

That appendix reads as follows:—
Germans demand the return of their African Colonies, largely because they deeply resent the Versailles Peace Treaty, that they were obliged to give to the Native races. (In this respect the recently published case study by Harry R. Audin, entitled "Germans in the Cameroons, 1884-1914," is of interest.) They also feel that as a great power they should have Colonies.

Strategic Value of Colonies

The opposition to return of the African Colonies is, on the other hand, strengthened in most democratic countries by an equally deep-seated conviction that the Colonies, if returned to Germany, would be used as military, naval or air bases of great potential danger in war-time, and the Native men, now drilled, under the Nazi system, into an equally formidable menace. Nor is the fear absent in lands such as South Africa of the Portuguese Colonies, whose Native police is scarcely liberal, that smouldering discontent could be fanned into flames by agents from the German Colonial possessions working upon their native population.

Deep-seated convictions on both sides are, thus, likely sooner or later to lead to a German demand, an Allied refusal and, in presence of a new war,

To avoid such a catastrophe it is necessary, without further loss of time, to devise a scheme for gradual pooling of the African Colonies in such manner as to make them serve for the common good both of the white races and of the Natives and to educate moderate opinion in all lands to the essential benefits of such a scheme.

Pooling in Three Stages

To this end it is suggested that the area comprising British Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Tanganyika, South African South-West Africa (mandate), with the addition if possible of French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Belgian Congo, Portuguese Angola, Mozambique, shall be pooled in three stages, as follows:—

FIRST STAGE: Financial

(a) For ten years the customs and tax gathering of the area chosen for this experiment to be placed in the hands of an international organisation similar to the China Maritime Customs Administration. Recruitment to be *pro rata* from British, French, Belgian, Portuguese, German and Italian applicants.

(b) Existing customs officers in the area to be given priority if they desired, to join the administration, and pensioned if they did not.

(c) The lower ranks to consist of Natives of the area, gradually rising as they showed aptitude and acquired the necessary qualifications.

(d) Budgets of each area to be submitted yearly to the above administration for apportionment according to the need and revenue raised.

(e) Military budgets of each area to provide only for police purposes and maintenance of law and order, without the conscription of Natives for military service at home or abroad in time of peace or war.

(f) Customs dues to be uniform throughout the area for all countries mentioned, with most-favoured-nation treatment for countries (e.g., U.S.A.) which already enjoy it. The primary object of both customs and taxation to be to meet costs of justice, police, agriculture, preventive medicine, and forms of education.

Apportioning Government Purchases

(g) All Government purchases for these areas to be made by and through this administration and fairly apportioned between the countries now concerned. The resultant funds to be made available for the purchase of raw materials and products from these areas, and his would go a long way to meet Germany's and Italy's demand for equal treatment in respect of raw materials and their difficulty in finding foreign exchange therefor.

SECOND STAGE: Administration

(a) For the ensuing ten years, while maintaining the above customs and tax organisation, the Administration of each country would gradually be pooled by *pro rata* recruitment, as officials retired, of candidates of British, French, Belgian, Portuguese, German and Italian nationality.

(b) These recruits would serve in all the countries in question, so as gradually to build up a body whose objectives would primarily be the welfare and care of the Natives and settlers of the area.

(c) The same process to be applied to all military and police forces.

THIRD STAGE: Sovereignty

At the end of a generation (twenty years) an international tribunal would decide whether the experiment had been sufficiently successful from all points of view to warrant internationalisation of the area by the voluntary surrender of sovereignty on the part of the several States concerned to an International African Bureau, which would continue its work in the interests alike of the Natives, settlers, and of the white races of Europe, whose future depends to a large extent upon the raw products and markets of this continent.

Merits Claimed for the Scheme

This scheme would, subject to alteration and adjustment in the light of actual experience, have the following merits:—

(1) Gradual application, without transfer or decision of sovereignty for a generation, thus affording time essential to the education of public opinion in all lands for the new idea of Colonial Trusteeship.

(2) Removal of justified resentment on both sides at the possible use of black troops outside Africa.

(3) Protection of the vested interests which would oppose a more idealistic scheme, even at the

cost of war), while gradually making the welfare of the Natives and settlers the predominant consideration in every area.

(4) Prevention of a migration of the black population.

(5) The development of African lines advantageous to all Empires.

France may be expected to resist the loss of important reserves of man-power now recruited in Equatorial Africa. But the guarantees of British help, which the new militia has endowed with fresh significance, and the prospective settlement in process of time of a dispute which threatens both countries with war within the next generation, should—with the added support of other countries—suffice to convince both France and Germany that rejection of such a plan would entail a definite alignment against the recalcitrant country of all who place peace before self-interest.

East Africa's Economic Problems.

Discussed at the Meeting of the Joint East African Board

THE ECONOMIC EFFORTS of the East African Dependencies in war time were discussed at the March meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which was attended by Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Mr. Griffin Smith and Mr. R. S. Wain, who have arrived in London by air to discuss the problems of production, transport and marketing with the Colonial Office and the Ministries of Food, Supply, Shipping, and Economic Warfare. Sir William Lead was unable to be present as he was due to fly back from England to Tanganyika a few hours later.

It was made clear that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have co-operated most closely in all matters since the outbreak of war that they have been able to reach agreement on practically every matter of importance, and that the delegates speak with one voice.

Since the purpose of their visit was to negotiate with various authorities, publication of the details of the proposals would manifestly be undesirable, but there is no secret about their general case.

Dependencies Anxious to Give Maximum Help

Put in its briefest form, the desire of the Dependencies is that they should be enabled to make their maximum contribution economically to the Allied war effort, and that in the general interest they shall so far as possible not be forced into temporary war markets at the expense of permanent markets created over a period of years, the loss of which would weaken the whole structure of the territories and consequently be likely to impose new financial burdens upon the Mother Country.

Not one speaker used an argument or uttered a complaint which could be construed as parochial or selfish; each kept steadily in mind the overriding consideration of examining every problem from the standpoint of the prosecution of the war. The cordiality of their reception has clearly made a most favourable impression, and though some gaps which need to be closed have already been discovered in the relations between the various dependencies concerned, there is a common hope that valuable results may be the outcome of the visit.

Major Cavendish Bentinck, Chairman of the Settlement and Production Board of Kenya, spoke at some length of the matters with which the dele-

gation was concerned, saying that sisal matters had been dealt with by Sir William Lead, Sisal Controller for the whole of East Africa, and that Mr. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board, had come over separately to deal with coffee. He recalled that Colonel Griffiths, General manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and the Director of Veterinary Services in the Colony, both members of the Settlement and Production Board, had visited the Sudan, Egypt and Palestine some little time ago to find new markets. The value of this visit had already been proved by the increased exports to the Sudan, Egypt and Palestine, which were most encouraging fields for the consumption of East African products, both in the matter of war time supplies to the military authorities in the Near East, and in markets which it was hoped to retain after the war.

The Importance of Shipping

Colonel Griffiths said that one obstacle which every East African recognised was the need for the Imperial Government to utilize shipping to the best advantage; nobody, for instance, could expect it to send ships recklessly to East African ports to bring about any commodity of which abundant stocks could be brought from West Africa unless than half the time.

A pointless question posed was that of certain lines, such as sunflower seeds (which are proof against locusts) and maize, the Government must choose between such alternatives as buying in Kenya and facing a longer voyage, or purchasing in Bulgaria in order to deprive Germany. There must obviously be overwhelming arguments in favour of the second course in such a situation, and prices, completely to reconcile such divergent interests as those named might well be out of the question in war, but a middle course could surely be found which would be fair and satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Wakefield considered the position of Tanganyika Territory more fortunate than that of some Colonies, for its major industry, sisal, was one of the priority war needs of Great Britain and France; the tea surplus would be bought by the Ministry of Food; coffee could be exported to the existing markets in South Africa, Canada and the U.S.A., with a portion of the crop to France, which appeared to desire supplies; the anticipated surplus of 2,000 tons of groundnuts could and would be sold in South

If, on the other hand, France declines to fall into line at first, the scheme should be started by Britain, Portugal and Portugal, Ethiopia might well come in later.

To this or any other such scheme, which is not of course, entirely novel or original—there is bound to be much opposition, as also, indeed, to any conceivable scheme that the wit of man can devise. What is important is that discussion should be begun with the firm intention of reaching decisions, and be certain that the present system cannot long endure.

[Editorial comment upon these proposals will be found under Matters of Moment. The black cross headings in the above extracts have been inserted editorially for the convenience of readers. Otherwise these quotations are exactly as they appear in the book.]

Africa, since to utilize that amount of shipping at the expense of, say, the coffee industry of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would be unjustifiable; it was expected that India and Japan would buy most of the cotton output, and the Near East offered a market for oilsced and other minor commodities.

Hitherto Tanganyika had imported maize to the value of £50,000 to £70,000 annually, and, with the cordial approval of Kenya, which had hitherto supplied that grain, it had been decided before the outbreak of war that the Territory ought to be self-supporting in that and other staple foodstuffs.

Government had had to decide upon its policy for the 1939-40 planting season in October last, when no guarantee could be given from the United Kingdom in regard to markets, prices or the availability of transport. It was decided that the only possible policy was to produce to the limit and export what ever could be sold and shipped. There was a risk, of course, that there would be a surplus in some crops, but the Territory was prepared to take it as part of its war duty.

The War and the African

Many Africans said Mr. Welford realised that they have much at stake in this war, certainly if Great Britain were defeated the African would suffer most severely. It was therefore quite right to ask him to produce more from the land as his contribution to the common effort. If some of his produce should remain unsold on account of shortage of ships this would not vitally affect the economic life of the Territory, and the small loss to the individual would be the measure of his own effort.

It was appropriate to remember that the last Labour Commission which sat in Tanganyika had reported that some 300,000 able-bodied male natives were not usefully engaged in growing economic products for themselves or for anyone else. Moreover, the average production per head of those Africans not connected with non-Native enterprises was no more than 65c per head in the year 1938. That indicated the immense scope for development in the general interest of the Territory and of its individual African inhabitants. In conjunction with the other East African territories, Tanganyika was determined to do its very utmost in this war.

Mr. Wollen said that although it was recognised that shipping presented a major problem, East Africa required space for only 20,000 tons a year in order to maintain normal supplies of coffee to the United Kingdom. The London market was of vital importance to Kenya and to the Northern Province of Tanganyika, and the coffees produced in those territories were equally of vital importance to the home trade. It was therefore to be hoped that priority would be established to assure continuance of trade during the war period. At present price levels this trade was worth nearly £1,000,000 per annum.

Pyrethrum and Substitutes

Colonel Grimms mentioned that 7,000 to 10,000 acres would be under flax in Kenya this year, and in reply to a question concerning the increased use of pyrethrum substitutes he expressed the view that a steady increase in the production of pyrethrum in the East African territories would unquestionably be reflected in a fall in the price, which would result in discontinuance of the use of the substitutes, which were not really satisfactory.

Mr. Wigglesworth hoped for a general undertaking from the Government that the prices for farm commodities would be controlled for a year or two after the war in order to prevent a glut of stamps. Mr. Holm said that that meant carrying into the Colonial

field the principles enunciated a few days ago by the Prime Minister when he said that agricultural prosperity must be maintained in Great Britain when peace returned, and Mr. V. E. Jenkins felt that the same idea should be extended to merchants in East Africa, who should have some assurance that the stocks which they imported at high prices during the war should not at its end be immediately undercut by cheap importations from neutral, or even enemy countries, as had happened after the last war. Colonel Seydell recalled that the controllers of various articles had emphasised these problems in 1918 and had pleaded for the opportunity of regulating matters during a period of readjustment, but that all of them had been overruled and their voices strangled. Mr. Humphrey Leggett emphasised the part which must be played by the Congo Basin Treaties and Imperial preference in the discussion of all these matters, and the need for constant refutation of the notions which the internationalists in our midst were so busily propagating.

Import and Export Licences

The lack of co-operation between the issue of import licences in East Africa and of export licences in Great Britain was mentioned by Mr. Jenkins, who quoted a number of cases in which British goods, urgently required in the territories and in stock in British factories, could not be shipped because the necessary licences could not be obtained at this end. He fully recognised that ordinary goods for stock must take their chance, and that military needs must at all times come first, but in the case of articles essential for necessary work in the Colonies he suggested the issue of special certificates which would carry the full guarantee of the territory in question that the purchase was a matter of public importance.

Two members had had the identical experience of being refused licences for the export of baling hoops to Uganda, and in both cases they had been told that refusal was due to the fact that the cotton which was to be baled would not be shipped to Great Britain, but mainly to India. Another case was mentioned in which an East African firm, anxious to export lubricating oil from this country, had been recommended to buy in South Africa, since that course was more advantageous from the Empire standpoint.

Military Expenditure in East Africa

There was common agreement that the military expenditure in the territories had been on a somewhat extravagant scale in the early months of the war, but it was felt that there had been marked improvement recently and that purchases are nowadays made judiciously, though whether the scale was justifiable was entirely a matter for the War Office.

Questions in Parliament

The new air training schools in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya were referred to by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister for Air, when he presented the air estimates in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. George Strauss asked whether in view of the close collaboration between the French and British Governments arrangements were being discussed for the co-ordination of some of the health services in the African Colonies.

Mr. MacDonald replied that in the regions of Africa where British and French territories are contiguous there is already a good deal of collaboration in health matters, and that it was hopeful that further opportunities would be developed for co-operation in that important sphere.

The War: Expert Views

Our Imperial Mission. — Looking into the creation of another front in the near future, we may find ourselves in a state of non-intercourse with Germany and Russia which is neither war nor peace. Potentially such a situation already exists, though it will probably not be recognised as such for some little time, for there will always be those whose poor judgment and inadequate sources of information will cause them to speculate about the possibility of a German Western offensive during this spring and summer, and others who may be unduly optimistic about their military possibilities in Northern and south-eastern Europe. There is another consideration, that the British objective is to try to spread the influence of the Commonwealth into the heart of Europe, where its aggressive forces are dominant. In other words, we are trying to take the secret of the peace we have found to the peoples of Europe. A harder task we could scarcely set ourselves, but it is a proper one. Its accomplishment must very largely depend upon the example we are able to set for Europe as a whole. We must be able to illustrate not only that we in the Empire have found the means of living together in perfect harmony, but also that conditions of life within this peaceful part of the world are infinitely superior to those within the Russo-German sphere of influence.

The command of the sea is ours; if we will we can not only create military forces sufficient for the defence of all main strategic points of the Empire, but so reorganise our whole economic system that from the present emergency immense benefits for future generations can be derived. No people was ever endowed with greater advantages. There is no reason why the productive capacity of the Empire should not be raised, our standards of living improved, and a fresh vigour brought into every phase of national life, at the same time that we maintain forces sufficient to secure the defence of every part of the Empire. We need to recapture the Faith upon which the strength of Britain has always rested and which has been dishonourably neglected during the last 20 years. — *Imperial Policy Group Memorandum.*

Finland's Glorious Fight. — Now the practical situation of the Finns has been made desperate and their moral situation intolerable. For the Allies the issue is stern. They risk grave damage. They should have known their minds in this business. They should either have done less or more. Is it to be a story of too little and too late? The Finns, at the outset promised the miracle of holding out for a month against colossal odds. They have performed the triple miracle of heroic resistance for more than three months. There has been no greater or more glorious fight of a people for freedom and all. But it has been known and notorious for weeks that they must soon come to the limit of human power unless the world's sympathy supplied them swiftly and strongly with planes, guns, ammunition and men, men in large numbers. Had they ever received so many first class planes, they would have been time for the rest. On this condition a week ago they looked to hold out into summer. — *Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer."*

Germany's Dilemma. — If Hitler were to attack in Scandinavia he would set himself as the open and fighting ally of Communism, and the Allies would reap considerable benefit throughout the whole world. Apart from this, a new theatre of action would be opened where there is no Siegfried Line, and Germany would be committed to war on two fronts. How good when she is still short of essential war materials and before she has had time to seize Rumanian oil supplies. Stalin's prestige can hardly survive the fact admission that 180,000,000 Russians were unable to defeat 3,500,000 Finns, and anyway such a spectacle of complete inefficiency might finally destroy the last lingering Russian hopes of maintaining permanent Turkish neutrality in the Balkans and the Near East. The truth of the whole matter is that Germany has saddled herself with an ally which, while of great potential value in a long war, is at present a considerable liability. — *Mr. Victor Raikes, M.P., in the "Empire Review."*

The Germans will, I believe, attack straight ahead, and with all their strength. Their attack will show method and extreme vigour. — *General Duval*

Neutrality. — It is to be expected that the question of this war is the question of neutrality. Germany, by her employment of the doctrine of neutrality, designedly paralysed us. She was immune from attack behind the neutrals while she was free to attack where she pleased. We were deprived of all possibility of military initiative. We could declare war, but we could not except on sea make war on Germany. It seemed to me improbable that Germany, having built up this barrier of neutrals, would immediately proceed to break it down. I read with astonishment of an imminent move of Hitler against one of the neutrals which protect him. Until suits his purpose he will uphold the neutrality of Holland or Sweden or Rumania. He does not accept this doctrine of neutrality as an impediment to his own plans, but he accepts it wholeheartedly as an impediment to the plans of his adversaries. Neutrality for the Germans is a one-edged sword. — *Mr. Sisley Huddleston, in the "Weekly Review."*

Germans Believe Hitler — Not long ago a captured German officer, who had been well treated in one of I.M. ships, said to his rescuer as he was leaving the ship and going to a prison camp: "May I have your name and address?" "Certainly," replied the Englishman, "but we do not want it." "Because," replied the German, "I want to make sure that someone well looked after when we come to occupy this country. With your British consent you may think the prisoner was just playing a little role." He was in deadly earnest, and so are hundreds of thousands of his bemused countrymen who sincerely believe that they can defeat Great Britain, and that such a defeat will be followed by military occupation of this country. — *"The R-H News."*

A Heavy Price. — Germany has paid a heavy price for her agreement with Russia. It has cooled the friendship with Italy and Japan, lost her the Eastern Baltic, and made the Mediterranean a theatre to us. It has also had to impair the political unity of the German people. Still more important, it has allowed for the first time to develop their strength. — *General Duval*

Background to t

America's War Exports.— In spite of the complaint of American business leaders that our shortage of foreign exchange is hampering their export trade, America's export figures show that, even in the war, is not proving as profitable as 1914-15 had led her to anticipate. There are compensations. The jump in raw cotton exports in the first four months of war (more than made up for tobacco losses). For the whole of 1939 cotton exports were only 7% ahead of 1938, while for the last four months of the year they were up by 78%. Trade to the Argentine showed a decrease on the year of 36%, but for the war months exports were up by 33%. To Brazil exports had a year's improvement of 12%, but a wartime increase of 6%. From September to December, 1938, America's exports to Germany totalled 40 million dollars, which was reduced for the same months in 1939 to less than half a million. This 10 million dollars, however, is precisely the figure by which the export figures to Italy, Spain, Sweden and the Soviet have been increased during the same period. There is little doubt that some of the tin and rubber received from the British Empire has been re-exported by America to Russia, and it does not require great clairvoyance to guess at its destination. — *Investor's Review.*

Beated Recognition.— Healthy international commercial relations are the indispensable foundation of well-being as well as of durable peace between the nations. International commerce can only effectively fulfil this function if it enables each nation to have access to the resources of the entire world and not merely to those confined within its own frontier. It cannot prosper if its current is deviated by attempts at exclusive agreements. It cannot prosper if its current is held up by the barriers of excessive tariffs, by quantitative limitation or by exchange control. If, at the end of hostilities the world is to be built on stable foundations, the procedure of international commerce must be reconstituted. This calls for the gradual elimination of excessive trade barriers, acceptance of the rules of non-discrimination by the application of the most-favoured-nation principle in commercial procedure, and the creation in the field of exchange of conditions necessary for the multilateral functioning of commercial procedure. — *Foreign Economic Policy of U.S.A.*

Under the Tyrant's Heel.— At the end of this war German Jewry will have ceased to exist. In Germany to-day, including Sudentland, but not Austria, there are some 185,000 Jews. In Austria the number was 50,000, but of these 185,000 Jews not more than 10% can follow an occupation by the other people who have any claim on property and must depend on public or private relief. In Austria, which has since formed part of Hitler's Greater Reich, there were last year about 180,000 Jews, of whom 100,000 are in Vienna, and the number is reduced to 65,000, of whom 65,000 are in the situation of the 100,000 Polish Jews, 20,000 are under Russian domination, 20,000 under Lithuanian, and 1,85,000 under German. While about 5,000 have succeeded in fleeing to Rumania, Hungary or Latvia, the province of Lublin, earmarked as a Jewish reserve, Jews from Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and the newly-annexed West Polish provinces will be dispatched. This Polish province consists of a territory of 10,000 square km., with 2,110,000 inhabitants. The population density of about 60 to the square km. So far about 60,000 Jews from the old Reich, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and West Poland have been dispatched hither. In the present year all Jews who have not been able to emigrate will be transported from the old Reich and Austria, 150,000 from Bohemia and Moravia, 200,000 from the West Polish provinces now annexed to Germany, and in addition the few from Warsaw and the rest of the German-Polish territories. This Himmler-Frank plan reckons the number compulsorily evacuated to Lublin as about 650,000. The Third Reich, with the protectorate and the new Polish provinces will then be completely Jew-free, and Judaism will be completely wiped out. The Jewish reserve will thus include over a million Jews in the present year. — *A Berlin correspondent of the "Spreitung."*

Under Hitler's iron control the Czech country is one vast armory factory, an arsenal all prepared. — *A Times correspondent.*

The Prime Minister.— Chamberlain was a man of a different stamp, a man who tested against the suicidal foreign policy of Sir James Simon. His long and solitary sorrows in the Bahamas at the most impressionable period of a man's life has had a profound influence upon Mr. Chamberlain's whole career; it has made him independent and self-reliant to a degree uncommon in democratic statesmen, and it is precisely this characteristic which stood him in such good stead when he was playing for time against his opponents abroad and at home. Nevertheless, *correspondent of the "Times,"* and there is a danger that as head of the Government in such a predicament he will become isolated and inaccessible. It has been said that he is a bad psychologist both with regard to the individual and the mass, and it would be impossible to refute the allegation in view of certain appointments which have been made, among the most great qualities which he has inherited from his father one would search in vain for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's most conspicuous ability to appeal to a popular imagination. — *Sir Charles Petrie, in "The Empire."*

The French Navy.— In six months over 3,000 tons in 300 convoys, were escorted by French naval vessels, with a loss of only four ships and 200 troops. Canadian convoys, however, were brought over in convoy without the loss of a man. French ports and communications have remained open and not one ship has been sunk. The merchant marine of 200 ships, of a total of 615,000 tons, of about 200. Eighteen thousand tons of empty shipping have been added to the French merchant fleet. Twelve U-boats have been sunk by the French naval and air forces. The ships of neutral nations in Germany's destruction of merchant tonnage was: September, 18.5%; October, 25%; November, 27%; December, 41%; January, 58%; and February, 46%. Such severe losses, together with the loss of life suffered at Germany's hands, far outweighed any inconvenience imposed by the Allied blockade. — *M. Cassin, in "The Czech Minister."*

the War News

Opinions Expressed

Mr. Sumner Welles has bold his tongue in five languages.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood is the pilot who conveys Mr. Attlee.

The religion that is worth having is caught rather than taught.

The mobilisation of the Dutch Army costs Holland £2,000 a day.

It is of paramount importance to increase our exports in order to take out our warable assets.

The export trade in British books is worth in money at least as much as the home trade.

Our papers are not bringing to this war that superlative of physical effort which is required.

For a generation after this war it will be necessary to train universal military service in England.

The British Empire and France possess rather more gold in America today than when the war started.

A people's greatest and proudest achievements may in a changed environment become their reason for their grave.

To listen to foreign radio stations is like taking a bath.

Germany has scrapped the principles of the League of Nations.

It was by sucking the blood of Poland that formerly the Russian monster gained strength for his leap to power.

Twenty years ago there were fewer than 60,000 Jews living in Palestine; today there are nearly 500,000.

One of the greatest living experts on Germany prophesies that she will make a major attack before the end of March.

Polish war prisoners drafted into German industry and agriculture need at the moment to be paid only what a German worker earns.

The pilots of German aircraft have stained their escutcheons with blood. Theirs has been a demonstration of barbarity devoted to humanity.

Hitler is in the true Germanic-Asian tradition. The Germans are responsible for their Führer; it is not Hitler who has fashioned Germany, but Germany which has made Hitler.

The Germans are a curse to the world. The people, and especially the youth, of that nation receive no education which makes them worse than barbarians.

If small groups were formed in the 1,000 parishes of the country for intensive study of the New Testament, the effect would be incalculable upon the Church and upon the nation she serves.

German women given to the use of lipstick, rouge, and powder are officially recommended to try instead: horse chestnut rain-water, and boiled-rye-lean and potato peels, said to be good for the skin.

Hitler, who now only controls military policy from the backs of the chairs of his military chiefs, whilst wishing desperately for a Blitzkrieg, coupled with a huge onslaught, is at once in the air yet hesitates at the patent hesitation of his chiefs.

Why do the newspapers and the Dominion Secretary persist in calling Egypt, Palestine and Syria the Middle East? It always understood that Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Turkey were the Near East; India, Iraq, and, possibly, the Straits Settlements, the Middle East; and China and Japan the Far East.

Before Christmas, the food situation in Germany was relieved by two factors: (i) bread was good; (ii) potatoes were plentiful. So far these favourable factors must be reversed. German bread has deteriorated to the 1918 standard, and the savage East has utterly ruined the potatoes which are black.

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

Consols 2 1/2%	13 15 0
Kenya 5%	109 0 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	107 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	98 10 0
N. Rhodesia 5%	95 0 0
N. Rhodesia 5% debts.	81 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101 10 0
S. Rhodesia 5%	107 7 6
Tanganyika 3 1/2%	105 0 0

British Overseas (61)	5 1/2 9
British Overseas (2s. 6d.)	3 13 0
Contractuals (61)	10 6
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1 17 3
General Electric (61)	4 10 3
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	1 12 6
Imperial Tobacco (61)	6 5 0
Int. Nickel Canada	5 46 0
Prof. Chematograph	13 4
Turner and Newall (61)	3 7 0
S. Steels	3 58
United Steel (61)	1 12 6
Unilever (61)	1 12 6
Unilever Tobacco of S.A.	5 7 6
Vickers (10s.)	1 0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 5 3

Anaconda (\$50)	7 3 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 18 9
Anglo-American Investment	1 2 6
Anglo-Iranian	1 16 3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	10 0
Asahi Goldfields (4s.)	3 5 0
Bibiani (4s.)	1 1 9
Bilvoor (10s.)	1 12 6
Burmah Oil	3 12 6
Consolidated Goldfields	2 7 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	1 12 6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	7 3 6
East Daaga (10s.)	1 10 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 7 6
Gold Corporation (5s.)	15 9
Grovenor	4 17 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 6
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 1 3
Kwana (2s.)	1 0 7 1/2
Lynburn	1 12 6
Maréchal (10s.)	17 9
Marlu (5s.)	8 6
Mexican Eagle	6 9
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 3 0
Randfontein	1 7 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	33 15 0
Swell	4 1 3
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1 0 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4 18 9
S. A. Towns (10s.)	3 6
S. A. Nigel (10s.)	9 7 6
Wakfontein (10s.)	37 0
West Wils. (10s.)	4 2 6
Western Holdings (5s.)	15 3

Barclays Bank (6 C & O)	1 19 6
British India 5 1/2% pref.	99 0 0
Bank of China	10 5 0
E. D. Realisation	1 9
Great Western	17 3 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	93 0 0
L.M.S.	21 7 6
National Bank of India	30 0 0
Southern Railway of S. Afr.	14 0 0
Standard Bank of S. Afr.	14 0 0
Union Castle 6% pref.	18 0

Anglo-Dutch (61)	5 9
Linggi (61)	2 9
Long Asian (2s.)	8 10
Malayan Pl. (61)	14 3
Rubber Trust (61)	14 0

PERSONALIA

Mr. Harold Wooding, a director of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, is visiting the Sudan.

General Frislaet de Bettencourt, the new Governor-General of Mozambique, is about to arrive in the Colony.

Lady Moore, widow of the Governor of Eastern Rhodesia, has accepted an invitation to become President of the W.C.A.

The Hon. W. Durr Dinoo, and the Hon. H. Wilson recently took the oath as members of the Eastland Executive Council.

Sir John Maxwell recently opened the new aerodrome at Tlokoeng, which forms a branch of the Transvaal and Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. F. C. Cookson, who served in Northern Rhodesia for over 30 years, latterly as a magistrate, has died in the country at the age of 67.

Mr. C. G. S. Follows is acting as Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of the Hon. Keith Tucker, who recently arrived home by air.

The Hon. Clive Pearson, whose appointment as Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation was announced last week, has been appointed High Sheriff of Sussex.

Lord Harlech has concluded his lecture tour in Portugal, where he has addressed many meetings on British Imperial Affairs. The lectures have all been well attended and enthusiastically received.

Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, who was for some years in charge of branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Natal and, and later in Bulawayo, has been promoted assistant general manager in Capetown.

Sir Hammond Shields, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has agreed to represent the Royal Empire Society on the Wellcome Medal Awarding Committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place in Tanganyika, between Mr. Laurence Aylmer Haldane, Tanganyika Administrative Service, son of the late Captain I. A. Haldane, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, and of Mrs. Duncan Scott, 122, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, and Rachel Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Warner Hooley, of Cambridge.

Captain E. A. Singeisen, D.S.C., marine superintendent in Southampton, of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has retired. He had served with the company for the past 30 years, with the exception of his training period in the Royal Naval Reserve and the Great War, during which he was awarded the D.S.C. for services rendered during landing operations on the Persian Gulf. After the Great War he commanded the *Carlisle Castle* for some time, and was later master of other Union-Castle vessels, the last being the *ARMADALE Castle*. He became marine superintendent in Southampton in 1920.

Death of Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien

DR. A. J. R. O'BRIEN, C.M.G., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., Senior Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has passed away at the age of 50 years, had done such great work for the Colonial Empire that he will be an extremely difficult man to replace in his appointment, which must grow in importance with the development of the Imperial Government's policy plan for industrial welfare services in the dependent Empire.

Though he had held the post of Medical Adviser only since the death of Sir Thomas Stanton, two years ago, Dr. O'Brien had influenced Colonial Office policy continually since the end of 1910, when he was appointed secretary to the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee. Two years later he became Assistant Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State, at whose request he toured the West Indies. In 1938-39 he visited Eastern Africa, and it will be recalled that an aeroplane in which he was a passenger ran out of petrol and had to be forced landing in a swamp in Northern Rhodesia; as a result Dr. O'Brien suffered from head injuries and shock.

He joined the West African Medical Service in 1911, took part in the campaign in the Cameroons of 1914-15, and then in 1916 went to Tanganyika Territory with the Gold Coast Regiment, with which he served until he was severely wounded in the foot in July of the following year, having meantime been twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross and bar. His exercised wonderful influence upon his battalion, and indeed upon all with whom he came in contact, not only his African soldiers.

On returning to official life he became Government surgical specialist in Accra, where he earned so great a reputation that patients came for treatment from the most distant parts of the Gold Coast for his services to which Colony he was made C.M.G.

Medical Services to the Colonial Empire

To his duties at the Colonial Office he brought excellent academic qualifications, great strength of character, devotion to his profession, and to tropical medicine in particular, the habit of careful thought upon all aspects of a problem before reaching his conclusions, sturdy adherence to an opinion, when formed, the capacity for hard and sustained work, and judgment of men, and popularity among them. He was a most attractive person, who drew the best out of those whom it was both his duty and his pleasure to inspire. His foot injury had in recent years prevented active participation in other sports, but he remained an excellent golfer.

His death was quite unexpected, though he had recently suffered from influenza, from which, however, he had recovered sufficiently to return to his office for a couple of days. Then he had to go to hospital on account of bronchitis, from which he died on Saturday last.

Widespread sympathy will be felt with Mr. O'Brien and with their one son, who is a rugby schoolboy, and whose ambition it is to follow his father's profession.

Mr. Irvine Gaddes, who was a director of Imperial Airways from 1935 to the time of the recent amalgamation with British Airways, Ltd., has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. The new company formed by the union of Imperial and British Airways, with Air France, Entente, and also other airlines, is a member of the board.

War News Items in Brief

Staff Work

Under the Southern Rhodesian training scheme three training schools for the States had, as on Saturday, the 19th, a busy day, the third of a series set to be completed.

Colonel J. H. Brady, who accompanied the Rhodesian troops to West Africa as military observer, has returned to the Colony to report to the Government.

Lieutenant Donald McBarney, R.N., whose marriage in Plymouth to Miss Joan Duncan is announced, hails from the capital of Southern Rhodesia. He was recently mentioned in dispatches for gallantry during the battle of the River Plate aboard his ship, H.M.S. EXETER.

Mr. J. H. Currie, the well-known author and traveller, has given £1,000 to the Southern Rhodesian Government as a contribution towards the Colony's war expenses.

The Rhodesian Red Cross has sent a contribution of £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Fund.

Mr. N. E. Shillington has been appointed honorary treasurer and Miss Gwen Brown secretary of the Nelson W. M. Fund of Southern Rhodesia of which the chairman is Mrs. H. A. Lowe. Thirty-one branches of the Women's National Service League are functioning in Southern Rhodesia, and 2000 women have offered their services for war work.

Natives of Matabeleland have raised over £700 towards the National War Fund for Southern Rhodesia—a very fine effort. Some women in the reserves are collecting among their friends.

Sympathy will be extended to Mr. T. Parker of the Rhodesia Development Company by the death of his son Clive Liner T. M. Parker, R.A.F., who lost his life when on duty over the North Sea.

The Nyanga-Kuwe War Service League has collected nearly £1,000. Half this sum has been remitted to Great Britain for the purchase of an ambulance, and the League has undertaken to collect another £1,000 to equip and maintain it.

Nkanga has sent £70 to the Finlady St. John Ambulance Fund.

Naisaland's contributions to the British Red Cross Society are now in excess of £1,000. No less than 200 had been subscribed by the African population at the end of December last.

A fund to help Finland has been set up in Kenya under a committee composed of Mrs. Sonia Krug, Mrs. Ellis van Huth, Mrs. Bursell of Kaimosi, Estabrook, to which other donations should be sent.

Colonel C. W. Walker, the former secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, who has been on the staff of the Treasury since his return to England, has been appointed principal officer of the Southern Civil Defence Region.

Twenty South African doctors have joined the East African forces in Kenya.

The CLAS STUART, one of the Clan Line steamers, foundered in the Channel on Monday night after collision with another vessel. All the crew were saved.

The crew of the German steamer WAKARA, captured off the Bight of Benue on February 22, has been landed in East Town.

lines provoked by a letter from Southern Rhodesia exposing Government policy in the cause of Africanisation and published in March.

The brave old game-work, he has taken, he marked them up to the top and marched them down again."—Olds

—TAKE THE NEWS JUST TO HAND
From an African lad
Which, for reason I'm sure you will all understand,
We may call "Ignorant"—there they have planned
A series of moves for officials and kin,
That's a positive screen when you look into it.

See here, said H.O.,
Is an officer who
Has just gone on leave—and cheerfully too—
But has left his "effects" at his station, at N—
He'll come back, but where shall we post him to
then?

It's too early to say and too risky to tell—
It may be to M— or to S— or to L—

But it's only too clear
That his baggage is here
Where, if stored, there are moths, mould and white
ants to fear.

What a nice little bill we might settle, repair
"Effects" in our charge, and for which we are
caring.

Yes, didn't look smart and give them an airing,
I

we'll send them to M— which is not very far,
by four hundred miles by a lorry or car.

And if their we find
We've not made up our mind
to M—, but to S— we are rather inclined,
We cannot do wrong

if we shove them along
five hundred miles further to S— there to stay
we settle to post him to S— that's to say,
Then shift L— to the workman to L—, there
to wait.

Our decision on L—, which may be rather late
if he's not back by then.

Bring the lurch back
To the officer's original quarters at N—
A thousand mile run.

When all's said and done
Will air the "effects" and be jolly good fun.

Mr. Jimmy's letter
Is our latest cadet

and hasn't seen much of the country as yet—
A promising far, but of course with a "Pub,"
Who after three weeks at X— needs a shake-up
Or his work will get into a groove or a rut.

We'll send him to Y— for a month or so, but
We're quite well away.

He misin't say there's
Too long or he'll rather "box" ends in his hair.

Keep em' busy and shift em'—s our motto
we find

There's nothing like change for improving the mind
A. N. G.

28th Week of the War

Beek's Group Debate Colonial Internationalisation

...most important...
General Development...
that the Governments...
poor Colonies could...
be improvement of their...
services on the...
could be more readily available...
He considered that...
Colonial Empire and of the...
Board had...
balanced development in the...
American Trade Agreement...
review and the concessions...
in respect of...
The quota schemes in operation...
sugar and copper had...
of the territories concerned...
leading influence on...
Sir William expressed the opinion...
Colonial territories were...
the standard of living would...
so much that labour costs...
would have closed some of the...
European and Eastern prices...
Then the problem would...
resemble that between Great...
and the Dominions today...
secondary industries...
whereby each country produced...
which natural aptitude and...
most economically and...
which could be more...
That was ideal trading...
Experience also showed...
that a cheap article might...
market which later changed...
article when economic...
The balanced development...
Colonies was contrasted with...
of past lack of planning...
defective developments as...
railways and main roads...
instead of being more or...
and acting as factors...
The lecturer did not...
railways in East Africa...
has been a source of...
that the Kenya and...
primarily for the...
and that the Tanganyika...
by the Germans mainly for...
at

AFRICANS and RHODESIANS in London...
invited to attend the discussion...
isation of Colonies...
aged under the auspices of the...
of the Overseas...
Principal speakers will be...
M.P. for...
and for the...
British...
London...
will also be...
peers, M.P.s...
particular those who...
internationalists...
to attend the...
many of those present...
in the discussion...
to be limited to...
an opportunity...
The meeting is to be...
the Royal Empire Society...
next March 20.


E.A. Service Appointments

THE following appointments, promotions and transfers have been made by the Secretary of State:

- Mr. J. H. Cane, B. M. V. S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. R. R. Temple, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. A. Tegemeier, District Officer, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Zanzibar.
- Mr. J. H. Balderson, Assistant Auditor, Malaya, to be Senior Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. V. de Courcy, Clerk, Customs Department, Northern Rhodesia, to be Collector of Customs, Tanganyika Territory.
- Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E., Director of Geological Survey, Nyasaland, to be Director, Water Development Department, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. G. Furness-Smith, Attorney General, Zanzibar, to be Attorney General, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. T. Hoey, Assistant Postmaster, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Controller of Posts, Gold Coast.
- Mr. H. R. Bines, formerly Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland, to be Veterinary Research Officer, Pakistan.

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CLEAN MILK. All civilised countries in the World are now cleaning up their milk supply. The Medical Profession from the four corners of the earth is bringing full pressure to bear on the responsible Authorities to protect the Public and especially the children.

MILK is nature's most valuable food. It contains the Vitamins, Mineral Salts, Lime, etc., which are so essential for growing children, but unless produced hygienically, it is a danger to health.

When milk is produced by the Gascoigne Machine, and to the Gascoigne technique, it is absolutely pure, its sources of contamination are eliminated.

Full particulars on request from JOHN GILBERTSON, Chief Agent and Representative for South Africa and Rhodesia, 103, Commercial Road, Pietermaritzburg, N. Prov.

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Numerous Auto-Recorder users have advised us that since the installation of the plant they have been able to cut labour costs by over 60% . . . that bacteriological milk tests have proved their satisfactory . . . and consistent high yields have been obtained. At Home and Overseas over 10,000 users are daily proving that Gascoigne Milking Plant means maximum profit from their dairy farming and freedom from all worry and trouble.

As simple as the plant in operation that Native labour can be used for the milking.

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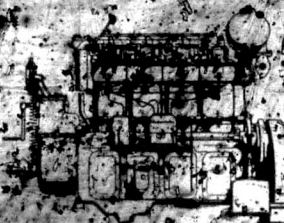
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesia Raises Gold Price

THE Southern Rhodesian Government has announced an increase in the basic price of gold from 150s. to 152s. per ounce, the increased price to apply retrospectively from January 1. It will be recalled that the Government recently undertook to raise the basic price if working costs increased as a result of the war.

Company Progress Reports

Cabait Gold.—Output for February, 568 oz. fine gold.
Rhodesian Corporation.—During February 4,100 tons were crushed at the Fred Mine. Profit: £2,075.

Kentan.—Production for February, at the Ceita mine high grade 2,457 oz. fine gold, from 7,029 tons milled.

Bushick.—During February 15,455 tons were crushed, yielding 2,330 oz. fine gold. Profit: £6,013, which includes £2.9 from treatment of 1,645 tons from the Cyclone and Woolwinder mines.

Rosterman.—During February 7,000 tons were crushed, yielding 3,245 oz. fine gold, valued at £3,522. Working expenditures, £625; development, £1,387. Estimated surplus: £11,000; Capital Expenditure, £942.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During January, 1,616 tons milled, yielded 482 oz. fine gold and 62 oz. silver. From 1,095 tons of sands 33 oz. fine gold and 3 oz. silver were recovered. Total output, 515 oz. fine gold and 65 oz. silver.

Globe and Phoenix.—During February 5,000 tons were crushed, producing 4,028 oz. fine gold. Development: Phoenix mine, 6th level sunk 68 ft.; av. 10 dwt.; 8th level raised 43 ft.; av. 7 dwt.; 10th level raised 155 ft.; av. 11 dwt.; 23rd level, sunk 13 ft.; av. 1 dwt.; 39th level, sunk 31 ft.; av. 3 dwt.; 39th level, raised 22 ft.; av. 1 dwt.

African and European Investment

The African and European Investment Company, which has for the past two years been investigating oil prospects in Uganda, and which has interests in the Rhodesia, reports a profit of £20,000 for 1939, compared with £461,485 for the preceding 12 months. There is to be a final dividend of 5% making 7½% for the year, against 10% in 1938.

Surprise Mining

The Surprise Mining and Finance Company, Ltd., operating in Southern Rhodesia, reports a net profit of £6,949 for 1939, giving a total credit balance of £9,266. A dividend of 12% is recommended, amounting to £6,489, and leaving £2,776 to be carried forward. Captain H. E. Morrell was appointed a director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Colonel A. A. Weston, Jarvis, and shareholders will be asked at the annual meeting to confirm his appointment.

Africans Want British Rule

AT THIS TIME, writes Dr. Harold Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples, when Hitler and others are trying to prove that there is grave dissatisfaction within the Colonies and among their representatives in Britain, our League is assiduously and effectively carrying out a great constructive programme—we want British rule.

The League, which champions the cause of coloured people generally, but is mainly concerned with Africans on the West Coast and the West Indies, is endorsed by the Imperial Government as expressing sane and balanced coloured opinion. It has a sound conception of the dangers to Africans in certain peace proposals emanating from the "appeasement" camp.

"There are many," says the annual report, "who would like to make peace at our expense, and it is important that our needs be fully recognised when the general settlement takes place after the war. 'Internationalisation' of British Colonies evidently has no place in the League's vision of the shape of things to come."

Egypt and the Sudan

His Excellency Aly Maher Pasha, who has been visiting the Sudan on behalf of Egypt, has given donations amounting to £E,500 to the poor, schools and charitable objects in the Condominium; and in addition, £E,50 to be invested and the interest devoted to an annual prize, to be known as the King Farouk Prize, for the best boy of the Gordon College; and £E,200 to be similarly invested, and the interest divided between the best boy and the best girl in the Coptic schools.

Share Prices

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company's shares remain at 3d., and a slight advance to 30s. 9d. has been made in Globe and Phoenix. Gold Fields Rhodesian are valued at 6s. 6d., and Rosterman Gold Mines have changed hands up to 4s. 6d. ex dividend. Watende, which had interests in Kenya, were sold at 3¼d. on Monday. Kentan have sold between 2s. 6d. and 3s.

Copper producing shares have been quiet but firm. Rhokana have recovered sharply to £10 5s., and Rhodesian Anglo-American at 20s. 1½d. Rhodesian Selection at 13s. 6d. Selection just 12s. and Chartered at 20s. 7½d. show rises.

Several bargains in Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos have been registered in the past week, and the price on the London Stock Exchange has now advanced to 634d.

Union Miniere

Copper discoveries recently made by the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga are stated to have greatly increased its reserves.

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COMPANY MEETING

The Beira Railway Company

Sound Liquid Position

MR. A. E. WATLEY'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Beira Railway Company, Limited, was held last week at 1, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.4.

Mr. Arthur E. Hatley, C.B.E., Chairman of the Company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. A. J. Lawton, read the minutes of the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you have all had a copy of the report and accounts. I will ask your permission to take them as read. (Agreed.)

The Directorate

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I should like to say how deeply we miss the presence of Baron Erle d'Erlichger, the late Chairman of the Company, who died on July 1st last, and who, although only a member of the board since 1927, had been associated with the finances and construction of the company since its earliest days.

We also deeply miss Mr. Libert Oury, who died on May 3 last, and had been on the board as a representative of the Companhia de Mocambique for many years.

Mr. Henry Chapman, C.B.E., who is no doubt familiar to you as the general manager of the Rhodesian Railways for many years, has been appointed a director, while Mr. Vivian Oury has been nominated a director by the Companhia de Mocambique in place of his father. These appointments will be submitted to this meeting for confirmation.

Traffic Results

On page 5 of the report you will find particulars of the revenue and traffic results for the year ended September 30 last and a comparison with those of the previous year. The gross revenue for the year at £271,038, was £65,104 lower than that of the previous year, but, as expenditure decreased by £9,728, the net revenue was lower by only £55,376.

As stated in the report, the general reduction in public rates and fares and the lower agreement rates for copper put into force during the year, together with the substantial declines in chrome ore and maize traffic, are responsible for the decline in gross revenue. The percentage of expenditure to receipts increased by 21% to 48%, but is still very low for a railway such as this.

The principal traffic by far is still that of general merchandise, which showed an increase of 10,380 tons at 140,206 tons, but a revenue of £5600 less, due to the general reductions in rates to which I have referred. The copper and copper matte traffic from Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo was practically the same as last year, there being, in fact, a small increase of 283 tons. Asbestos traffic at 35,834 tons was 1,200 tons higher than last year. Other traffic—that is, coal, zinc, etc.—at 40,500 tons, increased by 5,800 tons. In chrome ore and maize traffic the reduction in tonnage was 735,051 tons and 83,281 tons respectively, due in the first case to a falling off in the demand for American trade and, in the second case, to poor crops.

These were the principal traffics dealt with, and, considering the unrest and uncertainty existing many months before the outbreak of war in September

1914, and the results of the war, it is a very satisfactory position.

Dividends

I will now turn to the accounts. On the profit sheet, the amount of the profit for the year is £122,730, an increase of £25,104 compared with the amount of £97,626 for the year ended September 30, 1927.

The profit for the year is £122,730, an increase of £25,104 compared with the amount of £97,626 for the year ended September 30, 1927. This increase is due to the fact that the profit for the year is £122,730, an increase of £25,104 compared with the amount of £97,626 for the year ended September 30, 1927. This increase is due to the fact that the profit for the year is £122,730, an increase of £25,104 compared with the amount of £97,626 for the year ended September 30, 1927.

I may say here that your company, in the celebration of this visit by the free conveyance to Beira of Native troops and natives, and in the decoration of the Port area, has the pleasure of the Governor of Beira has been kind enough to write to the company expressing his appreciation of its services.

The item reserve for taxation, £200,000, is an amount your auditors consider necessary to provide for our liability to the date of the balance sheet for British, Southern Rhodesia, and Mozambique income tax, Southern Rhodesia special war tax, and National Defence Contribution. The remaining items for debenture interest, sinking fund, etc., call for no comment.

Balance Sheet Items

Turning to the balance sheet, you will find that capital expenditure for the year amounted to £12,218, mainly for additional tracks, telegraph facilities, etc., between Beira and Inhali, and preliminary work in connexion with the new station at Inhali. You may say, however, that in view of the outbreak of war your directors decided to defer the construction of the new station at Beira and all other capital works not absolutely essential for the present.

The Savdy Hotel stands at £20,700, an increase of £1,332 over last year's figure, due to a few small improvements. The item of factors, £100,918, is almost entirely made up of the amount due by the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, for net earnings to September 30 last, which has, of course, since been paid.

Value of the Investments

Investments at a book value of £497,825 mainly consist of £32,000 in gilt-edged stock and £465,825 of our own 7% debenture stock. I might mention here that this debenture stock can be used in the future, if desired, to meet the annual redemption of stock which the company is required to pay. The market value of these investments at September 30 last showed a depreciation of £22,743, or just under 7%, but I am pleased to say that at market prices at the end of the last week the depreciation is reduced to under £1,000. In addition to these investments we have loans of £20,000 each to the County Boroughs of Great Carmouth and South Shields, and cash amounting to £122,730, so that our liquid resources are in a very satisfactory state.

On the other side of the balance sheet the loan capital is represented by £1,200,000 7% first debenture stock. As mentioned at the last general meeting, £100,000 of the stock was redeemed on January 1, 1928, and a further £22,000 of the same was redeemed during the last financial year. The total redemption to date of £122,000 is

renewals expenditure amounted to £3,279, representing the cost of relaying and re-sleeping a portion of the line, which work is now completed, and the whole of the line has been re-railed, re-sleeped, and stone ballasted since 1927.

Result of Year's Working

The result of the year's working is a surplus of £173,000 to which must be added the balance of £39,058 brought forward from last account, making a total available balance of £212,784. We propose that a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax at 5s. in the £, be paid, absorbing a gross total of £105,000, that £10,000 be transferred to the reserve account, that £20,000 be transferred to dividend equalisation account, and that the balance of £47,784 be carried forward to next account. The reserve account will then stand at £200,000, the dividend equalisation account at £80,000, which, I think you will agree, is a very satisfactory position.

Current Financial Position

You may like me to make a few remarks as to the present position. So far we have had traffic receipts for three months of the current financial year, i.e. October to December, 1939. Net earnings for these three months amounted to £111,832, as compared with £139,288 in the previous year, a decrease of £27,456. The import traffic of general merchandise, our most remunerative traffic, showed as might have been expected, a decrease due to the dislocation of shipping and general trade on the outbreak of war, but how far this traffic will be affected in the long run by war conditions, it is of course yet impossible for me to say. As an illustration of

the difficulties now being incurred, imports which would have been an usual seasonal receipt of some £100,000 during December were held up at Beira owing to the non-arrival of documents.

General Traffic Prospects


Mineral export traffic, particularly copper on the other hand, will doubtless improve. The Ministry of Supply has entered into an arrangement with the Southern Rhodesia Copper Company for the supply of the greater part of their output for a period of 12 months, but the outbreak of war, subject of course to renewal, has also pleased to see that the traffic in electrical goods is greatly improved. With respect to maize, it is too early yet to say much about the next season's results, good rains have fallen in Mashonaland, but the absence of rain in Matabeleland is causing some anxiety. In present conditions you cannot expect me to forecast the results of the current year, but I look upon the position as not un hopeful.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and the payment of a dividend of 2s. per share, less income tax at 5s. in the £.

The Hon. M. W. Elphinstone seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The appointments of Sir Henry Chapman, C.B.E., and Mr. V. L. Oury to seats on the board were unanimously confirmed, and the retiring directors, Mr. Arthur F. Hadley, C.B.E., and Brigadier General F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings then terminated.



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In Tanganyika—3 phase wire 50 cycles 400 and 240 volts and 225 volt Direct Current.

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Items in Brief

Uganda's annual contribution to the Imperial Institute has been increased from £200 to £400.

The Land and Mines Assistant in Uganda is now to be known as Land and Mines Secretary. The salary attached to the post has been raised from £700 to £840 per annum by increments of £30.

It having been agreed that too heavy a financial burden had been thrown upon the Government of Tanganyika for the upkeep of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Morani, Kenya and Uganda are to increase their contributions.

Prohibiting imports in Southern Rhodesia is now an offence punishable by a fine of £50. Rents may not be raised above the rate paid on August 31 last unless special circumstances exist. The Minister of Internal Affairs has said that an increase would normally be justified.

Comparison of agricultural production in Northern Rhodesia in the 1938-39 and 1937-38 seasons showed wheat up by 8,399 bags, or 168% and potatoes up by 13,722 bags (or 58%). Increases were also shown under green manure crop acreages, market garden produce, and citrus.

A substantial increase in the number of African depositors is recorded in the latest report of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Savings Banks, they totalled 28,001, of whom 12,128 lived in Kenya, 10,235 in Uganda, and 5,638 in Tanganyika. The percentage increase in the number of all depositors was 12. At the close of the year under review the banks held 27,200 accounts (an increase of 3,051), with a credit of £5,598,46 (an increase of £400,000).

Market Prices and Notes Equipment for Dairy Farmers

Coffee.—0.250 packings were on offer in Tuesday's auctions. The quality of coffee gets was not all cases so good as last year, but prices remained steady. Fanciers were mostly quiet.

Kenya, bold grey greenish, sold from 85s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.; seconds, from 77s. to 93s. 6d.; smalls, from 75s. to 78s. 6d.; peaberry, from 67s. to 125s.; triage, from 68s. to 97s. per cwt.

Tanganyika, bold greenish greyish, from 79s. 6d. to 96s.; seconds, from 80s. to 85s.; smalls, at 73s.; peaberry, from 80s. to 118s. per cwt.

Cotton.—Cotton for East Africa dropped to 34d. 11s. American midling spot 7.69s. per lb.

Gold.—168s. per ounce. (1939: 142s. 2d.; 1938: 138s. 8d.; 1937: 142s. 3d.)

Peppermint.—The market continues weak. Japanese shippers soliciting bids at around £11.40-16 per ton for early April shipment. Some business has been done in Kenya flowers for near 100 tons at £18. 10s. per ton. (1939: Kenya, £155 per ton; Japanese £102. 15s.-£110. 15s.)

Sisal.—Sisal Estates, Ltd., report that production for the month of February amounted to 750 tons, making a total of 3,558 tons for the 8 months to the end of February.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika, produced 318 tons of sisal during February.

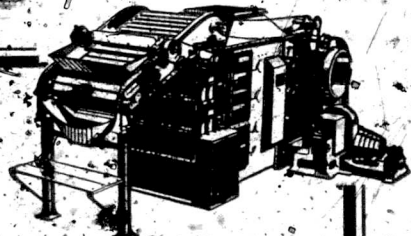
DAIRYING is clearly destined to expand greatly in Kenya Colony and probably also in Southern Rhodesia, in both of which territories there is a wide spread appreciation of the importance of employing the most scientific methods of farming practice. Any dairy farm, large or small, can nowadays be equipped with the most up-to-date, hygienic and reliable milking plant which by its automatic operation reduces labour to the absolute minimum and also enables an accurate record of the yield of individual cows to be kept, so differentiating between the money makers and those which fail to justify themselves.

Among the leading British manufacturers of milking machines are Messrs. Gascoignes (Reading), Ltd., who are anxious to extend their export connexions in East Africa and the Rhodesias, and the first of these advertisements appears in this issue.

Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Gascoignes (Reading), Ltd., 116 Castle Street, Reading, Berks, or from their chief agent for South Africa and Rhodesia, Mr. John Unsworth, 107 Commercial Road, Port Elizabethburg.

National Bank of India

National Bank of India, Ltd., announces the payment of a final dividend of 8%, making 16% for 1939. Last year the distribution to shareholders was at the same rate. The accounts for the year show that £50,000 has been allocated to staff pensions and £75,000 written off lease property. The balance to be carried forward is £246,572.



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Advantages of Closer Union Latest Returns of Rainfall

MR. S. H. SAYER, the retiring Chairman of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, who has often advocated the closer Union of the East African territories, said recently before leaving the coast to take up residence in Nairobi:—

Since the outbreak of war it has been most clearly demonstrated that almost every problem with which the Governments and peoples have been faced would have been more easily solved if the East African territories had been united under a single executive control. These artificial boundaries have added enormously to the cost of organisation.

It does not need a very vivid imagination to visualise how much more easily the following matters would have been dealt with under a United East Africa:—man power, liaison between civil and military authorities, import and export control, foreign exchange control, price fixation, the allocation of shipping space, income tax, education (with particular reference to Makerere), famine relief, financial contributions to war expenditure, agricultural policy in relation to the war, mineral production, and a policy to deal with after-war problems.

The House of Mosenthal

Messrs. Mosenthal Brothers have long had interests in Rhodesia, and the handsome illustrated brochure which the firm has published to mark the centenary of its foundation contains illustrations of the office in Salisbury, which was for so many years under the charge of the late Mr. J. C. Penman, so popular and trusted in the commercial life of the Colony. It is interesting to recall that Mr. H. U. Moffat, who became Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was on the staff of the firm at Palapye. General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, has written an appreciative Foreword to the brochure.

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

Tanganyika (Week ended February 26)—Amam, 0.85 inch; Biharamulo, 0.07; Bukoba, 2.61; Itinga, 0.60; Kikoma, 1.22; Kilindoni (Mafia), 0.66; Lyamungu, 0.10; Maleleje, 0.30; Musoma, 0.14; Mwanza, 1.63; Ngomeni, 0.10; Njombe, 0.68; Old Shinyanga, 0.77; Songea, 0.77; Tabora, 0.10; Tanga, 0.53; and Tukuyu, 0.70 inch.

Uganda (Week ended February 28)—Arua, 0.77 inch; Butiaba, 5.71; Antebwa, 1.13; Fort Portal, 0.76; Horro, 2.78; Jinja, 2.33; Kabale, 3.47; Kololo, 0.85; Lira, 0.30; Misdaka, 1.10; Masindi, 1.13; Mbale, 0.62; Mbarara, 3.46; Mbende, 1.82; Namagali, 1.52; Soroti, 0.88; and Tororo, 2.03 inch.

Agriculture on the Copperbelt

The committee which has been investigating the possibility of European settlement on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has come to the conclusion that the area is not really suitable, and that no active encouragement should be given to such an enterprise.

On Account of the War

In his speech, which is reported in full in this issue at the annual meeting of the Beira Railway Company, Mr. Arthur E. Huxley, Chairman of the company, said that on account of the war the board had decided to defer the construction of the new railway station in Beira and all other capital works not absolutely essential for the present.

Territorial Rains in Kenya

Rains are reported from Kenya, following the long drought. Parts of the railway between Mombasa and Nairobi have been washed away, and the water supply of the capital is said to have been interrupted following damage to the pipes by floods. Lieutenant Alan Ross, of the King's African Rifles, was drowned at night when his camp in the Isiolo area was inundated by floods from the Isiolo River.

Sisal Plantations Report

East African Real Plantations, Ltd. state in their annual report for the year ended June 30, 1939, that the total output for the year was 2,166 tons of sisal and tow, against 2,232 tons during the preceding 12 months. After making provision of £8,550 for amortisation and depreciation, the accounts show a net loss of £2,250. Prices of East African No. 1 sisal were low during the year under review, varying from £18 10s. in July, 1938, to £15 15s. in June, 1939. Now, of course, they are on the basis of £20 per ton free on rail. No new plantings were undertaken, but 1,640 acres of young sisal were cultivated and kept clean. Lack of rain retarded the growth of young plantings, but clean weeding has to a large extent mitigated the adverse effect of the drought.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during December amounted to £13,021, compared with £44,400 during the corresponding period of 1938.

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