

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 5, 1917  
Volume 16, Day 1, No. 2795

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free  
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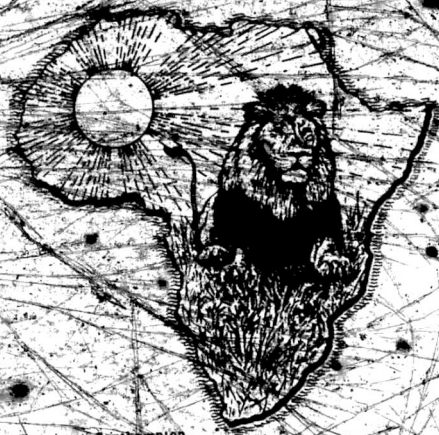
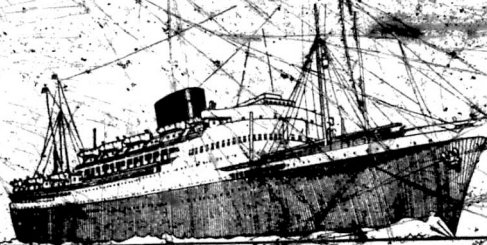


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Thursday, October 5, 1939  
Volume 14 (New Series): No. 785

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephones: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: Linwable, London

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## "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" IN WAR

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THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, realising the immense importance of the supply of authentic news (the absence of which immediately breeds irresponsible rumours), of maintaining the expression of sound opinion (without which no democracy can exist), and of providing for the continuity of constructive criticism (which in its proper sphere is no less necessary in war than in peace), has laid it down that daily and weekly newspapers perform work of national importance which ought not to be interrupted. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, however, feeling disinclined to apply automatically to itself a generalisation which might not be thought by the authorities to possess particular force in its specific case, asked that the various Departments concerned should particularly consider the question of the best service which the senior members of the staff could give in war. Now, after full examination and consultation, the reply has been received that the journal is regarded as "a valuable medium of publicity for the British cause" and that maintenance of its production is therefore desired. That being the official assessment of the contribution which this newspaper can make to the common cause in these grave times, it is clearly our duty to continue publication and we shall seek to discharge that duty to the best of our ability.

Many daily newspapers have been reduced during the past month to one-third of their normal size, and none of them contains more than half the former number of pages, but in our five war issues to date we have been able to produce editions of twenty pages each. Because the times demand the adoption of new standards, we have introduced several new features, planned in the hope that they will prove of interest and value to readers abroad and at home. The symposium of the judgments of leading military writers under the title of "The War: Expert Views" will assuredly comment itself; so far as we are aware, such an analysis has not yet appeared in any other journal, but its utility can scarcely be questioned. "Background to the News," which brought so many tributes from readers, has become "Background to the War News," since all the most important topics must now bear upon the war. A weekly letter describing the general situation to war conditions seems warranted, and, if the last war is to prove a reliable precedent, there will be a demand for verse; so we have for the past three weeks provided two samples, one serious and the other light. If a widespread demand develops for other war-time contributions, we shall endeavour to meet it, and in that connexion we shall particularly appreciate the suggestions and comments of readers.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

## PRODUCERS IN THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE

urgently require direct representation upon the many bodies created or in process of creation in connexion with the control of commodities. While the high importance of maintaining the friendly relations with neutral countries and the freest possible flow of foodstuffs and raw materials from them is undeniable, it is likewise essential that the interests of the primary-producing States of the British Commonwealth should be fully safeguarded. In the first place, there never was a time when it was more important psychologically that the whole Empire should act in concert; secondly, it is financially necessary that all possible purchases should be made by Great Britain in sterling—and also that sterling producers, such as the East African territories, should sell their surpluses of, for instance, sisal, coffee, and clove, to such buyers as the United States of America in order to build up dollar balances from which the war needs of the Empire can be purchased.

The British are so constituted that the interests of the family often arouse only a flicker of concern, and sometimes not even that, while the welfare of neutrals, and even of enemies, overt or covert, will be the cause of endless consultations. **Protecting Primary Producers** and in the end of treatment far exceeding the bounds of reason. This national sentimentalism being undeniable, it is desirable that the Colonial Empire, in particular for the Dominions are nowadays powerful enough to make their voices heard—should press adequate representation by persons of their own choice on the committees which must be expected to exercise great influence during the war. Unless that be done, there is an obvious risk that commodities which ought to flow freely from, say, East Africa to the Mother Country will pile up in the ports awaiting shipping which will not be made available in adequate quantities simply because the urgency of moving the gradually increasing accumulation has not been sufficiently forcefully represented. The last thing we should argue is that the best interests of the Empire should be sacrificed to the sectional interests of East Africa; we who have always rated the interests of East Africa as a whole above those of any particular territory or section of the community ask only that, in assembling the full war strength of the Empire, the economic contribution which Eastern Africa might make, shall not be underrated. And that can be assured only if experienced East Africans have the opportunity of speaking for the Dependencies.

We share the view unanimously expressed at the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, that what makes it more than ever necessary that authoritative bodies should exist to consider and convey with adequate force the general opinions of the non-official communities of the territories. In an era in which officialdom must inevitably tighten

hold upon the conduct of the business of the Empire, business men will need to meet in Council, and concentrating their experience upon the one common cause, they can exercise the modifying, restraining influences necessary to produce adjustments in schemes of undue rigidity. Though it seems in fact since war was declared, it is still not much more than four weeks, and there is consequently ample time for more efficient arrangements to develop. So far a manifest weakness as the reluctance to use the capacities of proved business men. While thousands of them have clamoured to be allowed to undertake responsible tasks within their competence, they have had the chagrin of watching obviously unsuitable men assume tasks for which they have no particular aptitude or experience. The whole tempo of the conduct of the war must be slowed down by such misfits, some of whom may never be replaced, while others will be ejected only after the waste of invaluable time. The magnitude of the difficulties with which the authorities are faced in trying to utilise the man-power of the nation to the maximum advantage is not to be doubted, but it would be an ill-service to the Empire to pretend that wisdom has prevailed in regard to many of the appointments of the first few weeks of war. That truth is in itself a justification for direct Eastern African representation by men whom the territories know, trust and choose.

**THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS** have unanimously recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London should be closed, and the Minister has approved their proposal—**Office to be Closed**—which is qualified by the decision of the Government of Kenya that the settlement officer who acts in London on behalf of that Colony should continue his work. If it is but prudent to assume the war should prove protracted, there could obviously be no justification for the continued expenditure by East Africa of thousands of pounds annually upon an agency which, even if war had not come, must have been re-organised at an early date, since the Government of Northern Rhodesia had registered its sympathy with the unanimous view of the non-official members of its Legislature that the interests of that Dependency would be better served by representation through the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia—an opinion which has grown rapidly in official and non-official circles in Nyasaland also. It was thus evident that the contributions to the budget of the Office by the two southerly territories in East and Central Africa under Colonial Office rule would soon have been withdrawn, and that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar would then have been compelled to decide upon one of three courses: (a) to increase their contributions, a most unlikely possibility; (b) to leave them at the present levels and curtail the work of the Office; or (c) to recommend its abolition.

It is an open secret that, in response to non-official representations in East Africa, and with the approval of the Colonial Office, the Governments recently arranged for a thorough inquiry by their own senior officials who happened to be in England. The Wade Committee, Armigel Wade, who was on leave pending retirement from the appointment of Colonial Secretary in Kenya, was to preside, and it may now be added that his colleagues were G. E. Sayers, then Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, Captain L. Foster, Treasurer of Zanzibar, and Mr. C. A. White, of the Uganda Secretariat. The Wade Committee was thus representative, impartial, and completely free from any suggestion of being under undue influence from any London quarter, official or non-official, and it had the advantage of

access to reports upon the Office submitted by Colonel C. W. G. Walker, former secretary to the East African Governors Conference, and, more recently, by the Advisory Committee to the Office, whose members were appointed by the Secretary of State. The Chairman of that body at the time of its report was Major-General Sir John Davidson, who, upon his resignation, was succeeded by Sir John Gaultlett, mere mention of whose names indicates the strength of the Advisory Committee. Before the Wade Report could be considered by the East African Governments, war had broken out and, in the new circumstances, all agreed that discontinuance of the present Office was imperative. That decision will, of course, be regretted but financial considerations alone can have left no real alternative.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Sir Philip Richardson

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR PHILIP WIGHAM RICHARDSON, who has substantial business interests in Eastern Africa throughout which he has travelled widely, will be warmly congratulated by East Africans on his election to be Chairman of the National Rifle Association in succession to Lord Cottesloe. The N.R.A. is a most workmanlike body, upon which war will thrust new responsibilities; indeed, a small executive War Committee has been set up with full powers, and Bisley Camp has already been put at the disposal of the War Office. Management of the affairs of the patron association of marksmen is entrusted to shots of great experience. Lord Cottesloe, for instance, first shot at Wimbledon in 1879, and, though the news will come as a shock to those who know him, and judge him to be much younger than his age, fifty years have likewise sped since Sir Philip Richardson began to shoot. For many years he was one of the best known shots in this country, and throughout the Great War he was chief instructor at the N.R.A. School of Musketry—a high honour followed by his election in 1920 to be Vice-Chairman of the Association; he held that office for eight successive years, and, after a break of three years, has held it again since 1931. Keenness, initiative and drive will certainly not be lacking in the direction of the N.R.A. during Sir Philip's tenure of the office which it must long have been a secret ambition of his to fill.

### Veterans Young and Old

MR. S. H. SAYER, who is again President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, carries his years and responsibilities with such joviality that it comes with a shock to read that, when presiding at the recent dinner in Mombasa to the delegates to the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, he mentioned that Mr. T. A. Wood, the Grand Old Man of Kenya, and he were the only people present who could claim to have been connected with the preliminaries which resulted in the formation of the Association some nineteen years ago. The true deduction is not that the speaker is now approaching venerable years, but that he was bearing much more than his share of public work at an unusually early age, and it is to his credit that he has not sought relief or relief

as time has passed. Indeed, he and his colleague and close friend Mr. George Nicol are outstanding among the younger generation of Kenya business men upon whom more and more of the burden must be expected to rest, and upon whom the unflinching and self-sacrificing "T.A." must look with satisfaction. No man in the public life of East Africa has given so many years of unselfish devotion to the public cause as he.

### Chivalry

King Arthur ruled in Camelot  
And, seated at the Table Round,  
Spoke of the laws of Chivalry  
By which his doughty knights were bound.  
"Fear God, preserve the Faith," said he,  
"Face firm the foe, however strong,  
Protect the weak, the prisoner free,  
With lance and fashion right the wrong,  
Show mercy to the fallen, thus  
Shall Christian knights endure down the years  
By Honour shame all evil things,  
A beacon in this Vale of Tears."

King Chaka ruled in Zululand,  
Whom obeyed his highest whim,  
He sent them south and east and west  
To stamp out all opposed to him;  
The Masai raided near and far,  
And where they passed, no life was left,  
The Matabele crushed the tribes,  
Their kraals burned down, their cattle reft,  
"In the darkest Africa, hath seen  
Ageless, foul murder, brand and blood,  
Torture and rapine, fear and death,  
No ruth for child or womanhood."

All war is Hell; the Christian creed  
Is given to subdue the brute in Man,  
The ravening instinct to destroy  
Inherent since the world began,  
Portentous now, a Teuton gang,  
Savage and pagan, spurred by Hate,  
Knows naught of Chivalry, and so  
Mad with ambition and irate  
At thwarted God, revives in War  
The ethics of the slaughter-house,  
The merch of the abattoir.





# Readiness in Southern Rhodesia

## Unit to be Formed for Service Overseas

Bulawayo.

On his return to Southern Rhodesia from England, Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister of the Colony, stated that the country's part in the war would depend on the needs of the Empire.

The few days immediately following the declaration were hectic days here, when the Minister of Defence and those serving directly under him were harassed by the demands of those anxious to serve.

A large part of the Active Citizen Force was in camp at Salisbury, and a contingent of men from this force and the Reserve had been sent away north. There were some slight flaws in the organisation, due to the rush and to the fact that plans had to be adapted to conditions different from those which were expected. But a week saw the position clarified by a comprehensive statement issued by the Minister of Defence, which gives the situation in clear detail, and outlines a plan which will provide an opportunity for all who desire to serve, who are the mainstay of the people in Southern Rhodesia.

### Praise for Mr. Tredgold

The Minister of Defence, Mr. A. R. Tredgold, is easily the youngest member of the Government. He has done his job expectantly well. He carries the portfolios both of Defence and of Justice, and it can well be imagined how busy he has been, for, apart from the defence preparations, he has been mainly responsible for much of the legislation rendered necessary by the war. This legislation largely follows that introduced in the British Parliament, but it has had to be piloted through the House of Assembly. This has been done smoothly, for the Labour Party has expressed its intention of giving the Government the fullest powers they desire and of assisting in every way.

Such plans as have now been made, in the closest co-operation with the Imperial Government, must be carried out as soon as possible. In the immediate prospect of a possible emergency, men will be called up to leave their homes and families, but Mr. Tredgold is confident that it is known whether there will be a feature of the war, and that it is possible to train a large number of men and to train a large number of men in the possibility of such a development.

### Attention to Detail

What has been done up to now is that a camp at Salisbury there are concentrated in a camp, and are required to meet certain definite commitments, they may be called upon to implement at any time. They are undergoing intensive training. Shortly a camp will be established at Bulawayo, which will build up the reserves for this unit. All these measures are but to become leaders or specialists, and the reserves will serve as so-called houses to ensure each man is being put in his right place. Recruits are now being dealt with for the Bulawayo camp, and in addition there is provision for men to take limited period training and part-time training while carrying on their ordinary business.

The training section of the Southern Rhodesian air unit has been greatly expanded, reservists of

the unit are now being trained, and very soon it will be possible to train at Salisbury a much larger number of men for service either in the Rhodesian air unit or in the Royal Air Force.

National service units of ex-servicemen have been formed; these are men of above military age, who will be used for garrison work at strategic positions, lines of communications. Provision is made for the coloured and Indian communities to serve in the police, medical, and auxiliary services.

The Minister has expressed a hope that is shared by all Rhodesians.

The Government, he says, believes that it would be the wish of the people of this Colony that some of its men should serve overseas in a unit definitely identified with the Colony. Should the possibility of such service arise, a unit would not be formed from one or both of the training parties, but its decision as to the location of employment, such a unit, the Government must, however, be guided by the Imperial Government. It is the Government's intention that the people of Southern Rhodesia should be able to conclude, by voting, that many might not immediately be given the opportunity for direct participation.

### Strain of War without Relief of Action

It must be stressed, he added, that until the political and military situation develops, we may be called upon to play a waiting part. We can and will prepare up to the limit, but it may be that for a time active participation will be deemed to a large section of our forces. It may be that at first the people of this Colony will have to bear the strain of war without the relief of action. They must remember that their military preparations and the direction of their military effort are an integral part of the Empire's plan, and that they are acting under their orders, and that the least spectacular part is often the more vitally important.

Fairly generous scales of pay to men on military service have been adopted by Parliament. Pay ranges from 1s. a day for a private to 10s. a day for a lieutenant colonel. A wife will receive an allowance at the rate of £150 a year, with £50 a year for the first child and £30 a year for each additional one.

Provision is made to avoid the forfeiture of insurance policies held by serving men, for the suspension of the repayment of capital in respect of loans on their houses, mortgages, and to avoid foreclosure for the non-payment of capital or interest.

### Export Trade in War

A number of suggestions have been made by the Institute of Export, in urging upon the Government a prompt and decisive action by the Departments concerned if we are not to lose the economic war, which it does appear, will ultimately be the decisive factor in the present conflict. A resolution submitted by members to the President of the Institute includes the following suggestions: (1) that raw material to fill orders for export should be given priority; (2) that it is vital to relax obstacles to the grant of export licences, and to expedite their issue; and (3) that the Government should intervene by control quotas of supply to stabilise raw material prices, and ensure supplies from which to meet export orders.

*The courtesy of "The Times" is acknowledged to quote this lengthy and interesting dispatch issued a few days ago from their Bulawayo correspondent.*

Dependancies

THE RANK OF the Colonel is to approve the Eastern African Dependencies Administration Office, in London, will be closed. The Kenya Government proposes that the work of the Kenya settlement office in London should not be interrupted, and it is necessary to arrange for the appointment of Colonel Knaggs to continue the work of the settlement office.

Office is situated in Grand Buildings, Langtry Square, established in Cookspur Street, 71, 72, and 73, the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, and the first Commissioner was Colonel W. W. Franklin. His first term of appointment of the first Commissioner in East Africa was the Department of Overseas Trade. It was necessary for him to pay frequent visits to East Africa and to spend considerable periods in those territories, which meant that his duty had frequently to take charge in England for six or more months at a time.

The Senior Personnel

On Colonel Franklin's retirement it was therefore decided that his successor should reside permanently in London, and that the Trade Commissioner should have headquarters in Nairobi, should be entirely separated from the Commissioner for the Dependencies in London. It was intended that the new incumbent of that appointment, Major C. H. Dale, should visit East Africa from time to time, but as two members of his staff, Mr. McHardy, who has represented the East African Railways, and Mr. S. Murray, the representative of Nyasaland, were required to revisit most of the areas covered by his office, Mr. Dale has, in point of fact, not found it necessary to return to East Africa since the year in which he undertook his first entering upon the duties of Deputy Commissioner.

He has, of course, been in the closest contact with the territories by correspondence and through the frequent visits of East Africans on leave, has regularly attended African gatherings of all kinds in London, and is consequently well known to many of our readers, who will wish him well in the future. The other senior members of the staff of the office have been Mr. J. A. Bridges, now Head Trade Commissioner in Tanganyika, the late Major J. Norbet Ward, who recently died very suddenly; Colonel C. F. Knaggs, the Kenya settlement officer; and Mr. Knapman, the record officer and librarian.

Composition of the Advisory Committee

The Secretary of State has tendered his thanks to the Chairman and other members of the Advisory Committee for the Office, for of course, they are now asked to examine its members were Sir J. Cairns (Chairman), Colonel Sir Randolph Sandford, Mr. E. W. T. Hull, Sir Theodor Chambers, Sir Canonworth Miles, Bowdy, Major-General Sir John Davidson, Mr. Campbell, Hauburden, Mr. S. Joseph, Major Sir Humphrey Leese, Sir Bengal Malcolm, Colonel C. E. Ponsford, Mr. P. H. W. A. M. Sir C. Major C. Wainwright, Colonel Collins, Major Sir A. Wigglesworth, and Sir Greydyne Wynne.

The School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, has removed to Christ's College, Cambridge.

to Berlin

Ronald Rustler, of South Africa, in London, the R.A.F., converses with the sergeant.

R.R. (Whisper): Yes, Bill, I've got the thermac, and the C.O.'s not pleased much. With my latest flight over Deutschland distributing pamphlets and such.

Rustler: I came here from Southern Rhodesia, quite a nice little journey, say, had.

Rustler: To fight for the Empire and Freedom - cast your eye on the job that I had!

Rustler: He loaded my bus up with pamphlets - instead of the bombs I had thought.

Rustler: To drop on those pestilent swabs as a taste of the medicine we've brought.

Rustler: To cure the disease called aggression which has got the whole world in a mess - just these pamphlets. - I ask you! - explaining that Britain is a part, more or less, of the same German, and loves them.

Rustler: Ah, you too, Jimmel. Just these pamphlets. But packets weigh heavy. How we wore these perishing packages.

R.R.: The size of a good heavy brick.

Bill: Auto now being brought that he, old soldier. That sounds like H.G.'s line of talk.

Rustler: They might have been just a bit clearer - something as a nice jumpy chalk!

Rustler: But I let it be to your grouching about the weight of the stuff.

Rustler: What's the matter, old man so hearty and started to get to the van load of packets, each wrapped up in paper and tied with string had reached to my ceiling. Why didn't I pitch them over the side.

Bill: Blimey! And what's all the trouble? Isn't that what you're ordered to do?

Rustler: So why is the Brigadier so snooty?

Rustler: He read my report slowly through. Then he says: "Well done, Rustler. That's good work." I must have presumed by the by.

Rustler: Those packets were only loosened before being dropped from the plane.

Rustler: Why no, Sir, I answered so brightly, I clucked that out just as they were.

Rustler: Then he went right off the deep end, and said to me: "Old Man in my youth I've brought the young bunglers - I'm pleased to see the information Bureau."

Rustler: Who's one of those pamphlets - in German - as you're meant to know.

Rustler: To appeal to the real German people and soften their hearts. Understand?

Rustler: And you throw them out - and it's no use seeing where they land.

Rustler: It's a game, too, and stiff tied in bundles. Why do you do it, almost a cert.

Rustler: An account's been ordered already, and some innocent people are suffering.

A.N.G.

# The War: Expert Views

## Hitler's Surrender to Stalin

Billie's motto—if anything was certain it is that Hitler's eyes were set, as he revealed them in an *Affen Kampf*, on the rich commands of the Ukraine and the penetration into the Balkans and Stalin's on expansion in northern Asia. To-day Stalin has abandoned Hitler's plans regarding the Ukraine and cut him off completely from the Balkans—unless, indeed, he decides to move through Hungary, in which case the Russians could throw him whenever they chose by striking southward at his flank. The result is to drive Hitler west instead of east. Germany has surrendered in a week her chosen *Lebensraum*, Eastern Europe, and Russia has annexed her stage.

Russia's singular and very still brief partnership with Germany has ended exclusively to the advantage of the former and to all appearance Russia has got out of it all there is to be got. If she stands on the line she has occupied in Poland, and constitutes herself as she is now in a position to direct or to veto the Balkans, it is hard to see to see what further profit as a partner who Germany can better her. — *The N. Statesman*.

**Russia, the Key.** Hitler faces a situation far from that which he planned, and he is revising his distinctions. When Hitler holds his hand it is because he fears to use it; he showed no restraint in dealing with the Austrians, Czechs or Poles, and he believed he could go up against them without hindrance. Russia remains the key of the military situation. A certain blister coming on in the Soviet Press against the Western Allies, but the insistent propaganda note is that Russia has localised the struggle and saved the 70,000,000 toiling Soviet masses from an imperialist war. This does not look like Press preparation for a march on Delhi or even as far as Kabul, as some have dared; nor need we expect Soviet appliances on the Western front. Many Nazi appliances are arriving there, however, and the present assumed French superiority in the air will hardly continue. It is certain that with the decision of their peace offer the German High Command will launch counter-attacks against the French and need posts along the coast. The biggest single war fact to-day is the colossal estimate of the British War budget. It works out at £1,500,000,000. It may worry the enemy more than us. — *The Evening Standard's Military Correspondent*.

## Moscow Controls the Balkans

If there is to be any attacking on the Western Front, let it now come from Hitler. *Que messieurs les assassins commencent!* Hitler went to war to make himself the master of Eastern as well as Central Europe. This plan has miscarried. He has in fact made Stalin dictator over a vast territory. So long as he must fight Britain and France in the west, Stalin can blackmail him indefinitely. The first use that the Russians made of their advantage was to enforce a partition of Poland along a line very much further to the west than had been contemplated. Had the Russians stopped as the Germans seem to have expected at the Curzon line, they would have acquired a population justly White Russian, Ukrainian and Jewish by race. They will now acquire in this additional zone a mainly Polish population. More significant still, the latter will acquire common frontiers, both with Slovakia and Hungary. Finally they besride one of the roads by which the Germans could reach Rumania. At one stroke, by this partition, backed by a fresh army, they have made themselves masters of the Balkan Peninsula. — *The New Statesman and Nation*.

## Draining Germany's Military Strength

Poland has not lost its military significance. Germany's shayer, the country is large and with Czechoslovakia the total area which will require some form of army of occupation is almost half the size of mighty Germany. With Austria thrown in, the numbers of that army will obviously reach high figures, figures likely to grow rather than fall should Germany become dependent on railway communication with Russia for supplies. Not much of the army's occupation will be of high military value, so it will imply a serious diminution of Germany's first-line army. The necessity for its maintenance is more likely to affect Germany's military strength by the diversion of labour of which she is short for her own production, agriculture and so forth, everything that provides the means of wars. One wonders what German says through of having to hand over to Russia the ground that he had lost comrades in fighting for. Ground often does not mean much strategically, but that is not how men look at it. I can well remember how hard it was to send a single Australian troops to the evacuations of Anzac. — *Military Correspondent, Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

## Hitler's Defeat

For Germany the successive agreements with Russia have been the worst diplomatic defeats to which any nation still unbroken in war has ever voluntarily submitted. The first agreement of benevolent neutrality by alienating Spain, Italy and Japan, defeated Germany's chances at sea and condemned her to a siege which, as the war continues, will become more and more restrictive. With Hitler had acquired a reputation as the master of the art of annexation without bloodshed, in these Russian agreements he is exhibited for the first time paying an enormous price, not for victory but in fear of defeat. He has surrendered to Russia much more than half of Poland. Gone are his hopes of triumphant advance to the Black Sea. Going, too, with Russia's Brest-Litovsk treaty, are his chances of converting the Baltic into a German lake. It is Stalin now who is in Hitler's old position of being able to boast that he has won a great victory without bloodshed and with out immediate risk. Hitler is now in relation to Russia almost in the same position as Mussolini, before he recovered his liberty, was in relation to Germany. He has won the war against Poland only to suffer diplomatic defeat at the hands of Russia. — *Sarutator in the Sunday Times*.

## Commerce Raiders

We must expect to hear more of the German raider in the South Atlantic, and it is not yet certain that the *CLEMENS* is the only ship she has sunk. Our naval authorities have been wondering where and when the activities of commerce-destroying cruisers would become evident, for it is difficult to believe that the Germans had not prepared a surface as well as a submarine sloop on our trade. The east coast of South America is a good hunting-ground for a raider; it has in the normal way a fairly continuous stream of traffic inward and outward bound from the Brazilian and Argentine ports, and it has plenty of desolate bays in out-of-the-way places where the crew can be rested for a day or two. Surface raiding was not a great success from the German point of view in 1914. Eight ships were at large, but they captured only 47 ships of a total of 217,500 tons in 26 weeks, and of that total the *KAROLINE* and the *EMDEN* accounted for 13 each, so that the others were not much of a menace. — *Naval Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian*.

**Our Purpose.**—We enter this war as a dedicated nation. The achievement of our purpose is possible only if two conditions are fulfilled. First, that we should make no terms with Herr Hitler or his Government—not because it is undemocratic, but because it is utterly untrustworthy. The second is that the terms which we make with an honourable German Government shall be insisted at in such a way as to show that we have sought no kind of advantage for ourselves and no humiliation for the German people.—*The Archbishop of York.*

**After Hitlerism.**—“Ought we to accept any future non-Nazi German Government as representing the German people, with whom we have no quarrel? What if such a Government were merely a screen for other forms of military ambition backed by heavy industry and ‘big business’? It is no Utopia to insist that whenever Hitler and his supporters are overthrown the free nations of the world will still be faced with the problem of Germany.”

True though it be that no propaganda can be expected adversely to sway German minds until the prospect of defeat in war has made them receptive, knowledge that there might be no unbroken tomorrow beyond defeat would help to hasten the overthrow of Hitlerism.—*Mr. Wickham Stead.*

**The Swiss View.**—The average Swiss has a fairly clear picture of the present situation and in that picture Hitler is coming more and more to symbolise the forces of evil that have broken loose in Europe. A year ago one heard occasional voices raised in Hitler's defence. To-day never. German Press and radio propaganda, assisted also by paid agents in Switzerland, has proved a hummering. The Third Reich, from being disliked, has come to be hated. Hitler is generally regarded as a war-obsessed politician, self-perjured and a trickster, a bully given to sudden and unprovoked attacks on his smaller neighbours. The arguments of his propagandists have been emptied of all their meaning by the actions of the leader they serve. It would be difficult to find a parallel in the whole history of Switzerland's cultural relations with Germany to this state of affairs, which has arisen because of the deliberate rejection by the Swiss people of a policy and philosophy which stand revealed by every act of Nazi brutality and aggression as an embattled doctrine whose final aim is the destruction of the moral order in Europe.—*Mr. M. Wolf in the Nineteenth Century.*

### Recruiting Up-to-Date.

While it is reasonable to adopt a cautious policy in accepting recruits, it is surely mistaken to offer no encouragement to volunteers. At one recruiting office I actually reached the point of filling in a form of application, but the hopes thus raised were soon dashed when I came to state my profession. I put myself down as a journalist, only to be told that this was a reserved occupation. Then I tried author, but found that authors were considered indispensable. Novelist, confidently suggested, met with the same response; book reviewer was ruled out as not an occupation at all; and when, thinking of Chaucer and M. Benda, I said I might perhaps regard myself as a clerk, I was informed that clerks could not be spared for service with the armed forces.—*Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge.*

**The Budget.**—Seldom can a Budget have been introduced which provoked more rueful laughter—laughter conjured up from the depths in order that one should not weep. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stuck to orthodoxy in his initial efforts to visualise the financing of the war, but a little more imagination might have been popular with a people who have already suffered 100% inflation of war conditions, and whose minds are only just “bleeding” from the first stunning. Sir John Simon has decided that the only practicable taxation is along the old lines. One would have thought that there were other possibilities. A sales tax in other countries has proved successful. A wages and salaries tax, deducted by the employer at source, has in Germany been accepted with a better grace than an increase in income tax payable in amounts difficult to raise quickly. An increase in the postal rate might lead to a decrease in the spate of unnecessary letters, but would relieve the Post Office's burden, release officials for more important tasks, and ease transport. An increase in telegraphic and telephone charges would do no great harm. Bicycles remain untaxed, although the collection of the money would present no more difficulties than that of wireless licences. Even so, the big problem remains unanswered. Provided the new taxes produce the revenue anticipated, there still remains the other half of the expenditure to be found.—*The Investor's Review.*

### In an Air-raid.

(1) At the sound of the alarm, keep a cool head, follow instructions, but above all do not rush. (2) Always know the shortest way to the nearest air-raid shelter. Have warm clothing with you in the winter. (3) If there is no shelter available, get down into the basement. Keep close to corners. Avoid being near doors and windows. (4) If no warning has been given against gas, keep your windows and doors open. Do not stand in the middle of the room but get close to the main inside walls. (5) If actual bombing finds you in the street, rush into the nearest doorway and lie down flat close to the wall with the head pointing inwards. (6) If caught in the open, far from any shelter or house, lie flat in the lowest ground and if there is grass or soft ground, lie there. Bombs falling on soft ground sink in and the explosion is upwards. (7) Carry with you a lead pencil, a piece of soft rubber or cork to put between your teeth in order to keep your mouth open. This avoids internal injury or the bursting of the ear drums by concussion. (8) If lying in the open, cover your head with a folded coat or an open book to avoid injury from anti-aircraft gun shells. (9) For information: A bomb falling in the immediate vicinity makes a loud whistling sound. Bombs falling from 100 to 500 yards distance, make a loud hissing sound. (10) Strips of paper pasted over window panes do not prevent them breaking; they do keep splinters in place.—*Extract from 'The Voice of Spain' of suggestions of a Spaniard who has been through more than 400 raids.*

**Vicarious Charity.**—Berlin's announcement that food is being sent to Warsaw recalls what a former Czechoslovak Cabinet Minister told me. The day after Germany swooped on Bohemia an empty German goods train drew into Prague. Instructions were given to the meat market to load the train with slaughtered cattle. German soldiers then took the meat to army kitchens in the city and next day the poor of Prague received a generous feed with the Fuehrer's compliments. When the merchants inquired of the German commander about payment, they were ordered none too politely, to send their bills to the Prague Municipality, with the Fuehrer's compliments.—*Peterborough, in the Daily Telegraph.*

# Background to the

# the War News

**The Way of Peace:** — It is all very well to say that our quarrel is with Hitler and Hitlerism, not with the German people, but the experience of 1914 and 1939 has shown that the German people, whatever may be their virtues, are prone to allow themselves to be dominated by leaders who have made them impossible neighbours to other peoples who desire to live their own lives and no settlement which merely eliminates a particular individual or a particular political creed is going to prevent the rising of another noxious individual or another equally damnable political creed. The terms of settlement, therefore, ought to be based on two guiding principles: (1) Nothing should be done to prevent Germany taking her proper place as a member of a peaceful family of European nations—there should be no crushing war indemnity or fantastic reparations, or (subject only to (1)) no interference with her liberty to model her own internal political institutions on her own lines. (2) Everything should be done to prevent her from again acquiring lethal weapons and the trained personnel to make use of them, and she should be required to submit to a comprehensive system of international supervision to secure this beyond a peradventure. — Lord Bradbuck.

**Russia's Advantage.** — The treatment of the Polish in the part of Poland which the Red Army is occupying will be the most searching test of Soviet policy. The Soviets will start with one advantage. Many of the Poles will hate the Russians. But they will certainly hate the Germans worse. The contrast will soon be deepened. In the German area there will be starvation, and the more will be drafted to work in Germany. In the Russian occupied area this will not be so. If the land is given to the peasants the Russians will soon have millions of friends. And thus if a Poland, shorn of its eastern and western provinces, is reconstructed, it will have a Russian Rapprochement, and be ill-disposed to the Third Reich, though not to a peaceful Germany. — Professor J. B. S. Haldane.

Within a month the Russo-German pact has resulted in the surrender to Russia of more than half Poland, for the conquest of which 100,000 Germans have laid down their lives, and in the abandonment of Germany's most cherished ambitions in the East. — Mr. P. Gardner-Smith.

**Opinions Epitomised.** — There is a saying in Germany that a speech by Hitler is worse than a bad harvest. — *Announcer of the German Press, Weekless States.*  
 "It is fantastic national self-interest to be avoided. Peace must be put into a strait waistcoat." — *Mr. Benson, M.P.*

"If Russia is to survive as a European Great Power, her fleet must have freedom of movement in the Baltic." — *Mr. Wolfram-Gottlieb.*

In Mr. Churchill, the British Government has at last found someone who knows how to speak in headlines. — *The New York Sun.*

No civilian in any A.R.P. section in Paris is paid on a penny piece, he would be shocked if anybody suggested that he should be. — *Mr. H. J. Greenwood.*

"I know of a case in which sand-bags were being filled and then transported by taxi 200 yards to where they were to be used." — *Colonel C. E. Bonsonby, M.P.*

If we began thinking of nothing but control, there is a danger that we might stop those wheels which it is so necessary for the country should be allowed to go round with increasing velocity. — *Sir George Schuster, M.P.*

The most oppressive and demoralising form of profiteering is that of people, comparatively well off, who straggle for posts until the Ministries are bloated almost beyond comprehension. — *Sir Stanley Reed, M.P.*

There are far too many officials in the Ministry of Information who have never seen a newspaper put to press, and many of them know nothing of journalism, know nothing of foreign affairs. — *Mr. Vernon Bennett, M.P.*

It is possible that Russia's co-operation might take the form of a diversion—and that makes one think of the North-West Frontier of India and the effect of mass air attacks on Indian cities. — *The Military Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Coal carbonised in gasworks provides valuable by-products, such as toluene for high explosives, benzole for transport purposes, sulphate of ammonia for agriculture. Surely the policy of rationing gas is entirely wrong. Should not its use be encouraged, so that there will be no shortage of high explosives, more motor spirit, and more fertilizers for the new agricultural development. — *Mr. J. Sandon Stubbs.*

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

Consols 2½%	102 0 0
Kenya 5%	107 2 6
Kenya 3½%	97 15 0
N. Rhodesia 7½%	98 10 0
Nyasaland 7½%	90 0 0
N. Land 1935 5% A. convs.	81 0 0
Rhodesian Rivs. 4½% convs.	75 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	90 0 0
Sudan 5½%	107 2 6
Tanganyika 4½%	102 0 0

<b>Industrials</b>	
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4 0 0
British Cypher (£1)	3 13 9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 6 0
Dunlop Rubber (5s)	1 4 6
General Electric (£1)	3 2 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 8 3
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	5 10 0
Int. Nickel Canada	45 0
Prov. Cinematograph	15 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 10 0
U.S. Steels	76 4
United Steel (£1)	1 1 11
Unilever (£1)	1 7 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 0 0
Vickers (10s.)	15 0
Woolworth (5s.)	2 16 3

<b>Miners and Oils</b>	
Anaconda (£50)	8 5 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 10 0
Anglo-American Investment	13 9
Anglo-Iranian	2 16 9
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	10 11
Ashanti Goldfields (5s.)	3 1 10
Bibiani (4s.)	1 4 9
Blyvoor (10s.)	5 0
Burmah Oil	3 0 0
Consolidated Goldfields	1 13 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	12 10 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	4 15 0
Eastanga (10s.)	1 0 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 1 6
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 1 6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	2 14 6
Grootvlei	3 15 6
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 12 9
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 9
Kwana (2s.)	17 0
Lynchburg	1 10
Marivele (10s.)	14 0
Marik (5s.)	7 6
Mexican Eagle	4 3 6
Rand Van Ryn (5s.)	1 10 10
Rand Mines (5s.)	6 5 0
Randfontein	1 13 9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	35 5 0
Shell	4 2 6
Sumner (2s. 6d.)	16 0
S. A. Rand (5s. 6d.)	3 11 3
S. A. Towns (10s.)	5 6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	8 15 0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	7 6
West Wits. (10s.)	2 12 6
Western Holdings (5s.)	7 3

<b>Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails</b>	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1 15 6
British India 5½% prefs.	1 0 0
Clar.	6 0 0
E.D. Realisation	3 3
Great Western	29 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	70 0 0
L.M.S.	11 15 0
National Bank of India	26 0 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	10 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	10 10 0
Woolwich 6% prefs.	8 0

<b>Plantations</b>	
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 3 9
Linggi (£1)	1 1 7 4
London Asiatic (2s.)	1 3 3
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 8 3
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 7 0

## PERSONALIA

Sir Edward Stubbs has accepted an invitation to join the Council of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire.

The Hon. Robert Brampton Girtton, son of Lord and Lady Cranworth, has been commissioned in the Welsh Guards.

Mr. Floyd Gibbons, the well-known American war correspondent who died last week, covered the Ethiopian war in 1935.

In the closing match of the Nyasaland cricket season, Mr. Midgeley, playing for the Limbe Country Club, scored 147 runs against The Rest of Nyasaland.

Mr. J. W. Downie, the former Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, has been appointed Controller of Supplies in the Colony.

Mr. D. M. Clement-Davies, son of Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., a member of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, and of Mrs. Clement-Davies, died in London last week.

Mr. A. P. M. Crisp, resident director in East Africa of the African Mercantile Company, Ltd., and Mrs. Crisp, have arranged to leave again for Mombasa very shortly.

Lord Hankey, who was recently nominated British Member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, has resigned that appointment on accepting office in the British Government.

Mrs. K. M. Williams, widow of the late Captain P. B. Williams, who arrived in England from East Africa at the time of the outbreak of war, left again very shortly afterwards to return to East Africa via the Cape.

Colonel H. T. Fenwick, who was Chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated, Ltd., and who died recently in South Africa en route for Southern Rhodesia, left estate valued at £188,268, with personally £151,159.

Mr. Ian McAdam, second son of Mr. and Mrs. McAdam, of Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, was married in Cambridge last week to Miss Hrothgarde Gibson, younger daughter of the Principal of Rulley Hall and Mrs. Paul Gibson.

Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, who was Visitor Apostolic to the Catholic Missions in Africa in 1928, and from 1930 to 1937 Apostolic Delegate in Africa, is, we regret to learn, suffering from eye trouble.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is to take part in a radio chronicle of how the Empire came into the war. The broadcast will be made to-morrow evening at 8.30 p.m., and will afterwards be radiated in the Empire programme.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mellish on the birth of a son.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, a son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who visited East Africa before the war, has become a British subject in order to help Great Britain prosecute the war. He was formerly Vice-President of the United States Lines, and will probably accept a post in the Ministry of Shipping.

Sir John Maffey, former Governor-General of the Sudan, and more recently Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed the official representative of the British Government in Cairo. His many friends in Eastern Africa will cordially congratulate Sir John on his new appointment.

Lord Bledisloe, who was Chairman of the Royal Commission which recently reported on the proposed amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has offered to New Zealand, of which he was formerly Governor-General, the use of his Gloucestershire home, Lydney Park, as a hospital or convalescent centre for the New Zealand forces.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the African Mercantile Company, and for a number of years Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, has been appointed Deputy Chairman of Dalgety & Company, the great firm of Australian and East African merchants.

Major-General Carton de Wiart, V.C., who served in Somaliland in the early part of the Great War, winning the D.S.O. there and being severely wounded, losing the sight of one eye, arrived in England last week from Poland, where he has lived for some years. He was received by the King, to whom he gave a first-hand account of recent events in Poland.

Mr. W. B. Worsfold, a former editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, and an author of numerous books on Africa, died in East Grinstead last week. In 1899 he wrote a book on Nyasaland, a few years later he published "The Reconstruction of New Colonies under Lord Milner," and in 1923 "Sir Bartle Frere" appeared from his pen. He lived for some time in Bishop's Stortford, for eight years occupying the house in which Cecil Rhodes was born.

## Professor R. S. Troup

The death in Oxford at the age of 60 of Dr. R. S. Troup, C.M.G., C.I.F., F.R.S., D.Sc., Professor of Forestry in the University, is a serious loss to Empire forestry. In Eastern Africa, which he had visited to advise on forestry problems, his passing will be regretted, for his great knowledge of his subject and keen administrative ability were always at the disposal of those who sought his aid. The improved Colonial Forestry Services and the enlightened training schemes for officers owed much to Professor Troup's foresight; it was he who made the School of Forestry at Oxford one of the great forestry institutions of the world. Genial, accessible, and popular with his students, Troup did splendid work for the Empire.

## Mr. R. J. Morgan's Epic Trek A War Against Militarism

IN OUR EARLIER TRIBUTE to the late Mr. R. J. Morgan, managing director in East Africa of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., and a director of the Geita Mining Company, Ltd., the Saragura Mining Company, Ltd., and East African Concessions, Ltd., brief reference was made to his part in the escape of a little group of British subjects from Russia in 1910, an achievement which involved a 3,000-mile trek in the depths of winter. The full story of this epic flight was told by Mr. O. Hodges in a book entitled "Britannia," because it narrates the experiences of the remnants of the "Geita" of the British Mission which had to leave hurriedly after the Russian Revolution.

For nine years Mr. Morgan had been working at the Spassky Copper Mines in Siberia, and he and the other British engineers on the property knew nothing of the advance of the Bolsheviks until he received a hasty message from Mr. Hodges who was then retreating at full speed before Bolshevik forces which were advancing from north, south, and east. Morgan and his companion promptly cut across country to meet the British Mission party, which was to find him a most useful member by reason of his cheerfulness, his knowledge of Russian, his indefatigable spirit, his drive and, not least, the qualities he showed as a quartermaster.

### 1,200 Miles Across a Desert

The party, now numbering seven, had a couple of waggons for the transport of their worldly possessions. In the intense cold of the Siberian winter the journey was hazardous, and for the first nine days food was so short that the rations consisted solely of bread and tea. It was difficult to procure fionies and then to keep the carts together over the rough, snow-covered grounds, but the fugitives pushed their way across the white wastes and desolate uninhabited country to Mongolia and the Chinese border, which was reached on the last day of 1910. In China the Russian currency was useless, and telegrams to Peking were fruitless, but they sold enough of their goods to enable the caravan, now consisting of six light carts, to continue over the flat barren plain. The going was heavy, small, ice-covered streams caused severe discomfort, and at night a meal had to be cooked in a sheep-skin stove bought at the frontier. In such straits the companions faced a two-months' trek of 1,200 miles across the Gobi desert, which stretches from the border of Siber to Manchuria.

For three months they were completely cut off from the civilized world. Day after day they marched without seeing another living soul. The dreariness of the arid plains and mountains where not a living thing existed which was not stunted by the aridity of the soil, tended to depress the travellers.

But Morgan never lost his energy or good spirits. He was always first up in the morning, superintending the provision of breakfast, and at each stopping place he helped in the unloading of kit, in the collection of firewood and in the preparation of meals. He was, in short, O.C. Commissariat. After seven months of hard travel, much suffering, and many difficulties, the party reached Peking, travelling only the last few miles by rail.

Yet, after a short stay in New Zealand, the land of his birth, Morgan went back to Siberia on another mining enterprise. The story of that second stay in Asiatic Russia has not been written, but it included imprisonment by the Bolsheviks in the walls of a bank and an eventual escape to Vladivostok.

A CLEAR CONCEPTION of the fight against which the British and French empires are engaged is vitally necessary, and since the utterances of some public men and well-known writers are calculated to mislead public opinion, the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* addressed the subject in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, which on Friday last gave it the most prominent position among the correspondence published on its leader page.

There is grave danger in the assumption that Great Britain, France and Poland are fighting Hitler and Hitler alone. It is true that upon him rests the responsibility for letting loose the most inexorable war, but if the quarrel were with him alone, it must follow that his death would remove the cause of war—an obviously untenable argument, for only the other day the Nazi leader designated as his successor two of his collaborators, who, with a host of others, have supported him in all his abuses of power.

Similarly, the people who go rather further and claim that our contest is merely with the Nazi Party overlook the fundamental fact that Hitler and his lieutenants were raised to power and kept in power, not by their own ability and agility, but by the forces of Prussian militarism.

This militarism saw in the revolutionary régime the best means of re-establishing its own domination over the life of the Reich, of accomplishing the re-introduction of conscription, of re-imposing a rigid discipline upon the nation, and so of preparing once more for that war of aggression and aggrandisement which should wipe out the defeat of 1918.

### Pan-Germanism the True Goal

German militarism is the enemy, and not until it has been smashed beyond repair can there be any prospect of sure peace. As in 1918, the Prussian military caste saved its face by propagating the lie that the German army had been defeated in the field but had been betrayed by treachery on the home front, so the military minds of Germany would similarly throw all the blame on Nazism to-morrow if they could thus divert themselves of all responsibility and prevent the complete destruction of a machine which must share with Hitlerism the ignominy of deeds of unequalled shame.

The typically Teutonic form of militarism has extolled Hitler even when he was murdering some of his highest officers—organised the whole life of 80,000,000 people for war purposes, and offered itself again as the sharp and ready weapon of pan-Germanism.

That, not Hitler, is the real god, in whose altar it would sacrifice the prophet Hitler with equanimity if it felt that Great Britain and France could be trapped into an easy peace with a more moderate figurehead who would give the armed forces time to adjust themselves to the new conditions, so that a few years hence a new onslaught could be made upon Great Britain and France.

During the first year's operations of the Eastern Rhodesian Immigration Committee, 72 assisted passages were approved for 226 workers, 76 wives and 82 children, a total of 384. Of these, 152 workers and their dependants had already settled in the Colony. At the recent annual meeting of the Committee it was stated that the benefits of the scheme were only becoming known gradually, and that local confidence would grow when it was recognised what an excellent type of settler was being brought out from Great Britain. The cost of immigration worked out at £35 for each settler, plus administration charges, each settler contributing only £1.

## A War Letter from London

### Everyone Carries a Gas-mask

THE BRITISH PEOPLE, traditionally stubborn in accepting new ideas, may already be accounted devotees of the gas-mask—not that they are enamoured of its appearance, but that they prefer its neat and ready hideousness to the frightfulness which the Bully of Berlin's garden may at any moment decide to visit upon the civil population of this country.

In the streets, in trams, buses and tubes, in churches, law-courts, and cinemas, in banks, offices and shops, everyone, literally everyone, has his or her gas-mask on his or her person or placed close at hand against the emergency which may come at a few minutes' warning out of the blue sky of a late summer (one which would be recognised as lovely in other war-time) for thought of the weather. Even in country districts evacuated children, with gas-masks hung round their necks, may be seen playing in the gardens of the houses in which they are billeted, which seems pushing precaution to the point of absurdity. In the words of a London character, "If I was to go to the front without my gas-mask, I shouldn't feel at all dressed; I shouldn't, if you see, not to mean."

The strong, well-made, rectangular brown cardboard gas-mask containers, about 10 in. by 5 in. by 4 in. in size, a sex man would call "spronky," that is to say, their eight sharp corners seem specially designed to prod people in the region of the lower ribs, and they are certainly one of the most infernally awkward things to carry constantly that can ever have been invented. But with the native good temper characteristic of the Londoner, the problem is somehow adjusted.

### Fashion Gets to Work

The cardboard container, the basic unit upon which taste and fashion at once got to work, is furnished with two small holes for a suspensory fragment, as the doctors would say, and it is surprising how many well-dressed and evidently affluent men are still content with a bit of string with which to sling it over the shoulder. But the taste of these primitives grows quickly less for Spartan simplicity is discouraged by the shops of all kinds, which were quickly leagued in a conspiracy to turn crabbiness into something more decent by the prominent display of covers and shoulder straps in canvas and drill of all shades, imitation patent leather in almost as many colours, fabric in weird and wonderful variegations, and leather of many qualities and tints.

The proud possessor may pay anything from sixpence to a couple of pounds for a gas-mask holder, but, try as he may, he cannot at any price acquire one of the green webbing respiration haversack issued to the defence and civil services—and apparently to some members of their families also. Another school of thought has abandoned the square bag altogether, and, having extracted the gas-mask, accommodates it in a shapely cover in suede or other soft leather; others prefer a tin case, usually cylindrical and looking like a receptacle for boiled sweets; and yet others are content to drop the mask into a linen bag or shopping basket and take the chance of its rather delicate mechanism being damaged by a casual bump in the crowd.

As for the mask or respirator itself, a company of folk wearing the horror look like Mr. R. H. G. Wells's leopards inhabitants as to the eyes, and like pigs as to the projecting muzzle, yet behind those fright and expressionless masks may be hidden glamour or a patriarchal beard.

### Accommodating the Beard

Beards of Victorian luxuriance are not common in London to-day, but some do occur, and the problem of wearing a gas-mask with the visible and hirsute adornment affected by our grandfathers is a difficult one. It was happily solved in a letter to the Press by a lady whose husband possessed what she proudly described as a "magnificent beard." Possibly she may have seen how Sikhs manage their beards, for her method was to roll the beard round pins! In that way the mass of hair can be neatly tucked within the inner rubber section of the mask and all is well.

Clearly, a gas-mask, if not ornamental, must be efficient; and to ensure that the wearer has confidence in his mask, Kingston-on-Thames, an ancient borough which has accumulated wisdom through the centuries, has established a test chamber in which its citizens may try out their masks free of charge. This has proved a great success, companies of Kingstons emerging from this self-imposed trial radiant and comforted.

Inspiring slogans have been sadly lacking. Two which appeared simultaneously in various sizes to suit different poster-spaces, are printed in white on a royal red ground, surrounded by the Crown. One reads: "Your Courage, Your Cheerfulness, Your Resolution will Bring us Victory." The other says: "Freedom is in Berlin. Defeat it with all your Might."

### New Use for the Siegfried Line

But much more widely quoted already is the refrain from a new song in one of the revues, which brings down the house with the promise that "We'll hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line." If the words and music are undistinguished, the sentiments seem calculated to comment themselves.

Last week-end 26,000,000 inhabitants of the British Isles completed their National registration forms, and so far as that all be ticked and listed, ready for ration and identity cards and such other requirements as necessity may have to impose. The net was thrown wide, and with a very fine mesh; for instance, the police registered homeless wanderers and tramps in the streets, many a member of the F.R.A. must have disclosed his whereabouts unwillingly but inescapably, and aliens worthy the special attention of the C.I.D. will have found it extremely difficult to evade the enumerators. It has made a war, one which may yet prove to be the bloodiest in the history of errant man, to persuade the British Government to take a step normal in every Continental country for generations past.

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NEPTUNE WORKS, NEWPORT, MON.



## The Nyasaland Native

### An Intelligent and Independent Person

THE NYASALAND NATIVE is an unusually intelligent person, with an independent disposition and an inherent love of adventure, and it is not necessary for him to work except for an odd month or two at a time. If he wants to work he selects his employer at his leisure; he need not and does not contract himself, unless the conditions appear sufficiently attractive; and if they seem to grow less attractive, he can leave honourably at the end of a month.

The supply of Native labour in Nyasaland has always considerably exceeded the demand except in the intensively cultivated tea areas of Mlanje and Cholo, where the local Natives, who used to offer their services to the estates, now decline to do so, though the work is not arduous, the pay fair and the conditions reasonably good. They apparently prefer to grow cash crops or work in neighbouring territories.

"In the long run the Native will do what he thinks will pay him best," says the 1933 Report of the Labour Branch of the Provincial Administration (Government Printer, Zomba), from which document the above statements are taken. Eliminating the "drones" and those afflicted with what the report calls "parasitic inertia," there is a considerable excess above the man-power requirements of the Protectorate.

It will be remembered that a few years ago a great outcry was made in Great Britain at the excessive Native emigration from Nyasaland, due, it was alleged, to the men being driven from their homes by taxation with disastrous effects on family life. The real cause of emigration was not taxation but the adventurous character of the Nyasaland Native and the tempting bait of good wages outside the Protectorate. No restrictions were at that time put upon the movements of Natives, and numbers were lost to their families.

### Control of Emigration

Following upon the Committee of Inquiry set up in 1935, a provisional agreement was reached by the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; it became the Salisbury Agreement of 1937, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. By it Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland appointed officials to represent their labour interests in Southern Rhodesia, to which most Nyasaland "boys" go. The formation of a Labour Branch of the Administration followed, and two years ago a Labour Commissioner was appointed. A similar agreement was made with the authorities on the Rand, and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association was granted a quota of 8,500 Natives from Nyasaland.

The particular problem as revealed in the Committee of Inquiry's report was to find effective methods of controlling emigration from Nyasaland in the interests of the migrant and of his family. The three Governments therefore agreed that only fit adult males should be allowed to emigrate; that emigrants should return to their homes within two years; that certificates of identity should be supplied for the rest camps, food depots and dispensaries should be provided on all main labour routes, with rapid and cheap transport; and that there should be a system of voluntary family remittances home, of payment of compensation for accidents, and for the transfer of the estates of deceased emigrants.

An arrangement to avoid dual taxation was also made (with which the Panganyika Government

concurred, though that Territory has not come to any decision regarding certificates of identity). No one can engage labour for work outside Nyasaland without a Government permit, which is issued only to approved employers after investigation and provision of a banker's guarantee; their operation is confined to the Northern province.

No restrictions are even now placed on the voluntary migration of any adult, able-bodied Nyasaland male Native, and, though it is to their interest to go out under written contract, the great majority elect to go unindentured and to choose their own places of employment. It is estimated that some 22,000 Nyasaland "boys" are working in South Africa, between 72,000 and 75,000 in Southern Rhodesia, about 4,000 in Northern Rhodesia, and 7,000 in Tanganyika, where work on the Lupat goldfield is described as extremely popular among Northern Province labour.

A serious factor in Native labour, says the report, is its irresponsibility and disinclination to complete a reasonable task, particularly among new arrivals and those on contract. Where conditions of employment are satisfactory, particularly in regard to feeding, it is noticeable that Nyasaland Natives soon put on weight, generally returning home fitter men than they were when they left.

## Sound Words to Africans

### A Provincial Commissioner's Advice

At a time when increased production of Native crops is desirable, officials in other parts of British East and Central Africa might profitably take a hint from Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson, the Nyasaland Provincial Commissioner, who, when opening the recent Lilongwe Agricultural Show, which is devoted exclusively to the produce of Africans, reminded the large company present that European planters and missionaries are just as much their friends as administrative, forestry, agricultural and veterinary officers. His references to the migration of Native labour were likewise most apposite.

The Europeans whom they knew, he said, had nearly all left England while they were young men, but they returned to their mother country from time to time and most of them intended to settle there in their old age. So, having themselves travelled far and quite understood the desire of a young African to work in distant places and, from personal experience of the advantage of a contract, they recommended Africans to adopt the same system, one which provided them with transport from their home to their work and back again, which saved them wandering about looking for work when they reached their journey's end, and which assured them of a given amount of money, from which they could save a good deal to spend on their return.

Altogether, it was just the type of speech to appeal by its simplicity and straight forwardness, and it included the fact that the Native Tobacco Board of Nyasaland, which now consists only of European members, may include one or more Africans at an early date.

### Rhodesian Cabinet Change

Sir Percy Eynn, Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, who acted as Prime Minister of the Colony during the absence in this country of Mr. G. Martin Huggins, has tendered his resignation on grounds of ill-health. Mr. H. H. Davies, Parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, has agreed to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet.

### Books Briefly Reviewed

**Out of Africa** by Karen Blixen. Her story of Africa is so dramatically published, it was warmly accepted by our readers as an excellent and unimpaired study of settler life in Kenya. Messrs. Longmans have now issued the book in a sixth edition which deserves exceptional success. The matter, of course, remains the same, and the format, printing, paper, and binding in no way suggest so cheap an edition. Many East Africans should have the opportunity of adding it to their shelves, and also of giving copies to their friends, for it makes excellent publicity for Kenya.

**Livingstone, Missionary, Explorer, Doctor**, by R. Campbell. A new edition by D. Campbell (Livingstone, 1928, 6d.). Canon Campbell's classical life of Livingstone was published in 1920 at the price of 1s. This abridged edition now available at 8 pence price contains all the essence of the original, retains the delightful lucidity of the author's style, and all the accuracy of his facts, obtained by extensive research into the archives of the Livingstone epic. Many events in the Doctor's odyssey are familiar to the public, but few, one imagines, know that after the disappointing journey to Lake N'gasa in 1863, which was stopped by urgent command of the British Government, Livingstone, rather than allow his little steamer, the *Lady Nyasa*, which was his own property, to fall into the hands of the Portuguese, navigated her himself across 2,500 miles of the Indian Ocean to Bombay, with a crew of only three white men and a handful of Natives. This feat Dr. Campbell describes as "one of the most amazing feats of his whole amazing life." At its exceedingly moderate price, this book should be assured of a wide circulation, for interest in David Livingstone never dies.

**Celluloid Safari**, by Stirling Gillespie (Blackie, 12s. 6d.). In the course of a journey by car from the Cape to Cairo Mr. Gillespie and his companion, J. B. D'Almeida, covered 25,000 miles, carrying neither rifle nor shot-gun but devoting their time and talents to photographing wild animals and occasionally Natives. The 22 excellent pictures that illustrate the book are a witness to their success. There are two fine photos of a bull elephant, one taken at 20 yards after a long and tiring pursuit, good pictures of buffalo, rhino and kudu, and interesting scenes of places and incidents on safari. Incidentally, the portraits of Natives show no signs of that "universal malnutrition" which is being exploited at the moment. The text of the book is modest and free from sensation; the volume, in short, is a straightforward account of the trip, honest and well told. While doing justice to the hardships and stirring scenes inseparable from so strenuous a journey through Africa. But exaggeration is to be suspected in the references to the alleged cannibal habits of the Natives of Nyasaland; that cases of cannibalism occur from time to time is not to be doubted; but they are far too rare to warrant the statement that "the most unpleasant aspect of Native life in Nyasaland is the existence of cannibalism." Nobody would dream of describing cold-blooded murder, which does sometimes occur, as the most unpleasant aspect of life in England or France.

**"First Aid Illustrated,"** East African edition in English, Luganda and Swahili (Longmans, Green, 1s. 4d.). The late Dr. J. T. H. Butt was the original author of these first aid books for Natives, and the present edition has been revised by Dr. A. Brew, senior medical officer of the East African Proprietary Mines, South Africa, and Mr. H.

Lowitt, Director of the Lion Uganda. The East African editions, written in English, Luganda and Swahili, are for Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and an edition in Shona, also beloved of the Natives. The books are extremely valuable for the first-aid, and the illustration of red-culture a minimum, and the use of pictures in the contents made them by a most excellent photographic technique. The illustrations. There are numerous points of the pressure points of the body, the heart, the lungs, the brain, the eyes, every possible, and at accident is considered and illustrated by pictures that leave no possibility of error in treatment, and other useful points are a suggested syllabus of the course for Natives (in English), health and daily course, and a list of the contents of the first aid box. Altogether, it is a masterpiece of condensed practical wisdom that should find a place beside the medicine chest of every resident in Eastern Africa, who has not a doctor within easy call.

### A Snapshot of Zanzibar

MISS JAY MARSTON, who is known to many of our readers in Uganda, recently contributed an article on Zanzibar to *Blue Peter*, in the course of which she said:—

"To many travellers the scent of cloves must inevitably call up a vision of Zanzibar city's twisting, crowded streets, and of the island which rests, green as emerald, on seas of saffron and jade.

"There are other smells in Zanzibar city—the stench of copra, the dried fruit of the coconut palms, whose lofty fronds, upheld on tall grey trunks, rustle harshly with every breath of wind, and form a waving ceiling for the green, green island; bazaar smells of curry and ghee, dried shark's flesh, coffee, new-baked bread and crowded humanity; the perfume of frangipani and jasmine, almond-scented oleander and the moonflower, which opens only at night.

"There is colour, too—a wealth of it, posed on a green backcloth—blue of the sky and sea, gold of little beaches strewn with coral and pumice, vermillion purple of bougainvillea and orange of golden shower, which spill over walls and trees, scarlet of hibiscus, and flamboyant, misty mauve of jacaranda, and bright oleander pink.

"Main Street, Zanzibar, knows no distinctions of race or colour. It is free to all, and the rich tourist from some luxury liner, or the important official of Government, has no more right of way than the ricksha boy, or the coffee-seller who runs along clinking his handleless cups together. The city is cosmopolitan, colourful as a tapestry. Endlessly fascinating, vividly alive. Here East and West, in spite of the orange, do meet, and mingle in amity beneath the flags of Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose white palace dominates the sea-front.

Mrs. F. S. Hillier-Holt has sent to the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* an extract from a letter from a friend in Dar es Salaam, who wrote:—

"I rounded up nine Germans; they were all so amazed. Some of them were sleeping and had not thought for a moment that England would fight after Danzig and the Corridor had been taken. One German had not paid his rent for months, saying his creditor would receive his answer when the Germans had taken Tanganyika. All the key positions were marked off for the Germans to step into."

## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Wartie Colliery.**—Coal sales in September amounted to 195,170 tons.

**Thisbe Etma.**—Mined in September, 3,150 tons of gold recovered, 744 fine oz., taking gold at 150s. per fine oz. The operating profit in Rhodesia is estimated at 11,000, namely, £3,015 before charging development expenditure, including royalty.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—The August return states that 1,375 tons of ore milled yielded 566 oz. fine gold and 75 oz. silver, in addition 1,290 tons of sands cyanided yielded 66 oz. fine gold and 11 oz. silver. Total production for month—632 oz. fine gold and 86 oz. silver.

**Lauri Gold Areas.**—During August 2,347 tons were milled, yielding 313 oz. fine gold. Estimated gross advance against gold: £2,347; working costs, £3,791; estimated royalties and realisation charges, £175; estimated deficit, £1,519. Ore crushed is still being taken from low-grade stopes above the 3rd level. Unwinding 4th level is almost complete.

**Kavirondo Gold Mines.**—The confidence of the directors in the future of the company may be deduced from the fact that a new power unit for use on the Kakamega property has been purchased and is now being erected.

The progress report for August states that at Kakamega 1,482 tons were crushed for a yield of 230 oz. fine gold, and at Chausi 772 tons were crushed for a recovery of 269 oz., making a total gold production for the month of 499 oz.

At Koa Malimu the new vertical shaft has been sunk 8 ft. to a total of 394 ft. or 117 ft. below the 3rd level. On the 3rd level N., No. 1 winze has been sunk 43 ft. to 123 ft. below the level; and 115 ft. the vein assayed 21.9 dwt. over 22 in. On the 2nd level N., north of the main winze, No. 3 rise adv. 74 ft. to a total of 64 ft., No. 4 rise adv. 23 ft. to a total of 73 ft., and No. 1 rise adv. 30 ft. to total 50 ft. South of the main winze No. 1 rise adv. 48 ft. to total of

101 ft. and No. 2 rise adv. 16 ft. to total 76 ft. In the north west of the main level a 100 ft. air was sunk and sent to the mill. On Tumbuli West the shaft was sunk 12 ft. to a total of 100 ft.

At Sirius West, a new shaft at Sirius East was put in for a length of 165 ft. and a winze sunk to 41 ft., where the reef assayed 18 oz. fine gold. By arrangement with the owner, ore was mined from two reefs in the Ross claim. During the month the mill was mainly supplied with ore from Sirius West, North Location, Ross Claims and Koa Malimu development points.

In No. 2 Area, 2nd level at Chausi the S. cross-cut from the East drive was resumed and advanced 9 ft. to a total of 96 ft. On the 1st level, No. 8 diagonal rise adv. 15 ft. to a total of 140 ft. At 110 ft. the vein assayed 13 dwt. over 14 in. No. 9 rise adv. 45 ft. to a total of 7 ft. Total footage No. 2 Area—43 ft.

**Roan Antelope's Reduced Dividend**

Roan Antelope Copper Mines are to reduce their final dividend from 10% to 5%. The interim payment was at last year's rate of 10%, and the total distribution for the 12 months to June 30 is therefore 15% against 20% for the preceding year. In August the company announced that the estimated profit for the year had declined by £202,000, compared with 1937-38, to a total of £1,372,000; and as it was realised that taxation requirements would be larger this time, the market was not unprepared for some reduction in the final dividend.

**Mutulira Dividend**

The directors of Mutulira Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that a dividend of 2s. 9d. per share, less tax, was paid on September 29 in respect of the year ended June 30, 1939.

**Mining Personalia**

Sir Cecil Rodwell, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a director of Taqa and Abosso Mines.

We regret to report the death of Mrs. Ralli, wife of Major J. R. Ralli, Chairman of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., and a director of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

# Rubber

The performance of Vaseal Pumps is summed up in the following report of a User—

The life of the pump is quite equal to—

- 15 times that of lining in special chromed white cast iron.
- 20 times that of lining in manganese steel of which other types of pumps in our plant are usually made.



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## COMPANY MEETING

## Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd.

### Mr. Vivian Oury's Address

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., was held last week at the registered office of the company, 13, Thames House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, the Chairman, said:

My first duty is to refer to the great loss sustained by the company by the death last May of my father, Mr. Albert Oury, who, as all of you know, was responsible for the formation of the company and was, since its incorporation, its Chairman.

The Companhia de Moçambique, who, in accordance with the terms of our concession, have the right to nominate the Chairman of the company, have done me the honour of appointing me to that post, and I can assure you that I shall devote all my zeal and energy to furthering the interests of the company.

During the current year, Sir Henry Chapman, B.E., has joined the board of your company, and I do not think he needs any introduction from me. His record as general manager of Rhodesia Railways is well known to you all, and his knowledge of African affairs and railway matters will be invaluable to us.

### The Zambesi Valley Floods

Dealing with the accounts first, I would like to refer to the early part of the current year, when unprecedented floods were experienced in the Zambesi

valley, the flood waters rising to a higher level than any recorded in recent times. The South African embankment was thus exposed to a severe test, and it may be said without hesitation that the decision to carry the South African line on an embankment designed to resist the Zambesi flood water has more than justified itself, for many thousands of acres of land south of the railway were protected from inundation, and through communications were never interrupted. The embankment itself, although settling slightly under these very severe conditions and becoming weak in places, is now completely consolidated and will provide no cause for anxiety in future years.

At last year's meeting reference was made to the fact that the Portuguese Government had called for tenders for the construction of the first 100 kilometres of the railway to connect late with the existing Central Africa Railway line at Dona Ana. The contract for the construction of this first 100 kilometres of railway has been placed and the work of constructing the line by Messrs. Paul & Co., the contractors, is now making good progress.

### Portuguese President's Visit to Beira

As the recent visit to Beira of His Excellency, the President of the Portuguese Republic, General Carmona, accompanied by the Colonial Minister, Dr. Francisco Vieira Machado, has been fully reported in the Press, I think that all I need say about it is that the visit was a great success and that the ceremonies that took place during the course of it not only demonstrated the successful achievements of Portugal in the field of colonisation but also proclaimed in the most striking manner the cordiality of the relations between our own country and Portugal.

The ceremonies were attended by the Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and on the conclusion of his visit to Beira the President proceeded to the Union of South Africa, where also he had a great reception. I think it will be a matter of interest to you to know that your company was represented at the ceremonies at Beira by three of your directors, Senhor Joao de Azevedo Coutinho, Sir Henry Chapman, and myself.

### Mozambique Company's Assistance

I should like on behalf of my colleagues and myself to express our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Mozambique Company continues to give us.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Admissions to prisons in Nyasaland during 1938 numbered 4,407, of whom 4,226 were African males and 60 African females. No European males or coloured females were among the number, which was the lowest since 1934, but seven were civil debtors and 1,000 were sent to prison merely on remand. The reduced numbers were due to the introduction of summary courts which deal with petty offences by compensation and not by fine or imprisonment in default, and to the fact that so many tax defaulters are now being sent to prison. The prison population at the end of 1938 was only 862. Of the 46 convicts who escaped from Nyasaland prisons during the year 38 were recaptured. One prisoner recaptured had escaped in 1935, and another had been at liberty for five years.

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### Market Prices and Notes

**Cloves**—Zanzibar spot, including 100 lbs. per c.i.f. 84d. Madagascar spot, 100 lbs. per lb. (1938, 84d. 74d.)

**Coffee**—Drying 100 lbs. per 100 lbs. of Kenya. A market was offered at the London auctions. They all sold at 80s. per ton.

**Cotton**—American middling, 50 is 20 points lower at 6 7/8d. per lb.

**Gold**—100s. per fine oz. (1938, 144s. 84d. 140s. 140s. 140d.)

**Perethrum**—Eggs, unchanged, with Kenyan flowers, 100 to 1100 per ton, and Japanese, 100 quality 100 per ton. (1938, £125. 18s. 1037. 101. 1063 5s.)

**Tea**—Standard, for cash, quieter at 220-18s. 6d. and three months £225 5s. (1938, £110. 12s. 6d. 100. £220. 12. 6d.)

**Sisal**—The Ministry of Supply has issued an order effective from October 6<sup>th</sup> prescribing that licenses must be secured from the Ministry for the sale of hemp or for any process of manufacture from the fibre.

### Colonial Labour Problems

Several District Officers from East Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and a representative of the opening at the Colonial Office of a series of lectures on the subject of institutional labour problems in the Colonial Empire. The course of the first of this kind to be held in Africa, and it is expected that the same series are being arranged for other important areas in the Colonies in similar circumstances.

Lectures will be given by the following: Mr. J. Wilson, Adviser to the Secretary of State, by Sir Wilson James of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, by Mr. Harold Bunter, lately Director of the International Labour Office, by Dr. J. Forbes, Lecturer in Entomology at the University of Oxford, and also by officers of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service, the High Office and the Ministry of Labour.

### Of Commercial Concern

The Barrow Haematite Steel Company, which has extensive business connections with East Africa, will continue for the duration of the war to produce from their heavy steel department.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, in an announcement that until further notice the issue of return tickets has been suspended. The re-booking allowance at present in operation will be continued.

Reference to the expansion of their business in East Africa was made by Sir Fortescue Flanagan on Monday at the annual meeting of Messrs. J. H. W. Fawcett & Company, the mining machinery and engineering firm.

In view of the importance of speedy transmission of news when the Empire is at war, Cable and Wireless Ltd. and its associated companies are, under the agreement of the Empire Governments, drastically reducing the rate for urgent Press telegrams between all points within the Empire for the duration of the war. The new rates will be half the rates previously in force for this class of telegram.

The course will deal with such matters as living conditions, nutrition, labour training, methods, contracts, employment, repatriation, disease connected with labour, medical arrangements, sanitation. Cases questions discussed will include the social aspect of wage fixing, consultation and arbitration work, the organization and development of trade unions, the administration, protection, legislation, factory inspection, minimum wage rules, workmen's compensation, and the application of international labour conventions.

At the course, a representative address, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald reviewed the progress which had been made in recent years in the improvement of working conditions, and other measures to the welfare of the workers, and stressed the conviction that the importance of the subject should be increased and the intention that should be continued without interruption during the war.

The Secretary of State emphasized the particular importance of improving relations between employers and employees, of fostering the growth of trade unions, and of sound measures to encourage the use of arbitration and arbitration machinery, and above all of ensuring that Colonies are provided with officers possessing knowledge and experience of these and these problems so as to enable trade unionists are employed to settle their differences amicably.

Sisal Estates Ltd. announce that the output of 1931 and sisal tow for August amounted to 370 tons of all grades, making a total of 660 tons for the current financial year to date.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year totalled £2,001,621 compared with £1,613,351 during the corresponding period of 1938.

**THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED**

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...labour and heavy rainfall.

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...Report for 1938.

...Natives (have no interest in history and other serious subjects. Mr. J. E. Cordell, Native Welfare Officer, Southern Rhodesia.

...For a time, at any rate, we shall have to look to sympathetic, well-informed Europeans to represent the Native people in any form of organized Legislature. —Lord Biddiscombe

...Instruction in the principles of nutrition will have to overcome innate conservatism, pseudo-religious scruples and taboos. —Report of the Committee on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire

...The Nwinilunga Natives are in the fortunate position of welcoming locusts, as they do no damage to the cassava, a valued food supply. —Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia for 1937

...Farmers are perhaps the best missionaries in that they teach the Natives to work, the first step in Christianity. —Mr. J. H. Viljoen, Union Minister for Hobart, speaking at the Kafue (N.R.) Agricultural Show.

...Nobody in Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika has a greater wish than I to go all Kipling about Dover, Chiff and soles, and Lord Wardens and London mud. Nobody has had more fun out of ten years in East Africa than I have. —Mr. Devas Jones, in the Sunday Post, Nairobi.

...At the expenditure of two or three days flying time a better general idea of the topography and geological structure of hundreds of square miles of country can be obtained than by months of walking over the same area. —Report of the Survey Division of the Department of Lands and Mines of Tanganyika

...The mud creatures used to dispute the tenancy of one of the early missionary houses in Kampala. I remember coming out with a prayer meeting held there one day, to find that a fowl had taken a most opportune moment to lay an egg in my hat. —Sir Albert Cooke in the Uganda Church Times

...Before the coming of the British Central Africa produced only the bare necessities of man and beast. To-day the same land produces such rich, useful crops as cotton, rubber, coffee and tea, timber, tobacco and hides have a good market, and gold and tin are also exported. —Archdeacon H. Matthews writing in the C.M.S. Outlook

...After the Great War there was a strong movement in Southern Rhodesia in favour of responsible government. The Government of South Africa was, on the contrary, anxious to incorporate it in the Union. General Smuts offered generous terms, both to the B.S.A. Company and to the settlers to induce them to come in. A plebiscite was, however, taken in October, 1922, and showed a majority of 8,774 votes against incorporation and 5,080 in favour of responsible government. Accordingly, Southern Rhodesia was, in 1923, formally annexed to the British Empire. —The Narrative of The Expedition to the Great Victoria Lake

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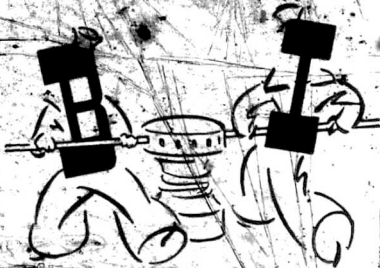
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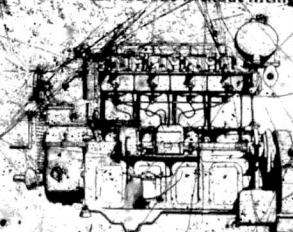
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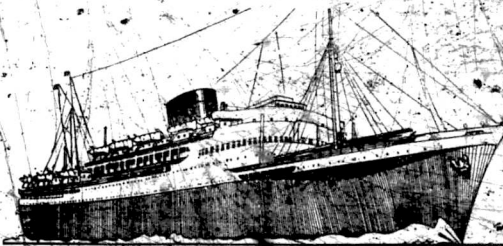
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

HITLER, fearing that destruction which is proverbially the retribution of the man who discards right and confides his cause to mere might, again addressed the world from the rostrum of his Sycophantic Reichstag.

**Hitler Again Demands Colonies.** Though little consequence is to be ascribed to that gathering of marionettes, it may be worth noting that, at the broadcast of the proceedings, their loudest applause of their master's voice followed, and even interrupted, his reference to the restoration of the former German Colonies. It is quite possible that the Nazi yes-men who, when Germany has launched another war upon the world, cheered the cynical claim for the recovery of the overseas territories forfeited as part of the punishment for a similar crime committed twenty-five years ago, were prompted simply by thoughts of German prestige. Their calculating Fuehrer, however, who is so desperately anxious to disengage British and French opposition in the West, and who therefore emphasised that prestige played no part in his plan, would not have raised this issue again in his present dire straits unless he had some much more weighty incentive.

It was, of course, the one upon which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has insisted for the past fifteen years—namely, the recognition by Germany's rulers that the recovery of the former German possessions in Africa would enormously enhance the power of the Reich, to threaten the existence of the British and French Empires. Great Britain, in her own case, if highly-placed British politicians had been alert to this manifest fact, they would have had no truck

with talk of Colonial concessions, and if Hitler had been quite frankly told by Great Britain from the outset of his Chancellorship that there could be no discussion of the former German Colonies, he would have understood and accepted such a decision, for it was completely in line with the policy he had himself laid down in *Mein Kampf*. But, encouraged by British vacillation to expect an easy diplomatic triumph, he moved farther and farther away from his own previous standpoint, until the demand for Colonies, like other aims constantly reiterated, became an obsession with him.

To credit his assertion that this change of view was derived from "political justice and economic reasons" would be ridiculous, for never has there been a ruler of a great nation who has so consistently and coldly returned political justice or so deliberately disregarded economic reasons. His request, he emphasises, "is not dressed up in the form of an ultimatum, but in the form of a demand."

**Scheming to Trap British Sentimentalists.** "is not dressed up in the form of an ultimatum, but in the form of a demand." At long last he has reached his *modus vivendi* backed by force, one ultimatum too many has been hurled into the field against him, the whole weight of the Empires of England and France, which have behind them the moral support of almost the entire world. So, instead of delivering yet another ultimatum, he falsely claims to appeal to justice and to two principles for which he has demonstrated his boundless contempt. Why does he now invoke them? Because he has shrewdly reckoned that, meaningless though they be in his mouth, they are best calculated to mislead the hearts of sentimentalists in this country.

The cause of his present manoeuvre must be obvious enough to any student of the British Press. Dr. Goebbels's cuttings from which will have provided the Nazi hierarchy with ample evidence of the activity during the first month of war of those members of both Houses of Parliament and those clerics, professors and other writers with a great following who have not ceased to tell this country that one of its war aims must be the establishment of "a new Colonial system" which would involve the transfer of immense areas from the British to some international flag. That the areas proposed to be sacrificed are the homes of millions of British subjects, who would bitterly object to being transferred like cattle from British trusteeship, is, of course, not mentioned, and their predicament does not occur to the unenlightened general public. The National Peace Council, to take one example, has just submitted to the Imperial Government a four-point peace programme, the second point of which reads: "The development of the new Colonial system ensuring to all nations equality of administrative responsibility, access to raw materials, and opportunities for trade." There has been the widest circulation of this suggestion, with the hint that it should be urged upon Members of Parliament, and similar proposals are being made in the Press and from many a pulpit, with the stage has been reached at which any intelligent neutral might be excused for deriving the impression that the British public is eager to dispossess itself of Colonies and that it is merely an obstinate and unimaginative British Cabinet which stands in the way of satisfying ultimate German aspirations.

Yet a more mischievous and less justifiable interpretation could not be conceived. The truth is that these widely-publicized ideas found fiercely in the minds of a very small number of people, most of whom have no adequate knowledge of the real problems involved, and that the British people, if once aroused to the truth, would reject all thought of a surrender, would be tantamount to betrayal of great British populations in Africa and which would like to make the gravest strategic threat to the British Empire. Objection to the compulsory extrusion of British populations at the behest of proselytising doctrinaires might prove the decisive factor with great sections of the public in this country, but it is certainly the hope of securing strategic bases of operations in Africa which persuades Hitler to make this one last bid for peace on his own terms— for once established in Africa, he would be enormously better placed to resist his onslaught upon the two Powers, England and France, which stand between him and the world domination upon which this maniac's ambition is bent. The pressing need is to tell the grandeur of British Colonial rule to Great Britain and neutral States, and to press to the world that this defeatist policy is a disaster, but that the road set in the path of a more just and more genuine settlement of its Colonial trusts, this will ever-dependence, and with ever-widening selfishness.

AST WEEK we announced that *East Africa and Rhodesia* had been officially informed that the journal was regarded as a valuable medium of publicity for the British cause, and that permission of its production was desired. This statement on behalf of the Government resulted from our request that the departments concerned should consider whether continued publication was regarded as essential to the national interest in time of war, for unless that was the case our intention was to suspend the paper in order to release senior members of the staff for the military service for which they had been provisionally earmarked by the War Office. Since we now know that the authorities attach importance to the uninterrupted appearance of this newspaper, it is only our duty to continue to produce it, and through its columns to encourage East African and Rhodesian efforts in the common cause.

The conditions of warfare have changed so greatly in the past twenty-five years that, as a general rule, nothing could be more detrimental than to imitate the conditions of warfare which obtained in the days of the

**The Changed Conditions of Warfare** have a contribution to make to the average citizen's knowledge of the war. Throughout East Africa and Rhodesia, for instance, those engaged in mining, agriculture and transport have been asked not to discontinue their work, which must be maintained as long as possible, if the Empire is to prosecute its military effort. There will, of course, be progressive improvement in the organisation of human and other resources, and though the individual soldier is not to be asked to be asked not to seek some other outlet for his patriotism, he should realise that there are times in which patience is itself an important contribution and one much less easy to make than something more active and spectacular.

As Mr. A. R. Tredgold, Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, recently told the Colony, its people would at first have to toughen themselves to bearing "the strain of war without the relief of action." Because this country took preliminary steps to order their own power months before Hitler marched his legions into Poland, and many of the blunders—all well intentioned and some of them heroic, but nevertheless blunders of the opening stages of a hot war—are hence avoided, and that is very much to the good. While the physique, good marksmanship, luck and endurance were among the most important ordinary qualities of a returning patriot was not a bad test of his probable efficiency in the field. Now, when a man and his rifle may be quite as badly needed on the home front as in France, and when the provision of food, clothing, metals, other raw materials and goods is an essential part of victory, it is the manner of their use, and wholly new qualities, that are to be adopted. It is not his or her physical strength, but the quality of their character, their ability to work with other men, and their

at the same time cheerfully to supply the needs, personal, financial and domestic, which are the inalienable lot of all.

UGANDA'S cry lies dependent upon her cotton and the official attitude to the production and marketing of that commodity during the forthcoming season is therefore of vital importance to the community.

**East African Cotton Growing.** Will the necessary financial encouragement be given? Will adequate credits be made available for the purchase and ginning of the crop? Will shipping be arranged for its transport to overseas markets? These questions have been put to us from various interested quarters. At this early stage in the transition from a peace to a war economy it is not surprising that definite decisions have still to be awaited, but there are sound grounds for confidence that the authorities will give all possible support to an industry which has been so much more important to the Empire to-day than it was a month ago, for a manifest necessity is the expansion of production in the Overseas Empire of metals, oil-stuffs, and raw materials, which, if they were not purchasable in "foreign" would have to be acquired in foreign countries.

In the case of cotton, Great Britain has the option of purchasing within the Empire in sterling or from America in dollars, and there can be no doubt that her first course is to draw every possible bale from the Empire and to restrict proportionately her dollar expenditure in the order of sterling to leave that additional amount of resources. American currency available for aeroplanes, aeroplanes engines, petrol, and other military necessities, as cannot be supplied within the Empire itself. If, as we are confident, the metal is the priority, then it follows that credits must be made available to the ginning section of the industry, either by the banks as a purely commercial transaction, and since cotton prices must be expected to rise that would be reasonable—or, if necessary, by the banks with the guarantees from the Imperial authorities. There will come the need for adequate shipping space, and since East Africa is off the track of the great shipping routes of the world, it is to be expected that pressure will have to be maintained to secure adequate tonnage for the transport of cotton and other necessities. But, all things considered, we do not foresee reduced activity in East African cotton production. On the contrary, there will surely be recognition of the importance of increased output in each of the cotton-growing dependencies.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**Mr. H. H. Davies Joins the Cabinet**  
MR. HENRY H. DAVIES, Rhodesia's first Minister, has been asked to prosecute the case with full vigour, when none who could have doubted has been publicly demonstrated by the invitation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Stuggins, to the leader of the Opposition to join the Cabinet, and by the acceptance of Mr. H. H. Davies, whose action has been generally welcomed. Mr. Davies, who was born in Liverpool, formerly a shipyard worker, six years ago, is one of the leading P.S. for Bulawayo, principal adviser to the land and general agency business, and a leading view and of recognised ability, and capable of giving a good account of himself on any platform in the Legislature, and in the House of Commons.

**Pertinacious**  
THE newly-elected President and Vice-President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, Messrs. A. C. Tamahill and H. F. Bargitan, have long been prominent in the business life not merely of Nairobi, the place of their residence, but of East Africa, throughout which they are regarded as unusually pertinacious. Once convinced of the desirability of the adoption of some policy or action, both have shown their readiness to keep on pressing for it, even if pressure has to be applied month after month and year after year. Neither tires easily, or retires at all, and under their guidance, the routine work of the Association will certainly not suffer from lack of attention.

**Sir Percy Fyfe**  
Sir Percy Fyfe's resignation on account of ill-health came as a surprise, for he was born in the Cape Colony, and found the Southern Rhodesian Administrative Commission, the father of twenty-five years, and in the year of his life, he became the first Secretary of the Rhodesia Company, and on the arrival of responsible government he was made the first Minister of Finance, an office which he continued to hold for a number of years. He has also been Minister without Portfolio, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Finance. He is a member of the Rhodesia Council, and he represented the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the House of Commons in London in 1920 and in Ottawa in 1925, and in 1927. He was also a member of the Rhodesia Council, and he represented the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the House of Commons in London in 1920 and in Ottawa in 1925, and in 1927. He was also a member of the Rhodesia Council, and he represented the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the House of Commons in London in 1920 and in Ottawa in 1925, and in 1927.

**Poland**  
How long, O God, shall men be ridden down,  
And trampled under by the last and best  
Of men? The heart of Poland hath not ceased,  
To quiver, though her sacred blood doth crown  
The fields, and out of every smouldering town  
Cries to Thee, lest brute Power be increased,  
Till that blood-lusting Austrian at his feast  
Of murdered nations wear Attila's crown,  
Cries to Thee, O Lord, how long shall these things  
be?  
How long shall the icy-hearted Huns  
Oppress the region? O Us, O East, and God,  
Give, who called her in her agony,  
Strengthen us now, that we may rid the right,  
And by our victory staunch her tears of blood.  
With acknowledged gratitude, Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

# Hitler Again Demands Colonies

*Claim Allegedly Based on "Political Justice and Economic Reason"*

HITLER'S ADDRESS TO THE REICHSTAG on Friday has contained the following passages bearing directly or indirectly on his Colonial claims which he reiterated. The references to Colonies were vociferously applauded by his hearers.

National Socialism is the phenomenon which came into existence in Germany in order maliciously to prevent the League of Nations from carrying out its desires for revision, but a movement which came into being because for 25 years attempts to revise the oppression of the most natural human and national rights of a great nation were frustrated.

I object strongly when a foreign statesman gets up and says that I have my word because I have now carried out these intentions. On the contrary, I have carried out my solemn word, which I pledged to the German people, to put an end to the Versailles Treaty and to restore to a great nation its natural vital rights.

The extent to which I have restored these vital rights is modest. When 40,000,000 Englishmen claim the right to rule over 40,000,000 square kilometres, then it is not wrong if 82,000,000 Germans demand the right to live in 800,000 square kilometres, to cultivate their land there, and to devote themselves to their industry, and if they demand further that their Colonial possessions be given back to them—possessions which were once their property, which they did not steal from anybody or conquer by war, but acquired honestly by purchase and treaties.

## German Modesty and Renunciation

Moreover, I have attempted in all the demands I made always to obtain revision by means of negotiation, although it is true that I have always declined to submit Germany's vital rights as a humble petition to any sort of incompetent international body. So when I admit that Great Britain has the right to ask that her national interests be respected, at the very least she can't claim rights should be granted to National Socialist Germany.

I solemnly declare that these rights of ours are strictly limited. Wherever I saw that they vital national interests of my people were not threatened I advised the German nation to be modest and to renounce. German demands have been put forward in a very clear and simple manner. The aim of the foreign policy of the Reich, which I conduct has always been merely to secure to the German nation its existence as a nation.

It is not a question for mankind, and by no means a matter of time, that I have succeeded in abolishing peace and war, compromising the political position of the Reich, stabilising at home the maddest of the arrangements of the Treaty of Versailles. It is only a matter of time that the abolition of such things will be the result for certain interested parties in the individual cases, but it is certainly, in the more meritorious case, with the exception of the last case, all the others were able to be settled without any shedding of blood. The last revision of that treaty might have been achieved in the same manner by a peaceful procedure and not the now circumstances to which I have referred brought about the contrary effect.

Then came assurances to neutral States, according that Germany would even make any demands on France, and the declaration, inasmuch as the aims of his life had then to be the same, Germany and Great Britain, together not only rationally but also emotionally.

Before every individual revision of the Treaty of Versailles, continued Hitler, I have tried to secure what was justifiable through negotiation. In a number of cases I have succeeded. In others, unfortunately, my desire for negotiation was interpreted as weakness and therefore refused. Such experience must make one hesitate to bring forward reasonable and restrained proposals.

I have read that any attempt at a peaceful settlement of the relations between Germany on the one hand and England and France on the other would be excluded, that a proposal in this direction is merely proof that I am filled with anxiety and see ahead of me the collapse of Germany, and that I make it only from cowardice or with a bad conscience. If, in spite of this, I make known my ideas on this problem, I am willing to be regarded as a coward or a desperate man. My prestige is sufficiently great to take this upon myself. Whether I really express these ideas out of anxiety or despair will be proved by the course of events.

## Why Should There Be War in the West?

Why should there be any war in the West? For the restoration of Poland? The Poland of the Versailles Treaty will never rise again. Two of the greatest States in the world guarantee that. Moreover, the elimination of Russia and Germany would not result in a new State coming into being in the territory in question, but only in endless chaos.

The ability of the Western democracies to bring about orderly conditions has not been reasonably proved anywhere. Germany has not only restored peace and order in its protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, but above all prepared the ground for fresh economic prosperity and for an ever closer understanding between the two nations. England will have a great deal to do before she is able to point to similar results in her own protectorate of Palestine.

After referring to Germany's aims and intentions in South-Eastern Europe, the Fuehrer continued:—

We must try to remove the immediate consequences arising from the war, or at least to mitigate them. These tasks can be discussed at a conference, but they can never be solved there. If Europe wants calm and peace, then the European States ought to be grateful that Germany and Russia are prepared to transform this area of disturbance into a zone of peaceful development. For the German Government such a task will mean that Germany will have her hands full for the coming 50 years.

## No Claims Demand for Colonies

The second task, which I believe is by far the most important, should lead to the establishment not only of the feeling, but also the certainty of European security. For this it is necessary that there should be absolute clarity with regard to the aims of the European States in the sphere of foreign policy. As far as Germany is concerned, it can be stated that the Reich Government is prepared to make its aims in the sphere of foreign policy perfectly clear, without any reservations.

First of all, we want to say that we consider the Versailles Treaty extinct, and that the German Government, and with it the entire German nation, see no reason and no cause for any further revision, except for the demand for such Colonial possessions as are due to the Reich and correspond to it.

In this means, in the best place, the restoration of the German Colonies. This request, let it be noted, is not dressed up in the form of an ultimatum backed



force. It is simply a claim based on political justice and economic reason.

Secondly, to facilitate the exchange of productions it is necessary to attain a new ordering of markets and a definitive regulation of currencies, thus removing step by step the obstacles to free trade.

Thirdly, the most important condition for the real prosperity of European and extra-European economies is the creation of an absolutely guaranteed peace and a feeling of security among all the people. This requires not only a final sanctioning of the status of Europe, but also the reduction of armaments to a reasonable and economically tolerable extent.

The speech ended on the note that this was Hitler's last offer, and that if it was not accepted, Germany would fight in the West.

Let those raise my hand who regard this as the better solution.

[Editorial comment will be found under Matters of Moment.]

#### Russia Backs Hitler's Claim

Russia now openly supports Germany's claims to Colonies, and in a long article published in the Moscow

Times on Monday it was held that the unfavourable reaction of the British and French Press was proof that those countries are fighting not for the re-establishment of Poland or the destruction of Hitlerism in the general interest of Europe, but for the retention of their Colonial Empires and world domination.

The British and French governing circles, said the writers, are fully aware of the fate of Poland or the liberation of the German people from Hitler. These Governments have concentrated in their hands an overwhelming majority of Colonial possessions. The British Empire has Colonies with a population of 450,000,000. France has a huge Colonial empire with a population of 65,000,000. The desire to hold these gigantic possessions against German claims to maintain an unrestricted dominion over these Colonies, which permits of the unlimited exploitation of hundreds of millions of Colonial slaves, is the more realistic motive for the interest of the British and French Governments in the war against Germany.

Such pervasions are quite satisfactory from the standpoint of those who would have no case if they adhered to the truth.

## The Rhodesias Under War Conditions

### Miners, Farmers and Railwaymen asked to Continue at Work

Southern RHODESIA has already to her credit the wonderful record that two-thirds of the man-power of the Colony has within the first month of war volunteered for service in the Forces, this notwithstanding the fact that mine, farm and transport workers had been officially asked not to offer themselves for enlistment. When making this announcement in Salisbury, Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, said that the recruiting campaign for the Air Force has immediately shown that Southern Rhodesia has more potential recruits than had been supposed.

A tribute to the splendid help which the Imperial Government is receiving from Southern Rhodesia was paid by the Prime Minister in his weekly statement to the House of Commons last week. Mr. Chamberlain said that Southern Rhodesia had mobilised her forces, and was giving the British Government very welcome assistance by providing officers and men for service both on land and in the air, outside the borders of the Colony. His statement was warmly applauded by the House.

#### Advice to Rhodesians in England

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia recently received a suggestion that he should begin the compilation of a list of Rhodesians who would be willing to serve in any expeditionary force which might be raised in Southern Rhodesia. We now understand that Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister of that Colony, has cabled that if a Rhodesian contingent is sent overseas it will be fully trained, and that it will not be possible to incorporate untrained men. The Prime Minister adds that Rhodesians in England anxious to serve would therefore be well advised to join the Imperial Forces with a view to later transfer to any Rhodesian contingent which may be sent overseas.

In order that the man-power of Northern Rhodesia should be utilised to the best advantage, the Government of that country has indicated in a public announcement that the two key industries of the country, the mines and the railways, with both of which the Government has been in consultation to

ensure on the one hand that men required for various vital public services should be released, and on the other that the efficiency of those industries should be maintained. The Governor has appealed to those employed in the mines and on the railways not to relinquish their employment until the Government, in consultation with the managements, decides that they can be released. This will give the industries a chance to adjust themselves in an orderly manner to war conditions, and the Government the opportunity of arranging for the best use of man-power.

#### N. Rhodesian Rates of Pay

Rates of pay for members of the Northern Rhodesian Volunteer Defence Force are as follows: lieutenant colonel, 40s. per day; major, 25s.; captain, 20s.; lieutenant, 15s. 6d.; sergeant, 12s. 6d.; lance-sergeant, 5s. 6d.; private, 5s. per day. Wives will receive an allowance at the rate of £150 per annum, with £30 per annum for the first child and £30 per annum for each additional child. Disability pensions range from £40 per annum for lieutenant colonel to £20 per annum for N.C.O.s and men, plus £30 per annum for the first child and £30 per annum for each additional child.

Any male British subject ordinarily resident in Northern Rhodesia who wishes to leave the territory must now obtain a permit before doing so.

Householders in Northern Rhodesia have been officially informed that there is no danger of any difficulty being experienced in obtaining food supplies. In order that the Government may take immediate steps to deal with profiteering, members of the public having knowledge of any increase in the price of commodities in Northern Rhodesia have been invited to communicate with the Director of Supplies and Transport, Lusaka.

The South African Society of East Africa has cabled to General Smuts: "We send you our deepest thanks for your spirited defence of justice and right, and are confident that all South Africans will rally round the Empire under your proved leadership."

## Dependencies and The War

### Kenya and Rhodesia Broadcast to U.K.

To preserve freedom for ourselves, to gain it for others, to create out of present wars an understanding and enduring peace is the task to which we have set our hand. A family of peoples united in faith and purpose, we will not, we cannot fail."

With these words Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, concluded a radio chronicle of the entry of the British Empire into the war, broadcast by the B.B.C. in their Home Service last Friday. The broadcast took the form of a descriptive introduction by the narrator, followed by the voice of a resident in the part of the Empire referred to.

When Kenya heard the news, said the speaker from Nairobi, she was ready. Hundreds of husbands and sons began trekking into the capital during the week-end, their womenfolk taking over control of their farms. Native boys of a local garage were being voluntarily drilled by a self-appointed instructor, and tens of thousands of Natives listened to the Native language news bulletins.

Southern Rhodesia, said a speaker from the Colony, went to war at the same time as Great Britain on September 3. Training camps in Salisbury and Bulawayo were fully occupied. At both ends of the country men were drilling, drilling, drilling. Those who had not joined up were carrying on with their essential work to keep Britain supplied with maize, meat, tobacco, asbestos and gold. Rhodesia is putting out her best effort to ensure the triumph of democracy over the tyranny and oppression of Hitlerism," he concluded.

### Tributes from Germans Interned in East Africa

Tributes from German nationals interned in East Africa to the treatment received from the authorities have now reached London, from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The Director of Civil Intelligence in Kenya has reported:—

Mr. Engelke, Chief Inspector of the German Consulate in Nairobi, called at this office to-day. He said he had visited the prisoners' (meaning internees') camps in Nairobi at Vermont Hall and St. Andrew's Hall, and was very pleased to note how well cared for the prisoners were, and expressed his deep appreciation of the way they had been treated."

An official report received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the internment camp in Dar-es-Salaam states that the Germans have expressed their surprise at the comfort of their accommodation.

When the first group was taken to the camp not even a post-bath-net was short, and the lighting and sanitary arrangements were complete. In fact, the only service not in working order was the camp laundry, and temporary facilities were at once organised for the washing of linen and clothes. A contract for the supply of meals, four a day provided, had been arranged to tide over the camp's early period. The intention is that the settlement shall have its own commissariat. The health services are thorough, and there are ample stores of medical requirements. The camp medical officer is able to call upon the help of three interned doctors, who have volunteered to assist as needed.

On their own initiative the interned persons formed a committee through which to maintain contact with the camp commandant, who welcomed the idea and

has found daily discussions useful. To complete the picture of life in this internment camp it is only necessary to add that the occupants have also formed an orchestra.

### Africans and Indians Offer Help

Evidence has not been lacking that the Natives of Eastern Africa are firm in their determination to assist the Government in every possible way in fighting Germany, and Mrs. Barrow-Dowling, of Nairobi, has sent to *The Times* a letter addressed to the District Commissioner, South Nyeri, which characterises that spirit. The Native, Kangga, of Moga, writes from Karatina, Kenya:

"Dear Sir,—I beg you to accept me to offer my three pigs to Government, to be used in the war. I have kept three pigs only and I am in wanting them to be in the work of your Crown according my love and power, like other fellows who have given up their lives in order to defend other people's lives. I do not know as I have no knowledge, or experience of any work, except these pigs which I decided that I must give them to Government, exactly as I would give up my life for our Kingdom to remain just to us as it has forever. In measuring my pigs, they are four feet in length. Now, sir, I would be very much pleased to hear from you what you have decided for that question of these offerings."

A well-known Indian resident of Mbale, Mr. Kassan Jamal Kamani, has presented seven motor-lorries and seven cars as a gift to the Uganda Government for use in defence measures.

### The Ministry of Information

In a Parliamentary reply on Monday, Sir Edward Grigg furnished the House of Commons with particulars of the headquarters staff of the Ministry of Information. He stated that the salary of Mr. H. V. Hodson, director of the Empire section of the Ministry, had not yet been fixed; that Professor, V. Harlow, his chief assistant, was on the £800-£1,000 scale; that Mr. G. F. Seel, seconded from the Colonial Office (and who acted as secretary to the Bledisloe Commission), was listed at £800-£1,100; and that Mr. H. S. Scott, former Director of Education in Kenya (but for some inscrutable reason described by the Ministry under his earlier title of Director of Education in the Transvaal—not even as ex-Director), was receiving £400 per annum. The name of at least one other East African employed in the Ministry, Dr. Mumford, at the time of the Department of Education in Tanganyika Territory, was omitted from the list.

### Hospitality for Colonial Troops

A War Hospitality Committee of the non-political Empire societies has been established under the chairmanship of Lord Milne to co-ordinate welfare work and hospitality in the United Kingdom during the war for men and women from the Dominions, India and the Colonies who join the British forces for auxiliary services. Among the societies represented on the Committee are the British Empire League, British Empire Service League, Over-Sea League, Royal African Society, Royal Empire Society, and the Victoria League. Sir Evelyn Wrench is Chairman of the appeal committee, and Mr. Ralph Bond Chairman of the finance committee. An office has been opened in the building of the Royal Empire Society, Communications, including offers of assistance, should be sent to the secretary, War Hospitality Committee, 6/o the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

# Hitler Faces Failure

## Absolution After Plunder.

There is an oft-quoted aphorism of Clausewitz that war is the continuation of policy by other means. A study of the Fuehrer's speech as a whole suggests that Hitler wishes to have the principle, and treat diplomacy as the continuation of war by other means. By his complementary methods of threat, fraud, and force, he has seized all that is obtainable, and has become aware that by persisting in that course he not only can win no more but is likely to lose what he has already won. He therefore announces again his conversion to the idea of settling problems by negotiation. The only way of proving his sincerity would be to submit to the judgment of the international conference he proposes the subject-matter in dispute, including Czechoslovakia and Poland. He does nothing of the kind; he proposes that what he has taken by force shall be a closed preserve, withdrawn from international jurisdiction for his own determination; that in those spheres where he has gained and can hope to gain nothing more by force he shall have an opportunity to try his luck in conference; and that his enemies shall forge their power to dispossess him of his temporary conquests, if the conference fails, by demobilising before it begins. His aim, in short, is to take by force from the weak and then ask for impunity, and even further concessions, from the strong.

—*The Times.*

**Still The Gangster.** — Hitler's proposals do not hang together. He is still the gangster, boastful, abusive of a beaten enemy, a killer who disgusts by talk of humanity and betrays no recognition of a public law and of rights and interests other than his own. In parts of his speech he might be reading a paper to the Institute of International Affairs on conditions that would make for a better world. The truest sentence in Hitler's speech came near the end, and begged behind threats. "There have never," he said, "in the history of the world been two victors, but there have often been two conquered." This sentence betrays deep anxiety about what Germany may expect from the East if she loses the war on the West. —*Scrutator*, in the *Sunday Times.*

The speech proclaims the supreme egotist, the infallible leader of an infallible nation. He justifies everything he has done and justifies by implication everything he may decide to do in the future. —*Baltimore Sun.*

**The Right Reply.** — Hitler, the quick change artist, plays two parts in one speech. Hitler the conqueror, with all the glory but none of the chivalry of the successful warrior, and Hitler the apostle of peace, hoping to avoid the consequences of the war he has brought on himself. What an impudent reversal of the truth! Our part is chosen. We know now the language which Hitler understands: ten guns for every German gun; ten shells for every German shell; ten tanks for every German tank; ten planes for every German plane. To achieve this purpose is now the task of the citizens of this land. —*Daily Express.*

**Hitler's Conference.** — Hitler is full of friendly words. There is a vague proposal for a conference to discuss Colonies, raw materials, currency problems, international trade, limitation of armaments, the prohibition of poison gas and submarines and bombing planes. But Hitler could have had such a conference before he started. People of Britain and France desire peace—but it must be an honorable, a just and lasting peace. If Hitler wants such a peace, let him give an earnest of it in action—not merely in words which are with him of a currency too brittle for confidence. Let him withdraw his troops from Poland. Let him agree that at the conference he proposes the restoration of Poland and of Czechoslovakia shall come first upon the agenda. —*The Daily Herald.*

**Degrading Proposals.** — On Thursday Hitler triumphed amid the ruins of Warsaw. On Friday he made his oration to the Reichstag. And in what tone? As in the case of Schuschnigg and Benesh, and as always towards those who have resisted him in vain, he speaks of his trampled victims with that derisive and abusive vindictiveness which is the worst trait in his character. He has no accent of pity or chivalry for the unfortunate. Before the allied democracies are in sight of winning the war—and before this country has addressed itself in grim earnest to the job—he seeks to make the democracies lose the war by a premature quarrel about war aims. Hitler has no conception of equal honour and security between nations. He offers nothing but a peace of defeat and degradation. —*Mr. J. E. Garvin, in the Observer.*

This peace offensive is mere barrack-room statesmanship. —*New York Herald-Tribune.*

## The Old Technique.

There is one peculiarity about Hitler: it is doubtful whether his promises or his threats are more to be feared. He promised not to coerce Austria, also not to invade Czechoslovakia, after swallowing the Sudetenland he promised to make no further territorial demands in Europe; he promised to keep his pact with Poland. Could anything worse have happened to these States if all his promises had been threats? He still has implicit confidence in his technique, a confidence so implicit that after each broken promise he turns again to Great Britain and France and lavishes on them the assurances with which he soothed in turn each of his earlier victims. —*The Manchester Guardian.*

**A French View.** — "If one sets aside the old themes to which Hitler has as usual returned—the Treaty of Versailles, *Lebensraum*, the identity of the Reich and its Fuehrer—his speech is distinguished by several new particularities. First, by the cynicism with which Hitler insults Poland's chiefs and her fighters; next, by an apologia and self-exultation never before pushed quite so far—my prestige, my pride, my work."

His attack against British Ministers becomes a personal affair, like his former attacks against Schuschnigg and Benesh. But when he addresses Germany it is by grandiloquent and frozen phrases that he seeks to induce her to accept the cat's paw towards which he is leading her. —*Semi-official statement issued in London.*

## The Nervous Gambler.

Hitler's speech is that of a gambler swollen with success, eager to retire temporarily on his winnings and more than a little afraid that if he continues to play at present he will lose everything. Surely the world's only hope is to be purged of Hitler and all his perfidies, of Hitlerism and its unbounded cynicism and cruelty; there is not a grain of true peace in Hitler's latest—and what he prophetically calls his last—offer. —*The Evening News.*

Either Hitler, still misappreciating the strength of the British and French purpose, is now convinced that he can have peace on his own terms; or he has abandoned all hope of peace, and has made the first effort to stiffen German morale. —*New York Times.*

# Background to

**Democracy As Alibi.** — It is always full out their chests and praise their bravery at their leaders' gain victories, and they as quickly ask for mercy and declare that they were unwilling dupes if their leaders bring them to defeat. When Hitler is defeated, the Germans will hold up their hands to the world and cry: "Please, it wasn't us. We fought as well as they would hold up the same hand in the Nazi salute, and say to God: "Be thanked for Hitler, who showed us what fine and brave fellows we are. The idyll of our socialists, the fabulous democratic Germany, exists only in defeat. Democracy is the German ally; the never-failing stand is ready to be produced at a moment's notice, in case the grandiose schemes of a Bismarck, a Kaiser, or a Hitler go astray. In all this one simple fact should be remembered: it is five aggressive wars in a lifetime. A people who five times in 1864, 1866, 1870, 1914, and 1939—have gone willingly to attack their neighbours have forfeited all right to possess the means for a strength which they can only abuse. They use democracy simply as a time of recuperation, as a means of deceiving the world, as an opportunity for secret re-arming."

**The National Review.**

**Germany's Military Strength.** — The West Wall has fulfilled its purpose for Hitler. During the campaign German forces in the West did not exceed 20 or 40 divisions. The French estimate of the present British strength is 32 divisions. In addition to the divisions on the Western Front Germany engaged some 70 in Poland, but although the campaign really fulfilled the idea of a *Blitzkrieg*, the Germans suffered considerable losses. Germany may therefore have at her disposal nearly 60 divisions, and about 12 motorised divisions making a total force of about 100 divisions. It is a big force and apparently it will be used for some project of the spectacular sort. The actual number which may be thrown into the attack is not overpoweringly large. At one time in the Great War Germany had 214 divisions. She is trusting to the potential of her attack to make up for the lack of mass. Her military machine, still conditioned by the Versailles restrictions, has a sort of parallel to the pocket battleship. It is, within limits, immensely powerful. It will meet on the Western Front an entirely different organisation, but one which, developed on less tramelled lines, is ultimately more powerful. The Allied defence is not committed to the Maginot Line; but whatever sort of force should attack it will pay a terrible price, and General Gamelin would welcome such an attack. — *Strategicus*, in the *Spectator*.

**Teil France.** — The territory is being done to and unknown to the French people the full scale of the British effort, particularly by land, but also by sea and air. As citizens of a Continental Power, Frenchmen have always naturally thought of warfare chiefly in terms of land movements, and such a more extensive idea of the vast and arduous task being carried out by Great Britain at sea should be given. True, by air the R.A.F. have already earned the admiration of the French people by their magnificent exploits, though even here there is room for more publicity. The question of land forces is by far the most important. In France, for example, already a number of men aged up to 45 have been mobilized; the ordinary Frenchman is puzzled, therefore, when he reads that in England young men between 20 and 22 are shortly to be called up. It would be sufficient to say that the confidence in Great Britain is thereby impaired, but there seems no reason why their real explanation should not be given and so deprive the Axis one of its chance of confusion. — *The Times Paris Correspondent*.

**Paying For War.** — In the main, we must be paid for by economising our consumption and refraining from replating or adding to peacetime possessions of citizens, while at the same time we expand our war activities to the utmost possible extent. In the last war one-third of the male population, with the assistance of female labour, sufficed to cater for the civilian needs of the country in food, clothing, and other necessities. The remaining two-thirds were engaged on war work or were enlisted with the fighting services. Some such percentage must be reached again before we can be said to have developed our full war potential. Some rise of prices is inevitable owing to currency depreciation, war insurance and other additional charges which all our imports will have to bear. But if, as is possible, price movements are kept within bounds, the total national income in a full year of war may be expected to rise to a figure between 27,000 and 28,000 millions. Of this total Government expenditure may be expected to amount to some 24,000 millions. Up to the present we are a very long way short of this maximum war effort. — *St. Walter Layton* in the *New Chronicle*.

**Dr. Goebbels' Work.** — The Government seems to be the weakest element in our country. Leaflets distributed in Germany, Ministerial utterances blated over the wireless or in Parliament, and people who write to the papers that "We are not at war with the German regime, nor with Germany, nor all Hitler." Dr. Goebbels' work for him is not as saying to the Germans that they have only to change their form of Government and we shall forget their crimes. This puts Germany on velvet for either she will win the war, and gain territories by destruction and rape, or if she loses she will see Hitler & Co. in some Doorn of other, and still she never really likes them. At the moment she worships angels: Gilbert Murray and Vernon Bartlett will tell us that Germany must be placated and pay, as the Germans say, *Wiedergutmachung*. That policy would insure our sons having to re-fight the battle our brothers see no meaning in fighting entirely due to the fact that Germany off her regard will never inform the Allies of her shells. — *The New Statesman and Nation*.

**Allies Unbeatable.** — The war is only a month old but the most important trends are emerging. The British and the French can and will control the seas, and they can sit there until their enemies are exhausted. Their man-power can defend France unless they blunder into wild adventures in military offensives. Aerial warfare may be destructive, but it works both ways, and it is not conclusive. The grid may be victory for them; at the worst it might be stalemate. I do not see any possibility that it can be defeat. — *Mr. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States*.

**Germany's Past.** — Without going back to the Middle Ages, we have the example in the last century of a Bismarck who, building on foundations laid by Frederick the Great, became a national hero as the creator and expander of the Reich by methods none too scrupulous. Whether the German people have been happier as a single unit than when administratively divided as Hanover, Saxony, Württemberg, Bavaria and so on remains a question. For Europe generally unification has only contributed to unrest and pretexes for further extension. — *Lord Russell of Leeds*.

Germany is pro-Russian, anti-German and ready to aid in the construction of a peaceful and settled Europe. — *Mr. Michael Foot*.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.**—I personally would strongly object to breaking my word. —*Herr Hitler*.

"Why has England not adopted a wage tax and a turnover tax?" —*M. Ziegler*.

"Robbery and rottenness are at the base of the Hitlerite system." —*Observer*.

"Hitler is not the disease, but the symptom." —*Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia*.

"Wisdom is not to be expected of those who are drunk with power and ambition." —*Mr. Alan Kemp*.

"A leader of Mr. Churchill's calibre is worth more than an army corps." —*New York Herald Tribune*.

"I am no more a materialist than I am a spiritualist; I am a monist, if that conveys anything." —*Mr. H. G. Wells*.

"No peace is possible with men who, both on the diplomatic and ideological plane, have betrayed everything." —*Krigon*.

"The German Government has made more use of broadcasting for propaganda purposes than any other Power." —*Miss Jung Lee*.

"All neutral journalists in Berlin are being approached with a view to joining Hitler's peace offensive." —*Politikon, Copenhagen*.

"The leaflets already dropped on Germany are far too long and are hot air words, as to stir the German's imagination." —*Mr. Robert Peabody*.

"Russia will not pull a single chestnut out of the fire for Britain and France, but in no case will she burn a finger for Germany's sake." —*Mr. von Gerbin*.

"Our only big bid, was for freedom, the most noble cause and noble cause for which a nation ever waged its all." —*Rev. Bishop W. Carey*.

"Germans, having conquered the British in France, wishes to dispose of them peace terms even more severe than those of the Versailles Treaty." —*La Gazette, Brussels*.

"At a time when news is being squeezed for lack of space, it would be more reasonable if some government statements appeared as advertisements." —*Major G. Harcourt*.

"Many students of our war had had an average casualty rate of 16% in bomber formations would be sufficient to put an end to raiding within a fairly short period, and that a casualty rate of 25% would stop it almost at once." —*Mr. Oliver Stewart, Air Correspondent of the Observer*.

Every individual who is not a productive worker or a millionaire, high wage or a low one, is a burden, a useless billet, becomes a burden." —*Mr. Francis H. Brown*.

"The conduct of war is not the application of scientific formulae, but a series of improvisations, some of which come off brilliantly, but most of which fail miserably in the chase or another." —*Mr. E. P. Glass*.

"We have to pass between the Scylla of a surrender to Nazi ambitions that would only be a peace in name, and the Charybdis of an angry and bloody victory that would leave exhausted and ruined Europe an anarchical desert." —*Mr. Arthur Bryant*.

"In the recreated Ministry of Information there should be no doubt that men have been appointed for no other reason than that they are qualified by their ability, experience, and gifts for the particular duties which they are to perform." —*Lord Davidson*.

"The history of the last 20 years makes it clear that nothing less than a federal solution will suffice to prevent the recurrence of war at frequent intervals, the capitulation of Europe to Bolshevism, and the destruction of Western civilisation." —*Lord Davies*.

"When the hold of Hitlerism over Germany is relaxed we must do all we can to make clear to Germany, that with Hitler and Ribbentrop and Co. they can only have a long war, that without them the German people can have a speedy and a just peace." —*Mr. A. D. Lindsay*.

"War encourages reading. Both to the fighting forces and to civilians it brings long hours of boredom and anxiety, which books alleviate as nothing else can. It intensifies emotions, makes men more receptive to the flings of the mind, more willing to think and to feel, at the same time as it puts them in greater need of distraction and amusement." —*Mr. Geoffrey Faber*.

"The best form of British propaganda in the United States is to have no propaganda at all. Let the plane at the disposal of the American correspondents in London and the Empire all possible facilities, let them tell their public the facts in their own language. It is better to risk their indiscretion than to incur their suspicion. It is far better to tell them too much than too little. In spite of muddles and errors, the facts of the case are overwhelmingly on our side. Let us let America be made facts." —*Mr. Haruki Nagoya, M.P.*

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

Consolidated	63 3/4
London & N.E.	107 1/2
Canada	97 1/2
India	99 1/2
Japan	90 1/2
U.S. Steel	41 1/2
General Electric	70 1/2
Imperial Chemical	107 1/2
Imperial Tobacco	102 1/2

**Industrial**

British American Tobacco (51)	4 1/2
British Oxygen (51)	3 1/2
British Rubber (25 00)	1 1/2
Companys (51)	1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51)	1 1/2
General Electric (51)	3 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ind. (51)	4 1/2
Imperial Tobacco (51)	5 1/2
Int. Nickel Canada	146 1/2
Prop. Cinematograph	15 0
Turner and Newall (51)	3 1/2
U.S. Steels	23 1/2
United Steel (51)	1 1/2
Unilever (51)	1 1/2
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 0
Vickers (10s)	15 1/2
Woolworth (5s)	2 1/2

**Mines and Oil**

Anacosta (\$50)	8 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s)	1 1/2
Anglo-American Investment	13 0
Anglo-Frank	2 1/2
Asiatic (25 6d)	10 1/2
Asiatic Goldfields (5s)	3 1/2
Bibiani (5s)	1 1/2
Blyvoor (10s)	5 1/2
Burmah Oil	3 0
Consolidated Goldfields	17 1/2
Crown Mines (10s)	12 0
De Beers Deferred (50s)	10 1/2
East Danga (10s)	1 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s)	3 1/2
E. Rand Proprietary (10s)	3 1/2
Gold Coast Selection (5s)	3 1/2
Grosvet	1 1/2
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 1/2
Klerksdorp (5s)	1 1/2
Kwahu (2s)	1 1/2
Lyndhurst	1 1/2
Maficville (10s)	1 1/2
Modu (5s)	1 1/2
Mexican Eagle	1 1/2
Nigel Van Rensselaer	1 1/2
Rand Mines (5s)	1 1/2
Randfontein	1 1/2
Royal Dutch (100 00)	1 1/2
Shell	1 1/2
Simmer (25 6d)	1 1/2
S. A. Land (5s 6d)	1 1/2
S. A. Towns (10s)	1 1/2
Sub. Nigel (10s)	1 1/2
Valdamer (10s)	1 1/2
West Wits (10s)	1 1/2
Western Holdings (5s)	1 1/2

**Banking, Shipping and Finance**

Banking Bank (C. & O.)	1 1/2
British India 5 1/2% pref.	1 1/2
Char. Bank	1 1/2
E. D. Cashington	1 1/2
Great Western	1 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	1 1/2
Ind. S.	1 1/2
National Bank of India	2 1/2
Southern Railway (5s) pref.	5 0
Standard Bank of S.	1 1/2
Texas Castle 6% pref.	1 1/2

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (51)	1 1/2
Langkat (51)	1 1/2
Long Asiatic (5s)	1 1/2
Malayalam (5s 6d)	1 1/2
Rubber Trust (51)	1 1/2

## PERSONALIA

Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson has been appointed Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland.

Mr. R. W. Brooks, Government Printer in Mauritius, has been appointed to a similar office in Tanganyika Territory.

Archdeacon Cox has left to rejoin the U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland after a holiday in this country. He has served in Africa for the last 33 years.

Sir John and Lady Mailey have arrived in Dublin where Sir John will again act as the appointed representative of the British Government in Eire.

Mr. R. C. Manning, Minister of Australia, who has in the past shown himself a staunch opponent of any return of Colonies to the Empire, is to attend the conference of Prime Ministers in the Empire to be held in London early next year.

E. Keith Roach, formerly of the Northern Rhodesian Service, and now District Commissioner in Jerusalem, was married in Palestine last week to Miss Philippa Barnard, his second daughter of Mr. Leonard F. Massey and the late Mrs. Massey, of Marple, Cheshire.

The late Lord Curzon's personal estate in Great Britain valued at £27,447, has been succeeded in the title by his son, the Hon. Patrick Curzon, who has been busy in the East and Central Africa and Eastern Mediterranean, especially about those territories.

The Marchioness of Epsom and her wife of the late Duke of Devonshire, who are the daughters of the late Duke of Devonshire, have entered a Belfast hospital to undergo a breast operation. She will be home for about three months. Her friends among East Africans will be glad to hear of her recovery.

Sir Gerald Groomer has been nominated by the British Government for appointment as non-resident Director of the Suez Canal Company in succession to Lord Curzon, who is retiring. Financial Director of the Suez Canal Company in Paris, has been appointed as a special director in succession to Sir Ian Macpherson.

Major J. J. May, honorary secretary of the British Committee of the South Island and Western Islands Commissioners' Association, announces that the reception dinner which was to have been held on November 4th to commemorate the 26th anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo will not be held on account of the war.

Mr. J. C. Duggan, who will be remembered by many of our readers in the "The Capture of Bulawayo" column in the "The Secretary" as an address to members of the Bulawayo Rotary Club last week. He recalled some time after his arrival in Mozambique in 1901, he was with him pointed out the spot where, over 30 years ago, seven gallows had been erected by the Germans, who having learned that the natives were about to revolt suddenly decided to hang some of the chiefs without previous warning. Mr. Duggan paid a tribute to the British administration of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. W. Cumming, who was for nearly 30 years the Inspector in the Charter district of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Johannesburg at the age of 69.

Mr. C. L. M. Shaw, son of the late Mr. C. F. S. Shaw, formerly of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Shaw, was married in Tanganyika last week to Miss S. Morphew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morphew, of St. Leonards, Wallington.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Dunning is now in the Northern Rhodesia. Lieutenant Colonel A. Stephenson has been appointed commander of the Northern Rhodesia Volunteer Defence Force, and Mr. H. F. Cartfield Robinson has been appointed Director of Supplies and Transport.

Mr. George E. C. Robertson, who arrived home from Kakamega a fortnight or so before the outbreak of war, and who was staying at that time with Sir John Ogilvy Wedderburn near Dundee, immediately offered his services in any capacity. At present he is a special constable in Dundee.

The deaths announced from Bulawayo, at the age of 82, of Mr. D. G. Gisborne, Rhodesian pioneer, who arrived in South Africa in 1800, prospected the Tuli coalfields, and was for 20 years general representative of the Goldfields Company in Filabusi. His coffin was covered with the Union Jack which had done duty for Cecil Rhodes's funeral.

Sir George Schuster, M.P., who was a member of the East African Commission on Closer Union in 1928, served for several years as Financial Secretary in the Sudan, and was Chairman of the Advisory Committee on East African Loans from 1926 to 1928, is establishing a reputation for himself in the House of Commons.

Atticus, the always interesting gossip writer of the Sunday Times, said of him last week. Wisely he spent the first few months of his novitiate in the House watching his seniors. Then he paid them the compliment of imitating none but using his own style. His soft voice and his good looks go well together. When he is ironical, he gives the impression that he would prefer not to be; when he reproves the Chancellor he shows that only a sad sense of duty made him do it. He is neither dynamic nor vivid, but he is compelling, and all sections of the House listened to him with respect. I do not know whether he wants to go to the Front Bench, but in the inevitable political casualties of war there will be room for him—and perhaps need.

The goodness of  
**BOVRIL**  
 is the  
**Strength of Beef**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Dependencies' London Office****Comments of Lord Cranworth**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"  
I read in your last issue—as I had previously learnt officially—of the closing of H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London with considerable regret. Obviously the unanimous opinion of the Governments concerned, coupled with the obvious need of economy in these dark days, are incontrovertible arguments. Nevertheless, other and somewhat similarly placed territories have retained their officers in some shape or other, and I feel, if differently, that they will be in a better position for renewed progress when the dawn of more breaks.

As one who has been associated with the Office since its inception—though, in fact, the Advisory Committee has not been overworked—I should like to pay a tribute to all those who have devoted their whole time to its service, and more especially to the Commissioner. It would obviously be impossible for such an Office to please everyone, and I confess that certain aspects have seemed to me capable of improvement. But I do know the work, the time, and indeed the overtime, that have been ungrudgingly given, and I am firmly of opinion that the good obtained was in substantial excess of the money expended. I trust that full recognition will be made of the services rendered by those who are now temporarily I presume out of a job. Further, it is my hope that an Office constituted to suit the needs of the Governments, and the communities concerned, will be re-established as soon as circumstances permit.

Chandosburgh Hall,  
Walsby

Yours faithfully  
CRANWORTH.

**Kenya and Nyasaland Officers Retained**

[Since we announced last week that the closing of the Office was not to be allowed to interfere with the work of the Kenya settlement officer, Colonel C. E. Knaggs, we have been informed of the receipt of a telegram from the Government of Nyasaland intimating its wish that Mr. S. S. Murray, the representative of that Protectorate, should likewise be retained. At least a skeleton organisation will thus remain to meet Lord Cranworth's plea for some form of interim representation, which, there can be little doubt, will require expansion and reconstitution when the war ends.—Ed. "E.A. and R."]

**German Designs Unmasked****"E. A. & R." Justified by Events**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—Thank you for publishing your very clear and convincing argument that Great Britain and France are fighting not merely Hitler and Hitlerism, but the old German militarism and Germanism.

Probably almost all your readers will share the views you have so conclusively stated, and I do not think that the warning could have been better put than in your concluding paragraph, which read—

"The typically Teuton form of militarism has extolled Hitler—man when he was murdering some of its highest officers—organised the whole life of 80,000,000 people for war purposes, and offered itself again as the sharp and ready weapon of pan-Germanism. That, not Hitler, is the true god, whose altar it would sacrifice the prophet Hitler with certainty if it felt that Great Britain and France could be trapped into an early peace with a more

moderate figurehead who would give the armed forces time to adjust themselves to the new conditions, so that a few years hence a new onslaught could be made upon Great Britain and France.

If only the rulers of Great Britain had realised those truths years ago—as the leaders of France did—Nazi aggression and German militarism would have been arrested before they had established and re-established themselves. German intimidation of the Continent of Europe would therefore have been impossible, and the financial trickery of the Hitler gang would have brought it to its doom.

Ever since you started your paper you have preached the truths about German designs in season and out of season, and yours must be one of the very few British publications the directors of which can turn over past volumes and reflect that their judgments about Germany have been consistently justified by events.

I well remember the time when your paper, then called *East Africa*, was the only journal dealing with the East African territories in which one could regularly find news of German schemings for the recovery of Tanganyika Territory. You were severely attacked at times from various British quarters, but it always appeared to me that your replies were fully adequate.

The Eastern African territories owe your journal many debts, but none is greater than that of gratitude for your clear vision of German policy and your fulfilment of your duty, as you saw it, of exposing it.

Yours faithfully

"Hurrov"  
R. A. BROWNE.

**Safari Hints for Hitler**

I.

Our breakfast gone phut? Phew, and then some! I really am sorry, old man.

But you know what life's like on safari; you have to take just what you can.

The thick with the thin and the good with the bad; and when it comes down to shuff.

You don't look for a Lord Mayor's banquet; but this mess of eggs is right off!

I can't blame it all upon Juma; the boy did his best for us both—

Small eggs and big eggs and young eggs and sold eggs, and some—my Colonial bath!

Were too ripe and fruity for omelettes? Well, eggs, just like life, are a gamble.

And when they are scrambled, they're scrambled, and you cannot unscramble

Eggs.

II

But talking of eggs and of messes, just look what our Adolf has done

In making his new German Empire. His recipe: Germans (egg one).

Then Austrians, Czechs and some Slovaks—a mixed lot of eggs, none new-laid.

Now eight million Polaks (real tough eggs) and a million of Jews, ready-made.

He's beating them all up together—and landing himself in a mess.

So wouldn't he like to undo them—or shove all the blame on to Hess!

But he's cooked his own dish, and must eat it, and hard though the perisher begs

(Joe Stalin to help him) he's lost on his gamble and cannot unscramble

Those eggs!

A. N. G.

## A War Letter from London

### Hitler and Long John Silver

"HITLER'S SPEECH" says in a tone of challenge an East African on leave. "Lads must have forgotten your 'Treasure Island'! You'll find it all there."

Long John Silver may his ghost forgive me for comparing him with that mean little twerp, Hitler, for Silver was a rogue, but a great rogue—was confabbing with Captain Smollett under a "flag of truce" in a promise it would be to-day—in the sack of the log blockhouse on Treasure Island, and Long John was offering the loyal party everything he could—a free passage, safe conduct, and what not—so long as he could get from them the market chart to the Treasure, and he was speaking loud for all to hear, just as the German is loud-speaking Hitler's speech to the French troops across the Rhine, adding, "I never meant you no harm, myself."

Refuse that," said Silver, "and you've seen the last of me but musket-balls." The real Hitler cough, you see.

Then Captain Smollett spoke up: "I'll see you all to, Davy Jones. You can't find the treasure; you can't sail the ship. Your ship's in irons, Master Silver; you are on a lee shore, and so you'll find. We know exactly what you mean to do, and we don't care for now, you see, you can't do it."

Then Silver's wrath exploded. "Before an hour's out, I'll stove in your blockhouse like a rum poucheon. Them that die'll be the lucky ones."

"If that don't put the present case in a nutshell, call me a Kaviroddo!"

### A Very Curious War

"It's a very curious kind of war," remarked a French officer who was showing a British address- round a section of the Western Front, and indeed it is, so far. While naval activities are intense and continuous, fighting in the Saarbrücken area is sporadic and tentative, and in London the feeling is one of suspended animation.

The Government budgeted, and wisely, for mass air attacks on London immediately the war started, but five weeks have passed and air raids have not yet come. The breathing space has been used to put the finishing touches to air raid shelters, which are now so numerous in the West End that there is plenty of choice. If you don't like the accommodation in one, you can take Bruce Bairnsfather's advice, and go to a "better one." And black-out precautions are now practically perfect; indeed, criticism is heard at the intensity of the darkness.

Grumbling is the Englishman's privilege, and in exercising it freely at the present juncture the public is demonstrating its freedom as compared with the Totalitarian States, and giving the authorities a hint that, although it has to put up with an inevitable extension of bureaucratic control, it means to keep its masters up to the mark. So criticism is widespread of the wholesale commandeering of hotels, of the Ministry of Information (now undergoing drastic re-organisation), of the general lack of co-ordination, and of the B.B.C. programmes, which still show a predilection for such cheerful and encouraging items as Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C Minor," and Chopin's "March Funèbre." This criticism is doing a bit of good by stopping gaps in our defences and modifying over-strict regulations.

With all quiet on the West End Front, life in London, though altered in many respects, proceeds smoothly. "Business as Usual" is prominently

pleasured on, and bagged and boarded-up premises, in spite of the difficulties of suburban travel, office staffs arrive daily by over-crowded trains, tubes and buses, and food commodities plentiful. The fruit markets and flower stalls, which are so striking a feature of the London streets in peace, are still there in apparently diminished numbers, and with rich and seductive displays as in normal times.

### Will the Hansom Reappear?

Metrol road-haulage has brought the horse into its own again. The butler horse, down traffic on the main London thoroughfares, has been lifted, and that fine animal, the dray horse, has reappeared, and old vans, carts and traps have been dug out of their retirement to go to their bit once more. The hansom cabs have not yet become conspicuous, but many an old stager is doubtless looking forward to their revival and to the chance of riding once more in a "London gondola" to the music of tinkling bells and harness, with a cheery "hey" in the dicky. To judge by first impressions, driving skill has become a trifle rusty, and the West End business area practically every large store has a public air raid shelter in its basement. These are open to the public free of charge in an emergency during business hours, and from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. as a rule. When the shops shut most of the shelters close, so that anyone who happens to be in those streets after an air raid after that hour will have difficulty in finding a refuge. The advice to lie down in the road with one's head in a doorway may be good—as, indeed, experience in Spain proved—but something more comfortable and satisfying will be needed. A large increase in the number of shelters open all night will be required, especially now that cinemas, theatres and concerts may continue until 2 p.m. Thus renaissance of entertainments is a healthy sign.

### Cockles in the Country

Much discussion proceeds about the children evacuated from London some weeks ago. In some cases their parents have incontinently fled to the country, and returned home with their offspring, giving causes their reason for the silence of the country, of the wide open space, and of the lack of companionship, especially among the boys. The horn Londoner loses crowd, and likes to be among his fellow men and women, and to hear their growl the more he enjoys it. The quietude and noise, and traffic and company, and the absence of these he is afraid, and cheerfully admits.

The natural reactions of the city town children and country youngsters now thrown into close contact are giving rise to many psychological problems, worthy of study. The fact, in many cases, of even rudimentary manners among town children has come as a revelation to the country folk, who are beginning to realise the terrible housing conditions in which their little guests lived. Patience and goodwill are overcoming the trouble, but the position is sometimes embarrassing. However, the experiment is one with immense possibilities, and the authorities are determined that it shall continue.

### A Gull of the Moment

"What is a Gull?"  
"A young German born within the sound of Goo-bells!"

## Sixth Week of the War



## Saa Sita on Colonies

### The Native Attitude to German Claims

"*Bwana*," broke out Saa Sita, who had been silent for nearly ten minutes, "I am sure that he would soon burst forth, 'What is all this trouble which the Germans here in Tanganyika are making? They are saying now that their flag will be over the *bona* before next Rataadhain. I thought all this foolishness had finished."

"So did I," Saa Sita.

"How does it happen, *bwana*? Are the Germans giving *bakshishi* to the people in England to allow them to say here and say such things, or are the men in England just stupid? *Bwana*, you know that in the old days, when the Germans ruled here, we were slaves; often we got beaten with the *kiboko* every week. Look, *bwana*—" and the old man started to yell.

"No, Saa Sita, I have often seen the scars," interposed and Saa Sita wriggled his cloth back into shape.

"Twenty cuts with the whip they used to give us, and laugh when the blood spurted out. It did not matter so much about the grown men, but there were the children too. *Bwana*, the English cannot give the land back to the Germans. Is all the money they have spent to be thrown away? And the English love money; I know, because the *Bwana Kodi* got much from me."

"Yes, yes, Saa Sita, the *Bwana Kodi* was doing his duty, even if in the wrong way, on that occasion."

"*Bwana*, and what about all the people who were killed? Is it all in vain? Even now on Fridays you can see the poor in the market place, asking for a few shillings; and some have only one leg, having lost the other in the war. What would happen if *bwana*, write to the King and tell him that he must not let the Germans have the land. When you fight and win the loser pays, not the winner."

"Before the War there were many *askari* every where, whom the Germans taught the work of war. They would do the same again. Did not they try to conquer Kenya? And did they not then promise their *askari* much *bakshishi*, and that they should have the *mojaulibis*?"

"Then, *bwana*, you know how the Germans killed the black people. They put a rope round their neck and made them climb a tree and then pushed them down. I have seen many men hanging in rows with the Germans standing by and laughing while they had a picture taken."

"I know that the Government of the English is weak, and that these young men who come out here do not understand the Germans. *Bwana*, where are the English who knew the Germans—*Bwana Bilaun Brown*, *Malko*, *Ugusi*, *Lukimora*, *Balkie*. They would not let the Germans make the trouble. You know, *bwana*, the Germans in this neighbourhood gather together every week and have promised much money to some of their old *askari*."

"How do you know that, *askari*?"

1. *Kiboko*, a hippopotamus hide whip.

2. *Bwana Kodi*, collector of taxes.

3. *Askari*, soldiers.

This was of course a riddle—and, in fact, set up a riddle—before the outbreak of war, and heavy pressure on space has prevented earlier publication.

"I met one of your old servants, who is now working for a German, and one German told an Indian at the shop that you will take down notice he would be shot if his country was there. *Bwana*, shall I go this week to burn the house of that German? It is better to attack it now, my first."

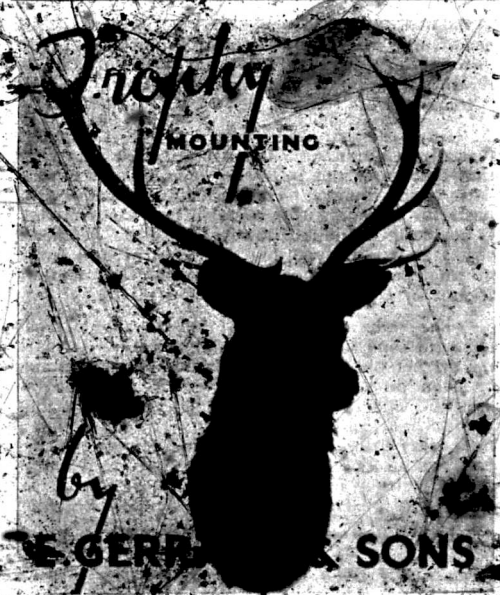
"Saa Sita, you are to do nothing, or the Do you think the Germans would catch me?—No, no, no."

"Yes, yes, Saa Sita, I know what you did in the War. But they might think that I did it."

"True, but if you went to the *bona*, and did the work they would know it was not you doing. Or, *bwana*, let us both go to England and tell all the people the truth. We could have a motor lorry and talk and talk; England is a little place, and a month's *safari* will be enough. And I will show the people of England the scars on my body, so that they can see. And you can take the picture of the hangings. *Bwana*, when shall we start?"

### New Lilongwe Hospital

The new Lilongwe Hospital, for which the non-official community of Northern Nyasaland subscribed £1,000 on the understanding that it would be equipped and maintained by the Government, has now been officially opened under the charge of Dr. Calleja, the M.O. of the district. Mr. E. Barron, who spoke of the Northern Province Association at the official opening, emphasised the need for the erection of a maternity ward, and the Provincial Commissioner paid tribute to the energy and enterprise of the planning and business residents in the locality.



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# Statements Worth Noting **Develop African Education**

Take ye heed upon you, and learn. For I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall rest unto your souls. — *Matthew xi, 29*

It is a pity that Rhodesia is inclined to go beyond its borders for most of its spiritual nutrition. — *Mr. De Sutherland, Chairman of the Salisbury (S.W.) Education Society*

It is a matter for regret that in many parts of Uganda fish is not eaten by the local Africans when a plentiful and cheap supply is available. — *Report of the Medical Department of Uganda*

To a certain type of Native, farm labour with its greater freedom from restrictions, is more attractive than the better diet and higher wages to be obtained in industry. — *Natives Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia for 1938*

A good deal of 'potting' of the white man in Africa still goes on in the home Press, in Parliament and on public platforms from time to time; a little wider experience of the conditions existing in the country might reduce the practice, or at least reduce it within reasonable limits. — *The Kenya Weekly Review*

Once a fertile land of lakes and great rivers, the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya will, one fears, in the near future become a desert; it is already semi-desert, and desiccation is to all appearances rapidly proceeding. — *Colonel Parkinson, in 'Notes on the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya' in the Geographical Magazine*

Any year that ends in the figure 8 is popularly regarded in Uganda as a famine year, and it is a fact that 1908, 1918 and 1928 were famine years in large parts of the country. There is no statistical or other basis for assuming this cycle to be constant; there is no reason to doubt, however, that the weather in 1938 was true to type, but there was no real famine in any part of the Protectorate. — *Agricultural Report of Uganda*

The value of a tree-clad hillside, apart from the land, is estimated not in terms of the marketable timber and firewood that it contains, or even of the beneficial effect it may have on moisture and temperature conditions; regard must also be had to the pleasure given by such things as the beauty of its varied shades and colour, the companionship of bird and animal life, its harbours, and its artistic setting in the landscape. — *Report of the Natural Resources Commission, Southern Rhodesia*

In 1907, in no part of the Empire, except in South Africa, was there any indication to come forward with offers of neutrality, still less to avoid the legal responsibility of war. In South Africa, General Buller's position was peculiar and difficult; he hesitated to commit the Government and for a time toyed with the idea of neutrality. Neutrality was legally inadvisable, if not impossible. On August 5, Germany would have been fully entitled to bombard Cape Town or Durban as to bombard Port Elizabeth or Natal. — *Sir J. Frank Marshall, in 'The Evolution of the British Empire'*

The conflict with Germany means that our high demands for our Empire will be forced upon our attention from without as well as from within. — *Mr. Charles Curzon, Perham in the Statesman, continuing*

But even if Europe could develop a new international spirit stronger than that which for a few years made Geneva such an exciting and hopeful place, the difficulties of the Colonial world are formidable. An international movement might provide a high-minded secretariat, devoted to peace and a planned economic development. Colonial administrations as they are, but it means something more than a mere exercise in international co-operation and a giving subject people from the position of status in Europe's game of power politics.

It is unfortunate that the accidents of history should have striped one part of Africa alternately with French and British culture, but it serves to demonstrate that France and Britain hold very different views of the nature and destiny of the Africans. The mechanical parts of Colonial administration might be standardised for international use, but what of the cultural? Backward people are very human and extremely; an international Government might prove cold and artificial, affect the psychological adjustment to civilisation. At the worst, it might prove itself effective only in securing equal rights in exploitation and in prolonging imperialism by syndicalism.

There is another factor. International Government would not be introduced into a vacuum; it would have to replace, even in mandated territories, some positive appreciation of our rule and political ideas, which has been strengthened by widespread knowledge of Hitler's racial theories. Outside the few fully educated this appreciation may be vague and emotional, but a year of education helped to define it.

In the long run the only sure way of saving backward people from the dangers to themselves and the temptations to others of their position is to press on their education and development with all speed, and to enlarge in every practicable way the sphere of co-operation with them.

This is a simple, straight news, will be the best handled, the only propaganda they will need. But it requires more public support and, even at the expense of some of our old traditions of Imperial desertion, a more positive leadership. — *George Street*

Exports of raw wool during July amounted to 27,000 tons, of which 2,856 tons were raw wool exports amounted to 43,200 tons. Sixty per cent of a gross tonnage of 301,136 arrived, of which 200,000 were British and a German, and 54 ships left the port, tonnage being 329,920.



## E.A. Service Appointments

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

Mr. G. J. Broderick, M.B., B.Ch., to be Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. G. A. Burnhell, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. B. Heisch, M.B., B.Ch., to be Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. A. L. Tucker, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), to be Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. H. F. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. J. Biggar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. B. Randall, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

Mr. J. E. Taylor, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. G. White, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. Anderson, to be Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Miss E. M. Bailey, to be Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.

Miss F. A. Barker, to be Nursing Sister, Nyasaland.

Miss H. Dawson, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Floyd, to be Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Miss M. R. Hall, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Mr. H. B. Hobbs, to be Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. J. Linfield, to be Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. H. Moore, to be Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Miss J. K. Frounson, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

### Promotions and Transfers

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. L. H. L. Foster, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. O. Hodgson, Provincial Commissioner, to be Senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. Griffith, Chemist, Agricultural Department, Uganda, to be Chemist (Soils), Agricultural Department, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Mr. U. J. Moffat, Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. G. Strangeways, Superintendent of Agriculture, Gold Coast, to be Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. B. Bisset, Field Geologist, to be Senior Geologist, Uganda.

Mr. F. R. Lockhart, M.B., B.Ch., Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. D. A. Skan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Pathologist, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. V. Ashton, Temporary Clerk, Lands and Settlement Department, to be Staff Surveyor, Kenya.

Major R. H. C. Higgins, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Allan, Entomologist, to be Assistant Director and Entomologist, Agricultural Department, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. V. Briscoe, Marine Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Port Captain, Mauritius.

Mr. R. W. Brooks, Government Printer, Mauritius, to be Government Printer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. F. H. R. Came, M.B.E., Assistant Engineer, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Uganda.

Mr. A. J. Grace, Land Assistant, to be Senior Land Assistant, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. N. G. B. Guy, formerly Land Surveyor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Surveyor, Triangulation Survey Scheme, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. P. Newbury, Health Inspector, to be Senior Health Inspector, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. M. Loeke, Assistant Inspector, to be Inspector of Police, Uganda.

Mr. E. P. Potter, Assistant Inspector, to be Inspector of Police, Uganda.

### Pedigree Pigs for Kenya

A boar and two gilts have been sold by a well-known pig breeder in Leominster, and are being shipped to a bacon factory in Nairobi. The pigs are to form the nucleus of a herd from which breeding stock will be distributed for the improvement of indigenous stock. One of them, Milton Reine, a Stone, won first prize at this year's Royal Welsh Show, at which she was adjudged the best bacon-type pig of all breeds.

### War Risk Rates

War insurance rates on cargo sent from the United Kingdom to East Africa, to any port between Delagoa Bay and Suez, is now 50s. per cent., to South Africa the new rate is 40s. per cent., from North Central and South America to African ports by Mediterranean the rate under the Allied flag is 60s. per cent., and under a neutral flag 20s. per cent. Rates from America to the Cape applying to vessels flying the United States flag are 20s. per cent., while those for Portuguese ships bound to and from East Africa are 40s. per cent.

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## Market Prices and Notes African Lakes Corporation

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay in bags, £11 15s. per ton.  
**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot, firmer at 1s. 3d. per lb., and £14. 8d. (1938: 83d.)  
**Copper.**—Since the Ministry of Supply suspended dealings and assumed control of domestic supplies a month ago, no action has been taken with regard to the closing of open positions in copper, lead and spelter. Members of the Metal Exchange still await an answer to their representations and have no information as to the date of the resumption of dealings.  
**Cotton.**—Quiet. American middling spot shows a slight decline to 64½d. per lb. The U.S. crop estimate is now only 11,928,000 bales, compared with an estimate of 12,380,000 bales last month.  
**Cotton Seed.**—East African, £4 12s. 6d. per ton in bags; Sudanese Sakel, £4 7s. 6d. per ton.  
**Gold.**—168s. per fine oz. (1938: 144s. 8d.; 1937: 140s. 6d.)  
**Ivory.**—The next auction will take place on October 18. East African deliveries to date total over eight tons.  
**Pyrethrum.**—Japanese best quality has not been on offer, but Hokkaido grade is lower at £121 5s. per ton. Kenya flowers are nominally firm at £185 to £190 per ton. (1938: £125, £88.)  
**Tin.**—There has been an active demand for standard for cash, and a good inquiry for three months at £130 per ton. (1938: £190 12s. 6d.; 1939: £249.)

## Colonial Labour Course

DURING the first week of the Colonial Labour Officers' Course in London a number of talks have been given by Major Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the sociological aspects of labour, and by medical authorities on questions affecting the health of labourers. Amongst those who have spoken on the latter subject are Professor St. J. Cowell, Professor of Dietetics at London University, Dr. P. H. Manson-Bahr and Sir Wilson Jameson, Lecturer in Tropical Medicine and Professor of Public Health respectively at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Dr. G. MacDonald and Mr. H. H. Clay, Lecturers at the London School.

Dr. M. Fortes, Lecturer in Ethnology, University of Oxford, has spoken on ethnology's bearing on labour problems, and on Thursday Mr. Harold Butler, Principal of Nuffield College, gave a review of the work of the International Labour Office. Mr. Butler said that during its existence the International Labour Office had been responsible for the introduction of over 60 international labour conventions, and he was convinced that the application of these conventions had done much to improve conditions of labour throughout the world.

The second week of the course will include lectures by representatives of the Home Office, the Ministry of Labour and the Colonial Office, and also by officers of the Colonial Service, who will describe conditions in the Colonial Dependencies in which they serve.

Among those attending the course are the following: Kenya: Messrs. R. W. C. Baker-Beall, K. M. Cowley, J. H. Lewis, Captain V. M. McKeag, Messrs. J. L. H. Webster and J. A. H. Wolff; Tanganyika Territory: Messrs. R. C. Gerrard and J. J. Tawney; Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. K. G. Bradley, A. F. C. Campbell, A. C. Jamieson, R. J. Law and L. F. Liversedge; Nyasaland: Messrs. V. Fox-Strangways, M. R. Leslie, and J. J. Tawney.

The annual report of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended January 31, 1939, shows that, after making provision for necessary depreciation, there is a trading profit for the year of £2,277. 15 which is added to £2,993 brought forward. After placing £2,000 to reserve, raising it to £10,000, writing off £2,000 from the £5,000 paid for trading rights acquired from the B. C. A. Company and Rubula Stores, Ltd., and providing £1,500 for National Defence contribution, the directors have decided to recommend payment of a dividend of 6% less tax, amounting to £7,450, leaving £7,371 to be carried forward.

Trading results were satisfactory during the year. The volume of sales showed a considerable increase on that of the preceding year, while the rate of profit was fractionally higher. Disturbed world conditions rendered the conduct of business difficult, however, and competition was active. The tea crop, while larger than in the previous year, realised lower prices on account of the state of the market, and the net result was virtually unchanged. The quantity of rubber harvested was considerably smaller because of adverse climatic conditions and shortage of Native labour.

Investments held by the Corporation have increased by almost £10,000, this representing British Government stock bought for the better employment of surplus cash. The aggregate market value of the investments at January 31 (£19,673) was in excess of their value in the balance sheet.

The annual meeting is to be held in Glasgow on October 18.

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## Books Briefly Reviewed

"**African Odyssey**," by Joseph Cradd (Clarendon, 12s. 6d.).—Starting life at the age of 17 as a trader, Mr. Joseph Cradd has had more, far more, thrilling experiences than fell to the lot even of most Rhodesian Pioneers. He knew Lobengula and the Matabele of the old days; saw their raids on the Mashona; fought against them in the rebellions; visited Zanzibar after the Boer War; took a safari to Lake Tanganyika and back, having a brush with the Masai; was given 24 hours to clear out of German East Africa for not saluting a German officer; and had to bolt in a dhow from Jubuti after a fracas with a man who had struck a Native woman.

His adventures are told with vigour and spirit, and they make delightful reading, if a trifle blood-stained. The late Sir Rider Haggard does not beat Mr. Cradd when it comes to describing in gory detail the charge of a Matabele army or the "smelling out" of witches at a "great dance," and in this respect the book is most happily as a revelation of what the Rhodesian warlike tribes were in habits and customs before British rule brought peace to the land. Here is an example from Sekokoni's country—the treatment meted out to six young girl slaves by a drunken chief—

"The blood-thirsty devil, looking round, spotted six girls. He now ordered three to be whipped round and round the open space in front of where he was sitting; finally ordering them to be given to his hyenas to kill. The poor girls had been whipped with *sjamboks* until they were a mass of blood, and now 50 youngsters ranging in age from 12 to 20 rushed in and with their hands and teeth actually tore those girls to pieces. Such is our dear, black brother in his state of innocence."

Like most men who knew Lobengula, he has a good word to say for that unfortunate monarch, especially for his treatment of white men, even after

war with them had broken out. Mr. Cradd seems to have been present at the great stamping out by Lo-Ben of the witch-doctors; indeed, he himself advised it. He is honest in describing the "stink" he regarded as in; when scouting against the Matabele, not from fear of death, but of the torture which awaited him and all other white men who might be captured alive. He is equally frank in admitting that blood-lust and cruelty were natural enough to such savages, who themselves were magnificently brave fighters.

His memory of battles long ago is remarkable; he recalls every incident in detail, and gives sketch plans of laagers; he nearly accompanied Alan Wilson on the patrol which ended in the "Last Stand," and he knew all the great men of that day—Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jim Colenbrander, Matabele Thompson, Burman, Forbes, Johnston, Selous and Wilson.

Mr. Cradd has no need to apologise for his writing; even though a stock- whip, rifle and pick come more natural to him. His tales read excellently well, and there is not a dull page in the book. The marvel is that he can recall so vividly events which happened so long ago and relate them with such accuracy.

"**The Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth**," by Sir J. A. R. Marriott (Nicholson & Watson, 12s. 6d.).—Perhaps on so vast a canvas as the evolution of the British Empire as a whole, it is impossible for any man, however painstaking and gifted, to fill in adequately details of particular areas; and Sir John Marriott's book will certainly come as a disappointment to East Africans and Rhodesians who seek in it some inspiring account of the evolution of their Dependencies. The facts given are meagre and familiar, and their treatment is pedestrian. We meet such solecisms as "Lake Victoria Nyanza," and such assertions as that

"Uganda was first revealed to Europeans by Burton and the missionaries in the 'sixties"; no mention being made of Speke, Grant, Stanley or Baker, while missionary work did not begin until the arrival of Mackay in 1877. The story of German intrigue and colonisation in East Africa is colourless, and that of the East African Campaign is flat and feeble.

"**Africa Verses**," by A. S. Cripps (Oxford University Press, 6s.).—Mr. Cripps has long been a well-known missionary in Mashonaland, and as far back as 1900 his poems caught the attention of Mr. John Buchan (now Lord Tweedsmuir), who writes in a prefatory note that for 30 years he has read with a lively interest everything Mr. Cripps has written. "For me," he continues, "the unique charm of his work is that he can sing the songs of Zion and at the same time give them the charm and mystery of the Waters of Babylon. I do not know any other man who has achieved the same combination. And the literary art is never employed merely for its own sake, but always to enhance and expound some deep spiritual message. One poem is devoted in homage to Mr. J. J. W. Posselt, Native Commissioner of the Charter District of Mashonaland from 1902 to 1933, who, writes the author, rescued the Sabi Reserve for Africans."

Twelve scholars training for the Colonial Agricultural Service are among the students who will attend the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture during the academic year which has just begun. Among the candidates will also be one each from Belgium (for the Congo) and Portugal (for Mozambique).

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