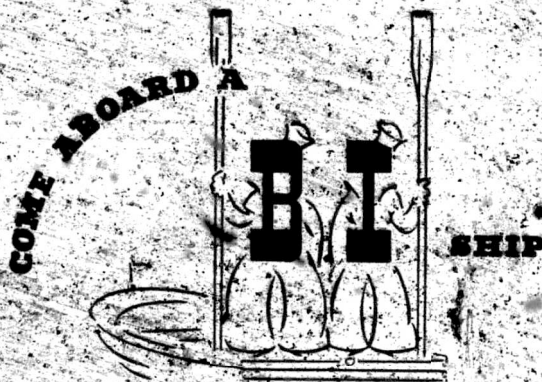


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 21, 1939
Volume 16, (New Series), No. 783

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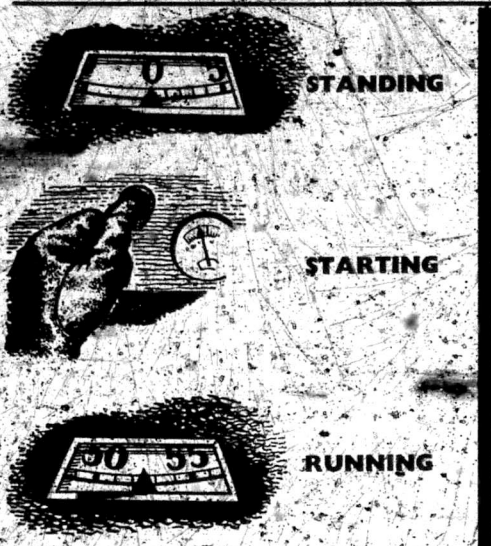
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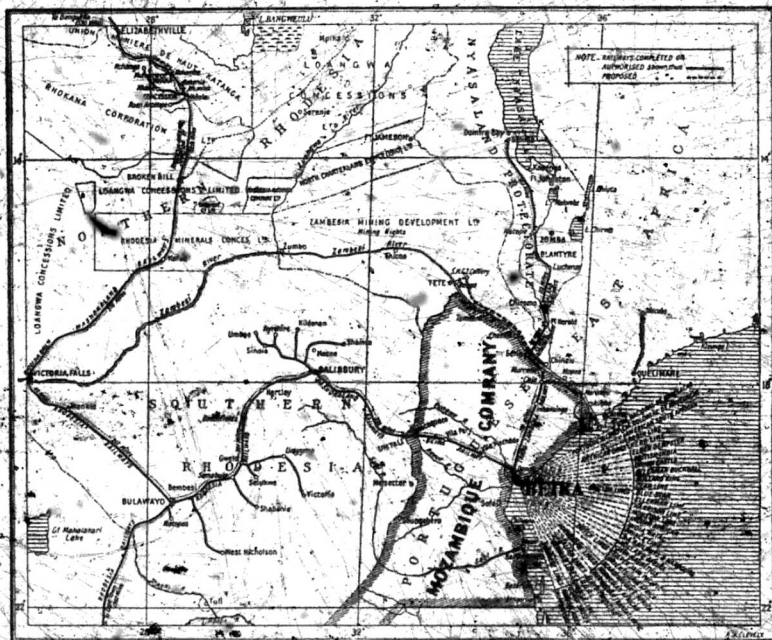
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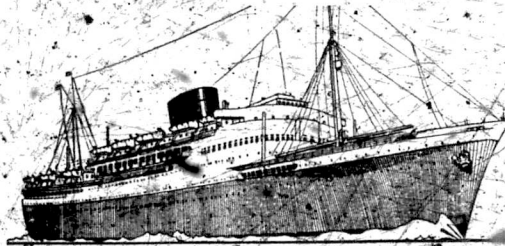
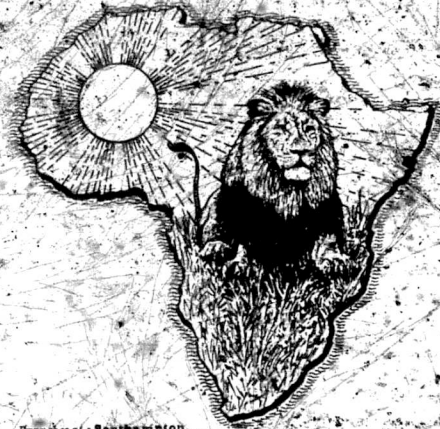
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HERE IS DANGER in the assumption, so widely expressed in the British Press, that Great Britain, France and Poland are being Hitler and Hitler alone. Though he is the man who bears the great responsibility for having loose the fury of war, it is absurd to suppose or to accept the suggestion that all the guilt rests upon one egocentric man, asking for world domination. If it were true that the quarrel is with the malevolent Fuehrer alone, as so many writers and speakers, not excluding Ministers of the Crown, are claiming, then it must follow that no offices should cease if he were removed by death. Since that is clearly an untenable deduction, the proposition from which it is derived must be rejected. The fact is that the Nazi leader has designated his successors, two of his collaborators, who, with a host of others, have supported him in all his abuses of power and who share with him the practices of cold-blooded murder, of calculated torture, of organised terrorism, and of blackmail, bribe and mendacity on a scale never before practised by the leaders of any people, however unscrupulous. Our quarrel was other folk, it was with the Nazi Party. That again fails to face the facts, and especially the fundamental one that Hitler and his gang were raised to power, and kept in power, not by their own ability and agility, but by the forces of Prussian militarism, which saw in this revolutionary regime 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 stain of the defeat of 1918.

It is German militarism, not Hitler or Nazism merely, which is the enemy, and not until the militarism of the Reich has been smashed beyond repair can there be any prospect of true peace.

When the crash came in November 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. The military minds of Germany will similarly throw all the blame on Nazism if it cracks tomorrow, for by thus removing all responsibility from themselves they would seek to prevent the complete destruction of the machine which must share with Hitlerism the ignominy of defeat and unexampled shame. Even though Germany, riddled with espionage, has been covered and fed on a daily ration of official falsehoods, a race which permits its rulers to transgress with impunity every principle of honourable conduct between men and nations, and which has gloried in the enlargement of the *Lebensraum* of the Reich, cannot expect to escape scot free. As an accessory before and after the crimes of its Chancellor, German militarism must stand in the dock beside the unscrupulous demagogue whom it set up to rally the people. Militarism, and Prussianism is the enemy, as it was in 1914 and in 1870, and only at grave peril dare that truth be disregarded by Britons wherever domiciled.

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and even shocked at the upsetting of verdicts and sentences. It is this almost wholesale quashing of sentences and acquittal of prisoners that amazes Criminal Appeal Courts in the Dependencies and we believe only with points of law, as is the practice in the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, and the success of murder appeals in Tanganyika Territory seems to argue laxity, or even incompetence, in the lower Courts, with the deplorable result that the law itself is brought into contempt. Here is clear scope for searching inquiry by the non-official members of the Legislative Council—and in public, not behind the scenes, for the public has a right to know the meaning of the strange facts here recited.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT in the Territory appears to have become incomprehensible to the natives, shown by the now notorious blooding of two young Natives, guilty of a murder which was sentenced to death, and which by some legal opinion resulted in the absolute acquittal of two of the three self-confessed murderers. Though nothing quite so surprising is recorded in the latest Report of the Judicial Department of the Territory, some points may be noted which seem to contrast strongly with English practice in the matter of the death sentence. Thus of thirty-two accused condemned to death by the High Court of Tanganyika, no fewer than six were released by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa; and of eleven convictions carried over from 1937, the Court of Appeal allowed two. Of seven persons convicted of murder by magistrates exercising extended jurisdiction, not one was executed; the High Court squashed the sentence on one and the accused was released, while the Appeal Court allowed the appeal of another and acquitted him. Thus within one year no fewer than ten persons (whether Natives or non-Natives is not stated) successfully appealed against their sentences after being convicted of murder and condemned to death by a competent Court.

Although the Courts of Criminal Appeal in England occasionally quashes sentences of death and acquits prisoners, such cases are extremely rare; yet it appears that in the 1938 figures for Tanganyika one-fifth of appeals from capital sentences are successful. We say nothing about commuting such sentences to imprisonment or altering the character of one of manslaughter, "murder" admits of many degrees of culpability, especially among Africans whose inherited conceptions of the value of human life differ widely from ours. But murder is one of the gravest of crimes in the eyes of the British law, and so long as the British law prevails in a Native territory that principle must obtain, however doubtful many who know the Native well may be as to its applicability to Africans, who are often bewildered

Soliloquy on Safari

THE RED SUN sinks in blood; the creeping
 dark
 spreads slowly over the virgin, thirsty
 of wind-whispers through my tent,
 I mark
 Death stalks abroad; bats wheel and shrill
 Seizing the invisible with magic skill
 Weird nightjars, whooping, clap their feathered
 gape
 Engulf their winged sustenance, while far away
 Great Shaba whining, and the leopard seek their
 prey
 Death stalks abroad, hunt in the unspoiled wild
 Death comes unflinching, clean; speed matches stealth
 Light hoots evade the padded paw; the agile cheetah
 cheats even dappled Chui for a time
 A wolf, dumbless terror of the land,
 merciless strikes farly, and for food
 Food, by the Jungle Law, is due to all
 The Law observed,
 Nor hate nor evil taints the deed; with night's
 The sun beams brightly on a scene unscarred
 At peace
 Thus I, reflective, far from scenes of strife,
 Poised on the news of Europe's agony, for years
 The festering abscess in her side
 Has gathered, poisoning the blood-stream of her
 life
 The goddess, ruthless, brute force of a tribe
 True to its history as to its fate,
 Conceived in jealousy and weaned on hate,
 Fostered by lies and bare of chivalry,
 Blatant with blasphemy and ignominy emboldened
 —Ah, how her growth has spread and how
 Burns sudden, sense
 An open wound
 Raw, bestial, brutal, all the world holds dear
 Freedom and honesty, good, all man's man
 Leave to live life as one would have
 Truth, love and pity dear
 Is to be seen, these are now at stake
 The call goes out
 Deepening, unceasing, be the steel
 Life judged not with Death, ere we can heal
 The gaping wound, and once more
 Breathe fresh and at peace

East Africa in August, 1914

Memories of the "German East" Campaign

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Now that the second British crusade within a quarter of a century has begun against German militarism, expressed this time in the foul creed of Hitler and Nazism, those who will be heard often will be from men who served between 1914 and 1918 in the campaign in the "German East." Provisionally, it seems safe to assume that East Africa and the Rhodesias will be spared actual hostilities within their territories; well-organised forces were ready for all emergencies when war broke out, but, since there has been no cause to employ them, what of August, 1914?

Do you remember, "old-timer," the gathering of the clans in Nairobi, when Bowker's Horse, the Legion of Frontiersmen, the late South Africans, Wessell's Scouts, Arnold's Scouts, Ross's Scouts, and that single squadron of Nairobi's army afterwards dubbed "Monica's Own," poured into Kenya's capital eager for the fray, and demanding to be allowed to raid the German concentration at Moshu, only 150 miles away?

In Nairobi in August, 1914

Do you still see the medley of nationalities—Britons, Boers of all ages, Americans, Frenchmen, Belgians, Italians, Swedes, Swiss?—and one Turk who had to be interned when it was unexpectedly discovered that Great Britain was at war with the country of his birth. There was an amazing mixture of rifles and equipment. If the improvised outfits could be dignified by such a term, and many of the men which performed duty for mounts were the possessors of tricks which discomfited many a rider.

Those were great days, the like of which East Africa may never see again, and the recollection of them warms the heart. I came the decision of the authorities to weld the miscellaneous units, each as proud as Lucifer of its self-assumed title, into one corps—the East African Mounted Rifles, but, as an act of grace, allowing each unit to keep some sign, symbol or significance of its origin, such as the prized "B.H." of Bowker's Horse. *Esprit de corps* is the soul of any community, and the first loyalty was wisely respected.

Recollections of the E.A.M.R.

More than a few readers will still chuckle over recollections of the drilling of the E.A.M.R. when the old soldiers—and there were a good many of them—who took over the task had each his own ideas, often heavy, of drill books long obsolete and even of half-forgotten words of command. But drills went on, and equipment was scrounged from somewhere. An East African Mounted Rifleman writes Captain and M.O. Dr. E. L. Wilson, the historian of the Corps: "On a deserted night, straddled across a diminutive mare and slung around with rifle, bandoliers, haversack and water-bottle, with perhaps a bush-knife, revolver, field-glasses and an old bully can or two, as well, he resembled nothing so much as the White Knight of Alice's Adventures—such the Looking-glass." For a time, as their C.O., was in full flower, officer "Monica's Own" were armed with lances as well!

There was a famous review when the stretch of ground between South Avenue and the Scots Kirk saw the embodied E.A.M.R. paraded with the whole of Kenya's Army—two companies of volunteer infantry, the East African Rifles, some quaint card-drawn artillery, the one and only battalion of the

K.A.R., complete with drum and life band. Drawn up, it awaited the arrival of the Governor and Commandant-in-Chief, who inspected the parade resplendent in a white admiral's dark Norfolk jacket, cycling breeches, and stockings. Captain H. H. Sandbach, commanding the E.A.M.R., wisely talked for three cheers for His Excellency. The shiner show and the wild waving of assorted badges proved too much for the miserable mules, and the orderly ranks were promptly thrown into inextricable confusion.

Spotting the Aeroplane

Then there was the great game of spotting the aeroplane Kenya's parallel to seeing trains full of Russians passing through England to the Western Front. A German plane did exist; it had been brought out from the Fatherland to amaze the crowds which were to attend the Dar es Salaam Exhibition of August, 1914, but it crashed before that month was out.

Notwithstanding that fact, recalls Mr. Granville Squires, an original and surviving member of the E.A.M.R., responsible settlers and staid business men were for ever reporting strange lights and mysterious noises in the sky, until the whole population—Native, Indian and European—became aeroplane mad. The alarm was always given at night, the mystery plane was always said to have shown a bright light, and a report that she had been seen descending near Kijabe caused the dispatch of a small mounted patrol to capture the invader. But the bright light was Venus, the evening star, setting in the west—which is the bearing of Kijabe from Nairobi.

Thus on August 5, 1914, was East Africa's own mounted regiment born. As first established, it consisted of six squadrons, with a machine-gun section and signallers, when ready to take the field at the end of the first month of war its total strength was about four hundred Europeans. That its subsequent adventures were many and varied, how thrilling, now hardly can be testified by many East Africans.

Mr. de Water Resigns

His Montreal Indiscretion

MR. C. T. DE WATER, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has resigned following the change of Government in South Africa, and will be succeeded by Mr. S. F. Waterson, the South African Minister in Paris.

Mr. de Water will always be best remembered by East Africans and Rhodesians for his untimely indiscretion on arriving in Montreal on holiday duty. He issued for publication a statement of his "personal opinion" that the nations should forthwith examine toward the Conference table the German point of view about colonies, expressing the confidence that South Africa would willingly participate. When his message had gone forth to the world he qualified it belatedly with a reminder that he had spoken merely in his personal capacity, and that whatever was done should "cost the Union none of its security." His suggestion was roundly condemned by almost the whole of the responsible Press of South Africa, which held that the High Commissioner had no right to express such personal views on a subject of extreme international delicacy.

Eastern Africa and The War

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy's Appointment

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, whose appointment as Political Liaison Officer in East African Command Headquarters in Nairobi and announced last week, had only recently taken up his duties as Governor of Nyasaland, but he had previously been Chief Secretary of Tanganyika and for many years before held a number of posts in the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia, concluding his residence there as Chief Secretary and Acting Governor. His contacts with non-officials have always been intimate, and it would have been difficult to find a senior member of the Colonial Service so well able to advise from the political standpoint in regard to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, in all of which territories he has personal knowledge, a clear head, anxious to eliminate unneeded expenditure and minutiae, and unshaken by pressure, that he may be expected to discharge his duties with success.

Coincidentally, the decision of the Colonial Office that he can be spared from Nyasaland is an indication that that Protectorate can be need managed without a Governor—as non-officials have often claimed when advocating its amalgamation was one or both of its British neighbours. Officialdom has not been willing to admit this suggestion, but we may teach Whitehall that some of the other States are likewise not nearly as serious as they have often been represented to be. Major moves towards the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland must, of course, wait longer time, but meanwhile everything is to be done by promoting the closest cooperation between these neighbouring States—and co-operation, if it is wise, will be in the direction of co-ordination, which in turn must tend to facilitate amalgamation.

On the Saturday before the Parliamentary decision, General Hertzog called the Cabinet together, not to consult with them, but to announce what he intended to do. He was determined that his will should prevail. I am going to remain neutral and in no circumstances allow South Africa to enter the war," he told his colleagues. "We put our views to him, and argued for hours, but at the end he said, 'I am the Prime Minister of this country.' This is what I have decided upon." He refused even to consult the members of the United Party.

Those were the most stirring hours I ever passed through. I remember General Smuts saying that it was the most vital decision he had had to make in his life. You could hear a pin drop, and sense the deeply historic importance of the occasion. It is the record of the meeting, and General Smuts's great letter that emanated from it. For a long time in the light of the Hertzog Government General Smuts had refused to break up the great national experiment of fusion, often at great cost to himself, until forced to do so by this paramount issue which no nation worth its salt could shirk. The system of rule by Cabinet had almost fallen into disuse, for we were rarely consulted. Time after time we had to swallow our opinions for the greater good of the country, feeling that it would be a mistake to break off comparatively minor issues, the friendship that had arisen.

General Hertzog, said Colonel Reitz, was too dogmatic and too autocratic. He had an inelastic and inflexible mind.

War News in Brief

Southern Rhodesia's pavilion at the World's Fair, New York, has been closed on account of the outbreak of war.

The King's speech Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has expressed his appreciation of the loyal messages received from Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia.

The Kabaka of Buganda on behalf of the chiefs and people of the Kingdom, has sent through the Governor of Uganda a message of loyalty and devotion to the King in these grave times of war, and an assurance of their whole-hearted support in the common cause and in defence of the freedom and justice for which the British Empire stands.

All functions at Over Seas House have been cancelled until further notice; further meetings of the East African and Rhodesian Groups of the Over Seas League have been suspended until further notice. The committees of the respective Groups will later consult the Over Seas League, and when it is found practicable to resume meetings all members will be advised.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has conveyed messages of loyalty to the King and the Empire on behalf of the Paramount Chief of the Barotses Tribe and the Paramount Chief of the Bemba, Sesi and Chewa Tribes, with offers of their help in the present war in whatever way they may be required. A number of loyal messages in the Protectorate have also conveyed to the Governor their gratitude towards the British Empire and have offered their services.

Colonel Reitz's Revelations

General Hertzog v. General Smuts

SOUTH AFRICA'S attitude to the war is naturally of great interest to Rhodesians and East Africans, who will wish to know the inner history of the period immediately preceding General Hertzog's resignation from the office of Prime Minister of the Union.

Colonel Denys Reitz, now Minister for Native Affairs, who commanded a South African Infantry battalion in East Africa in 1916 and 1917, said at a Johannesburg meeting last week that he was speaking as an old Republican who, three years, had fought against the British and, sooner, an opponent to British rule, had gone to Madagascar as an exile after the South African War.

"I feel that if South Africa had remained neutral in the war we should have been shamed in the eyes of the world," he said. "The British treated us with greater generosity than has been shown by any other nation towards a race beaten in war. If General Hertzog's neutrality motion had been accepted by Parliament, it would have been on the Afrikaner vote, and we Afrikaners would have been shamed before the world. We Dutch-speaking people would never again have been able to hold up our heads in this country."

Colonel Reitz then revealed the events leading up to the Cabinet crisis and eventually to the resignation of the Government.

Death of Mr. R. J. Morgan

A Vigorous Mining Engineer

WITH DEEP SORROW we announce the death in London last week at the age of 52 of Mr. Robert James Morgan, Mr. J. W. M. representative in East Africa of the Robert Williams & Company. Mr. Morgan was invaded by pneumonia only a few months ago after a serious illness, and after a period of London nursing, long he had returned to his home, suffering a relapse, he was taken to hospital whence he had had to be evacuated to nursing home on the outbreak of war.

He will be long remembered by a wide circle of East Africa for his forceful but genial personality and for his tireless energy and driving qualities which were most necessary in the task of opening up the mines in the young East African goldfields. It is no exaggeration to say that the present advanced state of development of the Geita mine in Tanganyika is due in large measure to his initiative, zeal and organising ability, and it is true that he should have passed away so soon after the property had reached the production stage.

Few mining engineers have had such world wide experience or could look back upon a more adventurous career. Born in New Zealand, he began his career at Waihi in 1903, and up to 1907 he continued his studies in various phases of mining. Two years later, after studying at the Auckland University College of Mines, he went to Australia to gain wider experience, working on the Great Gobar copper mine. Returning to Auckland School of Mines, he graduated with honours in mining geology, and was later sent by Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell to New Caledonia where he made geological surveys at Noumea and Koumao.

A 3,000-Mile Trek

In 1912 he began his association with Russia, a period which was to culminate in an epic march of 3,000 miles. At first he was a mill superintendent on the Spassky copper mine, of the property of which company he was in charge at the time of the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. When the Kolchak regime fell, he continued to work under the direction of the British Mission, but finally had to leave the country to achieve what he decided to walk the 3,000 miles to Peking. His trials and difficulties on the journey were numerous, but he was undaunted and emerged eight months later in China. He went back to New Zealand, but shortly afterwards decided to return to Russia, where he was employed by the Government on the examination of gold placer deposits in the Trans-Baikal district of Siberia. On this occasion he was imprisoned for three months in the vaults of the Siberia Trade Bank at Verkhne Udinsk, later being released to become mining adviser to the Bolshevik Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. In these troublous times it became prudent to leave Russia again, and he escaped to Vladivostok in 1923.

Taking up mining and metallurgical work in Australia and New Zealand, he worked with the Arahura Gold Dredging Company in Christchurch, and then examined various properties for the Winchester Trust and Agency of Beudon. In 1926 he was engaged on investigation work at the Pampol tin smelter at Bootle, Liverpool. Then he was for three years on the staff of the London Bolivian Tin Syndicate, reporting on mining properties in South America, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Southern Rhodesia, Spain and Portugal. He went back to New Zealand in 1929, examined various properties

in Vukoblatina in 1931, and a year later visited Korea on behalf of the Glosow Corporation.

In 1931 he was engaged by Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. for whom he examined properties in Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. While in that colony he was instructed to proceed by air to Kakamega, where he became manager of the Kijungu mine, superintending the erection of the Kijungu mill. Three years later he was transferred to the Geita Mining Company, then in its earliest stages. He managed the mill to be installed, supervised the working of the new properties, and generally organised development work on a large scale. He was a director of the Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. and of the Tanganyika Development Co., Ltd.

The East African mining industry has lost a man of great personality and of unquestioned ability. He always gave of his best, who inspired others to exceptional efforts, and was always frank and plain speaking, but he was nevertheless modest in regard to his own achievements. His passing leaves a gap which can never be quite filled.

Dr. Hans Sauer

ONE OF THE PROMINENT Rhodesians, Dr. Hans Sauer, has passed away in France at the age of 83. His name will always be remembered as that of one of the three men who accompanied Rhodes into the Matopos for his unforgettable "Jubilee" with the Matabele, the other two being Johnnie Coburn and the great scout and Vire Stewart, the well-known South African journalist.

Dr. Sauer, who was a brother-in-law of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, author of "Jock of the Bushveld," was himself the author of "Ex Africa," a most outspoken book published a couple of years ago. He was a man of strong personality, and one who had always believed in saying very bluntly what he thought. He had lived in the Continent for many years, but had kept in touch with his old South African and Rhodesian friends.

Germany's Claims to Colonies

By S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

By far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial surrender—The Rt. Hon. S.S. Wood's M.P.

An invaluable source of reference and a very concise and concise account of the whole situation. —*London Times*

HURST & BLACKETT, 316

The West

The Western Front is being on the Western Front chiefly within the Saar basin, which is a rich and busy industrial and vital network of roads and railways. The front is generally held at a height of 1000 feet, and small towns have been fortified. At present, the front is held at a height of 1000 feet, and small towns have been fortified. At present, the front is held at a height of 1000 feet, and small towns have been fortified.

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Our best of neutrals... American liberal or... reorganise her... to assist Germany... the... of... for the prompt delivery of... Turkey... What... Italy's... Will Japan's... to the end inactive... to treat American and other... neutral, journalists with the... of routine that has distinguished our... during the... week, we might... to lose the... military... America is a democracy... which cannot be won... alone... Roosevelt can do... independent Congress depends... that reach the average... citizen by an... and... We should... our... records... Everything... military... to... neutral... They will... but it is... that they... do their... in a good... Mr. H. N. Bradford.

German Excuses... The excuse given for Herr Hitler's... decision that he will now bomb women and children in open towns is that Polish civilians have been attacking their attackers as franc-tireurs. Some of the worst crimes of the Germans in Belgium in 1914 were justified on the same ground. When peaceful civilians of any nationality see all that they possess go up in flames a certain small percentage of them are apt to yield to the impulse to snatch up a gun. When Germans fled this in Czechoslovakia and along the Polish frontier they were described as patriots driven beyond endurance by oppression. When Poles so act—so the Nazi reasoning runs—they are assassins to be shot out of hand. Though the right of an army to try to punish the franc-tireur by the strictest rules of military law is not disputed, there is neither justice nor reason, but only the old Prussian desire to undermine resistance by terrorism, in the ruthless slaughtering of women and children in areas not... Daily Spectator.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. L. J. Smith is Acting Commissioner of Customs, Kenya and Uganda.

The Hon. W. Ian Bowie and Mr. C. Tant Bowie have arrived home from Nyasaland.

President Carnegia reached Lisbon last week on his return from his visit to the Portuguese Colonies in Africa.

The Rev. B. H. C. Wilson, now Vicar of St. Saviour's Church, Birmingham, has been selected to be the new Chaplain in Kampala.

Mr. H. N. Beresford, who has been mining in the Kakamega area of Kenya for some time, has come to England to join the Army.

It is reported that the term of office as Governor-General of Canada of Lord Tweedsmuir, whose son formerly served in Uganda, may be extended.

Recent elections to the Royal Empire Society included Mr. George E. Chyngham-Robertson, of Kisumu, and Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, of Mombasa.

Sir Ernest Bass, who was Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1931 to 1934, has been appointed Custodian of Enemy Property in England.

Sir Henry Chapman, a director of Rhodesia Railways and of the British South Africa Company, has arrived home from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. R. R. Scott has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory, and Dr. Sultan Baksh Malik a non-official member.

Mr. A. G. Tanshill has been elected this year's Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, with Mr. H. F. Bargman as Vice-President.

Mr. H. T. Bourdillon, son of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Mr. H. E. Symons, who made a record car trip from England to South Africa last year, passing through Eastern Africa, has been appointed advertising manager of Lagonda Motors, Ltd.

Mr. A. W. Redfern, whose pictures of big game have been widely commended, has postponed his return to Southern Rhodesia. He has been appointed to the staff of one of the Ministries in London.

Mr. J. P. J. Thomas, who was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, with the latter was Dominion Secretary, is now occupying a similar position to Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

M. Mandel has been appointed Minister for the Colonies in the new French War Cabinet. He was a strong opponent of Germany's Colonial demands at a time when powerful forces in the former Cabinet were inclined to be accommodating.

Mr. H. H. Cooke has been promoted to be a Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia.

Shipping circles in the City suggest that Sir Vernon Thomson, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, may become Minister of Shipping. During the last war he was assistant director of the ship management branch of the Ministry of Shipping.

According to present plans, Lord Hailey is to be the guest of the London Missionary Society, at a Business Men's Luncheon in London on Wednesday, November 8, and Mr. G. C. Latham is to be the guest at a similar function on Wednesday, December 6, when he will speak on "Farming in Africa."

The commission of inquiry investigating labour conditions in Mombasa, with special reference to the cause of the recent labour unrest, is composed of Mr. H. C. Willan (Chairman), Mr. S. V. Cooke, Dr. C. J. Wilson, Mr. W. G. Lillywhite, Dr. S. B. Karve, the M.O.H., Mombasa, and the Liwali of Mombasa.

Sir Walter Huggard, K.C., President of the Special Courts and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, will act as High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland in the interval between the departure of Sir William Clark for England and the arrival of Sir Edward Harding, the new High Commissioner.

Fifty years ago Mr. William Posselt visited Zimbabwe, and in August this year he saw the ruins again—not an easy journey for a man aged 81 and so crippled by gout that he had to use an invalid chair. He was accompanied by his brother, Harry, aged 76—who trekked up from the Transvaal with him, in 1889, but was left on the Tokwé River with the waggons, and so did not actually see the ruins—and by another brother, Mr. Otto Posselt, aged 64.

In 1894 Mr. F. G. M. Issels trekked up from South Africa to Rhodesia with his wife and small son (now Mr. H. G. Issels, manager of the firm) and camped on a site on which he established a foundry, now owned by the firm of Issels & Son. He was thus a pioneer of industry in Bulawayo, and a bronze plaque to his memory has been unveiled in the firm's offices by Mr. F. W. Johnston, the works foreman who served under the late Mr. Issels for many years. The plaque was designed and executed by Mr. E. R. Reine, a member of the staff, and cast in the works.

Sir Edward Grigg Joins the Ministry

At the moment of closing for press, and too late for extended comment in this issue, we learn of the appointment of Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.V.O., B.S.O., M.P., former Governor of Kenya, to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information.

His promotion from the back benches to be a junior Minister will be warmly welcomed by all who are aware of his initiative and energy. As former Colonial Editor of *The Times*, a man who has travelled widely throughout the Empire, and one with a keen sense of the importance of publicity, his appointment unquestionably strengthens the Ministry. East Africans will cordially congratulate him.

National Service

"Police (Auxiliary) Reserve"

A STALWART figure, hale and sound,
Paced Oxford Street and gazed around.
His age, to put it at a guess,
Was in the twenties, more or less.
A Norfolk jacket clothed his torso;
A trifle old, his brown hat more so.
The flannel slacks his legs displayed,
He hid his dainty footwear snugly
Slung on his back, in martial way,
Hung a steel helmet, painted grey,
Which bore, resplendent as a star,
The mystic letters "P.A.R."

He scampered with eagle eye and proud,
The hurrying civilian crowd,
And lighting from my bus,
Addressed the self-conscious strapping tuis:
"Stout work, my lad: we, one and all,
Must answer thus our Empire's call.
A war's toward; to meet the shock
Men of the sturdy British stock
Flock to the Colours, out to win.
What Regiment, pray, may you be in?
He smiled reply: "The Corps I serve?
"Police (Auxiliary) Reserve."

"You see, my good man, while in France
Soldiers must stem the foe's advance,
Wild army, furious, sweep the skies,
And naval ratings guard supplies—
Whatever else is said and done,
The nation's business must go on.
Police may weaken, Specials fail,
And Con's reserves, diminished, quail—
Auxiliary will function then
To fill the gaps and furnish MEN,
That day may come," merrily he
"I'm 'Police (Auxiliary) Reserve."

A. N. G.

Markmanship!

Marksmanship is a characteristic of elephant hunters, but the hunt seems to have been reached in one told by a correspondent, evidently an African, in the *Uganda Herald*. A certain native chief, he declares, shot a tusker with 30 lb. ivory, having brought it to a standstill with his first shot through its upper foreleg, he fired another twenty-three rounds in the same and the following day into a before killing it. Comment could but dim the brilliance of that gem of a yarn.

The Merile Massacres

Further information indicates that the massacres of Turkana, chiefly women and children—the young men of the tribe being, it seems, absent—resulted in the murder of no less than 270 people. The raids were many, and the Merile were joined by the Donyiro and the Topotha from the Sudan. The 4th K.A.R. were reinforced to deal with the trouble, and a column under Captain Douglas had a set battle with the Merile, killing 20 and wounding a large number, at a cost of six askari wounded, two seriously. Captured stock were slaughtered, as it was impossible to move them. The R.A.F. reconnoitred for the column. The Italians co-operated satisfactorily with the British and some 50 of the raiders are reported captured.

War Time Addresses

Since the removal of businesses to temporary war addresses causes serious inconvenience to those who are unaware of such changes, all commercial houses in East Africa and Rhodesia interested are invited to notify us of evolutions which have taken place or are in contemplation. The details of some new addresses have appeared in the last two issues of East Africa and Rhodesia, others are given hereunder, and further news will be published as it is received.

The African Mercantile Company, Ltd., advise us that their temporary address is at 75, Hayes Road, Bromley, Kent.

The Ben Railway Trust has transferred its offices temporarily to 58 Chobham Road, Woking (Telephone: Woking 2575).

Messrs. Campbell & Phillips, Ltd., have taken temporary offices at Faircroft, Vale of Health, Hampstead, N.W.3.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., announces that future communications for the company should be addressed to Oldlands, Dover House, Fairwarp, near Uckfield, Sussex.

Braithwaite & Company Engineers, Ltd., announce that the registered office of the company has been transferred from Horseferry House, Westminster, to Neptune Works, Newport, Mon.

Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Company are continuing business at their London office at 24 Mark Lane, but in case of need their temporary address will be Roughwood Croft, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.

Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Company (London), Ltd., are closing their offices at 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1, and transferring the staff to the works at Woolwich Road, London, S.E.7.

Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Company have temporarily removed their offices, and those of Sisal Estates, Ltd., and Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., to Cooralie, London Road, Sunningdale, Berks.

To All Readers

The great majority of the readers of such a specialist publication as this are direct annual subscribers, but there are some who obtain their copies through newsagents.

In consequence of the war news paper proprietors and newsagents have agreed that all issues of periodicals published after October 7 shall be sent to newsagents on a non-returnable basis. It is virtually certain therefore that newsagents will henceforth order only the actual numbers of copies of this journal for which they have a definite sale in advance.

Readers who are in the habit of obtaining East Africa and Rhodesia through a newsagent are therefore asked in their own interest to instruct him immediately to reserve a copy of this paper for them. This should be even better for them to take out an annual postal subscription (30s. per copy), either through the newsagent or direct from this office, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Kenya's Diminishing Forest Reserves

The total area of gazetted forest reserves in Kenya decreased in 1938 by 20 square miles. Most of the decreases were due to the proclamation of excisions in consequence of recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission. They occurred in the Kikuyu, Eschscholtz, Dagoretti, Munguza, Aberdare and Mount Kenia forests.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gold Mining Prospects

The War and the Producers

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Gold at eight guineas per fine ounce must generally approve the outlook for gold mining countries in the West African territories, for though their costs of production should rise but gradually producers are already able to sell their output at almost exactly one pound per ounce above the price which was paid until very recently.

It occurs then, that the gold producer is in a proper farming, and those who are well established naturally continue to desire, and will receive, a higher price for their output, and by the increased gold price themselves and other producers will receive a net profit of the mine, a profit to be distributed.

In the first place, the primary question is, there is a good deal of low-grade ore in the world, and the present period of high prices has put the low-grade stuff through the mill, so that it can be profitably worked so long as it would be workable only at a less price.

Then there may be reduction in the result of search by European countries, although maintenance of and expansion of it. In the gold production of all fields in the world, highly organized there was being done by its owners who will feel that their own mine is to exist in years, and that the world's supply of gold is not so easy to fill quickly and cheaply as is often claimed by men determined to serve the front and have labour swing between the two sides when it finds itself in a position to do so.

Then again, which countries are the spare parts for the machinery of the world, often the considerable demand for them, and the consequence that in some cases plant will have to be worked at lower pressure, or perhaps not at all for a period. Some mines awaiting essential supplies from England will have the galling experience of having to wait months for manufacture, weeks for shipment, only perhaps to find their patience paid for again by the sinking of the ship carrying the precious cargo.

Incidentally, South African, Canadian and Australian manufacturers of mining machinery will have exceptional opportunities of establishing themselves in these markets.

It is to be assumed, moreover, that faced with higher expenditure as a result of the war the governments will be driven, perhaps even against their earlier determination, to impose a tax on, direct or indirect, or perhaps direct and indirect, upon the mining industry.

Altogether, therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that there will be heavy losses in the gold mining companies. They will have to wait before them a period in which to raise their funds. The young producers in particular, many of whom have been sadly handicapped by one war or another, another outside their own control, shall have the opportunity of establishing themselves on a sound foundation, to the benefit not only of their own shareholders, but of the country, within which they disperse such substantial sums of money, and in an Empire which requires the continued flow of gold (and of base metals) as an essential and to the purpose of this war for freedom and the maintenance of civilized standards.

Brighton

German Properties In Tanganyika Territory

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

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Increases in Ocean Fares

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

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Brighton

A Letter from London Bulter Forgets 'Mein Kampf'

THE "EAGLES OF POHND" occupies all Stalin's mind in this, the third week of the French and British campaign against German militarism, terrorism and the "foul Nazi creed". The intervention of Russia at the critical point in the campaign, though not unexpected, was so staunch in the back to a people fighting for freedom against overwhelming odds and at last giving clear evidence of success—for, having concentrated their forces, they were hitting back bravely at their enemy—as to shock the conscience of those who have worked, which had not yet fully realised the depth of a strategy of which the Nazi and Bolshevik dictators are capable.

Mr. Bulter has written in *Mein Kampf* a message which will well be recalled at this critical moment.

Those who are in power in Russia today have no idea of forming an honourable alliance for promoting peace to it if they did. The fact of forming an alliance (by Germany) with Russia would be the signal for a new war. And the result of that would be the end of Germany.

Nazism, which advances with the sword in one hand and *Mein Kampf* in the other, according to the boasts of the egotistical Goebbels, has apparently overlooked the question.

Settling War Conditions

London has had a few air-raid warnings since the first four days of the war, and during these, wisely drawn into his hole, the speaker has pointed out its shallowness now, and that it is being again. Rumours of actual bombing have been absolutely false. The warnings seem only to test the organisation of the A.R.P. which has proved itself smart and efficient.

Calm, quiet, and a settling of confidence pervade London, with the exception of not living in a fool's paradise. The speaker says himself that the lull is anything but a lull. Still, there has been done for safety in the streets are played with neat armies of children, the public air-raid shelters—open, as evidence of the announcement of millionaires and aristocrats, and aid posts are stations and shops, and parks, so that the multitude of people using the streets on their lawful occasions realise that they are never in from relief or aid in emergency. Householders who have to supply their own shelters, have been busy clearing out and fitting up cellars and basements.

London's business streets present a curious appearance. The great windows of the big stores are of practically all shops are criss-crossed and partitioned with strips of yellow gummed paper, instead sometimes by wire-mesh, which hides the thimble within, but is a precaution against glass splinters. An erection of sand-bags is everywhere, protecting pavement lights, and the lower walls of buildings, though a pathetic futility is evident in some cases, as if the mere presence of a sand-bag was sufficient to nullify the blast of a bomb.

Parked in quiet side streets, their stations demarcated by a white line, are taxi-cabs trailing fire-pumps, a ladder lashed to the roof and the drivers resting ready to start at a moment's notice—to which end they give their engines a turn every hour to keep them warm. Other motor-cars are about the streets labelled "A.R.P. Priority", "Food Service", "Ambulance", or "A.F.S." (the fire service label)—all with their mud-guards and bumpers painted white for easier recognition in

the dark and with lamps showing only a two-inch aperture. The general impression given by all this is of an organisation effectively in being, which has contributed to that calm which is a feature of London life today.

Uniforms are far less frequently seen in the streets than would have been expected. Air Force blue strikes a cheerful note occasionally, khaki is almost rare, except for a squad now and then of young militiamen, or of middle-aged ex-officers whose well-line has expanded considerably since they last wore a Sam Browne.

The police at first assumed a martial air by wearing black tin hats, but soon they reappeared in their familiar blue helmets, with the hats slung over their backs. There are no signs of their gas masks, no pledge by Hitler, who has given another categorical assurance that he will not use poison gas in this war—will separate us from our masks.

The quiet of the streets is unbroken. Traffic has naturally decreased greatly, for many people who are not tied by business have left town, as, indeed, have many large commercial and industrial concerns, but the main cause is the absence of the children—some 600,000 of whom were evacuated, without a hitch or a single accident—and the large-scale voluntary evacuation of families.

Pathetically Illuminating

Main stories are already being told about the reactions to country life of East End children, some of whom had never seen a green field or travelled in a train. One group of small boys of that class playing make-shift cricket in a certain country area, with a tree, one of many, for a wicket, suddenly uttered a screech, which scamppered for home. One cried out to the boys, "There's a rabbit!"—a pathetically illuminating incident.

For In and Outdoor Lighting

TILLEY

KEROSENE VAPOUR

LAMPS & LANTERNS

Light 300 c.p.
4 hours for 1 lb.
Absolutely
Safe
Bright
Throughout

Year by year increasing popularity of Tilley Lamps and Lanterns is shown by the ever increasing sales throughout the British Dominions, Colonies and other countries. Burn ordinary kerosene and hold enough oil for 10 hours use. No wick, no chimney, no smell. Insect proof. Tilley Table Lamp with its clean white light, vanishes all eyes when looking on, doing need, work. Burns steadily, even when standing on a rough, without his nose. Tilley Spot Lantern is suitable for all work after dark in yards, garages, stables, barns, etc. Equally useful indoors or outdoors. Can be hung up, stood down or carried about as required. Unaffected by weather, however severe. Strongly made of stout brass and there are no parts to rust or corrode.



Table Lamp



Spot Lantern

Enquiries for District Agencies invited.

Obtainable from the following Agents:
Anglo-Baltic (Netherlands) Co., Ltd., Rotterdam, Holland.
The Arden Co., Johannesburg, Cape Town.
Hudson & Co., Durban, and Graham, S. Rhodesia.
Africa Lakes Co., Ltd., Abertree, N. Rhodesia.
and all Colonial Overseas Dispensaries.
Lamps, Spot Lanterns, Rechargers for the above, etc., etc.
TILLEY LAMP CO. (DEPT. 5A) LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

Rhodesia Children's Home

The Value of Publicity

THE PURSUANCE of essential, if not the success of even the smallest enterprise, is emphasised by Mr. H. M. Barbour, the retiring chairman of the Rhodesia Children's Home, at the recent annual meeting at Salisbury. Not proceeding with flags, banners, or other business, said Mr. Barbour, but schemes are thought out, up to date, interesting and with modern appeal were necessary. He attached great value to personal contacts, but he held, publicity matter would be developed, such as short history of the Home in folder or brochure form. For 19 years the Home has been doing excellent work in Southern Rhodesia, the average number of children in attendance during the past year being 45.

Financial position is sound, said Mr. W. J. Underwood, the hon. treasurer; investments yielded an income of £40. Mr. G. C. Milne gave a Christmas present of £100, the "wreath fund" organised by the late Captain C. E. Wells brought in useful contributions, and a grant from the State Lottery Trusts, granted for an additional store to the existing main block. One of the most valuable sources of income is the stream of monthly orders from merchants, and such friends give a few shillings a month through tradesmen with whom they deal.

Mr. D. D. Herdley was elected temporary Chairman, and the hon. secretary, Mr. T. W. Till, of Wessels, many Coloured, McDonald, Mayor of Salisbury, the Rev. J. S. Carter, and Mr. W. S. Hardy were appointed trustees. Dr. Isabel Hunter, Miss J. H. Silke, Mrs. W. Harris, Mrs. G. M. Harris, Mrs. L. B. Ferday, chairman of the House Committee, Mrs. R. C. Tredgold, Mrs. H. M. Barbour, Mrs. H. Carter, and Messrs. J. G. Ponges, S. A. Graber, G. D. Dine, G. R. A. Johnson, and A. A. Pickett, were elected to the Committee, and Mr. W. J. Underwood was re-elected hon. treasurer, with Mr. G. W. Bidley as his assistant.

The Immigration Committee, established by the Southern Rhodesia Government just over a year ago, reports that during the year 12,512 passes were approved for 226 workers, 76 wives, and 84 children, 4 to 14 years of age. The average cost of a white settler was £75, of which the State paid 27% balance being provided by the Imperial and Southern Rhodesia Governments. The total cost of the year was carried out by £2,182,000 national debt, 100,000,000.

News Items in Brief

An assembly of the Anglican clergy in Malawi has elected Rev. J. M. M. M. M. as the new bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Upper Zambesi.

A surplus of £10,000 over expenditure was earned by the Kenya F.C. in 1936. The total revenue of £14,656, £10,000 of which, 68% was derived from sales of forest produce from plantations.

Over 100 non-Natives who entered the Colony in June 23, were visitors (200 Europeans, 20 Asians and others); 28 were new arrivals (10 Europeans, 11 Asians, and others) and 157 were in transit (145 Europeans and 12 Asians and others).

The progress made by Southern Rhodesia's road department impressed an official party from the Orange Free State who, accompanied by Mr. J. Stuart Chandler, Southern Rhodesia's chief road engineer, have been making an investigation of the road-making methods employed by the Colony.

The Northern Rhodesian Post Office Savings Bank had at the end of last year £8,377 standing to the credit of African depositors, and £47,829 to depositors as a whole. It is meticulously recorded in the annual report that the interest on the Bank's deposit will be £1,300 a Bank for the year amounted to £1,300.

Among the business houses which have contributed to the Lord Mayor's Good Cross and Order of St. John fund are the following firms who have business associations in East Africa and Rhodesia: Imperial Tobacco Company, £2,500; British India Steam Navigation Company, and P. & G. Company, £100; Josephs, Leavers and Sons, £105.

Many thousands of Kikuyu and other Natives recently listened to the first experimental broadcast programme from the Kabete station. Loud speakers were installed in the Kiambu Native market at Tumwani, Ruara and many other places. The series of broadcasts were opened by Dr. A. B. Patterson and Dr. L. S. B. Healey acted as interpreter throughout the programme which included a summary of news, a South African Natives folk tale and symphonies, records of Native songs. An unexpected addition to the first broadcast was a talk by Chief Koinange.

That Southern Rhodesia's present supply of timber which is practically exhausted to Matabeland does not satisfy the demand of the industry is the opinion of Mr. T. D. Wilkinson, District Forestry Officer for Matabeland. The concessions granted to the companies working in the timber area will have come to an end by June next, by which time it is hoped that the six years' laborious work of replanting every tree large and small and trees which have been finished, and the timber area will be as full as possible as to the wisdom of the Government in renewing the leases.

Where British Rule is Popular

In the Mwinilunga district of Northern Rhodesia it was estimated that about 2,000 souls took their residence in 1936 from the Congo, Angola, and Balover. The immigration from the Congo is said to be the Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia for 1936. It was found to be due to the introduction of compulsory cotton growing on the one side of the border, while that from Angola and Balover is due to unpopular legislation. Perhaps the decreased tax on the Mwinilunga district also something to do with it.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields—During August 4,230 tons were milled. Profit £701.

Lopely Reefs—Output for August: 45,000 tons crushed rock, 1.31 oz. net gold, 10.16 oz.

During August 10,000 tons of ore were milled, producing 2,613 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £10,260; working costs, £11,486; profit, £7,136. In addition, 2,200 tons from the Lomagundi Woolwinder pit were milled at a profit of £1,272.

Rosterman—The report for August states that during the month 3,400 tons were milled producing 1,440 oz. fine gold. Estimated value of month's output, at 20s. per fine oz., £11,520. Working expenditure, £4,201; development, £2,160; management surplus, £4,310. Capital expenditure, £33.

Tanganyika Central—The report for the quarter ended June 30 states that 6,922 tons of ore were milled, 20.7% recovered, 1,610 oz. of gold. Value of gold produced, £18,227; working costs, £14,926; profit, £3,301. Development, 100 ft. completed; 57 ft. payable; 276 ft. average value; 12 ft. avr.; average width, 67 in. 50 ft. level: 600 yds. development incline winze is being sunk from one level to another midway between two main ore bodies. Crosscut on 6th level preliminary advanced 114 ft. Sixth level S. drive, 48 ft. to 830 ft. driving stopped; value 57 dwt. over 100 ft. level. Drives N. and S. stopped temporarily owing to water. Drive S. put in from raise 50 ft. N. of 551. 200 ft. drive at 57 ft. Fourth level: N. drive adv. 34 ft. on reef-house, without any value being disclosed. Stop face made available for mining, av. 5.6 dwt. over 61 ft. Third level: crosscut W. off the N. drive adv. 203 ft. A total of 387 ft. no values were encountered. Work stopped pending further investigation.

Kenya Consolidated—The progress report to July 31 states that on receipt of funds from the issue of debentures

on March 8 last, work was resumed at Kitere and a small milling plant erected. The plant began operations on May 12 and continued on July 1. The assay office is being moved to site in close proximity to the mill. Considerable research work will have to be carried out on the pyritic ore encountered in the deeper workings in order to ascertain the best method of treatment. A few pumps have been installed at the pumping station of the Kupa River, each capable of delivering 4,500 gallons per hour to the mill tanks.

Bullion recovered mainly from development rock, to July 31 amounted to 802 oz. Stopping operations have not yet begun since the underground workings still require reconditioning. To replace the company's E.P.R., which expired on May 31, 359 claims of 200 yards by 100 yards each have been registered; these claims cover all the known gold occurrences in the Kitere area.

During April and May a small mill was erected at the Kupa mining, Logogon, and 173 oz. of bullion were recovered from development rock to July 31. Reconditioning of the Magor mine has begun, and on completion a stopping programme embracing Blue Ray and Magor will be decided on to ensure steady supply of ore to the plant.

Reah Antelope

The directors of Reah Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. announce that the issue of further stock warrants to bearer has been suspended, except for applications for conversions involving the issue of bearer warrants in respect of dealings up to the September 7 account.

S. Rhodesia's Outputs

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during July included: gold, 68,121 oz.; silver, 44,001 oz.; asbestos, 4,877 tons; chrome ore, 36,870 tons; coal, 103,736 tons; iron pyrites, 1,684 tons; lead, 47 tons; limestone, 2,187 tons; mica, 1,446 lb.; nickel ore, 738 tons; tantalum, 2 tons; tin concentrates, 62 tons; and tungsten concentrates, 19 tons.

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Hand-Picking *Antestia*

"Simply A Waste of Money"

Hand-picking of *Antestia*, the heavy-hatched biggest of coffee pests still practised in coffee plantations in East Africa, usually when arsenic spraying has failed to control an outbreak. The cause planter is sure to be that pyrethrum dusting is too expensive but that something must be done, and so he resorts to hand-picking and imagines that he is saving money.

Hand-picking *Antestia*, writes Mr. F. B. Notley, Government entomologist in Tanganyika, in the quarterly report of the Examiners' Centre Research Station, "is quite uneconomic to obtain a satisfactory measure of control by this method is extremely expensive, and unless a reasonable control is obtained it is simply a waste of money."

He quotes a paper by Dr. R. H. le Pelley, Kenya's entomologist, describing a carefully supervised experiment on just this problem. Forty large coffee trees, thick in branches and foliage, were successfully hand-picked by two boys for 15 minutes each on the first day, and then the first five trees were heavily sprayed with pyrethrum which killed the *Antestia* the boys had missed. The next day the remaining 35 trees were again hand-picked, the first five of that batch treated with pyrethrum, and the survivors counted. In this way while the first five trees were hand-picked by the two boys for 15 minutes only, the last five went through the process for 120 minutes in all. The cost varied from 17s. per acre for the first batch of five trees to 136s. for the last batch. A one-boy day was taken as eight hours and the wages at 50 cents.

The results showed that while in the first 15 minutes of hand-picking 21% of the insects present were obtained at a cost of 17s. per acre, to raise the percentage captured only 3%, i.e. from 28% to 31%, cost an extra 17s. per acre, reckoning 550 trees to the acre.

From this experiment, which was conducted under the strict supervision of a European with few boys and on a small area, it is clear that to obtain any real control over *Antestia* infection the cost of hand-picking is prohibitive. If 20s. per acre is expended on hand-picking, less than 30% of the *Antestia* would be obtained, instead of more than 80% by pyrethrum dusting at the same price per acre.

The supervision exercised in this experiment, says Mr. Notley, would be impossible in estate practice, and more time would be wasted by the labour. And as in the experiment the cost of supervision was not included, the cost would in practice be much higher.

Control of Household Insects

WARM CLIMATES are very favourable to the life of insects, as everyone who has lived in East or Central Africa knows, and, since many insects are virulent carriers of disease, incessant control of them is essential. So rapidly do insects breed in favourable conditions that a little neglect may enable them to establish a focus of multiplication which is difficult to eradicate.

A capital little brochure of 52 pages, entitled "The Control of Household Insects in South Africa" (Bulletin No. 192, Plant Industry Series No. 35, Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry, Government Printer, Pretoria, price 6d.), contains valuable advice on controlling insects which are common enough all over Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, as well as in South Africa.

It is interesting to note what a large part pyrethrum plays to-day in insect control, especially in the form of a fly-spray, which has other applications than merely to house-flies and mosquitoes. The fact that it is harmless to human beings and animals is a great point in its favour, though care must be taken to see that it is fresh and of full strength.

Much of the insect powder sold in shops, writes Dr. B. Smit, the author, "is old and has lost its pyrethrum content."

The pamphlet is well worth keeping for ready reference. The illustrations of the insects treated—and they range from house-flies to bed-bugs, from cockroaches to termites—are excellent, and the recipes for control mixtures are detailed and accurate. Particularly important is the advice given for that extremely dangerous but very effective method, fumigating with hydrocyanic (or prussic) acid gas.

The Toll of Good Roads

Uganda, unlike many African Dependencies, fortunate in possessing a net-work of good weather roads, but these amenities lead to unfortunate accidents. Last year 1,078 traffic accidents were reported, in which 73 persons were killed and 789 injured—figures which have a homely smack about them. True, they were an improvement on those of 1937, when the relative figures were 1,305, 101 and 1,316. Careless or negligent driving accounted for 34% of the accidents and careless cyclists were responsible for 78%—though whether the accident, fatal or otherwise, happened to the cyclist or to a "jay-walking" pedestrian is not quite clear.



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Market Prices and Notes

On account of the war, news of many sections of the produce market will no longer be published, but of those sections in regard to which some information may be given the following brief particulars are provided:

Coffee.—E. Africa, 120s. per cwt. (1038).—Zanzibars have risen sharply to 11d. per lb. for spot. Madagascar spot, in bond, 10d. per lb. (1938: 81d.; 71d.; 1937: 81d.)

Copper.—Dealings have been suspended pending the fixing of a maximum price. If, as is suggested in the market, this figure should prove to be no more than £46 per ton, it would be regarded as disappointing, since the extra £1 hardly covers war risk expenses.

Cocoa.—American middling advanced 6 points to 720d. per lb. for spot. (1938: 711d.; 1937: 538d.)

The U.S. crop estimate is larger than expected at 12,380,000 bales, comparing with 11,943,000 bales in the 1938-39 season.

Gold.—168s. per fine oz. (1938: 144s. 7d.; 1937: 140s. 2d.)

Paraffin.—Kenya flowers are nominal at £180 per ton. There have been no offers for Japanese, which is quoted at £124 15s. to £128 7s. per ton. (1938: £127 15s.; 1937: £91, £63.)

Tea.—Government purchases of tea will be at prices averaged by individual producing companies at sales in London and elsewhere during 1936-38. This price will rule from the beginning of 1940.

Tin.—The quota has been raised again to 100% and the maximum price for standard for cash is £230 per ton. Business has been fairly normal, and standard cash closed at £220 18s. 6d. with three months at £220 12s. 6d. (1938: £196 7s. 6d.; 1937: £258 10s.)

N. Rhodesia's Quality Tobacco

The improvement in the tobacco exhibits displayed at the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Show at Kafue during the last three years was described by Mr. R. S. Trigg, the tobacco judge, as "astounding."

Mr. J. B. Viljoen, one of the Union M.P.s who visited the Show, said that the tobacco was of first-class quality, "colours and aroma, and equal to anything he had seen elsewhere in Southern Africa, and Mr. W. B. Cowling, manager of the Northern Rhodesian Tobacco Co-operative Society, declared that along the railway strip were some of the finest lands for the cultivation of flue-cured tobacco in Africa. The crop has increased from 28,000 lb. three years ago to 100,000 lb. last year and to 120,000 lb. this season.

Nyasaland Finances

NYASALAND'S REVENUE last year was £842,111, and the expenditure, including depreciation of investments, £811,233, the original estimates had been for a revenue of £783,435 and an expenditure of £733,136.

The spending power of the community was enhanced both by the general improvement in agriculture and trade and by increased cash remittances from Nyasaland emigrants working in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia, the increase in the money in circulation being reflected in a 7% increase in imports.

Nyasaland's public debt at December 31, 1938, was £5,373,810, or more than nine times the ordinary receipts for the year under review. Accumulated balances amounted to £222,364, but as the financial report points out, the Protectorate may have to find not less than £100,000 from its surplus balances—£60,000, or possibly more, for seigniorage on Southern Rhodesian coinage, now used in Nyasaland, £20,000 for public works, and £10,000 for the marine service on Lake Nyasa.

Empire Tobacco

In order to ascertain the views of the Government with regard to supplies of Empire tobacco, an informal deputation met Major Lloyd George, the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, a few days ago. The deputation consisted of Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Tobacco Federation, Mr. S. M. Lanigan, O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Major L. M. Hastings, M.R., representing Rhodesian tobacco producers, and Mr. S. S. Murray, representing Nyasaland tobacco producers.

Major Lloyd George expressed sympathy with the views put forward by the producers' representatives, and said that so far as could be seen at present, the Federation might act on the assumption that the demand for tobacco would be maintained at a normal level.

Traffic Control in Uganda

The greatest share of credit for the comforting fact that travel in Uganda to-day by motor omnibus may be regarded as safe must be attributed to the Traffic Control Board's action in drastically reducing the number of omnibuses permitted to operate, in assigning regular routes to those selected, in compiling and regulating time-tables, and in the host of other duties with which it is entrusted. *The Uganda Police Report for 1938.*

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Mr. C. E. Harrison, managing director of Harrison & Hughson Ltd., manufacturers agents of Hishwana, Salisbury and Ndola, and director of S. Harrison (Pty.) Ltd., manufacturers' agents of Johannesburg, is due to arrive in London in the middle of September, and would be pleased to interview manufacturers desirous of representation in the Rhodesias or the Union of South Africa.

Correspondence may be addressed
c/o MACKINLAY & Co., 21, Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1.

Native Welfare Services

Mr. GREEN JONES asked in the House of Commons last week whether it was the policy of the Government to maintain and develop Native welfare services in the British Dependencies during the war, and whether the Colonial Secretary would give special care that that work should not be prejudiced by military requirements and defence expenditure?

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the general question was under consideration, and that it was not possible to make a statement upon it at present.

Of Commercial Concern

The levy on all sisal fibre exported from Kenya has been reduced to 8 cents on each hundredweight. Customs receipts of the port of Mombasa during July amounted to £71,362, compared with £39,452 for July, 1938.

Kenya exported 65,462 cubic feet of cedar pencil slats last year, 33,992 to the United Kingdom, 2,458 to India, 28,884 to Germany, and 128 to the United States of America. The value was £21,584.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first five months of this year totalled £1,408,088, compared with £1,354,063 during the corresponding period of 1938. Imports amounted to £1,247,486.

Considerable increase in the chief economic crops exported from Tanganyika during August are shown in the following return (figures for August, 1938, are shown in parenthesis): cotton, 46,054 centials (1938, 27,734 centials); coffee, 2,721 tons (1,739 tons); groundnuts, 1,337 tons (580 tons); sisal, 6,623 tons (6,245 tons); sisal tow, 433 tons (455 tons); hides, 254 tons (239 tons); skins (sheep and goats), 55,752 (58,764).

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Statements Worth Noting

"The apostles gathered themselves together unto Jesus, and told him all things, both what they had done, and what they had taught. And he said unto them, 'Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest awhile.'"—*Mark iii. 30-31.*

"There is clear evidence that nearly a thousand years ago Central Africa and Rhodesia were covered with magnificent forests."—*Mr. J. F. Vint, speaking in Cambridge.*

"There are 25,000 head of cattle in the European stock-raising areas of Kenya."—*Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, broadcasting from Nairobi.*

"The Dinka practically never hunt, so the bongo in the Dinka country are as placid and untroubled as deer in Windsor Great Park."—*Mr. M. F. Stephens, in the "Cornhill Magazine."*

"Small workers produce more than half the gold of the Colony."—*Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the Congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation.*

"Kenya is a settled colony, and not one acquired by session or conquest."—*Mr. Justice Thacker, in his judgment in the case of the Commissioner of Income Tax v. the Earl of Errol.*

"Do not, because you get a good result from the application of a teaspoonful of artificial fertiliser to a pot plant, think you will get better results by using a tablespoonful; very probably you will kill the plant."—*Mr. V. A. Beckley, in "Gardening in East Africa."*

"The model prison farms of the Native administrations in Teso (Uganda) are fully justifying themselves; growing interest in them is being shown by the local cultivators, and they are proving to be most valuable centres of propaganda for practical measures of soil conservation and improved cultivation."—*Report of the Commissioner, Eastern Province, Uganda, 1938.*

"In some of the larger towns of Southern Rhodesia there are restrictions on the employment of skilled Native artisans, but to-day there is so much scope for labourers, artisans, and contractors in the country districts that no Native need be out of employment, and this state of affairs has existed for three years."—*Mr. Lionel R. O. Stearns, of Southern Rhodesia, in a letter to "The Times."*

"I fully believe that certain Bantu languages are going to persist and grow, because of their inherent cultural value; they are not barbarous languages, but languages with a wonderful grammatical structure, a wealth of vocabulary, and idiomatic expression, and a flexibility making development and adjustment to changing conditions possible without bastardisation."—*Professor C. M. Doke, in "Africa."*

"Mention must be made of the death of Mrs. Fisher in the Mwinilunga district of Northern Rhodesia. For nearly 50 years she and her late Dr. Fisher gave devoted service in the medical and missionary field to this part of Africa, following the tradition established by Dr. Livingstone. She and her family have created influences on the lives of the Natives which can never perish."—*Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia.*

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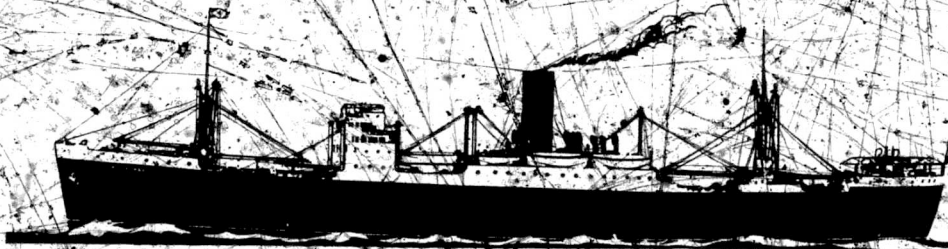
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THAT COLONIAL GAINS remained an objective of Hitler to the detriment of his treacherous attack upon Poland is proved by the British Blue Book *White Paper* published last week and devoted largely to dispatches from the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Neville Henderson, who, telegraphing on August 29 to the last, recorded at great length the details of an interview with Herr Hitler. The representative of His Majesty's Government reported: "Herr Hitler insisted that he was not bluffing, and that people would make a great mistake if they believed that he was. I replied that I was fully aware of the fact, and that we were not bluffing either. Herr Hitler stated that he fully realised that that was the case. In answer to a suggestion by him that Great Britain might offer something at once in the way of Colonies as evidence of her good intentions, I reported that concessions were easier of realisation in a good rather than a bad atmosphere.

That last sentence may well prove to be historic as Germany's last bid to our side for a return of the Colonies which she forfeited as part of the price of her assault upon the world in 1914. The Reich, having ravaged Austria and Czechoslovakia, **Man Eater** and being ready to spring upon **Wants Lamb** Poland, characteristically requested as **Hostage** that Great Britain, which had been conciliatory to the point of grave danger to herself, should give evidence of her good intentions, "as if the man-eating lion, with claws and paw dripping with blood, should invite the tethered sheep to produce a lamb as a hostage for its own good behaviour." Even that typical piece of mingled supplication and threat was diplomatically

disregarded by the Ambassador, who, understandably averse from provoking the raging and still unsatiated man-eater, replied merely that concessions were easier of realisation in a good rather than a bad atmosphere.

So, right up to the final hour, the spokesman for the Imperial Government was continuing his efforts at appeasement, manifestly on instructions. That fact must not be forgotten. For years we have argued that "if Britain's despatch attempts at education could have From Bismarck."

Hitler Learns attempts at education could have **From Bismarck.** Germany that if she showed herself sufficiently obdurate, she could extort almost any price, and so it has proved. The cleavage between British and German psychology, as between British and German diplomacy, has been most strikingly manifested by the respective attitudes to Colonial aims and claims. None can now deny that our Ministers were sadly misguided not to declare categorically years ago, and then to adhere absolutely to their declaration, that German Colonial claims were undiscussable. Such language would have been understood by the Teuton, and especially by Herr Hitler, who, like Bismarck, was self-consciously uninterested in Colonies, but, as with Bismarck, so with Hitler, the initiation of discussions encouraged appetite, and in due course suggested a means of hugging Great Britain. Bismarck completely reversed his policy and embarked upon the search for Colonies, not for their intrinsic value, but with the dual object of offending Great Britain and of provoking antagonism between Great Britain and France, and exactly the same motives were in the mind of Hitler when he discarded the policy laid down in *Mein Kampf*.

WHEN SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM was appointed Governor of Kenya in 1927, it was a fairly general impression that the office of Commander-in-Chief, which is always coupled with that of Governor, was useless in Kenya's Governor. It became, in fact, a very real responsibility for the B.A.F. and not merely formal. At the time, the world was in a state of flux, politically and militarily, and it was clear that responsibilities of a very heavy order might soon devolve upon the new Empire, the Sudan and Kenya, which, as a result of the arduous developments in aviation, were to be the first line of defence of the Near Eastern East from the standpoint of an air defence. Sir Robert's last active duty in the Royal Air Force had been a year's command of the Royal Air Force, in which capacity he was particularly concerned with the disposition and strengthening of air units in various localities. It was therefore not surprising that, when the B.A.F. reinforcements reached Kenya soon after his own arrival in East Africa, and that he gave added impetus to the already well-developed air-mindedness of the public. Much reorganisation of the East African military system has since been accomplished during the past two years, and there can be no doubt that the King's African Rifles, the newly formed Kenya Regiment, the Kenya Defence Force, and the newly created Kenya Royal Air Force, together represent a most unimpaired military establishment.

It is manifestly impossible to state whether these were the tasks to which the new Governor was invited to direct his main attention, or whether he concerned himself particularly with them as a natural consequence of his own previous training. In any event, in East Africa, East Africa's progress, so far as it goes, since the war which Hitler has now launched is largely due to him. But it must not be thought that the normal needs of Kenya have been overshadowed by the military necessities of the years of half peace. In the exercise of zeal and assiduity to a degree, which caused many of his friends to fear overwork and a breakdown, the Governor has demonstrated the closest personal concern in all matters affecting the welfare of Kenya. Very soon after his arrival, a widening chasm, which separated officials from non-officials in many matters, began to be bridged; the set of those two sections of the community to work together on important Committees and Commissions, seized every opportunity of emphasising the importance of the settler community and the essential need of planned development, and to crown this work of constructive co-operation and co-ordination, had the satisfaction of obtaining substantial financial support through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, either by way of

grants from the Colonial Development Fund or of special low-rate loans. Had the war not supervened, Sir Robert would probably have gone down in the history of Kenya as the creator of closer ties with the Empire on a large scale; now the terms of his appointment must be pigeon-holed, but the work will in due course bear its fruit. It is to be hoped that Sir Robert and Lady Brooke-Popham have given of their best to East Africa, where they will long be remembered with gratitude.

But apart from the fact that they will inevitably promote closer contacts between the contiguous territories, and because the already insistent demand for their union will gather added strength in days when points of difference are minimised and points of agreement widely magnified, it is to be hoped that the new Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, as we sincerely trust that the new Governor will be Sir Philip Mitchell, now Governor of Uganda, and previously Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, for no senior official has such extensive first-hand knowledge of the conditions and needs of East Africa as a whole, or has so clearly indicated his appreciation of the urgency of promoting unity. He is one of those rare officials who speaks the business man's language, who is impatient of procrastination, and who is too frank with precedent, who says what he thinks even when dissimulation might be more convenient, who has the courage to experiment and to candidly admitting that he will reverse his decision if necessary, and who, above all, has for years been on regarding East Africa as the one natural unit which Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory can unquestionably form.

The main obstacle in the way of union of those three Dependencies during the past decade, and a half, has been the excessive tenderness of one British Government after another for German susceptibilities. Though Secretaries of State for the Colonies made it quite clear that it would be a betrayal of East Africa and the Empire to dream of restoring Tanganyika Territory to Germany, yet the Cabinets of which they were members hesitated to give substance to their warnings by uniting the three East African States, and thus proving to the Reich in the most practical manner imaginable that Germany must understand that the door to Africa was not to be re-opened to her. Now that we are at war again with that most covetous and bellicose of all Powers, the validity of that political position, never convincing to those who understood German psychology, has been entirely destroyed, and there could be no more appropriate moment than this to unify East Africa's war effort by uniting her administration. The vacancy at Government House, Nairobi, offers an immediate opportunity of beginning with the unification of Kenya and Uganda, and into that structure none can doubt that Tanganyika can be knit with benefit to herself, to East Africa as a whole, and to the cause of Empire.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR EDWARD GRIGG to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, lately announced in our last issue, can be wholeheartedly commended. In recent years complacency has far too frequently been the passport to Parliamentary preferment, but Sir Edward Grigg, during his membership of the House of Commons, which he entered soon after the termination of his Governorship of Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg has repeatedly shown greater thought, initiative, and energy on the part of the Government. He pleaded long and strongly for the introduction of universal service, was among those who urged the creation of more adequate war reserves of essential commodities, and has often voiced Colonial opinion with clarity and conviction—so much so, indeed, that more than a few students of affairs hold that his best service to East Africa has been at Westminster, and that, seen in retrospect, his five years in Nairobi will appear merely as the training ground for higher service.

His first step on the Ministerial ladder brings him a Department which is the subject of a great deal of justifiable criticism and which will manifestly require great changes in personnel and much re-organisation in order to enable it to operate with efficiency.

The Ministry of Information. Ministry of Information should be one of the most important of Departments, for upon it rests the responsibility of directing the psychological approach to the peoples of this country, of the Overseas Empire, and of neutral and enemy States. Its many-sided work falls into the two broad divisions of deciding what shall be published and what shall be withheld from print and from broadcasting. In both those connexions judgment swift and sound is essential, and how sadly lacking that quality has been is transparently shown by the Ministry's own bulletins, so many of which would have done little credit to a junior reporter. There have clearly been many most inauspicious appointments to the staff, and Sir Edward Grigg, who will answer for the Department in the House of Commons while his chief speaks for it in the Lords, may well invite indulgence while endeavours are made to dislodge the misfits and to transfer square pegs from round holes into those which they could occupy with more credit to themselves and with more profit to the public cause.

Having travelled the Empire widely, having written and spoken frequently on the major Imperial problems, having seen the world in perspective as a former Colonial editor of *The Times* and as Governor of a Colony, and having an innate sense of **The Empire Standpoint.** Grigg may be expected to direct his mind particularly to the presentation of the case of the Empire from the wisest possible viewpoint. He will not think of Kent without remembering Kenya, of Liverpool without recalling the India in which he was born, of South Wales without South Africa, of Aberdeen without Australia, or of New York without New Zealand and Newfoundland.

More than a few of the weaknesses of British public life have been due to Ministers with little knowledge of the Empire or of foreign countries, and every reinforcement of the Government by the appointment to office of well-travelled citizens of the world is consequently of particular value. The new Parliamentary Secretary will be much in the limelight in the next few weeks, but we fully expect him to emerge from the fires of criticism with increased strength.

THE BEST PIECE OF WAR NEWS so far is the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last week that the Royal Navy had sunk six or seven German submarines in the previous fortnight. It is strange that that important fact was not put in its right perspective either by Mr. Chamberlain or by most of the newspapers, and so the country still does not realise its true significance. To have accounted for that number of U-boats in so short a period is itself a considerable achievement intrinsically, but comparatively it is even better, for it means that one-tenth of the total submarine strength of the Reich was thus lost within fourteen days—with it is certain, some of the ablest and most daring of the submarine personnel. The maximum estimate of Germany's ocean-going submarines is thirty-three, and as most, though probably not all, of those which have paid toll are of that category, the efficiency of the German submarine service has decreased by very much more than 100 per cent, and possibly by nearly twice that proportion. To replace a lost submarine may not be very difficult for Germany at this moment if, as is believed in some untrusted quarters, a considerable number were lying in various parts of the world some time ago ready for assembly. After the repudiation of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, but even if that be the case, the loss of highly trained crews is irreparable. Altogether there is high encouragement that, within a few months at any rate, the submarine menace may have been virtually conquered.

That prospect is of the utmost importance to East Africa and Rhodesia, for if the submarine can be defeated, merchant vessels will once more be able to ply the oceans in freedom, and much more tonnage will therefore become available for the shipment of goods to Eastern Africa and for the homeward loading of cargoes of minerals, raw materials and foodstuffs. So long as conveying remains necessary delays will be inevitable, and such delays must involve a decrease in the amount of available shipping space. Thus the attack upon the submarine is of direct importance to British Africa, and release from this under-water threat would at once facilitate the transport of cargoes from East African ports to the Mother Country. That is not to say that such shipping will be free from molestation, for in the desperate fight for agrandement, and now for existence, upon which Germany has recklessly entered, it is to be assumed that she will

(Continued on page 67.)

East Africa in August 1914

What Happened Twenty-five Years Ago

THE H.M.E.R. who to-day see East Africa's military forces equipped with wireless, aeroplanes, motor transport, modern medical services and other ancillary organisations, will recall with grim amusement what "guarding the border" really meant in August 1914.

At the end of the first month of the war that was to be called the Boche war, by teaching the Boche that what his men seemed to regard as the most important national industry was a bankrupt one—the East African Mounted Rifles was in being and ready for business with six squadrons, a maximum section and signallers, installing some 300 men—no mean unit in the shadow of the British Army then in Kenya. It confessed that transport arrangements were practically non-existent and that medical services were limited, after the sharp scrap at Longido the wounded had to be carried twenty miles without stretchers.

When rumours of German activities in Nairobi, or would go an E.A.M.R. patrol into the "ruddy shambly" thus happily dubbed by a British Comptroller in the campaign—to see what could be done about it. As these rumours were many and varied, and mostly inaccurate owing to the difficulties of communication, the men were sent all over the place at a moment's notice, generally on wild goose chases at night. Some of these journeys were done partly by train—which involved entraining refractory mules by enthusiastic but inexperienced troopers—detaining them at the other end by still enthusiastic but no more experienced riders, and then "hey" to the bush!

New to Bush Life

Each man formed what he could on his saddle or hung about him and his mount, though at first many of those who were new to the game of war decided, with refreshing but deceptive optimism, that they need not carry too much as they could be victualled by capturing a German post. As often as not the route taken was through well-stocked game country—which complicated matters. Wildebeest snorted and herds of zebra yapped and stamped round the invaders, things changed the line, sending the squadrons scattering for dear life, pig-holes brought down many a man and mount with a rattle and clatter, wait-a-bit horns, store clothes and flesh, and at the end of the long and nerve-racking march pickets had to be posted and horse-guards found, even though some of the men were so weary that they had fallen asleep and off their mules, for camp was reached. Mr. Granville Squiers, who was with B Squadron under that seasoned campaigner, Russell Bowker, has given a graphic account of those troubles.

Hardly had my picket settled down than a hyena sneaked within twenty yards and laughed. There was a good deal of excuse for that hyena, but you can imagine the effect of that gibbering racket, at close range, on our over-strained nerves. Next, a rhino walked into a mounted picket and scattered them back through the camp. Lions got another picket up in a rage, and often kept us lively with a concert of crashing roars and growls.

It was remarkable how soon these patrols became used to such conditions. Sentries counted themselves with ill-will as being only too inquisitive lions, and hyenas, which developed a taste for tanned leather and sole-leather, were under the heads of

sleeping men were chased by the noise by the sound of the stirraps and panted off their trail.

The food problem was more difficult. On one occasion the only ration issued to the troopers was one pound each of plain flour! Now few men and not many Boy Scouts, know how to make an edible meal out of raw flour, and the settlers who composed most of the E.A.M.R., accustomed as they were to Native food and houseboy able to produce a palatable and sustaining meal at the shortest notice, found this an insurmountable problem; and few knew how to build and light fires properly or to keep them alight when started. Kongoni Sam, appealing meat at any time—were shot, and the men lived on half-raw or burnt meat for days, till the very sight of it revolted them. Not was the position much improved in one squadron by the arrival of a cart with weevily rice.

Guarding the Border

Guarding the border in 1914 was thus no picnic. Often the enemy were encountered, and the patrol returned to H.Q. weary, bleared, and from lack of sleep, and regular or irregular ragamuffins as to garments. In these early days, however, there was some fighting; and a party of C Squadron under Corporal G. H. R. Hurst, working down the Maradi Railway in the neighbourhood of the Nguruman Hills, dealt so faithfully and skilfully with a German opposite number that the leader was promoted to the giddy heights of sergeant and a fortnight later lieutenant, ending up on the General Staff.

Variety is the spice of life, and so the E.A.M.R. found it. Two squadrons were ordered to leave their mounts behind and embark on the lake steamer *WINIFRED* for Karungu Bay, where the Germans had established a post on the shores of Victoria Nyasa. So for a spell they became, like His Majesty's Jollies, "soldier and sailor too," and probably as close an approximation to the Horse Marines as any Army regiment can show. They had their soap, which included what might have been a tragic misunderstanding with the British steamer *Karungondo*—and got away with no worse casualties than one man with a grazed wrist and another with a new parting in his hair, after having put a German machine gun and its attached German out of action for good.

But the E.A.M.R. were soon in more serious fighting at Nairobi, where C Squadron found a party of Germans and *ashari* two hundred strong, and had a brisk encounter which cost them eight dead, bayoneted or shot when wounded—and five wounded, both sides required their enemy losing ten whites and several *ashari* type prisoners and some equipment, and thereafter keeping carefully to that side of the border in that section. Their camp Longido, which was avenged in due course during the great advance.

The Battle of the Baboons

In lighter vein was the Battle of the Baboons, in which an Indian unit fired all night at an exceptionally agile and elusive enemy among rocks only to find their mistake in the morning. If the E.A.M.R. took no active share in that Homeric combat, it celebrated it in ribald verse. The Serki waterhole is likely to remain long in the

memory of my old East African who had the bird look to him, uncannily fearsome, and the look between Bissil and Oran that a pair of looking for but as guarding was the Regiment none.

The place frazzled the pocket and the groby, making the scene of of the

had to retire with the and four missing, one missing another next morning, and a relief party found another them dead and the other two still alive, having spent an awful night helpless and weaponless, listening to the lions devouring the dead mules. It is impossible to convey in words what the sufferings, mental and physical, of those two men were during that night of horror; only those with a personal knowledge of the African bush at night can begin to realise it. Yet it is on record that on being discovered by his comrades and given a cigarette

pipe, he held together with a single spur. I attracted attention even in Nairobi, never a dressy place in those days.

He had slept on the concrete platform of the station and boiled his morning coffee between the rails on hot embers raked from an engine. He had a shave, four baths, and burned his uniform before he was seen on the streets again.

Representing East African Interests

On Control Committees in Great Britain

WAR should greatly increase, not decrease, the need for the Joint East African Board. That was the unanimous view of the members of the Executive Council as expressed at a special meeting called last week to consider the future of this organisation.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., the Chairman, who pointed out that the Board was a semi-official body created to represent East African non-official views *vis-à-vis* the Colonial Office, having invited the views of the members of the Council, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, the senior representative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, was emphatic that, since vital changes must occur in the territories, it was more than ever necessary for the Board to remain in being; to suspend its activities in present circumstances would, he felt, be no disadvantageous to East Africa, which could count upon to provide the requisite finance.

Mr. Wigglesworth concurred wholeheartedly, adding a plea for maintenance of the regular monthly meetings of the Executive Council. He felt that the Board was doing better work than ever in the past and at somewhat reduced cost.

Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., likewise believed it essential that the Board should remain in being, and suggested the appointment of a War Committee, which might be entrusted with the conduct of routine business and with which the Chairman might consult as to the desirability of holding meetings of the larger Executive Council from time to time. He visualised marked changes in the administrative structure in East Africa.

Protecting East African Interests

Mr. J. R. Leslie, Chairman of the Danes Salaam Chamber of Commerce, entertained no doubt that the affiliated bodies in East Africa would desire the Board to continue its functions, since communications must be rendered more difficult, it was more than ever desirable that the territories should be able to count upon the help of the Board in connection with the many problems which must arise.

Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, representative of the Chamber of Commerce

representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, agreed, and Colonel Scovell, speaking for the gold mining interests of the territories, welcomed the unanimity which had been demonstrated.

Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, Colonel Scovell, and Messrs. Jenkins and Wigglesworth were elected to constitute a War Committee, and it was decided to invite Sir Theodore Chambers and Sir Humphrey Leggett to serve upon it.

It was generally felt that the interests of Empire producers, and those of East Africa in particular, were not adequately protected in the arrangements made and in process of being made for the regulation of supplies of commodities.

Representation of Primary Producers

Major Dale, speaking as Chairman of the Coffee Section of the British Empire Producers Organisation, mentioned that the London Coffee Trade Association had appointed a small sub-committee to work in liaison with the Food (Defence Plans) Department. The D.F.P.O. being anxious to secure full representation of the interests of Empire growers, had approached the Food Defence Department direct. Mr. Winter, secretary of the B.E.P.O., added that constituent associations of that organisation had expressed concern that coffee did not appear in public leaflets recently issued as an "essential foodstuff," though tea and cocoa were so described, whereupon Mr. Jenkins recalled that in the last war coffee was a regular ration in "intelligent regiments" such as his own, which had supplied as good coffee for breakfast each day as he had ever drunk. It was a regular ration, not merely a wage obtainable out of the daily five-pence halpenny or from the canteen. It was, he considered, well worth representing to the proper authorities that coffee should again be made a ration.

Colonel Ponsonby welcomed the proposal to secure direct representation of the territories on the D.F.P.O. and

In the case of tobacco there was also reason to think that sympathetic consideration was assured, for, at very short notice, he, as Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, had taken a small delegation embracing representatives of Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Canada to interview Major Lloyd George, to whom it had been pointed out that an urgent decision on the part of the Imperial authorities was necessary in order that growers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland might know what acreage to plant for the coming crop.

At the suggestion of Mr. Tolson it was resolved to request the Colonial Office to satisfy itself that the interests of producers generally throughout Eastern Africa were fully protected by direct representation on all bodies set up to assist the various Ministries. To leave matters in the hands of merchants and distributors without first-hand experience of the problems of producers would, he was confident, not be satisfactory. If there was ever a time when it was desirable to organise increased Empire co-operation and co-ordination economically, it was surely now, and since so many people without previous experience of various trades and of the channels of distribution had been placed in positions of responsibility in this country, the absence of guidance from men of overseas experience would be fraught with risks which Empire producers should be spared.

Strong Be Thine Armies

ABHORRENT MOLOCH, whose insatiate maw
No hecatombs of victims served to fill,
Bloated, inhuman, mechanised, obscene,
God of lewd Carthage, whose brazen arms
Phoenician mothers saw their first-born babes
Burn vainly in a devil's sacrifice,
Incarnate, grown grosser with the years,
More gluttonous, enthroned as the Machine,
Children no longer satisfy his greed,
Whole nations suffer his consuming fire,
His High Priest, Hitler, and his servile rout
Chanting the soulless litany of Force,
Lead their vile idol fringed in triple brass,
And feed his iron howels with flesh and blood.

Britain, from whose prolific womb have sprung
Young wife nations who in filial love
Now stand beside her, firm in Freedom's cause,
Britain whose weeping mother instinct still
Protects the wandering, wide-eyed children of a race
Emerging slow from age-long hidden ways
To tread with unshod feet, bewildered and
Paths which alone her guidance makes secure,
Britain, responsive to the bitter cry
Of Poland's last extreme, and
Great though thy burden, terrible the cost,
Thou fastest now unflinching, fiercer fort,
Thy duty for thy foster children's sake.

For shouldst thou fail, and with thy fall be lost
The flood idolatrous, now diantine, the Day
Of Doom, enslavement, eradic and lust,
Dark as the Pit, will surely smother the land
From Nile's sustaining life, down to the sea,
And tribes unnumbered, yearning to be free,
Be crushed by Nazi ideology.

Strong be thine armies as thy cause is just,
Great names, great nations rush to be enrolled,
Their flags fly boldly on thy sacred hosts,
Each oriflamme a symbol, let there be
Zimbabwe on one banner.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham Returns to Duty with R.A.F.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE POPHAM, Governor of Kenya since 1937, has been permitted by the King to relinquish that appointment in order that he may return to the Royal Air Force, to which he has rendered great service in the past.

After serving throughout the Great War, he was Commandant of the Royal Air Force Staff College for five years from 1921, then for two years Air Officer-Commanding the Fighting Area Air Detachment of Great Britain, for another two years Air Officer-Commanding in Iraq, and then for the same period Commandant of the Imperial Defence College.

From 1931 to 1935 he was Air Officer-Commanding-in-Chief in Great Britain, and he then became Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force, a post which he relinquished in order to accept the Governorship of Kenya at the special request of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech).

Editorial reference to Sir Robert Brooke-Popham's services in Kenya is made under Matters of Moment.

Sir Stewart Symes's Message to the Sudan

In a message to the people of the Sudan, announcing the outbreak of war between England and Germany, Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, wrote:

Rely on your courage and loyalty to co-operate efficiently in the maintenance of good order, to give prompt obedience to all instructions issued for your safety by local military commanders and other responsible officers, to keep calm in any temporary emergency that may arise, and to be on your guard against false reports and all attempts of the enemy to deceive you.

The policies adopted by the present Government of Germany in recent years are known to many of you who can understand and detest their arbitrary nature and deplore the miseries they have caused to the unfortunate peoples who have become their victims. It is to prevent such evils in the future that the democratic Powers have taken up arms. You can have confidence that, however great may be the sacrifices needed for the successful prosecution of the war, these Great Powers will not again lay aside their arms until—as happened in the last great war of 20 years ago—by the grace of God, complete and overwhelming victory is attained.

(Concluded from page 65.)

employ all weapons in pursuit of her terrorist and destructive aims. When the submarine fails to give out Great Britain, she will be more than ever likely to wage ruthless war from the air upon shipping on the sea and in British and French harbours. In prosecution of such plans, however, she will meet obstacles and losses which may well astonish her prophets of easy targets. Without hinting at details, it can be said that even so apparently vulnerable an area as that of the London docks will be far less accessible than most Britons imagine, while more distant ports—in for instance, the West Country—will obviously be less liable to serious attacks. East Africa's traffic to and from Great Britain will depend entirely upon these factors, which must consequently be under perpetual examination by those who seek to measure the direct effect of the war upon the territories.

The War: Expert Views

Russia and Germany. Between the Baltic States and the middle Carpathians the Russians hold all the strategic and political points commanding rivers, roads, railways and disputed racial areas, such key places, ranging from north to south, are Vilna, Grodno, Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, Kovel and Lwow (better known as Lemberg). Doubtless this is the "Curzon Line" which the Poles at the peace conference were urged to accept, at least provisionally. For historical reasons they thought that restriction intolerable. Now the Russians will not stop there. Some questions had not been quite squared with the Nazis. One of them concerned that advanced corner of Eastern Galicia just west and south of Lemberg. It contains the valuable Carpathian oil field, the fortress of Przemyśl, and good passes across the mountains into sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, recently recovered by Hungary but now a cause of acute anxiety at Budapest. For all reasons, industrial, strategic and political, this area has been coveted dearly by the Germans. On the other hand, it undoubtedly goes by rancor with the rest of Ukrainian Galicia. Russia is to have a full half of what was Poland. How comfortable for the Nazis in the end to have the Soviet Slavs so near the Czechs and Slovaks! The Czech and Slovak revolts are like spectral promissions. Hitler is incorporating steadily in his mixed Empire some 30,000,000 of Slavs, who are unsubduable in soul. In the long run they will give him and his system the mortal wounds. Similarly, it is certain that in the long run Russia will not help the exaggerated Reich to remain the gaoler of the three Slav races now subjugated. *Mr. J. B. Garvin in the "Observer."*

Strategy. There is no sacrifice from which we will shrink, no operation we will not undertake, provided our allies and we are convinced that it will make an appropriate contribution to victory. But what we will not do is to rush into adventures that offer little prospect of success and are calculated to impair our resources and to postpone ultimate victory. One lesson which military history teaches is that road leads to disaster. Strategy is the art of concentrating decisive force at the decisive point at the decisive moment. *The Prime Minister.*

Holland's Danger. Hitler's strategy has obviously been to attain successive limited objectives and to avoid war on a great scale. His first step was to secure his base by air-raid precautions, concealed rearmament, and by the military occupation of the Rhineland. Then Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland fell to his successive coups. But for the intervention of the Western Powers on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other Rumania might now have been his next objective. Now that that objective is unattainable and that he finds himself occupied by the Western Powers, is there a change of his still employing his special technique? Berlin, we are told, expects a great German offensive, but it will be more in accordance with Hitler's strategy to use his defenses at the Siegfried Line to secure his base and to look for a limited objective for an offensive stroke—an objective which might be obtained with little interference by the Allies, and which might facilitate further operations. Winter is approaching, and he might consider it better to use the months before it comes to carry through another rapid coup than to embark on a final decisive struggle which winter would almost entirely interrupt. Holland suggests itself as both an objective, and Hitler certainly would not be deterred from attacking her by his promises. Holland's overturn would not only afford an advanced base for air attack on the country and facilities for U-boat warfare, but would encircle the defenses of Belgium and prepare the way for a greater offensive next year on a frontage giving opportunities for manoeuvre and one more suitable to German numbers than the present frontage of contact. *Albion correspondent, "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post."*

Rumania's Oil. By occupying the Polish-Rumanian border and part of the Polish-Hungarian border Rumania has practically secured a protectorate over the Balkans. Rumania is not an ally of Germany, but she can say to Rumania, "Stop sending oil to England. I do not think she will do so." To suit Rumania's book the war must go on against the Western Powers. It cannot go on if Germany has no petrol. Therefore, in order that the war shall go on and all Europe be plunged into misery, ready for the Comintern coup, Rumania will continue to supply oil to Germany. *Foreign Affairs News Letter.*

Aircraft the Vital Factor. The Poles were beaten by the aeroplane and the motor-car. When the opposing armies joined battle the Germans struck at once at all the main air bases, the main headquarters, and at all communications. They even bombed general headquarters at Brest-Litovsk. The first result was to blind the Polish Army, who were unable to observe the German positions, although the enemy observed theirs. But, worse still, the means of communication between unit and unit became weakened, and with the lack of central direction, an impromptu disorganisation set in. It can now be realised that, through malice and revenge, many suggest the use of aeroplanes against Christians, their proper and most economical use is against the enemy's army and its organisation. By striking against German air bases, we cause suffering, but not against the army, may produce submission, when the civilian population is left to one's mercy. The military use of the aeroplane on the Polish front is a portent. If the war is not won by the aeroplane, it will certainly not be won without it. *"Strategist" in the "Moderator."*

Hitler's Vulnerability. "Victory in war consists not in inflicting loss on the enemy or even in the ratio of losses inflicted and received, but in convincing the enemy that he cannot possibly win." Already the Germans are half convinced that they cannot win a long war. If they were not they would not be so obviously anxious to strike military units in the West. If, therefore, we continue for any considerable time without serious check, we are already half-way to victory. To try to force the issue is to encourage the chances. On the other hand, if we keep up steady pressure, and occasionally bring off a surprise, we play on the enemy's fears to bring about his defeat. He sees the vista of the war gradually lengthening, the chance of our making serious mistakes slowly disappear, and his own risks increase as the war lengthens. That unless one is mistaken is the policy to which the Allied generals point. The German people are now sustained in their sacrifices by belief in the infallibility of Hitler's genius. But he cannot, like an ordinary man, live down his proved mistakes. Let him once be shown to be fallible, and a series which in other countries and under different political conditions would only spur to fresh effort will bring down the old ruler with a crash. *"Moderator" in the "Sunday Times."*

Background to the

Aerial Strategy.—We know much, but not all, about the invasion of Poland. What we should like to know for certain is what part bombing of civilians played in the collapse of Poland and how far it was deliberate policy. In Spain German air strategy differed from that of other Spaniards and the British whose bombardments were as dangerous as they were in killing civilians, usually admit of explanation on the ground that the civilians were near military objectives. That was not so in an essential part of the policy of bombardment adopted by the predominantly German force that operated against the Basques in 1937. For Basques it is easy to substitute Poles. Against the latter, similarly situated, the same long thought-out, deliberate policy was pursued with unremitting frightfulness. Military objectives were hit hard, but to undermine the fighting morale of the troops at the front the morale of the civilian population in the rear was subjected to the ordeal of repeated terrific bombardments. That there can be little doubt, was an important element in German military policy against Poland, and helps to explain the rapid crumpling up of armies whose troops in the field displayed exemplary courage. Will the Germans attempt to apply such methods against West? —*The "Spectator."*

A Left-Wing View.—“In Germany the increasing collusion between Germany and Russia may drive policy more strongly Leftward. It will remove all prospect of a Left (or people's) rising against Hitler should the war be continued. Such circumstances would convert the war into an ideological conflict between two forms of totalitarian National Socialism on the one side and democratic imperialism on the other. In Russia it may revive the policy of world revolution. In Britain (and France) these changes would give rise to a new alignment of political parties on the issue of the war. Even now it is clear that any attempt to restore the old regime in Poland would involve war with Russia. Hence the extreme Left may be expected to withdraw its support of the war at an early date. The Labour Party will be divided, the belliose official section going all out for a fight to a finish, and a very big proportion of the rank and file following the lead of the Left. The capitalist classes are also faced with a dilemma. Victory in a war against Germany and Russia is problematical, while dictatorship either of the Left or Right will be inevitable after a large-scale war, and the course of events in Germany has weakened the ardour for Fascism. These items reveal that prudence no less than wisdom demands an early ending of hostilities.” —*Mr. Wilfred Wellock.*

Bad Prunes.—Yugoslav military measures, although officially described as connected with routine autumn manoeuvres, are on a wide scale, and indicate preparations to resist a possible German drive with all the vigour and carefulness of plan at the command of the resourceful Yugoslav General Staff. There was an interesting indication of the Yugoslav attitude a couple of weeks ago when a German train, labelled ‘bad prunes’ consigned to Bulgaria, was systematically delayed in its transit of Yugoslavia until the German Minister in Belgrade asked to have the train passage expedited. This gave the Yugoslav authorities a chance to hunt for the train, and find one which of the Customs sheet answered the description but which on examination was found to be laden not with bad prunes but with machine guns and anti-tank guns of a special type not owned by the Yugoslav authorities. Accordingly they forthwith confiscated the entire train, professing complete ignorance of the existence of any trainload of ‘bad prunes.’ In the light of this incident, it is interesting to learn that Yugoslavia is considering the reopening of diplomatic relations with Russia. —*"Times" Bucharest correspondent.*

Nazi Mendacity.—“The Nazi tyranny is more corrupt and corrupting than any previous tyranny because the cruelty of its terror is applied with all the scientific perfection which a technical civilisation makes possible, and the pretensions of its propaganda avail themselves of all the arts of modern means of communication. No tyranny in history has ever bedevilled the spiritual life of the common man as the German radio does. Even now it is questionable whether the Nazi morale will break down as quickly as some of us hope it will. Years of lying have created a spiritual state which is worse than blindness and deafness, for the poor victims of this dishonesty live not in darkness but in a world of phantasms. Tyranny has availed itself of modern progress to rise to truly demonic heights. Is it true that German life, even before Hitler, was infected with the Nietzschean creed, that it is better to tell a resolute and conscious lie than to lie unconsciously? Nietzsche prepared the way for Hitler, but it would be quite wrong to equate Nietzsche's rather noble honesty with the lying propaganda which began with the lie of the Reichstag fire and now makes Mr. Winston Churchill responsible for the sinking of the *Athena*.” —*Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr.*

Bolshevism and Nazism.—There is no fundamental difference between the creeds of Moscow and Berlin. These two breeds of Bolshevism are fundamentally akin. Both are historically revolutionary, both are admittedly socialistic, both seek to break away from all ties with the past, to abolish all class distinction, to destroy all old traditions, and both are bitterly anti-Christian. Where they differ the Russian brand is indeed the less ignoble of the two, the German is the more efficient. The Communism of Karl Marx does in theory, if not in practice, aim at international peace and good will, it envisages a world in which all men shall be equal both in status and in wealth and in which all nations shall be friends. No such dreams haunt the baser imagination of the Nazi, he, while rejecting Christianity, has returned to the primitive tribal paganism of his barbarous ancestors. The two revolutions have followed similar paths. Both have indulged in a bloodbath at the expense of the original leaders. The Russians have hitherto been the more ruthless. They have, in theory, abolished all private property and openly attacked religion. They have massacred on a large scale and put to death the creators of their existing naval and military forces. The Germans have so far proved imitators of their great Russian exemplar. They have stolen all the private property of the Jews and are gradually acquiring that of others as they need it. —*Mr. A. Duff Cooper, M.P., in the "Evening Standard."*

Wasting Public Funds.—There is a general impression that there has already been substantial wastage of public funds by the Government. Local authorities, realising that A.R.P. expenditure has already got out of hand and must be curtailed. Hospitals are lying idle and their beds are being paid for by the Government. Men are being paid £3 per week for spending most of their time waiting for something to happen. None of this can be avoided, but if the war is going to be won by the exertion of our economic strength it is very necessary to make sure there is no needless expenditure, and every Government cheque before it is issued, must be justified. —*The "Financial Review."*

DEPARTURES

Mr. J. R. ...
Salaam last Sunday

Mr. A. R. Thomson
Mrs. Thomson have left
for ...

The engagement is
Rodwell, younger son of
well, and Miss Pringle

Colonel ...
arrived back
from their ...

Commander F. T. ...
Chairman of the
Company, Ltd., and
... and Uganda has ...

The marriage is announced between Mr. David
Roden Buxton, son of Mr. Charles Roden and Mrs.
Dorothy Frances Buxton; and Miss Anndora Gerstl,
daughter of Mr. Arnold and Mrs. Gretel Gerstl.

Sir William Himbary, Chairman of the British
Cotton Growing Association and Mrs. Elizabeth
Crapp, widow of Alderman Benjamin Crapper, of
Oldham, were married a few days ago in Birkdale.

We regret to report the death in Aldbourne, Wilt-
shire, of Lady Currie, widow of the late Sir James
Currie, former Principal of the Gordon College,
Khartoum, and Chairman of the Imperial College
of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Sir Harold Howitt, a partner of Messrs. Price,
Marwick, Mitchell & Company, and liquidator of
East African Goldfields, Ltd., has been appointed
an additional member of the Air Council. He will
give advice and assistance on financial matters.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, who was a member of
the Royal Commission which recently visited the
Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been appointed
Director-General of Finance in the Ministry of
Supply. He is a director of the Bank of England.

Captain E. S. Vincent, Commandant of the Union
Castle Line, who has just retired, has had experi-
ence for three wars afloat, and on his last voyage
had to run the gauntlet of U-boats. He was an
officer in the S.S. *Bravo*, which transported
mounted infantry to the Cape after the South African
War, in the *Great Warrior* during the Dover
Patrol, and since then he has commanded the
passenger vessels of the Union Castle Line. He spent
his career in sail and has spent 48 years at sea. Long
may he enjoy his retirement.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited
Mr. Clifford Figg to be his honorary business adviser
for the duration of the war. Mr. Figg, who assumed
his duties at the Colonial Office on September 2,
will advise the Minister on business problems created
by the war in connexion with Colonial commodities.
He is one of the representatives of the Colonial
Empire on the Imperial Economic Committee, and
is the Ceylon representative on the International
Rubber Committee and the International Tea Com-
mittee, being Deputy Chairman of the latter body.

Captain Harry Allen

CAPTAIN HARRY ALLEN, Assistant General Manager
of Rhodesia Railways, whose death in Burma was
announced with much regret, will be mourned by an
unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances
for geniality was of a very nature, and he
was for ever being seen to be someone
either now seeking to move his chief of work
now encouraging a comrade, now helping a good
cause, or giving his comforting assistance to
whose path had the inevitable difficulties and hard-
ships. He was indeed the personification of good
common sense and of a good sportsmanship.

He had been a member of the staff of the Railways
for 22 years, rising gradually to a post of high
responsibility, which he discharged capably and in
a manner which earned the approbation of the com-
mercial community, with whose members he was in
close and constant contact.

He had been an exceptionally good and keen
footballer (having played in an English cup final in
his early manhood), and he had always lent support
to all kinds of athletics in Rhodesia. He was also
much interested in amateur dramatics.

Tribute to Mr. Morgan

The death at the early age of 51 of Mr. R. J.
Morgan, whose services to the East Africa of the
Robert Williams group will have a real and far-
reaching effect, will not only be struck by his
devotion of mind and person. He would either
join any company in which he was concerned
if there was another equally able person present
(and that could be his case) in the clash of
two strong men was never a thing.

Morgan took on great tasks with nonchalant
faced disappointments with unquenchable optimism
smashed his way through obstacles which would
have turned some a level man, and if he drove his
staff to the limit, he knew that he could and would
do more in a day than he was asked anyone else to
accomplish.

Whether in Kismayo or Kisumu, or in Geita
or in ... each became his friend, and over the
recent years he was the most active of men, men-
tally or physically. He did not suffer loads easily,
and the stokers (who inevitably drift on to the
stage of any concern) were quick to dislodge
when he spotted them, but on the other hand the
knew the value of a man's weight and need to be
no quitters.

It is needless to say that R. J. Morgan's
ness proved a very valuable quality to the
old and industry in Kenya and Tanganyika
territory, and it is an understatement that he had
the profoundest faith in the future prospects of the
Gita goldfields, which he brought to the attention of
State, and his devotion to the development which
cost him his life. He told me repeatedly that he
was convinced that it would turn out to be the
best gold prospect in British Africa between the
Rand and the Equator, and it was that conviction
which borest him up when he was thwarted with
his own spent too much capital in the company
under his management. They have lost a most
valuable and able servant.

King Accepts Sultan's Offer Zanzibar's Resources at British Disposal

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR has asked that the following message should be conveyed to King George VI:—
"The sense of gratitude and affection which have my substance to Your Majesty's great Empire and Commonwealth today shines 25 years ago. As in 1914, so now, the noble resources of my Sultanate are at Your Majesty's disposal to use as your sword in the struggle for justice and liberty."

In reply to the message of devotion and loyal cooperation received from the Sultan of Zanzibar, the King has replied:—

"I thank Your Highness warmly for your message, which I have received with great satisfaction. I know well how valuable was the assistance which Zanzibar gave during the years 1914 to 1918, and I welcome the assurance which you have given me of the full support of your Sultanate for our common cause during the struggle in which the Empire is now engaged."

In the course of a declaration of their attitude towards the war, the Portuguese Government says:—

"Happily, the obligations of our alliance with England, which we do not wish to omit concerning an so grave an hour, do not compel us in this emergency to abandon our position of neutrality. The Government will consider that the highest service that it can render and the greatest gift of Providence will be to maintain peace on behalf of the Portuguese people, and we hope that neither national interests, nor our dignity, nor our obligations will make it necessary for us to compromise it."

A new Belgian Congo Ordinance decrees the punishment of from five to ten years' penal servitude for anyone who by hostile action not approved by the Government exposes the State to hostilities on the part of a foreign Power.

6. Rhodesia's Excellent Recruiting

Owing to the excellent response to the call for volunteers from Southern Rhodesia, all recruiting offices were closed down last week.

Sir Abe Bailey, who has extensive Rhodesian interests, said before he left England last week for South Africa:— "Everything is very cold and determined behind the English and French lines, whereas behind the German lines there are dissension and division. Knowing the English character, I am convinced that if you only see the Briton what he wishes to expect he will fight, because the English are a great people, I am certain they will come out on top."

Southern Rhodesia now prohibits the export of live cattle in order that supplies for the local market may be conserved, and to ensure the largest possible supplies of frozen meat to the United Kingdom. Exports of chilled meat are about to be stopped on account of the uncertainty of sea transport.

The Ministry of Supply announces that, if difficulty is found in regard to the supply of a raw material subject to the control of that Ministry, inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate control officer. In the case of hemp and flax the officer concerned has his headquarters at the Washington Hotel, City Road, E.C.1, and for non-ferrous metals, including tin, zinc, tin and copper, the control officer is at St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1.

The British castle city of BOTOSAY CASTLE successfully eluded a German submarine attack last week. She is one of the company's latest vessels, and was run on the South African service for the

carriage of deciduous fruits from the Union to Great Britain.

Nairobi's Air Raid Wardens

The M.R.P. Wardens, Nairobi, are district have been divided into eight areas, with from two to four wardens each. They are as follows:—

Copy—Captain R. H. Spratt and Major W. B. Brook.

Westlands—Messrs. F. De Van Scherrel, S. Venstock and E. Blowers.

Parklands—Messrs. R. D. W. Crickard, S. J. Simpf, Madan and Ibrahim, Kathoo.

Central—Messrs. Meghji, Karman, Mapa, H. M. Mohamed and Adaman, C. Hussain.

Acacia Road—Messrs. J. S. Spring, E. J. Hately, G. A. Tyson and P. Phillips.

Muthaiga—Captain H. F. Wicks, Messrs. R. Gillilan and R. G. Vernon.

Hill—Messrs. J. H. Kibuck, Street, A. G. Pannau and E. Belart.

Native Locations—Municipal Native Affairs Officer and Messrs. D. W. Young, A. Penn and Barker.

Major Sutcliffe, District Commissioner of Nairobi, is the Chief Air Raid Warden, with headquarters in the new Masonic Hall.

By Government decree the validity of all endorsements on British passports is cancelled. Further endorsements will therefore be required. No one may leave the country without an exit permit from the Passport and Permit Office, and permission of the Immigration Officer at the port of departure. No passengers can be booked by shipping companies for any sailing unless he or she is in possession of an exit permit, applications for which should be made to the Passport Office, 7 Queen Anne's Gate, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, or to the Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool.

Among the minor tragedies of these early days of the war are the "putting to sleep" of Jumbo, the main African elephant at the London Zoo, because of housing difficulties, and of three young lions, in order to save the cost of their food.

Heil, Hitler!

(New lots of coffee consigned from Ethiopia to Heil Hitler, personally and marked "Carriage Paid" have been seized by the British as contraband.)

ADOLF, it says to the heart,
To confiscate this rare consignment,
A ruthless deed upon our part
Towards a man of your refinement.
You must have coffee, you maintain—
But from its smell its taste delighted
To stimulate your massive brain
Devising something new and frightful.
Too bad this means the H. Duce's lands
Should be snatched up by British hands.
But cheer up, Adolf, it is vain,
You give your people no feeding
And twist their stomachs with complaint,
Apeing a man of high breeding
For your prime coffee from Meru
Has reached the Reich by artful barter,
Someone has got it, not you.
No need for you to be a martyr,
Ring up your Goering, Goebbels, Hess or Ley,
They're sure to have a plentiful supply.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soliloquy on Safari**Gratitude of a Reader**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—No piece of verse which I have read since the outbreak of war has rung so true as that "Soliloquy on Safari" published in your issue of September 21. May I thank you for it, and, because it may have been missed by some who may read this letter, give again the lines which most appealed to me.

First there was the description of the poisonous forces which are driving Germany to her doom—

Conceived in jealousy and weaned on hate,
Fostered by lies and bare of chivalry,
Blatant with blasphemy and ignorant
estranged.

An ulcerous growth has spread and now
Bursts sudden, septic.

Then the final four lines strike the authentic note of fortitude needed for high purpose.

Deep must we cut, relentless be the steel,
Life juggle off with death ere we can halt.
The gaping lesion, and once more
Breathe freely and at Peace.

The whole poem has gone into my book of newspaper cuttings.

Yours faithfully,
Somewhere in Essex, BRYAN GRANT

An Export Tax on Pyrethrum**As a Measure of War Taxation**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Those of us who are settled in the Kenya Highlands and who would have been in a pretty parlous position had it not been for the prosperity of the pyrethrum industry will have read with mixed feelings your proposal that an export duty should be promptly imposed upon that commodity as a measure of war taxation.

Yet there is truth in your assertion that the producers of pyrethrum have long enjoyed prices which have exceeded their wildest hopes, and that, as a direct result of the war, we are now assured of a continued market for the whole of our output, whereas only a few weeks ago it seemed certain that production must soon outstrip demand, with the natural result of a heavy slump in the price. It is certainly the war that taking a view over the next few years has completely transformed the outlook

for East African pyrethrum growing: for there is bound to be an insatiable demand for this, that of all insecticides, and as the sources of supply are so restricted in number and area, the price must tend to remain at a much higher one than would have seemed conceivable as recently as mid-summer.

Since the actual cost of production of pyrethrum in Kenya depends upon such variable factors as altitudes, rainfall, soil, and ease of cultivation, it is difficult to state a datum figure which would be fair to planters generally, but it may be suggested that the great majority of them would continue to grow pyrethrum if the price still ran about one-third of its present level. That is perhaps the best test of profitability of the crop which if grown under the right conditions and over a sufficient acreage by the normally efficient settler, must be the best of all East African farming propositions at present. Having had my fling in the Kakamega and Lupa goldfields, I write with feeling that I prefer pyrethrum to gold! I do hope I shall not sound selfish if I say that I would oppose a heavy export tax on pyrethrum unless considerable additional burdens were simultaneously imposed in other directions in Kenya; but, assuming that course, I for one should be quite willing to see diverted to special war needs a large proportion of what, in my moments of mental arithmetic, I have been calculating as surplus profits. Now you have shattered that dream!

Without doubt you are right when you state that East Africa is not wish to profit unfairly by the war at the expense of Great Britain, and those of us who are engaged in an industry which does remunerate us generously will pay up without complaint so long as we know that the funds so raised really will be devoted to the better prosecution of the war and not to useless extravagances.

Yours faithfully,
TORQUAY, PYRETHRUM GROWER

Mr. Bovill's Comments

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your last issue you suggested that as a direct result of the war the pyrethrum growers of East Africa might now assured of a market for the whole of their output, which was thought only a few weeks ago to be outstripping demand. We think it only fair to the growers to point out that we do not look for appreciably increased sales of pyrethrum as a result of the European War.

During the last two years the demand for pyrethrum has increased considerably, but that has been principally due to the requirements of the large Japanese forces operating in China. That is the war which affects the pyrethrum situation, and when it ends the Kenya growers may once again be faced with the danger of over-production.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. TREATT & CO., LTD.

E. W. BOVILL, Director

Mr. Bovill is far better placed than we are to prophesy in regard to the effect of Hitler's War upon the demand for Kenya pyrethrum, but even if his anticipations are fulfilled our editorial argument of last week does not lose its validity. Our suggestion was that pyrethrum growers are especially able to bear a heavy measure of war taxation (a) because their product has not so far sold at prices far exceeding their most optimistic anticipations, and (b) because they are now assured of a continued market for the whole of their output, whereas not long ago they thought—as did Mr. Bovill—that production was outstripping demand. No enterprise in East Africa is better placed than the pyrethrum industry at present, and it can therefore be fairly asked to make an exceptional contribution to the common cause which must entail self-sacrifice from all.

Edw. E. A. and Co., Ltd.

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NAIROBI and KILINDINI

MILLERS OF EAST AFRICAN and CONGO COFFEES

Sandbags of Sisal Manufacture in Kenya

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—In your issue of September 14 a correspondent and you yourself deplore that there is no factory for the manufacture of sandbags from sisal.

There is, in fact, a well-equipped factory in Kenya not far from Nairobi, which employs, in addition to a European supervisory staff and some Indians, about 500 men drawn from various tribes in Kenya and Uganda. These work in shifts. The way in which they have been trained to run the machines for the manufacture of sacks, matting and rugs from sisal was a revelation to me when, last March, I went over the factory. It is well situated in the middle of a large sisal growing district and covers, I should say, about ten acres of ground.

The sacks are stronger than those made from jute. I was told that the company had then received an order for one million sandbags. The twine of which these sandbags are made was being treated with a special preparation to resist the attacks of white ants.

The cost of manufacture of these sandbags was not revealed, but I concluded that they were being supplied locally at a cheaper rate than jute sandbags. The cost of freight to London might possibly nullify this advantage.

Yours faithfully,

Chelmsford.

H. T. WELLS.

This interesting letter does not quite dispose of the subject considered in the earlier correspondence, which concerned the action or inaction of the East African sisal industry as a whole in relation to its opportunity to supply sandbags to the Imperial Government for defence purposes. The initiative of this one company in Kenya is praiseworthy, but whether the sandbags supplied by it were for local military and commercial purposes or for shipment to Great Britain, is apparently not known.

Since the above footnote was written we have been informed by Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, resident director in East Africa of the East African Mercantile Company, who act as sales agents for Sisal Products (East Africa), Ltd., owners of the spinning mill at Ruiri, that that concern, has for some months been manufacturing bags from sisal for all purposes, and that they are now being used by many industries. Shipments of coffee, maize, cotton seed and other products have been made from Mombasa to this packing during the past four months with satisfactory results, and the bags are being extensively used in the internal trade of East Africa for the carrying of bran, potatoes, Native produce, etc.—Ed. "E.A. and R."

Gold Producers and the War

Adjusting Taxation to Circumstances

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—In your issue of September 1 Mr. L. S. H. Harcombe wisely sounded a note of warning against unduly optimistic calculations of the profits which gold mining companies might be expected by some people to earn as a result of the advance in price of the precious metal to eight guineas per fine ounce.

On the following day there appeared in the London daily newspapers a statement by Mr. J. H. Batty, Chairman of the phenomenally successful Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, who, though he dealt specifically with the case of mines situated on the Gold Coast, made points which are also well worth the attention of East Africans and Rhodesians.

The official war risk insurance rate before the out-

or about 5d. per ounce of gold, but that war risk rate has since been raised to 50s. per cent. or over 4s. per ounce. Moreover, the increases in sea freight and passenger rates by one-third will seriously affect working costs, particularly in tropical climates where frequent changes of European staff are inevitable. West Africa has now imposed an export duty of 3s. per ounce on gold and since that arrangement is a Colonial Office one, it may be a pointer to what may happen in East Africa. Having referred to the inevitability of rises in the cost of oil, fuel, chemicals, steel, explosives, machinery, etc., the writer concluded by saying that he believed that at least three-quarters of the rise in the price of gold from 148s. to 168s. per ounce would be absorbed (in West Africa, at any rate) by the increased costs of working under war conditions.

A point which has not yet been mentioned is that of the provision of new capital for developing properties. At the moment, of course, when the swing over from conditions of half-peace to full war is in process, it is not to be expected that finance will be forthcoming for necessarily speculative propositions, but later on it will become clear to everyone that an augmented gold supply within the Empire is of the first importance, and that it is therefore in the public interest to develop really attractive propositions with all possible speed.

With that in mind, the authorities should now abstain from such penalising actions as would put gold mining generally into the black books of investors, individual and corporate, for if, by hasty and ill-judged steps now, the impression were widely created that almost any inflictions can be imposed upon mining companies, funds would not flow freely again immediately circumstances called for a reversal of taxation policy. So, in its own interests, the Empire, while taking from gold producers what they can fairly spare, should avoid harsh treatment.

You have announced that Government purchases of tea will be at the prices averaged by individual producing companies at sales in London and elsewhere during the last three years, which means that, broadly speaking, every producer will be fairly protected—those estates which are not yet fully in bearing being given an additional advantage as an offset to the heavy capital charges they have been incurring without corresponding revenue results.

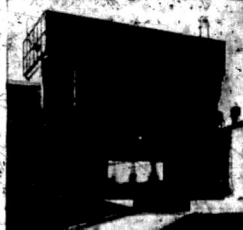
If that can be done with tea, why should the underlying principle not be adopted in the case of gold? It ought not to be beyond the competence of the leaders of the industry and of the many Governments concerned to arrive at arrangements which would leave individual producers in almost exactly the same position as they were financially a month ago.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. GODFREY.

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A Letter from London

Impressions of the Black-Out

TO THUR THE STREETS OF LONDON during the nightly "black-out" is a weird experience.

Many East Africans and Rhodesians know Piccadilly Circus as the hub, centre or focus of the cheerful night life of the Metropolis, and think of it as blazing with neon signs, flashing advertisements and street lights. They will find it difficult to picture the place blotted out in inky darkness—a darkness in which it is the easiest thing in the world to step off the kerb and promptly run down by a taxi cab quite invisible to the naked eye; and anyone without good eyesight might fall a victim to an unlighted bus, which looms up swiftly like a ghostly juggernaut.

Nor will the damaged pedestrian meet with much sympathy. True, one of many ambulances will run him off to a hospital, but he will have to enter by the back door or tradesmen's entrance, for the front gates of hospitals are now to be opened only to air raid casualties—and he cannot claim the distinction of "air raid priority."

On moonless and cloudy nights the great city is wrapped in a darkness which can be almost felt. The well-worn cliché is justified in this case. The Greeks had a word for it, or thought they had, but neither the Cimmerian darkness of the Cimmerii, who were fabled to live in perpetual night, nor the Stygian gloom of the river which ran round Hades, had anything on "blacked-out" London. Negotiating the steps from the front door to the pavement is a major operation in direction-finding, one accomplished purely by the sense of touch, and though a paternal London County Council has marked the street kerbs at crossing-places with chequers in black and white, every crossing is a passage perilous.

The Speed of Traffic.
On the main roads the amazing thing is the speed of motor vehicles, buses, lorries and motor-cars, all running with head-lamps showing a mere thread of light and internal lamps extinguished. How they whizz along, puzzles the ordinary person, even though he be a motorist, and accidents have been remarkably few considering the conditions. The bus drivers, who doubtless know the intricacies of their route, are especially skilful at keeping scheduled time, but it must be a tremendous physical and mental strain.

East Africans, accustomed to the velvet blackness of a moonless African night and to the all-pervading gloom of a forest path after nightfall, wisely rely on a good lamp, but such aids are forbidden in

allegedly civilised countries when Hater is in the front. (Which recalls a case of a foreign European youth, erstwhile a member of the British Forces in the East, who, on a forest night without a light of any sort and getting lost, with, though there was more than a good chance of bumping into one of the many leopards lying out for lunch, and of the English officer of a mountain battery, who had hurriedly covered himself from a German machine-gun, in the battle of Longido, actually fell on top of a leopard.)

Electric torches have naturally had a boom in the black-out, but they must be used with caution. One unfortunate night-faring pedestrian was run in and fined £2 by an unsympathetic "beak" for flashing a torch on the road, in spite of his plea that he was looking for a pound note he had dropped. In this case, money did not talk, and there is no record that he found the note. He should not have dropped it until the modified form of torch, specially sanctioned by the authorities, had been put on sale.

Tenderness for Teuton Feelings.

On the whole, London's vast population has carried out the black-out faithfully, in spite of the great difficulty of properly screening garages, churches, railway stations and other premises. Observation from the air has proved that the warm glow which hangs over all large towns at night has been completely eliminated.

The good citizen takes a pride in blacking-out his windows thoroughly and in seeing that his neighbours do so too, for all are under a common danger. A few obstreperous Irishmen, apparently of the I.R.A. persuasion, have caused unnecessary trouble, and one recalcitrant German who persisted in showing a bright light in his window on the ground, as he told the magistrate, that "he was a German and was not going to do anything to help England," was put in the cooler for a month with hard labour; apparently he will then be free to resume his anti-British activities, should he so elect. Such a ungentle way with declared enemies, infringement and/or deportation might, of course, hurt their feelings, and that would never do.

The waxing moon, which is at the full to-day (September 28), relieves the blackness, but it has a curiously irritating mental effect. Indignation has already become the prompt reaction of the Londoner at seeing a brilliant shaft of light suddenly illuminating the streets, and he jumps to detect the culprit. Unconsciously he asks why the moon should not be blacked-out like the traffic lights and only the "cradle" of slits be permitted. Absurd, of course, but the impression remains.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Sherwood Starr Results

The accounts of the Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company, Ltd., for the year ending June 30, totalled £14,074 and expenditure amounted to £9,104. After deducting £13,000 for depreciation, there remains a net balance of £4,970, compared with £9,819 for the preceding 12 months. With £3,764 brought forward, there is an available balance of £8,734, of which £5,000 is to be transferred to general reserve and £4,275 carried forward to next year's accounts.

The consulting engineers report that during the year, development footage amounted to 2,935 ft., the cost per foot being 61s. 6d., compared with 64s. 7d. for the previous year. Ore assays on June 30 last were computed at 533,000 lbs. of a value of 4.11 dwt., compared with 560,600 lbs. valued at 4.07 dwt. of year previous. The tonnage milled during the year was 100,500 tons, working costs being 17s. 9d. per ton milled, including development redemption at 1s. 3d. per ton, compared with 17s. 3d. per ton milled, with development redemption at 9d. per ton for the previous year.

Since the company began milling operations in 1924 the tonnage milled has amounted to 673,900 tons, from which 317,622 oz. fine gold have been produced. Dividends distributed have amounted to 22.2% or £215,600.

War Time Addresses

Since the removal of businesses to temporary war addresses causes serious inconvenience to those who are unaware of such changes, all commercial houses with East African and Rhodesian interest are invited to notify us of evacuations which have taken place or are in contemplation. The details of some new addresses have appeared in recent issues of East Africa and Rhodesia; others are given here under, and further news will be published as it is received.

Mufuhira Copper Mines, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, and Selection Trust, Ltd.—Calebhill Park, Little Chart, Ashford, Kent.

East and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd., London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., North Charterland Exploration Company (1937), Ltd., Rosende Mines, Ltd., Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company, Ltd., and Union of Rhodesian Mines and Finance Company, Ltd.—Greenwoods, Roundwood Lane, Sandfield, near Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.—Metcombe House, Netcombe, near Shaftesbury, Dorset, Victoria Park and Transvaal Power Company, Ltd.—Sutherland Avenue, Ashill, Sussex.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd.—52 London Lane, Bromley, Kent.

W. W. Terry & Co.

The accounts of Messrs. W. W. Terry & Co. for the year ending March 31, 1939, show 12 branches in the Rhodesias, showing a profit of £30,240 for the year ended March 31, 1939, compared with £43,000 during the preceding 12 months. The report suggests that the reduction in profits is somewhat surprising in view of the world situation.

Mining Personalia

Mr. D. C. Greig has been appointed a director of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. E. B. Bidsell, who was a director of Hislop-Erma Gold Mines, operating in southern Rhodesia, and of Cabal Gold Mines, Ltd., of the Sudan, left estate valued at £508,747, with net personalty £484,791.

Mr. J. W. MacHugh has been elected President of the Loppa Gold Diggers' and Reef Workers' Association, with Messrs. G. S. Leighton and Fred Loveridge as Vice-presidents. The committee is composed of Messrs. E. S. Brown, V. H. Cresswell-George, N. F. Howe-Brown, P. B. Calanda, H. O'Neill, K. Schleiser, J. F. Man, Wyk, P. J. Smith and Captain H. B. Strickland. Messrs. J. W. C. Van Wyseren and R. Sumner are chairman, secretary and hon. treasurer respectively.

Company Progress Report

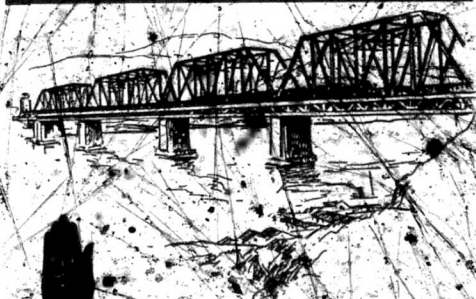
Kentan.—Production at the Genta mine during August totalled 2,601 oz. fine gold from 7,302 tons milled.

Minerals Separation, Ltd.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 20% on its £200,000 of paid-up capital. This is the same as last year, when the interim was followed by a final dividend of 30%. The company has interests in the Northern Rhodesian copper industry.

S. Rhodesia Gold Legislation

Although the Legislature has adopted the Southern Rhodesian Government's proposal that any proceeds in excess of 150s. per oz. of gold produced should be allocated to the Treasury, it is believed in London mining circles that such deductions will be reduced by allowances to the mines in respect of increases in working costs or other charges, the param-line for costs and other outgoings being probably the last complete pre-war month. It is estimated that the Minister of Mines of Southern Rhodesia, acting in conjunction with the Treasury, will fix these allowances from month to month.



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Commerce Demands Union Of the East-African Territories

THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY of thinking people in the three African territories are of the opinion that union of the territories will lead to the economic advantage of all the territories, and that in an earliest endeavour to remove the differences which at present are the causes of the opposition to union a round-table conference, representative of all communities and interests, should be convened, was resolved at the recent annual session in Mombasa of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which coupled with that motion a request to the East African Governors' Conference to convene the suggested meeting.

Mr. A. C. Tannahill, speaking on behalf of the Executive, made it clear that the demand is for the elimination of artificial boundaries and for the disappearance of the names Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in favour of "East Africa"; there was, he asserted, no more heterogeneity in the three territories together than in Kenya itself.

Mr. S. H. Sayer pleaded strongly for a round-table conference of all interests in order to discover the best basis for union, and both he and Mr. E. C. Phillips, of Dar es Salaam, expressed belief that the differences with the Indian community could be settled.

With insistence on the essential need of union was coupled emphasis on the importance of accelerated development of the Dependencies. It was urged that the Government of Tanganyika should set up a Standing Board of Economic Development with a permanent secretariat, on lines similar to those in operation in Kenya, that there should be the

closest liaison between the two bodies, and possibly an Inter-Territorial Board, and that the Government should be requested to publish as much information as possible regarding the work of these bodies.

Mr. A. B. Massy, the President, tabulated statistics of the trade of the three territories during each of the past ten years and claimed that the movements were far from impressive.

Mr. H. F. Bargman spoke of a decade of stagnation; Mr. Sayer emphasised the importance of coupling Native education with medical treatment and of encouraging Indians to take up agriculture in suitable areas; Mr. T. A. Wood endorsed that suggestion; Mr. Remben claimed that the Education Department had never framed a policy appropriate to its growing responsibilities; Mr. G. A. Tyson said that some aspects of the lack of adequate provision for European education in Kenya were appalling; and Major Cavendish Bentinck expressed the fear that the Colonial Committee which the Imperial Government apparently proposed to set up in London would prove to be a body of ill-informed cranks intent on telling the Colonial Empire how to run its business.

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were severely criticised for their failure to deal sympathetically with past recommendations of the Association in regard to the road problems of East Africa. Attention was again called to the danger that trans-African road traffic would establish itself on the western side of the Great Lakes, that there was immediate need for the establishment of an Inter-Territorial Road Board, and in view of the apathy of the Governments, the Association resolved to support most strongly the formation of an independent organisation for the immediate construction of a main arterial highway capable of carrying modern traffic at all seasons connecting Masailand and Rhodesia in the south through Tanganyika and Kenya to Uganda.

Messrs. A. C. Tannahill and H. F. Bargman were unanimously elected President and Vice-President respectively for the ensuing year.

S. Rhodesian Prospects

The latest review of agricultural conditions in Southern Rhodesia gives the following information:—

Tobacco—Curing operations of the Turkish tobacco crop have finished, and there is evidence of increasing interest in the production of bright fire-cured Virginia tobacco. A substantial increase in the number of growers and expansion in the acreage are foreseen. Disposals of fire-cured leaf and strips over the auction floors for the season to July 31 totalled 20,737,525 lb. of green leaf, realising an average of 10 15d. per lb., while dark fire-cured tobaccos sold during the season totalled 116,656 lbs. at an average of 8 30d. per lb. The quantity of bright fire-cured tobacco exported to protected markets in July reached 3,070,122 lb., and to foreign markets 312,230 lb.; dark fire-cured exports to protected markets totalled 18,627 lb.

Maize—Deliveries at stations and sidings to the end of July totalled 67,000 bags. Ploughing of land for the new season is well advanced, but owing to the very wet season many *rei* lands are still too wet for work. Reports from farmers indicate that their crops are lighter than the foregoing year.

Wheat—The crop continues to make good progress, unless there is serious damage by frosts or locusts, there should be a record harvest.



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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—A maximum price order has fixed one price for the best standard grade now introduced, namely, 15s. from importer to wholesaler, 15s. from wholesaler to retailers, and 15s. 7d. from retailer to consumer.

Cheeses.—Zanzibars are firm, with spot 1s. per lb. and c.i.f. 8s. 8d. per lb. Madagascar spots in bond, 1s. per lb. (1938, 8d.; '39, 7d.; 1937, 8d.)

Coffee.—There has been an intensified demand for cheaper quality Kenyas since the outbreak of war, and prices are considerably firmer. The restricted quantity of A grade available in this quality is now valued at 75s. to 85s. per cwt., increasing to 90s. upwards for better qualities.

Cotton.—In an active market, American middling spot is valued at 680d. per lb.

Gold.—168s. per fine oz. (1938, 144s. 7d.; 1937, 140s. 2d.)

Perfumum.—In a firm market the nominal sterling value of Kenya flowers has increased to 185 to £100 per ton. Japanese best quality are quoted £120 5s. to £135 15s. per ton. (1938, £127, 488; 1937, £91, £03.)

Tin.—Standard for cash quiet but firm at £228 10s. per ton, with three months showing a backwardation of £2. (1938, £100, 1937, £25 10s.)

Sisal.—On September 1 an official order fixed the maximum prices of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 grades c.i.f. London at £19, £18, and £17 respectively. Growers in East Africa, so many of whom have been working under cost for a considerable period, and who now have to meet heavier increased charges for ocean freights, war risk

insurances, and other costs dependent upon the rising prices of imported necessities, have protested to the authorities, with whom, we learn, negotiations are proceeding through leaders of the sisal industry in London with the object of arriving at a temporary price which would go at least some way to meet the just representations of producers. The effect of the control during the past month has been to prevent supplies coming to the United Kingdom. Meantime, while the market in London is completely inactive, East African sisal has been sold in New York and elsewhere at around £30 per ton.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

Receipts of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Ltd. for 1938 increased by over £3,000 compared with 1937, the respective figures being £60,454 and £57,467. The revenue account shows £47,452 as the amount due from the Nyasaland Government under the guarantee. Working expenses for the year, including those in connexion with the Southern Approach Line, the river service and the amounts charged to railways, amounted to 64.38% of the gross receipts as compared with 66.65% in 1937.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 50,573 tons, of which general merchandise represented 22,444 tons, sugar 11,406 tons, tobacco 7,253 tons, tea 5,538 tons, cotton 3,777 tons, and salt 2,409 tons.

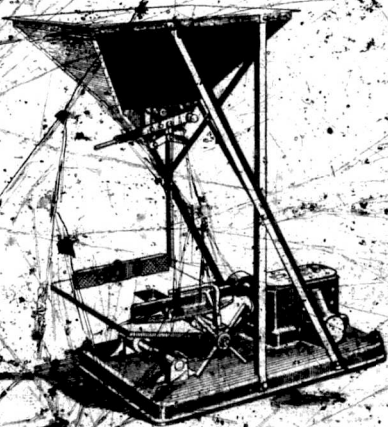
Low air and warning sirens are to be purchased by the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) City Council.

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News Items in Brief

The British Industries Fair, which was to have been held in London and Birmingham in February next, has been cancelled.

Customs receipts at the port of Btira during July amounted to £41,362, compared with £39,452 during the corresponding period of 1937.

A.R.P. measures have been brought into operation in Khartoum. Sandbags have been placed round many public buildings in the city.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd., announces that an interim dividend at the rate of 14% less tax, is to be paid on September 30 in respect of the current year.

Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd., announce the payment of a dividend on the Preference Shares of 24% less tax for the half-year ended June 30 last.

All arrangements in connexion with the Round Africa tour and Christmas tours to South Africa organised by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, have been cancelled.

Motor vehicles licensed in Uganda during 1938 numbered 5,508: 2,477 were motor-cars, 2,331 commercial vehicles, 140 omnibuses and 741 motor-cycles. Of the total 1,049 were owned by Africans, 384 being motor-cars and 403 motor-cycles. No fewer than 3,486 driving licences were issued to Natives.

A survey of industry in Kenya is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture as a preliminary measure in the Government's policy of organising the Colony's economic resources. This is for the purpose of contributing as fully as possible to the food and raw material requirements of the Empire.

New Roads in Ethiopia

The newly opened road across the Danakil desert from Assab to Dessie has provided Italian East Africa with a direct outlet to the sea. Linked with the road to Addis Ababa, it represents the shortest route (578 miles) between the Red Sea and the capital, and is described as the backbone of communications in the new Italian Empire. It is nearly 200 miles shorter than the Massawa-Addis Ababa route, has a finer surface, fewer bends, and easier gradients.

In a telegram from Rome, *The Times* correspondent says:—

The new road, which cost 67,000,000 lire and has a width of nine metres, seven of which are asphalted to carry heavy and intense traffic, is an achievement of which Italy may justifiably be proud. Laid across a waste of lava and sand, in one of the hottest and most inhospitable regions of the earth, it took two and a half years to build, and entailed the daily employment of an average of 32,000 workmen, mostly Italians—an indication of the importance attributed to its rapid completion. Work was never stopped, even during the hottest and most insalubrious months, and the death-roll among the Italian workmen from sickness is understood to have been heavy.

Italy, it is emphasised, can now rely less than ever on the Haati railway, as the new road offers both a quicker and cheaper route for traffic to the capital. Emphasis is also laid on its strategic importance, and this is coupled with references to the "oceanic roads" of the new Empire, which are to run between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu on the Indian Ocean.

Three such roads, now either under construction or planned, will give Addis Ababa access to the sea at Mogadishu, one by way of Lakes Sudda and Ngehelli (916 miles), another by way of Ghigger, Imi, and Mastahil (863 miles) and the third by way of Diredaw, Tiggaland and Gobahai (1,086 miles).

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Lady Cook Scholarships

The Government of Uganda has decided to found two annual scholarships in memory of the late Lady Cook, one for a nurse and the other for a midwife, which will be awarded to African girls for training in those professions. The scheme has been approved by the Secretary of State and the first selection of scholars will soon be made.

In a letter to Sir Albert Cook, the Governor of Uganda, Sir Philip Mitchell, wrote: "This is only a small tribute to her memory, compared with the meritorious work which Lady Cook achieved for Uganda during more than forty years of unremitting devotion to the needs of its Africans but I believe you will look upon it, as I do, as a fitting one, and share my confidence that the girls who are thus equipped to further the health and well-being of their brothers and sisters will perpetuate your wife's memory in the noblest way, which she would, herself, have chosen in the way of service."

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