

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 2, 1939

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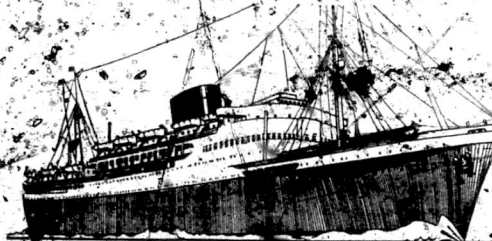
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VON RIBBENTROP declares in his speech in Danzig last week that "with the exception of the return of the former German Colonies, the natural Colonial activities to which every Great Power is entitled, Germany has no demands against France and Britain." In those words, manifestly uttered for internal consumption rather than for export—except in so far as he might hope that they would influence the busy little clique of Colonial surrenderists in this country—the German Foreign Minister was echoing his master's voice, for it must not be forgotten that in one of his last interviews with the British Ambassador in Berlin the Fuehrer suggested, to quote Sir Neville Henderson's dispatch, that Great Britain might offer something at once in the way of Colonies as evidence of her good intentions." So, up to the very brink of the war on which he was resolved in the one case, and in the eighth week of hostilities in the other, Germany's two spokesmen persist in their clamour for Colonial possessions.

Drop the idea that aggrandisement overseas should be in proportion to the Continental buccaneering of which Nazism can boast, and substitute the older claim for restoration of the former German Colonies. Impudent though that must seem to those with whom Germany is at war, it may have sounded the acme of modesty to many Germans, for the Reich has for years been told that those Colonies were stolen by the Allied and Associated Powers, whereas, of course, they were surrendered outright by a defeated Germany, which has not a shred of a claim legally or morally to lands which have nevertheless continued to be described in the German Press, over the German wireless and in German literature as "German East Africa," "German South West Africa" and so on. By such flagrant falsehoods, repeated millions of times, often even in words purporting to be of a scientific character, the great bulk of the nation has been dragged into the belief that serious injustice was inflicted upon Germany by Powers united in the determination to crush her by any means, however despicable.

There is, however, a noticeable difference. Hitler, who had for months concurred in the doctrine that Germany must obtain overseas territories proportionate to her own extended population in Europe, wanted something on account. How Germany, his puppet, presumably on the **Has Been Duped**, authority of the Leader who, in a fit of hysteria, publicly described his obtuse and obstinate advice on foreign affairs as the greatest German diplomat since Bismarck, now

SIX WEEKS ago we proposed that the British East and Central African Dependencies, which are so anxious to make their worthy contributions to the common cause in this war for decency and freedom, should send squadrons of aero planes or single machines in the case of **African Wings For Europe** of the smaller territories, and a fortnight ago it was suggested in these columns that the most suitable personal assistance of

military character which East and Central Africa could give at this stage to operations on the European front would be in the provision of airmen. Now comes the splendid news that the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia has undertaken to bring its existing air unit to full squadron strength, to man two additional squadrons, and to maintain these three squadrons in the field on whatever terms the Imperial authorities may wish. That is a magnificent gesture on the part of a virile community of fewer than sixty thousand Europeans, whose self-sacrificing initiative will certainly spur other parts of the Empire to similar action. Many young Kenyans, for instance, hold flying certificates, and from among them might be recruited an air unit bearing the name of their Colony. The fact that the state of its finances might not permit that country to make itself responsible for the whole of the expenditure involved need by no means prevent the adoption of the idea; if it commends itself to the public as the best practical means of signalling its solidarity with Great Britain, and if the Colony be determined to do everything possible on the financial front, as it certainly would be, there need be no hair-splitting as to the allocation of costs between Kenya and the Imperial Government. This is a time for mutual sacrifice, not merely to the limit of discretion, but beyond it to the bounds of possibility—given only the one proviso that the lives, toil and treasure out-poured in the service of civilisation are faithfully applied to the purpose, the sacred purpose, for which they are offered without stint.

LABOUR PROBLEMS should be regarded as matters of high policy in modern Colonial development was the central theme of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an address which we reported at length last week, and which **Labour Problems in The Colonies** deserves careful consideration by employers of Native labour throughout the Colonial Empire, for we can recall no speech by any previous holder of that office which so frankly faced difficulties and dangers already experienced, and to be expected in greater degree as Colonial development proceeds. It is well to take into account the possibility, even the probability, that war, as a result of its repercussions on Colonial mining, agriculture and industry, may bring disagreements between employers and employed, and it is the course of common sense, as it is of local and Imperial patriotism, to seek by all means to minimise such differences, to reduce friction, and to promote harmony. East Africa has in recent months had two warnings in the disturbances in Kilindini and Tanga— which were apparently caused by the dissatisfaction of certain dock labourers with their working conditions. Since the reports of the local committees appointed to inquire into the facts are not yet available, it is premature to discuss the origins in any detail, to apportion responsibility, or to propose remedies, but that the work of two great ports should have been seriously interrupted and that lives should have been lost as a sequel to the incitements of a few Native agitators are facts which combine to point a moral.

It is of the highest importance that the *personnel* of Colonial Labour Departments should command the confidence of the local Governments, for unless that is the case their recommendations will not receive adequate attention. of **Colonial Governments** employers, for their work will **The Worst Culprits**, otherwise be one-sided and consequently dangerous; and of Native labour, individually and collectively, for the African must be the rock upon which the superstructure will be raised. Because it antedates his accession to office, the Secretary of State may not be aware that it has been Colonial Governments which have hitherto been the most openly antagonistic, and that employers and employees, having overcome their initial suspicions, have for years been generally convinced of the benefits to be derived from sound supervision and the enlightened co-operation of well selected Government officers, provided always that they be well selected, and not, as has sometimes been the case, merely average, or even under-average, administrative officers pitched into a labour appointment as a convenience to a Secretariat. Now that the Minister has his own Labour Adviser— incidentally, a former East African who experienced at first hand the antipathy, even the animosity, of a Government towards its Labour Department—the number of misfits should be reduced to a minimum, and the body of knowledge of Labour matters correlated, distributed and utilised with maximum efficiency.

* * *

It is to the credit of Colonial industries—and, despite the critics of mining, there are no better examples than those afforded by the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, and by some of the model labour camps on **The Rock Of** gold mines operating in Southern **Paternalism**, Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory and Kenya—that they have often been much quicker than their Governments to appreciate the high importance of right relations with their employees, which term is by no means merely a matter of wages, but of general treatment, including the provision of adequate, properly balanced and interesting rations; suitable quarters for single and married men, transport from and to the tribal homes of recruited men, a general interest in them and their families, facilities for recreation, for education for the children, and the organisation of suitable occupation for the leisure hours of the women. Most European employers in East and Central Africa entertain feelings of real friendliness towards the Africans in their employment, and, though generalisations are proverbially risky, it is probably quite safe to write the industrialists in Europe are much more prone to regard their employees as "hands" than are employers in Tropical Africa. The good employer in Africa fosters paternalism with his work-people, and that relation provides the rock on which better things can be built.

Ninth Week of the War

War For Colonial Possessions!

Soviet's Solaitam for Nazi Fanaticism

THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH claims of Germany's colonial claims are the real cause of the war was the allegation of M. Molotov in his address to the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union on Tuesday night.

Declaring that "the ruling classes of Great Britain and France did not go to war with Germany on account of any ideology," but in their "profoundly nationalist interest as mighty Colonial Powers," he continued:

"The fear of Germany's claims to these Colonial possessions which is at the bottom of the present war, and that fear has become substantially stronger as a result of the collapse of the Treaty of Versailles. It is a fear of losing world supremacy which dictates to the ruling circles of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting war with Germany. Thus the imperialist character of this war is obvious to anyone who desires to face realities and who does not close his eyes to the facts."

Although through this contention it is absolutely in line with the present character of German propaganda in our States, about which something will be said in our column next week, yet if it was not put forward at the direct instigation of Germany, it was clearly intended to please the Reich.

S. Rhodesia Raising Three Aerial Squadrons

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has offered to bring the air unit already maintained by the Colony up to full squadron strength in personnel to man two additional squadrons and to maintain three squadrons in the field on any front. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has expressed its warm appreciation of this offer, which has been gratefully accepted. It is proposed that Southern Rhodesia shall, at the outset, be responsible only for the elementary training of the air force, and that the Imperial Government shall make available any further equipment necessary for this purpose.

Though the war strength of a squadron is not yet stated, a indication of the measure of Southern Rhodesia's generous offer is to be gained by the knowledge that in peacetime a squadron generally consists of about twelve machines and that it takes ten men (flying and ground personnel) to put and keep a machine in the air.

The offer commanding the Southern Rhodesia Air Force is shortly to take the Colony for England to discuss a detailed programme for the formation and equipment of the new squadrons and the most rapid and economical means of providing the intermediate and advance training facilities necessary to that end. Arrangements have already been made to bring the existing unit up to full squadron strength.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, the Southern Rhodesian Air Force was ordered to re-form the R.A.F. Squadron.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Wright, M.C., A.F.C., who is in command of the Air Force of Southern Rhodesia, is 49 years of age, and qualified for his Royal Aero Club certificate at Eastchurch, Kent, in 1912. He served for some time as staff officer in the South African Defence Force and was appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force when it was made a separate command.

Governor's Call to Africans

In a message to the Native peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of the Colony, says:

"When the Kaffirs as well as Europeans, to help him win the war. There is no likely to be fighting in Southern Rhodesia. The front is far away, and the Bantu people have been called upon by the Government of the country to become soldiers and go away to fight. There are other ways, however, in which you can help without any danger of being killed, but not without a really serious effort to make yourselves useful."

The King has asked Southern Rhodesia to help him, not only by sending white men to fight, but also by producing as much food and tobacco as possible, and as much as possible of the gold and coal and granite and asbestos and other minerals found in our mines."

Now, if this is to be done, everyone—Europeans and Africans—will have to work hard and fast. This is not a matter of compulsion. I want you to do this of your own free will, as a sign of your loyalty."

As more Native enterprises are required for the R.A.F. in Nyasaland, employers in Southern Rhodesia who have any ex-*oskari* from Nyasaland in their service have been asked to communicate with the Nyasaland Labour Officer, P.O. Box 923, Salisbury.

An official Information Office has been established in Salisbury under the direction of the Minister of Internal Affairs to keep the public in Southern Rhodesia informed of what the Government is doing to support the war, and to maintain close touch with the Ministry of Information in London.

Residents in Southern Rhodesia are being asked to complete a form giving particulars of their cars, so that the Fuel Control Board may gauge the petrol needs of all motorists if rationing becomes necessary.

M. Huggins on the Colony's Record

Rhodesia's fine war effort might have been expected by anybody familiar with her record in the last war," said Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, in a recent broadcast speech from Salisbury. "Then over 60% of her manhood was voluntarily under arms in the Civil Services for instance, 23% out of 285 tried to enlist—and those who had to remain did their bit in other ways. Thus Rhodesia subscribed £200,000 towards the war and sent 100,000 gifts to Great Britain, including 281,000 lb. of tobacco and over 4,000,000 cigarettes. The contribution of the Natives in cash and kind were estimated at £150."

According to a statement issued in Salisbury, the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government is to call on single men in preference to men with sons and family responsibilities.

Catering arrangements for the forces in Southern Rhodesia are on a scale which may even be envied by troops in this country, where rations are also on an unprecedentedly generous scale. At the mid-day meal Rhodesians have their choice of a hot ham, roast beef or corned beef, with lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes and other vegetables; after a tea of bread, butter, jam, and fruit, a specimen menu of supper includes soup, roast beef with baked potatoes, vegetable, and jam rolls or similar pudding.

A Native farmer in the Gwelo district of Southern Rhodesia has offered the Government 20 bags of his maize crop as his contribution towards the cost of the war.

Owing to possible delays in transit, all meat is now being exported from Southern Rhodesia in a frozen condition, none being shipped as chilled meat.

It is announced that the first battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment is up to war establishment, and that an additional battalion and auxiliary units, a defence force, and a force of special constables are all at full strength.

The British Association of Tanganyika has requested the Governor of the Territory to telegraph to the Secretary of State for the Colonies pointing out that British citizens who have voluntarily enrolled in the local forces desire an assurance that they are giving their services on behalf of their own country, namely Tanganyika, and not on behalf of a merely mandated territory. They therefore identify those that the Imperial Government will be bound to administer, and unify, the East African territories under a single executive.

Internees Receive Pocket Money

The German internees in the main camp in Tanganyika Territory are reported to be leading a fairly normal (though circumscribed) existence. A system of paper currency has been introduced for use in the camp, each internee receiving coupons to the value of 30s a month, which he can spend as he wishes in the canteen or on other small luxuries, such as tobacco, writing materials, clothing or toilet accessories. The catering arrangements are under the control of a commissariat sub-committee of the internees. A special and much valued privilege is the use of two wireless sets which have been installed for the recreation and amusement of the internees, subject, of course, to the camp commandant's control.

An official statement issued by the Tanganyika Government explains that while it will be necessary for the Territory to proceed on a basis of war economy, the Government intends to carry on the administration without undue dilocation of social services. Administrative and agricultural officers have been instructed to give every possible encouragement to the Native population to attend to the production of food and cash crops, and it is possible that a number of Europeans and Africans from other departments will be seconded to assist this campaign. The greatest material contribution Tanganyika can make towards its export trade.

A Sporting Effort

A German who was arrested 15 days after the outbreak of war a few miles from Mombasa, at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, said that he had been prospecting for gold on the Lupa, and that rather than suffer internment, he was making for the Congo border. He had covered over 500 miles in 11 days and had run out of food and water. He is now in the internment camp in Mbeya.

Austrian and German refugees in Kenya have offered their services to the Government in military and other capacities on the same basis as other residents of the colony. Many of them have expressed their desire to the Governor their gratitude for permission to live at liberty after the degrading oppression they suffered under the Hitler regime, and they declare their fervent wish actively to share in the struggle for freedom against the common enemy.

Britain in Africa

FI

Clio, Muse, at history, dost thou
Sing of deeds of mighty men of yore
To show how down the ages
Hast thou on thy tablets still the score
England's name, the crone of those
Who in the past still strove to establish ruth
Among the nations, to impose
Law and order, and in truth
To save men from himself
To recall fair Muse,
The record of our land in Eastern Africa.

How long syne is it that the fierce Masai
Raided from Kenya's mountain to the sea?
Their spears were blooded from Mvita's lake
To far bring *Ujini* all
And where they passed was seen a pile
Of dead, of women, men and children, ay,
Of dogs, their cattle reived, their kraals stamped out,
Is't forgot, sweet Muse,
Or still upon thy tablets?

How long syne is it that the bone-marked trail
Saw fog-gyved slaves drag on with weary feet
From ravaged homes by lake and hill and vale
To stand upon a foreign market street
There to be sold like kine? Mother snatched from
babe,
Husband from wife, and father from his kin;
So Africa was being bled to death
To serve harem and man the toiling field.
Is't forgot, rare Muse,
Or still upon thy tablets?

How long syne is it that the iron rails
Crept slowly, surely from Azania's sea
To reach a long, long last the great Lake shore
And pave the way for slavery's decease?
The open sore of Africa was healed; and British men
And women strained to make
On wasted lands and blood-soaked soil
Homes that would spread both weal and peace.
To all folk of good will
Is't forgot?
Nay, Clio, still they toil.

Write thou their every action; Britain hath no need
To hide her record in East Africa.

New Governor of Kenya

Sir Henry Moore's Appointment

SIR HENRY MURPHY MASON MOORE, Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya in succession to Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who recently relinquished the governorship in order to resume duty with the Royal Air Force.

Air Henry, who was born in 1887, entered the Royal Air Force in 1910 as a cadet in the Ceylon Squadron. He was Colonial Secretary of Kenya from 1935 to 1937. After serving as Governor of the Colony from 1937 until 1937, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State in the Colonial Office.

The British Colony in Beira has established a fund from which to send monthly contributions to the British Red Cross Fund.

Questions in Parliament

Asken by Sir N. Stewart Sandeman, what steps were being taken in the Crown Colonies to develop their flying organisations with a view to using them in the war. Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, said that flying facilities would be developed, and utilised to their fullest possible extent throughout the Empire. The House could rest assured that the question of extending the air training scheme would be carefully considered as part of the wider question of making the fullest use of available resources to meet the essential requirements of Empire defence.

Mr. Riley and Mr. Sorensen asked whether, in view of the findings of the Nutrition Committee, the Colonial Secretary could give an assurance that the welfare, social and medical services in the Colonies would not be arrested or diminished because of war expenditure or war conditions.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that he could not make any statement until he was ready to make a comprehensive one, as a great many factors were involved and it would take a little time to get the matter straightened out. He was, however, examining the question as rapidly as he could.

Working Conditions in War

Mr. Sorensen asked what action was to be taken to secure that the wages and conditions of labour in the Colonial Empire should not be adversely affected through the incidence of war, and whether increased recruitment of Natives for H.M. Army was taking place.

Mr. MacDonald replied that considerable progress had been made in recent years in the enactment of labour legislation in the Colonial Empire and with the establishment of labour departments and inspectors charged with the supervision of labour conditions and the welfare of the workers. Progress would be continued along those lines so far as circumstances permitted. As regards the second part of the question, he referred Mr. Sorensen to an answer he had given recently to Dr. Haden Guest.

Mr. Sorensen: "Will the more comprehensive statement pay special attention to the questions of wages and working conditions?"

Mr. MacDonald: "In any further statement I shall certainly be willing to expand on the present answer."

Evidence Not to be Published

Replying to Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. Eden said that it was not contemplated that evidence submitted to the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission should be published. He understood that full reports of all the evidence given in public in the three territories were published in the local Press at the time.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Would it be possible for this evidence to be placed in the Library of the House?"

Mr. Eden: "It is extremely voluminous, and I am reluctant to incur any expense, but I will look into the question."

The board of the London Missionary Society, which has stations in the Rhodesias, has issued a declaration reciting the fact that the society was born in the midst of the Napoleonic War and that its first missionary ship was conveyed down the Channel by men-of-war in 1796. The directors, who affirm that the sole aim of the society is to preach the "glorious Gospel of the blessed God," say they are assured that "to keep on loyally with the constructive work of the Christian enterprise at a time when destructive forces have been set loose is the greatest service which the Christian Church can render."

News Items in Brief

A Native of Uganda was last week consecrated a Bishop by the Pope.

Only two notices of the Gordon Memorial College now have British tutors; the other housemasters being Sudanese.

The detachment of the Rhodesia Regiment now in Nyasaland recently beat the Lambie Country Club at cricket by 120 runs.

New Mombasa offices are being erected by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company at a cost of £25,000.

The dredging of the new President Carmona Channel into the port of Beira will entail the removal of 1,000,000 cubic metres of sand and mud.

Messrs. John Bartholomew & Sons Ltd., have published at 1s. 6d. a war map of Germany and the adjacent countries. The scale is 1:2,500,000.

The London offices of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association have been removed from 109 Piccadilly to Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Proposals for the settlement of upwards of 15,000 Jews in the lake-districts of Ethiopia have been made to the authorities in Rome by a Dutch emigration organisation.

A series of broadcasts depicting the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany is to be radiated by the B.B.C. Empire service beginning on November 2 under the title of "The Shadow of the Swastika."

Hotel servants in Belgrade last week revealed that the members of the German trade delegation which has just visited Yugoslavia, posted quarter-pound "sample" packets of coffee daily to Germany during their three weeks' stay.

Tenders for the purchase of eight omnibuses and spares, amounting altogether to £20,885, have been accepted by the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) City Council, subject to the necessary borrowing powers being obtained from the Government.

According to reports received in London by the Ethiopian Association, Ethiopian forces under the command of Ras Abebe Aridagai recently attacked Addis Ababa, though with what measure of success is not known. We publish this news with all reserve.

Imperial Airways inform us that there are now waiting lists of potential passengers for their Empire services. The offices of the company have been transferred temporarily to an address in the West of England; but correspondence addressed to Airways House, Victoria, S.W.1, will be forwarded.

The Colonies have been advised of the decision of His Majesty the King that the customary Armistice Day celebrations shall not be held this year in Great Britain. It is, however, pointed out that nothing need stand in the way of local observations of the day in the Colonies, in which a course is desired by small communities.

Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, is to name its streets after the men of the Shangani Patrol who died with Major Alan Wilson. The decision, on which the local Management Board is to be warmly congratulated, constitutes an unusual tribute to a company of gallant men. The main street of the township is to be called Alan Wilson Street. The names of the other men to be commemorated in the same manner are: Bradbury, Hills, Robertson, Hefmeyer, Hughes, Colclough, Gair, Gell, Todd, Thompson, Dillon, Fitzgerald, Brown, Jones, Harding, and Ray-Robertson.

The War: Expert Views

Watch The Near East. German policy is to maintain the defensive in the West and continue a series of local offensives in the East as and when it may suit, eventually striking at the central arch of British Imperial defence in the Near East. If that could be achieved successfully, the Germans believe they would attain all their ends without the disaster of a major war in Western Europe. Meanwhile, Germans believe that French resistance can be worn down, not with gun fire but with boredom. Since the collapse of Poland, France has been keyed up to expect a general offensive in the West. Germany believes that when this offensive fails to develop and autumn turns into winter, the French people will get more and more bored. They will have six million mobilised with nothing to do. That is what the Germans are planning for. Unfortunately, sections of the Press are doing their utmost to build up expectations about the course the war will take, which have no foundation whatever, and the result will be infinitely more serious than a statement of the facts now. Our strategical standpoint ought to be taken upon Turkey and Greece, with Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Egypt in the background. Moreover, the importance of Bulgaria to our strategical position cannot be disregarded. Great Britain and France consolidated their interests in this area by every means in their power, they would occupy strong positions from which they could not easily be moved; indeed, the advantages of taking up a stand here are so great that if the preparations made were adequate, it is doubtful whether any enemy could hope to dislodge us. The task would be formidable. The question is whether preparations of a diplomatic, military and political character are in fact being made. Events are moving so swiftly that no time is to be lost in making the fullest preparations for a stand in the Near East. Much will depend upon the adequate organisation of communications, supplies and a pool of reserves upon which to draw for reinforcements. No doubt, New Zealand, Austria, Austria, Hungary and the British Empire are in a special relationship now.

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London's Danger. Hitler is opposed by only two Great Powers, England and France. He believes England to be the more vulnerable, both materially and morally. He is confident that the strain of war will be more felt in England than in France because England lives by overseas supply, because her population lacks a peasantry and is almost wholly urban and densely collected in comparatively few areas, the most vulnerable of which is the capital itself. It is this last feature we must bear in mind when precautions taken in London and in Paris respectively are contrasted. Paris is one hour's average flying distance from the nearest secure enemy air bases. The distance an enemy air attack on Paris must traverse between its start and its arrival is full of prepared observation and anti-aircraft defence. London is not half that distance from the coast, behind which lies a belt of sea from which observation and anti-aircraft work pending attack are not available. Further, the London built area is much larger than that of Paris, and London plays a much larger part in the national life. Again, the enemy objective on London river is the docks and the shipping below them; in other words, a zone reaching from the coast itself. A waterway cannot be hidden because it cannot be blacked out. At the same time it directs an enemy attack from the sea.

The "Week" Review.

Holland's Next? Reports about German strength opposite Holland and Belgium are conflicting. It may amount to as much as 18 divisions on the Dutch frontier alone, or to as little as 15 on the Dutch and Belgian frontiers combined. Even the lower figure seems to have a surprising, if not sinister implication, since, by no flight even of Hitler's imagination, it is possible to conceive either of those countries entering the or any war save in defence of its liberties. It is suggested that Germany might advance into Holland with the intention of providing herself with an odious, but a strong air offensive against Great Britain, but without crossing the Belgian frontier. But a German occupation of Holland would cut both ways, because it would blockade Great Britain with a shorter air route to certain targets in Germany. — *The Times.*

Holland's Submarines. The enemy may now be about to make a new drive to destroy us. Which plan of operation would appear to yield Hitler the greatest prospects? The occupation of the Low Countries. If his choice fell on Holland the military task would be easier and the naval plunder greater. Holland has 25 U-boats in commission and six hulks. They are very fine craft and would make a splendid addition to Hitler's U-boat fleet. Nobody would be foolish enough to predict the certain invasion of Holland, but I cannot agree that because the Germans have not got undue concentrations right up against the Dutch frontier there is no near danger. The Germans have enough motorised columns 50 miles behind the frontier to toss straight over. — *Military Correspondent, "Evening Standard."*

Air Supremacy Essential. What is the real calculation of Hitler and Goering? They stake all upon the old theory of the knock-out blow by direct attack on the vitals of Britain, upon our naval bases, shipyards, harbours, air factories, our chief industrial centres. Inevitably this will extend to attack upon the key points of transport and upon a large part of the civil population. In other words, the real war will be just what we expected when we faced it at the beginning. The enemy still has the initiative, and it cannot be wrested from him until an absolutely decisive air supremacy is created by the Allies. — *Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

Stalemate. The war in the West is little more than a mutual blockade. Hitler plans a Continental blockade not unlike that which Napoleon failed to establish. The Scandinavian countries will try to resist his pressure, but we cannot be sure that they will succeed. If Hitler prevails on them, he will cause Britain incalculable but no crippling injury. He will also improve his own position in East and other overseas articles. His agreement with Russia means that a British blockade cannot have an effect comparable with that of the last war. On the other hand, Germany's U-boat campaign, as just Britain appears to be well under control and her blockade of us is likely to be equally effective. The prospect is stalemate, not only on the landward front but also on the seaborne front. — *The "Evening Standard" and "Daily Mail."*

Ingrained Brutality.—The German tripartite under-pressure and is actually eager to receive orders from a master or a superior. He has also in the last long lifetime and more, been inoculated with a sense of racial superiority recently pushed to fantastic lengths. Further, he is supported by the recent memory of a dramatically complete victory over an enemy who was not nearly of his own stature but whose defeat it was believed, might take far longer than it did. Further, the brutality and treachery accompanying the invasion of Poland and culminating in the massacre of Warsaw are not forgotten in the mind of Germans at war. They readily regard brutality as a form of strength and have always practised it with no consequent immediate loss to themselves. The political effects of such excess are long postponed and are not immediately connected in the popular mind with the causes from which they spring. There are probably very few Germans to-day who appreciate that the difficulty of negotiating with the French goes back to causes now 70 years old. As for treacherous attack accompanied by breach of faith, it is in the full tradition of Frederick the Great and extolled as a strategic surprise. On the political side the enemy enjoys the greatest of all political advantages in war—absolute centralised command. He works under a complete absence of criticism or discussion of any kind. The Germans at war under their present despotism are wholly anathema without trace of civilian interference. *Mr. Hilaire Belloc.*

Russia's Object.—The U.S.S.R. will be able to furnish sufficient quantities of produce to be of tremendous importance to Hitler. And, paradoxical as it may seem, I think the U.S.S.R. will keep on giving Germany what she needs until the German war machine is too badly damaged in the war with France and Britain to be a potential danger to Russia. In other words, Russia is paying Germany to fight, to keep the war going. The ultimate aim of this, from the Bolshevick point of view, is a destruction of Western Europe, a recent disintegration, and then revolution helped on by the paymasters of the Red Army, which by that time would be fresh, well supplied, and by far the strongest force in Europe. *Russian correspondent, "The New Statesman and Nation."*

Why Not Attack?—The Four Year Plan for the blockade of Britain shows how much the British preparations for three years war surpassed Germany. That a new and resolute attempt, made without scruple or reserve, is about to be directed against us is certain. Whenever and how ever it is made, we can defeat it, but are we to continue waiting for Germany to attack us? For what reason is the initiative left to her? Even a Solomon could hardly supply a sufficient reason. There has never been a war in which treachery was fettered so much by policy. If one could conceive of any convincing policy which would justify the cession of the initiative to the enemy, the case would be entirely different. One of the oldest principles of war is that the best defence is a resolute attack. There is no hint of a reason for our present preference for defending vital interests on our own ground. If we are going to risk all on the ability to win by means of the blockade alone, we may have to face a long drawn-out campaign and suffer many unhappy surprises. Our best course is to resume the initiative and attack the enemy bases, factories and communications immediately, and on the long view this is our safest policy. *"Strategicus" in the "Spectator."*

Wishful Thinking.—There is a tendency in our Press to suggest that the Reich Government is struggling against increasing difficulties. Some papers imply that that its position is becoming desperate. This is a dangerous line to adopt, particularly when all the information that goes to support it is derived either from deductions from the effect of certain events—e.g. the Turkish Pact—or from comments and news items culled from the neutral Press or radio. It is both easy and comforting to concentrate upon the supposed setbacks of the enemy, but it is very dubious policy. If we may feel justified, encouraged by the comparative failure so far of the German air attack, by the considerable destruction of her submarines by her diplomatic defeat at Ankara, we should not on that account forget either the numerical strength of her forces, or the moral effect upon the German people of her victory in Poland. *The Weekly Review.*

Background to the

Collectivism.—Under the war stresses of this time life is being collectivised with extraordinary rapidity. In every country, not merely under the dictators but everywhere, the control of food and housing, of staple commodities of great industries and transport, is being taken over by the State. I doubt if it will ever be possible to restore the old gas-works system. This means a vast increase in the responsibility of those in control, and there can be little question of the inadequacy of those politicians, leaders and rulers into whose hands these things are falling. Only one thing can control them, and that is an enlightened public opinion. I do not think the world can escape collectivism, but unless we insist upon the supreme necessity of free criticism, universal instruction, free publication, free discussion, it will be collectivism in the dark, as you have it now in Russia and in Germany. Are the creative and intellectual workers, the universities, the teachers, the hunters of knowledge and wisdom to be at the beck and call of obscure officials obeying the behest, and even anticipating the wishes, of some gangster adventurer, some financial trickster, or some vote-wangling politician; or are they the masters whom it behoves all Governments and social organisations to heed and serve? Is an enlightened world public opinion, instructed and sustained by a great educational renaissance, to rule a world reborn, or are these adventurers to be left free, by our silence, to destroy mankind? *—Mr. H. G. Wells.*

Contraband.—Russia refuses to accept the list of British contraband materials, claiming that clothing, foodstuffs, etc., intended for the civilian population cannot be contraband of war. Did the Germans prevent food supplies reaching the beleaguered Parisians in 1870? Certainly! Did the Duke of Alva starve the Dutch towns to submission in the Wars of the Netherlands in the sixteenth century? Yes! Did the Boers prevent supplies reaching Mafeking in 1900? Yes! Are the U-boats trying to starve our civilians? Yes! While there is little intention on the part of Russia to aid Germany with war material, she can make herself unobtrusive No. 1 to the Allies. *—Foreign Affairs News Letter.*

the War News

Opinions Epitomised—Nazism is a creed. Hitlerism is a method. — *Dr. Morris Brown*

Good publicity will shorten the war by weeks, even months, with a great saving of life and of expenditure. — *Viscount Astor*

When one is young one tries to forget the unforgivable, when old one tries to forgive the unforgivable. — *Mr. Norman Davis*

The sole blame for this extremely expensive experience (the Ministry of Information) rests upon Sir Samuel Hoare. — *Lord Morris*

We cannot avoid at the end of this war, whether we like it or not, taking a leading part in a new Colonial policy for the world. — *Sir Charles Trevelyan*

In a modern war lasting four years there will be not less than 15,000,000 casualties through battle, disease, and disasters of the sea. — *Mr. B. H. Davies*

The Germans are dreadfully credulous and docile when their rulers want to inflame them with a sense of grievance against some foreign nation. — *D. E. Edwin*

A free Press to keep authoritarianism in order is one of the conditions which a free people requires for submission to Government control in war. — *Mr. J. A. Spender*

In the last war the aggregate wealth of British citizens increased £5,300 millions, so that rather more than 10s. of every £ spent was profit for somebody. — *Lord Stamp*

If we are fighting to rid the world of recurrent Prussianism, our quarrel must be with the people who have over and over again acclaimed it. — *R. D. J. A. The Weekly Worker*

The £75,000 R.A.F. flying boats of the Coastal Command leave port in early morning with enough petrol for 7,000 miles, and often patrol the seas for 12 hours at a stretch. — *Miss Virginia Cooper*

Democracy is the keynote of the British Expeditionary Force, and official salutes exchanged between officers and privates are usually supplemented by a cheery good morning. — *Mr. Douglas Williams*

We have three adversaries: the Germans, the Bolsheviks and the bureaucrats. The Germans threaten us with conquest, the Bolsheviks with domination, the bureaucrats with control. — *Mr. G. Ward Price*

Parliamentary questions are the shield and spearhead of our liberties. — *Mr. Harold Wilson*

What we can get from the leaves of blackberry bushes and strawberry plants. — *A German wireless manufacturer*

The bureaucracy's petrol rationing scheme caused such a slump in consumption that storage tanks have been overflowing and finkers unable to unload. — *Cynicus in the News*

...and because we are at war, but because we have it, we are determined to go on this time until we have made an end of a system that has grown to power on breaking promises and glorifying force. — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

All British car manufacturers should continue to advertise to preserve their goodwill irrespective of whether they continue to turn out private vehicles. — *Mr. A. E. Siderowas, managing director, Rolls-Royce, Ltd.*

If Europe is not to remain under the shadow of the godless Russo-German coalition, there must be founded a Danubian Confederation prolonged by the Vistula, to serve as a counterweight to Prussian power. — *Mr. Sister Huddleston*

It seems the rule in Germany that propaganda with its unchallenged and ordinary mind if it is constantly repeated and overstated and most important of all—if it is the sort of thing the recipients would like to believe. — *Mr. Peter Egan*

By the ruthless suppression of the freedom of the Czechs, the captain of the German ship of State holds the skull and crossbones of the pirate, cynically discarded his own theory of racial purity, and appeared under his true colors as an unprincipled menace to European peace and liberty. — *Sir Neville Henderson, former Ambassador to Germany*

What a calamity for Britain that some of those statesmen who used to go to Germany as intermediaries, who talked to certain Nazi leaders, but only through interpreters, did not spend a little of the time so wasted in learning the German language and understanding the men who really ran the movement which made and ruled the Third Reich! The present war owes a lot to these uplifters. — *Mr. Robert Powell*

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

Consols 2½%	67 12 6
India 5%	103 15 0
Kenya 4½%	107 0 0
N. Rhodesia 4½%	98 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	86 5 0
W. Rhodesia 5% A. Debts	81 0 0
W. Rhodesia 4½% A. Debts	77 0 0
E. Rhodesia 5%	90 15 0
Sudan 4½%	107 7 6
Mananyika 4½%	102 0 0

Industrials	
Brit. Amer. Tobacco (L1)	4 7 6
British Oxygen (L1)	3 6 3
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 0 0
Courtaulds (L1)	1 7 6
Dunlop Rubber (L1)	1 7 6
General Electric (L1)	3 15 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (L1)	1 17 6
Imperial Tobacco (L1)	5 15 0
Int. Nickel-Canada	150 0 0
Prov. Cinematograph	1 15 0
Turner and Newall (L1)	3 15 0
U.S. Steels	1 2 9
United Steel (L1)	1 11 3
Unilever (L1)	1 10 0
Waded Tobacco of S.A.	1 7 6
Vickers (10s.)	2 18 6
Woolworth (8s.)	1 15 0

Mines and Oil	
Anaconda (\$50)	8 15 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 15 0
Anglo-American Investment	1 15 0
Anglo-Iranian	1 2 6
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11 6
Ashanti Goldfields (L1)	1 5 0
Bibian (1s.)	1 7 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	6 6
Burmah Oil	3 10 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 2 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	12 27 6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	4 17 6
East Daaga (10s.)	1 2 6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 3 3
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 5 4
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 16 11
Greenfield	4 2 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 15 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 11 11
Swaby (2s.)	1 0 0
Lynedure	1 1 11
Maricourt (10s.)	16 6
Marin (5s.)	8 3 3
Mexican Eagle	1 10 0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	6 7 6
Rand Mines (5s.)	1 15 0
Randfontein	1 15 0
Royal Dutch (100 f.)	36 10 0
Shell	4 5 7 11
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18 3
S. A. L. (3s. 6d.)	4 0 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	0 9 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	0 47 0
Winkfontein (10s.)	15 0
West Wits. (10s.)	3 8 9
Witwatersrand Holdings (5s.)	10 6

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1 15 6
British India 5½% pref.	84 0 0
Chan.	5 17 6
E.D. Realisation	2 9 0
Great Western	28 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	77 0 0
L.M.S.	10 10 0
National Bank of India	7 0 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	9 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 0 0
Union-Castle 6% pref.	8 6

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (L1)	1 6 9
Linggi (L1)	1 4 9
Lond. Asiatic (L1)	1 3 8
Malayam P. (L1)	1 10 0
Rubber Trust (L1)	1 10 0

PERSONALIA

Lord Francis Scott celebrated his sixtieth birthday yesterday.

Mr. Leslie Carr has arrived home from East and South Africa.

Lord Delapere has been gazetted as a lieutenant in the Welsh Guards.

Mr. J. L. H. Webster has been elected a member of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. R. F. Heroldt, who had served with Rhodesia Railways since 1911, died recently in Gwelo.

Admiral Magalhães Correia has entered upon his seventh year as Governor of Malacca and Selat, F.M.A.

Dr. H. J. van der Bijl has been appointed a member of the South African Board of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.).

Mr. L. H. L. Foster, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been promoted Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. F. F. Smithyman and Mr. A. B. Cormack, of Nyasaland, have been gazetted 2nd Lieutenants in the R.A. Reserve of Officers.

The death in Bulawayo is announced of Mrs. Violet Walker, who had lived for many years in the Nyati district of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. Moon has been elected this year's President of the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) Farmers' Association, with Mr. C. A. Kelsey Harvey as Vice-President.

Sir Harry Brittain, who visited East Africa a few years ago, has consented to act as President of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association for a second year.

Major-General Charles R. Simpson, who, at the age of 82, is working 20 hours a week as an air raid warden in Westminster, fought in the battle of Abbara in 1807.

Dr. James Bligh Wall, who died recently in Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, where he had lived for the past 12 years, was a direct descendant of Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*.

Sir John Murray, who is now the representative of the British Government in Lima, addressed Trinity College Historical Society in Dublin last night on "History and the War."

Major Kenneth A. Brown, director and manager of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, and Miss Dorothy Richardson were married in Nairobi last week. Congratulations!

Commander Colonel King-Hall has been returned unopposed to Parliament as National Labour member for the Crisfield division of Lancashire. He was introduced to the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. A. Hogg, the Club Champion, has won the golf championship of the Shaban district with a gross score of 102. Messrs. D. Haldon, A. de Kock and J. Cartwright tied for the second place with 105.

The death is announced from Bulawayo of Mr. W. H. Portbury, who in 1893 joined Major Grey's column of the British Bechuanaland Police, and won through the Matabele Rebellion with Laing's column in the Matepos.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. R. Wyler of the King's African Rifles, son of the late Colonel H. A. S. Wyler and Mrs. Wyler, and Miss M. de la Stratton, daughter of Major and Mrs. G. Stratton, of Nairobi.

Mr. Oswald Piroaw, until recently South African Minister of Defence, who repeatedly raised the question of Germany's claims to her former territory in East Africa, and who has several times visited East Africa, has resumed his practice at the Bar in South Africa.

The death is announced, at his home in Great Haseley, Oxford, at the age of 48, of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Muirhead, M.P., who, as Under-Secretary of State for Air, made a lengthy tour of inspection of R.A.F. units in Eastern Africa some two years ago.

General Teruzzi has been appointed Minister for Italian Africa, a portfolio hitherto held by Signor Mussolini, and Marshal Graziani, whose leadership played so large a part in Italy's quick victory in Ethiopia, has become Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army.

Councillor W. J. Donnelly, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, recently passed the final examination of the Corporation of Accountants. He took second place in the examination, which was open to candidates throughout the Empire. He is now serving with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Mrs. Montague-Owen, who lived for many years in Northern Rhodesia, is leaving England shortly for South Africa, en route for Kenya, where she will stay with her daughter, Mrs. Kendall Ward. She will be accompanied by her younger daughter, who was born in Kasama, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Nowell, former Director of the East African Agricultural Research Institute, has been appointed editor of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*. Publication of the *Review* has been temporarily suspended, but the new editor will take up his duties when it is decided to resume publication.

Lord Derby has been re-elected President of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and the following Vice-Presidents have been re-elected for a further term of three years: Lord Colwyn, Lord Harlech, Lord Lugard, Viscount Runciman, Mr. A. K. Barnes, Mr. E. Androyn and Mr. J. A. Hutton.

Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare, Director of Education in the Sudan and Principal of the Gordon Memorial College, was confirmed in the latter appointment at the recent annual meeting in London of the Governing Body of the College. He was formerly headmaster of Chesham College, and won the M.C. during the Great War.

Major G. St. J. Orde Brown, Labour Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who served for many years in East Africa, is to investigate labour conditions in West Africa. He will leave shortly for Nigeria, where it is expected that he will spend two or three months before visiting the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, who served in Uganda from 1910 to 1930 (including active service during the East African Campaign) and afterwards undertook a special investigation into the tsetse fly in Nyasaland, has returned from a visit to America. Since 1933 he has been Hopen Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, formerly Governor of Kenya, and Lieutenant General G. J. Giffard, until recently Inspector General of the King's African Rifles and now Military Secretary to the Minister for War, had the honour of being received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace one day last week.

Mr. Stuart Gillat, agricultural officer of the coffee team in Kenya, has returned to England from a tour of investigation of coffee plantations and experimental stations in Jamaica, Costa Rica and Colombia. During a previous leave he visited India, Ceylon and Java for a similar purpose—with results which have proved of considerable value to the industry.

Several of the M.P.s who visited the Western Front last week are well-known to East Africans. The leader of the party, Brigadier General L. L. Spinks, was formerly actively interested in East African mining, and among his colleagues were Mr. I. S. Amery, Mr. Harold Nicolson, Mr. Noel Baker, Mr. James de Rothschild, Sir John Wardlaw Chalmers and Sir Hugh Dalton.

At the outbreak of war the activities of all the groups of the Over-Seas League were temporarily suspended, but, it being now generally felt that a useful purpose would be served by occasional combined meetings of the various sections representing the Dominions and Colonies, the first such gathering is to be addressed on November 17 at 5.30 p.m. by Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Tribute to Sir Stewart Symes

A TRIBUTE to Sir Stewart Symes, Governor General of the Sudan, was paid at the recent annual meeting of the Governing Body of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, by the Dean of Clonm, Vice-President of the College, who said:

"Without the goodwill and co-operative cooperation of the Governor-General the comprehensive and costly plans put forward by the Director of Education could not have reached the stage of execution by the Sudan Government. The fitness and adequacy of the programme approved is the measure of the great support he has given, and of the loss which his retirement will be to the cause of educational development in the Sudan. We can only express the hope that, when he leaves the Sudan, his services will continue to be at the disposal of

Nazis in Tanganyika

BRISONE

Incidents in the career of Herr Schmidt, the Friseur, Fritz von Ravenshammer—a total Fuhrer (one of many) in Tanganyika, Africa.

The local teachers now installed, his name—Herr Schmidt—mentioned himself with what he called his duty, well-remembered: simple planter, etc., was he. And that is what he seemed to be. To those B.O.s To whom the pose appeared just well-attended.

But when among his Nazi crowd Fritz wanted out his order. He talked and strutted, fiercely proud To be their local leaders. He fostered schools and wells and He paid out funds to ne'er-do-wells. Whose need for fame Made them quite tame dependants on their leader.

He petted Natives right or wrong. Gave many Hitler's photos. He tried to teach the Horst Wessel song To chubby Native totos. (You may, perhaps, have had the chance Of hearing Natives sing and dance. But never at Have heard I bet, Horst Wessel's song by totos.)

Thus subtly Fritz prepared the way By peaceful penetration Towards the great and glorious day Of Nazi domination. And all the while Headquarters stood And voted Nazi actions "good" (It's more than queer They scoffed, I hear, At peaceful penetration.)

Night, with a "Kamukuma" (the name of the Nazi town) was... in glad anticipation.

African Campaign Medal

The King has awarded the Colonial Police Medal for gallantry to the British, Kenyan and Mau Mau (two constables in the Kenya Police Force) in expressing appreciation of their services during the past 10 years, the Postmaster-General in his annual report.

Prior to 1923 mails for all parts of the country on the East coast were carried by the Indian liners, and there was a service once a week to every Government station in the territory. Even on very busy days had to be carried on their backs, and especially in keeping to the time-table. It was the exception for mail to be in arrears. With the abolition of the Mau Mau, the Royal Mail's service, the last large mail gangs have been discontinued, and it will not be very long before the few mail men who

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Dr. Livingstone, I Presume"

The Stanley and Livingstone Film

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, Your interesting account of the new film Stanley and Livingstone is remarkable for the fact that it does not even mention the classic greeting "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." Since it will be a very long time before most of your readers have the opportunity of seeing this picture, I am sure they would be interested in a time to time how that greeting has been negotiated.

Yours faithfully,

W. LUMPKIN

To the Editor

Mrs. Spencer Peary, who plays the part of Stanley, is marching into Uliya in the grip of a high fever. Livingstone, wrongly believing his eyes, sees another white man approaching—whereas in fact he is a black. He has received a warning through his African and Arab neighbours. He advances to meet Peary, who does not resolve his helmet when Livingstone calls his name, but says in a rushed voice, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." After a pause, Livingstone says, "These four words, perhaps the most striking in the records of African life, are quite undistinguished in their effect, it is well doubted whether anyone who sees his picture without having heard of the famous greeting beforehand would ever think of it again afterwards. This is why no reference was made in the notice of the film to the fact that it might well have been expected to deliver a lesson in E. A. and R."

**Serving The British Cause
By Attacking Colonial Surrenderism**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, I am sure I need not bother you with all the readers when I say I am glad you are to be published. I write that because I am certain your journal will become of more and more importance to the education of us, among other British people, that the Government should have allowed you to maintain publication because they regard the paper as a valuable medium of publicity for the British cause, indicates an appreciation of what your friends and readers will say has been a hard job well done. What has so far only struck me about East Africa and Rhodesia has been the fact that your officials have been to the Imperial War, though your little proclaims your particular interest in the part of the Empire. I have often noticed that your reflections and proposals in your leading articles apply equally to the Empire generally.

At this moment the influence of the need for the Colonial... with the... people... who should know better the rushing into print with vague suggestions, disturbing to those who do not know the truth, as to how British Colonies might be better... by a group of... nations than by Great Britain. There must be somebody to show these people and the newspapers... how long they are... have... many other Colonials have done to... the... a little... writing to the... concerned, but the letters have never appeared in print though I have purposely cut them short. Yet this little group of bitter critics can get their

...then, still, it is nothing like the... sell for them by some of us... lie... spent years... our... the seas... At... there are going... it will... long before... the... among the masses of this country... and their... neutral... totally... impressions of our... Original... side... none... if they have thought how... Go... will... the material... after... In these... what... an opportunity... waits... think... you to attack... his defeat... and sur... first... you have never lost sight of this... and we know... all... not... I am glad you are going on, for not only... East Africa and Rhodesia... champion in the... of the Empire... you... suspend... decision... more should all... a newspaper which has in its... of... mean your... of the German colonial... proved... to be absolutely... in every detail.

Yours faithfully,

F. J. DUKES

**Some Questions About Sisal
Have Sisal Sandbags Been Considered?**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, A short time ago one of your correspondents suggested that East African Sisal Growers should have foreseen the magnificent opportunity for making sisal sandbags, and a later correspondent pointed out that a factory exists in Kenya for the manufacture of bags from sisal, which are stronger than those made from jute; you added a footnote that a small factory has for some months been turning out bags from sisal for all purposes.

To-day it is announced that the British Government has ordered 500,000,000 sandbags from the Indian Jute Mills Association. Good luck to the jute people, but I am a bit mystified that they should apparently have landed the whole order, since for the last two or three years those who have taken a financial interest in the sisal industry have been told that they cannot expect any return on their money because (a) sisal prices are uncommensurate, but that (b) every effort was being made to find an outlet for the fibre, in some of which there might be large demand and consequently higher prices.

What efforts, if any, were made to cater for the use of a part of this huge order for sandbags? It should surely have been the job of someone to keep stock of the supplies of sandbags, latterly to the Ministry of Supply. If the Minister of Supply, who placed this order, has been informed of the great difference in working qualities between sisal and jute bags, does he know that a factory already exists in Kenya to make them? and, I think, another in Tanganyika. It has been told that in any case the stock was shipped to Empress and the bags made in Kenya. The use of operative proposal becomes a very big question, in which growers and sisal investors must be told the answers. Long range research is excellent, but here was short range business—a still more excellent

Horsham

DONALD

S.S. Would not sisal be suitable for washing equipment for the Forces? And are there not thousands of uses for sisal in the Army and Air Forces to

A Little Bit of Sharp-Shooting Military Rates of Pay

This Reader's Target is a Garrulous M.P. Rhodesian and East African Comparisons

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, I am an East African and Rhodesian to write the editor of any publication which gives currency to serious misstatement about the territory or territories with which they are personally acquainted, you wish that they would be bearing a mustache in the Imperial cause, and that their thamesmanship might tick off a dangerously persistent snipe.

I have marked down as my own particular target a certain very garrulous M.P. who has annoyed me exceedingly in the past by his ceaseless attacks upon East Africa and his equally relentless support of Nazism.

If I had the time it would be a most congenial task to go through his writing, and the published reports of his speeches in the last five years or so, extract the passages which were a real disservice to the Empire and a real service to Hitlerism, and issue them broadcast in this country, which ought to realise the type of man it has sent to the House of Commons. I cannot do it, but should his political opponents not take the hint?

It is possible that the above description fits more than one M.P., though I very much doubt whether any others can vie with the one I have in mind, in regard to output of stupid criticism and equally stupid pro-German statements, which at last have been most aptly and a joy to Goebbels. Still I prefer to omit his name, in order that readers may try to guess it for themselves.

Since my own name is of no importance, I would sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

ENLISTED MUSKET-BEATER

Thank Your Mr. Attlee

Labour's Views Are Acceptable

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, Mr. Attlee, Leader of the Labour Opposition, said in the House of Commons the other day that Labour does not believe in the carving up of Colonies or in the exploitation of Colonies by any Power.

That statement would be accepted by East Africans as a political conviction. No objection to carving up Colonies must necessarily involve refusal to cut them out of the British Empire and throw them into any Colonial "pool".

That course is also prohibited by Mr. Attlee's objection to "exploitation by any Power" for all that the "pool" would mean would be exploitation by a group of Powers.

Those people who are in a desire to cut out Colonies might resist any such attempt so strenuously that it would have to be dropped; but if the same policy were sunk in a "pool" and thereby deprived of expression in the British Parliament and Press, its resistance would be crippled.

Mr. Attlee added: "We believe in Colonies being for the people who live there." Quoted. That is the British trusteeship means, whether the Government in power in England be Conservative

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, There is an astonishing difference between the rates of pay arranged for men on military service in East Africa on the one hand and the Rhodesias on the other.

In the two Rhodesias it has been decreed that a lieutenant-colonel should be paid £2 per day, which is at the rate of £730 per annum. In the Kenya Regiment for some reason which I cannot understand we will, however, receive £1,370 if married and commanding a battalion, and £1,215 if single and in command, or £1,170 and £1,032 if unmarried or single respectively and not commanding his unit. That is to say, the Kenya pay is about 50% higher for a married officer not in command of the battalion and much more still if he is married and holds command.

Or take the case of a lieutenant. In the Rhodesias he is paid 45s. 6d. per day, say £283 per annum. In the Kenya Regiment he draws £450 or £480 according to the length of his service and in the Kenya Defence Force £400.

Whereas 55s. a day or £90 per annum, is the pay of an unmarried private in the Rhodesian forces, the single man of that rank in the Kenya Regiment or the Kenya Defence Force draws £73.

So it seems that Kenya's idea of economy is to start at the bottom—and stop there!

Rhodesia, I think, has also been much more sensible than East Africa in making its decision to grant an allowance of £150 a year to the wife of a man who joins the Forces. That apparently applies to officers and men alike, as it should in Colonial conditions.

Kenya, while keeping more or less to that figure in respect of married officers of field rank, has reduced it to £100 in the case of rankers, lance-corporals and corporals, and in the ranks between those two ends of the scale (in both the Kenya Defence Force and the Kenya Regiment) pays single men and married men exactly the same rates. That strikes me as fantastic. What is the result? That the business men in considerable commercial positions who also hold the distinguished rank of private in, say, the K.D.F., are allowed the princely sum of £2 weekly for the maintenance of their wives, but when, through excess of zeal they attain the giddy height of sergeant, to say nothing of commissioned rank, that contribution to their household expenses is withdrawn.

There is obvious need for re-grading in the case of the military rates of pay operating in East Africa. It is, I recognise, an ungrateful task to suggest reducing the pay of any man on military duty, but since none of the people affected has yet been engaged on active service, there can be no objection to re-examination of the matter.

Let East Africa be generous by all means, but not to the point of absurdity in comparison with Rhodesia, the conditions in which are so simple. There will be a terrible load of debt accumulated in any event, and now is the time to re-examine these schedules. If members of the East African Forces have to go into action, nobody would advocate a new basis. I most certainly do not at this stage, and it would couple with it the suggestion that the allowances in respect of a wife and of children should be granted to maintain them in reasonable comfort.

A War Letter from London

Benefits of Constructive Criticism

It is a measured right to the British people to determine in war, not in peace, the opinions, and the thought, and the feelings, in the death of great news, there are no views.

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Rabbits and Sparrows

The food position remains good and there is no fear of scarcity, but eyes are turning to rabbits, partly because they are a major agricultural pest. Rabbits are exceedingly clean feeders, living mainly on young grass and fresh green food (including garden rubbish and other treasured vegetables), so that they should be as full of vitamins and protein as such essentials as the best beef or mutton. It is said to be an experimental fact that no man can eat one pigeon a day for a month, no one advocates a surfeit of rabbits, but the homely bunny does make a welcome and nourishing meal on occasion. He will be called upon to make his contribution towards the winning of the war.

The Ministry of Agriculture has so far incurred less criticism than most other Departments, possibly because the Minister, a practising agriculturist, and his officials realise, as the townsman does not, what is implied in the apparently simple operation of turning up grassland for crops. To take one point, it is no use sowing wheat on ploughed up grassland near a large town, because the urban sparrows, thrives, and intelligent little pees would simply migrate to the planted fields and take their large toll of the grain. Agriculture in Great Britain is a highly complicated business, as the excellent talks by farmers, one of the best things the B.B.C. does, prove, and they should be brought home to urban listeners.

Communicating the Get-Away

East Africans and Rhodesians at present in the United Kingdom are finding that it is not quite so easy to leave this country as they may have imagined. But they will not grieve about it, for this control is soundly based on the protection of the country. First, the would-be migrant must, as a permit to leave, countersigned by a reliable person whose *good faith* will be strictly investigated. Then he has to declare an amount he wishes to take with him, and he will probably find himself restricted to £1000 British currency, and fill up forms T or Y at his bank to obtain a certificate to hand to the immigration officer. Then, till some alteration of cabin accommodation on some steamer (unknown) and a date of departure (also unknown) for some unspecified date, and the intending passenger must thereafter be seen to leave at a moment's notice.

POWER for INDUSTRY!

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

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Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the Tangi area.

SYSTEMS in Kenya and Uganda - 3 phase 4 wire 60 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
in Tanganyika - 3 phase 4 wire 60 cycles 400 and 240 volts or 440 and 240 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
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Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Kilimanjaro.

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LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

LATEST MINING NEWS

Mufuira Copper Mines**Half the Profits Taken by Taxation**

MUFUIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., state in their annual report for the year ended June 30, 1939, that the operating surplus was £1,044,498, and that, after deducting London administration and sundry expenses, the net surplus was £771,433. After transferring £30,000 to replacements reserve, there remained a net profit for the year, subject to taxation, of £741,433, to which is added £230,356 brought forward, making £971,789. That amount has been apportioned as follows: to reserve for taxation, £450,000; to the Reserve, £215,000; to writing off share subscriptions of the Northern Federation, £70; leaving a balance of £450,933. From that sum a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share less tax was paid on September 20, 1939, amounting to £409,353, and leaving £130,576 to be carried forward. The provision of £450,000 for taxation reserve includes the increased taxation under the war budget.

Capital expenditure on development and equipment of the properties during the year amounted to £256,783, which was spent largely on extensions to the power plant, completion of the smelting plant and additions to the township and Native compound. There still remains approximately £100,000 of expenditure which has been authorised to complete the present programme of expansion.

Production during the year totalled 50,616 long tons of blister copper, compared with 52,436 long tons the previous year. The total cost of production for the year, including provision for employees' pension and cash bonus funds, London and local expenses, railage, ocean freight, selling expenses and royalties, but before reserve for replacements and obsolescence, averaged £23,527 per long ton of blister copper, compared with £26,068 in the previous year. Since the outbreak of war, the monthly production has been advanced from 5,051 to 5,500 long tons.

Estimated ore reserves on June 30, 1939, were 108,300,000 short tons at Mufuira, averaging 4.38% copper, and 23,000,000 short tons at Chamushishi, averaging 3.2% copper, and 21,000,000 short tons at Babala, averaging 3.47% copper, making a total of 154,330,000 short tons, averaging 3.71% copper.

In a statement on the year's operations, the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, writes that shareholders will realise the serious inroads into their profits made by the additional income tax imposed by the war budget, the retrospective nature of the proposals being their most serious feature. Thus, although the company had set aside the accounts to June 30, 1938, the full amount of its ultimate tax liability at the rate of 55.6d. in the £, the tax rate applicable to that year has been increased to 7s. in the £, necessitating the provision of an additional £10,000 to meet that liability, as well as 7s. 3.6d. in the £ on profits earned to June 30, and amounting to £350,000. £10,000 has also been reserved against an estimated liability for the new excess profits tax, which has been made retrospective to April last. Thus nearly one-half of the company's net profit for the year has had to be reserved to meet tax.

Road Antelope Copper Mines

The information given in our note last week on Road Antelope Copper Mines was taken from a statement circulated to the shareholders by the Chairman of the company, Mr. A. Chester Beatty.

Rhodesian Selection Trust**Double Liability to E.P.T.**

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., the chief revenue of which is derived from a holding of 3,132,212 shares of £1 each in Mufuira Copper Mines Ltd., announced in the annual report for the year ended September 30 last that dividends received during the year, before deducting income tax, amounted to £432,095. After providing for administration and sundry expenses, there is a credit balance of £222,036, to which is added £23,858 brought forward and an income tax credit of £5,040. Out of the available balance of £250,934, the directors recommended a dividend of 1s. per share, absorbing £441,004, and leaving to be carried forward the sum of £10,556.

As the annual general meeting is to be held at the emergency address of the company in Kent, the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, will not make his customary speech. He has, however, circulated a statement to shareholders in the course of which reference is made to the effect on the company of the new excess profits tax, which is likely to fall heavily upon the Mufuira company. In his present form the tax applies not only to trading companies, but also to holding companies, and there appears to be no provision as there is in the case of I.D.C., to exempt from excess profits tax dividends received by holding companies from companies which have already been charged excess profits tax. The company is consequently liable to E.P.T. in respect of its Mufuira dividends although these dividends have already borne the tax. That being clearly a most inequitable position, and believing that the law must therefore be altered, no provision had been made in the accounts of Rhodesian Selection Trust for liability to the tax. The statement concludes on a note of confidence in the future.

The Importance of Mining

In an official statement issued by the Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Mines and Public Works, Lieutenant Colonel E. Lucas Curzon, the Minister, states that, irrespective of her defence efforts, the Colony must continue to produce minerals, and particularly gold. It is therefore undesirable that anyone engaged in the mining industry should be released unless he can be replaced by a man incapable for active service, or unless his duties can be undertaken by co-workers without loss of efficiency. The statement refers to a probable shortage of mining stores and urges the need for the utmost economy and mutual assistance, so as to spread any shortage as evenly as possible.

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NEPTUNE WORKS,
NEWPORT, MONM.

Company Progress Reports

Rhodesian Corporation.—September output from Fredrickson shafts milled, 4,300; working profit, £3,370.

Tanganyika Central.—During September 1,633 tons were milled, yielding 938 oz. fine gold, valued at £7,500. Working costs, £4,341; working profit, £3,232.

Eastwick Mines.—During the quarter ended September 30, 1,717 ft. were developed, 720 ft. sampled showed 680 ft. payable averaging 4.7 dwt. cover per ton.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—The September report states that during the month 12,448 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 483 oz. fine gold and 66 oz. silver. In addition 1,260 tons of sands cyanided yielded 53 oz. fine gold and 9 oz. silver. Total yield, 536 oz. fine gold and 75 oz. silver.

Anti Goldfields.—The quarterly report to September 30 states that 2,210 tons were milled, for a recovery of 2,300 line gold. Working revenue, £1,152; working costs, £3,167; working profit, subject to taxation, £3,990. In addition 343 oz. fine gold were extracted from 1,004 tons of cyanidated sands slime.

Development.—Total footage, 848 ft.; footage on reef, 759 ft. Monarch section: Monarch shaft slipping to full width was completed to the 7th level. 7th level drive S on West corner reef adv. 333 ft.; from 873 ft. to 1,888 ft. S. of the Monarch shaft was in ore, av. 4.91 dwt. over 70 in. Not fully exposed. No. 3 winze from 5th level drive S in ore to 7th level S. drives from it driving N. and S. on the 6th level horizon was begun and 75 ft. sampled (from P. 113 G. to 1,138 ft. S. of Monarch shaft), av. 5.87 dwt. over 69 in.; reef not fully exposed. Francis No. 1 section: 4th level drive N. was in low values from 100 to 135 ft. N. of Branch No. 1 shaft but 23 ft. (to 160 ft. N.) av. 4.2 dwt. over 67 in. From a point on the 3rd level, 145 ft. N. of Francis No. 1 shaft, a winze was sunk to a depth of 32 ft. from zero to 25 ft. down the av. width and falls were 39 in. and 13.97 dwt. over 25 ft. to 45 ft. over 22 in. and 7.1 dwt. This is a parallel reef to the one risen on from 5th level ex-Monarch section. Another section: Work preparatory to re-opening this section is now in hand, and it is anticipated that development will begin during the current quarter.

The Chairman, who has recently returned from a visit to the mine, reports that the new plant is fulfilling expectations and that the developments are in line. Profits have been calculated on the basis of the assay of gold obtained prior to the war.

Consolidated African Selection Trust

Owing to the war the audited accounts of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd. for the year ended June 30 last are not expected to be ready for issue until some time during November.

Mining Personalities

Dr. G. M. Mawson, resident medical officer of the East Africa Asbestos Mines, Southern Rhodesia, died recently in the Colony.

Mr. E. S. Magrath recently held out on the Nchanga gold course. It was the first time the feat had been performed there.

Mrs. A. F. Farby, wife of the general manager of the Winkie Colliery Company, has recently spent a holiday in South Africa.

Sherwood Starr Gold

At the annual meeting of the Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company, held in Salisbury last week, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Vice-Chairman of the company, stressed the importance of the recent greater widths encountered on the 12th, 13th, and 14th levels mineralised schist ore-body, tending to offset the poor development on the jasperite ore-body at depth. Ore reserves were satisfactory and were likely to be maintained during the current financial year. The company was now free of debt and was steadily improving its financial position.

Lime for Bilharzia

BILHARZIA, that skin-borne disease which is so serious a factor in public health in many parts of Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, infected many men who served in the East African Campaign of 1914-1918, and the disease was carried to Australia by soldiers from that Dominion who served in Europe.

In the Sudan, the extension of irrigation channels for the cotton crop has encouraged the multiplication of the bilharzia snails, and several methods of reducing the number of the molluscs have been tried, with little success. Experiments in Japan, where the rice-fields are the home of many kinds of snail, some of which, at least, are responsible for liver fluke and other schistosome infections in both man and animals, encourage the conclusion that liming the water is a very effective remedy, far more so and much cheaper than the collection of the snails by hand for destruction.

The muscular "foot" of the snail, upon which the animal progresses, is extremely sensitive to foreign matter, as gardeners know, who put down soot to keep snails and their cousins off, from attacking succulent vegetables and other desirable plants.

Quicklime sprinkled on the banks of rivers, streams, ponds or water channels would be an equally effective deterrent to disease-carrying molluscs. Enough quicklime to make the water in which the snails live a 1% solution has been found strong enough in Japanese rice fields to kill out the snails within four years. With effect the resulting alkalinity of the water has upon the growth of the rice, a plant which is generally thought to prefer an acid medium for its optimum growth, does not yet appear, certainly, to respond best to acidic manures, such as ammonium sulphate.

A number of the important investigations undertaken for the elimination of bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia by Sir Malcolm Watson and his staff, the effect on the snails of liming, as practised now in Japan, seems of considerable interest.

Publications Received

Water Supply Investigation, as a staff Government Printer, Zomba, Nyasaland, 2s. 6d.
Annual report on the Social and Economic Progress of Uganda, 1938. (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.)

Robin Line's Generous Decision

The Robin Line of steamers, which provides a monthly service between East and South Africa and North America, will not raise its passenger freight rates on coffee until next year at the earliest. The generous decision follows upon the visit of Mr. Maddock, Vice-President of the Line, to East Africa some time ago, when he arranged a rate for coffee and promised to keep it till the end of this year. Mr. Maddock has called that, in spite of the changed conditions, he wishes to be firm. Since the lines have been compelled to raise their freight rates considerably, Mr. Maddock has earned the special gratitude of East African coffee planters.

Reports from Nyasaland shipped via Beira are to be admitted to Canada at British preferential tariff rates, an arrangement being made from time to time for the remission of the difference in duty between the British preferential tariff and the most-favoured-nation rates otherwise applicable to goods imported from that country.

Market Prices and Notes

Cloves—Zanzibars unchanged and firm at the high price of 16s 3d per lb. for spot with c.i.f. 8sd. Madagascar spot (only paid) is 8sd. per 100 c.i.f. 8sd. (1938: 8sd., 7d., 1937: 8sd.)

Copper—Northern Rhodesian leaders in particular will be interested to learn that contracts have been concluded between the British Ministry of Supply and leading Canadian copper producers for the supply to Great Britain of 200,000 tons of electrolytic copper within approximately a year. This quantity represents about 80% of the current Canadian output.

The Imperial Government is also understood to have arranged in principle to take over practically the whole of the Northern Rhodesian copper output.

Cotton—In a quiet market American middling has remained steady at 6 3/4d. per lb.

Gold—168s. per fine ounce. (1938: 146s. 0 1/2; 1937: 140s. 5 1/2.)

Ivory—At the quarterly sales held recently 181 tons from East Africa and Rhodesia were offered. America purchased freely and a good proportion sold.

Tusks, soft grain, sound hollows, 104-115 lb. £56 to £57 per cwt.; 70-97 lb. £50 to £51 50-60 lb. £42 to £47. Bangle sizes, soft grain, sound, round and hollow, 18-23 lb. £20 to £26 per cwt. Billiard ball scrawellages for 19-19 lb. 24 to 28 in. £44 to £57 per cwt.

Pyrethrum—Unchanged, with Kenya flowers generally firm at £175 per ton, and Japanese Hokkaido £122 per ton. (1938: £115; £80; 1937: £91.)

Fin—Trading has been restricted, with cash and three months quoted at £230 per ton. (1938: £210 17s. 6d.; 1937: £208 5s.)

Mini Mini Tea Report

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate announces that net profits to June 30 last totalled £1,502, compared with £9,928 during the preceding 12 months. The interim dividend of 6% absorbed £1,781, and it has been decided to recommend, at the forthcoming annual meeting that £1,000 be placed to reserve and that a final dividend of 6%, less tax, be paid, leaving £1,563 to be carried forward. The distribution last year totalled 30%. Tea crop was slightly lower at 588,783 lb., realising an average net price of 8 1/2d. per lb., compared with 10 1/4d. per lb. in 1937-38. The annual meeting is to be held in London on November 8.

E. Africa and Drug Prices

THE PHENOMENAL rise in the price of drugs, both natural and synthetic, since the outbreak of war is attributed to the lack of a reserve supply in the British market, hand-to-mouth buying having been a feature of the drug trade for a long time. Moreover, almost all drugs are imported from overseas, which in present circumstances introduces uncertainty of delivery. Prices have doubled and trebled, and certain lines cannot be bought at any price.

The East and Central African Dependencies are bound to be hit by this rise of prices, especially in anti-malaria preparations, including not only quinine salts but more recent remedies.

Last year Kenya and Uganda imported drugs and medicines to the value of £43,558 (of which £8,588 worth came from Germany); the figures for Tanganyika Territory were £34,008 (from Germany no less than £14,845), and for Southern Rhodesia £8,418 (£1,825).

The only drug exported from the Eastern African territories are the seeds of *Straphanthus komic* from Nyasaland, which is the chief source of the drug in commerce. In 1938 this export amounted to 20,825 lb. and at 2s. per lb. brought in a revenue of £2,083. There is little hope, therefore, of Eastern Africa being in any degree self-sufficient in the matter of drugs, though during the last war the cinchona plantations at Amanzi yielded a crude quinine sulphate which supplied the German forces in East Africa for many months.

Income Tax

Income Tax Estafes, Ltd. states in their annual report to June 30 that their sugar crop in E.A. resulted in an output of 14,470 metric tons of sugar, a decrease of 1,300 tons compared with the previous year. The crop was produced from 6,443 acres of cane. The current year's crop is estimated at 15,003 short tons. The crop account shows a balance of £45,720, plus £11 on transfer fees, after deducting £8,000 in respect of interest on debentures, £3,483 London expenses, £22,550 income tax and N.D.C., £10,000 depreciation, and £25,000 reserve for obsolete buildings, etc.; there is a loss of £21,380, against which has to be set £10,000 brought forward and £3,500 preference dividend paid in October, 1938, leaving a debit balance of £14,380 to be carried forward. The annual meeting was held in London on Tuesday.

Work has begun on the construction of the new Technical School in Bulawayo. The first section of the building will cost £10,000.

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Cash transactions in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of Northern Rhodesia increased from £470,000 in 1937 to £627,000 in 1938.

Gwelo Town Council's budget for the municipal year ending Jan. 30, 1940, estimates revenue at £41,100 and expenditure at £41,882.

The cultivation of *Hevea brasiliensis* has been started in three separate areas of Italian East Africa, at heights varying from 600 to 1,300 metres.

Revenue earned from water supplies in Kampala during 1938 totalled £18,535, compared with £15,822 in 1937. Consumption rose from 143,224,789 to 173,434,075 gallons.

Messrs. Stuttaford & Company, Ltd., who have business associations with the Rhodesias, but whose main activities are South African, report that trading profits for the year ended August 31 totalled £68,375, compared with £77,339 in the preceding 12 months.

Shippers for the export trade are assured in a War Office statement that no objection will be taken to literature packed with, and commonly associated with, exported goods, such as catalogues, leaflets, show cards, and instructions, for the assembly of machinery or in connexion with playing games.

Special point-to-point rates on Lake Victoria have been recommended by the Advisory Council to the Uganda Railway. The new rates, which apply to grains, jagree, groundnuts, beans and rice, will be 5s. per ton from Kisumu to Musoma and vice versa, and 10s. per ton from Mwanza to Kisumu, Bakakata, Port Bell and Jinja, and vice versa.

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Statements Worth Noting

"The Lord is their strength; and He is the saving strength of His anointed. Save Thy people, and bless Thine inheritance; lead them also, and lift them up for ever." — *Psalms xxviii. 8, 9.*

Under war conditions the consumption of coffee is bound to increase." — *The Empire Producer.*

The German claim to a legal right to her former colonies will not bear examination." — *Professor J. Barto.*

There are no asylums of mental derelicts in Northern Rhodesia." — *The Medical Services annual report.*

Colonial development is essentially a question of personal friendship and leadership." — *Mr. J. G. Gubbins, M.P., The Nazi Claims to Colonies.*

African prisoners frequently consider that a period of hard work in prison should be rewarded by a soft job on release." — *The Times, The Commander of the British Army in Nyasaland.*

The annual loss to the Rhodesian maize crop from the effects of diploids is between 150,000 and 200,000 bags." — *Dr. J. C. F. Hopkins, Senior Plant Pathologist of Southern Rhodesia.*

We do not believe in the carving up of Colonies or in the exploitation of Colonies by any Power." — *Mr. Attlee, Leader of the Labour Opposition, speaking in the House of Commons.*

Often the best war service which trained workmen, professional men, or officials can do is just to carry on with their ordinary jobs." — *Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

Uganda has a strong claim to being the cradle of human history. The story of man in the Protectorate is complete over a period of at least one million years." — *Professor C. van Riet Lowe, of Johannesburg, after a visit to Uganda.*

Our country might emerge from the war much stronger economically, as she did in 1918. The curtailment of supplies from abroad will probably result in industrial expansion as great as, if not greater than, that of 25 years ago." — *General Smuts.*

The baboon has acquired in the short period of a single lifetime new habits which make it, in many places, the most dangerous enemy against which the farmer has to contend in his struggle for existence." — *Mr. E. N. Mvaya, in "My Friends the Baboons."*

The belief held by the Natives that annual grass burning is a necessary accompaniment of cattle ranching is so universal that Native authorities cannot be relied upon in bringing offenders to justice." — *Mr. J. Chamusca, in the "Journal of the Royal African Society."*


The South African Reserve Bank holds £12 million gold for every £100 it owes to the public, including money deposited with it by other banks. There is no country in the world with such a strong gold backing for its currency." — *Mr. J. H. Harnsey, M.P., South African Minister of Finance.*

Considering all the work and loss of life that is allied to the catching of young elephants, the attacks of desperate cows fighting for their youngsters' safety, and the slaughtering of animals, I have come to the conclusion that the taming of African elephants is most lamentable. Even as a source of income the business is not good enough." — *Mr. E. de Worthy, in his book, "The Start of a Lifetime."*

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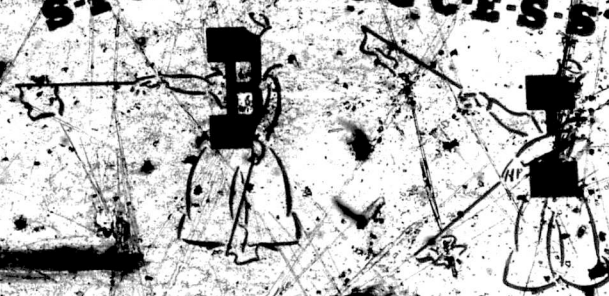
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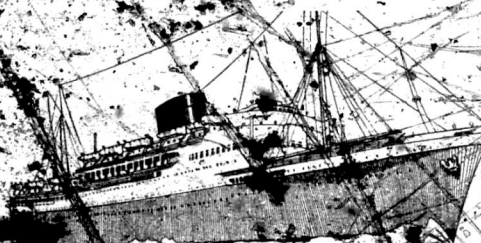
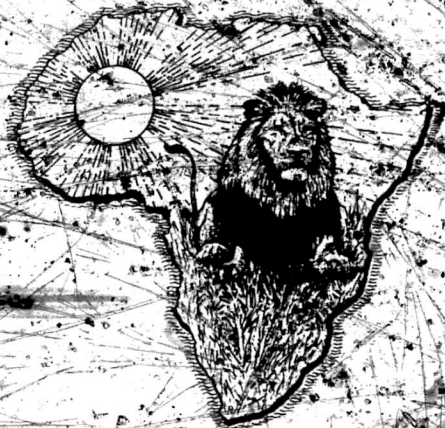
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HOW GREATLY can the British East and Central African territories increase their exports to the United States of America, while at the same time contributing whatever Great Britain and other parts of the Empire may need of their Export More Minerals, raw materials and foodstuffs to the U.S.A. This question is not nowadays a speculative exercise in political economy, but of the most urgent practical importance from the war standpoint, for the answer has a direct bearing upon the power of the British and French Empires to draw upon the immense resources of the U.S.A., which, by hastening the day of Allied supremacy, particularly in aircraft, can help to shorten the conflict. When the freedom-loving world was driven to take up arms against a buccaneering Germany a quarter of a century ago, the States ranged against her purchased vast stores of munitions and other necessities from the United States on credit and against loans raised in America. Because these loans are still a political issue in America, President Roosevelt's only present means of preserving neutrality, and yet affording assistance to those who stand between Germany's grandiose plans for world domination and her objectives in the American continent was the so-called "cash and carry" plan, which compels Great Britain and France to pay cash for their American purchases and to transport them themselves.

Maximum Exports and Minimum Imports

In recent years the United States have bought larger quantities of East African coffee, sisal, and pyrethrum, and any business man who can sell more than the normal volume of any product to the States will be performing a definite national service, provided always that shipments necessary to the Mother Country are not thereby diverted from it. Experienced newspaper correspondents, whose duty it is to assess facts as they are, not as they would wish them to be, report that many Americans out of ten sympathise whole-heartedly with Great Britain and France in their stand against the Prussian doctrine that might is right, and that on the eastern and western seaboard the percentage is probably even higher than that. So the American markets in which British tropical produce must be offered are, in effect, solidly anti-German. There never was much truth in the glib cliché that "there is no sentiment in business"; so long as man has the nature of man he will feel and express preferences, and all the mechanisation of industry and commerce, far from crushing those human instincts, has merely diverted them from old to new channels. American sentiment is on our side, and for the period of the war it will be the course of patriotism to foster the sale of British Empire products to the U.S.A. Moreover, the Dominions and Colonies instead of seeking to equate the flow of trade as they normally would in peacetime, should set themselves to restrict their purchases of American manufactures in order that as much as possible of the dollar exchange accumulated by their exports may be available to the Mother Country for the purchase of war necessities instead. Maximum exports and minimum imports should be the slogan.

Thus it is of the highest importance that ever-increasing balances should be built up in America by the sale to that country of such products as it can be persuaded to import from British and French sources.

THE MOST STRIKING FACT about the White Paper published last week—the contents of which are contrasted on another page with the barbarities practised by Germany in East Africa when the nationals held power there—is the statement in the introduction and the Colonies, that these documents, which were not written for publication, and which covered only the period from 1938 onwards, prove that “neither the consolidation of the National Socialist régime nor the passage of time have in any way mitigated its savagery.” Many similar reports must have been received in the Foreign Office during the earlier period of Nazi control, but this record opens with March of last year. That is to say, it covers approximately the period from Munich onwards. In the opinion of His Majesty’s Government, the reports establish “that under the present régime the conditions in Germany itself and the treatment accorded to Germans are reminiscent not of Macedonia but of the darkest ages in the history of man.” Though that is a verdict from which no jury could dissent on the evidence produced, it is not the beginning and the end, or even the central fact, about this indictment of club law.

Most searching thoughts of all are (a) that a British Government in possession of such damning data could think it possible to live at peace with the practitioners of this organised rascality, and (b) that it could contemplate the possibility of submitting Colonial populations to their charge. One of the very last telegraphic dispatches from the British Ambassador in Berlin to the Government recorded an eleven-hour attempt by Hitler to extort some Colonial concession as an earnest of more to come, and we have the Ambassador’s written admission that his reply was merely that “concessions were easier of realisation in a good rather than a bad atmosphere.” So the British spokesman—through whose hands passed all the documents in this ghastly White Paper, who must have had much more evidence of the depravity of Nazism, and who must be assumed to have known the mind of the Cabinet—could apparently not understand as late as the last week of August that to transfer Colonial populations to the trained thugs who are the pillars of Nazism would have constituted one of the grossest betrayals in British history.

If he and the Government understood it, the right course was obviously to reject outright the possibility of any Colonial deal; if the Ambassador blundered despite his instructions, it was but right that the Colonial Empire should have been told at the first opportunity that there was at no time any thought of sacrificing any part of it. Such an assurance having still not been given, it is apparently not warranted by the facts, which, so far as they have been officially revealed, justify the anxiety to which East Africa and

Rhodesians, irrespective of party, have long been a party. They have no intention of accepting the now common but none the less spurious doctrine that non-self-governing Colonies are pawns of which the suzerain Power may dispose in the treaty-making which must follow the close of the war. They, supported with all the force of opinion in the Colonies, will never be driven from their standpoint that the Colonies are first and foremost the homes of British subjects, who have the highest moral and legal claims to be safeguarded in their citizenship.

SIR WALTER LAYTON’S ideas of the future of Colonial territories are stated in his own words elsewhere in this issue. Whether intentionally or fortuitously, they were published in the form of three paragraphs, each of which invites a distinct comment from the student of Eastern African affairs. Paragraph I does not conflict with British Colonial principles and practices, but rather epitomises them, though that truth will not have been apparent to the general public, which, unhappily, is abysmally and dangerously ignorant of the beneficent and evolutionary character of British Colonial policy. The assertion in the second paragraph that an international authority can be the only guarantee of good government in Colonial territories may be comforting to some people, but as a practical proposal it is not impressive.

Take the case of the British East and Central African Dependencies, including mandated Tanganyika. That Territory, which has been administered on precisely the same lines as the Colony and Protectorates to the north and south, has been subject to the supervision both of the British Colonial Office and the League of Nations, but no one who has been intimately acquainted with Eastern Africa during the past two decades could claim that the existence of an international Mandates Commission has been responsible for a higher code in the one country than in its neighbours. Having had a considerable number of unusually capable and hard-working British officials in senior office, Tanganyika has made wonderful strides, and is a great credit to British administration. Yet it would not be true to claim that, to take examples almost at random, its Native police is in advance of that of Uganda, that its mining camps are better than those of Kenya, that its labour supplies are more efficiently organised than those of the Copper belt of Northern Rhodesia, or that its educational system transcends that of Nyasaland. The truth is that there has been marked progress throughout British East and Central Africa as a whole since the last war; and that that inspiration has come, not primarily from the League of Nations, but from British initiative, and generally speaking, from the men on the spot in Africa. It is the British conscience, not the spur of any international supervision, which has directed progress.

The third paragraph carries the imputation that Germany has been denied access to Colonial raw materials and markets, a charge for which there is not the slightest foundation, though it is one which has been propagated *ad nauseam* in the British Press. The complete baseness of that such advertised allegation has, however, been so often exposed in these pages that chapter and verse need not be repeated. It is followed by the suggestion that a well-behaved Germany should participate "appropriately in the administration and development" of Colonial territory. As to development, Germans, whether as individuals or as syndicates or companies, have been quite as free as Britons or Frenchmen to engage in agriculture, mining, commerce or other industrial activities in East Africa—even when some of the companies were obviously more than trading concerns, being really thinly disguised organs of Nazi policy. Sir Walter Layton's suggestion therefore imports no new element, except that it postulates these benefits only for a Germany which has shown herself to be a good neighbour, whereas they have in fact been extended and continued to a Germany whose calculated truculence has increasingly demonstrated bad neighbourliness.

The proposal that a reformed Germany should "take her appropriate part in the administration of the Colonial areas of the world" clearly needs much greater definition, especially as those words cannot be dissociated from Paragraph 2, which assumes a much more sinister shape. When so qualified, as it stands, that "second point refers only to Colonial administrations being made responsible to an international authority"—a proposal which does not hint at drastic change in the present structure of Colonial government, but that to control from Downing Street and Westminster there should be added something in the nature of regular reports to some new supervisory authority. In other words, the new Geneva

would not merely receive an annual report upon Tanganyika Territory and discuss it with a couple of senior British officials, but deal similarly with Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. That is the construction which any reader of the paragraph would be justified in putting upon it, but the later reference to German participation in Colonial administration entirely alters its meaning, and awakens the suspicion that, though he has avoided the use of the term, Sir Walter hankers after that internationalisation of non-self-governing Colonial areas which is being so frequently advocated by a busy little clique of pedants in this country.

What is meant by Germany "taking her appropriate part in the administration of Colonial areas"? If the phrase is to be interpreted in the manner which will first suggest itself to almost every reader, it means the transfer (under the proposed international authority) of some Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory from, say, Great Britain to a chastened Reich. To that idea Sir Walter Layton

has himself applied a comment which could scarcely be bettered, for in the introduction to this self-same article he has written that "arbitrary disposal of millions of men and women at the will of a dictator like so much cattle is an unwarranted and presumptuous interference with fundamental human rights." That is true—as is the derivative that arbitrary transfer at the will of a State imbued with the highest motives would be no less reprehensible than at the behest of a callous and self-serving dictator. Forcibly to detach some part of British Africa from the Commonwealth in order to confide it to some foreign administration would be as unethical in principle and as unjust to the inhabitants as the Nazi rape of Bohemia: true, in the one case it would be done in civilised form, not with all the symbols of brutality, but that would afford no consolation to the millions of subjects thus bartered in some peace settlement in far-away Europe.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Kenya's New Director of Agriculture

KENYA, which is so dependent upon agriculture, has been anxiously awaiting news of the appointment of a new Director of Agriculture. That post, we forecast with confidence, will fall to Mr. D. L. Blunt, who has been Director of Agriculture in Cyprus for the past couple of years, after spending three years in Cyprus at a similar appointment. He is one of the few senior agricultural officers in the Colonial Empire who at one time farmed on his own account, an advantage which stood him in good stead during his seven years in Kenya—for part of the time as Deputy Assistant to Mr. Alex. Horn, the then Director. Mr. Blunt, who was in India at the outbreak of the last war, served in France with the Mechanical Transport from 1914 to 1918, started farming in Devonshire on demobilisation, and then, having developed a strong interest in modern grass and husbandry, returned to Cambridge to undertake research work on young grass. Thereafter he went to Kenya in 1926 as an agricultural officer.

Promotion for Mr. W. G. Leckie

IN Kenya it is thus to begin an able and popular officer, she is to lose another in Mr. W. G. Leckie, who has done much excellent work, especially in the Native Reserves, where his strong personality has greatly influenced African agriculture. We predict an early announcement of his appointment to be chief assistant and deputy to the Director of Agriculture for the High Commission Territories of South Africa, namely Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. After graduating in agriculture at Edinburgh University, Mr. Leckie spent three years in the United States acquiring experience in estate management, and then, in the same year as Mr. Blunt, went to Kenya as an assistant agricultural officer. He has written the standard paper on the growing of cattle in the Colony.

Best Christmas and New Year Wishes
to Readers in East and Central Africa

War Effort of the Colonies

Prime Minister's Tribute and Comments

TRIBUTE to the whole-hearted co-operation offered to the Mother Country by the Colonial Empire was paid by the Prime Minister in his statement to the House of Commons on Thursday last. Mr. Chamberlain said in this connexion:—

"I have expressed before, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, our great appreciation of the spontaneous messages of support which came immediately after the outbreak of war from every single territory of the Colonial Empire. We did not ask for these messages; the Colonies have not been forced into war by Great Britain against their will. The action of so many peoples of various races is a witness to their consciousness that a threat to Great Britain is equally a threat to their freedom and well-being which have been assured to them under British rule.

Although at the beginning of the war the effort of the Colonies will be mainly on the economic side, and every Colonial Government is doing its utmost to help us in the organisation of supplies of essential raw materials and foodstuffs, I should like to refer with gratitude to the numerous offers of personal services from residents in the Colonies. It is the intention of His Majesty's Government to employ the man-power of the Colonial Empire as may be most effective, and plans for this are being worked out.

K.A.R. More Than Trebled

In many cases openings are already being provided in locally-raised units. For example, in Africa the strength of the Royal West African Frontier Force has been more than doubled, and that of the King's African Rifles, in East Africa, has been more than trebled; and, in fact, the voluntary offers of service throughout the Empire have far exceeded our immediate requirements.

As announced some time ago, British subjects from the Colonies and British-protected persons who are in this country, including those who are not of pure European descent, are now placed for entry into the armed forces on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom.

Such is the nature of the help we are receiving from the Empire. Eagerly offered and gladly accepted, it is a splendid example of free co-operation and ungrudging self-sacrifice in a noble cause throughout the lands which owe allegiance to the King.

Mr. Adee, Leader of the Labour Opposition, associated himself with Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, saying: "I also wish to join the Prime Minister in the expression of gratitude for the offer of help which we have received from many parts of the Empire. It is a striking demonstration of how the strength of the ties between peoples of different races, languages and religions depend on freedom, and not on compulsion. It is our duty to see that in everything we do we keep alive that conception of freedom, spreading farther and farther throughout the whole Empire.

We are authorised to say that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has advised the various East African Governments of the desire of the Imperial Government that they should concentrate on the production of their staple crops and industries as an important contribution to the general war effort.

British and German short-wave stations broadcasting news to East and South Africa are reported to be continually jammed.

Soviet Spokesman on Imperialism

M. Molotov, Prime Minister of Soviet Russia, has again declared that Great Britain and France are fighting to strengthen their Colonial Empires. Speaking in Moscow on Monday, he said:—

"The capitalist Powers, unable to find any other way out of their internal difficulties, have directed more than half the world's population into a stupid, senseless war which they are trying to extend and spread over the whole world. The Sino-Japanese war involved a population of 570,000,000, while the present war in the West has added 750,000,000, including the peoples of the Colonies and Dominions of the warring Powers. This is the main difficulty of imperialism to date; it cannot be said, however, that the final limits of the war have yet been drawn. The contrary is true, although there may have been hints—such as the failure of the attempt to draw the Soviet Union into the war. We have shown that we rely on our own judgment and not on that of others.

Britain and France are doing everything to foster and prolong the war in order to exploit it for the strengthening of their domination of the world and their Colonial Empires. If they are successful, the number of neutral Powers is bound to decline and that of the belligerent Powers is bound to increase.

Coming from the Prime Minister of the Power which was imperialistic enough to grab half of Poland a few weeks ago, such a comment is decidedly intriguing.

South Africa Will Aid British Colonies

In his first public speech since re-assuming the office of Prime Minister of South Africa, General Smuts gave an unequivocal promise at a meeting in Bloemfontein last week, that the Union would defend British territories in Africa if its aid was invited. Mr. Pirow, until lately South African Minister of Defence, had, he said, indicated that if the South African Government ventured beyond the Limpopo he (Mr. Pirow) would follow the Nationalist leader in voting against such action. That attitude, commented General Smuts, was in direct conflict with Mr. Pirow's own assurance to the British Government, made when Mr. Pirow was Minister of Defence, that if there was an appeal for help to the Union from other British Colonial Governments in Africa, the Union would keep its promise. Mr. Pirow may change his politics as often as he has changed his shirt, but South Africa does not change its honour less than said the Prime Minister, adding that the country would honour the promise made by Mr. Pirow.

Remarkable disclosures about the intensification of Nazi activity in Southern Africa immediately before the outbreak of war have been published by the Johannesburg Star, which states that the facts have been authenticated from official sources. The first object of the Nazis was to limit war spread within throughout the Union; secondly, there was to be sabotage in factories and essential services; and, thirdly, the exploitation of Portuguese East African mineral resources by means of a "sensibly cloaked" German company. Two *Urbans* publications, alleged to have been in touch with German circles, the Blackshirts, supported by the Nazi Party, and the Greyshirts, who had pro-Nazi sympathies, were reputedly to have been used to attain these objectives, and to play their part as South Africa's "fifth Column" of Nazi penetration. Elaborate precautionary measures having been taken by the Union

Government, many of the ringleaders were promptly interned on the outbreak of war.

Sponsors of the Union Unity Fund in South Africa propose to form branches throughout the Union, South West Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, to assist in the war against Nazi paganism. They also intend to inaugurate a Truthful Service Bureau to give effect to their aims by widespread distribution of pamphlets, by an ideological exhibition of the Union's history (including photographs, maps and cinematograph films, illustrating the political idea of national unity), and by a special Cities Detective Department, staffed by economists, historians and students of international affairs, whose special task will be to combat the misrepresentations of Zeesoon Germany's short-wave broadcast station and other Nazi propaganda. A good response to the first appeal for funds is reported.

Rhodesia's Financial Plans

Broadcasting in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, recently said:

"We must, as far as we can, pay our war expenses out of revenue of internal loans. It would be inadvisable to raise money outside the Colony, even if we could, but we cannot, in spite of our credit being good. If we were able to do so, it would increase our post-war problem. In the event of our war effort being handicapped by lack of funds, we should have to obtain a credit from the Imperial Government, but they already have their hands full, and we should refrain from this course of action."

A sequel to this appeal has been the inauguration of a publicity campaign in the Colony, urging the people to invest their savings in Southern Rhodesia. The appeal runs:

"It costs money to finance the war, and it may be won on the economic front. The Government appeals to all citizens to realise their responsibilities so that Southern Rhodesia will not be found wanting. Investments in the following, however small, will help the Government to achieve its object on the economic front—Post Office Savings Bank, Rhodesia Loan Certificates, Southern Rhodesia 4½% Local Registered Stock, 1945-55, or Treasury Bills, for which tenders are invited at intervals. Do something, do it now, and do it often." concludes the appeal.

When the last mail left the number of Germans interned in the camp in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was 158.

Girl Guides in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, are making sandbags for the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Nyasaland's Advisory Committees

A number of advisory sub-committees have been appointed by the Nyasaland Government to advise the Economic Council on various matters.

An Economic Crops Committee, presided over by the Food Controller, is composed of Messrs. J. W. Ness, J. A. Lee, J. Marshall, J. Kaye Nicol, and a representative still to be nominated by the Northern Province Association.

The Food Controller will likewise preside over the Food Crops Committee, composed of Messrs. H. G. Duncan, J. Kaye Nicol and C. F. Sanderson.

A Control of Prices Committee, also under the chairmanship of the Food Controller, consists of Messrs. J. Marshall, P. W. Skerrett and D. G. Hess.

The Senior Provincial Commissioner is Chairman of the Native Labour Committee, the other members of which are Messrs. H. B. Wilson, C. F. Sanderson, D. G. Hess, and Captain W. H. Evans.

Matters connected with foreign exchange and

financial questions generally are the concern of a committee under the financial Secretary, assisted by Messrs. H. B. Wilson, J. Kaye Nicol, and representatives of the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (C.S. & O.).

Advice on the employment of Europeans for national services will be rendered by the European Man-Power Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Man Power, assisted by Messrs. Skerrett, H. G. Duncan, J. Marshall, J. W. Ness, Kaye Nicol, and Captain W. H. Evans.

Mr. H. G. Duncan is Chairman of the Purchase of Government Supplies Committee, which will advise on all proposed Government purchases in excess of £100. The members of the Committee include the Accountant-General, an officer to be nominated by the O.C. Lines of Communications, and Messrs. J. W. Ness and A. Lee.

The Director of Road Transport, assisted by Messrs. H. B. Wilson, H. G. Duncan and A. Lee, will advise on matters connected with road transport.

As a considerable number of members of the Kenya Regiment have been drafted as units of the K.A.R. as officers and senior N.C.O.s, bringing the strength of the battalion below establishment, recruiting for the regiment has been re-started. The Regiment was formed in 1937 as a training unit for the K.A.R.

Kenya's Auxiliary Air Unit

An auxiliary air unit of the regiment has been formed and placed under the military command of the air officer commanding in Nairobi.

Rates of pay in the Auxiliary Air Unit are: Captain, £520 per annum; lieutenant, £470; second lieutenant, £400; sergeant-major, £442; pilot sergeant, £330; sergeant, £352; corporal, £300; and private, £210 when married, and £170 when single. An allowance of £70 per year is made for pilots. Dependants of privates are to be paid 2s. 6d. per day for the first dependant and 1s. each thereafter.

Mr. S. H. Sayer has been appointed a member of the Supply Board of Kenya *vice* the Hon. W. G. Nicol, resigned.

Commander N. J. Stacy Marks, R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.), is now Shipping Controller for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. He is assisted by an Advisory Board composed of the Hon. W. G. D. Nicol, Mr. E. J. Gibb, Mr. F. W. Nealon, Mr. J. W. Harrison, Mr. C. A. Barlett, and the Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Members of the Women's Transport Service in Kenya who were posted for duty with the Southern Brigade of the K.A.R. were recently flown from Nairobi to Des es Salamis to take up their duties. Switzerland has arranged for her Diplomatic and Consular officers to take charge of German interests in Kenya.

The Defence Committee for Uganda is composed of the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Chairman of the National Service Committee, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the O.C. Troops, the Commissioner of Police, the Hon. Duncan MacGregor, the Hon. M. M. Patel, the Hon. E. L. Gumbi, and Omwani Serwano Kulubya.

In connexion with the defence scheme of Uganda the following appointments were made: Director of Man Power, the Chief Secretary; Director of Civil Intelligence, the Commissioner of Police; Information Officer, Mr. C. Mathew; Assistant Information Officer, Mr. J. F. Kennedy; Assistant to Chief Political Officer, Mr. F. R. Kennedy.

Tenth Week of the War

Prussianism in East Africa

Recalled by White Paper on Nazi Concentration Camps

IF FURTHER PROOF WERE NEEDED in support of the argument frequently advanced in this newspaper that Nazism, far from being some new German product, is merely a continuation of vulgarised Prussianism in a vulgarised form, it is available in abundance in the White Paper published by His Majesty's Government last week under the title "Papers Concerning the Treatment of German Nationals in Germany, 1938-1939" (Cmd. 6120, H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. net).

The reader who knows the truth about German administration in Africa can parallel one quotation after another with authentic evidence of similar action by Germans in authority in what was German East Africa and is now Tanganyika Territory.

Buchenwald and Tabora

It is recorded, for instance, that the superintendent of the Concentration Camp at Buchenwald had the pleasant habit of greeting new arrivals with the assurance that "in coming inside the concentration camp you are coming into hell." In at least two of the camps in which British prisoners were held during the East African Campaign, those of Kiboriani and Tabora, almost exactly similar philosophy was used to intimidate them, but with entire lack of success.

In the Tabora camp, as at Buchenwald, the prisoners were frequently told orders and that failure to carry out any order promptly and without question, any attempt to address a guard or any appearance of approaching the barbed wire surrounding the camp would cause the attack guards to open fire immediately—the only difference being that in the Germany of 1939 those guards are sub-human Aryans in their late teens and early twenties, whereas the men who were under similar orders in Africa between 1915 and 1917 were uneducated Natives, but nevertheless, in almost all cases they proved to be men who, when their German masters were out of sight, acted with a humanity greatly to their credit and of the most striking contrast to the behaviour of the blackguards upon whom Nazism confers the power not merely of death, but, what is worse, of boundless torture.

The Father of the Camp

In Tabora there was one refinement of which this latest White Paper affords no parallel. There where German treatment of British prisoners was so disgraceful that they were known throughout the length and breadth of the country as "mateka," the Swahili word which means literally "slaves"—they were not infrequently paraded by a German private, non-commissioned officer or officer who, supported by *askari* with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, would use the foulest and most provocative epithets in English, Swahili, or German, in the calculated hope of provoking an outburst by someone who would have been promptly shot. On dozens of occasions that clumsy attitude was made.

Once only can the writer recall a treatment in the ranks. Then Archdeacon Woodward, a saintly man of about seventy years of age, who had lived in the country since before the German occupation, stepped forward after a most disgusting harangue in Swahili, and said quietly: "Perhaps you do not realise that the English ladies in the camp cannot avoid hearing these things." All his comrades must have feared that the threat of instant death for any who broke the ranks might be visited upon him when the

corporal who was taking the parade barked harshly. But not an *askari* stirred. To them the frail and feeble missionary was the *baba* (father) of the camp. Perhaps because he sent out forces against him, the guard took no action, except to deprive the whole group of his midday meal, and, if memory may be trusted, he invented some flimsy excuse for that deprivation.

The farcical care exercised in the concentration camps in Germany to do in listing the small personal belongings brought in by the prisoners is an echo of the procedure employed in Africa, and in Germany today as in German East Africa more than twenty years ago, there is the same regular theft.

Again and again in this authenticated narrative of the state of affairs in the Nazi Reich there is reference to flogging for the most trivial offences, or for punishment assigned at all. Twenty-five strokes, usually inflicted by steel whips, are the standard, but the number is increased to thirty-five if the victim utters a swear, to fifty strokes on occasion, and to sixty in the case of Jews, the goaders delighting to remind the "mongrel" victim that Hitler himself gave orders for the special increase for Jewish prisoners.

The People of Twenty-Five

Probably not one of the luckless martyrs of this sadism knows that the Germans were long ago known to the Natives throughout Eastern Africa as "The People of Twenty-Five," in reference to their habit of inflicting that number of lashes with a hippopotamus hide whip even for trifling misconduct. And in Africa, as in Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Dachau, that prescribed maximum was often doubled at the whim of the oppressor.

The late Bishop Frank Weston of Zanzibar, referring to this matter in his famous open letter to General Smuts, wrote:

"The condemned man lies on the earth, his face to the dust of on a hard floor. After the first two or three strokes he usually has to be seized and forced to keep still. If he continues to wriggle and scream, he is liable to receive the same number of strokes again, there and then. Again, when the punishment is over, if in his pain and excitement he forgets to come to attention and salute the German, he is liable, there and then, to receive the whole punishment again."

The old punishment of forcing men to carry massive stones crops up once more. Even old men in the seventies, utterly unequal to such work, are condemned to it until they collapse; indeed, on one day alone of June, 1938, thirty out of one hundred collapsed in the camp, two dying, and the rest having to be carried back to the camp hospital.

Compare that occurrence with the following passage from a recent book, "Germany's Claims to Colonies," page 100:

"A number of my friends and I, when prisoners of war at Kilmattine, once saw a Native recruit compelled to march up and down the parade ground in the hot sun for nine hours on end, carrying on his head so heavy a stone that it had to be lifted into position by two of his comrades. As the day wore on the delinquent fell repeatedly, but though there was the risk that the stone might strike his spine and cripple him for life, he was made to take up his load again and resume his march until sunset, when the customary twenty-five lashes were given. His crime? That for the second day in succession

(Concluded on page 193.)

The War: Expert Views

Russia and Germany. — Moscow will do everything in its power to prevent an outright Allied victory. Russia is only interested in one of two things: a long, prolonged hostilities between Germany and the Western Powers in which neither would be victorious, or in a German success. Which is still a matter of speculation. Russia's interests remain chiefly Asiatic, and we believe this was taken into full account during the Russo-German discussions. Amongst the countries particularly discussed was, we believe, Iran. However, the Soviet Union interests lie outside Europe. It is not to say that the Kremlin could not be grateful to receive pre-war European Russian territories. Reports which reached London before the outbreak of hostilities regarding Germany's Ukrainian policy showed clearly that Ribbentrop had summoned Ukrainian leaders to the Wilhelmstrasse, giving a definite undertaking that German operations would be realised, should the reverse have proved the case. Whatever the future of the Ukraine may be, one thing stands out. Germany played her Ukrainian card to the last, and exactly the reverse of what was promised has come about. The popular view is that Russia has got the better of Germany and that because Hitler has got into trouble with the Western Powers, she has taken the opportunity of spreading into Europe. Such a view must be treated with the utmost reserve. Her many political activities inside the Soviet had become so widespread that at one stage they seriously menaced Stalin's régime. A considerable number of the officers liquidated in the purges were German sympathisers. The former Russian Military Attaché in London, for example, did not spend his spare evenings in Leftist circles, but in the house of a former Prussian officer who lived in London, and was maintaining very lavishly, for all that his private capital did not exceed £1,000. — *Imperial Policy Group.*

The Royal Air Force has shown great brilliance and great efficiency in all its operations, but there is no sound evidence to warrant the conclusion that the German Air Force is incapable of hitting hard when ordered. — *Mr. Oliver Stewart.*

Air War Expected. — The British effort is piling up. The B.F.F. is now the most thoroughly equipped army in the world. When the war breaks out by surprise will be one of the strongest striking weapons in existence. At that time we shall be able to place not fewer than a dozen Dominion divisions along side it. Australia alone has now enlisted 60,000 troops. At Christmas further in the New Year our air power will be superior to the enemy in every phase. So why hurry the war? Up to now, though Russia may have won it, it is Germany, not Britain, who is losing it. This, of course, is not escaping the notice of Hitler. He cannot in six months ever, and we then, must shooily begin to end the grave dissension between the German leaders as to the best method of prosecuting it. I put my money on Field-Marshal Goring, and that means air war. For that is the only gap in the line. From the Alps to the English Channel the field has become a single Verdun. — *Magyar Correspondent of the Evening Standard.*

Pocket Battleship Clue. — Many inhabitants of Iceland are sure that Germany has established U-boat bases along the coast, which it is quite impossible for the Danish navy to patrol adequately. A friend, the widow of a prominent trawler-owner at Reykjavik, has told me she was convinced that one of the German pocket-battleships is based on some remote harbour in Iceland. This is of particular interest in view of recent reconnaissance raids over the Danes by lone German planes. This reconnaissance work on single planes is very serious. But the pocket-battleships are not only fast, mobile and carry more torpedoes than any of these battleships could, but those not in the waters that they are more get-at-able than they would be from German aerodromes. Each time one of these marauding planes has been driven off by R.A.F. machines, it has been reported as taking a northerly direction, which may indicate that it is returning to the mother ship somewhere between the Faroe Islands and Iceland. — *Haarlem News-Letter.*

The Army in France. — The British Army is now probably the biggest and best motorised force in the world. Even French critics must dwell on the fact that there are two vehicles for every man of our first 158,000. Only 20% are infantry, against 60% in 1914, and in place of the miserable two machine-guns, each battalion has 60 Bren guns and 22 anti-tank guns. The men upon whose decisions the Army will be moved. Action are as good as any commanders we have ever had. The Chief of the General Staff, General Ironside, is a man of almost perfect physique; he has led a life which has the flavour of a Russian sports story, and is known for the feathery of his tolerance for red tape. General Gort, formerly a Chief of the General Staff, was like his superior in that office, a commander of the Staff College. He has a distinguished record in the war, not only for personal bravery but also for rapid and bold decisions. One of his corps commanders, General Dill, who had for some time the command in Palestine, has a very high service reputation. This fine body of men, which is for a British army so uncharacteristically well equipped, have left nothing that can be seen to chance; they are certain to give a good account of themselves. — *Strategicist in the Spectator.*

Air Superiority Essential. — The Nazi movement in Germany received the cue for its attack on the West from the power of the machine gun. It is the only other way to assault with success the defences of the Stigfried belts, or the tanks of either, the only way for the masters of the air would be fought out to extremity. Nor with the war clean out until we are able to finish with bombers and submarines alike by demolishing their bases. If we must work with night and day in Europe, each time one of these marauding planes has been driven off by R.A.F. machines, it has been reported as taking a northerly direction, which may indicate that it is returning to the mother ship somewhere between the Faroe Islands and Iceland. — *Haarlem News-Letter.*

False Arguments for Federalism.

The basic feature of a federal system is surrender of national sovereignty. The creation of a League of Nations has been shown to be impracticable. The creation of a federal Europe or a federal world is wholly problematic when does not mean that the federal idea should be abandoned; all ideas take birth in the imagination before they are translated into reality. The question is whether federalism is desirable, and whether there is reason to think it practically attainable. Arguments from history amount to little. The fact that 760 years ago 13 British Colonies, with a population of three millions, a common dialect and a common tongue, united by opposition to a common enemy, should have decided to organise themselves in federal form, has as little bearing on the institution of federalism over half Europe today as the existence of a federal Switzerland of four million people and over 22 small cantons, or less heavy is the contention that the British Commonwealth, with a new federation can work in practice. Not one of the fundamental characteristics of federalism, as stressed by the British Commonwealth, always evolution is away from any kind of formal union, and is of the League of Nations that the Commonwealth is a microcosm. The League and a federal scheme are not in opposition. They mark different stages in progress (towards the same goal) and there is no warrant for imagining that the second stage can be reached by cutting out the first. — *The Spectator*.

Bureaucratic Sovereignty.

The issue is federalism versus inter-State co-operation. Both parties agree that a single supreme authority is indispensable for certain purposes, notably the prevention of war, settlement of disputes, and limitation of armaments; that the creation of this authority requires the surrender of national sovereignty; and that its further development requires it to be supported by a common loyalty and common ideals. Why should not both parties accept a Commonwealth of Nations and agree that, while federal union of as many democracies as possible is to be desired, federation is more likely to unite a sufficient number of States for a settlement in the 10 to 15; and that therefore we must also work for an inter-State system that will include many other States besides the federation? — *Dr. Maxwell Garnett*.

The Hitler Exodus. Hitler probably does not aspire to be regarded as the Modern Moses. He might prefer a comparison to Nebuchadnezzar. That eminent vegetable was, not indeed of strictly Aryan stock, but Aryan, as Aryan does, and the concentration camps of Babylon are believed to have been not had by beginners. Built into the Nazi model, Hitler has far surpassed his exemplar; for Nebuchadnezzar carried away no more than 10,000 slaves, and left behind the poorest sort of the rest of the land. Hitler has displaced a far larger multitude, and the poor have been the greatest sufferers. The expatriation of such of his subjects from the Baltic States has been almost as merciless as the enforced migration of the conquered peoples. Uprooted from homes of 700 years, compelled to dispose of property in haste, and even to destroy domestic pets, they are herded together in ships sailing from Africa, and though not in chains, they find on arrival in conquered Poland that they rank only as second-class Germans, who presumably means hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Nazis. Meanwhile the rightful owners of what these immigrants themselves clearly feel to be stolen property are driven hither and thither like flocks of sheep harried by wolves. In Vilna alone, 100,000 Polish refugees are congregated, with no hope of a permanent sanctuary there, and bound soon to be herded back to the tender mercies of either the Nazi or the Soviet partitioner of their country. There are also many deliberately planned migrations at the conqueror's command. — *The Times*.

Aryan Paganism. Europe is in labour. What political or economic birth will follow her is the wisest diplomat cannot forecast. Why, therefore, urge our statesmen to weaken their speeches by discussing contingencies which may never arise. For five years Hitler has preached that religion exists only as worship of the State, that the most enthralling joy to be found in this world is war, and that the threat of war is the chosen instrument of policy to be used at will by the Aryan people. After our victory our first endeavour must be to discover the right way to convert this Aryan paganism. The evil is moral and spiritual. — *Mr. A. M. Langdon*.

Background to the

German Responsibility.

Ought we to intrude our opinions on the internal affairs of another country? The answer is that the behaviour of Germany to her people has long ceased to be merely internal affairs. She has cast about vainly, numbers of her own citizens, into creating a new and all but insoluble problem for other governments. This alone would justify our protests. When the Nazi movement started, many people said that if the Germans chose to place themselves absolutely at the mercy of one man and strip themselves of guarantees against tyranny and of government of all the correctives to human infirmity, and failure of judgment which other nations have evolved through centuries of experience, that also has their affair, and again we ought not to intrude our opinions. Unfortunately we have since discovered that the Germans were exposing us to exactly the same hazards as they were accepting for themselves. In subsequent years this one man has been the arbiter of all our fates. He has plunged us into war. He boasts that he decides everything, with no colleague to share his responsibility. It cannot be said that this concerns only the German people; it is a portentous fact for the whole world. — *Mr. J. A. Spender in the "Sunday Times"*.

The Christian Standpoint.

What is needed for a right decision about a peace settlement is an informed, rational judgment and a flair for political realities. We may have heaps of good will and the noblest aspirations, but if we ignore the fundamental laws of the world as God has made it, our plans will go wrong in spite of our best intentions. The authentic Christian outlook is characterised by an extreme realism. The spiritual evils which have cast deep gloom on the life of Western society will not be eradicated by a peace treaty. The prevailing blindness to the true values of life and the sources of moral disaster do not permit us to remain complacently satisfied with a treaty. The restoration of health to society may take a long time. The Christian has to work tirelessly for certain ends which he believes to be the will of God without giving way to Utopian expectations, springing from an unrealistic view of human nature. — *The Christian News*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Hitler stands for anything the people will fall for. — *Burch.*

There should be no 5% War Loan, 2% should be quite enough. — *Harden, Morrison, M.P.*

We share the view that Hitler is moving in the direction of National Bolshevism. — *The K. H. News Letter.*

I believe it would be much easier to explain the problems of India to Frajan than to Walpole. — *Mr. G. M. Young.*

Russia's main case is that the Finnish frontier is only 20 miles from Leningrad, the range of a modern big gun. — *The New Statesman and Nation.*

The Scotsman makes a sort of patriotism of his bagpipes, but the fact is that he got that instrument by way of the Romans from ancient Egypt. — *Mrs. H. G. Wells.*

The Nazi programme contains more elements for the destruction of the present system of world economy than even the Communist manifesto of Karl Marx. — *Herr Fritz Cohen.*

It is wasteful that the war organisation experience of Sir Arthur Salter and the financial knowledge of Sir George Schuster are not utilised by the Government. — *Mr. P. C. Loftus, M.P.*

Field-Marshal Goering once said to me: "When a decision has to be taken, none of us counts more than the three of which we are standing." — *The Bucher alone who declines. Sir Neville Henderson.*

The British evacuation scheme was an exodus bigger than that of Moses. It was the moving of 10 armies, each as big as the whole British Expeditionary Force to France. — *Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., Minister of Health.*

Hitler is much more of an actor than a man of action. He goes through agonies when he has to come to a decision, and can take it only when highly dramatized. He is far more interested in the public, especially the Gentry, than in the play. — *Dr. Morris Rynn.*

Hitler is reported to have gone towards the Western Front to take command of the impending offensive. This news will cause more concern to General von Brauchitsch than to General Gamelin. — *The Military Correspondent of the "Evening Standard."*

Real books do not kill time; they enrich and expand it. — *Mr. Howard Marshall.*

The Russo-German Pact will prove as strong as the Axis. — *Mr. J. Quevedo.*

War is the most highly organised form of boredom. — *Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

Main Kampf is an ill-written outpouring of patriotic beer-hall and café chatter. — *Mr. H. G. Wells.*

This time we must not only win the war, but the peace, and the latter may prove the more difficult task. — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

Germany is rapidly going ahead on the path towards paganism with no time for the finer things of life. — *Mr. Evelyn Waugh.*

There is nothing in Hitlerism which was not implicit in German doctrine of the nineteenth century long before Hitler was born. — *Mr. A. S. Elwell-Sutton.*

We have a world of A.I. machinery and C3. minds, and there is no political alchemy to extract golden conduct out of leaden resistance. — *Dr. W. R. Inge.*

The total German aircraft losses for the first two months of war would not amount to a single day's output of first-line machines. — *Mr. Oliver Stewart, in the Observer.*

What the honest business man is afraid of is that in taking the profit out of war the Government will take the profit out of business enterprise. — *Cynicus, in the "New Statesman and Nation."*

A fire or machine gun bullet fired straight up into the air returns to earth with a velocity of 300 ft. second. The blow it gives when striking anything on or near the earth's surface is about that of a 40 lb. weight falling 1 ft. — *"Times" Military Correspondent.*

A study of the psychology of the German people in their mannered acceptance of their Hitler's leadership is much more important than an analysis of the mental make-up of the leader himself. Interesting though it may be to dwell upon the morbid trends in the mind of the doctor, it is paramount for successful treatment that those who have to carry this on should know all that is to be known about the mentality of the patient. — *Lord Horder.*

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

Consols 2½%	68 10 0
Warps 2½%	105 15 0
4½% Navy	90 0 0
5% India 3½%	98 10 0
New Zealand 3%	86 5 0
N. India 5% A. Debts	81 0 0
Rhodesian Rivs. 4½% Debts	77 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	98 0 0
Indian 5½%	107 7 6
Argentine 4½%	102 0 0

Industries

Brit. Amer. Tobacco (41)	115 9
British Overseas (41)	13 7 6
British Nopes (2s. 6d.)	8 0 0
Cairnshills (41)	110 66
Dunlop Rubber (41)	1 8 0
General Electric (41)	5 15 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (41)	1 10 6
Imperial Tobacco (41)	5 18 9
Int. Nickel Canada	56 1
Prof. Cinematograph	213 10
Further Act. Newall (41)	3 15 0
U.S. Steel	473 1
United Steel (41)	2 2 7 1
Unilever (41)	2 13 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 10 0
Wickers (10s.)	17 7 1
Woolworth (4s.)	5 1 3

Mines and Oils

Anglo-India (50)	8 7 6
Anglo-American Corp. (10s.)	1 15 0
Anglo-American Investment	18 2
Anglo-Italian	3 0 0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11 6
Asiatic Goldfields (4s.)	3 5 4
Bibim (4s.)	1 7 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	6 2 9
Burmah Oil	3 3 9
Consolidated Goldfields	2 3 9
Crown Mines (40s.)	14 0 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6 17 1
East Daang (10s.)	1 2 3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 3
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 7 6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	17 0
Grootvlei	5 0 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 15 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 1 1
Kwaha (2s.)	1 2 6
Lynbarst	1 1 1
Marevale (10s.)	17 3
Marikissa	8 6
Mexican Eagle	7 6
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	1 10
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 0 0
Randfontein	1 17 6
Royal Dutch (100 ft.)	36 10 0
Shel	4 7 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	5 5 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	6 6 6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10 2 6
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	15 0
West Wits. (10s.)	3 8 9
Western Holdings (5s.)	11 9

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1 15 6
British India 5½% pref.	84 0 0
Cian	5 15 0
E.D. Reclamation	2 9
Great Western	28 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	35 0 9
L.M.S.	10 12 6
National Bank of India	25 10 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	6 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 5 4
Union-Castle 6½% pref.	16 0 0

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (41)	1 8 3
Linggi (41)	1 9
London Asiatic (2s.)	3 10
Malkajalim Pl. (41)	1 10 10
Rubber Trust (41)	1 12 3

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. B. Davis, who has extensive lighterage interests in East Africa, returned to England last week, accompanied by Mrs. Davis.

Mr. H. L. Dow, of Narok, Kenya, and Miss Margaret Mary Johnson, daughter of the late Mr. R. Rawdon Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson, of 10 Crediton Hill, London, were married in Meru last week.

Mr. John Verity, who has served in British Guiana for the past three years, has been appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar in succession to Sir Charles Ewin Law, who was recently appointed Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir John Malley, who has now taken up his duties as the representative of the British Government in the Irish Free State, made an excellent impression when he made his first public speech in Eire last week at Trinity College, Dublin. His topic was "History and the War."

Among those with Rhodesian and East African interests present at a luncheon of the British Empire Service League in London last week were Field-Marshal Lord Milne, Grand President of the League, Colonel S. S. Taylor, Colonel R. Marshall Holer, and Captain Sir Donald Simson, Joint secretary of the League.

Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for the Government of Natal in South Africa, left England for Natal last week. He expects to return in about six months, after making a very full investigation of labour conditions in the West African Colonies.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., who has visited East Africa and frequently spoken on East African affairs in the House of Commons, accompanied his father-in-law, Mr. Winston Churchill, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, visited France last week. On the outbreak of war Mr. Sandys was a 2nd Lieutenant in the 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigade.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, was last week presented with the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for "distinguished merit in promoting art, manufacture and commerce." Sir Malcolm leaves next month for India to advise on anti-malarial and other measures against tropical disease.

Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis

We regret to announce the death in London at the age of 84 of Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, who played a great part in the early days of Southern Rhodesia; was an intimate friend of Cecil Rhodes, and in later years became known to thousands of Rhodesians and East Africans by his active work on behalf of the Royal Empire Society.

Educated at Harrow, he was elected Conservative M.P. for King's Lynn in 1886, at the age of 31. In the winter of that year, having damaged a lung by a bad fall with the Quorn, he went to South Africa for the sake of his health, and was just after the Jameson Raid. There he saw a good deal of Rhodes, who, by preaching his gospel of Empire building, changed the whole course of life of the young Member of Parliament. He entered his Parliamentary career in 1891, and in 1892 took up his new position.

He was one of the Matabele Campaign of 1896, and when the war was over he planned a tour through Rhodesia with Rhodes, Jameson and the present Duke of Westminster. But war became imminent, and in September he joined the Rhodesia Regiment for service in the Boer War, in which he was wounded near Mafeking. Later he commanded the 21st Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry. In 1903 he was on the staff of the Duke of Connaught on his missions to Egypt and India, and during the Great War he served in the Dardanelles and Egypt, commanding the 3rd County of London Yeomanry from 1914 to 1917, and then being on the staff of the XIXth Corps in France until he was demobilised.

A Great Imperialist

Always keenly interested in public affairs, he travelled widely and lost no opportunity of pleading in public or private for Empire causes. In 1900 he was elected Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, and was re-elected to that office in the following year, in which he received his knighthood. He was on the board of several companies associated with Southern Rhodesia, Vice-Chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Ltd., and Chairman of Northern Transvaal Goldfields, Ltd., and Sunrise Mining and Finance Company, Ltd.

To the last he retained his great zest in life, his rollicking sense of humour, his delight in old friendships, his happiness in the company of the young, and his habit of seizing every occasion to illumine the real Rhodes and to declare the nature of British rule overseas. He was a great Imperialist in the best sense of the word, and in every sense a sportsman.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall at the memorial service held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Monday and among others present were General Sir Alexander Godley (also representing Major-General the Earl of Athlone), Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes (Chairman of Council representing the Royal Empire Society) and Lady Sykes, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett (also representing the Royal African Society) and Lady Leggett, Lady Weigall, Mr. Edward Salmon, Major and the Hon. C. C. Goldsmid, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Sir Egonal Malcolm, Colonel C. H. Villiers, Lady Dawson, Sir Roderick Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Hartigan (1820 Memorial Soldiers' Association), Sir James MacDonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. W. Lascelles, Colonel E. W. Lennard, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walrond Sinclair, Colonel G. Stock, Mr. Christopher Helz, Hutchinson (British South Africa Company), and Mr. Arthur F. Hadley (Chairman of Rhodesia Railways).

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Sir Dougal Malcolm's Story of the Rhodesias

HOW NEAR GERMAN came to the realization of his dream of *Mittelafrika* as far back as the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and what that would have meant in the Great War of 1914-18, are clearly brought out by Sir Dougal Malcolm in his history of "The British South Africa Company, 1880-1939," just printed and made into a book by Messrs. Herbert Bach & Co., Ltd.



SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM

Sir Dougal is President of the Chartered Company, to which he has given many years of devoted and able service, and no person is so well qualified as he to tell this inspiring story.

The British South Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter on October 20, 1889, and is therefore now celebrating its jubilee. That Cecil John Rhodes was the founder, inspirer, and active organizer of the company is known to the whole world, but his penetrating insight into the fundamental issues involved in the lands to the north of Cape Colony is not so well understood. Sir Dougal reveals it.

"As between the European Powers interested, the position was that the real control and domination of South Central Africa must fall to whichever could establish its influence and authority over that Black North. The Government of the Cape Colony, responsible to a locally elected Parliament, was parochially-minded, stupid and unimaginative. The British Government at Westminster was far off, timid, fearful of extending its responsibilities in any direction, and shy of any project that might involve it in expense.

Germany Restless and Ambitious

The Government of the German Empire, on the other hand, *parvum*, restless, ambitious, and with no fear of Parliamentary electorates before its eyes, was unmistakably desirous of reaching across from German South West to German East Africa, and thus by establishing a continuous belt of German preponderating influence, if not of actual sovereignty, from west to east, of sundering the British sphere for all time, and of making Germany the dominant factor in the affairs of South Central Africa."

One man there was with imagination to appreciate and the energy to grapple with the danger—Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia. But even he can scarcely have visualised the result of his foresight.

"So it came about," writes Sir Dougal, "that in the Great War of 1914-18 Rhodesia, of all the Dependencies of the British Empire, was able to send the largest proportion of its white population to the battlefield. And tens of thousands of Northern Rhodesian Natives to act as carriers for the supply of troops in German East Africa, and even to recruit from the Matabele themselves regiments to fight against the German *askari*."

"Where, it might be asked, would these *askari* have been standing in the Great War if the Germans and not Rhodes had won the race to the North? if the Native Tribes of the whole of Rhodesia, including the Matabele, had been available to furnish recruits to be drilled, trained and led by Prussian

officers, and the German, and not the British power had been paramount in South Central Africa?

What perils might not the South African harbours, and with them the deep sea route to the East, have been exposed, indispensable as that route was to the Allies' white submarines in the Mediterranean threatened the passage of the Suez Canal?

These extracts are quoted in full because they reveal the subtle persistence of German policy in Africa, pursued indefatigably to the very end of destroying the British Empire by command of *Mittelafrika* with all its strategic possibilities, and also because they demonstrate the author's command of language. The demand for Africa by Colonies for Germany is still heard even in war, and is made known to the unknowledgeable by our political theorists. Rhodes had the clearer view, and it would be a desecration of his memory and a negation of his work to listen to such pedantic promulgations.

The Rudd Concession

Sir Dougal emphasizes Rhodes's faith in the colonists themselves, and his distrust of what he called the "Imperial factor"—a belief which has been transmitted to his Rhodesian progeny and is now inherent in the Colonists of the two Rhodesias.

There was a lull in active operations after the Rudd Concession, was granted in October, 1888, by Lobengula, King of the Matabele, to C. D. Rudd, Rhodes's partner, Rochfort Maguire, Fellow of All Souls, and Rhodes's friend, since his Oxford days, and Matabele, Thompson. That document was the "original basis" of the British South Africa Company, but it needed two visits to Lobengula by Dr. (afterwards Sir) Starr Jameson to clinch the bargain. Native chiefs, having no conception of time in the European sense, love procrastination, and there was danger that the Matabele monarch might repent of his grant; in fact, he did, and he put to death the *induna* whom he held answerable for having induced him to sign the concession. In a luminous passage Sir Dougal gives this pen portrait of Dr. "Jim":

Dr. Jameson

Jameson, the beloved "Doctor" of Kimberley, Rhodes's physician and life-long friend, was of all the characters in this romantic story the most wholly possessed of the Elizabethan spirit of adventure. He was the first of the Rhodesian pioneer, explorer and administrator.

With an intelligence of lightning quickness, wit and infectious humour, personal charm, eloquence, witchery, and courage, surpassing the bounds of ordinary human physical endurance.

Lobengula was not proof against a personality whom very few could resist. Jameson's skill relieved the pain of the spear from which the stout old chief suffered. The chief's son, a mesquite tree, that forest made him an *induna* of his own little kingdom. It was his word with Jameson's imprimatur, and the interview promised him, the road to the north, that he undertook to admit to his territory, and the territory of the company which was to develop it.

And so, late in 1890 a force of pioneers and pioneers as daring a band of adventurers as Pizarro or Cortez ever led, left Mafoutsie for the North.

Accompanied and inspired by Jameson, guided by the famous big game hunter, Louisa, they skirted the south-eastern edge of Matabeleland proper, where the young bloods of Lobengula's *imbi* were

with difficulty restrained their chief from falling upon and destroying them. Their difficulties were endless, their danger incessant, but they came safely through into the uplands of Mashonaland. On September 12, 1890 they planted their flag at Salisbury, now the capital of Southern Rhodesia, and Rhodes's fate for the North was won.

In this romantic way a vast new province was added to the Empire without the loss of the life of a single British soldier of the Regular Army, or the expenditure of a shilling of the British taxpayer's money. So firm was the structure that it withstood the shocks of the Raid, the fiercest and the rebellion of 1893 and 1896. Later the company's sway was extended to Northern Rhodesia, with eventual discovery and development of the great Copperbelt.

Then came the huge expansion of the railway system, so capably recommended by the late Baron Bunsen, the Ranger. In 1888 the Rudd party took 35 days to travel by mule transport from Kimberley to Beilweya, a distance of 600 miles; the journey is now done in 35 hours. In 1899 Beira was joined to Salisbury by rail, in 1904 the railway crossed the Zambezi by the bridge at Victoria Falls; in 1909 the line reached the borders of the Congo-Free State.

From 1888 to 1924 the British-South Africa Company bore the responsibility and the expense of administering the Rhodesias, a task more honourable than, and usually profitable. The Administration amply justified itself in the all-important department of Native affairs. In 1920 a minister of the Crown described the administration of Rhodesia to the House of Commons as "a model not only in Africa, but for any part of the world where you have the very difficult position of the white settler living side by side with the Native."

The Situation Changes

But the situation could not last. The Company paid no dividends, though it obtained great sums from Mashonaland, who, loyal though they were to the company, could not be expected to wait or even to see some return for their money. It had proved that a trading company could govern, though in its case it was the commercial interest and not the work of administration and development which had suffered.

The question whether the company's admitted right to all the assets of the country meant that it owned the land, argued at great length, was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in favour of the Crown, though agreeing that the company had acted as the agent of the Crown and deserved reimbursement of its out-of-pocket expenses in that role. The amount of that compensation was eventually fixed at £3,750,000, but the decision in effect determined the days of the company as a governing authority.

The final result was that, at a cost of £1,000,000 to itself, and at a comparatively trifling cost to the Crown, it had in little more than thirty years brought Southern Rhodesia to a stage at which it was deemed fit to take its place as a self-governing Colony of the British Empire, and Northern Rhodesia to a stage at which the Crown was prepared itself to assume direct responsibility for its government. As a ruling authority the company repeated the history of its predecessors elsewhere: it died in giving birth. Though as a commercial corporation it survives, with large resources and most valuable rights, the fruits of its administrative labours are being reaped by others.

In 1922 Southern Rhodesia decided by a referendum by a majority of about six to four to accept a Constitution of its own, and rejected General

Smuts's by no means ungenerous offer to become a fifth province of the Union of South Africa. If the company's administrative work was ended, it was the turning point in its financial fortunes. Capital was reduced by 25% in 1933, its mineral rights were sold to Southern Rhodesia for £2,000,000, and dividends were paid. Next year all its prospecting rights in Northern Rhodesia will be abandoned to the public. But the vast interests it maintains in the Railway Trust and other enterprises still bind the company indissolubly to the lands to which it gave birth and with whose life its own existence is inevitably bound up.

East African Parallels

(Continued from page 188)

It had appeared on parade, improperly dressed. That barbarous punishment was not ordered by a low-class official, but always from supervision, but also Government station commanded by an officer of field rank and with three other Germans under his command, all of whom were witnesses of the incident.

In 1937, the Sixth Year of Disgrace in the Hitler calendar of power, we are given case after case of prisoners being refused water and food, sometimes for two days at a time, of being so overcrowded that they had to take it in turns to sit down during the night, and of being forbidden to utter a word for hours on end.


Any reader who wants East African Parallels need only turn to Command Paper No. 868, presented to Parliament in 1937 under the title "Report on the Treatment by the Germans of British Prisoners and Natives in German East Africa." To take the present White Paper, it is a restrained document quite incapable of being accused as propaganda.

But all this, some reader may think, is merely the expression of the uttering tyranny of a few inquisitions. That is not the opinion of an experienced British Consul-General quoted in this document.

Commenting on "the cold-blooded and calculated manner of the Nazi persecution of the Jews," he writes, "that the Fuhrer knows his Germans. Amongst the masses of Germans who have nothing at stake there is observable a certain amount of 'Schadenfreude'—that is of satisfaction (the literal translation is mischief).

"That is a remark which ought to be remembered by the British public. The Fuhrer knows his Germans. That goes to the very root of the evil which Germany has been willing not merely to tolerate, but to take to its heart—so long as it paid dividends.

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Nazis in Tanganyika

Incidents in the East - Herr Schmidt
Preparations von Kaufmann - a local English
(out of many in Tanganyika) writes

Herr Schmidt, thus having won renown
Beyond his fondest dreaming
Strolled down the streets of Tanganyika town
With smiling face and pleasing
Gait, his shirt was out in place
And he had orders to receive
On his success
In business -
No wonder he was smiling

Board Herr Schmidt made haste to
The Board of Directors
Of his own company and
Of travelling inspector
Who eyed him with a heavy eye
That promised trouble by and by
And sure enough
He got up rough
That young Nazi director

In vain did trembling Schmidt
His patriotic scheming
These schools were Hitler's last, again
And swastika streaming
With "D.O." (Deutscher Ost)
On every map (which should be read)
Have earned a
Orator than
For patriotic scheming

But the director could have none
Of Fritz's pretensions
He sneered at all the painted
In his upcountry stations
He called him Kaffir and
Damned all his doings with a scowl
Till Fritz looked like
A small shipped toy
Despite his protestations

So Fritz rebuked him all the while
Got what he deserved for toils
Despite their pretensions

Historic Results
Annual Report on the Sudan, Department of
Economic and Trade, 1933. Director of the
Departments of Economic and Trade, Khartoum,
Sudan.

NYASALAND
Darkest Africa in Finest Mood

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AND
MOUNTAIN SCENES
GOOD ROADS
THE
TOURISTS' PARADISE



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The Nyasaland, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambian
Tourist Bureau, 12, 13 & 14, Queen's Road, London, W. 1.

Mr W. Layton and Colonies

Mr W. Layton, Chairman of the London
Committee, concluded a recent lengthy article
in the "Times" on "Allied War Aims" with the
title "The Future of Colonies"

His statement of aims should lay it down that
the administration of colonies, whether mandated
or not, is a world problem that the primary considera-
tion should be the well-being and the economic and
political progress of the inhabitants, that their
economic resources must not be the monopoly of
any one country, that they should not be exploited
for their territories, that the military advantage of
the nation which administers them

These conditions should be fully guaranteed
if the administration of the colonies, which are not
self-governing, is to be responsible to an inter-
national authority

Mr Layton's suggestions are no Germany the
main aim and the main object she wishes. And it
after all, was she Germany's general principle
of international relations, it
would make it possible for her to take her appro-
priate part in the administration and development
of the colonial areas of the world
If Mr Layton's suggestions are made
under the terms of the article in this issue.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. DALRYMPLE asked the Colonial Secretary
had received the results of the inquiry promised by
the Governor of Kenya in the question of children
having been turned out of elementary schools because
of their parents' inability to pay the fees and into
the question of school fees generally, and if so,
whether he would communicate the result of the
inquiry to the House.

Mr. DALRYMPLE: I have not yet received the
results of the inquiry but have asked that they may
be furnished to me at an early date.

Mr. PRINCE: This is a fairly simple question, and
a few or five months have elapsed since this report
was promised, but we do not to have had a result
yet.

Mr. DALRYMPLE: It involves a good deal of
inquiry and consideration, and, like other matters,
was delayed. I am sorry to be interrupted by urgent
work which the Government has had to carry out in
connection with the war, but the matter has not been
less simple.

Mr. DALRYMPLE asked the Minister whether he
could explain what was his policy to maintain and
wherever possible expand the social services and
welfare work in the Colonial Empire during the war.

Mr. DALRYMPLE: I am afraid that I
am in a position to say anything to me
previous statements on this subject.

Without Comment

Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter has written to the
Press containing an attack on Ribbentrop's speech last
week with a current news item. Von Ribbentrop
said that "there is no part of the world where the
British flag is not waving against the will of the
people in question," the news item published on
the same day ran: "African and Arabian refugees
in Kenya have written to the Governor expressing
their deepest gratitude to His Majesty's Govern-
ment for permitting them to live again at liberty
after the degrading oppression they suffered under
the Hitler regime."

A War Letter from London

Motorists and the Black-Out

EAST AFRICAN AND RHODESIAN motorists, to whom running a car might imply the use of good bright headlights of ample beam, may spare a thought for those Londoners, and especially the bus drivers, who have to negotiate the thoroughfares of the metropolis in a black-out as dark as a moonless African night.

True, there are surprisingly few motorists nowadays; we have all gone pedestrian as a result of the rationing of petrol, and traffic is practically restricted to cars and lorries on official duty, delivery vans and taxis, both sharply reduced in number and radius of action, ambulances and fire engines, buses, and taxicabs indispensable to doctors.

At night those who can avoid non-patrol vehicles do so as a matter of course, for motoring in War-time England after dark is nobody's business. Just to make certainty doubly sure, however, the officials responsible for drafting the regulations about headlights and sidelights have thought it wise to change them so quickly that the ordinary man has scarcely grasped the newest idea before it becomes obsolete.

First he was told to cut out headlights and across sidelights with a hood. Then he had to paint, or otherwise obscure the reflectors, of his headlights, no motorist cares to do since reflector surfaces are delicate things, easily damaged irreparably. His mission was then given for the "head-side" headlamp to be used, if fitted with the official "mask" there was no need to black-out the reflector (which had a red lens on one), but the off-side headlamp must be used. Is it surprising that in despair, many

motorists' obscure their lights and other, leaving only a thin slit for the beam? The first and probably not the last effort is to prevent the driver from peering the use of a mask on either the inside or outside light at the motorist's discretion.

That motorist might, would make the street visible from the dark, and so serve as a guide to enemy armaments will have, I think, some very real problems of proportional danger are the first and most argument.

In the first place, directly on a dark War-time, a southerly all-frames must stop and all vehicle lights be extinguished. So we attack could at once be deprived of his supposititious guide. Secondly, the black-out has deepened the death-rate from road accidents, the weekly average for the country having risen to about 1,200, so to equate that additional cost of 600 lives, enemy aircraft which could otherwise slip through our defences on cloudy nights, but could do so if there were more lights in our streets, would have to account for 600 citizens per week. Put that way, the slaughter wrought by traffic during the black-out is brought home to us in a new way, for at least some more light seems worthy of consideration.

No Shortage of Food

The Stygian darkness of the streets at night, and the impression that London is a dead city, and restaurants and other places of refreshment and entertainment are difficult to find; their doors are so darkened that they are easily missed even by those who know their London well. But once the search is found and crossed, a blast of light and a glow of warmth greet the motorist. There is no suggestion of rationed lighting by heating.

Occasionally a motorist may have to admit that it was unable to obtain its full daily supply of haddock, and offer instead a choice of kipper, bloaters or herrings, or on a few days bacon has been short and sausages, omelettes, and cold meats have been substituted. But what hardship is there in that! The wealth and variety of foods displayed in certain multiple restaurants are truly amazing, and they offer a choice that seems incredible in war. For a couple of shillings, or less if you know where to go, you can buy a lunch or dinner such as would make the wealthy Berliner green with envy.

The new British Army is as democratic as the country it represents. You can see officers in uniform dining with privates in addition to their own in the popular restaurants, but in the most exclusive clubs and hotels—for we have peers as militia-men and A.B.s.

The latest Tanganyika *General Gazette* to reach London notifies for provisional appointments to the K.A.M.C. Reserve of Officers. To be Lieutenants-Colonel: G. MacLellan, O.B.E. To be Majors: Major A. King, Major A. Russell, Mr. N. Stewart, Mr. S. P. Teare. To be Captains: Captain F. W. N. Collingwood, Captain D. S. Browne, Captain B. J. Clissold, Captain J. E. Macartney Seape, Captain J. R. H. Hewlett, Mr. F. D. Arundell, Mr. H. McLeve, Mr. W. F. P. Smart and Mr. D. Aylward. To be Lieutenants: Messrs C. E. G. Russell, H. Fraser, L. T. Wigg, C. F. Callender, S. Blake, G. H. Swinerton, E. A. Walker, A. N. Read, F. A. Green, S. H. Dearden, and E. F. White. To be Second Lieutenants: Messrs E. H. Bailey, J. S. Congreve Scott, D. S. O'Callaghan, K. Johanson, G. S. MacLachlan, F. L. C. Underbank, J. S. Smith, R. F. Wilson, A. H. Borrisow, G. Hart, C. W. Manton, K. R. Ulyate, D. Brazier, and W. N. Jones.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhokana's Annual Report**Taxation Provision A Rebel**

Now seriously increased war taxation affects the finances of mining companies. It is again shown by the annual report of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1938. Provisions had to be made for more than three times the amount allotted in 1937, the company being in a particularly vulnerable position in respect of excess profits tax, whereas taxation took £247,794 last year, £750,000 has had to be set aside on this occasion.

The accounts show that the operating surplus for the year was £3,330,041 and after adding interest and sundry small items of revenue and deducting London administrative and other expenses, the surplus was £2,107,062, to which is added the gross dividend of £217,140 receivable from Mulumba Copper Mines, Ltd. After deducting £207,812 in respect of debenture and loan interest charges, depreciation reserve and development reserve, there remains a balance of £2,106,398, to which is added £255,404 brought forward.

Further allocations include £750,000 for taxation, £7,500 for preference share redemption, and £707,500 paid in dividends. The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 25% less tax, on the ordinary and "A" shares making in all 50% for the year and absorbing £65,000. In addition, under the articles of association the directors are entitled to additional remuneration amounting to £50,000, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £241,801.

Production and Development

During the year the concentrator treated 2,830,000 short tons of ore from Nkana and Mindola, the average grade being 3.62% compared with a tonnage of 2,790,500 short tons during the previous year. The production of fine copper totalled 50,810 long tons, in the form of blister copper and 31,091 long tons in the form of electrolytic copper, aggregated 81,901 long tons, as compared with 76,275 long tons during the year ended June 30, 1938. The total operating cost per long ton of fine copper was £49 17s. 3d. and of electrolytic copper £25 16s. 8d. The average price of standard copper per cash on the London Metal Exchange was £12 13s. 7d. and for wire bars £48 16s. 9d., as compared with £43 13s. 10d. and £49 10s. 8d. respectively in the previous year.

Sales of copper produced by the company may well be larger than last year, but shaft sales, which showed an increase at 2,247,562 lb. during the year under review, may on the other hand be less favourable in the current year owing to the lack of the German market.

Development work during the year in the Nkana section totalled 85,770 ft. The central shaft being sunk a further 56,000 ft. to a total depth of 2,523 ft. At the Mindola section development work totalled 93,000 ft. Over 3,200 square miles were traversed and geologically mapped, and the total thus prospectively mapped, 30,000 square miles. A considerable amount of diamond drilling was carried out.

The Corporation's shareholdings in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., remains unchanged. Considerable progress has been made in equipping and opening up the mine and draining the syncline. The pumping station was completed and brought into commission on December 24, 1938, and up to March 31, 1939, the total volume of water raised to

the surface was 556,600,000 gallons. The development work done has provided valuable information as to the structure of the ore body, and the experimental mining methods have been planned with a view to determining which is the most suitable method for mining the deposit.

As a result of the development work at the site provisionally estimated that the ore available for mining above the 2000 level amounts to approximately 3,000,000 short tons, averaging 3.5% copper, of which 2.29% is sulphide and 4.57% oxide. The pilot plant, with a capacity of 500 short tons per day, has been running since August 3, and has given encouraging results.

At the end of June the Corporation employed 953 Europeans and 6,408 Africans in Northern Rhodesia, the deaths from all causes during the year numbering only eight and 46 respectively.

The Corporation retains its 32.30% interest in Mulumba Copper Mines, Ltd., the annual report of which was reviewed in our last week's issue.

Company Progress Reports

Kentia.—Production during October totalled 3,494 oz. fine gold from 7,979 tons of ore milled.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Output during October was 4,066 long tons of zinc and 58 long tons of vanadium.

Lonely Reef.—During October 1,500 tons were crushed for a yield of 1,391 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £95,000.

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines.—During October 3,800 tons were crushed for a yield of 804 oz. fine gold. Profit: £3,260. (September: £3,915.)

Kavirato.—During September 2,000 tons of ore milled crushed 991 tons of ore, producing 227 oz. fine gold; at Chatsur 810 tons were crushed for a recovery of 258 oz. fine gold. Total production: 485 oz. fine gold.

Kakamega.—New vertical shaft at Koi Mulira was sunk 3 ft. to a total of 397 ft., or 120 ft. below the 2d level 3rd level N.: No. 1 winze sunk 5 ft. to 128 ft. below level; progress in shaft and winze hindered by pumping difficulties; 2d. level N.: N. of the main winze, No. 3 rise adv. 14 ft. to a total of 78 ft., and No. 4 rise adv. 7 ft. to total of 80 ft.; No. 1 rise adv. 24 ft. to total 174 ft. and a sub-drive N. at 40 ft. above the level was driven 43 ft. Sub-drives, 20 ft. below adit, adv. 103 ft. N. and 95 ft. S. from main winze; Nos. 1 and 2 rises holed to the sub-drive S. of main winze. At Turnbull West the shaft was sunk 21 ft. to a total of 181 ft. At Sirius West the winze was sunk 29 ft. to total of 70 ft.; at 64 ft. the reef assayed 71 dwt. over 8 in.; stoping of ore continued. At Duitsech South the Goldfish shaft was dewatered; 200 ft. level S. driven 58 ft.; winze from 150 ft. level sunk 16 ft. to total of 41 ft.; 150 ft. level S. driven 15 ft. from winze.

No. 1 Area.—At Chausu, 2nd level, S. crosscut from E. drive adv. 16 ft. to total 142 ft.; crosscut from No. 5 trough winze adv. 3 ft. to total 17 ft.; still in quartz. 1st level: No. 8 diagonal rise adv. 6 ft. to total 126 ft.; holed to stop; vein large, values low. No. 9 rise adv. 15 ft. to total of 88 ft.; vein large, values low. S. crosscut from west end adv. 17 ft. to total of 44 ft. Total footage No. 2 Area:

Rezende.—During the quarter ended September 30 the mill crushed 25,500 tons of ore yielding 6,093 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £44,947 (taking gold at 149s. 2d. per oz.); working costs: £28,488; working profit: £16,459; sundry revenue: £1,258; total profit: £17,717. Capital expenditure: £38,884. Development: Rezende: No. 13 level; a prospect winze sunk to depth of 44 ft., av. 6.1 dwt. over 49 in. No. 15 level; prospect winze sunk at 35 ft., first 20 ft. av. 6.8 dwt. over 64 in., No. 18 level; drive W. from No. 1 West winze adv. 37 ft. to 222 ft., av. 5.7 dwt. over 57 in. Penhalonga section: No. 11 level; main crosscut from main shaft adv. 215 ft. to 240 ft.; at 122 ft. adv. 32 dwt. gold and 255 lwt. silver over 46 in., east side only; at 148 ft., av. 8.2 dwt. gold and 1,093 dwt. silver over 36 in., west side only; a drive E. driven 10 ft., av. 12.8 dwt. gold and 62 dwt. silver over 41 in.

The 1938-39 year ended on September 30, 1939, with a total output of 4,000 oz. of gold. Working revenue: £1,525 (taking gold at 14s. 2d. per oz.); working costs: £2,740; gross working profit: £1,265; less royalty: 60%; working profit at mine: £799; sundry revenue: £715; total working profit at mine: £1,514. Capital expenditure: £2,367. Development: No. 4 level: Koppa reef, sub-level drive at 75 ft. in No. 4 rise adv. 125 ft. to 10 ft. in level; the last 122 ft. av. 2.3 dwt. over 31 in. in. Hole now fully exposed; No. 13 level: sub-level drive at 100 ft. in level; the hole not fully exposed; No. 23 level: sub-level drive at 96 ft. in level; the hole not fully exposed; No. 30 level: sub-level drive at 96 ft. in level; the hole not fully exposed; No. 32 level: sub-level drive at 56 ft. in level; the hole not fully exposed; No. 33 level: sub-level drive at 56 ft. in level; the hole not fully exposed.

Cam and Motor. The quarterly report to September 30 states that 8,760 tons were mined, and 78,000 tons milled, yielding 22,139 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £163,616 (taking gold at 14s. 2d. per oz.); working costs: £71,647; gross working profit at mine: £91,969; less royalty: £8,181; net working profit at mine: £83,788; and rents: £387; total net profit at mine: £84,135. Capital expenditure: £5,668. Development: Cam lode: No. 33 level: winze at 1,050 ft. S. co-ordinate sunk 83 ft. to depth of 134 ft., av. 2.2 dwt. over 24 in. for 130 ft. sampled; No. 34 level: rise at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate adv. 17 ft. to 24 ft., av. 3.7 dwt. over 22 in. for 70 ft. sampled. Winze at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate sunk 27 ft. to depth of 99 ft., av. 3.7 dwt. over 29 in. for 95 ft. sampled. Sam Spür lode: No. 35 level: winze at 450 ft. W. co-ordinate sunk 62 ft. to depth of 161 ft., av. 4.8 dwt. over 39 in. for 160 ft. sampled; No. 36 level: Main drives adv. 201 ft. to 280 ft., av. 5.3 dwt. over 45 in. for 150 ft. payable; rise at 420 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. to 34 ft., av. 5.4 dwt. over 56 in. for 30 ft. sampled. Motor lode: No. 33 level: sub-level drives on footwall. A reef adv. 356 ft. to 576 ft., av. 5.1 dwt. over 32 in. for 295 ft. payable; sub-level drives on footwall. B reef adv. to 67 ft., av. 6.5 dwt. over 31 in. for 65 ft. sampled.

Claims to be Lodged

All persons having claims against the Lupa Reduction Company, Ltd., and the Twiga Mining Company should communicate with Mr. R. M. Sutherland, P.O. Box 32, Chanya, Tanganyika Territory.

Annual General Meetings

At the annual general meetings of Roan Antelope Cooper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., held at Cahill Park, Kent, on Monday, resolutions were duly passed adopting the accounts, declaring the dividends, re-electing the directors, and re-appointing the auditors.

Government Prospecting Criticised

When the Kenya Mining Association met recently in Kisumu strong protests were voiced against the action of the Government of Kenya in formulating a scheme for the expenditure of the grant of £50,000 from the Colonial Development Fund without prior consultation with mining interests. Objection was taken to the decision that 200,000 square miles of possibly mineralised country should be prospected by Government, which meant the closure of these areas to public prospecting. One member claimed that in no other Colony were Government prospectors engaged in closed areas. Other members suggested that a central metallurgical laboratory and assay office should be established in Kisumu; that assistance might be given to some small workers by the provision of dynamite and drilling to prove promising prospects; and that financial assistance might be given to prospectors anxious to explore some large low-grade deposits. The Association decided to approach the East African Chamber of Mines with a view to amalgamation for the purpose of strengthening any representations put forward.

East African Cotton Growing

FRUIT of the purely experimental work on cotton will have to be suspended during war time, the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation has offered the loan of the services of its technical members abroad to the Governments of the Colonial Empire, in the hope that they may be of use in assisting the various Agricultural Departments, especially in securing the increased production of local foodstuffs and of economic crops, by planting cotton.

Nearly all the Governments to whom the offer was communicated by the Colonial Office have expressed their appreciation of it, and Sir Richard Jackson, at the instigation of the Administrative Council of the Corporation, and has asked for a lien on the services of the Corporation's staff stationed in their respective countries.

The Government of Tanganyika, where the Corporation has no staff of its own, had said that they could make good use of any men whose services could be spared, and arrangements had therefore been made for three members of the Corporation's staff in Southern Rhodesia to be transferred to Tanganyika, while the senior officer in Rhodesia remained in charge of the experimental station, though experimental work must cease for the time, available seed stocks needed to be preserved and the fertility of the land maintained.

The report considered by the Council at its meeting included the following items of interest to our readers:

Kenya Colony.—Cotton output has advanced from under 2,000 bales in 1931-32 to nearly 23,000 bales in 1937-38. Vigorous steps are being taken to promote cotton growing in the Colony, and many of the recommendations made by Mr. Milligan at the end of 1935 have been accepted, one member of the agricultural staff has spent a season at Bärberton in South Africa, where he received specialised training in the crop. One difficulty in extending the area under cotton in Kenya is the danger of soil erosion, but efforts to check this are meeting with considerable success, especially in the Lake Province.

Discouraging Results in Northern Rhodesia

Northern Rhodesia. Experiments conducted since 1928 in regard to the breeding of suitable varieties of cotton and the control of insect pests have been discontinued. Mr. Furnell, the Corporation's senior officer in Africa, and Mr. Bebbington, officer in charge of the experimental work, have agreed that although cotton may become a commercial crop on quite a small scale in the Zambezi and Luangwa valleys, no further considerable development is likely for some time, and it has therefore been decided that the work in Northern Rhodesia should not be continued.

The Corporation has decided that the experimental plots in Nyasaland should be closed down, and the land and store have been handed over to the Native Tobacco Board, with the proviso that they should be placed at the Corporation's disposal again if the need arises.

It had previously been decided that Mr. Bebbington should be loaned to the Portuguese authorities to take charge of work on cotton-growing problems in Mozambique. On the outbreak of war, however, Mr. Bebbington indicated that he would prefer to work in the Empire in time of war, and the Portuguese authorities have consequently been informed that there is no staff of the Corporation available for the post.

Market Prices and Notes

Cloves—Zanzibar spot, nominal at 120 per lb. c.i.f., 84d. Madagascar spot, 115. c.i.f. 84d. per lb. (1938 84d., 1937 84d.)

Coffee—During October 372 bags out of 1,261 of Kenya offered in London sold at an average of 82s. 8d. per cwt. This included 104 bags of 'A' (1,080 offered), 80s. 5d. of 'B' (78 offered), 79s. 11d. of 'C' (52 offered) per cwt. The maximum price for 'A' was 40 bags at 93s. and the minimum 52 bags at 80s. per cwt. 52 bags of peaberry realised 97s.

Cotton—American has advanced 25 points to 6.47d. per lb. for middling.

Copper—Standard for cash, £46 per ton in warehouse.

Gold—168s. per fine oz. (1938 140s., 1937 140s. 5d.)

Pyrethrum—Kenya flowers have risen on a finer market to £90 per ton; Japanese, £124.70s. to £85 per ton. (1938 £111. £86.4037 £91)

Of the 17,884 tons of pyrethrum (valued at £180,000) exported from Kenya during 1938, only 4% was purchased by the United Kingdom, the United States taking nearly 85% of the output.

Sisal—A separate news item gives details of the new prices fixed for the fibre. Shares of sisal producing companies have promptly risen on the London Stock Exchange. Consolidated Sisal and Central Line Sisal are going by 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each, East African Sisal by 4s. to 5s. 6d. and the ordinary shares of Sisal Estates by 6d. to 2s. 6d., while the preferred rose 2s. 6d. to 15s. Arusha Plantations 6% debentures are 40 to points at 60.

Tin—Remains at the maximum price of £905 per standard, with a limited supply.

Hints to Tobacco Growers

A warning to tobacco growers that attention should be paid to the grading of their crops is given by the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board in its report from April 1 to September 30. It states that the standard of grading this year has deteriorated, while such details as the stencilling of bales, packing, etc., left much to be desired in many cases. Far too little care was exercised regarding the moisture content of leaf at the time of packing, and the board received from a single buyer a list of 70 growers whose bales were found to contain excess moisture, resulting in mouldy tobacco. During the season, the Government tobacco representative in London reported that there was a grave shortage in the British markets of the heavier bodied types of tobacco, and that unless this was sooner remedied there was a danger that the leaf of other Empire countries would be substituted for Rhodesian tobacco.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that production from their estates in August was 185 tons, in September 170 tons, and in October 180 tons. The total production for the first four months of the current financial year was 730 tons.

Prices Fixed for Sisal

THE SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION announces that arrangements have been made in consultation with the Ministry of Supply through the Colonial Office and the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda for supplies of East African sisal to be available to meet the United Kingdom and French requirements for purchase through the usual trade channels on the basis of the following fixed c.i.f. prices:

£26	Top No. 1, c.i.f. per ton U.K. port
£25 10s.	Grade A
£25	No. 2
£24	No. 3

These prices are based on the existing freight and war insurance rates. Any changes either up or down in freight and/or insurance costs will be for account of the buyer.

These prices have been fixed on the basis of giving the grower a price of about £20 per ton, his being calculated that on 60% to market represent the balance.

To the above announcement we may add information received from various sources. Stocks of East African sisal held by merchants and spinners in England are abnormally low, but the volume awaiting shipment from East Africa is approximately double the normal, and as the importance of providing adequate shipping facilities has been strongly presented to the authorities, the assessment now reached in regard to prices should materially increase British consumption of this fibre.

The Outlook

Those who have feared that the closing of the German market would lead to the accumulation of stocks may comfort themselves that the whole of the quantity hitherto bought by the Reich will be absorbed by the U.K.

The authorities are at present considering the needs of neutral States bordering Germany, to such, of course, it is desirable to supply. Whatever changes are necessary for their own requirements, but no surplus for export to the Reich.

According to our information, the sales of East African sisal to the U.S. have been found to be 130,000 tons.

It is anticipated that the quantity required will be considerably in excess of the normal consumption of East African sisal in the United Kingdom and France, and that total purchases over the year are likely to amount to more than half the total East African yearly production of 130,000 tons.

The balance will be available for export to other countries, subject to special requirements of the United Kingdom and France.

It is the intention that the above prices shall be the minimum prices for sale to destinations other than the United Kingdom and France.

Sir William Lead, M.C., the non-official leader in the Legislative Council and a member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika, has been appointed Sisal Controller in East Africa.

Homeward freight charges from East Africa are now subject to the following surcharges: to British ports 25% to Dutch, Belgian and French Atlantic ports 75% to Scandinavian ports, 100% (at fixed exchange rate of kr. 10 to Swedish to the £ and kr. 10 to Norwegian); to Mediterranean ports 50% (at fixed exchange rate of 4.86 U.S.A. dollars to the £).

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Italy in Ethiopia

As a result of what Italy has accomplished in her extended Empire in East Africa, a document has recently been presented to the Italian General Feruzzi, formerly Italian Secretary for Italian Africa, and promoted last week by the Secretary of State for Italian Africa. The report says that over 100,000 Italians have now settled in Italian East Africa, before the Ethiopian war only 600 Europeans were living in the country. Lush discoveries have been made in the highlands, first class and platinum, which would fit into, and supply, European requirements to Italy of ferrous minerals found in various parts of the country have been made, and iron mines are exporting from Italian Somalia.

Cotton production largely exceeds local needs, and plans are being made to increase exports of the crop. Cotton production has reached the highest recorded figure, and cotton mills are being built in Dire Dawa. Oil seeds are expected to be exported within a few years, and saw mills which have been erected will soon make the import of timber unnecessary.

About 2,500 miles of new main roads have been built in Ethiopia, a large number of hydraulic, gas, and hydro-electric works completed, and modern hospitals opened.

Uganda Society in Scotland

A circular letter to members intimates that, on account of the war, the usual annual dinner of the Uganda Society in Scotland will not be held. It is proposed to discontinue the annual subscription after the current year, to retain the existing committee until meetings are resumed, and to place on deposit in a bank the balance in hand and retaining all

News Items in Brief

George Hay and company, of London, have taken over the Nyasaland branch of the British Rubber Company. The company's receipts of the past year, before the war, amounted to £41,392, compared with £27,715 for the last year.

The headquarters of the trading station of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company have been transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi.

German liners of the Hamburg-Deutscher Lloyd line, which were damaged or sunk during the war, have been painted to resemble ships of other lines.

A new Kiama Hall for Kikuyu elders has been opened by the Native Location of Nakuru. The cost, about £200, was provided by the local Native Council.

The Postmaster-General announces that in view of the war, the usual list of interest-free postage for overseas Christmas cards cannot be issued this year.

The Kenya Weekly News now publishes a number of "Swahili" words, with the pronunciation. Cut this out and give it to your boys who can read Swahili.

The Ethiopian refugees who have been in camp near Isiolo for the past two years, after escaping from Ethiopia during the Italian Ethiopian war, have been moved to another district.

Messrs. Goode, Durrant and Murray, Ltd., who have business associations with Eastern Africa, announce that no dividend is to be paid on the company's preference or ordinary shares for the year to July 20.

Lewa Rubber Company, Ltd., the assets of which company now comprise interests in East African sisal concerns, announce the payment of a dividend of 14% on their deferred shares (compared with 32% and 11% on the preferred shares (compared with 13%).

Two young Sudanese masters from the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, recently left the Sudan for University College, Exeter. The Principal of the College, Dr. John Murray, served on the De La Wail Commission which visited the Sudan in 1927.

A fine piece of work by the Capuchin Mission at Ifakara is reported by a correspondent who says that its members have just completed a 36 ft. bridge over the Lumentwa river in the Kilombero Valley. Bro. Thilay was in charge of the work, which will greatly benefit the Natives of the locality. Funds for the structure were provided by the Government.

Bronco Rubber Plantations, Ltd., which has interests in sisal undertakings in Tanganyika Territory, announce that during the year ended June 30 last the net profit earned amounted to £11,393, compared with £10,000 during the preceding 12 months. The directors recommend a transfer of £8,000 to taxation reserve and a dividend of 5% (against 8% leaving a carry-forward of £2,393, subject to N.D. and staff bonus.

The Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and the Resident of Zanzibar met in Nairobi last week. The agenda of this Governors' Conference included questions relating to the nature of the assistance to be given to the Empire's economic warfare defence problems, and the effects of the war on the forthcoming harvest. Recommendations were also to be made in connexion with East African representation in London.

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