

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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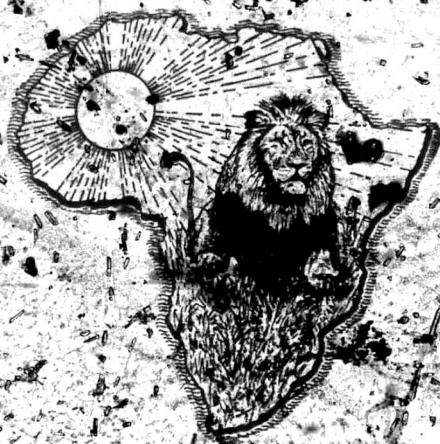
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BRITISH PROPAGANDA**, which has failed calamitously since the outbreak of war, has for a full week allowed the world to misunderstand the happenings on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. That Germany has filled the air with another lost calumnies based on the officially admitted facts is of small moment, for Hitlerism would quite as readily have invented lies if they had seemed more useful. The public of the Allied and neutral countries ought, however, to have been more promptly and authoritatively told that this was not the explosion of a down-trodden African population denied fair treatment as the initiators might easily have gathered from the published facts. Instead of censoring the news, as Germany would have done, the Government of the Protectorate wisely placed no hindrance in the way of the dissemination of the facts. So the truth was told, but only part of it; and it is the part which is still missing which it was most desirable to make known at once. As is suggested on another page, the outbreak may well have been the work of Nazism or Communism. The local Government, if it has evidence which points in either direction, may have felt reluctant to admit publicly that such enemies of the State have swayed a large and largely unsophisticated population of Native mine workers; but if that admission is unpalatable, to withhold the official view of the real cause or causes of the strike is still more dangerous, for that must tend to create and crystallise misconceptions throughout the world. While wide publicity has been given to these regrettable incidents, they might so easily have been described in their right setting from the outset. Responsible newspapers never wish to report untoward happenings without explaining the circumstances as fairly

as possible, and it was the authorities who could best have supplied the true interpretation, which, we are confident, would have created a far less harmful impression in Great Britain and elsewhere.

**A CORRESPONDENT**, who asks that his letter should not be published but that his doubts should be dissipated if possible, challenges us to produce evidence from any East African Dependency that there has really been an improvement in the infant mortality rate in recent years. He is sceptical, and suggests that the sonorous generalisations of colonial officials on public occasions are mere hyperbole. In his own words: "eye-wash." Misunderstandings on such matters as this arise partly from the absence of reliable vital statistics for most parts of Tropical Africa—in which connexion it is satisfactory to note the emphatic recommendation of the Inter-Commission on the West Indies that a proper census should be taken in every Colony at regular intervals, for a full census is the raw material upon which administration must be based.

Much certainly remains to be done to reduce infant mortality, but much has been done in East Africa in recent years, particularly in Uganda, which owes the credit for its record primarily to the initiative, insistence, and self-sacrifice of Sir

**The Example of Uganda.** Albert Cook and the late Lady Cook. It was in 1918 that Lady Cook began to train Native women in maternity and child-welfare work, and three years later she had

succeeded in establishing a college for the training of colonial nurses of Educated African Women, and in 1934 a baby week had been successfully inaugurated. Wonders have been wrought by these measures and the development of the medical services provided by the Government and the Christian missions, and the official figures testify that the infant mortality rate fell from 233 per thousand in 1929, to 173 in 1932, to 165 in 1935, and to 147 in 1938. This experience of Uganda, in many parts of which the infant death rate had been 50% and more, when the Great War began, should dispel the despondency of the dubious and prompt-less active territories to emulation of her methods. Infant mortality, a product of ignorance, will also be reduced with the provision of greater educational facilities for African women, whose conservative adherence to age-old tribal customs has been a serious stumbling-block.

\* \* \* \* \*

TOO LITTLE has been written of the declared intention of the Imperial Government to ask Parliament to vote £500,000 per annum for Colonial Research, the expansion of which, particularly in medicine, agriculture, animal

**Research Work in health and general sociology.**  
**The Colonies**—the immense benefits to Colonial populations in the first place, and to the world at large in the second, for many of the discoveries which will flow from this work will be applicable in numerous non-British territories, which will thus owe a new debt to the British Colonial Empire. In a memorable passage of his "African Survey" Lord Hailey declared that "the error made now for lack of knowledge which a well-considered scheme of special study might supply will create situations which the future can rectify only at the cost of great efforts and much human distress." In that influential volume he pleaded the cause of scientific research, the importance of which in the modern sense was first given due recognition at the Colonial Office when Mr. Amery and Lord Harteley were in charge; it was, indeed, his determination to harness knowledge to Colonial administration which made Mr. Amery's tenure of office as Secretary of State so notable and so fruitful. But even those people who are closely connected with Colonial affairs are not generally aware that the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories already spend over £200,000 annually between them on agricultural and veterinary research alone, and that the Colonial Development Fund has for a considerable time provided about £75,000 a year for research of various kinds. Much more work has, indeed, been done than is realised and it is on that foundation that devoted men of science, set relatively free from the perpetual problems of finance, will now be able to build so confidently. The challenge will bring forth the men, as they may be relied upon to labour self-sacrificingly in the service of their fellows. The proposed allocation for this work is abundantly justified and even from the purely financial standpoint is bound to yield excellent returns.

**WAR CONDITIONS** demand that every possible effort should be made in the Colonial Dependencies of the Empire, including Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, to increase the amount and variety of home-grown foodstuffs for local consumption. Cassava and yam are staple crops, and their consumption, therefore, discouraged, and various plants, cassava (*Manihot utilisima*), and the coco-yam (*Colochsia antiquarum*), condemned in a brochure written for Africans by Miss Gladys Plummer, of the Education Department of Nigeria, and supported from the medical point of view by Dr. J. Turner, a medical officer of health in that colony. Though addressed to West Africans in the first place, the warnings of these commentators may be given due attention in East Africa also, and they therefore deserve examination. The author writes: "Cassava contains a poisonous ingredient. People who eat a great deal of gari (which is made from cassava) often get sore mouths and sore tongues, while their eyes become weak and unable to stand strong light. Sometimes the sight is almost destroyed." Of the coco-yam she says: "Coco-yam is definitely bad food; it contains a poison which causes the liver and kidneys to become diseased."

\* \* \* \* \*

Doubtful about these assertions, we made inquiries in the most authoritative quarters, and have the welcome assurance that this condemnation of cassava and the coco-yam must be due to some misconception and may be dismissed as alarmist.  
**A New Crop Suggested.** Cassava does contain a poisonous ingredient—prussic acid, the most virulent of poisons, which is formed during the sprouting of the roots to make cassava meal; but, as is well known, heat drives off this poison which is very volatile, and in East Africa the drying of the sliced roots in the sun's rays is sufficient enough to effect this. In the Guianas, where cassava has for generations been the staple food of the "black" Indians, no bad results have been noted from cassava eating. The poisonous juice squeezed out of the grated roots is actually boiled down to make cassareep, a pungent sauce much liked by the Indians and whites, which is always taken with pepper-pot, the national drink. The Indians have wonderful eyesight, which disproves the charge as to the coco-yam, which for some time has not been widely accepted as a foodstuff by the Natives of Eastern Africa, the scare which was spread abroad some years ago in Trinidad that "annia" caused kidney disease was soon dismissed by medical men. The coco-yam or "tannia" is the "taro" of the South Sea Islands, where it has been cultivated for ages. The slender physique of the Pacific Islanders dispels the alleged "badness" of the coco-yam as a food. In fact, within recent years, nutritional scientific investigations have indicated the superiority of "taro" over other starch crops, and varieties now grown yield a remarkable quantity of flour and other refined products. Indeed, it seems that a cultivation of the coco-yam might be extended with profit in Eastern Africa. Perhaps readers who have experienced it would refer for the benefit of others who might be interested.



THE RECENT decision of East Africa and Rhodesia that British Imperial rates of postage should be extended to France, and the French Colonies, as they now do to the United States.

Postage Rates Within the notice of the Postmaster-General, The Allied Empires, general, who has replied for those rates have largely been introduced for letters and postcards posted in his country and addressed to French troops serving in France, but that he cannot see his way to do more in the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that the question will not be allowed to rest there. The concession having been granted in respect of French troops serving in France, should surely not be denied to French troops in West or North Africa or in the Near East, for instance. And if the French officer

in mission in England, who is a brother of the Marquis de Lamoignon, for three-halves, it is scarcely gallant to refuse him the same courtesy when he pens a letter to his wife in Paris. The attitude of the British postal authorities is, in fact, an excellent instance of that 'wain splitting' which shars a wise development. The whole basis of the idea is psychological, and the psychological advantage of the present timid step is negligible. To apply the reduced rates to correspondence generally between the British and French Empires would, in contrast to a resounding declaration of solidarity which the world could neither overlook nor misunderstand, repeat that there is at least one good case to lay on the Imperial side to apply to France and her Colonies as to the United States of America, and we trust that pressure may be exerted in Parliament and the Press in support of this principle.

# NOTES BY THE WAY

## A Queen's Chair

AN AMUSING incident in the occupation of the Portuguese African Colonies was related by Comde Lavradio during his recent visit to London. A Native king sent his queen as ambassador to the Portuguese to negotiate. Arriving at the meeting place, the queen noticed that, while there was a big chair for the Governor, some cushions were provided for her to sit on; she found it beneath her dignity to use them, and so with a graceful gesture of her hand, she ordered one of her ladies-in-waiting to kneel with her hands on the floor. Then, seated on the back of the kneeling lady, she carried on the negotiations with which she had been entrusted. At the end of the negotiations she went about to leave, the Governor's interpreter called her attention to the sun kneeling lady in waiting. The queen, smilingly retorted: "Tell my white man that I never take away the chairs of my hosts."

## Two Lions Eat a Crocodile

A STORY, which comes from a copy of two lions fighting, killing and eating a big crocodile is one on hearing which (as the Rev. Mr. Wooster would say) "a man removes the hat and stands with the head bowed down." As reported by the head boy of the universities, Mission, two lions encountered a crocodile on the shore of Lake Malawi and a struggle ensued, the crocodile tried to drag the lions into the water and the lions very naturally resisted. Then one lion seized the reptile by the head, and the other by its tail, though how they managed that feat after the crocodile had seized them, does not appear. However, between them they tore off the crocodile's jaws and cut the carcass into six bits, of two pieces they ate at once and were satisfied, which seems hardly standable, then they strolled off, but returned to hours later and ate two more portions, came back next day and finished their feast, leaving only the head and tail. The former they half buried in the mud, and the latter they threw into the water, displaying that tendency to bury their food which the Tanganyika Game Warden has recently drawn attention to. The story was told at second hand and the original tale was very much more colorful. The actual eye-witnesses of the epic battle were a pair of water, and as evidently occurred in each detail by the narrators.

## Precedent Established

THE HON. Mr. N. S. Rajah has been elected President of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. This is the first time a non-European has been elected to that office. On departing from Ceylon which serves to show the cordial and friendly relations existing between the communities of the island. Mr. Rajah is a member of the Rajah family, has travelled widely, and is a member of the board of management of the Ceylon Overseas Association, assisted in the establishment of a better understanding between Ceylon traders and the authorities.

## A Case for Inquiry

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Government Auditor General for the year 1947-48 shows that the Post Office Staff costs for the year ended after his return from South Africa, being granted a further leave to South Africa, and was asked to refund the staff costs of the year 1947-48 amounting to £170. Repeated applications having admitted, he replies the amount has now been returned. If, however, the problem of the amount was legally recoverable, were it not the object of the public interest, if not, why not a inquiry into the legislation appears necessary.

## Planter Finances Professor

MAJOR J. M. HASSINGS, M.P., represents a uniquely and trenchantly in the current issue of the Journal of the Royal Society for Tropical Geography, Keith's view that 'native' in Southern Rhodesia may not be so in the military sense. Then, drawing from the same source, he says that 'native' in the sense of the word 'native' will change some of the world's primitive into samples of the economic world, describing the 'African' as a 'native' to the average Central African communities as a 'native' set would be to a Moscow. He makes fun of the supposition that 'native' is everywhere as homogeneous as oysters and as resilient as everywhere to the same stimulus.

# Rioting on the N. Rhodesian Copperbelt

## Have Nazi or Communist Agents Been at Work?

LOSS OF LIFE has occurred during a recent series of strikes on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, the unhappy measure of which has been made evident by the official *communiqués* issued in the Protectorate, though, most regretfully, the original cause of the trouble has still not been made clear.

It may be safely assumed that these demonstrations are not simply the spontaneous expression of a widespread feeling among the Native workers, that much higher wage rates are justified by the increased production of copper necessitated by the war. There has been ample testimony by many independent firms of standing to the excellent treatment of the Native labour by the copper mining companies, which would deal reasonably with any justified representations, and the true cause must therefore lie in other directions.

These disturbing results might have been caused either by a genuine and general misunderstanding or by the carefully calculated agitation of a few *agents provocateurs*. A misunderstanding was at the root of the trouble a few years ago when more adequate explanation of the Government's proposals regarding taxation would have quashed a movement which flared into insubordination. Since the lessons of that occurrence are rarely likely to have been lost upon the authorities, it is improbable that similar cause will have been resorted to.

### Had All Germans Been Intended?

Investigation may have come from one of two anti-British sources—from either Communist or Nazi agents. For some years past the police in a number of different territories in East, Central and South Africa have been aware of certain African movements which were engaged in seeking to foment trouble. The great copper mines of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo at one time suffered from the attentions of such individuals, and it is possible that some of them have transferred their attentions to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

Another possibility is the provocation of simple Africans, which has been engineered for the benefit of Hitlerism, which stands to gain from any substantial increase in the output of the Northern Rhodesian mines, which have increased their production in recent months by about one-third. There is the outbreak of a considerable number of Germans who are employed on the mines, and it is to be hoped that the local Government can assure the public that all of them were properly informed. There will be anxiety for reassurance in this connexion and an early and categorical statement would be welcomed.

The whole story of the strike would have been better understood by British and neutral opinion if these matters had been taken into account. In the absence of any mention of them, there will have been a tendency on the part of critics to assume—quite wrongly, no doubt—a spirit of repression on the part of the authorities, and perhaps also on that of the mining companies. The pity is that the possibility of such speculations was not dissipated from the outset.

It was indeed all the more important to give the world the right background to this infringement of law and order than to keep meticulously informed of the day-to-day details of the outbreak. In this latter respect the authorities could scarcely have been prompt or more informative, but at the much more

necessary matter of explaining the news there has been complete silence.

On Thursday of the last week the Northern Rhodesian Government issued a *communiqué* stating:

"The strike of Natives continues at Mufulira and Nkana. At Nkana this morning a large mob of Natives attacked officers who were lining up at the compound offices to receive their pay. The police and troops of guard were violently attacked with stones and in spite of a discharge of tear gas were pushed aside after repeated warnings had been given. Officers were attacked upon the police and troops from rocks and other missiles, and the troops were obliged to fire. It is greatly regretted that 14 Natives were killed and about 20 wounded. The troops and police are being reinforced immediately. All the mines at Nchanga and Luanshya, where the Natives are at work."

### Mobbed While Drawing Pay

A private telegram received in London at the same time estimated that the mob numbered some 300 men, while those who were drawing their pay were about 100. It was stated that no shots were fired by the troops or police until the police had suffered casualties from stone throwing.

The next day's *communiqué* said: "The position at Nkana is reported to have been quiet on the whole. Some looting and burning of the property of the compound African staff and some huts occurred yesterday. The strikers are receiving rations as usual. No untoward incident has occurred at Mufulira, and all remains quiet at Nchanga and Luanshya."

The strike of Native mine employees at Nkana and Mufulira continues. There was no disturbance during the night. Natives at the Roan and Nchanga mines were at work, and all is quiet at those two properties. The burial of the Natives who were killed at Nchanga on Wednesday proceeded without incident. The Governor and Colonel Stephenson at Ndola are returning to review the strike situation.

### The Strike Ended

On Saturday it was officially announced that all surface Native labourers have returned to work, and about half the underground labourers; the other half of the underground labourers say they will refuse to work on Monday. At Mindolo all essential services Natives have returned to work, the remainder will return to work on Monday. Everything is quiet at these two mines. At Mufulira the Natives are still on strike, the position there being unchanged. The latest figures for casualties are that 13 were killed on Wednesday, two died of wounds yesterday, and one died this morning. Altogether 65 Natives were wounded.

On Monday of this week came the telegraphic news that the Natives mine workers had returned to work at Nkana and Mufulira, and that at Mufulira all were at work except for a few who have mislaid their work tickets.

Private cablegrams state that the Natives workers demanded an increase of 25% in wages and an additional 5% bonus to cover increases in the cost of living. A reduction in overtime work was also requested.

Some 250 European troops from Southern Rhodesia were moved to the Copperbelt last week to deal with the situation.



# "Buy Empire Goods"—Says Mr. Huggins

## But Germans May Still Buy Land in Kenya

DEMOCRACY IS BEING TESTED, as never before, said Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in replying to a recent Parliamentary debate on the Colony's war effort. He said that Mr. H. H. Davies, Leader of the Opposition, had introduced into the Cabinet the Government had proved that it recognised that this was no war for the usual results. "Some things the Government could not do, but it was not seeking unpopularity. It would reveal everything possible to save the Empire of the war, it was essential to keep in the hands of all business going in Southern Rhodesia for that purpose it was imperative that colonists should be content with less luxuries as possible, and buy up Empire goods in order to save the Empire on foreign exchange.

The gold mines would certainly have to make a considerable contribution. The increase of 2s. per ounce in the price of gold granted to the industry had meant a loss to the revenue of £216,000 a year, a not inconsiderable sum.

The Prime Minister said that he did not object to sound criticism, but, having referred to small subversive elements fostered by a certain section of the Press, he urged great discretion on the part of editors, especially in regard to publishing anonymous letters, which were "horrible things." "But I have no objection to the 'Life Press,'" Mr. Huggins declared. "It is a safety-valve, and I like it."

### Agreement with the Imperial Government

Details of an agreement reached during his visit to London by Mr. Tredgold, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence with the Imperial Government as to the rates of pay of Southern Rhodesian military personnel serving in Europe in the Colonies have been published in Salisbury. Briefly the position is that the troops will receive the pay and allowances of single men in the units in which they are attached and that their dependents will receive allowances and pensions on the scales fixed by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Should the costs of pay be more than that which the Colonial Government had agreed to pay, then the Southern Rhodesian Government may make a supplemental payment.

An Air Force camp is likely to be established on Rhodes's Estate, Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia. One of Southern Rhodesia's M.P.s, Mr. H. V. Wheeler, who represents the mining constituency of Hartley, has been serving aboard the Royal Navy for some months and is now a promoted lieutenant-commander.

Another Rhodesian, Mr. A. S. Cross, of Gatoomb, is serving as a lieutenant in R.A.F.

The Colony was represented in the air raid on Salt in the person of Pilot Officer T. C. Cundill, who was previously engaged in gold mining in the Salisbury district.

Mr. F. J. de R. Lock, who in 1938 was head boy at the Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lock, of Nyasaland, has been gazetted from Sandhurst as a second lieutenant in one of the county regiments.

Two days after Lieutenant G. R. Lacombe, of the Rhodesian forces stationed in Zaria, Nigeria, had died from appendicitis, his brother, Sergeant S. P. Lacombe, was taken ill with the same trouble, and died after an operation. He was 20 years of age, and had been employed by Rhodesia Railways.

to assist Southern Rhodesia, War and a Native War in the Nyasaland location has organized a concert at which an 8s. 6d. be roasted and Native beer served. Visitors need to pay 2s. 6d. admission, and the whole of the proceeds can be contributed to the War Fund.

Under the terms of an Enemy Commodities (Northern Rhodesian) Government has published a list of some 400 business firms.

### Generosity of N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The Nyasaland (Northern Rhodesia) War Fund Committee announces that the total amount which it had collected to the middle of March was £1,385. Allocations are as follows: British Red Cross, £300; British Red Cross (Scottish section), 75; Salvation Army (Scottish section), £25; comforts for N. Rhodesian troops, £5; St. Dunstan's, 20; soldiers, sailor, and airman's families, Association, £150; King George Fund for Sailors, £100; for Finland, £17; naval cadets at Simon, £10; £5 were contributed by Africans employed by the Nyasaland Management Board, the beer hall and the welfare clinic, and £100, 10d. were given by other local Natives.

The generosity displayed by residents of Nyasaland since the war broke out has been impressive, and Mr. A. J. Mathews, President of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League, has done well to emphasise that the public of that small Province has already given £1,500 to the British Red Cross, £50 to the Earl Haig Poppy Day Appeal, £100 to St. Dunstan's, and £100 to the Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund; in addition, clothing valued at £200 has been collected.

Mr. Bob Tate Bowie, son of Mr. W. Tate Bowie, of Gatoomb, Nyasaland, and Mrs. Bowie, has been commissioned in a Scottish infantry regiment. General Smuts has declared in the South African Parliament that there is no foundation for the allegation that members of the Union forces are being compelled to sign new attestation forms engaging them to serve anywhere in Africa. He explained that such forms were available for men who desired to sign them, and that the signatories would receive priority in arms, equipment and training, since they were likely to be used sooner than others.

### Germans in Kenya

Germans may still buy land in Kenya. That fact was stated in the Legislative Council last week by the Chief Secretary in reply to an inquiry from Lady Sidney Farrar. The Government spokesman added that the question of the desirability of imposing restrictions was now under consideration.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia has sent to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund two massive silver salvers profusely inlaid with silver and gold British and Ethiopian coins and a Native-made carpet. The Empress Menen has sent a handy bag of fine gold filigree work made by craftsmen employed in the old Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa.

**32nd Week of the War**

# East Africa's Sisal-Growing Industry

## Mr. Wigglesworth's Review of Progress and Prospects

THE SISAL INDUSTRY of East Africa occupied a prominent place in an address on "Empire Fibres" given in London yesterday by Mr. A. Wigglesworth before the Royal Central Asian Society.

With the Mexican monopoly broken, and East Africa now topping the list for volume of sisal exports, the well-organised East African industry had bright prospects. Indeed, Africa might become the world's main supplier of "hard" fibres, with a steadily expanding production.

The whole sisal industry in East Africa had been produced vegetatively from the few dozen plants which survived the journey in 1803 from Florida (to which sisal had been introduced from Mexico in 1836) to German East Africa, and thence into Kenya a few years later. In contrast to date, an annual plant for peasant cultivation, sisal required from three to four years' growth before the leaves could be cut; it was a plantation industry highly organised and calling for large capital and direction by trained Europeans.

### Economics of Sisal Growing

The industry, continued Mr. Wigglesworth, cannot be profitably developed unless it is cultivated in large areas. Each unit of machinery—being composed of a decorticator, or fibre-stripper, brushing plant, and a power engine with buildings, stores and arming ground—may cost some £12,000 to £20,000. This will require an area of about 5,000 planted acres to keep the machinery engaged all the year round, producing on the average some 1,200 to 1,300 tons of dried fibre, of a value at to-day's price of £30,000 to £35,000.

To control this plant two experienced European engineers are required, several field men and a manager, whose salaries total a substantial sum justifying employing their services on two or more units of a capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 tons of fibre, the larger figure requiring 10,000 to 15,000 planted acres and surplus land to renew exhausted areas. Since the leaf contains only 2% to 4% of extractable fibre, the production of, say, 3,000 tons of fibre entails the cutting and transport for distances up to five or 10 miles of some 100,000 tons of leaf each year.

### Production in Tanganyika and Kenya

In Java, to which sisal was introduced about 1700, huge batteries of decorticators, 20 to 25 on 20 in the factory, are employed in the production of some 80,000 tons per annum. The export of sisal from Tanganyika last year reached 62,500 tons, and from Kenya 29,000 tons.

The industry in East Africa had gradually evolved a co-ordinating organisation—the London Sisal Association—which was financed by 3s. 6d. per ton of exports. Kenya had its own Sisal Association in Nairobi, Tanganyika had a central Association in Tanga, with branches in Dar es Salaam and Pindi, those three holding a joint meeting in Tanga, the main sisal producing centre in the Territory.

There was a research station at Mlingao, and seed research was made with at Amasi. The hope of seedling a better fibre yielder was ever present, either by choosing by plant selection, or by breeding from seed.

During the last few years the experimental station at Lambeg, in Northern Ireland, had been investigating means for extending the uses of sisal, following work initiated by the Imperial Institute, when tests made at Southend exploded an old prejudice that sisal was ill-suited for marine ropes. Though sisal absorbed more water than manila, other points favoured sisal. In wet conditions it had been found expedient to mix 33% of sisal with manila in second and third grade ropes, and 25% in first grade ropes. This should make sisal less dependent on the vagaries of demand for binder twine and should help to adjust the balance between supply and demand.

Although over the last 30 years prices had fluctuated between £1 and £5 a ton, the production of sisal had rapidly increased. Consumption, however, had kept pace with it, without any undue accumulation of stocks. The work at Lambeg, with co-operation between rubber and sisal interests, was contributing to extend consumption. Sisal for packing, for carpets of excellent durability, for mattress filling, for road beds, for plastics, and cushions were some of the results. Steady progress was being made all along the line, experiments had been made to soften sisal fibre in order to permit spinning into fine yarns for weaving sackcloth, and for finer yarns.

In East Africa, with its double monsoon rainfall in spring and autumn, sisal thrives both on the coast and in inland areas up to 6,000 ft. altitude, above which the night temperatures were too low for optimum growth. Sikkima had many plantations, hundreds of miles from the coast and at between 3,000 and 5,000 ft.

### Care for Plantation Labourers

The speaker drew a pleasant picture of living conditions on well-organised estates in East Africa, of the amenities provided for native labour—a hospital, school for Native children, a church, and a football ground—and the care taken to provide the workers with a fuller and more varied diet than they could get in their own homes. Africans, he claimed, learnt on the estates improved methods of agriculture which served them in good stead when they returned to their own farms.

After a brief reference to the failure of sunn hemp cultivation in Portuguese East Africa, owing to the costs involved, though the product was superior to that of India, and a lengthy review of the Indian jute industry, Mr. Wigglesworth expressed the view that economists lagged far behind any scientific solution of the problem of the co-ordination of supply to demand. Development, he said, proceeded spontaneously without a statistical guide upon which any value could be placed. That would continue until a central world statistical bureau could supply accurate figures of consumption and demand.

"Do we not all feel," he said, "that after the termination of present hostilities we shall enter a period of reconstruction in the field of finance, economics and industry which will bring men closer together towards the era of association and co-operation displacing the unregulated, one man almost all an anarchic competition of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? Let us all share our thoughts so that each may contribute a crumb to the great task that faces us."



# The War: Expert Views

### Justified Reprisal.

All nations recognise the right of a nation who is wrongfully violated to retaliate against the wrongdoer. It is not possible to make a course of reprisal that would be illegal. Germany's conduct at sea has been flagrant, in disregard of international law. Her outrages deprive her of all right to cite international maritime law for her protection and the automatic mastery of moral indignation from Berlin demands and requires no reply. It is only wise with the Norwegians, who have *prima facie* suffered an injury, to exercise legitimate rights of reprisal against German piracy. It is found in law and equity to limit the infliction of damage upon neutrals. This obligation has been scrupulously observed by the Allied Navies. A Norwegian ship has been lost and another Norwegian ship damaged by a German U-boat. In contrast with the scrupulous respect of the Allies for Norwegian lives and property, the Germans have committed outrage upon outrage against the neutrals in general, and against Norway in particular. A Norwegian foreign minister estimates the loss of his country at 52 ships and 302 lives. It is no fault of Norway that she is too weak to do more than her present protests, which are disregarded in Berlin. By international law requires her to maintain her neutrality, not by passive acceptance, but by adapting her conduct to the difference in standards observed by the two belligerents in their conduct toward her. It can hardly be doubted that Norway's natural impulse is to make some sacrifice to the policy of non-resistance. Norwegian seamen, and that she has been restrained only by fear of the consequences of thwarting the plans of a vindictive and lawless power. But as an eminent neutral jurist wrote in a Belgian journal last week, fear is a state of mind that invalidates acts performed under its dominion; in civil law it renders null the act that it entails; in international law it must lead to an analogous consequence. Norway has indubitably been prevented by fear from maintaining true neutrality.

### Why We Fight.

Britain and France are not fighting about geography, or Colonies, or balances of Imperial power. They are not fighting to prevent Germany from being strong. They are fighting to prevent the spread of something that threatens not only their nations, but their individual existences as human beings. They are fighting for human rights, individual human rights. This is a war against the brutal and criminal powers that Governments have invoked to themselves over all human beings. It is not capitalism, not socialism, not any of the old bogies. It is the brutal, naked, criminal power of the run-away state. And they have seen that power spreading, octopus-like; they have seen people, individual human beings, swept by its tentacles, disappear into its man-eating maw. It has divided families; it has broken into the family cash-box; it has engaged in every criminal activity — of murder, arson, infanticide. It has bent men's backs to labour of no conceivable human use. It has taken the food from their mouths in order to put it in their hands, and tell them to murder their brothers. It has torn hundreds of thousands of people, individual people, from their homes, from the houses in which they live, and the shops in which they work, and thrown them adrift penniless upon a cold and cowering world. It has huddled them into box cars and deposited them, freezing and starving, to remote places where they are enslaved or starved. It has gagged their mouths and paralysed their brains. It has set sons against their fathers and daughters against their mothers. It has defamed the God in whom they had faith. It has let epic heroes, like Itys, be beaten and chained and imprisoned and tortured. It has made their grandmothers testify against them from their graves and turned their faces into a universal term of opprobrium — dirty Jews, dirty Poles, dirty Czechs. Yes, to prevent the spread of this, the anti-human, anti-God, the anti-man, the people of the democracies have taken upon themselves, their own Aboloch, put themselves under their own Governments, accepted an unfamiliar and dehuman and dangerous discipline, but to be free. Even to be free. That is what they are fighting for.

### Rumania's Strong Position.

The real danger of the threat to the Low Countries depends on whether or not their invasion is an essential factor in German strategic plans. They have so far saved themselves by determination to fight back if attacked, and on this determination their chance of security rests. War with Scandinavia would bring neither economic nor strategic advantages to Germany. If they realise this, the Scandinavian countries can insist on their rights as neutrals and resist attempts to terrorise them. Rumania's position is even stronger, and there seems little reason why she should allow herself to become a vassal state of Germany. Strategically, war with Rumania supported by the Allied forces in the Middle East would mean a serious war on a second front. Such a war is all the more to be avoided by Germany because it would involve a fall of essential supplies as well as an extension of war effort. Rumania is thus in a strong position, and, I suspect, knows it. — Major-General Sir Charles Gurney.

### Finland's Losses.

The military situation on the Karelian Isthmus was bad because of the almost total exhaustion of the troops and their repair units on the lines of communication. At the end of December the Finns were reported to have 5,000 dead and seriously wounded, at the end of January 13,000 more, the summer Viborg offensive in February March cost another 30,000 men killed on ice and water. Taking the other fronts into account, the final figure comes up to over 100,000. But the losses grew progressively on the Isthmus, particularly in the desperate counterattacks in the five days preceding peace. Five days before the war ended the Finns had 12,500 killed, 10,000 day until the peace 1,000 died. Thirty thousand killed per month was more than the Finnish Army could support. Its annual permissible losses would have been 25,000 men, or the whole of one year's losses. Yet the death roll was steadily rising. On March 12 more Finns were killed than on any previous day in the war, and on the three last days (March 10, 11, and 12) more than in any previous week. To continue on such terms was impossible, however high the morale of the troops. — Mrs. George L. Steer in the "Daily Telegraph."

# Background to the

**The Government, Re-Shuffle.** "Re-shuffling the Cabinet cards will not bring tricks. Kingsley Wood is a clever party manager, but the arts of public relations cannot permanently conceal fundamental inadequacy. If this is now apparent, why does he become Lord Rivy Sea? Sir Samuel Hoare's most obvious qualifications for the Air Ministry are that he held the post before and has held many posts since. Strangest of all perhaps is the fate of Lord De La Warr; while in Paris engaged on co-ordinating British and French education, he finds himself transferred to the Office of Works. His job has been taken over by the more fitting and elder statesman, Mr. Ramsbottom. What difference do any of these changes really make? Upon the twin governors of this country, the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, comment is unnecessary and superfluous. Their qualities and defects are equally well known. There they sit, side by side, conscious, busy, industrious, unimaginative, self-satisfied, all-powerful. They have not the slightest intention of divesting themselves of any of this power, or of carrying through any reconstruction of the Government which might conceivably do so. There is, of course, Mr. Churchill, but he seems increasingly content to plough his own furrow. Mr. Oliver Stanley has enhanced his reputation, and Sir Andrew Duncan has succeeded in making a very favourable impression. But, with a few exceptions, the Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries are as undistinguished as they are indistinguishable.

**New Statesman and Nation.** "The Cabinet changes are better calculated to impair confidence in the Government than to increase it. What the average Briton, like the average Frenchman, has been demanding is some sign of increased vigour in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Reynaud has given France what it wanted, a new War Cabinet. All Mr. Chamberlain offers Britain is the retirement of Lord Chatfield, combined with a fine confusion of exchanges of which it can hardly be said that the efficiency of the Department concerned is improved. Apart from the appointment of Lord Woolton to the Ministry of Food, there is no sign of originality or imagination, and any visible justification for what look like purely arbitrary moves on the chess board."

**The "Spectator."**

## Warrior Minds Needed.

War was never won by cunning still and smiling courtiers. It was won by the enemy seizing the initiative on all the potential battle fronts. Wars cannot be waged for alone won in a spirit of military admiration mingled with self-praise. We want more of the warrior mind in our governors. In the present War Cabinet there is not the warrior mind, the warrior instinct will have to be changed. In the last war we muddled along for more than two years, gathering failures almost everywhere, before phrases at the top were forced from below. Then slowly, the fortunes of war began to change and in two years Germany had been beaten to her knees. But there is a vital difference between the last war and this. Then Britain was in all ways a power in her own right.

**The "Evening Standard."** "At least 22,000 of the tractors available in this country were in September last were over due for replacement, and of the 17,000 extra machines we shall have by harvest time about 6,000 would have been bought even if war had not broken out. One can juggle with these figures in all kinds of ways, but I cannot make them disclose a genuine addition to our normal tractor strength sufficient to undertake the cultivation of anything like 2,000,000 extra acres of arable land. Moreover, our tractors are badly distributed; 200,000 are in about 20 counties in the south and east; only one third in the 20 remaining counties, from which the greater part of the extra acres must be sought. It may be true that the ploughing up is being done according to schedule, but not one arable farm tractor in a hundred can spare time to do a neighbour's work in the critical period of seed time and harvest, even if the difference between success and failure is very often a matter of days. Only indeed, grassland, successfully ploughed now with a month's spare machinery, can be ploughed rather than in a sense, unless it has its own tractors to work it when the peak periods come. In this connexion, the estimate that 20,000 extra machines will be needed is probably modest." **Mr. S. J. Wright, Director, Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering.**

## No Hope of German Revolution.

All who know the German mind and character will agree that whereas Allied air raids on German cities (even if confined to military targets) would have weakened German moral resistance, German raids on British cities would have hardened the British people against anything short of decisive victory. German may well appear just as invincible a year hence as she appears now if the war is considered only in terms of economic pressure and of military operations in the west. It may even be that if she refrains from major military operations she will be able to establish an adequate even if fragile, all-round permanent economy, especially if she can carry out at least a partial re-organisation of Russian industry and draw on the Russian output. There will always be some who see through neutral countries she has to restrict her production of petrol severely. Each expert opinion differs as to the amount she has been able to produce. It may be that she could not maintain an intense general aerial offensive for very long. It is therefore in the interest of the Allies to intensify aerial warfare if only to impose a maximum consumption of petrol on Germany. The defeat of Germany cannot be brought about by revolution. Revolution can help to make defeat irrevocable, as it did in 1918, but it is a consequence, not the cause, of defeat. Defeat can only be brought about by victory on land, on the sea, and in the air, this time, as has psychological warfare, including propaganda, can be effective only as an accessory to the armed forces and the blockade. Allied propaganda has been most unpromising because it is unrelated to these operations. About the fighting qualities of the Germans there can be no doubt: their strength lies in their physical courage; their ultimate weakness in their lack of moral courage. Millions of youthful Germans would gladly die for Hitler. Nevertheless, the Germans take reverses badly — not in the field, but at home; the English can stand defeat on defeat, at home and in the field. What they do not stand as well as the Germans is boredom and inactivity, so that an eventless war is more likely to have a demoralising effect in England than in Germany. — *The Nineteenth Century.*



# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** "War in the Balkans would make it impossible for us to stay out." — *Mr. Signor Gayda.*

There will be no international law if we do not fight. — *Mr. Attkin, M.P.*

I am convinced that the enemy cannot fight a long war. — *Mr. George Fisher.*

We are entitled to demand that neutrals should act neutrally. — *Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.*

The wheat harvested in this country in 1940 is likely to be less than in 1939. — *Mr. Daniel Hall.*

Spring will dissipate winter mists and expose England to attack from the air. — *Dr. Robert of the German People's Front.*

Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet reconstruction is a farce that looks more like a tragedy, a jest perilously near tears. — *The "Sunday Pictorial."*

Germany's next aim is to neutralise the Balkan bloc, thus removing all remaining military action in the Near East. — *Mr. Ralph Izard.*

With the solitary exception of Mr. Oliver Stanley (age 43), all the members of our War Cabinet are older than Hitler (age 33). — *Mr. Peter Howard.*

Voluntary saving is calculated to be spending to a greater extent than any practicable method of consulsion through deferred payment of wages. — *Mr. Theodore Young.*

What grounds are there to suppose that a Prime Minister who has 50 signed replies to deliver the goods to peace will be more successful in the conduct of the war? — *Lord Davies.*

Though it has been officially stated more than once that when the war began we had at our disposal 21,000,000 tons of shipping, our effective tonnage is no more than 10,000,000 tons. — *Mr. Lechisold Hurd.*

The political battles of years of our elderly leaders in Parliament may include the gold standard, Austria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Poland, Finland, and collective security. — *Mr. Douglas Reid.*

In spite of all the measures now available, about 15 months must elapse before an American army of even a million men can be adequately supplied with transport equipment. — *Mr. George Tomlin, U.S.A. Assistant Secretary for War.*

The British and French governments have not made good use of these last six months of war because they have not convinced the world that they have qualities of leadership. — *The "New Statesman and Nation."*

Lothar, head of the Nazi Labour Front, has let it be known that he is planning "Strength through Joy" cruises for German workers to the most popular resorts on the South Coast of England for the late months of this summer. — *Scottish Correspondent of "The Times."*

It is doubtful whether the children of this generation realise that they are being taught bad faith and brutality. — *Mr. J. C. Malpas, M.P.*

We are now hammering at our gates, spring from disregard of religious teaching, and all justice, mercy, and self-sacrifice from our observance. — *Mr. J. C. Malpas, M.P.*

If we make it clear to Germany that we would never bomb undefended towns, whatever they did, we should condemn large numbers of our civilian population to destruction and probably be compelled to make terms with the enemy. — *Professor Bernard Leitch.*

There has been too much talk in our war preparations, of doing a thing just a little, finding that not enough, and doing a little more. We have been waiting on our right jumps, a little jump, then a little, then another little jump, and another. — *Mr. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

The Government has not the imagination to see that the population is not interested in its own safety, but is longing for the opportunity to offer voluntarily one tithe of the self-sacrifice and effort which every German is compelled to put into this war. — *Mr. E. R. Duffell.*

During the first four months of the war U.S.A. exports to Germany fell 50%, but that loss was more than made up by increased sales to neighbouring countries. Exports to the Soviet fell only 50%, while those to Holland rose 27% to 164.7%, and to Scandinavia 76.7%. — *Mr. E. D. Williams.*

I am surprised not to find that Robert's name in Mr. Chamberlain's Repertory Company, the names of the members of which have just been announced, especially as Mr. Robert is 21 years of age, and about the average age of the British fighting in the most. — *Mr. J. C. Malpas, M.P.*

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

Consols 2 1/2%	72 5/8
Kenya 5 1/2%	108 15/8
Kenya 3 1/2%	111 0/0
N.Y. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	98 10/0
N.Y. Rhodesia 3 1/2% A. debts	95 0/0
N.Y. Rhodesia 3 1/2% A. debts	81 5/0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	86 0/0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101 0/0
Tanzania 2 1/2%	167 7/8
Tanzania 4 1/2%	108 0/0

<b>Industrials</b>	
British American Tobacco (61)	5 7/8
British Oxygen (61)	3 16/0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	104 9/0
Courtaulds (61)	1 19 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1 16 10/0
General Electric (61)	3 19 9/0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (6b)	1 12 6/0
Imperial Tobacco (4b)	5 18 9/0
Int. Nickel Canada	4 46/0
Proj. Cinematograph	14 3/0
T. & N. (Newall) (61)	3 15 0/0
U.S. Steels	6 63/0
United Steel (61)	1 3 3/0
Unilever (61)	1 14 7/0
Int. Tobacco of S.A.	5 2 6/0
Vickers (10s.)	17 6/0
Woolworth (8s.)	3 4 0/0

<b>Mines and Gold</b>	
Anglo-Am. (50)	4 12 6/0
Anglo-Am. Cons. (10s.)	1 15 0/0
Anglo-Am. Investment	1 18 9/0
Anglo-Finnian	2 12 6/0
Ashton (2s. 6d.)	9 9/0
Ashton Goldfields (4s.)	3 5 0/0
Barroo (10s.)	5 8 0/0
Barnab (10s.)	3 11 0/0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 10 0/0
Crown Mines (10s.)	3 17 6/0
D. & B. (5s.)	18 9/0
D. & B. (10s.)	12 6/0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 11 4/0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 6 9/0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	15 3 0/0
Grosvlei	4 17 6/0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 0 0/0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 3 0/0
Kwana (2s.)	1 0 0/0
Lynheer	10 10/0
Marielave (10s.)	18 6/0
Mason (5s.)	8 0/0
Mexican Eagle	2 6 0/0
Rand Mines	6 6 0/0
Randfontein	6 6 0/0
Royal Dutch (100 fl. 50s.)	20 0/0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	2 17 6/0
S. A. Fovns (10s.)	7 6 0/0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	9 10 0/0
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	18 6/0
West Wit (10s.)	3 18 0/0
Western Holdings (5s.)	17 0/0

<b>Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails</b>	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	19 0/0
British India 3 1/2% prets.	15 0/0
Chan	142 6/0
E. & F. Realisation	1 9 0/0
Great Western	18 15 0/0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	24 10 0/0
M.S.	10 0/0
National Bank of India	20 0/0
Southern Railway def. 6d.	12 15 0/0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 15 0/0
Union Castle 6% prets.	18 0/0

<b>Plantations</b>	
Anglo Dutch (61)	6 0/0
Linggi (61)	11 0/0
London Assurance (2s.)	3 4 0/0
Malayan Pr. (61)	13 0/0
Rubber (100 fl. 61)	1 13 6/0

## PERSONALIA

His many friends in Kenya will sympathise deeply for Mr. William Gibb on the death of his mother, Lady Gibb.

Dr. R. V. Stoner, head of Mengo Hospital Uganda, has retired. He has been succeeded by Dr. E. V. Hunter.

Mr. A. Dwan has been elected this year's President of the Kongar Farmers' Association, with Mr. Will Young as Vice-Chairman.

Castro, a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has last week elected a director of the Bank of England.

General Sir Reginald Wingate is laid up with a severe attack of sciatica and has been obliged to cancel all engagements for the present.

Mr. B. W. Savory, District Officer in Tanganyika, and Miss M. G. Massy, only daughter of Brigadier General E. C. Massy and Mrs. Massy, are to be married in Dar es Salaam on May 15.

Mr. Justice Gamble having proceeded on leave, Mr. F. W. Johnson, District Magistrate in Kampala, is acting in place of the High Court.

Sir Edward Gigg, M.P., former Governor of Kenya, who has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information for a short while, has become Financial Secretary to the War Office.

The Hon. D. MacGregor, manager for many years past of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India, and a non-official member of the Legislature, will shortly leave Uganda on retirement.

Handel's oratorio "The Messiah" was recently rendered in Nairobi under the direction of Mr. William Isherwood. Mr. R. W. Kelly, the bass soloist, had celebrated his 75th birthday the previous week.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander George F. Cole, R.N.R. (retd.) of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services, Dar es Salaam, and Miss Jean Mullins, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mullins of 110 Riddlesdown Road, Purley.

Mr. D. G. Tomblings, who has been acting as headmaster of Nykasura School, Toro, since he left from Mifere College in September last, will probably return to England at an early date. He received a telegram from well-wishers in order that he might join the Home Guard.

Mr. C. W. Lami, who is shortly to visit South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, on behalf of the Cotton Board to examine the possibilities of increasing British exports of cotton and rayon textiles, was formerly a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of its European Section. Detailed plans for the visit have not yet been settled.

Mr. J. de Barros, Chief Inspector of Schools in Southern Rhodesia, takes a weekly class of 30 Native children in English.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed the following gentlemen to be extraordinary members of the Income Tax Council in the occasion of the meeting of the Council. The Income Tax Bill will be considered by Mr. J. Allen, Assistant-General, Messrs. H. A. Campbell, S. G. Gifford, M. P. Madhvan, H. B. Phillips, Inspector of Surveys, and Mr. A. G. Williams, Director of Public Works.

The late Minister of Count Vinci, former Italian Minister in his ability to be Italian Ambassador to the Argentine recalls the part which he played in the early stages of the Italo-Ethiopian War. He refused to leave the Ethiopian capital until all his consuls had arrived from their stations. He was placed under arrest by the Ethiopian authorities, but was released when the Italian consuls had arrived, and with them he went to Somaliland. Then he took part in the campaign which followed.

Lord Swinton, who will be better remembered by East Africans as Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Chairman of a special trading company, the English Commercial Corporation, Ltd., which has been set up by the Government to assist in the development of British trade with the Balkan countries. Among those who are to serve on the board of the company is Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, and Mufuhira Copper Mines.

## The Earl of Athlone

### To be Governor-General of Canada

The appointment of Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G., to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada will bring to Ottawa a man who has rendered the Empire distinguished service in many fields, but no means least during his Governor-Generalship of South Africa, where, in extremely difficult times, he and Princess Alice were so popular and successful that the Government of that Dominion requested the King to extend the period of office of his representative beyond the normal term of five years; the Earl and Princess Alice consequently remained for seven years.

From the Cape they travelled to England and the Rhodesias, East Africa and the West, a route charming all whom they met.

Soon afterwards the Earl of Athlone became President of the Royal African Society. He has since taken a consistent personal interest in its affairs, and under his auspices the Society has greatly increased its practical utility, its prestige, and its membership.

Since 1923 when he was appointed Governor-General of the Union in succession to Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Earl of Athlone identified himself with African affairs, and the possible further and better progress will be made in him, as it had in its previous incarnation, Lord Tweedsmuir, a true friend of the continent with which Dominion (South, East, and West Africa) all desire to strengthen their bonds of friendship, communication and commerce.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rabies in Kakamega

An Experience of Mr. R. C. Samuels

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR, I was very interested to read your recent Notes by one way under the heading 'Rabies in the Sudan,' and I am prompted to tell you of what we in Kenya (at any rate two of us) owe to the Nairobi laboratory.

You will know that Kakamega had its rabies days, indeed I do not doubt that it still has. My own experience was both frightening and amusing to parts.

A visitor coming to my house was stopped by the dog and when pretending to strike the dog the visitor was nipped in the leg. The dog did not break the skin, but the man in question had the good sense to go and have the slight wound cauterised. During the following few days the dog developed extraordinary symptoms which made me think he had been poisoned. He had, incidentally, a nasty gash in the flank, which I put down to fighting with other dogs.

In treating him for poisoning I received a gash from his fangs inches long in the arm. I found it up in the ordinary way, washed a little of it, and merely cleaned the wound with permanganate.

The dog died on the fifth day. I buried him, and it was then suggested to me by the visitor, who again called to see me, that it might have been a case of rabies. Although I pooch-pooched the idea, I later agreed to see the doctor, who strongly advised me to bring the head of the animal so that he might send it to Nairobi for examination. I therefore exhumed the dog, and the head was in due course examined in Nairobi.

The next day was marked by the arrival of the local police officer at my camp complete with a 'skari' and hand-axes and with instructions to bring me in my tomehow. I learnt that the tomehow had telegraphed that the animal was a positive case of rabies. I needed no going to attend at the hospital where I was immediately injected with serum made from the brains of rabid jackals and obtained in Nairobi. I will pass over that stage, merely remarking that the course consisted of 28 injections (two daily) in the stomach, injected with a large syringe with a big charge of serum.

For it was some days before I had been bitten, the danger was apparent. Whether danger, as that the officer could not see, or I might not have heard the news. The wires worked overtime trying to find him, only to discover that he was on safari. Fortunately he had a wireless set, and in a couple of days a message had reached him via the Nairobi base camp.

I was carefully watched by the Kakamega staff, who administered morphine as to whether the injections were too late. However, as I was assured by the doctor that by taking the full course of treatment I should be all right. I was gradually swollen stomach from the injections, called forth a large amount of bile, with that I got my own back when I went into the water for washing (with the usual quantity of soap) and working. I was very much better up at the time of my return. Our ignorance of the disease and its treatment was cleared in record time.

That I did not get the dread disease is undoubtedly due to the efficiency of the Nairobi laboratory and the speed with which the serum was flown up to Kakamega. It is harder to think what would have happened had the serum been unobtainable in the country.

Yours faithfully, R. C. SAMUELS

Nazis in Clover in Kenya

That Germans are still to be seen in Kenya is a fact which has been noted by the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Council. The Chief Secretary to a question put by Lady Sidney Parry, the Government did not agree that such sales would create an unfortunate impression. News item from Nairobi.

O. British land in Britain. Shall British eye remain. But as for land in Kenya. That's something else again!

Folk should some gentle German, Such as Adolf H. or Hermann. When his Nazi dream is over Long to live somewhere in clover And enjoy secure and miltary. (Allusion dignitate)

He has a chance unrivalled To purchase, let us say A farm in Kenya's Highlands (We'll make his cash good.) There's nothing to prevent here His money's good as ours, And while the headlines ring Recall his anxious hours.

The British, say the Nazis, Do not even in wartime Give their women part.

So now at last we've got the deal, O Hitler, Hess and Goebbels, Those Nazi chiefs should feel at worst, Though damned to their own people, cursed. But Czechs and Poles and everyone Who's suffered since the war's begun.

Here's a little home in Kenya For host a alien folk, Who had the sense, when they were on To grasp a legal job. And utilized parishes To buy up land in Kenya's crystal clime.

British have had Nazis, From Nile to Limpopo, So known their Nazi ways For twenty years or so. Still Kenya, innocent, permits To buy German who has no more. (Doktor, and his wife) The right to buy a freehold. And the British brought to own.

# A Rhodesian Pioneer

## The Passing of Mr. George Lamb

BY THE DEATH OF MR. GEORGE LAMB at the age of 76 years, which occurred suddenly and peacefully on April 1 at his residence in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has lost one of that fast-dwindling body of hardy pioneers who started the Hercules task of making her what she is to-day.

George Lamb, his elder brother James and his sister Mary, who were amongst the earliest settlers in the country, came of that sturdy Scottish Presbyterian stock which has done so much exploratory and pioneer work in the Overseas Empire, and all three did much for the country of their adoption. The family was, indeed, a notable one. They were the children of James Lamb and his wife Janet Ritchie—a remarkable woman of Tübingen, Angus.

In the early twenties of last century Lamb (the youngest of six sons), who had joined the Salvation Army, was appointed chief secretary to the work of that organisation in South Africa, and his brother decided to emigrate to the "Dark Continent" at the same time. He was present when the Union Jack was hoisted in Southern Rhodesia, and on this same spot at which the flag was hoisted James faced death in the 1890s at Fort Salisbury, when besieged by the Matoppo during the rebellion. Salisbury, the present capital of the Colony, was built later on the site.

After moving about South Africa for two years spying out the land, James wrote to his younger brother George that Rhodesia was "an exceeding good land" and advised him to come out. George consequently joined him. One of James Lamb's daughters was the first white child whose birth was registered in Rhodesia.

Their sister Mary, who also settled in Rhodesia, devoted many years of her life to nursing the sick, especially children. Her services were so much appreciated that, after her death, residents of every denomination in Salisbury and indeed all over Rhodesia subscribed to erect a memorial to her. Though herself a Presbyterian, a stained glass window in the Cathedral at Salisbury marks the general appreciation of her good work.

The youngest member of the family, David Lamb, now C.M.G., LL.D., O.I., Commissioner of the Salvation Army, though not a Colonial pioneer, has done much pioneer work in the social field all over the world, and especially in encouraging by word, pen, and deed, emigration to the Dominion.

### Sitting on a Gold Mine

For some years George Lamb moved about the country as a trader. Then he decided to settle, choosing a block of land in the Salisbury district which he named Eskbank; he farmed there for many years, until he handed the property over to his children not very long ago and retired to live in Salisbury; shortly after he left the property gold was discovered upon it, and is now being mined. With out knowing it, George Lamb had been literally sitting on a gold mine all those years!

In his early days in the country there were frequent disputes about the line marking the true boundary between Rhodesia and Portuguese territory. George Lamb and some choice companions, after a scrap on the disputed line, put forward the marking flags a considerable distance into land claimed by the Portuguese, thus adding several hundred square miles to the British Empire.

Another dangerous adventure, which nearly cost him his life, occurred during the Matabele campaign of 1896; and provided John Buchan (the words "Lord Tweedsmuir" with material for an interesting chapter in his "Book of Exiles and Mirried Journeys". The distinguished author drew his story from the official records of the Expedition.

### Escape during the Mashona Rising

This adventure happened on the high road which ran from Salisbury to Lantao on the Portuguese border. On the morning of June 20, Miss Carter, Salisbury lady, left Salisbury in a passenger wagon, accompanied by Lamb, three other white men, two natives, and a Cape driver. After a hazardous journey during which they were attacked several times by the rebels, narrowly escaping death, they had to return to Salisbury after several days on the run. Buchan ends the story with the following paragraph:

"The little party had come out of the pery jaws of death. Behind and around them for three days had been the enemy, flushed with success, confident that the days of the white man in the land were numbered; every little storehouse and farmstead was in ruins, every inn was a heap of charred timbers and buried stores and broken bottles. They had to move at the slow pace set by tired oxen and donkeys. The odds were all against them when they left Marandellas, and they won through only by virtue of that capacity of spirit which obstinately refuses to despair."

George Lamb was twice married and had five children by his first wife, Martha Mitchell, of Brechin. He married secondly Hilda Murdoch, of Ayrshire.

After his first wife's death his greatest sorrow was the loss of his son Douglas, who while out shooting, fell a victim to sleeping sickness, though the district in which he was hunting had been considered outside the "fly" belt. When his son's death occurred, George Lamb was travelling with his brother David in the United States, and he received the news while visiting the World's Fair in Chicago.

George Lamb was a God-fearing Presbyterian, hearty, honest, liked by everyone, and always ready to help a lame leg over a stile. He was hospitable, and dearly loved to crack a joke with a friend or play a game of bowls with him. He used to lament that the warm sun of Rhodesia prevented him from playing his national game of shinty on the ice!

### Other Obituaries

Richard Mersy has died suddenly in Nairobi at the age of 60.

General Sir Felix Reade, who has died suddenly in London at the age of 67, served with the British Army in the Sudan in 1898, and was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum. He was Q.M.G. of the Forces from 1911 to 1935.

A former Katikira of Buganda, Omw, Theophilus Kisosonkole, died recently in Uganda. He played an important part in the country from the early part of this century until a few years ago, when he was succeeded by the present Katikira.

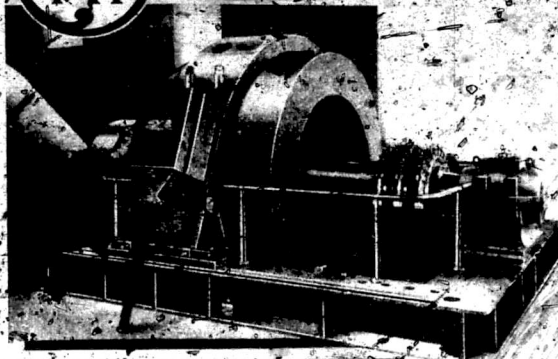
The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has died in Calcutta at the age of 62, took a deep interest in the welfare of Indians living outside India. For years he had been closely identified with the Indian community in East Africa; he acted as adviser to the Indian delegation which visited London from Kenya in 1923, and he visited East Africa on three occasions.





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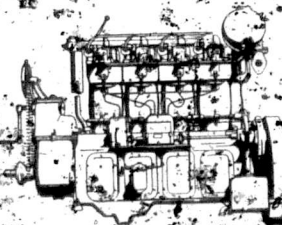
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## The New Internationalism

Leo G. Bailey, Secretary of the League of Nations, in his address to the Council of the League of Nations, the central organ of the New Internationalism, said: "The League of Nations Council, which spoke of the subject in its report to the League of Nations House, Boston."

Since there is an international system, international co-operation in agricultural questions and internationalism in other directions, we expect that an extension of this spirit should promote the growth of a functional or "horizontal" federation springing not from States but from the people themselves. Such a body should be asserted, absorbed and expand the economic activities of the League of Nations. No collective political system would serve to prevent wars unless it had a basis of economic solidarity, what was wanted after the war was an international body of which the enemies could co-operate on equal terms. That would prevent Germany from being plunged again into such economic distress as she suffered up to 1933, which distress gave rise to Hitler and his plan for the re-creation of the Fatherland.

The speaker admitted, however, that no scheme could succeed without moral inspiration and purpose for the minds of men. The spirit must come before the machinery.

The drilling section of the Geological Department of Uganda is carrying the current year on a programme of work approved by the Agricultural Survey Committee.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—Total sales in March, 87,123 tons, net value, 5,045 tons.

**Kenton.**—During March 6,487 tons were milled, for 6,676 oz. of 21.1% fine gold.

**Händler Consolidated.**—During March 40,000 tons of ore produced 399 oz. fine gold. Receipts, £11,400.

**Grande.**—During March 16,500 tons were milled, revenue, £22,110; costs, £15,842; sundry revenue, £1,000; profit, £8,008.

**Carn and Motor.**—During March 26,200 tons of ore produced revenue, £49,157; costs, £24,294; royalty, £2,458; sundry revenue, £103. Profit, £32,519, taking gold at 52s. per fine oz.

**Roseberry.**—During March 4,000 tons milled produced 2,200 fine oz. gold, valued at £18,480. Working expenditure, £6,163; development, £1,957. Estimated surplus, £10,360. Capital expenditure, £1,053.

**Sherwood Stars.**—A cable received states that during March 8,500 tons were milled. Revenue, £37,452; value of gold at 152s. per fine oz.; costs, £7,689; royalty, £473; sundry revenue, £310; profit, £1,660.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—During February 1,811 tons were milled, yielding 405 oz. fine gold and 52 oz. silver, while 855 tons of sands were crushed, yielding 29 oz. fine gold and 4 oz. silver. Total output, 434 oz. fine gold and 52 oz. silver.

**Thistle-Etna.**—The quarterly report for December 31, states that 12,170 tons crushed yielded 274 oz. fine gold and 1,430 oz. silver. Operating profit is estimated at approximately £10,220, before charging development expenditure, but including royalty. Development, £140,000. Receipts were: Footage on reef, 1,300 ft., completed, 1,400 ft., payable, 795 s.; av. value, 8s. 6dwt. av. width, 3 in. During March 4,200 tons were crushed, yielding 874 oz. fine gold. Profit, £3,145.

**Kavirondo.**—During February 429 oz. fine gold were produced. At Koa Mulimu, 4th level, the crosscut west adv. 12 ft. to a total of 188 ft., and drivages begun on the vein. Drive north adv. 41 ft., av. 2 1/2 dwt. over 30 in. for the first 25 ft., results for the remainder not yet being available. Drive south adv. 55 ft., and holed into winze from 3rd level, av. 3 3/4 dwt. over 30 in. for the first 44 ft. On the 3rd level stoping continued from the panels above level. On the 2nd level North No. 3 rise adv. 7 ft. to a total of 185 ft., crosscuts adv. 15 ft. each to 65 ft. and 62 ft. respectively. Level adv. 16 ft. on good value. At Turnbull West crosscut east from shaft adv. 63 ft. to a total of 94 ft., surface slope on north shoor deepened 22 ft. and suspended. Milling ore obtained mainly from Dudgeon south and Koa Mulimu; supplies short owing to flooding of lower levels at Dudgeon South. Tribute work on the Wachedi annual produced 44 oz. fine gold during January. The new power unit has begun to run experimentally. In No. 2 Area, on the 2nd level at Chama, the N.E. drive from No. 5 trough winze adv. 22 ft. to a total of 63 ft. on quartz, 13 in. wide. Values payable. A vein was seen on 20 ft. N.E. from S.E. drive. Strong quartz values found in the Roseary. No. 1 winze stonies being developed by rises and winzes.

#### More Labour for Mining

Native labour, employed by the mining companies in Northern Rhodesia, has increased by 2,000 during the last six months.

#### Karamega New, Brit. Prop.

The Karamega mining property known as Sanga, which was formerly owned by the Buxton and Ralph syndicate and later by East African Goldfields, Ltd., has been acquired by Karebe Mines, Ltd., which has for some time been working on tribute, the Government Reef at Pakaneusi and more recently the Kimpingini property.

#### Tanganyika, Mica

The Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika has invited tenders for the tribute of a mica property in the Territory formerly operated by a German company. Production of the last three years has been: 1937, 46,292 lb., average fine 25s. per lb.; 1938, 38,106 lb., av. 3.86s. per lb.; 1939 (to August) 33,000 lb., av. price 3.61s.

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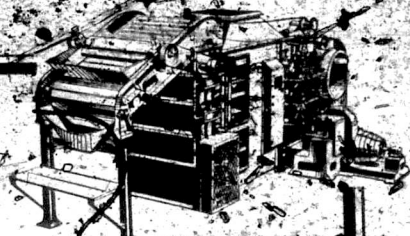
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# S. Rhodesia's Jubilee Of Commercial Concern

The general feeling in Southern Rhodesia that the Jubilee celebrations should be carried out in modified form has been confirmed at a meeting of the Jubilee Committee attended by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Internal Affairs.

It was agreed that the Jubilee Book of Commemorative Stamps should be completed. Mr. Haggins has suggested in Parliament that some of the profits from the sale of Jubilee stamps might go towards the cost of the publication of the book.

The celebrations will be confined to a fortnight, but the opening of the new Town Hall and Municipal Buildings in Bulawayo (which will be opened in any case), the pilgrimage to the grave of Cecil Rhodes, and the Agricultural Show in Gwelo will come so close together that visitors attending them and still go on to Salisbury for Occupation Day, September 12. Sunday, September 8, is set apart for a Jubilee observance by all the religious bodies in the colony.

In an campaign for improved nutrition it is found that the average African is a conservative eater, his food as is the European, is not often invariably undertake a very large proportion of the work of growing the food, and are virtually responsible for cooking and preparing it for them, as well as to the men that the women must be addressed for improved nutrition. It is more difficult to persuade the women folk to cook and eat strange foodstuffs than it is to get the menfolk to grow the new crops. More education is required. — *Tanganyika Agricultural Report.*

Messrs. Dalgety & Company have now added a hardware department to their Nairobi business.

A bill introduced in the Nyasa and Legislative Council will give effect to the recommendation of the Tobacco Control Board for the compulsory sale of scrap tobacco by auction.

The maximum rate for the internal carriage of maize on the Kenya and Uganda Railways has been reduced from 22s. 40 cents per ton to 11s. 20 cents per ton until August 31 next.

Customs receipts in the Belgian Congo in 1939 reached a total of 2.2 billion Belgian francs, an increase of 4,500,000 fr. over the year 1938. Export duties amounted to 85 million francs, and import duties to 134 millions.

Leeds & Post, Ltd., a company which handles East African produce on the London market, reports a profit of £3,600 for 1939, against £5,000 for the preceding 12 months. The preference dividend for the half year to December 31, 1938, has been met absorbing £1,362 and £7,678 are carried forward.

Tenders amounting to £200,400 were received for Southern Rhodesia Treasury Bills of £500,000, and tenders totalling £470,400 were accepted at three months, six months and 12 months to respectively, the average yield per cent. per annum of investors being £r. 17s. 3/4d., £r. 15s. 8 7/8d., and £r. 16s. 2 1/2d.

Imports into the Sudan during January were valued at £E624,005, and exports at £E286,833. Imports were £E102,056 more and exports £E33,137 less than in January, 1939. Great Britain sent 31.5% of the imports and took 20.8% of the exports. The Sudan Government imported 3,335 tons of sugar, valued at £E94,293.

Mr. J. P. McCarthy spoke very optimistically of the trade prospects of the Sudan when presiding at the recent annual general meeting of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce. He described the recent harvests as very satisfactory, and said that the various agricultural products of the country were generally the type for which war must cause added demand.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during January numbered 130, or 270 fewer than in January, 1939. Among them were 35 British home-born, 69 British South African born (including seven South African Dutch), and nine aliens (four South African Germans). Eight immigrants declared capital of £100 or more, the total so declared amounting to £26,080.

The report of the Economic Development Committee of Southern Rhodesia has called the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries to prepare a memorandum detailing a number of secondary industries which, in its opinion, might be established in the colony, not to compete by export with other industries, but to supply the home market, especially that of the natives.

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## Market Prices and Notes

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spec. unshaded, 100 lb. per lb. sellers, grades, April-May 95d. sellers, c.i.f. London, Madagascan, 100 lb. in bond, 104d. for buyers, April-May 90d. sellers, c.i.f.

**Coffee.**—At last week's auctions 1,150 bags of Kenya were on offer, and 850 were sold. Prices for A grade were 71s. to 117s.; B's, 70s. to 89s. 6d.; C's, 75s. 6d.; peaberry, 85s. to 106s. per cwt.

Of Tanganyika sorts, 823 bags were offered and 429 bags sold. Prices for London cleaned, best sizes, 73s. 6d.; 2nds, 69s. 6d.; 3rds, 67s. and peaberry 76s. per cwt. Country cleaned, A size, 57s. 6d. to 88s.; B's 57s. to 79s.; peaberry, 73s. 6d. to 105s. per cwt.

At the auctions on Tuesday of this week a few Kenya sorts were sold fairly well, prices for Kenya being: bold grey-greenish, 95s. 6d. to 97s. 6d.; seconds, from 89s. to 83s.; peaberry, from 91s. to 119s. per cwt.

**Cotton.**—Further advances are reported by the prices of spot cotton. Good to fair East African, 47 points higher at 887d. per lb. American middling spot, 32d. per lb.

**Sisal.**—The sisal estates, Ltd., announce that production of sisal amounted to 293 tons.

East Africa Sisal Producers, Ltd., announce that production of sisal from the company's estates during March was 130 tons, making a total of 1,100 tons for the nine months of the current financial year.

**Tobacco.**—Exports of tobacco from Salisbury during January were 89,882 lbs. valued at £63,327, showing an increase of 54% on the figures for January of the previous year.

**Tobacco.**—Auction sales of Southern Rhodesian tobacco in this week in Salisbury. The sales of blue and started on Monday and those of black will open tomorrow.

### NOTICE

This Trade Mark No. 22078 (Rickshaw device) registered in respect of cotton goods for export to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Malawi, No. B432379 (stamp device) registered in respect of cotton goods for export to East Africa, and No. B451470, registered in respect of hand looms for export to Uganda and Tanganyika, were assigned on the 6th February, 1940, by British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., to British East Africa Corporation, (1939) Ltd., both of 35, Clatched Friars, London, without the goodwill of the business in which they were then in use.

## Languages in Kenya

The languages taught in the schools in Kenya are not within their interest. Government schools, besides English, teach Africans, as well as the academic subjects of French and Latin, and private schools have included French, German, Latin, Greek and Spanish, not all at the same school, of course, but in one or more of the schools. In Government Indian schools Gujarati and Hindi are taught in addition to English, but in private schools the vernaculars include Hindi, Gurmukhi, Arabic and Persian. In Arab schools an endeavour is being made to teach Arabic as a living language and not simply as a means of reading the Koran, which is compulsory in Muslim schools. Two special schools, one in Nairobi and one in Mombasa, have among their pupils Indians, Goans, Seychellois, Eurasians, Mauritanians, Sinhalese, Japanese and Chinese.

### A Labour Programme

The long-range policy of the Labour Party of Southern Rhodesia was recently defined by Mr. H. H. Davies, Minister of Internal Affairs, and leader of the Party, as complete nationalisation of all public services. He said that the immediate programme includes the establishment of a State Bank, the introduction of State insurance and a national building scheme. These aims are, of course, not those of the present Government, which Mr. Davies was invited to join after the outbreak of war in order to demonstrate that party differences do not enter into the Colony's development of her war effort.

### Exterminating Bitter Snails

Snails, which are intermediate hosts of the bilharzia parasite, are common enough in ponds, small lakes and marshes in Tanganyika, where *Physopsis physopsis*—readily distinguished by its size, shape and the whiteness of its horn-coloured shell, and the similitude of its aperture—is the commonest. Dr. A. Mozley's recent researches indicate the value of lentil root as a powerful poison for the snails. The root, when grown alongside ponds and used as liquid manure, soap-berries, the fruits of *Sapindus saponaria*, are also effective. Copper sulphate, which it will be remembered, was recommended in these pages by Sir Malcolm Watson, in very dilute solution is an easy means of destroying the snails, but steps must be taken to avoid danger to man and domestic animals from drinking such water. Ammonium sulphate is also good. *Planorbis globosa* was found to be as common as abundant in relatively open shallow water as in similar and adjacent water covered with water lilies. No snails were found in ponds covered completely by *Pistia stratiotes*, the common water lettuce.

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**News Items in Brief**

The value of realisable house property in Nairobi has shown a considerable increase since war broke out.

One out of every three Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and no fewer than 850 Natives, have accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank in the Colony.

The first meeting of the Assembly of Makerere College was held recently in Kampala and attended by representatives from the neighbouring territories.

A proposition is to be held in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, to decide whether a hospital new system bath shall be constructed in the town of the Zambezi River.

The latest time for the main corridor of traffic for East Africa, the hours are 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at the General Post Office, London, on Tuesday and Friday.

The U.M.W.A. claim for a share in the lost oil at Lake Nyasa was given more than 20 years ago to the late Archbishop W. P. Johnson, of Bedford School, of which it was an old boy.

According to a Belgian announcement, the "Sabaena" aviation company, which maintains air services with the Congo, will increase its capital from 20 million to 30 million Belgian francs on peace returns.

The Overseas League has decided to raise its annual subscription from January 1948 to the following rates: London area (within 20 miles of Charing Cross), £4 4s.; Outer London area (20 to 50 miles of Charing Cross), £3 4s.; Country area (50 to 100 miles), £2 2s.; beyond 100 miles, £1 4s. Subscriptions of residents of the continent of Africa remain unchanged.

**E.A. Service Appointments**

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Mr. T. B. Cuthston, N.B.E.S. (Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia).

Mr. H. P. Graham, M.B.E.B. (Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia).

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. H. Smith, Labour Commissioner, to be Principal Admissions Officer, Island.

Mr. A. B. B. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Rhodesia).

Mr. G. W. McL. Henderson, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory, to be Legal Draftsman, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. L. N. (Lt. Col. Blood), Attorney-General, Tanganyika Territory, to be Justice of the Peace, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss J. Thompson, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Mr. D. M. McCourt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Kenya.

Mr. W. E. Buhari, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, to be Locomotive Mechanical Engineer, Railway Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. S. S. Englund, Assistant Press Superintendent, Tanganyika Territory, to be Superintendent of Press, Nigeria.

**Local Government Act for S. Rhodesia**

Speaking at a Conference of Municipalities and Town Management Boards, Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said he thought the time had arrived for a Local Government Act to define the duties of local government bodies and to decide the proportions in which they and the central Government should share the cost of various works. He considered such an Act essential for the solution of the problem of housing urban Natives.

**For Arabic Listeners**

In order that listeners to the broadcast programmes in Arabic may have a permanent record of the talks, the B.B.C. has for the first time in the history of Arabic literature established an illustrated periodical newspaper printed and published in London in the Arabic language. The talks are thus made available to those who missed hearing them at the time of the broadcast, and a certain amount of other material of interest to Arabic readers is also provided. The first issue, which is of 32 pages, contains several pages of pictures of scenes in London. It will be published twice monthly, and the annual subscription is 5s. post free.

**Questions in Parliament**

Mr. Patrick Hannon asked the Colonial Secretary whether the *personnel* of the Colonial Development and Advisory Committee was now complete, whether he would state its composition, whether a programme of activities had yet been determined, and whether he would, by a White Paper outline the general plan which the Committee proposed to put into operation.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that all these questions were dependent upon Parliament passing the necessary legislation for carrying out the Government's proposals for Colonial development and welfare. Such legislation would be introduced shortly. Meantime, if it was possible, to make more than tentative plans, and he was not yet in a position to make a statement.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE NEED for economy in the use of paper of all kinds has not yet been recognised by East Africans and Rhodesians generally, who need swiftly to adjust their practices to a situation which has greatly deteriorated in the current month. An average man reaching this point in the month does not differ noticeably from that of eight months ago. Some Government departments still use a foolscap sheet of heavy quality paper to convey a few lines of information, which could equally well have been typed on a thin memorandum slip; others continue to circulate sheets of unimportant matter; while, to balance things, some which have really valuable news—the Information Offices in East Africa being among the worst offenders—maintain a silence as surprising as it is lamentable. It would seem that the Secretariats have not received, or have not circulated, the instructions issued through the Civil Service in this country with the object of reducing drastically the consumption of stationery. It is from Great Britain that the Rhodesias and East Africa draw the great bulk of their paper for all purposes. Of course, the raw material has to be imported into this country, which has consequently been rationing paper severely for some time, and has this week laid that quota, which in the case of the average large user is now rather less than one-third of last year's consumption. It is therefore essential that all forms of wastage of paper should be eliminated in the Colonies, in order that they may draw as little as possible upon the reduced stocks of the Mother Country.

If that fact can be driven into the heads of officials and officials in the Dependencies, they will find many ways of economy. In Great Britain we do not have good form, not bad form, to type on both sides of a sheet of paper, to use a narrow margin, and to order single, not double, spacing in the typing. Letters are not re-typed on account of a few errors; the carbon copy of a reply is made on the reverse side of the letter; under acknowledgments (thus saving both paper and filing space), compliments are omitted, where possible; envelopes do not bear postal duty on several occasions, and they serve for rough notes. This year, moreover, we have received from a man of the eminence—who is anxious to do his full duty—a communication written on the back of postal publicity matter for a patent medicine! It has been alleged in the House of Commons that at least one million tons of paper are wasted in Great Britain every year. Now every ton of the raw material for paper is brought into the country at the risk of men's lives, and any diminution in consumption will permit the transport of more food and other raw materials. There can be no question, then, of the moral obligation upon us all to exercise constant discretion and discrimination in the use of paper. It is a patriotic duty.

THE LATE MR. R. D. BURTT, a member of the Department of Forest Research in Tanganyika, before starting on the flight which so tragically ended his life and that of the devoted and able Director of the Department, Mr. M. B. Swynnerton, was the author of the book "East African Flora," so the office has completed typescript of the first portion

of a work which represented the essence of his twelve years' intensive study of the woody plants of the savannah regions of the Territory. It dealt with the genera in the second part, comprising the species, was not quite finished but is being completed by his colleagues. Part I, which takes the form of a "Field Key" to the genera, is a booklet of some fifty pages, measuring only six inches by four, and therefore handy for field work, which is now published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at two shillings. Except to those who can appreciate the immensity of the toil involved and the technical knowledge required, it will seem a significant mouse to be produced by such momentous labour. No greater mistake could be made.

Correct identification of all trees, shrubs, and climbing plants of Eastern Africa—and Mr. Burtt's little volume will be found useful from Northern Rhodesia to the Southern Sudan and even in Northern Nigeria—is needed in the daily work of other Departments, beside that of Forest Research, for agricultural and veterinary officers, and even medical officials,

and the non-professional botanists, and nevertheless be able to give the proper names to plants they encounter. Mr. Burtt's integrity will make that work easy, and this will bless him for it. Not so many years ago the qualifications of a botanist were reckoned by the number of plants he could name. The late Dr. Sydney Vokes, for many years Professor of Botany in Oxford University, used to complain that one of the errors of his post was this: "naming." "If I go out so dining," he would say, "and decorations are on the table, one of the ladies is sure to say, 'Oh, Professor, what are the names of these flowers?' That day is happily past. The name of a plant is, as necessary for its identification as that of an animal or a man, but it is the relation of the plant to its environment, as a member of a community of living things, its reactions to changes in its environment, its good or bad properties, its value as food for animals or man which are among the problems upon which investigation must be centred. Mr. Burtt was recognised as one of the most eminent of African botanists; he did great work and would have done greater had he lived. Though dead, his works, according to the promise, to follow him.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Mr. W. H. Reed

MR. W. H. REED, one of the most prominent business men in Southern Rhodesia, who is now for the second time President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Colony, a past President of the Midland Chamber of Commerce, and for many years managing director of Messrs. Mekles (Gwelo), Ltd., has retired from that appointment as a result of ill-health, of which the public will learn with great regret. His interests have never been parochial and his vision has always been wide. He was, for instance, one of the moving spirits in the establishment of the wheat and maize pools in Southern Rhodesia, the affairs of which he has increasingly tended to relate to Central and Eastern African progress generally. He was one of the members of the recent Economic Development Commission appointed by the Government, Mr. J. W. Downie, a former High Commissioner in London, and Mr. Oscar Kaufman being his two colleagues on that important body.

### Sir Edmund Teale

I HAD THE PRIVILEGE, writes a correspondent of knowing Sir Edmund Teale in Tanganyika Territory a good many years ago, when he was beginning his great but unobtrusive geological and mining work for the Dependency, and I cordially endorse all the good things said of him in your issue of March 12th. He was, in my opinion, the most modest and friendly of men, and he had the most modest and sane new conception of the broad but sound educational facilities offered by the Australian University of which, as a Doctor of Science, he was one of the most distinguished sons. "Indefatigable" or "sober"—which in those days meant good, honest foot-blogging, for the motor-car had not yet come into its own in the Territory—with a wonderful eye for

the potentialities of the country trained by previous experience in Portuguese East Africa, Teale was an ideal man for his job. His competence was the admiration, as his comradeship earned the devotion, of his assistants and subordinates, and time alone will reveal the full value of his work. To what heights Tanganyika may rise as a gold and mineral producing country, the credit for his achievement will be based on the foundations so wisely laid, and with such foresight, by Edmund Teale.

### His Little Accident

While staying and working at my station, Teale gave us a lecture on his Mannlicher-Schönauer rifle, of which he was rather proud, and it must be confessed, a trifle afraid. It had a hair-trigger of which Teale said: "If you change your mind while you are carrying it, the blessed thing goes off!" I recalled that remark when, some years later, he met with that he called his "little accident"—really a major one, which came near to ruining his career for ever. While on safari down Vanga way, he was walking ahead of his son, his gun-boy behind him carrying his rifle. Teale turned to get the weapon ready (if I remember rightly, a snake, and the gun did go off, as he had predicted, carrying away much of the calf of his leg. Fortunately, the bone was not broken, but it was a fortnight before he could get to the railway, and it was only the first-aid skill and devoted nursing of his assistant, Mr. F. B. Wade (now chief geologist) which saved Teale's leg from amputation when, at last he arrived in hospital. The doctors were amazed at the healthy state of the huge wound, and complimented Wade heartily on it. Teale's fear was that the injury to his calf might cripple him and put an end to his career. But, thanks to Wade, that disaster was avoided, and after a somewhat long convalescence in England, Teale returned to Tanganyika fit and well to carry on his profession. Long may he flourish!



# Ambassador on Colonial Appeasement

## Sir Neville Henderson's Account of His Work in Germany

FOR MANY YEARS *The Africa and Rhodesia* has considered it a duty to draw attention to the failure of the British Government to face the issue of German Colonial claims and claims, which had neither justification in principle nor the possibility of success, except at the cost of the betrayal of millions of British subjects. The tragedy, it has been repeatedly argued in those pages, was the refusal of one Cabinet after another to give the German Government a forthright answer which it could not have misunderstood or regarded as valid merely as a thing. Candid rejection of the German claims would have been understood in Berlin, for if the positions had been reversed the Reich would have scorned the idea of restitution.

### A glaring blunder of British officials

In a few hours before the outbreak of this war, when the seizure of Czechoslovakia should have shown the blindness of politicians that it was a defeat, not a triumph—the British Government was prepared in principle not to appease Hitler in the Colonial sphere. One of the mysteries of our times is that men in high places should have been so completely so long while Hitler and his gangsters perpetrate their atrocities. Another is that, to the very last, they should so have misunderstood both Nazism and their own freedom-loving peoples as to think that they could buy off the bully by the gift of some Colonies. That that was the hope of the British Government as recently as the last week of last August has been proved by the British Blue Book and the *White Paper*—the salient passages from which were quoted here at the time of their publication.

Now comes the book of the last British ambassador in Berlin, Sir Neville Henderson, to throw a little further light—but not much—on the subject. Entitled *Failure of a Mission* (Hodder & Stoughton, 7s. 6d.), it shows quite clearly that he failed to make up his own mind about the German attitude to the lost Colonies.

### Ambassador's summary of the German Attitude

It was in May, 1937, that Sir Neville took up his post in Berlin, and his judgment for the next year was expressed in the following words:—

"As for the claim for the return of the German Colonies, it was quite obvious that it was merely being exploited momentarily for propaganda purposes, partly to keep the claim alive for use later, when Germany's aspirations in Europe—a prior consideration—had been achieved and digested; partly to make the German people believe that it was the want of Colonies, and not excessive rearmament, which was causing the lack of matter and other comforts."

"When Goering's continued to me in October of that year an Anglo-German understanding of mutual guarantee in two clauses, I asked him what he would suggest about Colonies. His answer was that Colonies did not matter. When I spoke to Hitler about Colonies in March, 1938, his attitude was that the time had not come for discussion about them. They might wait," said, four, six, or ten years.

It is true that the Press campaign led to some extent aggravated by articles and letters in the British newspapers, arguing that Germany had never made use of her Colonies before the War, that they

had never provided her with more than one to three per cent. of her foreign imports, and that in general they were a quite unnecessary luxury for her.

At negotiations with Dr. Goebbels, shortly after my arrival, I asked about Germany having been robbed of her Colonies. I told him that "robbed" was an entirely incorrect term, since she had lost them as the result of a defeat in war. Goebbels' reply was that it was always right which he could understand but what irritated him and all Germans were the sanctimonious and hypocritical arguments put forward in England to prove the Colonies were a luxury and of no real value to anybody. There was some truth in this report.

### The Real Facts Not Understood

The last part of that passage is typical of the ambassador's tendency to excuse Nazi arguments and protestations. To that proclivity he surrenders time after time in this book—which, indeed, is more of a revelation of the writer than of the course of affairs in Germany, on that subject he supplies practically nothing which will be news to the well-read student of Germany, but he does make the reader ask himself whether the Nazi leaders may not have misjudged sound British opinion because the accredited spokesman of Whitehall appeared over-ready to accept the point of view which they put forward, sometimes with planned insincerity.

The above quotation, for instance, entirely misrepresents the general course of the Press controversy in Great Britain on the subject of Germany's Colonial claims. A few, a very few newspapers did publish sanctimonious and hypocritical arguments, but in every case, so far as the reviewer can recall, they threw their correspondence columns wide open for other writers to criticise such statements, which were frequently exposed, and which were certainly not the grounds on which informed opinion resisted surrender to German machinations. So far as the British Press was concerned, the balance was heavily on the side of the Germans, for some very influential British newspapers, which were ready to plead again and again for the restitution of the German Colonies, were very reluctant to admit letters exposing their own misconceptions. Dr. Goebbels had no just cause for complaint; he must, indeed, have often chuckled at British simplicity. It might have been expected that the British ambassador would have noted, and even emphasised, these essential facts, but he gives no hint anywhere in this volume that he understood them.

### Queer "Evidence" on which to Base Policy

As late as October, 1937, Goering declared that Colonies did not matter. Yet when, three months later, the British envoy was recalled to London to discuss the possibilities of a general settlement, he noted, judging from the German Press, as well as Hitler's own statements to casual British visitors, the twin obstacles to a better understanding between our two countries were our constant opposition to Germany in Europe, and our refusal to hand back the Colonies of which we had robbed her.

So what on Oct. 6 was "exploitation" for propaganda purposes has by Dec. 14 become one of two main obstacles. Why? It would be comic if it were not tragic to find that the first reason

advanced was the evidence of the orchestrated German Press, which played by the rules as masterfully ordered. And was Sir Neville Henderson not aware that it was quite a habit of Hitler's to tell contradictory stories to casual British visitors? But on these grounds the ambassador was authorized to state that His Majesty's Government would be ready in principle to discuss all outstanding questions in which, the context shows, embraced the Colonies.

#### Dreams in Preference to Facts

A most interesting and significant omission occurs between these two dates in the period covered by the last paragraph but one. On 7 November 1933, Lord Halifax, then Lord President of the Council, visited Germany, possibly to attend the great hunting exhibition sponsored by Goering—who had not forgotten to utilize the opportunity of including a section devoted to the former German Colonies. The ambassador had optimistically "cherished the dream that the Halifax visit might indeed constitute the beginning of better things." Again, why? Because "it is but human to clutch at straws, and there was little else on the political horizon which was calculated to promote optimism."

What an admission! Here is the representative of Great Britain, charged with the responsibility of assessing facts and reporting them for the guidance of his country, confessedly disregarding facts in order to dream dreams. It was bad enough that the politicians at home should persist in somnambulism. It was far worse that the British observer to whom they looked (or should have looked) should blandly turn from the unmistakably threatening signs of resurgent pan-Germanism to whim himself in the glow of idle hopes.

The ambassador's comment on the five-day visit is that "the general effect up to a point was undoubtedly good. Hitler cannot but have been—and in fact, so I heard, was impressed by the obvious sincerity, high principles and straightforward honesty of a man like Lord Halifax. Nevertheless, the official German tendency was to sit back and wait."

#### Faults in the Narrative

Was it? Lord Halifax was due to entrain for London on a Sunday night. That afternoon, creating an opportunity out of so unimportant an occasion as the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Swabian district of the Nazi Party, Hitler resorted once more to clamour and theatrics. Very process of public declamation which the Halifax visit had been intended to bring to an end. The speaker, moreover, used stronger words than ever in order to emphasise the insult. His formula had previously been: "All the German Colonies put together are not worth the blood of a single German." Now he shouted: "We shall voice our demand for living room in Colonies more and more loudly till the world cannot but recognise our claims. . . . The most important steps have been taken already. Germany has created a new army and she has got rid of her international complex."

Could anything have shown more clearly that the visit of Lord Halifax had had not the slightest influence upon Germany's increasingly strident Colonial claims? Yet Sir Neville Henderson does not even mention this calculated discourtesy of Hitler's or the bearing of Nazi propaganda in regard to Colonies at this particular moment. It is, then, manifest that the ambassador's narrative is far from a full and reliable record.

The truth seems to be that he found it impossible

to make up his own mind. Several months afterwards he reported (p. 257) that "it was clearly the Colonies which interested Hitler," and two pages later it is stated, "As for Colonies, Hitler did not begin the least to refer to them in the sum of his reply. . . . He promised, however, to give me a written reply on the subject, but I left Berlin a year and a half later without having received it—but it should be noted, not without having indicated more than once to the British Blue Book (p. 258) a willingness on the part of His Majesty's Government to discuss the Colonial question. Why discuss something in which Hitler would not be the least interested?"

#### Further Inconsistency

But the author contradicts himself again. From 1933 onwards the real desires of Hitler had been under constant discussion. Sir Eric Phipps, his predecessor, had answered the question in his valedictory dispatch in the order: first, Austria; then the Sudeter lands; after that, the liquidation of Memel, the Polish corridor and Danzig; and finally the lost Colonies. . . . From the very beginning of my mission, adds Sir Neville (p. 229), "I had never found any reason to disagree with a judgment on the accuracy of which I entirely endorsed." How is this remark to be squared with the earlier quotations? Here the recovery of Colonies is described as one of Hitler's aims. Previously they are dismissed as of little account because "Nazism has always spoken with two contradictory voices, it should surely have been the more necessary for Great Britain to decide once and for all which of the two should be believed, and to act accordingly." F. S. J.

## Questions in Parliament

MR. DAVID ADAMS drew attention to the fact that in all British mandated territories held by British self-governing Dominions, British nationality is conferred on the inhabitants of the former countries upon application, but that this is not so in some British mandated territories held by the United Kingdom; in Tanganyika and Palestine, for instance, qualified inhabitants desiring British citizenship must possess five years' residence in a neighbouring Colony like Kenya or Cyprus. Could steps be taken to remove such anomalies?

Mr. MacDonald replied that under the legislation of New Zealand and South Africa provision existed whereby in Western Samoa and South-West Africa certificates of naturalisation for local purposes only might be granted to residents in those mandated territories. As to the second part of the question, the Imperial Governments were on the outbreak of war considering the introduction of legislation which, if passed, would enable residents in certain mandated territories to become eligible for naturalisation as British subjects. Whether such legislation should be introduced during the war was under consideration.

Mr. Adams asked whether the finances and incidence of liability as between the Imperial and Kenya Governments with respect to the "Uganda-Kenya Railway" had now been settled.

Mr. MacDonald replied that, as he stated on February 15, 1939, it had been decided to invite Parliament to give to the remission, subject to one condition which had been accepted by the local authorities, of the claim for £5,500,000 in respect of the original cost of construction of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. He hoped the matter would be submitted to the House of Commons at an early date.



## R. E. A. Waters Violated When "Africa Shell" Was Sank

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICAN territorial waters were entered by the German pocket battleship *GRAF SPEE* in order to capture and sink the British motor vessel *AFRICA SHELL*.

That hitherto undisclosed fact, as revealed in "I Was *GRAF SPEE*'s Prisoner" (Cherry Tree Special, ed.) by Captain Patrick Dove, master of the oil tanker, who was removed from his ship and kept prisoner in the German warship until she berthed in Monte Video.

Captain Dove, who has many friends in East African ports—and who served in a ship which took Rhodesian troops to Dar es Salaam during the East African Campaign—tells the story vividly and with generosity.

The *GRAF SPEE* was first sighted at 11:35 a. m. seven or eight miles away, and coming up fast.

### Unwarranted Trust in International Law

In case of accidents I had to make a rapid calculation. I was about six miles from the beach and safety in neutral waters. If I could only get within the three-mile limit, I told myself, I should not mind if it was the whole German navy. Leave at once orders which headed the *AFRICA SHELL* straight for the beach, which put the warship directly astern of me. And here I had to stand on my bridge with the beach coming up at me in front and a strange battleship streaking up at me from behind.

I had made up my mind to beach my ship on the sand. I could do this without damaging her very much, and that would have put her out of reach of any deep-draught battleship.

The warship was now on properly. I was doing nearly 10 knots, and I could see the warship coming along at three times that speed. I watched the distance between us steadily closing. Flags went up at her yardarm and I read the order: "Heave to. I am going to board you."

That settled it. I took another glance at the beach. It looked a long, long way off, and I realised then that I could never make it. I had pinned my hope to something else. I could only race the warship to within the three-mile limit, it would do just as well.

### Within Two and a Half Miles of Land

At the same time I gave orders to fumble with the hoisting of the answering pennant. It would have shocked a British yeoman of signals to see the way we messed about with the flag. We got it halfway up, we got it foul, we hauled it down again. Eventually we kept hauling it up and down until something happened which told me we could get fooling. That was a flash of flame and a hiss of white smoke from one of the forward guns of the battleship. It was obvious that there was no point in my flaying the fool with them any more. I hastened the answering pennant. Close up.

By now the *AFRICA SHELL* seemed to me to be breaking on the beach. I said to the second officer: "Jump up and get the engine. I believe we've done it."

He took two bearings of lighthouses, Cape Zavora and Queen of Sheba. He came running back. "We're inside," he called. "Well inside, we're only two and half miles off the beach." I checked up and measured the distance myself and found he was correct.

I had eased the motors as soon as I found I was in territorial waters. I was so well inside that there could be no question of capture, and I heaved a big

sigh of relief to think that it was all over, and that I had escaped. That was what I thought!

The German ship dropped a launch, then swept round in a wide circle, and placed herself between me and the shore. Her six 4-inch guns, six 5.9 guns and four torpedo tubes were trained on me as she swung round. I couldn't do anything about that. I stood on the bridge with my two officers. I knew I was in territorial waters, but I still said to my officers: "Well, here's a free trip to Germany for me. You'll have to carry on as skipper after this, Mansfield!" Then I added to the navigator, Second Officer Harcourt: "Make a note of that position of ours, and tell the world!"

Before the launch came to a standstill all but two of the crew leapt aboard with revolvers drawn.

The officer was Lieutenant Hertzberg, a charming fellow who spoke perfect English. "Good morning, Captain," he smiled. "This is the fortune of war. It is bad luck for you. We are going to sink your ship." "No, you are not," I retorted firmly. "I am in territorial waters. You can't sink me here," and I pointed to my chart with my position ringed on it.

He smiled broadly. "He was quite frank about it all. It makes no difference. We have a different position," he laughed. He almost winked at me.

The hook, easily worked, frequently reflects the author's keen sense of humor—and the German lack of humor. He found that two of the officers aboard the *GRAF SPEE* were old acquaintances; one was Herr Söndemann, who had commanded German ships off the East African coast for years, and the other was a young lieutenant who was a midshipman of the *EMDEN* when she visited Mombasa in 1935, at which time Captain Dove commanded the *SHAZ*. On that occasion they had played tennis together.

### Captain Dove as a Film Actor

Captain Dove re-enacts the incident of his own capture and escape from the imprisonment of British mercantile marine officers aboard the *GRAF SPEE* in the film "For Freedom," which was shown for the first time at the Gaumont Theatre, Haymarket, on Monday evening in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

He records that the *GRAF SPEE* was flying the French flag when she approached his ship; he wrote that "it is inside Portuguese territorial waters, therefore exempt from molestation—so he is on a legal point brushed brusquely aside—and that he can go ashore with his men or accompany the boarding officer to the pocket battleship. He chooses to accompany his crew, of course, but is shown writing out his protest while their boats leave the ship, which results in his being made prisoner."

There is no trace of squeamishness in his acting. He is a proper father figure, but good-humored and stout-hearted seaman, who promptly dumps the ship's papers through his cabin porthole, blandly offers cigarette papers when "secret" papers are demanded by the German boarding officer, and hands him a peg of whisky with "Here's mud in your eye," as a toast. He leaves his ship with a bottle of whisky in one hand and his wife's photograph in the other.

The film is excellent propaganda for the British cause.

3rd Week of the War

## The East African Delegation Need of Retail Publicity

THE DELEGATION, sent to London by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda to confer with the Imperial authorities, has, said Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, its leader, at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, in his opinion fully justified itself, provided an insight which could not possibly have been obtained except through personal contact with the various Ministries, and in some cases led to tentative arrangements, which, subject to the approval of producers and other interests, may be found mutually satisfactory from the standpoints of East Africa and the United Kingdom.

The report of the delegation must obviously be submitted in the first place to the Governments concerned, but it was probable that a good deal of the information would be released for publication at an early date.

Questions regarding the economic contribution of the territories to the requirements of the Allies were discussed in some detail, and it was agreed that the position was now better understood in Whitehall and in East Africa. The decisive factor was, of course, the provision of shipping space, in which respect East Africa was now receiving reasonable treatment, which justified the confidence that the Dependencies would be permitted to dispose of the bulk of their production to the United Kingdom.

### Kenya's Publicity Needs

The delegates, said Mr. R. E. Joelson, would have had evidence that in Kenya and Tanganyika had been almost entirely ignored by the British Press and that the problems and plans of the territories were not realised or misunderstood by people generally in the country, whereas there was a much wider knowledge of Rhodesian affairs.

The explanation was that the Rhodesias were alert to Press needs and opportunities, and that East Africa generally, and Kenya in particular, had done practically nothing to make back-ground news. He held a letter from the Information Officer in Kenya stating that he conceived his duty to be to furnish communiques solely to newspapers published in Kenya. That struck him, Mr. Joelson, as astonishing, and as most unfortunate from the standpoint of the Colony.

Every other Information Officer apparently interpreted the instructions as enjoining the general duty of providing information about his territory as a copy for interested bodies, particularly the Press, within and without that territory. Why should instructions given in Kenya have been interpreted obviously that that country had no need to gain and much to lose by adherence to a policy which was an irresponsible one, and to every person with eyes he had disclosed to him.

Major Cavendish Bentinck said that he had learnt, with astonishment, by the communication received by *East Africa and Rhodesia* from the Information Office in Kenya, that he endorsed the principle what Mr. Joelson had said, and that on his return to Nairobi he proposed to make definite representations. It had been agreed to differentiate between press news and background material; the correspondents resident in Kenya would telegraph immediate news to the agencies, and papers in London, which they represented, but there seemed no justification in withholding from the British Press an adequate supply of matter through the Information Office.

### Local Purchases by Governments

It was reported that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce had urged that the Government should protect the local market by buying factors through the Protectorate, and that the Government should change instead of through the Government. It had been ascertained that in some instances of loss of business which had occurred, have resulted on terms not less favourable than those which the Government stores enjoyed freedom to purchase and paid one-half the usual price. The Government did not publish the results of tenders, as is done in Tanganyika Territory, and that it was therefore impossible to supply the suggested information.

Mr. A. J. M. Cameron said that the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire had urged last year that the existing Colonial Office regulations on this subject should be less strictly interpreted where adequate local stocks were obtainable, that the regulations should be such that local merchants could buy goods and services from the Governments, and that in the case of local stocks had recently been demanded that a convenience of the authorities.

Mr. R. E. Joelson, Mr. Tucker and Major Cavendish Bentinck said that the Government of Kenya and the Uganda Railways now bought locally where possible, and delivery conditions were more comparable with those obtainable through the Crown Agents. Mr. W. E. Jenkins had found that the Government in this position during the past year, and that the Government of Tanganyika had generally more advantages opportunities to local merchants than the other Governments; Mr. C. R. Lockhart, Financial Secretary in Kenya, had in 20 years not found any merchant able to compete with the Crown Agents except in the case of goods covered by some sole agents, and Mr. Alex. Holm, who recalled how frequently this matter had been discussed during the past 20 years, agreed entirely with Mr. Lockhart, adding that the one further exception to goods covered by an exclusive agency was in the case of furniture, which could be bought at a

### H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa had, said the Chairman, invited the attention of the Board in regard to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London in its present skeleton form.

Inquiries among commercial firms in the City had not produced evidence of any case in which it was felt that the trade had so far been disadvantaged by the recent changes. No member of the Executive Council having commented on that statement, the Chairman said that there appeared to be general agreement that no causes for complaint had yet arisen.

Mr. Lockhart said in reply to questions on the subject, the measures taken by the authorities in Kenya had fully justified themselves, that difficulties were being progressively adjusted, and that the main European productive industries were so well organized and the group farm management scheme so advanced that the volume of production should not suffer much. He further mentioned that the creation of a central assessment authority for income tax throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar had been decided upon.

It was reported that Mr. R. Ashton Hamlyn had been appointed to represent the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce Association in place of Mr. B. F. Binns, and Messrs. Goddard, Jefferson and Company chartered accountants, were appointed honorary



# The War: Expert Views

**Hitler's Megalomania.** — Hitler once told Herr Rauschning that he undertakes a great war against Britain because he would seize Denmark and the other two Scandinavian States, as well as Holland and Switzerland. He has others on the list. Herr Rauschning suggests that British sea power and blockade might be a grinding weight before Hitler launches his decisions. The loss of Britain's might at sea is past. As a result the U.S.A. have turned surface fleets into the obsolete playthings of the wealthy democracies. There spoke the very soul of his megalomania. On that mad presumption he made life war. And now we shall see. Rumania is the real clue to the Balkan complex. No less than Swedish oil her oil is essential to the Nazis. They mean to dominate that supply by pressure or war. There is no doubt that Rumania is under increasing menace. She is threatened with war and dismemberment unless she consents in effect to become an economic tributary of the Reich. Last week the Italian Press exulted in the invasion of Denmark and Norway and was more hostile and challenging to the Allies than at any time since the outbreak of 1914. The danger is the wild unbridled estimate by Fascist as well as Nazi doctrine of the strength, tenacity, and fighting resources of the British and French democracies. The Allies hate the thought of contact with Italy, but they would rather fight for a year than yield in the Mediterranean. — *Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer"*

**No Neutrality.** — We have for some time past been hearing—not least from Scandinavia—loud hymns in favour of neutrality. It was, they flattered themselves, the way to escape war. So it might have been, if the Germans were not a criminal nation. But to-day no neutrality averts the war risk. It merely ensures that when the blow falls, there will have been no staff talks or preparations beforehand to enable the Good Samaritans to defeat the thieves. Where, in fact, do the other neutrals stand? Early German action against Sweden seems certain. Holland and after her Belgium are equally marked down for assault sooner or later. On the eastern side German temperature is fast rising against Rumania, whose fate will concern all the Balkans. — *The "Sunday Times"*

**The New Phase.** — It is already known to demonstrate the foolhardiness of the German in challenging the Royal Navy in its own element. Germany has chosen to drag Norway into war. Norway has accepted the challenge and her ports and aerodromes are now potential bases against Germany, not against Britain. It is our business first to consolidate that advantage and then exploit it to the utmost. It will not be as the power of Germany's fleet is immense, and if the Allies keep German ships and German troops from Norway, they cannot keep German aeroplanes off. A new and critical phase of the war may be very near. An attack in the West seems probable, and precedent suggests either that it will fall first on a small neutral State, either Holland or Belgium. It is a terrible prospect for them, but both countries are well defended, and the addition of anything up to a million trained troops to the forces opposing Germany will not enhance her prospects of success. In the easy matter of attacking neutrals the initiative must necessarily rest with Germany. But it will not rest with her everywhere. — *The "Spectator"*

**The Challenge of Norway.** — The German invasion of Norway and Denmark has acted like bellows on a smouldering fire. It is too early to judge how the flames will spread. One thing is certain. Germany has embarked on a dangerous undertaking. Unless Germany can establish and maintain air and U-boat bases on the west coast of Norway it is difficult to see what she would gain to compensate for the risks she has offered and the risks she runs. But it is a mistake to over-stress the argument that Germany has become engaged in a war on two fronts. It is more correct to say that she has extended the Iron Curtain so weak that she retreats only feigning as a new enemy. It will be the Allies who will be opposed to Germany, and they may be compelled to divert as great forces from the main arena as Germany has done. If anything it seems probable that the Allies may be compelled to make the greater effort. But my instinct and the lessons of history are more confident that the sea power will assert itself and that German audacity has brought temporary success. — *Major General Sir Charles Gwynn*

**The Low Countries.** — The Germans enjoy an immense initial preponderance in heavy armoured and mechanised divisions as well as in the air. If the combination of the two is to be used, as it has in Poland, it should be used this year, and on the whole the earlier the better. The Low Countries offer an area upon which the German mechanised forces could be most easily concentrated and in which they could operate most effectively. A German occupation of Holland and especially of the Belgian coast as well as a large degree of great assistance to the attack upon our shipping as well as to a more direct air attack upon this country. The Germans have the great advantage that their opponents, in the case have never worked out a common defensive policy. Each will each fall back upon their own defensive lines: the Dutch behind the inundations covering the centre of Holland; the Belgians behind the Albert Canal, leaving between them a broad open lane in the way to Flushing and Antwerp. Into this the German armies will make their way almost unopposed. They could then ignore the Dutch and endeavour to force the Belgian defences before the British and French troops came up. Successful they might then hope to call their armies on the move and drive them back on the Franco-Belgian frontier. Alternatively, they might content themselves with mopping up Holland and remain on the defensive on the Belgian side. — *The "Round Table"*

**Television in War.** — The Germans are using television on their aeroplanes for multiple purposes. The chief of these is observation. From the observer's aeroplane the television transmits to the commander of the battery an actual and immediate picture of the bombardment, showing the position of the shell bursts and also the effect of it. Consider the value of television in the important task of nullifying the control of air fleets attacking different objectives. It is very difficult to copy by radio telephone or Morse an accurate account of an attack. By television the directing staff at headquarters can watch the progress of several armies and direct their forces accordingly. — *War Correspondent of the "Evening Standard"*

# Background to the

## Nazi Agents in U.S.A.

Trained Nazi agents have been planted in every city and town of consequence throughout the U.S.A. An anti Allied Press has been built up from German language newspapers to weekly publications preaching extreme isolationism and anti-Semitism, and some newcomers among the crop of News Letters which have appeared since September. Almost without exception the "mosquito sheets" take a pro-Nazi, pro-Soviet and anti-British line. The sort of news which some of them print may be judged by recent statements that no more British troops are being sent to France, that the French is predominantly Communist and recently elected the Com-Com with the clenched fist salute, and that the French general plan to postpone the start of the war until 2,000,000 United States troops have reached the Western Front—the latter inflammable stuff in view of America's determination not to let the Allies be suckers of the American a second time. The motive power behind this carefully planned campaign to make the greatest neutral isolationist is derived from two main sources. The first is cash—ample funds are available to sweeten any publication prepared to publicise the German viewpoint. The second weapon consists of the five million German-speaking inhabitants of the U.S.A. What results have been achieved? Undoubtedly the upswing of isolationist sentiment has been quickened. *The New Statesman and Nation.*

**A Real War Cabinet.**—May I make a fresh appeal for the immediate formation of a small War Cabinet including only Ministers without administrative worries? The surest way of winning applause from even the least responsive audience is to put forward his appeal. The applause is repeated when I add that the Cabinet should not include Ministers who are considered to have lacked energy in the past, and is all the greater since the last had Hitler's tear-barty. The ordinary man cannot understand why Ministers should be shifted round from one job to another. The formation of a real War Cabinet and the appointment of new Ministers who possess ability and not merely likeability would do as much as a big naval victory to encourage us and the neutrals. *Vernon Bartlett.*

## Germans and Hitler

One result of assuming that German habits of mind are much the same as our own is our tendency to differentiate the German people from their rulers. Before 1914 there were some Englishmen who imagined that the liberal forces in Germany were strong enough to prevent the Kaiser and the military caste from engaging in an unprovoked war without running an immediate risk of revolution. The event proved them quite mistaken. The Germans were united in war, united even in the dreams of *Weltreich* which victory was to bring. When at last revolution came, it was not the war that caused it, but defeat. Many Germans hate Hitlerism, though most of the strongest minded men among them are now dead or imprisoned or in exile and therefore cannot be reckoned in an estimate of German morale. No doubt many other Germans would be less enthusiastic about their Fuehrer if they had been allowed to discover from a free Press or free communication with the outer world all the things that he has done. But the main features of the new regime—the universal restriction of individual freedom and the savage repression of dissent—have been common knowledge, and there is nothing to show that the mass of the German people have disapproved. The hearts of Germans went out ardently to the man who restored their pride—who taught them that they had not really been beaten in the war, stood up to their old enemies, re-armed them, and recovered most of their lost territories and annexed Austria as well, made Germany once more a danger to the rest of Europe. British observers believed that Germans must needs resent being deprived of their freedom and dragged down by a dictator. But do they? Their submissiveness to the self-styled dictatorship of the Russian system was evident enough before 1914, and most Germans, especially among the younger folk, are far more devoted to Hitler than they ever were to the Kaiser. *The Second Table.*

Were I Minister of Agriculture I would be satisfied with nothing less than doubling the food production of this country. *The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.*

## Options Exploited

As a result of the long siege wars, and a will to a long siege, Colonel Douglas Haig's slogan, *M.A.* Rumania is blessed—100 ans. *Mr. Douglas Haig.*

German activities in Rumania are not very successful, but particularly ineffective. *John Seagoe.*

100,000 tons of petrol in Germany. *Mr. Logan Crump.*

The House of orthodox strategy is under a special *Meier.* *Mr. J. A. Spender.*

Mussolini does not want to face British guns in the Mediterranean. *Mr. J. A. Spender.*

The prospects of this year's Russian harvest are extremely gloomy. *The Moscow Times.*

To recall the past is often a cure for undue optimism about the present. *The J. H. Williams.*

Beethoven will probably live in Moscow before Moscow is inclined to relinquish Berlin. *The Weekly Review.*

Preference in this Government is to those who neither criticise nor even advise the Government. *Lord Astor.*

Hungary and Rumania have for many years figured on Crocodile Hitler's menu. *M. Georges Bloncin, Le Journal.*

Fuehrer, in his criminal extension of the war to Norway, has shattered irretrievably. *The Washington Post.*

The invasion of Norway by Germany is as obscene as seeing a little child attacked and murdered. *The New York Times.*

The people of Norway and Denmark are probably the most pacific and most civilised in the world. *Mr. J. Maxton, M.P.*

There has been no more astonishing week since Napoleonic times. Nothing in the last war matched it. *Mrs. J. Garvin.*

The German-Russian pact was made partly to disrupt the unity of the British and French home fronts. *Dr. Hermann.*

It is probable that before long our soldiers and our people at home will have to see the military of the Nazi attack. *Mr. C. G. M.P.*

The wheat harvest in America has produced a problem of the assured that has been a selection of movements. *Mr. J. A. Spender.*



Had the war continued until the Soviet would certainly have tried to burn out the Fifth Columnists with incendiary bombs, thus leaving the country in a state of ruin.

Mr. Geoffrey C.

Not only our enemies, but Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Confucianism, and Islam are affronted and alarmed by the pernicious activity of the new paganism. Religion itself is at stake.

Sir Francis Young

If the English and the French had decided to strike Hitler in cutting the four ore routes instead of leaving 11 days between decision and execution the work would have been simpler and easier.

Pertinax in L'Ordre

Federal Union is a Jewish plot to divide the world between the Messianic and Bolshevik section of Jewry which has gained possession of Europe and Asia, and the plutocratic and commercial Jews of Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Regina Fascista

Denmark, of course, had special reason for apprehension, not only because she was the nearest and weakest of Germany's neighbours, but because she had a recent treaty with Germany guaranteeing her from all molestation.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.

During the last fortnight the refuse collection department of a North London local authority has been offered 5 tons of orange peel, 100 tons of bananas, 2 tons of apples, and 10 tons of frozen potatoes.

What is wanted urgently is an organisation to bring together those with large quantities of waste food and those who can use it for other purposes.

Mr. R. C. Morrison, M.P.

The Nazi High Command has tanks ready for service approaching 1,000 tons in weight, German military magazines give specifications of such monsters: length, 27 metres; width, 12 metres; horse-power, 24,000; height, 12 inches; guns, 30.5 cm. and more than 30 m.p.h. Such juggernauts might be used against the Maginot line.

Here Heinrich Knauser, in Hitler versus Germany.

The purchase of additional life assurance will enable the companies to give added support to war loans, and will provide the assured with the best of all investments.

Sir Ernest Benn

Many experienced American observers predict that Eastern Europe and our old friend the *Dang nach Süd-Osten* will dominate the international scene for many months to come.

Mr. Hessel Tilman

Highly developed Nazism—a million men born and bred in the purest spirit of Nazism before Hitler ever dreamt of politics, must be removed.

Mr. Peter Jordan

So far as we can trace there is no country in the world with an expanse of coast line a quarter our size which has no navy.

The Friend, Bloemfontein

The Allies are good but weak, vacillating, slow and ineffective while the Germans are evil but voracious, terrible and efficient.

Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

The Agricultural Wages Amendment Bill is by good intentions out of little consideration—a most dangerous pedigree for legislation.

Mr. J. G. A. Murray

We dilly-dallied with the blockade. We sit poring over dusty tomes on international law while Hitler strikes where he chooses.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.

Pay days should be staggered throughout the week in urban districts. It would save the shopper's time and aid the retailer's reduced staff.

Mr. J. G. A. Murray

Parliament is the instrument whereby Britain's leaders may avoid the conceit which ends dictators and the sloth from which great empires perish.

The Evening Standard

Under German occupation and the British blockade the productive capacity of Danish agriculture may go down by two-thirds within six months.

New Statesman and Nation

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Mr. Hessel Tilman

Kenya 1%	108.17	6
Nyasaland 2%	101.0	0
Nland Rly 5% A. debts	98.0	0
S. Rhodesia 31%	95.0	0
Sudan 5%	81.0	0
Tagangan 1%	85.15	0
	101.0	0
	107.7	0
	108.0	0

Industrials		
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (61)	5	7 6
British Oxygen (61)	3	16 9
British Paper (2s. 6d.)		5 6
Courland's (61)	1	18 14
Dantop Rubber (61)	1	16 10
General Electric (61)	1	19 9
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	2	12 6
Imperial Tobacco (61)	5	18 9
Int. Nickel Canada		3 6
Prov. Cinematograph		14 3
Furner and Newall (61)	3	15 6
U.S. Steel	3	15 6
United Steel (61)	1	2 9
Unilever (61)	1	11 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	5	2 6
Vickers (10s.)		17 6
Woolworth (5s.)		4 0

Mines and Oils		
Anaconda (\$50)	7	12 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1	15 0
Anglo-American Investment	1	3 6
Anglo-Iranian	2	15 0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)		9 6
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	5 0
Bibiani (4s.)	1	5 3
Burmah (10s.)		6 3
Burmah Oil	3	11 3
Consolidated Goldfields	2	7 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	13	17 6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	7	18 9
East Daaga (10s.)	1	12 6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2	2 3
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	6 3
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	14	9
Grootvlei	4	17 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1	3
Kwahu (2s.)		18 9
Lyndhurst		10s.
Marievale (10s.)		17 9
Martu (5s.)		8 0
Mexican Eagle		6 9
Rand Mines (5s.)	7	12 6
Randfontein	1	18 9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	30	0 0
Shell	3	17 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1	1 11
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4	17 6
S. A. Towns (10s.)		7 6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	9	17 6
Vlakfontein (10s.)		18 11
West Wits (10s.)	3	17 6
Western Diamonds (5s.)		17 3

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rents		
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1	19 0
British India 5% prefs.		99 15 0
Clan		6 15 0
D. Realisation		1 6
Green Western		15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	9	10 0
L.M.S.		22 15 0
National Bank of India	31	0 0
Southern Railway def. bond	20	15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13	15 0
Union Carbide 6% prefs.		18 0

Plantations		
Anglo-Dutch (61)	2	9
Jaggi (61)		2 0
Lat. Asiatic (2s.)		4 2
Malayalam-Pl. (61)		2 9
Rubber Trust (61)		2 9

...reconstructed in N.S.T. to the  
...designed by A. J. ...

...British Resident of  
...Mr. J. Hathorn Hall  
...Perth.

...Rhodes-Livingston  
...south of Mozambique, Rhodesia.

...Mr. J. H. McCune having been on annual  
...leave, Mr. M. L. Rowick, Senior Inspector of Customs,  
...is acting as Comptroller of Customs in the Nyasika Territory.

The Rev. C. C. Martindale, of Farm Street Church, Mayfair, who flew to Harare just before the Zulu invasion and who has not been heard of since, visited East and Central Africa a few years ago.

...has been elected President of the Mlango (Nyasaland) Club, with Messrs. Pestic, Forbes, McClement and Ingram as colleagues on the board. The honorary secretary is Mr. Wright, and the honorary treasurer, Mr. Crozier.

The Rev. Basil Wingfield Digby, C.F., elder son of Canon S. H. and Mrs. Wingfield Digby, of Kiamba, Kenya, and Miss Barbara Budget, daughter of the late Colonel W. H. Hutton, Budget, of Parkstone, Dorset, are to be married in London on April 30.

A plaque to the memory of Mrs. Jenny Kaul, who subscribed for the Africans, has been placed in the church of the Paris Missionary Society in the Marambe location, Livingstone. The tablet records that she was a mother to all in Livingstone during the 20 years of her residence.

The officers elected by the Umtali Agricultural Society are: President, Mr. A. C. Sofie; Vice-President, Mr. I. Wilson; Committee, Messrs. J. T. Mangle, R. H. Venter, B. Barry, J. S. Holland, A. F. H. Valentine, P. G. Deedes, E. C. Meale, E. J. Brant and A. D. Barnes; secretary, Mr. R. P. Stuttard; auditor, Mr. P. Harvey.

A decree nisi was granted to Lady (Violet Edith) Broughton in the Divorce Court on Monday against Sir Henry John Delves Broughton, Bt., who has East African interests. The suit was undefended.

Mr. J. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P., who was a member of the Huddesloe Commission to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Postmaster-General, Mrs. W. S. Morrison.

Sir Robert Young, formerly Governor of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and now Governor of Trinidad, has decided to contribute to the Colony's war effort by paying income tax for the duration of the war, although he is exempted under the Income Tax Ordinance. His decision was communicated privately to the Legislative Council in September last, but has only now become publicly known.

Sir Bede Griffiths, Governor of Mauritius, and Lady Clifford, who recently visited East Africa on their way home, were entertained to luncheon last week by the Empire and Commonwealth Association. Those present included Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., Lord Soell, Major G. M. Hastings, M.P., Mrs. Hastings, Sir John Ward, M.P., Mr. George and Lady Cato, Mrs. Green-Jones, M.P., Colonel E. E. H. Jones, M.P., Mr. S. G. S. Kierdom and Sir Howard D'Arville.

...Kenya.

...Solicitor-General in Kenya, has  
...Attorney-General in Zanzibar.

Mr. G. H. F. Floydman, secretary to the Somali Land Government, has arrived home on leave.

The son of Mr. J. W. Mienie, of Kusapi, Southern Rhodesia, recently shot and killed a crocodile in the Limpopo river with a .22 rifle.

Mr. E. Longland, Provincial Commissioner, who is on leave pending retirement, has served in Tanganyika Territory since the last war.

Mr. J. K. Wilson has been elected a member of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, in succession to Mr. Dacre A. Sibley.

Mr. W. J. Peattie, secretary of Messrs. Seligman, Geop & Company, who have interests in Kenya coffee industry, has retired after nearly 50 years service with the firm.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has conferred the Order of the British Star of Zanzibar, 3rd class, on Mr. S. D. B. Sibley, the Principal Chief secretary of the Protectorate.

The organization known as Men of the Trees, founded by Captain Richard St. Barthelemy Baker, at one time a forestry officer in Kenya, is to hold a summer school in Dorset from July 25 to August 10.

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Mr. E. C. Baker, until recently Deputy Information Officer in Tanganyika Territory, is now acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province. Mr. A. Sibley, District Officer, has been appointed Deputy Information Officer.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly on April 27, between Mr. D. N. Miller, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Miller, of Barnet, and Miss Mavis Dale, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. H. Dale, of St. Albans.

Lord Hailey, who is making another tour of East and Central African Dependencies with the object of studying certain aspects of Native administration, is expected to arrive in Nyasaland early next month. Later he will stay in Southern Rhodesia.



# Marketing East African Coffee

## The results of Mr. Wollen's Inquiries

Mr. W. W. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, has returned from a visit to London by air at the end of a stay of six weeks in the United Kingdom. The purpose of his visit was to obtain information regarding the possibilities of securing sufficient shipping space for the export of Kenyan coffee to the United Kingdom, to enquire into the possibilities of securing additional shipping space in view of war-time conditions, and to study the proposals for the export of East African coffee to France, as suggested by the East African delegation to the London Conference on the subject of his industries to cover East African coffee exports.

On the eve of his departure for Nairobi he had considerable confidence that the good will and sympathy which exist for the Kenyan coffee industry both in official and trade circles in London, will assure it of every possible consideration during the period of the war.

The provision of sufficient shipping space to bring the best quality Kenyan and Tanganyika coffee to the United Kingdom is of the greatest importance to planters and to the trade. Mr. Wollen holds it that it is returning to report to his Board that there is at present no reason to expect serious difficulty in shipping the coming season's crop. The vital part which the coffee industry plays in the economies of the Colony is fully appreciated by the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Commerce. Mr. Wollen is confident that space will be provided for the moderate requirements of coffee for so long as there is a surplus available beyond that which is required for the essential materials of war, the essential foodstuffs of Britain and her allies, and the essential sea transport which must prove necessary in moving and supplying troops in overseas theatres of war.

Planters in East Africa would be the last people to wish for more than to be requested on their behalf. Even if future war developments result in the absorption of all shipping for the carriage of bare essentials, there is no reason to suppose that the interests of the coffee industry in East Africa would be forgotten. The Colonial Office is fully alive to the disaster which would result to the Kenyan industry from the loss of the United Kingdom market, and has given an example of its attention to the industry and producers in the case of the 1941-2 season's crop.

### Empire Coffees

War-time restrictions, notably in regard to exchange and shipping facilities, are on the whole, likely to react favourably on Empire coffees. Certain difficulties exist and have been very fully discussed with the Colonial Office. In this connexion also Mr. Wollen has left England confident that every opportunity will be taken to further the interests of Colonial producers and that the claims of a colonial industry will be ably argued in cases where they may conflict with the claims of other interests.

As to the prospects of business with France, the Chairman of the Coffee Board stated that, although there is no surplus of quantities over export of coffee in East Africa, the East African coffee industry are anxious to give the French Government every facility for the purchase of East African coffee through the normal channels of trade, and that

developments in this connexion are progressing satisfactorily. Whilst this business will principally interest Uganda and Tanganyika, others are also prospects of inquiry for lower grades from Kenya.

While in this country Mr. Wollen had many discussions with the Coffee Trade Association of London and with its individual members, and he found the former body not only very sympathetically interested in the difficulties which may face colonial coffee producers, but more than ever interested in the quality of their product. He believes there is every reason to expect an increase in the consumption of Kenyan and Tanganyika coffee in future seasons, and he has reported a growing interest in the finer quality Tanganyika coffee from Uganda.

# Death of Mr. J. E. W. Flood

## A Good Friend of East Africa

IT IS A DEEP PAIN to report the death last week at the age of 54 of Mr. J. E. W. ("Jack") Flood, who rather more than 20 years ago succeeded Sir Percy Borchard as Third Crown Agent for the Colonies, after many years of service in the Colonial Office, where he made and kept many friends. His life was distinguished by good humour, and blunt speaking were allied to shrewdness, sincerity, ability, and complete devotion to the Colonial Empire. He would go to any length of trouble to explain a difficulty, to discover an obscure fact, or to check a reference. Meticulously careful of himself—and his handwriting was an index of his mind and habit—he appreciated care in others and often went out of his way to give a kindly word or a helpful deed.

Educated at Fortara Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin, he entered the Colonial Office in 1910, but to his chagrin was not released for military service during the last war until early in 1917. He then served in the Army until the end of the following year.

Returning to Downing Street, he was made a permanent in 1920 and an assistant secretary six years later, having meantime become Vice-Chairman of the Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee. Later he was appointed to the West African Currency Board, from which body he derived a keen interest in currency matters, one which extended to the whole question of currency in East Africa. It was in the West African Department of the Colonial Office that he had begun his career, and he finished it in the East African Department. His knowledge of British tropical Africa was both extensive and intensive, and he was quick to detect an error in speech or writing.

A keen yachtsman, Flood put much of his spare time sailing out of Brighton-on-Crouch. He was an ardent Freemason, and had attained the high honour of appointment to the rank of Grand Warden of England. He was of a most charitable disposition, and will long be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

### The Robins Reserve

In order to develop the game reserve in the Southern Rhodesia, the late Mr. J. C. Robins, its assistant warden in the Wankie game reserve, Mr. J. C. Verney, has left a large sum of money in his will, which is to be used for the purchase of game and which is a popular result of Rhodesian and other sports.

## South Africa Looks North

### General Simons on Full Understanding

THE PLAN of the rapidly expanding armed forces of South Africa is being directed towards preparing for a tropical warfare in the more northerly British territories.

This statement was made last week by General Simons in introducing the Defence Estimates in the Union Parliament. He added that all the South African forces were to be used, and no operation would be necessary with the northern territories; and a series of consultations with the northern Governments had established a full understanding, this had been usefully reviewed when Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, recently visited Cape Town.

Routes by land and sea by which South Africa would be able to reach the northern territories had been surveyed and agreed upon. Already the Union was giving Southern Rhodesia valuable help in her air training scheme. Aeroplanes from England for Rhodesia had been loaded in Capetown, assembled with the help of South African engineers, and flown north. The Union had declined to enter the Empire air training scheme, but had suggested that Great Britain wanted to train men under African conditions. South African aerodromes would be at their disposal. Great Britain had now agreed to this, and it was possible that large numbers of English pilots with the latest types of aeroplanes would soon be under training in South Africa.

### "This is Rhodesia's War"

"This war is perhaps Rhodesia's more than Great Britain's, because if the Allies lose we shall be the first part of the Empire to be overrun. It is our duty to improve their financial position." This statement was made by the Hon. J. C. Maitland, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, when opening a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Salisbury recently. Mr. Maitland said that taxation must be increased to pay for the war.

A notable expression of the loyalty of natives in Southern Rhodesia occurred recently when Lady Stanley, wife of the Hon. J. C. Maitland, in her own ship off West Nicholson go, spoke on behalf of the Women's National Service League. When she had finished speaking to the European community who had packed the hall, she found some 200 Natives crowded together outside. One of them handed her an envelope containing £7 as an African contribution to Red Cross funds.

Southern Rhodesian troops serving in the United Kingdom and in France now number about 120, a figure likely to be considerably increased at an early date, and the Rhodesian Women's Working Party, of which Mrs. S. M. Langan O'Keefe is Chairman, and which was organised at the outbreak of war to provide comforts for Rhodesians serving with the Royal Navy, the Army, and the R.A.F., has made appeals for further support in the form of letters, books, illustrated journals, magazines, games, and woollen garments. Communications and parcels should be addressed to Mr. J. C. Maitland, Baggott, Rhodesia House, 420 Strand, London, W.C.2. The list of Rhodesians now serving in Europe is felt not to be complete, and readers are therefore invited to send Mr. Baggott the names and addresses of any men from the Colony on service here or on the Continent.

Mr. R. D. C. Tomlinson, formerly on the staff of one of the copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia, is now serving with the R.A.F.

By the end of March the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund had received £100 as yet from Africa. Among disbursements were £300 to the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Fund, £300 to King George's Fund for Sailors, £25 to the Overseas League Tobacco Fund, £370 to the Northern Rhodesia War Fund, and £100 for Northern Rhodesian African soldiers on active service outside the territory.

A new African Committee in Ndola collected £4 in its first week, and a fashion quickly sprang up among employees of offering 3d. or 6d. out of every work ticket completed.

Captain J. Madeley is Chairman of the new Mazabuka War Fund Committee.

Of the Nyasaland Natives who have offered themselves for military duty, 45% are stated to be Nguni, 30% Yao, 20% Nyanja, and 5% Angoni.

### Military Rates of Pay in East Africa

An agreement issued in Nairobi sets forth the pay and allowances of the East African Colonial Forces. The first section states that the pay and allowances of British ranks of Colonial forces are: private (single) £73 per annum; (married), £118; lance corporal (single), £91; (married), £236; corporals (single), £110; (married), £264. Additional allowances for dependants of all kinds, including children, are 7s. per week per dependant.

The pay of European N.C.O.s. from the rank of sergeant upwards is as follows, whether married or single: sergeant, £260; staff sergeant, £352; C.O.M.S., £430; C.S.M., £360; R.O.M.S., £390; R.S.M., £420. All British ranks up to and including the rank of warrant officer No. 1 receive free ration wherever they are available, but no cash allowance is granted in lieu of rations. This arrangement is provisional only, and is subject to War Office approval.

As to officers, the pay of a 2nd lieutenant, if single, is £500, and if married and over 30 years of age, £550; it is proposed that a 2nd lieutenant, if married and under 30 years of age, shall receive a marriage allowance of £84 per annum, but the point has not yet been decided. When army rations are drawn by officers, recovery will be made at a flat rate of Shs. 100 cents per diem.

A new unit called the East Africa Army Postal Services has been established.

### Nony's Generous Help for Finland

The Rotary Club of Nairobi collected and cabled to the Finnish Legation in London the sum of £350 a few hours before the cessation of hostilities in Finland, and Derek O. Erskine, President of the Club, has expressed his thanks to the generous donors. Before this fund was raised a committee in Nairobi had achieved the even more remarkable feat of collecting £800 for a Finland Help Fund, and that amount had also been transmitted to London.

The Uganda War Charities Fund has sent a further contribution of £300 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund, bringing their donations to £575. Captain F. L. Guilfoyle, who has been appointed station staff officer in Jinja, will continue to hold office as Deputy Chairman of the National Service Committee of Uganda.

Mr. John Corbet Ward, son of the late Major Corbet Ward and Mrs. Ward, is now serving with the Forces in this country.

Sir Geoffrey Peto, a former Chairman and for many years a member of the Council of the Joint East African Board, whose son was a plasterer in Kenya, has been appointed Regional Commissioner for the South-Western Civil Defence region, of which he has hitherto been Deputy Commissioner.



# Two of Hitler's Lost Ships

## Wrecked in Incidents in East Africa

EAST AFRICA brought prominently into the foreground Hitler's smash-and-grab raid into Norway which has cost Germany two ships which British sailors will long remember.

The cruiser KARLSRUHE, which has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, and the German warship Koenigsberg, while visiting East African ports, were grossly abused by British hospitality. She had been scheduled to call at the Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar but not at any Tanganyika port. However, she made an unexpected call at Tanga, and was wrecked in an incident which is thus described in "Germany's Claims to Colonies":

Apart from being the centre of the strongest German settlement in East Africa, Tanga had a special connection for Germans with the Native population, because a British force had been spectacularly defeated there in November, 1914.

So to Tanga came the German warship. Officers and men of the crew, and the German Consul in Nairobi who happened to be visiting the port, were entertained by the local German community, and in the evening, after the Consul had made a speech, he took the salute as the marines goose-stepped past him and marched on through the town-ship.

The British residents were incensed, and the serious fight in which the incident was regarded by the Governor of the Territory was provoked a couple of days later when a party of armed marines landed from H.M.S. ENTERPRISE, paraded, saluted the flag, and marched through the town.

When criticised by the Press, the German Consul replied that he had been the guest of his speech to the Provincial Commissioner after the incident!

It soon became known that German estate owners in the neighbourhood had not only been instructed to come to Tanga, but to release for the occasion any former German assets in their employment, many of whom were invited aboard the KARLSRUHE, whence they returned with a bagful of the ship and upon landed to their break-

### Pirrow's "Emotion" Speech

THE LONDON, which has been sunk by the Norwegian in Oslo Fjord, brought Mr. Oswald Pirrow, the Minister of Defence in the Union of South Africa, into the limelight in January, 1935, when, welcoming to the Rand a party of officers and men from that cruiser, he made a speech which was to mark his repudiation.

Very significantly, his words were not telegraphed from Johannesburg by a single British newspaper or news agency correspondent, and the only London daily newspaper to publish them prominently received the news, not direct from any South African source, but from its office in Berlin. Germany, it was obvious, intended to advise a British Minister's inspection to its maximum advantage. That report which he has never impugned, charged Mr. Pirrow with having said:—

"Germany, as a civilised State, is one of the chief exponents of our Western culture, which can be maintained only by white peoples, and preserved only by the strict co-operation of all. To-day, more than ever, when the rising tide of the coloured races is reaching its peak, and higher the active help of a strong Germany is than ever necessary. For as in South Africa the maintenance and the spread of white civilisation is a question of life and death, in this sense I express the hope that Germany will

again soon become a Colonial Power, and moreover a Colonial Power in Africa. Here, where, and where cannot at the moment be over-suggested, but to-day so all sense begins to take itself left in international politics, a solution of this question will be found."

Later the Kaiser visited Mombasa.

### Captain Warburton-Lee's Career

The gallant raid into Narvik Fjord on April 11 by a flotilla of destroyers under the command of Captain Bernard A. W. Warburton-Lee, R.N., has earned the Navy of one of the ablest of its youngest captains. When told to decide on the spot whether it was worth attacking or not, and promised the fullest backing of the Admiralty whatever his decision, he undressed, "slung into action," and aboard the HAWKINS, led the assault against six more powerful enemy destroyers, some doing one, setting on fire the others, of which two may have sunk, and sinking at least six German munition and store-ships.

The HAWKINS, so badly damaged that she had to be beached, lost many of her men as possible scrambled ashore armed and ready to continue their duties. But their captain had been killed.

As a midshipman he had been present when the German cruiser Koenigsberg was destroyed in the German campaign in the East African Campaign, at which time he was serving aboard the HYACINTH, flagship of the Cape Squadron. Not long ago he had served in African waters aboard the ENTERPRISE, one of his career, however, had been spent in destruction, and he had commanded the TUSCAN, SERRINO, VAN TOLLE, and VANESSA before passing on to the Naval Staff College. Then, after service in the Mediterranean, he returned to destroyer service, and four years ago was promoted captain at the age of 40. There he spent a year at the Imperial Defence College, commanded the cruiser HAWKINS, and a few days before the outbreak of war took over the command of the 2nd destroyer flotilla. Captain Warburton-Lee has a widow and one son.

# The British Empire League

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia, was unanimously re-elected President of the British Empire League at its annual general meeting.

The other officers who were also elected unanimously, included many who have visited or lived in East Africa or the Dominions. They were: Vice-President, the Maharao of Kutch, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Bledisloe, Lord Lloyd, the Rt. Hon. T. S. Amery, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., General J. C. Smuts, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Executive Council, Lord C. Noel Fleetwood, and Mr. S. M. Langan, O'Keefe, Councillors, Colonel J. Sandeman, Hon. M.P., Lord Baden-Powell, Lord Cranworth, Sir Henry Page-Cook, M.P., Sir Harry Landis, Lord Moyne, the Earl of Onslow, the Earl of Plymouth, Colonel Sir John Galsworthy, and Viscount Swinton.

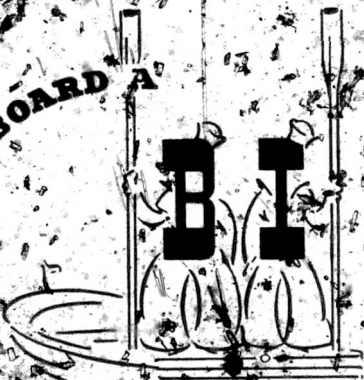
As sports are so popular in the British Empire, it is suggested that a league be between Britain, Portugal, and the Colonies, Britain and the British Empire, for the issue of certificates and licences for the clubs to enter the respective territories will be sufficient.

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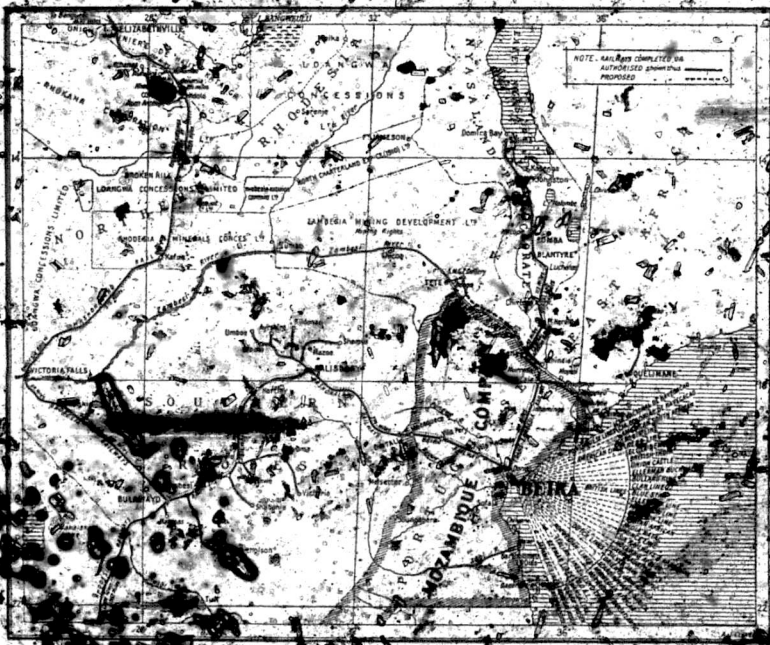
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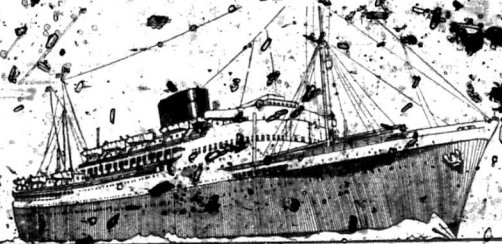
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