

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

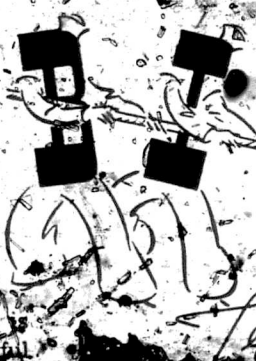
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Port of Beira Development, Ltd.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE HAVE ARGUED that this period of the year would in all probability be marked by serious Axis attacks on Egypt and the Sudan, and by elementary action in Kenya for the purpose of preventing the movement of substantial forces from that Colony to the northern theatres of war. Instead of following the current practice of speculating about Italian action, our preferences have been to react to the Axis Powers, because the Dictator of Germany so clearly dictates nowadays to the Dictator of Italy. We have been constrained to accept, on several occasions, the German staff officers and other German opinion both in his Libyan and Ethiopian armies. It is also significant that the Italian Minister for the Colonies visited Germany on a special mission just before the Italian move to Tripoli across the Egyptian border, the Reichsleiter was sent first of all to Rome as a preliminary step had been taken, and that von Goebbels, one of the most unbalanced of German Colonial propagandists, should last week, according to neutral analysts in Berlin, have been provisionally nominated Reich Colonial Minister. Such a premature appointment is merely silly to the British mind, but it is true to the general practice of National Socialism, which, it will be remembered, long ago despoiled Germany in Tanganyika to assume administrative and other functions the moment that Territory reverted to German rule, as it was confidently expected to do in consequence either of the apprehension of an irrefutable

British Government, or of local action by resident Germans at the outbreak of a war which, the Nazis fondly believed, would open with the Dominions and Colonies declaring their determination to keep out of Great Britain's trouble. The choice of this particular moment for the coming of von Epp as Colonial Minister is presumably intended to impress Mussolini with Hitler's sense of the urgency of bringing African problems into the forefront of the picture.

For reasons discussed in a leading article last week, it seemed wise to the German war lord to postpone his threatened invasion of Great Britain until the latter part of September, the earliest date at which climatic conditions would permit simultaneous offensives against Egypt and the Sudan. Believing that his vaunted aerial legions would sweep the Kingdom out of the sky, he regarded his ports in France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Germany itself as immune from serious air raids, so that the mass assembly of ships, men and munitions would proceed with that methodical precision to plan so beloved of the Teuton. To his astonishment, anger and discomfiture, such pleasant fancies have been shattered by the gallantry, skill and pertinacity of British airmen, who continue to blast these concentrations with a fury surpassing the worst German forebodings. Invasion, an adventurous aspect at the best, swiftly assumed the

appearance of a wild gale. Then, because he had delayed so long, the weather, which had usually favoured Hitler's purposes, turned against him; in what had been commonly regarded as the critical week, westerly winds and high seas swept the English Channel, so that his grand, flat-bottomed boats and barges could not have lived upon its waters. Confined to harbour, they are battered night after night by our bombers.

We saw last week that elements of the British in Africa were quite possibly responsible for the respite of a week or three months between the outbreak of the war and the completion of preparations for a threatened assault upon Great Britain. Though it is unwise to relax any measure of vigilance, the first of the autumn gales may have convinced Hitler that his plans must be abandoned. If that should prove to be the case, his inclination will be to turn his back on north-western Europe and fix his gaze upon north-eastern Africa, while maintaining his sporadic air raids on Great Britain. African weather having exercised its time-gaming influence at a period crucial for the Empire, British weather may now be turning a rumour from the heart state of the Commonwealth to African lands recently reinforced with men, munitions, ships, and, by no means least, the most modern aircraft. As England would have been a much less serious military opponent three months ago, when the equipment of her expeditionary forces had been abandoned in France, so North and East Africa are today far more formidable obstacles than they were when Italy declared war. If Hitler then threw away his opportunity in Great Britain, his Roman recruit has had to watch the odds lengthening against him on the wards of the Mediterranean.

Mussolini is irrevocably committed to an offensive from his African bases, not merely by the pressure of his paranoic partner, but by his own temperament and by Italy's inability to withstand a long war. The question, then, is not one of his intent, but of time. When the real attack is made in the Libyan Desert, a synchronised thrust in force from Kassala must be expected against Atbara, against Khartoum, and against both objectives. That prospect explains the recurrent assaults of the Royal Air Force upon enemy positions in and around Kassala, and not the worthless village delineated on his disposition

of all too many carefree and untrained commentators, but a line of heads of summer's military importance for an attack upon the Sudan. Months before the outbreak of war he had indeed drawn special attention to the vulnerability of Kassala, emphasising that the best road to East Africa had been built to the point in the Egyptian frontier nearest to this notable railway, trading, agricultural and administrative centre. Those who now wait eagerly for a word of developments on the Sidi Barrani would do well to watch Kassala also.

Whereas smaller columns may debouch into the Sudan at other points, it is through Kassala that Italian East Africa must be expected to pour a great effort in support of the onslaught from Libya. It is prudent to avoid all temptation to

Danger of Under-estimating the Enemy under-estimate the enemy, and to assume that he will strike with heavy and highly mechanised forces, well-trained, well-disciplined, and capable of high physical resistance to the strain of African warfare. True to Fascist doctrine, clear local superiority in numbers and equipment will be sought. Moreover, the enemy will be buoyed up with propaganda, flushed with exaggerated notions of success in British Somaliland, and fortified by the knowledge that to break into the Sudan's army alternative to slow attrition in the modern military sense through the exhaustion of his oil supplies and those Abyssinian insurrections, which would flourish on Italian inactivity. There is no to be as many writers assume, that even the complete exhaustion of oil supplies would involve surrender, though it would mean a habit to use aircraft or motor vehicles. The German Hermanns and von Lettow showed in East Africa twenty-five years ago a resolute commander without mechanical transport can continue to elude far larger numbers engaged in the endeavour to catch and smash his small detachments in bush country.

There is however one very important difference. While the Germans were operating among a Native population cowed by decades of Russian barbarity, and kept cowed by frequent hangings of headmen as a warning to the tribes of the desirability of continued citizenship, Abyssinia has never been thoroughly subjugated by the Italians, whose occupation of the country is so recent that hatred of them still burns fiercely

First Officer J. A. G. Chomley, son of Major and Mrs. G. G. F. Chomley, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing.

While Commander E. S. Baylow, missing in France since May 15, 1940, is reported killed, was a great flying instructor with the R.A.F. and was shot down in the Sudan and East Africa.

Lieutenant Alexander E. Ogby, R.N., Fleet Air Arm, who has been killed on active service, served in the Fleet Air Arm Squadron from 1935 to 1939 and repeatedly visited East African ports.

Lieutenant P. M. K. Griffiths, R.N., who has died from wounds received when the French submarine *Sirois* was taken over by the Royal Navy, was serving in the man on H.M.S. *Enterprise* on the East Indies Station in 1931.

"Dunvegan Castle" Losses

The following casualties, among officers of H.M.S. *DUNVEGAN CASTLE* were sustained when the ship was torpedoed: Killed: Mr. M. E. Munro, fourth engineer. Missing, presumed killed: Temp. Subj. Lieut. R. G. Anderson, R.N.R.; Act. Lieut. Air, R.N., R.N.R.; Temp. Subj. Lieut. D. B. Spiedley, R.N. Wounded or injured: Mr. J. H. Chadwick, senior fourth engineer; Mr. A. J. Squibb, second electrician; Temp. Paymaster Lieut. J. L. A. Williamson, R.N.

Vice-Admiral B. G. Washington, who has died on active service, was Flag Captain to Admiral Sir Ernest Smart in the Red Sea towards the end of the last war.

Flying Officer Carl Raymond Davis, D.F.C., whose father is closely associated with many Rhodesian mining enterprises, and whose death we announced last week, had been engaged on operational flying since September 23, 1939, and had taken part in nearly all patrols by his squadron. He had personally destroyed six enemy aircraft and damaged several others.

Of Mr. Robert Ball, of the Kenya Agricultural Service, whose death on active service we recently reported, a friend writes: "The Colony has lost one of its ablest, most energetic and most popular officials and agriculturists. He always understood the farmer's point of view, and would go to any amount of trouble to help. There were no protests against his joining the Army, but he was determined not only to go, but to get to the front as soon as possible. His passing involves the loss of a whole-hearted and most promising Kenyan."

Pilot Officer G. Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart, of Sinoia, Southern Rhodesia, is believed to be a prisoner of war. Since the outbreak of war he had been serving with the Rhodesian Squadron in East Africa.

Gallantry in Action

Commander J. M. Arnold, R.N. (retired), who has been awarded the O.B.E. (Military Division), lived in the capital of Southern Rhodesia prior to the outbreak of war.

The War Office announced on Monday the award of the M.C. to Lieutenant S. A. du Toit, King's African Rifles (later reported by "East Africa and Rhodesia"), and to Lieutenant G. Kloog, Rhodesian Regiment. Askari Willie King's African Rifles, has received the M.M.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Watkin, son of Captain H. G. Watkin, of Macheke, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the M.C. for gallantry in France. The official description of the exploit for which the award was made said that Lieutenant Watkin, when a section of his platoon was subject to intense artillery and mortar fire, himself fired a Bren gun at enemy infantry without leaving it for about four hours. Lieutenant Watkin has since been reported wounded and missing.

The gallant part played by the Indian troops in the East African campaign was mentioned in a recent cable from General Sir Robert Cassels, C-in-C. in India. The telegraph said: "A minor epitome of the war will be revealed when the full story is told of that brief and sharp conflict between a handful of defenders and the overwhelming forces of the enemy."

Two famous Gurkha battalions, the 1st and 2nd, took part in the operations. Three battalions held key positions on the right flank of the British force, the 1st Punjab and Berbera, while the 2nd Punjab covered the approaches to the port of Berbera. During the evacuation the 1st Punjab was manned by Punjabis, and Punjabis were also engaged in the work of picking up stragglers. The 1st Punjab was the whole Defence Force, which was annihilated, 1000 were killed, 38 killed, 71 wounded and 4 missing. The enemy's losses were estimated at 10 times more.

Appointments and Movements

Group Captain C. R. Steele, R.A.F., is now senior officer at Air Headquarters in Salisbury, Capetown.

Acting Commander H. F. Littledale, M.C., R.N., is now in charge of the naval base in Mombasa.

The Marquis of Graham, who has lived in Southern Rhodesia for several years, is serving with the Royal Navy.

Sir Robert Shaw, M.C., a former elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, is now on active service in the Colony.

Mr. J. C. Balanco has received a commission in the Kenya Regiment Auxiliary Air Unit.

Mr. Harry Allison, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. Allison, of Nakuru, Kenya, has obtained his flying certificate. He is serving with the R.A.F. in India.

Mr. R. C. Samuels, who won the M.M. of the last war as a gunner, and has spent almost the whole of the intervening years in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in commerce, agriculture and mining, was last week commissioned in the Royal Artillery. He is now in the south-east England.

Major Cower Jackson, secretary in Natal of the Automobile Association of South Africa, and who went to East Africa with the South African Force, has returned to Durban to undergo medical treatment.

Two more Beira residents have joined the Forces. They are Mr. W. Leslie, of the Beira Railway Company, and Mr. Lester, of Messrs. Johnson and Fletcher. Both are well-known in local athletic circles.

Mr. A. E. Neville is now Chief Air Raid Warden for Dar es Salaam.

A Beira correspondent writes appreciatively of the work done by Mr. D. Morgan, the District Commissioner, in organising A.R.P. arrangements in the island.

Some of the boys of the Government School who are now leaving for the colours are asked to send their names, regimental numbers and addresses to the Headmaster, P.O. Box 60, Beira, Southern Rhodesia.

East Africa for Delhi Conference

Sir Philip Mitchell, Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors Conference, Major F. W. Vindish Bentuck, Mr. F. Clay, Mr. J. B. Pandya, and Mr. J. H. McQuade, have been appointed to represent East Africa at the Empire Conference on war supplies which will open in Delhi on October 25. They constitute a strong delegation, and have in their secretary, Mr. Barclay Leechman, a young official whose capacity has revealed itself in his work as secretary of the Central Development Committee of Tanganyika.

Mr. T. W. Davies is to attend the Conference as a Colonial Office observer.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week approved a loan of £200,000 by the Imperial Government free of interest for the duration of the war.

Funds for Fighter Aircraft

It is reported from Khartoum that the Sudan Government is considering a proposal to subscribe £E100,000 for the purchase of aircraft for the Royal Air Force.

A further £5,000 for fighter aircraft has been sent to London by the Uganda War Committee, bringing that Protectorate's total contribution to £42,000.

Local Native Councils in the Central Province of Kenya have offered donations exceeding £10,000 for the purchase of fighter aircraft. It is a splendid effort.

Mr. G. R. Milne, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has cabled Secretary to London to buy a Spitfire as a tribute to Rhodesian pioneers in their commemoration of their jubilee year.

Messrs. Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., who control a group of paint manufacturing companies with extensive trade connexions in East Africa and Rhodesias, have given £5,900 to the Minister of Aircraft Production for the purchase of a Spitfire.

Recent gifts from Southern Rhodesia include funds from the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company and its employees to purchase training aircraft for the Empire air training scheme. Employees of the Rhodesian Chrome Mines, Selkiewe, have given two Bren guns to the Colony's forces, besides contributing to the Speed-the-Planes Fund. The Native employees of the company contributed £100 of the total sum raised.

Funds for the purchase of Nyasaland's first fighting plane to be named after the Protectorate, were collected within a month.

Members of the Associated Mines Workers of Rhodesia, are subscribing to purchase military aeroplane to be known as A.M.W.R.

Kenya's Central War Fund has raised £20,000 in the first month. The Kenya War Welfare Fund amounts to nearly £20,000.

A two-day War Fund fete organised by the Empire Servicemen's Association in Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia, raised about £700.

The Lomagundi West Platoon of volunteers in Southern Rhodesia has sent a gift of £450 to the Government for the purpose of buying a Bren gun, or part of one, for use by Rhodesian forces in any part of the world.

Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the Government the gift of a field ambulance for the British Red Cross from the people of Seychelles.

American Gift of Ambulances

Mr. William Davis and Mr. Ben Finney, who have been big game hunting in Kenya, have offered the Kenya Government an ambulance company under the auspices of the American Field Ambulance Service. The Government has gratefully accepted this generous gift. Fourteen ambulances, with a large quantity of medical and surgical stores, are being sent to Kenya from the United States.

Mr. W. M. Monroe, managing director in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of the South African Timber Company, has cabled to his London agents: "Old Country marvellous. I will give £50 to cigarette fund for London A.R.R. war fund."

Among contributors to the Mansion House Fund for air raid victims in Great Britain are Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Messrs. Ball Bros., and Messrs. Langabe & Co., who have sent £250 each, and the Beira branch of the British Charities Fund (£100).

Messrs. S. Figgis & Co., who have extensive East African connexions, have donated £100 to the Mayor of London Air Raid Distress Fund.

The Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund has received £200 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund. The Lilongwe division of the British Red Cross Society have sent five large hampers of comforts for the troops.

Five hampers sent by Rhodesian contractors in erecting the new training school in 11 weeks. The work included messes, quarters and barracks, lecture rooms, workshops, messes, electric installation, and sewerage. The school was immediately taken over by the R.A.F., and training began at once.

Safety of King and Queen

Many messages have been received from Africa by the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies expressing public sympathy at the deliberate bombings of Buckingham Palace and refusal to refer to the safety of their Majesties. Among them were cables from the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, F.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, M.H. the Sultan of Swaziland, and from High Priest Abdulla, Special Patron Hirnyat Tsam, Kenya.

The staff of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia had to leave Rhodesia House in the Strand last Thursday afternoon owing to the presence of an unexploded bomb in a neighbouring street. The bomb later exploded, but caused no damage to Rhodesia House.

The building occupied by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office at the corner of the Strand and Northumberland Avenue has so far escaped damage. The roof of South Africa House, immediately opposite, had been hit by an incendiary bomb and by shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns, but has otherwise suffered no harm.

The Position in Rhodesia

Surveying progress in Southern Rhodesia, the Prime Minister said recently that an order had been issued limiting the amount of profit on goods to the profit made in August, 1939. Objections had been made to the order which might adversely operate where the cost of business had fallen, but it was impossible to conduct matters during war without some unfairness to various sections of the time to time.

In the case of the wage question, said Mr. Huggins, the burden would fall heavily on those who drew the smaller wages of labourers. There must be a limit to rising costs of living without wage-earners paying up a good case for some relief. If wages and small salaries had to be raised, it would upset the economics of the colony beyond all conception, and the Government was determined to do everything possible to lighten the burdens of such people. The fact was that at present some firms were making increased profits because of increased business.

In the matter of air raids precautions the Government thought it better to be 100% over-cautions than 1% under-cautions.

Nearly 300 European farmers and farm assistants had been reported by the Department of Agriculture as available for full-time military service, and many had been called up. Though the removal of so many men would normally have an adverse effect on agriculture, it was essential that the output of food products should be maintained. The farming community had now given about as many men as it could spare, and only in exceptional circumstances would any more of its members be called up. Farmers could therefore confidently plan their operations for the coming year.

Background to the

Air Supremacy.—The German heavy bomber force is much more numerous than ours. But we are confident of beating him because our machines are better than his and because our pilots are much better and better trained. We shall beat him only by cleverly using—by landing our blows where they hurt and weaken him most. Since the Blitzkrieg started on August 3 we have lost 61 aircraft in action against the enemy 621 machines of all types. The enemy during the same period has lost 137. Their losses in bombers amount to over 4,000 tons, less than 600 in the Middle East during the same period we have lost 10 aircraft, but destroyed 20 Italian aircraft. Day attacks are the most dangerous. German bombers of the air over Britain by day would inflict inevitable defeat. Our munitions factories would be smashed or by day, our towns and cities razed to the ground. Recent battles, by day, however, have shown that we are well—almost miraculously—protected against these grave dangers. As to night attacks, the German airmen will find that their reception here is increasingly warm, and I am able to look forward to a time when the pleasure of night bombing over Britain and of blowing to pieces a number of humble London homes will cease to be attractive to Field-Marshal Goering and his aerial minions. —Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Minister for Air.

Replacing Shipping Losses.—The average total tonnage of all ships lost in the war, British, allied and neutral, for the past 12 months has been a little over 200,000 a month. This is less than a quarter of the highest monthly loss in the last war, 880,000 tons in April, 1917, when the U-boat campaign was at its fiercest. The average monthly loss of British shipping has been some 130,000 tons. This loss has been very largely replaced during the same period by chartering from neutral fleets and from the million-ton-a-year replacement programme of shipbuilding. In addition, owing to the very nature of the enemy's strategy of conquest of neutral countries, we have acquired first call on a very large tonnage, estimated at between 7 and 8 million tons, of Polish, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch and Belgian shipping, together with a certain amount of French. Between 4 and 5 million tons of imports are entering the British Isles by British harbours every month. This is only about 15% to 18% down on the normal peace-time input of about 4 million tons. —Mr. Montagu in the "News

Dealing with Germany.—In each of several years preceding the present war, Germany squandered on armaments more than the whole of our national liability for reparations under the Young Plan. About every quarter of a century, or so Germany is to exert a "Herrenvolk's" right to change her arm at conquering Europe and to slake her bloodlust on any of her neighbours who refuse meekly to submit to enslavement. If she succeeds, she is to retain all the prizes of aggression; if she loses, she is to suffer none of the penalties, or, if penalties are exacted, we are to defeat her with an everlasting line about monstrous injustices, intolerable "Diktats" and all the rest of it, and to be cajoled with the plea that in ruthlessly trampling down one neighbour after another, she honestly believed she was fighting a war of "liberation" and "self-defence." Great Britain and her Allies are going to put an end to this sort of thing once and for all. —"The Daily Telegraph."

Post-War Reconstruction.—Post-war reconstruction plans should in the main avoid placing in the hands of just a few Government officials the spending of vast millions of money, for these officials, in spite of all their excellent intentions, by their training knew least about the stimulation and enlargement of industry, and are therefore liable to make mistakes on a grand scale while striving manfully to be helpful. All firms during the war should be encouraged to set up reserve funds covering such items as works reconstruction, re-equipment, stock promotion plans, and a host of other purposes for which reserve funds are useful in promoting the growth of industry. No fund which did not involve industrial development directly should qualify for the scheme. Each board of directors would be appointed the trustees for these funds, and be subject to the same legal responsibilities as trustees of other funds. Out of the excess profits earned by the organisation appropriations would be made to assemble funds as had been set up by the trustees. The money so allocated would have to be invested in special non-interest bearing bonds, issued by the Treasury, these being repayable in agreed periods after the war. By these means those managing industry at the end of the war, and therefore in the great majority very competent people, would have funds at their disposal to meet post-war conditions and to carry out a huge variety of reconstruction plans. —Mr. E. C. G. England.

German Morale.—For the first time in 127 years, except for the brief interlude of the Russian invasion of East Prussia in 1914, which collapsed in 1915, the German people are confronted with war upon their own soil. A well-known German general, writing in 1920, long before his fellow-countrymen had been reduced to a state of acute neurasthenia by the Nazi tyranny, said that they could never endure for long without, finishing the impact of their operations upon Germany. He wrote: "Our civil population could learn a lesson from the French people how to endure suffering for their Fatherland, for I am convinced that the German people would never have stood the annihilation of towns and villages and 100,000 years as the French have stood it. The hysterical outcry of our people at the invasion by the Russians of East Prussia, which compelled our G.H.Q. to dispatch immediately an Army Corps thither, and thereby 'lost us' the war, is a case in point." Thus wrote von der Goltz. The hysterical rage of the German Press and wireless at the impact of the R.A.F. raids upon legitimate military objectives in Germany suggests that his forebodings were well founded. —General J. H. Morgan.

America and The War.—Six months ago it would have been incredible to those who knew the United States that the inauguration of a joint Canada-United States Defence Board, linking the boundaries of this Republic with a nation already at war with Germany, would create hardly a ripple on the surface of public opinion. It is in the highest degree improbable that the United States will ever formally declare war on Germany, unless directly challenged in the Western Hemisphere. This country will decide as swiftly and efficiently as circumstances permit the war policies of (a) defence of the Americas and (b) all possible material aid to Britain, even to the extent should it become necessary of placing U.S. naval bases at the disposal of the British Fleet. Having decided to defend Iceland, Greenland, Canada and Cape Horn, having given the green light for the R.A.F. to have the first pick of the warplanes produced, having okayed the building of new factories in this vast bomb-proof arsenal to turn out everything from heavy tanks to shells for the British Army, having done all this, well, if Adolf does not like Uncle Sam's idea of neutrality, who should worry? —Mr. Hessel Tiltman.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Oil is the Achilles heel of Hitler.—Mr. F. A. de V. Roberts.

Italy wants Egypt's friendship.—Signor Gayda.

Britannia rules the Channel.—York Herald-Tribune.

Mussolini—the Knight in Shiny Blackmail.—Mr. Bentley Baxter.

Industry must have its strategy just as much as the Services.—Ministry of Labour.

I think of the rose as did our fighting sires, a badge of constancy.—Mr. W. D. Izzard.

If it is remarkable how modern buildings have stood up against air bombardment.—The Investors' Review.

What is the good of calling civilians soldiers and coddling them into unwarranted safety?—Mr. J. Blomfield.

To minimise damage during air raids, sash windows should be left open three inches at the top.—Mr. J. Stanley Beard.

Ministry of Information expenditure on services and staff overseas is about £1,600,000 a year.—Viscount Caldecote.

Delays in postal services are going far more to sap the people's morale than Hitler's bombs.—The Rev. H. W. R. Elsley.

Hungary's early junction with the Reich under a new form of union seems a foregone conclusion.—The Weekly Review.

Flak's meaning anti-aircraft fire, is derived from the initial letters of Flieger Abwehr Kanone.—The Times.

Five shillings for name and address of the person who broke these windows.—Notice on grocer's shop demolished in air raid.

Hampstead tube station is greatly run on as an air raid shelter, because it is the deepest station in London.—Mr. William Forrest.

Graziani's invading army outnumbered the British defenders of Egypt by at least five to one.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Lowe.

It is believed that Goering is using almost the whole of his available operational strength.—The Times, aeronautical correspondent.

President Roosevelt has never communicated by telephone with either Mussolini or Hitler.—Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State.

Hitler is now or never. Hitler either blows through before the wind or he goes down with the leaves.—Mr. John Gordon.

Now that Germany has bombed the oil tanks near Buckingham Palace, we should bomb the submarine base at Berchtesgaden.—Mr. C. Pelly Scott, K.C.

Failure to give immediate aid to Great Britain would be the greatest strategic mistake in history.—General Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

One day's consumption of a particular commodity is the maximum damage we have sustained from the German air attacks on England.—The Minister of Food.

Until quite recently we refused the help of American volunteers unless they swore allegiance to H.M. The King. That stupidity is now gone.—Dr. A. V. Hill, M.P.

Already the R.A.F. has visited and bombed 90% of Germany's synthetic oil production and 80% of German oil refineries.—The Minister of Economic Warfare.

The good-humoured patience with which some 200 people in the crypt of an East End chapel endured an air raid was beyond praise.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Civilians who have shown heroism in an air raid should be eligible for the D.S.O., D.C.M., M.C. and other military decorations.—Mr. A. A. Gray, M.P.

Sea gulls are the approach of enemy planes to any human ear. They behave like young cats. Then the air raid siren may be expected.—Mr. Rangeby Sude.

If the German invasion does not stop now it will not come next year. By that time we shall be ending the war.—General Sir Harold Adams, G.O.C., Northern Command.

Great Britain would open the Burma Road tomorrow if she thought America would stand by her if Japan attacked Singapore and Hong Kong.—Miss Dorothy Thompson.

Distressing though the devastation of some London streets is, it is in no way comparable with the destruction caused in scores of towns and cities in France in the last war.—The Spectator.

Ribbentrop has plunged into an impetuous wooing of Spain. Mussolini is warming his feet on the Grecian frontier. Rumania is plying for Axis hire.—"Strategicus," in "The Spectator."

An attack on Greece might bring Russia and Turkey together as the common guardians of the Black Sea, and might bring both into the war against Germany and Italy.—Mr. George Stocombe.

Library owners should contribute the dust covers of books to the waste-paper collection.—Mr. Frank Hardie.

The German people are as helpless as a patient on an operating table and worse off, for the patient has at least an anaesthetic, and is unconscious while he is being carved up.—Mr. W. J. Brown.

United States factories are now delivering aeroplanes to Britain at a rate of 500 a month, and the supply will be stepped up to 1,000 a month by February or March.—Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Washington.

The Polish capital was smashed by the German heavy guns, which wrought more havoc in 48 hours than the German bombers almost unopposed—had been able to cause in 26 days of constant air attack.—Mr. Wickham Steed.

Does not the Ministry of Information realise that it would be more cheering to the British people to show them photographs of our air successes in Germany instead of the German successes on hospitals in London?—Mr. Alfred Hickman.

After the air raid alarm had been sounded at Somerset House. The custodian at the main gate, a girl with a revolver, informed me that no business could be transacted and declined even to take my envelope.—Mr. William Roscoe.

Gasometers do not blow up. If they are hit by a bomb, the gas burns fairly quietly; but gas-holders do not explode, and there is no danger of their wrecking a neighbourhood by a fearful explosion.—Gas Light and Coke Company's engineer.

The most significant bulletin to be issued by the enemy is the amazing confession that the German fire-fighting services cannot cope with the fires caused by the R.A.F. It is Hitler's first admission that Britain's striking power is able to paralyse essential services in Germany.—"Daily Mail."

British newspaper editors are in the ridiculous position of having to accept Ministry of Information decisions made by men they once employed in subordinate positions. Most of the journalists at the Ministry are second- or third-raters. Fleet Street's best brains should be used.—"News Review."

Viscount Rothermere is residing quietly in America. Was it not this reactionary who proclaimed not so long ago that Hitler was 'no ogre,' but on the contrary, 'exuded good fellowship,' and that there was 'no man in Europe in whose judgment he (Rothermere) would sooner trust'—Mr. H. Wheatley.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Eric H. Fitt has been elected Mayor of Gatooma. Major C. E. S. Prince has been elected to the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. A. C. Hoey has been appointed a member of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board.

Mr. G. W. Chance has been elected Mayor of Umtali for the third successive year.

Mr. B. Capsick has been re-elected President of the Matabeleland Lawn Tennis Board.

Mrs. Mary Stott, wife of Dr. Hugh Stott, of Kenya, gave birth to a son in Barnstaple last week.

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, last week made a record non-stop flight from Cape Town to Pretoria in 5 hours 17 minutes.

Mr. John Edward Johnston-Noad, who visited East Africa some years ago on a film-making expedition, was last week struck off the roll of solicitors.

Mr. J. E. T. Focks, Major A. R. Farrar Lucas and Mr. E. W. Powys, wife of Dr. Hugh Stott, of Kenya, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the North Nyeri district of Kenya.

Mr. J. S. Hughson has been re-elected President of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, with Messrs. Dr. A. Edwards and A. W. Sturgeess as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. H. U. McKay, son of Major and Mrs. McKay, of Limbe, was recently married in Blantyre to Miss Eileen Yates, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Yates, of Surrey.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to Mrs. Vincent G. Glenday, wife of the Governor of Somaliland. Mrs. Glenday is a daughter of Sir Jacob Barth, former Chief Justice in Kenya.

The appointment of Mr. E. C. Phillips to be an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, vice Major G. D. O. Grundy, who is on active service, has been gazetted.

Flight-Lieutenant R. N. Stidolph, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who is serving with the Fleet Air Arm, and has spent the last two years in the Mediterranean, was recently married to Miss Monica Bridger.

Mr. Chandoo Ram, stationmaster of Blantyre for many years, and a member of the staff of Nyasaland Railways since 1910, has retired. Many Europeans and Indians attended a farewell ceremony to bid him goodbye.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Nairobi, between Captain A. F. Coombe, R.E., and Miss J. A. Harragin, manager daughter of Mr. Walter Harragin, K.C., Honorary-General in Kenya, and Mrs. Harragin.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Addis Ababa, said recently when addressing the Over-Sea League that fighting between Abyssinians and the Italians had never ceased since the invasion of the country on October 1, 1935.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. E. Josselyn, of the Colonial Administrative Service, elder son of the late Mr. E. Josselyn and of Mrs. Josselyn, of Kitale, Kenya, and Miss P. E. Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mills, of Highbrook, Suffolk.

Mr. Wyndham R. Dunsan has suggested in a letter to "The Times" that the occasion of the Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia might mark a resolve to pronounce the name of that Colony henceforth so as to recall and not to bury the name of its founder. "Rhod-es-ia," he says, may be euphonious, but "Rhode-s-ia" would be more appropriate.

Councillor D. W. Young has been elected Mayor, and Councillor E. J. Davies Deputy Mayor, of Bulawayo. In Salisbury Mr. O. R. Wheeler has been elected Mayor, and Mr. N. St. Quintin Deputy Mayor, an office he has held for the past three years. In Que Que Councillor H. W. Watt and Councillor H. H. Bony have been elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively.

Mrs. Barrow-Dowling has left Nairobi for South Africa after a stay in Kenya of seven years, during which period she took an active part in musical and amateur theatrical affairs. Before her departure a presentation was made on behalf of the Musical Society of Kenya, a son, who was well known in Nairobi and in mining circles in Kavirondo and Musoma, is now settled in Devonshire.

The bronze medals of the Royal Humane Society were recently presented to Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Tapsell, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, for their rescue of two Rhodesian children who were in danger of being drowned in the sea at Beira. Mrs. Tapsell had left hospital only a week previously on recovering from pneumonia but she nevertheless swam out slowly to one of the children and assisted her husband by bringing one ashore.

Visitors to Rhodesia House, London, at the Southern Rhodesia's Jubilee Day included 84 Rhodesian airmen now serving with the R.A.F. They were: Messrs. W. R. Bennet, C. Berrington-Smith, Frank Boyo, W. B. Cook, W. F. Cross, H. V. Crowther, T. F. Couper, N. Daga, D. R. Doig, R. Falk, D. J. N. Palmer, J. A. du Plessis, S. Ebbes, A. M. Ewing, B. Foster, J. Fynn Farewell-Francis, H. Hallums, G. Henderson, K. Hirsch, A. T. Hobbs, H. W. Irwin, E. P. James, D. Leonard, L. Lloyd, C. Maurice, Mark Napier, P. R. Neetham, W. G. Redwood, L. S. Reynolds, J. Stewart, C. A. Tarr, I. Lingen, R. T. Watson, and A. N. Warr.

New Agricultural Adviser

Dr. H. A. Tempany, who for the past four years has been Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been promoted Agricultural Adviser in succession to Sir Frank Stockdale, who has become Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Dr. Tempany visited Uganda the year before last to act as Chairman of the important Cotton Commission.

Colonel Frank Johnson on the Pioneers

Colonel Frank Johnson, who commanded the Rhodesian Pioneer Column of 1890 was to have broadcast from London last week in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Colony, but owing to his indisposition the talk was read by the High Commissioner. Colonel Johnson said Rhodesia was unique in being able to define her birthday; whereas in other Colonies the occupation had been gradual, in Rhodesia the Pioneer Column under his command had trekked 1,800 miles and laid the foundation of the Colony, possessing nothing but their rifles and six months' reserve rations.

Dr. Brain's Retirement

Dr. C. K. Brain, for the past 11 years Director of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, has retired from that office, and is to undertake important research work on behalf of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Research Board. His Southern Rhodesian appointment was originally for five years, but was extended until he reached the retirement age. Born in Warwickshire, he went to South Africa in 1907, and four years later was appointed assistant entomologist to the Cape Government. From 1911 to 1914 he studied at the Ohio State University, afterwards becoming entomologist to the Ohio State Board of Health. Returning to South Africa in 1923, he became Professor of Entomology, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and then Principal of the Stellenbosch-Elsenberg College of Agriculture, retaining that position until 1929, when he went to Southern Rhodesia. He has edited "The Rhodesia Agricultural Journal" during the past seven years, has devoted much time to botanical work in the Colony, and has completed the first volume of "The Flora of Southern Rhodesia."

Death of Lord Lamington

LORD LAMINGTON, who died last week at the age of 80, was a great Imperialist, who took a keen interest in Colonial progress, and who will be remembered by many East Africans as a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union.

He had the greatest sympathy with white settler aspirations, though fully appreciative of African and Indian interests, and, despite his deafness, was quick to hear, and to counter by appropriate questions the biased accusations and suggestions of some of the witnesses, who found him pertinacious in his determination to pin them down to specific statements.

As a subscriber to this newspaper, he read a leading article which criticised very directly a certain witness prominent in East African life, who, in our view, had made serious misstatements of fact and uttered most unfair insinuations. Lord Lamington went out of his way to tell the editor that he could safely assume that his criticisms were shared by most members of the Committee, upon whom the exaggeration of the eminent witness had had an effect exactly contrary to that intended. It was an action typical of his old-world courtesy.

Lord Lamington was wounded six months ago when Sir Michael O'Dwyer was murdered in the Caxton Hall. He had been Governor of Queensland, and of Bombay, while Lord Curzon was Viceroy.

Sir Denison Ross and Professor Seligman

Sir Denison Ross, who died in Istanbul last week at the age of 69, was the first Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, in which capacity he was well known to many people in and connected with East and Central Africa. He had a remarkable flair for languages, and was said to speak about a dozen fluently and to read with ease another 30 or more. He was a man of wide learning, borne with grace, wit and joviality, and was an after-dinner speaker of undoubted ability. He will be much missed.

Professor C. G. Seligman, Emeritus Professor of Ethnology in the University of London, and a leading authority on African anthropology, died in Oxford last week at the age of 87. He began his studies of the ethnology of the Sudan in 1908, and repeatedly visited that country and other parts of Africa, being greatly assisted by his wife, who accompanied him on his later expeditions and collaborated with him in his important work on "The Pagan Tribes of the Nilotic Sudan," which was the first complete survey of the cultural conditions of the Sudan. He was the author of "Races of Africa" and many other publications.

Other Obituaries

The death is announced of Mr. J. W. Williamson, formerly a Reclamation Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. S. Bridgford, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1895, died in Bulawayo recently at the age of 71.

The sudden death is reported in Shendi, Sudan, at the age of 26, of Mr. Gerald R. F. Tetley, Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. J. C. van Moerkkerken, a well-known Bulawayo builder, was killed by the overturning of his car while driving back from Gwelo.

Major-General Sir Richard Francis Atkinson, who died near Ascot on Friday at the age of 85, served in the Sudan operations of 1884-5.

We regret to report the death in London, following an accident, of Mrs. Kathleen Elaine Nash, wife of Mr. R. S. Nash, formerly of Uganda.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson van Someren, wife of Dr. V. G. L. van Someren, has died in Nairobi, where she has lived with her husband since 1914.

Mr. Frederick Mills, who has died in Bulawayo, served for many years with the Northern Rhodesia Police, from which he retired in 1923.

Mr. Petrus van Eden, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 52, was a keen bowls player, and recently won the Rhodesian Singles Championship.

Mr. R. Tibbits, of Palanye, Bechuanaland, has died suddenly. He was a member of the European Advisory Council, and had been in business in the Protectorate for many years.

Mr. C. A. Noel-Buxton, who died last week as the result of a riding accident, was the second son of Lord and Lady Noel-Buxton, who have long been interested in East African affairs, particularly in the Nile basin. A staunch supporter of the Bantu, Mr. Noel-Buxton was also a member of the Bantu Council.

Mr. George C. R. Stewart, the well-known Rhodesian mining engineer, has died in Cambridge at the age of 55. After serving with the Rio Tinto Company in Spain for 15 years he became manager of the Selanga Consolidated Mines in Northern Rhodesia, returning to his farm near Umfolozi about two years ago.

Mr. S. L. Fainger, who died recently in Choma, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 58, had lived in the Rhodesias for 40 years. He opened a hotel in Kalomo in 1904, but four years later went back to Southern Rhodesia and established a hotel and store in Hartley. Later he managed the Choma Trading Company.

Mr. Michael J. H. Burke, who died in Bulawayo recently, was with the Rhodesian troops in East Africa during the last war, after which he did a good deal of prospecting in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. He served with the Royal Horse Artillery in India before the Boer War, during which he was created a King's Sergeant for service in the field.

Foreign Missions in Africa

Dr. William Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council, recently wrote to the Foreign Secretary, some of those who regularly support foreign missions are in doubt whether it was right in time of war to send money out of the country. Lord Halifax has replied that the desire of the British Government is that the services rendered by Christian missions shall continue. Payments overseas involving a loss of exchange were an increasing difficulty, he wrote, but by far the greatest part of British missionary work is conducted in countries whose currencies are linked with sterling.

Dr. Paton also points out how missionary work ordinarily carried on by the Christian churches of Scandinavia, France, Belgium, and Holland has been safeguarded. Belgium has a small Protestant mission in the Congo, the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society has stations in British Africa, and other Continental societies maintained mission stations in Tanganyika. The burden of financial help to these missions has now fallen on Christian forces in this country, the Dominions, and the United States. The work has inevitably suffered, but every endeavour is made to keep the stations in being. In this country special service has been rendered by the Church of Scotland to the Danish missions in Arabia and Manchuria, and by the London Missionary Society in Madagascar and Tanganyika.

An appeal for funds broadcast in July, 1939, raised over £6,000 for the needs of the Norwegian, Danish and Finnish missions, and this sum, together with other contributions, is being administered through the co-operative organisations of missions in different countries related to the International Missionary Council.

56th Week of the War

LATEST MINING NEWS

Helping Uneconomic Mines

A policy which will facilitate the closing down of uneconomic mines in Southern Rhodesia was made recently by Mr. T. A. Kimble, M.P., in his presidential address to the Rhodesian Smallminers and Prospectors Association.

"Gold mining is not an exact science," he said. "How many years, who for so many years have maintained the gold output of Southern Rhodesia, have found that the promising property of today has been the failure of tomorrow, and how on the other hand the doubtful prospect of today has yielded continued and increasing outputs. There is some talk of closing down uneconomic mines, and I would offer a warning in this connection before such a policy is adopted. I suggest that the converse practice should be carefully examined.

Those who think loosely on this problem should remember that the Government of Australia, in spite of the fact that the price of gold in that Dominion is higher than in this Colony, is still paying a subsidy to many of its producers, and if that position exists in that great Dominion, it is surely not a policy to be ignored in Southern Rhodesia."

Promoting Mica Production

Mica which has been produced in Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia for many years, has risen steadily in price during the past year, the values of practically every year having more than doubled since 1938. Southern Rhodesia has shown its interest in the subject by formulating a scheme by which officials from the Mines Department may periodically visit to mica miners, to whom they will refer to the nearest office of the output of mica. The mining agents then hand over the consignment which is marketed in London. Later the Government pays out the difference between the sum advanced and the total amount obtained, less realisation charges.

Company Progress Report

Katirondo Gold Mine—The output of 100 tons was crushed at Katirondo, and 100 oz. of gold and 100 lbs. of copper were obtained. Total output 100 oz. of gold.

The following are the results of the drive in the Katirondo mine. The drive is now 20 ft. deep and has produced 100 oz. of gold and 100 lbs. of copper. The drive is now 20 ft. deep and has produced 100 oz. of gold and 100 lbs. of copper. The drive is now 20 ft. deep and has produced 100 oz. of gold and 100 lbs. of copper.

No Mining Progress

The Rhodesian Mining Federation will hold its congress this year on account of the war.

Shikwe and others

Shikwe Gold Mining and Finance Company announces that consideration of an interim dividend is being considered and settlement of outstanding tax and profit tax liabilities.

Mashona and others

Mashona and others announce that the company has been incorporated in the Union of South Africa and the new prospecting licence has been granted.

Bushveld Land Estate

Bushveld Land Estate report that for the year ending 31st December 1939, the profits were £1,100. The directors have recommended a dividend of 10% on the share capital of £11,000, and £1,100 to development account, carrying forward £1,200. The annual meeting will be held at Bulawayo on November 21.

Territorial Outputs

Gold production in Tanganyika during April totalled 6,048 oz. and rose to 18,727 oz. during the first four months of the current year to 45,930 oz. of gold, valued at £27,154.

Gold production in Southern Rhodesia during June totalled 1,027 oz. valued at £51,330. In June, 1939, the output was 1,027 oz. valued at £51,330. Fewer workers are employed in the industry. In May, 1938, the number of Europeans employed in the industry was 411, and for May, 1940, they numbered 217. Similarly, Native workers show a decrease from 33,276 to 24,225. Gold production in July totalled 6,915 oz. valued at £36,846.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during June were: Gold, 1,027 oz. valued at £51,330; copper, 1,027 tons; and diamonds, 1,027 carats. Gold production was from the following districts: 1,027 oz. from Mwanza, 1,027 oz. from Lupat (reef), 1,027 oz. from Singida, 1,027 oz. and Kigoma, 20 oz. and 1,027 oz. from Tanganyika during the first half of the year amounting to 10,000 oz. valued at £609,095, compared with 12,000 oz. valued at £417,208 during the corresponding period of 1939.

Mining Personalities

Rev. E. de Beer, Stud. M.M., has left England for Northern Rhodesia. Captain A. H. Moring has been appointed a director of Anglo-Bank Ltd. Gold Mines, Ltd. Mr. C. G. Giddens, Assoc. Inst. M.M., and Mrs. L. H. Overy, Assoc. Inst. M.M., have returned to England from Southern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian Mining Federation has been formed in Tanganyika, and the members have returned to the Territory, where they will be working for the next year. Mr. W. A. Tyler, of Penhryn, has been appointed a director of the Penhryn Mining and Metallurgical Co. Mr. W. C. Giddens, Inst. M.M., after during the last two years has visited many parts of Southern Africa, has now made his headquarters at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.



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SAUNDERS
DIAPHRAGM
VALVES

Questions in Parliament: The Outlook for Tobacco

Referring in the House of Commons last week to the Italian air attack on the American mission in the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan, Mrs. A. Butler said that two Italian aircraft attacked the station on August 23. At least 30 bombs were dropped, and machine guns were also used. Of the mission staff of 15, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Grievé were killed, and the Revs. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby wounded. All Italian bombs were Italian citizens, Miss Wainwright, an Australian, escaped unhurt. A Native girl and two boys were also wounded. Dr. and Mrs. Grievé were reported to have fallen waiting an American plane. Mrs. Butler continued:

The mission station at Dora was isolated far from any kind of military objectives, but its location and nature were well known to the Italians, whose attack was clearly deliberate. This was shown by the fact that the Italian commander at Kufumuk had sent a message earlier in August to the missionaries to report to him when they reported a reply to this message was under consideration by the missionaries when they were shot down in cold blood.

Lord Cromer, in the House of Lords, said that His Majesty's Government would give every possible assistance to those British citizens who had taken up arms against the invaders.

Status of Tanganyikans

Mr. David Adams asked whether, in view of the fact that compulsory service on behalf of the British war effort is enforced in Tanganyika, the Colonial Office would reconsider the position of British residents in Tanganyika who are regarded as alien in this country.

Mr. Peake, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, who said he had been asked to reply, explained that residents in Tanganyika who are neither British subjects nor aliens are British-protected persons. The Colonial Secretary regretted that, as stated previously, he could not exempt British-protected persons as such from the provisions of the Aliens Order, but special and sympathetic consideration would be given to individual cases on their merits.

Mr. Adams: "Surely, it is reasonable, if these British-protected persons in Tanganyika are compelled to fight on behalf of the country, that they should not be treated as suggested in the question?"

Mr. Peake: "I understand that the Tanganyika ordinance imposing compulsory military service applies only to local defence, to the defence, that is to say, of Tanganyika, and British-protected persons resident in Tanganyika are not obliged to undergo compulsory military service in this country."

Mr. Hammersley asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the export trade in textiles was being considerably hampered by credit restrictions on the part of the acceptance banks.

Sir Andrew Duncan replied that where no more than ordinary commercial risks were involved he was not aware of any difficulty in obtaining the necessary credit, and exporters could always avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

In reply to a further question Sir Andrew said he would be glad to look into any particular cases brought to his attention.

Insurance companies insuring motor insurance business in Eastern Africa announced an increase in rates for private motor vehicles as from August 1 last. This step is stated to have become necessary as a result of favourable claims experienced during the last few years, together with the heavily increased cost of repairs and parts due to war conditions.

COMPARING in the recent rise in the basic duty on tobacco imports from 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per lb. the tobacco federation of the British Empire states in Tobacco Notes:

The Finance Office of the Exchequer has said that he expects for this year only 25,000,000 extra revenue from this additional tax, whereas a 2s. 6d. extra rate on 12,000,000 lb. of U.K. consumption of tobacco should yield only 30,000,000. The difference indicates that heavy duty on U.K. consumption is due. As in recent months it has become part of the industry technique to increase the duty on foreign tobacco, an increase in basic tax, such as a percentage view, would be a better way of raising U.K. consumption.

None the less the 2s. 6d. extra rate is to be incorporated into the U.K. (bringing the figure to 17s. 6d. against 19s. 6d. before April 1939) may increase the British smoker's already financially weakened by increased direct taxation to cut the smoking habit.

On the other hand, he may make more to ease his troubles. Mr. D. Peel, of the Anglo-Rhodesia Tobacco Company, has a theory that in future workers will smoke more to ease the strain, and the standard cigarettes cost the extra penny each, a figure now being approached. This theory is by no means a maximum, for in the last war when the standard cigarette size cigarettes were five for a penny, or less, an unwritten law that in a common form of tobacco was that took one of his mate's cigarettes if you could produce a penny.

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white oil
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(and milk)

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white oil
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0.3 oz.
when nothing was
added to usual meals



Results

It was found that the children taking the milk
growth rate increased by 50% and of the new
VIROL was found to be 100% effective.

COMPANY MEETING

Port of Beira Development Ltd Completion of New Works

MR. IVYAN L. QUAY, Chairman

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Port of Beira Development Limited was held at 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.4, on Friday, September 20.

MR. IVYAN L. QUAY, the Chairman, presided and said:

Gentlemen—With your permission, I will take as read the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1940.

Your company's holding of 1,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Works Limited, had of 130,000 shares of the 200,000 shares forming the share capital of the company in Beira da Beira (which company holds the remaining 400,000 shares of Beira Works Limited) remains unchanged.

The report and accounts of Beira Works Limited for the year ended March 31, 1940, show a decrease in the traffic at the Port of Beira, the total tonnage handled over the wharves being 1,018,151 tons, as compared with 1,177,712 in the previous year, a decrease of 13.62 per cent.

Year's Profits and Dividend

The profit and loss account of Beira Works Limited shows that after providing for repairs, on buildings and for depreciation, amounting to £4,606 of the expenditure of the year of £200,000, of 10 per cent each share, there was a profit of the year of £40,634, which, added to the reserve of £2,367,000 brought in the balance of the year made the amount of the funds of profit and loss account of Beira Works Limited £2,407,634. Of this £20,000 was transferred to the contingency account, making the total up to £2,427,634. A dividend of 8d. per share, less tax, was being paid to shareholders and is due on August 11, 1940, leaving a balance of £2,407,634 to be carried forward.

Through the directors of Beira Works Limited, we have the pleasure of announcing that the net sum of £2,407,634, less the £20,000 to be carried forward, of the year ended March 31, 1940, has been declared as a dividend of 2.1863d. per share on the shares held by you in the company's accounts for 1940.

After making provision for income tax, the directors' fees, the balance on our profit and loss account is £17,294 18s. 5d., out of which we propose that a dividend of 4.11 pence per share, less income tax of 1s. 6d. in the £, be paid on September 27, 1940, leaving to be carried forward a balance of £3,417,634.

Fifth Deep Water Berth Completed

At one meeting last year it was stated that the new construction work being carried out at Beira by Beira Works Limited, and I am now pleased to say that a whole of these new works, including the fifth deep water berth, transit shed accommodation, reclamation of land behind the wharves and the rearrangement of tracks, has been completed.

The cutting of a new channel across the Perrella Bar and the deepening of the existing entrance channels is now complete, and the channel when completed will be known as "The Camoena Channel" in remembrance of the visit paid last year to Beira by His Excellency the Ambassador of the Portuguese Republic.

The Traffic Position

In discussing the recent annual general meeting of Beira Works Limited, I said:

The year under review ran a fluctuating course; in the first period of five months—that is, April to August, 1939—there were declines in traffic as compared with the same period in the previous year, due to world unrest. In September there was a further decline, particularly in imports, and the irregularities of shipping and general disorganisation of trade, which lasted two or three months. Subsequently there was a considerable improvement, and the year finally ended with net results very much in excess of last year's.

As regards the current financial year, so far we have only a few months' figures for the first two months, namely, March and May, 1940, but these show a considerable improvement over the corresponding two months in 1939. In the present unsettled conditions which have been anticipated during the last two months, you will of course appreciate that it is impossible to say how the year is likely to progress, for under the conditions in which we work today there are uncertainties both in regard to revenue and expenditure.

And in view of the present position of world affairs I do not think I can usefully add anything further, I then said.

The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1940, were adopted; a dividend of 4.11d. per share, less income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £, was declared payable on September 27, 1940, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Secondary Industries In Southern Rhodesia

THE OUTPUT of Southern Rhodesian industries last year was £8,640,000, an increase of £601,000 over 1936, said Mr. J. S. Hughson, President of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, recently. The net output, or the difference between gross output and the cost of materials and fuel used, was £4,267,000, which included salaries and wages amounting to £2,630,000. Returns showed that the secondary industries were worth £2,500,000 in the Colony. They employed 2,877 Europeans, 4 Asiatics, 20 coloured people, and 13,945 Natives.

Mr. Hughson said that Southern Rhodesia had a large manufacturing base at her back door and within the Colony. In the past the reason why their wares should not be exported locally instead of from overseas, was from the Union. A foot-binding had been made by the establishment of a works in Bulawayo manufacturing steel, bicycles and Scotch carts for natives. There were opportunities for many other industries.

Mr. A. W. Sturges, the Vice-President, emphasised that the development of secondary industries promoted prosperity. Expressing surprise that the Economic Development Report should have recorded the opinion that a blanket-making industry would result in a loss of about £10,000 a year in duty, he pointed out that in the last year or two over £20,000 had gone to Belgium and Italy for cotton blankets, and that the sources of supply were not now available. That showed the fallacy of thinking that duties on the importation of goods were of more benefit than an established industry.

The Hon. J. H. Smut, Minister of Finance, said: "I believe that after the war there will be decentralisation, and in place of the concentration of industries in Great Britain, manufacturing enterprises, and with their populations, will be spread all over the British Empire. Once industries are introduced, populations will follow."

News Items in Brief

Beira golf links have been reconstructed.

Higher interests in Tanganyika Territory are in the hands.

A new house has been opened on the main Nairobi to Kiambu road.

It is an offence for anyone to leave his civil employment in Kenya without the permission of the Director of Man-Power.

During July Southern Rhodesia sent 200 tons of Rhodesian beef to this country. A recent consignment of 400 tons was a record.

Planters in Kenya have been warned to prepare fire-breaks on their estates as a precaution against enemy attempts to attack crops with incendiary bombs.

To mark the Colonist's jubilee, the Government of Southern Rhodesia sent a gift of £10 to each pioneer, now living in South Africa in poor circumstances.

The "East African Agricultural Journal," issued under the auspices of the Agricultural Research Station at Amami is henceforth to be published quarterly, instead of monthly.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd. announce that its interim dividend of 1 1/2% in respect of the year 1945 will be paid on November 18. This is at the same rate as the interim distribution last year.

Over 2,000,000 lb. of tobacco were sold at the Fort Jameson auction sales during the season just ended. Owing to abnormal rainfall the crop proved not to be so good as had been anticipated.

A Piece of Goods Ordinance has been brought into force in Tanganyika. District officers and police officers of and above the rank of assistant superintendent are authorised to receive and investigate complaints of profiteering.

At the Government farm near Dódoma, Tanganyika Territory, endeavours are being made to produce considerable quantities of quick maturing varieties of groundnuts which are more than normally resistant to drought, and which also give a better yield per acre.

A missionary subscriber draws our attention to a curious anomaly in National Service legislation in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Whereas in the former a missionary or Colonial Missionaries are not excluded from compulsory service, in Nyasaland both clergy and lay missionaries are exempt.

Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd. who do a large East African and Rhodesian trade, report a net profit of £26,093 for the year ended March 31. Taxation charges have risen from £12,522 to £53,574. The ordinary dividend is to be maintained at 5%. Contracts in progress amount to £289,253, against £179,310 on March 31, 1939.

An amendment to the B.S.A. Police regulations now permits members of the force to marry on completion of three years' service if the written permission of the Staff Officer to the Commissioner is first obtained, and to enjoy all the allowances and privileges applicable to members on the married establishment. This amendment is a special measure for the duration of the war.

Reviewing the copra market during the second quarter of this year, the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association writes that prices declined as a fiasco, and that at present levels producers must find the market entirely unremunerative. Prices for exports fell to 8s. a thousand, and less in the more remote districts. Exporters hold considerable stocks of copra, and forward sales have not been shipped owing to war developments. The main overseas markets for Zanzibar copra have been lost.

Labour Split in Rhodesia

In consequence of a resolution of a special conference of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party, most of its members in a National Government, Mr. H. H. Davies, M.P., Parliament Secretary, of the Party, and Mr. W. Keller, Labour Minister, without Mr. Davies and Mr. T. A. Kimble, M.P., who hold the view that Labour must accept its share of responsibility in these days of danger. Mr. Davies, one of the founders of the Party, has the support of many Labour stalwarts, and has intimated his intention to form a new Labour Party pledged to stand with the Government for the period of the war.

Care for Returned Soldiers

Repeating the suggestion that the Committee of the Southern Rhodesian National War Fund had invested half the amounts received to relieve the Government after the war of some of its obligations to returned ex-service men, Mr. H. T. Low, Chairman of the Fund, said in a recent broadcast talk from Bulawayo that the post-war portion of the Fund was insufficient to assist a returned soldier, and especially the young returned soldier, to take his place in civilian life. The purpose of the Fund was to provide moneys which would be disbursed without the strict rules and regulations inevitable in the spending of Government money. Mr. Low said that since the Fund was inaugurated about £60,000 had been collected for the purchase of aircraft. The total amounts to some £50,000.

Statements Worth Noting

These men are the everlasting arms. —Bester, *Empire*, 27 (R.V.)

The use of manures and fertilisers in Kenya is still only in its infancy. —Mr. V. A. Buckley, in the *Kenyan Agricultural Yearbook*.

Forty years ago there was no African Christian in eastern Uganda. Now there is a Christian community of 20,000. —The Rev. H. Calvert.

The Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve is the oldest volunteer unit in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa and the Rhodesias. —Mr. W. McKay, writing to "The Nyasaland Times".

The genuine Rhodesian, whether miner or farmer, has no sense of inferiority to anyone of anything, and his boundary fence is the horizon. —Major L. M. Hastings, broadcast from London.

Tobacco dealers who have been asked about the tobacco sales report that in a possibly decreasing market there is a growing public preference for cigarettes sold at the lower prices—economically possible only if the tobacco is of Empire leaf imported at the British Empire preferential rate of duty. —Tobacco Federation, the British Empire, circular letter.

The fact that the British Government raises no objection to the presence of non-British missionaries in the Colonies is unparalleled in Colonial administration. The British Government appreciates the humanitarian work done by missionaries in the medical sphere, in social services, and chiefly in education. —The Very Rev. B. T. Brown, Superior of the White Fathers Mission.

African Shipping Companies

In a survey of the position of shipping companies in the African continent, a review, starting on February 1, virtually as a basis other than tonnage and gross tonnage requisitioned by the Government, and ending on the completion of the shipping companies' business, are not too hasty about the terms.

The allowance of 5% of the cost of the vessels for depreciation and profit is not complained of so much as the fact that provision is made for the business cost of equipment. The terms of hire and 100% F.P.Y. give the companies no chance of making adequate provision for the maintenance of their ships when they are laid up.

Reviewing the position of individual companies, the writer refers to the Bank of India Company, whose boats have earned a big reputation on the South African routes. Under the Government requisitioning scheme all its ships are now in Government service. In recent years profits have been modest for a shipping company of this size, and it seems quite possible that the 10% advance on fleet value will work to the advantage of shareholders. Voyage profits last year after depreciation at 5% were returned at £271,007, a figure which represented less than 2% on the fleet book value of £11,000,000.

The Clan Line fleet stands in the books at £3,000,000 and consists of 15 vessels aggregating 206,659 gross tons. Its ships are amongst the best in the world in their class, and it is one of the very few companies which maintained all its ships in service during the depression. Last year two twin-screw steamers averaging 7,500 tons and one refrigerated motor vessel of 9,683 tons were added to the fleet. They appear to have cost roundly £1,000,000 or roughly 26 per cent, but notwithstanding a fleet value well in excess of £4,000,000 the clan is possibly one of those lines which will suffer some diminution of profits under Government requisitioning.



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A New Partition of Africa

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, *Överska-Dagbladet*, General Teruzzi, the Italian Colonial Minister and General von Epp, leader of the German Colonial League, have agreed that Italy shall receive Egypt and the whole of Northern Africa, while Germany's share of the spoil is to be Central Africa. The Germans expect that General Smuts will be swept away from office after a German victory in Europe, and that the Union of South Africa will become a German Dominion with the help of General Hertzog. The trifling necessity of consulting the British Empire as a preliminary to this new partition of Africa is, of course, overlooked by the German and Italian gangsters.

St. Dunstan's

Thanking the people of Tanganyika for their generous gifts of £1,000 towards St. Dunstan's, Sir Ian Fraser wrote that that institution had undertaken the care of men from the Dominions, India and the Colonies who might be blinded, as well as those of the fighting forces at home and of civilians who may suffer serious eye injury from enemy action. Every effort is made for the restoration of their vision, but where this is not possible, the necessary rehabilitation will be arranged for all, while the Service personnel will be looked after for life. St. Dunstan's Aid Fund for South African blinded soldiers works in close association with the parent institution, and funds received from the Union and the Rhodesias are divided between the two organisations. Though at present the greater part of the South African contributions are being sent to London, a substantial share will later be transferred to South Africa to help the Union look after its own blinded South African soldiers.

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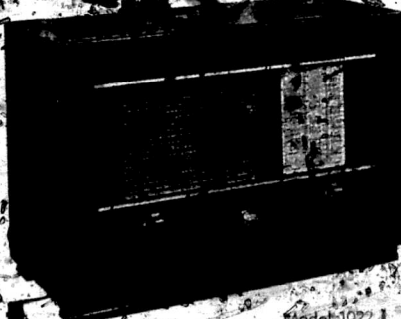
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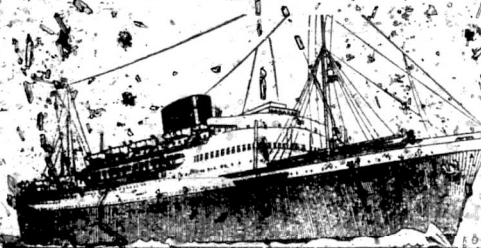
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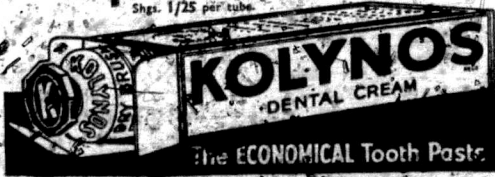
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DAKAR INCIDENT must not be dismissed as a blunder best forgotten. It is a disaster from which it would be folly to avert the gaze in search of easy consolation on any other part of the horizon. The Dakar expedition originated from two causes, one being recognition of the fact that French Africa cannot stand on this death-struggle between freedom and slavery, between ideas and barbarism. The choice of the French Colonies, not that of participation or abstention, but of adhesion to the cause of Free France or of the German and Italian enemies, for their manifest intention is to use the French Colonies, as they are using the Vichy Government, for the more effective embarrassment of the British Empire. There can be no neutrality *vis-à-vis* the crucifers of civilisation. Failure to resist them involves acquiescence in their crimes. Hard as that judgment may appear, it is inescapable logic, as the acute French mind well realises. It is the moral vindication of General de Gaulle's crusade.

The material justification of his expedition was the knowledge, now officially admitted by His Majesty's Government, that "German influence was spreading to Dakar." That will have come as no surprise to

our readers who were advised of this development weeks ago. After all, was it not a natural sequence of the traditional

German attitude to Africa?—not merely that of Nazism, but also of Prussianism, which for generations has dreamt of world domination. Prussianism, it cannot too often be repeated, is merely the latest and most brutal manifestation of that same pan-Germanism. Before the last war the Cameroons and Togoland were regarded by Germany as mere strong-points on the West Coast from which to extort, in the fullness of time, a great belt of neighbouring lands, including British if possible, but certainly French, Belgian and Portuguese Colonies, stretching across the centre of the continent to what was then the Protectorate of German East Africa and then southwards to Portuguese East Africa. The surrender of her African Colonies under the Treaty of Versailles—because the peace-makers, however myopic in some directions, saw clearly that their retention by Germany would constitute an enduring threat to world security—was regarded by each succeeding German Government, whatever its ostensible character, as demanding reversal, clear proofs exist that even Stresemann, whom the unwary regarded as so anxious to collaborate with Great Britain and France, was merely playing the venerable double game of German foreign policy, and was as determined to scheme for the restitution of the lost African territories as were Schneck, Goering, Epp and the rest of the extremists.

How, then, did they come to succeeding scarcely bears contemplation, but, as Sir Neville Hender-

son has recorded, the crazy obsession of the Chamberlain Government that it could buy the favour of the Blackguard of Threat to Berchtesgaden by what were Britain's equivocally termed "Colonial Sea Lanes" concessions, persisted until the very eve of the assault upon Poland. Had he not been so impatient to blood his warriors, Hitler might have planted his foul flag in Africa. Now the treachery of the Pétain-Laval group presents him with opportunities surpassing his wildest expectations; and Dakar is an obvious main point at which to contrive disintegration as a preliminary to the use of this base for offensive purposes against the British Empire. Dakar, as we have repeatedly noted, was the West African port which the Germans had hoped to recover, from which to launch attacks upon the great sea routes leading to England from South Africa and South America. A glance at the map shows that Dakar would be a far more convenient base for such commerce-raiding by submarine, surface and air craft.

The success of General de Gaulle's initiative would have represented more than a substantial setback for the dictators and a strategic gain to our own cause; it would have been of great

Tragically Mistimed.

psychological importance in rallying Morocco to his side, with the later prospect of winning over Algeria and perhaps Tunisia and Syria. The enterprise failed because it was belated; it might well have scored a bloodless triumph two or three weeks earlier. Before the force embarked there was too general knowledge of its aims; one newspaper has declared that the toast of "General de Gaulle's Expedition" was drunk at a public gathering in London at that time. Small wonder, then, that Vichy and Berlin were warned, and that events changed rapidly between that event and the arrival off Senegal of the British and Free French ships. First came the arrest by a Governor-General submissive to the dictates of Pétain of all Frenchmen in West Africa of whose compliance doubts were entertained; those who were ready to rally to the standard of freedom lost their liberty while it sailed the seas. Simultaneously there were dispatched from Toulon, at the behest of with the blessing of Hitler, three of the most modern French cruisers and three powerful new destroyers, which were permitted to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar and allowed to proceed to Dakar. It is suggested that they carried heavy military reinforcements, including perhaps German and Italian personnel; and that many more Germans and Italians, especially naval

and air experts, had arrived by air. Thus an immensely important part of the French Colonial Empire, which would almost certainly have decided for Free France in the first week of September, had before the end of that month been forced back into subservience to her ruthless enemy.

Goering's own newspaper, burst out the truth a few days ago when it boasted that "the new order in Europe will include the continent of Africa" which is the Fascist way of saying that Germany and Italy hope to divide Africa between them. Never yet has that continent proved an easily digestible prize, though often a temptation fatal to buccancers. Disregarding such warnings, the Duce visualises himself as sovereign of North Africa from the Atlantic to the Suez Canal, forgetting or pretending to forget, that Germany has coveted Morocco since long before the days of the Agadir crisis. Even if the Reich could be persuaded to abandon such ambitions, there is the growing fear that the renunciation might be in favour not of Mussolini, but of Franco (or his successor) as the price of his connivance in an attack upon Gibraltar. The future of Morocco is a subject on which Berlin and Rome hold very different views. No less certain is it that the Islamic tribes of that country view the prospect of German or Italian administration with the utmost distaste, and that the large population of Frenchmen in those North African extensions of European France would writhe under either regime. Thus there are potent explosive elements in plenty with which to shatter the African plans of those who attack the free way of life.

Meantime some points must be registered and questions asked. Facts to be faced are that continued enemy domination of Dakar would constitute a grave threat to Empire communications; that its non-seizure by the Allies enhances the temptation which the dictators can spread before Spain, and discourage de Gaullist sympathisers in the Colonies of which they have not yet obtained control; and that to join full action—the cannonade continued for some hours—and then withdraw from Dakar was a major blunder. Such questions as the following need to be candidly answered. Was the expedition undertaken hurriedly, and intelligence was received that its arrival would be the signal for revolt against Vichy? Was all delay avoided? Why were the Nazi-French warships permitted to reach Dakar while the Free French force was in transit? British men-of-war turned

them back when they sped south of Dakar; why were they not ordered to bar the passage to that vital anchorage? Did Marshal Pétain ask why the Axis ships should enter Casablanca? Was not the arrest of de Gaulle followers known in London before a demand was made for the surrender of Dakar? That being so, was it not essential to decide in advance either that force would or might be employed, or that it would be maintained until success had been achieved? However weak or strong the arguments for either course, what possible excuse could there be for a mingling of both? In short, is not this another tragic case of too late and too little?

Why, it may be asked, discuss at such length in a newspaper devoted to East and Central African affairs the results of a West African venture. Because it has the most direct and vital bearing upon **Dakar Must Be Defended To Hitler** Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias. In their immediate task of resisting Mussolini's forces operating from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland, our territories have already received valuable help from West

Africa, whose much heavier reinforcements have been expected. French West African obedience to Nazi wishes would upset those calculations by necessitating the retention in British West Africa of the new armies which General Giffard is raising. His many Rhodesian officers and N.C.O.'s might, if the cynical plans of the European gangsters could be made operative, find themselves compelled to lead Africans against French troops with whom they have no quarrel. And it is very much within the probabilities that, if German schemes matured, some ships outward-bound to East Africa or homeward-bound from its ports would be destroyed by ships or bombers based on Dakar. This issue is of first-class African importance. Indeed, taking the long view, the effective occupation of the Highlands of Kenya by the Italians would have upon the Empire's war effort a far less dangerous influence than that involved in free enemy use of Dakar and its hinterland. Harbours from the North Cape to the Pyrenees now serve those who thirst for the destruction of Great Britain. Dakar can be left in their hands only at our dire peril.

Calm in East Africa Before The Storm

Italians Still Postpone Advance from Kassala into the Sudan

IN THE EAST AFRICAN theatres of war the past week has been quiet, marked only by constant air activity and the ceaseless ground patrols which demand so much of the participants but seldom receive mention in the official statements. They have been few and brief.

September 25.—The Italian High Command communiqué issued in Rome said: "Our Air Force bombed enemy airfields and encampments at Buha, Kenya, and a small base at Wajir. Kuneba, in the Sudan, was also bombed. A British plane dropped bombs on Diridawa."

September 27.—Waves of South African Air Force machines dropped heavy bombs on the airfields and barracks at Maji, starting large fires, and in other places reconnaissances and attacks were made.

R.A.F. aircraft operating from the Sudan bombed Assab.

September 29.—The Italian communiqué stated: "British mechanised detachments attempted two raids into Italian territory in the Kassala region. They were met by Italian batteries and retired with losses. Italian aircraft bombed the British defenses in the Middle Sudan. The enemy made an air raid at Assab, causing no victims nor damage."

September 29.—G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "Kenya.—On September 27 enemy aircraft bombed Bura, causing no casualties. A patrol engagement near Wal Gatis resulted in 12 of the enemy being killed."

September 30.—According to a statement issued in Vichy, the British Government has apologized for the dropping of one bomb on Abud during the night of September 22 by a pilot who thought he was over Italian Somaliland. Compensation is said to have been offered. It is reported that Merie tribesmen from southern

Assab (who had been armed by the Italians and sent to raid northern Kenya, were intercepted by Turkana levies and routed. Each side sustained a few casualties.

The remains admitted that British aircraft had raided Bura (Somaliland), Gura (Ethiopia), and Assab (Eritrea).

South Africans in Kenya

A special road construction unit from South Africa is now serving in northern Kenya. Equipped with the latest road-making machinery, it is quickly transforming the rough track to the Ethiopian border into a highway planned to carry convoys at 50 m.p.h.

In order that South Africa may have a full record of events in the campaign against Italy, the Bureau of Information has sent to Kenya an "eye-witness" photographer, a cinematographer, and a mobile broadcasting unit which will take records in Afrikaans and English of fighting, aerial combats, camp concerts, etc. These records are to be broadcast later in the Union.

Following the intimation of the South African Government that it will not permit wives and families of soldiers serving in East Africa to proceed to Kenya, it has been stated in Southern Rhodesia that that Government will as a matter of policy do all in its power to discourage Rhodesian wives and families from going north.

Armoured cars andountings for Vickers and Lewis guns are now being made in Southern Rhodesia, which is also manufacturing many other articles of equipment, including iron bedsteads for training camps, badges and buttons for uniforms, bush shirts, shorts, and boots.

Southern Rhodesia has been declared a restricted area for aviation purposes, and no flights, except of Government planes, are permitted without special permits. No aircraft may fly at a height of more than 8,000 ft., or

less than 1,000 ft. except when weather conditions are good, when the aircraft must be clearly visible from the ground. Signalling, photography, carriage of explosives and radio transmissions are all controlled.

Flights from the airfield over Southern Rhodesian towns will have the pitch of their propellers reduced in order to reduce noise to a minimum.

Aero Club's Generous Gesture

The Aero Club of Nyasaland has offered all its resources, including aircraft, materials and funds, for the purpose of forming an Air Communications Unit which, it is suggested, might become a section of the reconstituted Nyasaland Volunteer Force. Mr. M. W. Bafflett, who has for many years been honorary instructor to his Club, has generously offered to present to the Government his aeroplane and spares for the same purpose, without compensation, together with a cheque for £250 to assist with the maintenance of such a unit.

Some feeling has been created in Nyasaland, at the decision to disband the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve and establish in its place a Nyasaland Defence Force. Critics suggest that the fine tradition of the N.V.R. has been insufficiently considered and that its members might be allowed to continue to serve under the old title. On the other hand, supporters of the change point out that for the past 25 years the N.V.R. has been a demilitarised organisation, that the decision in 1914-1918 to change the name of the R.F.C. to the R.A.F. was not criticised, and that if the desire of the N.V.R. for conscription, expressed a year ago, had been granted, it would have been difficult for a conscripted battalion to retain the name of "Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve."

H.M. Submarine THAMES, which was last week reported overdue and considered lost, made an unescorted cruise round Africa a few years ago.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is appealing for 450 calibre revolvers, which should be sent to sub-area headquarters, Lusaka.

Protests have been made in the Copperbelt district of Northern Rhodesia against the non-internment of German and Italian White Father missionaries.

Casualties and Awards

Second Lieutenant M. O. P. Rochford, of Northern Rhodesia, has been reported killed.

Flying Officer Frank M. Hunter, who has been killed in action, was trained in Egypt and frequently flew in the Sudan and Eastern Africa.

Mr. Percy Chapman, R.A.F., elder son of the late Harold Chapman and Mrs. J. L. Chapman, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed as the result of a flying accident.

Flight Sergeant B. J. Thomas has been awarded the D.F.M. for exceptional gallantry and endurance while piloting a Blenheim aircraft in a dive bombing attack against the Italians during the invasion of Somalia. With his shoulder shattered by an explosive bullet, and losing blood heavily, he brought his machine home 40 miles. Although unable on account of weakness to operate the under-carriage, he nevertheless made a successful landing with the under-carriage retracted.

Captain J. H. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, a nephew of Lord Francis Scott, has been awarded the M.C.

Major Philip Pratorious, who served with great distinction in the East African campaign, is now with the South African troops in northern Kenya. No intelligence officer gave the Germans more trouble than he in the last war in East Africa, and they set a high price on his head.

Major W. V. Dickinson, M.C., the Kenya settler, brother of the G.O.C. in East Africa, is serving with the Forces there.

Mr. Andrew Duncan, son of the Governor-General of South Africa, is serving with the South African Air Force in Kenya.

Mr. W. A. E. Winterford, M.P., who is serving with the Rhodesians in East Africa, has resigned his seat in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

Commander W. J. Carver, R.N., a Kenyan of 20 years' standing, is serving again with the Royal Navy.

Squadron Leader Lionel W. Saben, who has to step up new duties at Cranborne, Southern Rhodesia, was granted a short service commission in the R.A.F. in 1934, having learnt to fly while still at school in Canterbury. His mother was his first passenger. A younger son, Mr. D. R. Saben, is a 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Corps of Signals, and was among those evacuated from Dunkirk. Both are brothers of Mr. G. P. Saben, previously secretary to the Coffee Board of Kenya, and now a director of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and manager of that company's new Kampala branch. Mrs. Saben (senior) visited Kenya three years ago.

Ninety members of official services in Uganda have joined the Forces.

Gifts for Fighter Aircraft

Mr. G. B. Milne, J.P. of Salisbury, who has given £2,000 to purchase a Spitfire as a tribute to Rhodesian pioneers and in commemoration of the Jubilee year, has also offered to accommodate two evacuated children from England for the duration of the war. Mr. Milne is life managing director of the South African Timber Co., Ltd., and an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia. Born in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, he named his home in Avondale, a suburb of Rhodesia's capital, Fyvie Lodge.

Uganda's contributions for fighter aircraft now total £42,000. The money is to be applied towards the cost of building a squadron of fighters, each of which will bear a place-name in Uganda. The collection includes £1,000 and £6,000 contributed by the Native Administrations of Ankole and Teso.

Southern Rhodesia has collected £41,000 for the purchase of aircraft. Further sums are to be raised so that a complete squadron may be raised. The Northern Rhodesia Squadron.

Further contributions have been received by the Minister for Aircraft Production from copper miners in Northern Rhodesia. They include a cheque for £230 from the Mufulira Mine Recreation Club, and £1,150 for the prosecution of the war from the Nkana-Kitwa National Service League.

Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has asked the Governor of Kenya to convey his warm thanks to the Kikuyu, Kamba, and Meru tribes for their gift of £50,000 from their reserve funds for the purchase of fighting aircraft.

Other Contributions to War Funds

The Uganda European Civil Servants' Association has given £250 to the Imperial War Fund.

In order to assist Nyasalanders who wish to make interest-free loans to the Imperial Government for the duration of the war, the Accountant-General, Zomba, is accepting such sums in multiples of £5 for transmission to London.

A flower show organised by the Blantyre and Limbua Garden Clubs in Nyasaland yielded the excellent total of some £90 for the Win the War Fund.

The sale of stamp-labels to provide a steady increase in Nyasaland's Win the War Fund is advocated by "The Nyasaland Times," which suggests that the stamps should be of two denominations, 1s. and 1d.

A British Charities Fund has been created in Beira to organise collections and special functions for the raising of money to assist the British war effort. Mr. C. N. Ezard, H.M. Consul, is President, and Mr. T. E. Letham, formerly of Nakobi, has been elected Chairman. Messrs. J. Leckie and J. Paton are hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

A further donation of £192 has been received by the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund from the Northern Rhodesia Central Fund, making a total contribution of £1,402.

Children of the Blantyre Mission decided to sell their books for the Red Cross, and raised 10s., which is earmarked for the provision of comforts for Nyasaland natives serving in Kenya. The spirit behind the gift stirred some older folk to renewed efforts.

Postally labels for pasting on envelopes are being sold in Lusaka on behalf of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund. They cost 10 cents each, and the proceeds are remitted to London without deduction.

East African and Rhodesian contributions to the George V Sabers War Fund are as follows: Northern Rhodesia, £1,307; Southern Rhodesia, £500; Uganda, £1,307; Sudan, £500; Kenya, £1,307; Britishia, £600; Northern Rhodesia, £600; Southern Rhodesia, £1,051; and Nyasaland, £500.

Kenya has telegraphed £5,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund for air raid victims.

Messrs. James Findlay & Co., Ltd., who have extensive tea-growing interests in Kenya, have sent £1,200 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, made up of £500 from themselves and £250 each from various associated companies.

The Wankie Colliery Company has given £250 and Messrs. Mitchell Gots & Co. £200 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund.

The Kenya War Welfare Fund has sent £350 to the Royal National Life Boat Institution.

A recreation room and hostel for soldiers has been opened at Nairobi near the McMillan Library.

A depot for war comforts has been established in Lusaka, to which garments or collections of other articles may be sent by rail from any part of Northern Rhodesia without charge. Parcels should bear the contributor's name.

East African Idylls

THE HOUSE BOY

HE STOOD expectant by my open door,
Serene, immaculate, his beside of chair,
(Kofia limbed by old Unguja's son,
A countenance of calm and dignity adorned.

Beseat, his spotless *kanzu's* hem he wore,
Bare, but how shapely! peeping in and out
(No, not like little mice, but, truly, his own
Miraculously turned to chocolate)
Bore him with velvet tread.

"Then, in a voice
Dulcet as only the voice of a baby)

"My *chais, bwana*, reach my enraptured ear,
And as I read delight and wonder grew—
"I best, well-trained, intelligent," said one,
"Controls a household staff with tact and skill—
A third, the perfect wretch in the home—
On tour, is thrice in his competence."

And what is more, all were genuine,
Signed by southerly folk (one H. E.'s private sec),
Bewildered by my fortune, that to me
Had come this princely paragon of boys
"These are all good, Hasana, but your pay?"

His fingers touched his brow in mute salami,
"My pay," quoth he, "is as my *bwana* wills,
Sudden the vision faded, and I woke,
For lo! like Bedford's seer, it was a dream!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Politicians and The Colonies

British Citizenship Is Treasured

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia" has published the extremely important extracts from the French Yellow Book, which prove conclusively that, as recently as August 26 of last year, France was still demanding not merely the restoration of her German Colonies, but also a Colonial deal which would have involved the surrender to Germany of some British Colonies or Protectorates.

In the middle of a war it should be superfluous to insist that Britons overseas are adamantly opposed to any surrender of the British status of the Colonies, but it ought to be impressed clearly upon the British public, and especially upon a number of notable politicians, that the Colonies will not stand any experiments which would deprive them of their full and free British citizenship.

It is astonishing and disturbing to think that, as you said in a leading article, some time ago, the British Ambassador in Berlin was, until a few days before the outbreak of war, to be numbered among the people who still regarded the Colonies as overseas estates, not understanding that they are essentially the homes of millions of British subjects.

Yours faithfully,
RHODESIAN.

The "Europocentric" View

Colonies Are Embryo Nations

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, Your crushing analysis of a publicist's fantastic scheme for "Food Trusteeism in Equatorial Africa" has exposed his extraordinary "Europocentric" attitude (I may coin a word), his obsession that Europe's interests are the only thing that counts in the problem, and his evident ignorance of the general attitude of British colonists to the pestilent, militaristic barbarism of Germany. He seems incapable of realising that the Colonies are determined to develop on their own lines their young and lusty life as embryo nations.

It does not appear that the writer recalls the statements made by the President of the Portuguese Republic during his recent tour of the Portuguese African Colonies and his visit to South Africa. They were definite enough in asserting Portugal's determination to keep her Colonies intact, and there were similarly authoritative pronouncements from France and Belgium.

But to detail what that misleader of opinion does not know about Africa and African Colonies would fill several issues of your paper.

Capetown, South Africa.
Yours faithfully,
P. JAMESON.

Points from Letters

News of the War
Your main war features have given me in 10 minutes more information about the war in East Africa than a week's reading of our daily papers.

Cattle for Ethiopia
"Only a few days before Mussolini's declaration of war, quite a number of good quality breeding cattle and sheep were shipped from Kenya to Ethiopia."

Steel for Export
"I do not at the moment mind being told that steel is not available for export on account of the country's defence needs, but it is surely much more important to make it available for overseas buyers than for the continuing erection of cinemas, luxury flats, and public buildings. To order the postponement of all such work would surely seem the sensible course in present circumstances."

Background to the

Sanctimonious Doctrines.—The pact between the Axis and Japan is a sanctimonious and predatory document like nothing since the Holy Alliance. The sign of the pact is not the vision of the swag. Mephistopheles might have smiled on his children in Berlin last Friday and commended them with a brimstone benediction. Goethe wrote that limitation of aim is the mother of wisdom and the secret of achievement. He wrote in vain for the Nazis. They neither heed him nor read him. Hitler responds to the boundless suggestions of Wagner's orchestra and the dummy gods. The pact is the most over-teaching stroke of German policy since the gamble on unlimited submarine war in 1917. Hitler's error is the worst in his annals. The passionate extremists who have overpowered more moderate counsels in Tokyo never can eliminate America by intimidation with the support of Hitlerism and Fascism. They can only promote the development of American power and the mighty concert of the English-speaking world. Mussolini is in the hollow of Hitler's hand. His status is that of the leading vassal of the Nazi Power—or of a commission agent for German purposes. He knows how that the new Roman Empire of his dreams can only be created by Nazi help and maintained by Nazi patronage. Hitler is now the predominant partner in the designs for the conquest of Africa and the Levant. For motor oil he looks to Iraq in addition to Rumania. For rubber, vegetable oil and other materials to the Congo and West Africa, and beyond to Rhodesia and South Africa. He imagines that all this can be achieved by the extending operations of a long war, ending in the frustration of British blockade and sea power, and in the destruction of the British Empire. —J. L. Garvin, in 'The Observer.'

The Menace of Dakar.—Dakar, like Suez, ranks among the key-points of the world. Situated at the tip of the Black Continent's western bulge, it is the most westerly harbour in the eastern hemisphere. The distance from it to Pernambuco in Brazil is only about half the distance from Pernambuco to New York. Senegal, of which it is the port, is the most flourishing black area under the French flag, and the Senegalese are France's bravest black troops. The town has both military and naval importance. In enemy hands, as a base for submarines and aircraft, it would constitute a grave menace to our merchant shipping on its way home from the East via the Cape. —R. C. K. Infor, in 'The Sunday Times.'

London under Air Raids.—I have just visited London for the first time since heavy raids began. All I saw from the slow train by which I travelled through the suburbs were some broken windows and in a small poor street two or three houses which had collapsed under the blast of a bomb. In the heart of clubland not even broken windows could be seen, in the few streets through which I walked, except for familiar precautionary measures, everything was normal. Of course, serious damage has been done in places, but they have to be looked for. By day at least the visitor is mainly impressed by the normality of London. When you come across it the damage may be terribly dramatic. A couple of big Regency houses clipped clean out of a great and beautiful terrace, half a dozen shops knocked to ruins and glass spilled over a wide circle by one bomb, a crater in a famous street large enough to fill a small house, in— for these things in London these are not pretty sights. Not, frankly, is it any fun to go to ground in shelters and sleep in racket and danger until the light brings security again. —London Forward. Its Ministries assemble. Its committees execute. Its business is transacted. Its work is done. Its millions are fed, transported, and protected. Its roads and railways are open, and, except when darkness offers the raiders easy hiding, its skies are its own too. Moreover, damage done by one raid is repaired for all time. A railway viaduct may be hit in the small hours; by nightfall trains may be passing over it again. —Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

Reprisals.—The Germans are savages, whose savagery is aggravated by their contact with civilised races, and is camouflaged by their adoption of the superficial characteristics of civilisation, and their use, when it suits them, of the language of morals and international law, both of which they repudiate. They respect force alone, and interpret an abstention from the use of force as weakness. Therefore, in the first place, they are only deterred from the use of a particular form of force by the fear that they will suffer more from its application to themselves. In the second place, they hope to incline us to peace by this form of savagery. It follows that if it is militarily expedient, we should have no hesitation in resorting to reprisals. —Mr. W. S. Holdsworth, M.P.

Germany and the Home Guard.—Cogbels and his henchmen claim that for a German to kill an Englishman is justifiable homicide, while the killing of a German by an Englishman is murder. The attitude is a characteristic aspect of history. To the Germans, the most vulgar people in Europe, vulgarity always comes at the favour of other people. So with the conception of international law. The German General Staff, since 1914-1918 violated with impunity the premeditation article of The Hague Conventions and the German delegation had previously, in some seven years, refused to sign the Geneva Convention, which had been having place in the history of international law for four years. Suddenly discovered that its principles were previous, above, rubies. Compelled by the Treaty of Versailles to enter her vast conscript army, she invoked The Hague Conventions to claim the right to arm some 12,000,000 men as Home Guard. The Allies ordered that this vast organisation of soldiers, disguised as civilians, be dissolved. Loud complaints were the intonations of the German Press. It passes all understanding. Lindenorff wrote to me, subsequently he invoked the law and the prophets, praying in aid all those Hague Conventions which Germany had so flagrantly violated two or three years earlier in the massacres and slave-raids with which they had decimated the civil population of Belgium. These ingenious propositions I duly reported to the Adjutant-General. They cut no ice. We remembered too well what Lindenorff hoped we had forgotten. —Bfig. Gen. J. H. Morgan, R.C. Vice-Chiefman, Government Committee of Inquiry into Breaches of the laws of War, 1940, writing in 'The Daily Telegraph.'

London's Two Problems.—The question now, some who only those whose duties are in the firing line should remain there. London as the great nerve-centre of Britain is functioning, and will continue to function, but those who control operations there, public or private, must fully face the question of decentralisation, and of providing the best possible conditions of work, the capital for those whose tasks will keep them there. The two most urgent of all the problems are those of accommodation, the unfortunate persons whose houses have been destroyed, and of finding better night shelters for those who have inadequate protection in the danger zones. —The Spectator.

to the War News

The British Empire is founded on the front hand. — Mr. Anthony Meyer.

The Maudslayi Transport are patrolled by civilians. — Mr. de B. White.

A man more in his coffin than the much. — Lady Oxford.

allowing Vichy's shift to Dakar to the New Statesman and London.

The present rate of nightly destruction London will hold out for 30 years or more. — Yenisabah, Istanbul.

Our help to Britain should be speeded not next spring but after the election but never. — York Times.

Alcohol may keep the Old Adam awake, but it sends to sleep the efficient modern man in you. — New York News.

London hotels have been made from German aircraft than any other buildings except churches. — The Bishop of Carlisle.

Though there yet remain here a few highly placed Quidduncs we have, please God, not one Quiddling. — The Bishop of Carlisle.

It has now returned to many people to think of their Apostles as vigorous young men in the prime of life. — The Rev. L. B. Ashby.

16,000 German are working in three shifts on the great Bardufoss aerodrome north of Narvik. — Times, Stockholm correspondent.

Whatever other countries may think, we have always been curiously ready to admit our own imperfections. — The Dean of Durham.

A few tons of oil and parts of the Channel would burn for hours, making a belt of fire through which no Nazi could pass. — Mr. Noel Barber.

On September 15, when the R.A.F. claimed 185 German planes, 47 others almost certainly came down. — Air Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt.

A garden of 13 has provided more vegetables than a family of five could eat. — Sir William Beach Thomas.

The liner QUEEN ELIZABETH, now in port in the United States, should be converted into a home for refugee poor children from our bomb-stricken cities. — Mrs. S. K. Ratchin.

The ordinary man's contribution to winning the war must be threefold: hard work, hard nerves, and hard living. — Lord Stanbury.

Moral upsets and social conflicts resulting from air raids could be more serious than death and material poverty or physical casualties. — T. Harrison.

A temporary substitute for glass, I suggest the use of coffee paper, which is normally used for this purpose in some countries. — Dr. William Dickson.

London's strength is in its sprawling miles of two-storey workers' houses, instead of great tenement blocks in Continental cities. — The Baluchistan Sun.

Our cities should be made that works of art destroyed by bombing attacks will be replaced by specimens of equal value from Germany's national museums. — Captain H. J. Bond.

If we rely upon organised Christianity in Germany to rally to our banner of spiritual liberation when Hitler begins to fall we may be sadly disappointed. — Mr. James Marchant.

The other day the announcement of 300 vacancies for pilots in the Indian Air Force has brought in 18,000 applicants. — Mr. L. S. Aker, M.P., Secretary of State for India.

A battalion command of the Home Guard is required to keep seven different accounts and to furnish 10 different returns weekly or monthly. — Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore, M.C.

France has suffered terribly in the last generation from the influence of two sophists of genius, Alain and Maurras, and she will not recover until she has purged her bosom of the perilous stuff. — Mr. De W. Brogan.

According to Nazi philosophy all Germans belong body and soul to the State machinery alike for war and for peace. The only civilians in Germany are in concentration camps and prisons. — Mr. George Sampson.

To ask a poor fellow who has lost everything except his life to fight until the end of this war for compensation and to expect his morale to remain intact is asking more than a man can stand. — Mr. Conyers Keynes.

Excess profits tax should be 85% not 100%. No one could or would object to a stipulation that the 15% remaining should be treated as reserve which must be invested in War Loan for the duration. — Mr. Henry Gardner.

As distinctions have been swept away in war, so we must sweep them away in peace. No man must avenge the blood upon the bed which he was born, the school to which he went, the church which he joined. — Mr. John Gannon.

With isolated exceptions, the German bombers have effected our war production machine has been less than it must be expected when the attacks were launched. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Minister of Supply.

Neighbours accepted our surplus plums without any sense of obligation; they honoured us by preventing the waste of good fruit. The plums had virtually ceased to be ours as soon as we could not use them. That is true of plums instead of boots, guns and high explosive. — Mr. William Sturge.

On the outbreak of war Germany had 40 motor yacht clubs with 4,000 power craft, most capable of transporting 100 troops each. Owners and crews have long years been practised in manoeuvring and disembarking troops, guns and stores. — The Standard, Yachting Correspondent.

Japan's defeat in China is the seizure of Thailand, which is incapable of any resistance. With that in their hands the Japanese would be able to establish a base where they could be launched on a northward attack. — Mr. Rex Howard, Scripps Howard Newspapers.

Even the absence of South African supplies will leave France well supplied in cereals, fruit, meat, eggs, poultry, vegetables and wine. The country will be short only of barley, of seed-cakes and other imported raw stuffs, of chemical fertilisers, particularly in the phosphate group, and of spices, tea and coffee. — Mr. P. A. Soren.

The Union of France and Great Britain as one indivisible nation, forecast by the Prime Minister, is more certain of achievement now that the collapse of France reveals to the French the full power of British-speaking democracy, and the future will be a combined Empire to establish peace with prosperity by universal democratic development. — Mr. A. J. Radford.

After the Great War we forgot Germany's barbarous methods of warfare. When new buildings are erected to replace those bombed they should bear a plaque reading: 'The original building on this site was destroyed by German indiscriminate bombing, 1914. The number of such visible plaques would be a lasting reminder to future generations of Germany's barbarism.' — H. Hernu.

PERSONALIA

Mr. C. Seymour Hall, newly appointed District Officer in Newala, Tanganyika Territory.

The Hon. R. L. Hall, Chief Secretary for the East African Protectorate, has received a grant of leave to visit Africa.

Mr. G. J. Partridge, Provincial Commissioner in Arusha, is on leave in southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. W. Marston Logan has been elected President of the Lusaka and District Welfare and Nursing Association.

A son was born to a couple last week at the birth of the wife of Mr. A. J. P. Lott, of the British South Africa Police.

Sir Becc Clifford, who spent some time in East Africa on his way home from Mauritius, of which the Governor has returned his duties.

Sub-Lieutenant I. S. J. Henderson, son of Lieut. Henderson, who is now in Kenya, and Miss J. Muers were married in Mombasa last week.

Sergeant Pilot J. E. Brown, R.A.F., and Miss Diana M. B. Philby, daughter of Major H. B. Philby and Mrs. Philby, were married in Uganda last week.

The engagement is announced between Pilot J. R. Ll. Traherne and Miss L. Estlin, daughter of the late J. H. Odian, and a daughter of the late J. H. Odian and Mrs. Odian, of Mombasa.

The engagement is announced between Pilot Officer Alastair Rome and Mrs. J. W. Walker, daughter of the late Sir William Mitchell-Cotter, M.P., and Miss Lady Mitchell-Cotter.

Colonel Charles Pousinby, P.C., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, presided last week at the annual meeting of Clutha River Gold Dredging, Ltd., of which he is Chairman.

The office of the Government of the Straits Settlements of a well-known former East African, Sir Shenton Thomas, has been extended. He will return to Singapore towards the end of the year.

The engagement is announced between 2nd Lieutenant R. P. Wingate, second son of the late Mr. G. R. E. Wingate and Mrs. Wingate of Nairobi, Kenya; and Miss M. B. Gibbert of Highbury.

Sir Geoffrey Beto, who is so well-known to East Africans and who was at one time Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has resigned his appointment as Regional Commissioner for the Southern Region of England.

Among those who will accompany the Marquis of Willingdon on his export mission to South America are Sir Walfrond Sinclair and Sir Kenneth Lee, both of which have long been interested in the export trade with East and Central Africa.

Lord De La Warr, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and leader of the Higher Education Commission which visited the Sudan and East Africa, has been appointed Chairman of the Finance Control Board set up by the Ministry of Supply.

Their many friends in and connected with East Africa will join with us in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. V. A. M. Sim on the celebration on Sunday last of their silver wedding. They were married in Mombasa Cathedral on September 20, 1915. At present they are staying at the Crown Hotel, Exford, Somerset.

Miss Louise Jowitt, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Jowitt, Director of Education in Uganda, and Mr. Jowitt, was married in Johannesburg recently to Dr. P. R. Gann. Miss Ursula Jowitt, the bride's sister, who was also present at the wedding, and Mr. Thomas W. Randall, who was best man, have since become engaged to be married.

Mr. George Kearton Killed

With great regret we record the death in London of Mr. George Kearton, the well-known animal photographer, natural lecturer, and African traveller. He was killed by a German bomber soon after the outbreak of the war, on the account of a "hot friend, Tofu," his

friend and comrade in Africa generally, and Kenya in particular, and a great debt to the memory of Kearton for the part he played in the territories. His early pictures of big game, especially as a pioneer, for he was the first man to take still pictures, and later moving pictures, of wild animals, and now are well known to the public. These were the result of his long African expeditions. Kearton had previously visited the territories on the last occasion in 1930, when he spent some time in Kenya.

He took the first moving pictures ever taken from Spencer's dirigible in 1908, and in 1914 he secured the only films of the fall of Antwerp. Then, after being present at the first bombardment of Ypres, he joined the 25th Royal Fusiliers ("Disraeli's Own"), with which, spotting and gallant battalion he spent two years in East Africa before being transferred to the R.N.A.S.

An artist, a gifted public speaker, and a great raconteur, he will be recalled by thousands as a staunch lover of wild life, and as a man who never lost an opportunity of speaking well of British Africa.

Death of Mr. R. W. Gordon

We greatly regret to announce the death in London of Mr. R. W. Gordon, O.B.E., formerly of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. Mr. Gordon, who retired in 1932, had thereafter lived for some years in the Balearic Isles; He had been in Bavaria, and his intimate knowledge of the German language led to his appointment in 1919 as Official Translator and Keeper of German Government Records in Tanganyika Territory. It had been recognised two or three years before his appointment that some of the records were of historic value, and every endeavour was made to save them from destruction. Punctilious in his duties, Gordon carried out his work with great care and discrimination. In 1927 he was transferred to the Nyasaland administrative service, from which he retired on reaching the age limit. Of diminutive stature, his friends were surprised at his enthusiasm for elephant hunting, and they used to chaff him at being the smallest man in Tanganyika determined to find the largest game. His sincerity and friendliness will be long remembered by friends in East Africa.

Captain Albert Barron

Captain Albert Barron, R.N.R., one of the best-known Union-Castle commanders, died last week as the result of enemy action. The announcement of his death stated that he had been killed by the wanton cruelty of men whose fellow-countrymen he had on many occasions saved from the perils of the sea. He had served in many of the finest ships of a line of which he was very proud, his last command being that of the ATHLONE CASTLE. Later he succeeded to the position of commodore of the Union-Castle fleet during a voyage; he carried with him from Southampton his commodore's pennant, which was raised directly he assumed that honoured position. Captain Barron will be mourned by the many East Africans and Rhodesians who had sailed with him.

Mr. John Patterson, formerly a missionary in Kenya, and among the early coffee planters in the colony 45 years ago, has died in Nairobi.

57th Week of the War

Passing of Mr. Goodall Bloom

ALL WHO KNEW HIM will learn with sincere sorrow of the death in East Africa of Mr. Goodall Bloom, one of the early settlers in the Arusha district of northern Tanganyika Territory. He passed away some three months ago, but, by a series of mischances arising from war conditions, the news reached us only last week.

Born in Russia, he went to South Africa as a youth, and by sheer determination turned a living in various ways to his own. In 1905 he accompanied to what was then German East Africa one of the first parties of South African Dutch farmers who preferred that unknown country to continued residence in the land of their birth under the Union Jack. It was not the political motive which influenced Bloom, but the prospect of success in new surroundings.

Early Days in Arusha

He began storekeeping in the embryo township of Arusha in a small way, and later engaged in transporting from the Uganda Railway at Voi to Taveta, and Arusha, when the business, after many vicissitudes, was becoming profitable, he and his partner suffered the calamity of the sudden loss of almost all their stock from rinderpest or East Coast fever. At about the same time Bloom was lost in the bush and died of thirst, an event which perhaps influenced his decision to restrict his activities to trade. Undaunted and working, and shrewd, by the time of the outbreak of the last war he had become the proprietor of the leading hotel and store in the developing Arusha township, and the enthusiastic owner of a coffee plantation with a large staff of it.

On account of his close associations with the local South African Dutch community, who were at that time regarded as strongly anti-British, (he had married a South African), because his hotel and store offered all facilities to the Germans, and perhaps partly because many of them were indebted to him, he was imprisoned in August, 1914, but in the middle of the following year he was brought into the prisoner-of-war camp in Tabora, which at that time contained some 180 British, French, Belgian and Greek subjects, military and civil.

Imprisoned by the Germans

Bloom's arrival was one of the events of the year, for he was accompanied by Native porters carrying fully a store of chop-boxes. Whereas the inmates of the camp had for months been fed on the worst of the food-stuffs—including maize and millet meal and meat condemned as unfit for German *askari* consumption—here was a newcomer with plentiful supplies of choice commodities. None could believe that he was to be incarcerated. Surely he, like others, would have been blundered *en route* or at his home. But the seemingly impossible had happened.

His mettle was promptly proved by extracting from the commandant permission to receive a couple of the boxes into the corrugated-iron barrack in which he was allocated. The only unoccupied bed was next but one to that of the writer of this note, who at the time was down with high fever, 30 or 40 of our number, and often a far larger proportion, were always sufferers, for there were frequent periods in which the prisoners, who were driven to hard physical work in the tropical sun whatever their state of health, were not merely denied all medical attention, but deprived of their own small stores of quinine. The Germans did not quibble about internecine feuds; those within their power were prisoners, to whom no consideration was due or given.

Within half-an-hour Bloom had begun to share his irreplacable food with the sick. He unpacked tea,

cocoa, chocolate, condensed milk, biscuits, cornflower, blanc-mange, jelly, sugar and other delicacies untested by the prisoners for months past, and soon willing helpers were assisting him to brew beverages and prepare food for men who had been left unfed for days because they could not eat the almost inedible trow-ox, mustard, and air-blasted or gritty millet bread which comprised the general menu.

His Generosity and Courage

Bloom, not with a grain of inhumanity which he had not suspected, realised that the whole of his stores should be devoted to alleviating the sufferings of the sick, and he refused to indicate his decision that the most he could ever be persuaded to do was to take a spoonful here or a small and infrequent portion of some food which it had been prepared for others. It is probably an exaggeration to write that his self-denial saved some lives; it was certainly a good send-off to many.

His courage matched his generosity. Though a heavily built man of middle age, who had led a strenuous life for some years, he was so insistent on performing his full share of the heavy, disgraceful, and deliberately degrading work imposed upon the prisoners that such things had to be done to spare him when he was ill-health. One was to persuade him that his knowledge of Swahili at that time far below the average of the British civilian prisoners, was so important that it was his duty to do some bargaining in the general interest. His task might be that of mollifying a *mekani* guard—who were encouraged to address the inmates as *matoka*, literally "slaves," and treat the prisoners as slaves, with his connivance, and while his attention was distracted by someone else, to purchase bananas, oranges or groundnuts from *Wandji* Natives, who, finding in the long grass, brought such welcome fruits to the well at which water was drawn. (How the *Wandji* Germans thought, had been stripped of all their money, still possessed small but most useful items is another story.)

Bloom's moral courage was also pronounced, and the Germans, who began by addressing him as "Her Bloom," in the belief that a man who had lived in their Colony for 10 years, who spoke their language, and who had had so many commercial transactions with them, would be a potent instrument, soon found themselves listening with stupefaction to his voluble denunciations of their brutality. Consequently, he had his spells of dark cells and other punishments, one of the refinements being a refusal to give him news of his family for months on end.

Activities Since the Last War

After being released when the Germans were driven out of Tabora in 1917, he leased certain enemy small plantations in the Tanga district, but a sudden and catastrophic drop in the market price of the fibre, which had risen to 400 per ton, involved him in heavy loss. It took him a long time to pay off his commitments, but he did not rest until that had been achieved, he was not the man to take the easy way out. As the years passed he concentrated more and more upon his coffee growing, and finally that had been his sole occupation.

It was a Jew and proud of it—so proud that he once attended a fancy dress ball as a "Jordan Highlander." It was an occasion which he delighted to recall.

I can safely be said that he was one of the most generous-hearted and popular settlers in Tanganyika, and that no body in that Territory was more ready to do what he could to promote British settlement and to combat German propaganda. He was an ardent worker for the British Union of Tanganyika, and in recent years he had become a keen Freemason.

There will be wide sympathy with Mrs. Bloom and their children.

MINING NEWS

Hottest London Share Prices

Movements in value of East African and Rhodesian shares on the London Stock Exchange during the past week have been narrow. Little business transacted and present prices are quoted as follows:—
 British South Africa Co., 17s. 3d.; De Beers, 6s. 3d.; Camarero, 10s. 6d.; E.A. Africa, 10s. 6d.; Gabari, 41d.; Gold and Phoenix, 2s. 3d.; Fields Rhodesian, 2s. 3d.; Navirondo, 21s. 3d.; 2s. 6d.; Kenya Consolidated, 3s. 3d.; Kenya Gold Mining, 1s. 9d.; London and Rhodesian, 2s. 3d.; Lonely Reef, 1s. Nchanga, 1s. 6d.; Phoenix, 3s. 6d.; Roan, 5d.; Rhodesian Broken, 2s. 3d.; Rhodesian Katanga, 1s. 6d.; Rhodesia Minerals Concessions, 3d.; Rhodesian Anglo American, 13s. 3d.; Rhodesian Corporation, 10d.; Rhodesian Selection Trust, 4d.; Rhokanani, 2s. 11s.; Roan Antelope, 12s.; Rosterman, 2s. 6d.; Selection Trust, 7s.; Shewood Staff, 2s. 3d.; Tanami, 41d.; Tanganyika Concessions ordinary, 2s. preferred, 5s. 3d.; Thistle Ethnics, 6d.; Wanderer, 9s. 6d.; Wanki Colliery, 8s. 9d.; Willoughby's Consolidated, 2s. 9d.; and Zambesia Exploring Company, 2s. 3d.

Rhodesian Mine School

School for native children and adults living in the neighbourhood of African Associated Mines, Ltd., at Shabane, Southern Rhodesia, was recently officially opened by the Governor of the Colony. It has been built by the company at a cost of £4,000, to accommodate 600 pupils, and will provide free education up to Standard III. Adults who attend night classes will pay 1s. a month, and already over 400 have been enrolled. Eleven Native teachers, whose salaries are paid by Government, have been appointed, and will work under the Rev. B. Burman, who is organising the school activities. Religious instruction is given from a syllabus agreed upon by the Missionary Conference of Southern Rhodesia.

Why Gold is Unique

Why does gold remain as solid on the world's markets as East Africa and Rhodesia, being so long concerned in the outlook for the precious metal, our readers may be interested in the reply made by the Director of the National Bank of New York, which is so prized for its beauty, it is not tarnished by its scarcity, its supply shows relatively constant fluctuations compared with violent fluctuations in most commodities, it cannot be ground out on spinning presses like paper money or ballooned to the size of a bank note, it is durable, it can be divided into parts of any size without loss of value, it is easily manipulated, and finally, it is easily transported. The fact is that the world has experimented with all kinds of materials, both as money and as a store of value, but because of its inherent qualities none has stood the test of time so well, or achieved such universal recognition and acceptability as gold.

Exploration Company

Exploration Company Ltd. is taking an active interest in the Bonsor (Bongoni) area in Southern Rhodesia, of which good hopes are entertained.

Rhodesian Gold Output

Southern Rhodesian gold mining industry gained in 1943, but was mainly out of order for a year. The production was the first of the month of the year exceeded the previous year's output.

Buying their Properties

In the course of a sale of partially worked mines, outside the Witwatersrand, and also of various base metal mines, the greatest difference between vendors and purchasers hinges largely, sometimes mainly, upon what value should be given to unexplored ore. The purchasers try to buy on a basis of developed ore alone, and the vendors often have exaggerated ideas of the future possibilities of their mines as a producer of ore. Mr. G. H. Fenner, addressing the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Two Tribal Customs

Two interesting customs of the Hei tribe of the Western Province of Tanganyika are reported by the Provincial Commissioner, who writes:—

The first deals with the purchase of stock, and the second with voluntary servitude. Should a man arrange to purchase a cow or heifer at a rate below the normal market price, the progeny of that beast is not entirely the owner's property. The first and second calves go along to the purchaser, but the third and fourth to the original owner, the fourth to the purchaser, and the fifth to the purchaser, but the fifth is returned to the original owner and so on. This right of ownership is claimed of sheep and goats, and amongst the Runyi is claimed amongst human beings.

A second custom is that of a widespread system of voluntary servitude. A poor member of the community, when in dire financial straits, usually will be unable to find sufficient cash to buy a bride-price, so the rich members with an offer to become their servants. The poor man accepts, he provides the cattle, and the borrower becomes his servant, but retaining the right to revoke his contract of service when the employment received. The rich man can demand work as he requires from his *malakusa* (household) for beer-making, digging, etc., the only way to get fear of being paid back. The *malakusa* is not the master, or *datavisa*, in the ordinary sense of the term, but the bride-price, which was paid for the girl, is for her and family, his parents' duty. The girl and her duties are both hereditary, and the duties are not ended, if harshly treated, a *malakusa* can apparently find another *datavisa* with ease, and acts as a check on a *malakusa*.

POWER FOR INDUSTRY!



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Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, send your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

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

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 240 and 220 volts.
 In Tanganyika—2 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 220 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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Kenya: Nairobi, Nombak, Nakuru, Eldoret.
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THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

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

Three New Rhodesian M.P.'s The Colonisation of Colonies

In the by-elections for the Southern Rhodesian Parliament Mr. W. M. Leggate (Rhodesian Party) has been elected in Hartley, Mr. G. H. Hackwill (United Party) in Lonergund, and Mr. L. F. Wilson (United Party) in Umfali North.

Mr. Leggate, one of the best-known men in the political life of Southern Rhodesia, took an active part in the negotiations for Responsible Government for the Colony, was a member of the first Rhodesian Cabinet, being the first Minister of Agriculture, and afterwards Colonial Secretary. He represented the Salisbury district until 1933, and had since unsuccessfully contested the Hartley seat. His opponents were Mr. T. C. L. Howard, a well-known metallurgist, who had spent many years in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, and Mr. L. T. Tracey, who has farmed in the Chari district for many years.

Mr. G. H. Hackwill, the new member for Lonergund, is a former Nyasaland planter, who went to Southern Rhodesia some 12 years ago. His opponent, Mr. G. G. Howman, served for many years of the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service, and after his retirement was for a short period Chief Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, retiring early this year. He has lived in Southern Rhodesia for 44 years.

Mr. L. F. Wilson, who won the contest in Umfali North, is a well-known farmer and miner and has been Chairman of the Umfali branch of the Rhodesian Party since its foundation. He went to Southern Rhodesia with his parents in 1921. His Labour opponent, Mr. J. J. Norris, once a building contractor in Capetown, sailed in 1908, and was for some time Deputy Mayor of Capetown.

The "Völkischer Beobachter," official organ of Hitler's S.S., declares in an article headed "No False Dreams of the Future" that Germany wafts Colonies for the sole purpose of obtaining plentiful supplies of cheap raw materials, and not for the settlement of its nationals.

"We need Colonies," it is stated, "to assure a living for the millions of German workers, not as supplementary territory where the worker might live. The work done in the Colonies must aim at attaining the greatest advantages for the Fatherland with the least possible expenditure of man-power. No German farmer, craftsman, or artisan will be sent to the Colonies, only German administrators who will act as organisers of agriculture, industry, mining, transport, forestry and commerce, serving as the Fatherland's eyes and symbolising the Reich's sovereignty.

It must be emphasised that the purpose of the Colonies will be to supply the Reich with cheap raw materials. In Africa only Natives can produce cheaply. German Colonial administrators will therefore organise native production, so far as possible raising it to higher levels through efficient German instruction. This will require large numbers of Colonial Germans, or the advantages of owning Colonies would become illusory.

One with colonising or pioneering instincts and faculties will find ample scope at home in laying the foundation of an improved new peasant stock, and need not allow his thoughts to sweep so far afield. Romantic dreams and yearnings can be satisfied in the Reich's newly-won European territories.

The War and Big Game

Bully Beef for the Forces

East Africans will be interested (and amused at some sentences) in the following note circulated from official sources:—

Feeding the British forces in East Africa is a huge problem, and one whose solution does great credit to the local communities. Every day 4,500 cattle—half a million potent lbs. of bully-beef—leave Tanganyika for the Peninsula, 600 miles to the north. The British herd-boys do alone convey these valuable drafts of cattle have to face a perilous journey of 300 through country haunted by East Coast fever and infested by tsetse flies, hungry lions, fierce rhinoceroses and wild elephants abound along the lonely track.

The elephants are the worst danger. They do not, of course, attack the herds; but as they approach the cattle scatter to the four winds, while the boys have to take to the trees for fear of being trampled to death. The job of collecting the cattle is so arduous that some one that the world's supply of bully-beef would not have been the Native herd-boys. The route has been carefully mapped, and the stocks have been inspected at many points, so that despite the difficulties and dangers, the loss on the route is not average more than 5%.

The war has given the meat factory a big job. Before the war killings averaged 7½ head a day, now the figure is 800 a day. From 3,000 tins of beef a day the output has risen to 20,000 tins. Other activities of the factory have been subordinated to the essential job of producing beef for the troops. With a European staff of 100 the factory has had to double its Native staff—from 300 to 670—and has had to train the African workers for their specialised jobs of making tins and packing the

I do not consider that we need be apprehensive of the effect of the war on the stock of game animals in East Africa," said Mr. C. W. Hobley in addressing the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire recently.

"In the last war much slaughter of game occurred between the Arab and the frontiers of what was then German East Africa, but only edible game was shot, and hardly any lions. Consequently, the lions multiplied exceedingly, and, becoming rather short of their usual food, they preyed excessively on the cattle of the Masai, so after the war special measures had to be taken to reduce the number of lions until a balance between carnivores and herbivores was reached.

"In this war, since the entry of Italy there has been great activity in what is planned as the great National Park for Kenya, and columns of Native troops are travelling between the Highlands and the European border. As, however, Native troops do not shoot game, it is not anticipated that great harm is being done, and that the war big game shooting is more or less suspended under the bulk of the plants. I do not consider we need be apprehensive of the effect of the war on animals."

A Suggestion Adopted

Hon. W. Tait Bowie, M.L.C., has been appointed a member of the Native Welfare Committee of Nyasaland. He is the first non-official representative to serve on the committee, which, "East Africa and Rhodesia" has more than once argued, requires such an association of the general public with the Government servants who compose this useful body. The appointment of other representatives of agriculture, commerce and mission work would be generally appreciated.

Mr. Farson's Misconceptions

Impressions of East and Central Africa

DESPITE its title, its unreliability in some matters, its tendency to hasty generalisation, and the deservice of reviewers who have absurdly described it as a masterpiece, and even compared it with the great works of African travel and exploration, Mr. Nefcy Farson's new book, unmeaningly entitled "Behind God's Back" (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.), contains much of interest to East Africans.

It is vivid and readable, as ready to praise as to criticise (though judgment is not always founded on adequate knowledge or discrimination), and of better quality than is usually to be found in the writings of an itinerating journalist's hasty search of copy.

Mr. Farson has some harsh things to say, but he is genuinely concerned for the progress of Africa, and, after seven active years of travel in South-East, Central and West Africa, his conclusions are not so far from the mark. The European who has the best chance of success, and will receive the fairest treatment, is he who is doing his best. In his opinion, no Natives in Africa have such a kindly, just and thoughtful administration over them as those in Tanganyika, the Government of which he regards as "a perfect illustration of the most advanced and practical of Uganda, he writes in commendatory terms, describing the atmosphere of Bulobwe as "one of altruistic administration, which speaks of unvarnished research. He records that the Belgians demonstrate "great practicality and good sense combined with Colonial cynicism, in administering the Congo," but the pages devoted to Kenya are far less reliable.

Kenya Misjudged

A paragraph which candidly confesses that the writer could "never bring Kenya into focus" proceeds to the most unfair statement that the Colony is "probably the only country in the world without a public opinion on the question of unvarnished love." Nobody with real knowledge could perpetrate such a libel, which is not easily recalled with the later remark that Kenya possesses more personalities to the square mile than any other British territory.

What evidence can Mr. Farson have received in Kenya last year to justify his statements? The resentment of the Kavirondo people, the white man's gold rush into their promised land? To the best of the knowledge and belief of the writer of this review, who has visited the Kavirondo goldfields, questioned administrative officers and missionaries on his subject, and kept in constant touch with developments since the previous year, there is not the slightest reasonable indication of any displeasure in gold mining, but a great eagerness for the Natives to welcome prospectors and miners, and a complete revelation of the unreliability of the predictions of wild prospectors by a few people when they rush into the area. There may or may not have been justification for the manner in which such people expressed their anticipatory fears in the light of events, there can be none for Mr. Farson's.

And what extenuation can he plead for the sweeping generalisation that "the average British trader or business man in the tropics is of a coarse and vulgar nature," and that "if he is tolerably kind to his own personal house-boy he is that he has fulfilled the Englishman's reputation for fairness in Africa." The average British business man in East Africa and Rhodesia can stand comparison with his opposite number in any country in the world, and these territories afford hundreds of outstanding examples of traders whose standards are far above the commercial norm.

In Tanganyika, the author listened attentively to aggrieved settlers, almost all of whom appear to have expressed in the present tense complaints which, if still worth relating for publication, should certainly have been made in the past tense. He is so misled as to refer to "the constant bitterness between the white settlers and the Dar es Salaam administration"; the facts that relations have been excellent for years, and indeed, since the departure of Sir Donald Cameron, who, although he did great work in some ways, had not the gift of pouring oil on troubled waters. Mr. Farson is equally misguided in quoting an "authentic British settler" in support of the opinion that there is no such thing as native loyalty, and that the African was last to be indifferent to the possible transfer of Tanganyika from Great Britain to Germany. Both statements are in such flagrant contravention of the truth that it is unnecessary to pursue them in such pages as these.

For practising journalism the author is surprisingly careless. One of the best-known names in Kenya, Koinange, is spelt "Koinange" three times in six lines; in successive pages he writes of the "Wakamba" and the "Wakamba" tribes, and spelt "pigmies" and "Wakamba" appears as "ungue," and there is similar disregard of spelling elsewhere. Mr. Te Waaler, Mr. Bagshaw, Major von Braedies, Dr. Erlich, Chief Mkwavwa, and so on.

These constant variations inevitably detract from the appeal of the book to East Africans who will nevertheless find it most readable and abounding in good phrases. Thus a "gully" is described as being "a wrinkled and aged and wrinkled" "a gorilla's face" is said to have been "profusely Irish," a D.O. is quoted as stating that the Masai always make him think of the "Hitlers" and Mr. Frow is recorded as referring to Hitler as "a bloke in a Baptist in jack-boots."

The South African politician is dismissed as "a 120% pro-Nazi" rather than pro-German, and Major Cavendish-Bentuck is portrayed as looking like De Valera and talking like Lord Craigavon.

Convincing proof is given of Germany's African ambitions and of the subservience of almost all Germans in Africa to the Nazi regime.

F. S. J.

The Saga of Frank Bover, by J. Bucholtz. Thornton Butterworth, 8s. 6d. The adventurous autobiography of the man who emigrated to South Africa in Kruger's days, a bold and vicarious tale in the style of Fraser, Horn, but of a direct East African or Rhodesian interest.

Africa's Range Builders, by J. H. H. and J. H. H. at the Cape. By F. J. B. Moore. (Livingstone Press, 4d. each.) These booklets give a vivid picture of life and work in a particular district served by the London Missionary Society, the second dealing with the north-west of Northern Rhodesia. Within its limited compass they count given a fair and instructive picture of the strong missionary tone.

Britain's Foreign Policy Since Versailles, by W. M. Medlicott. (Macmillan, 8s. 6d.) This book is a review of British foreign policy between 1919 and 1939, emphasising the lack of initiative, of foresight and of quick thinking by successive Governments in the crisis after another debacle was created by Germany. It is the author's view that those in charge of British interests developed a curious habit of waiting until they had been manoeuvred into positions from which they extracted themselves by happy accidents. But the British conscience is clear of complicity in the tragedy of our times, which is the result of one factor alone—Germany's wild domination.

Faults of the African

Mrs. K. Bradley, in an administrative office in Northern Rhodesia, writes in "The Empire Review" an interesting article on "Aspects of the African Mind." The first step towards understanding the African, she says very truly, is to know something about his religion and the customs bound up with it.

Answering some of the hackneyed criticisms of the African, she writes: "It is ungrateful. If you give your cook a shirt he will wear it with formality, and to-morrow he will, as he does not, ask his trousers to wear with it—the ungrateful creature! On the other hand, if you snoot a snake that is about to bite his child, the servant will become your friend. He will defend you to his acquaintance, and an emergency will show that he is prepared to suffer on your behalf. He is grateful for service, not for gifts."

In the African family the property of one member is at the disposal of any other: the rich relation must look after the poor. When you engaged that servant you became his patron, and that rich relation, and the gift or your understanding of the custom is appreciated, but it is foolish to make a fuss about it. The fact that the white man has such myriads of possessions and will not miss one shirt merely lessens the generosity of the gift.

On the other hand, you saved his child, and service is not obligatory between members of the family. A sick man's relations will often allow him to die slowly in his hut rather than go to the trouble of carrying him a few miles in a blanket to the hospital. Service is there, but not gratitude. It is not that the African has no gratitude. It is that we do not understand his gratitude. It is a matter of custom.

thriftlessness and Ungratefulness

They're all thriftless. There we have the same semi-community of property within the families. A penny he earns, he spends, either from week to week or in periodical orgies of extravagant purchases such as watches and gramophones. Why? Because, if eventually he returns to his village with £5 the clutching fingers of his parents, his grand-parents, his uncles, and his aunts; and his lazy stay-at-home cousins to the 10th degree will drag it from him in a week; every single penny of it, and the greater part of it will be taken in a cheap gin drunk. So he spends and spends, and sets aside only a few clothes and knives with which to satisfy, at the same time, his relations and the spirits waiting to see that he brings something home for the family in accordance with the law.

The immense popularity of the Post Office Savings Bank is proof that the African is by nature thrifty as ourselves. The Savings Bank exactly fills his need. It is so safe. When he returns to his village the only thing that can be snatched away from him is his deposit book, and that is not only unattractive to robbers, but if the robbers are Greek to everybody save himself.

They all lie. Yes, I am afraid they do lie. Usually, however, it is a mere matter of politeness—some comes of telling you what you would like to hear. Sometimes it is the mere desire not to be found out. Good manners stand very high in the African moral code.

They all steal. The odd thing about this is that in his own tribal area the Native very rarely steals. Because of this it has now become the practice in certain Colonies to deport thieves from the settled areas back to their homes. This measure has proved remarkably successful, not only in reducing crime in settled areas, but because the crime in the tribal areas has shown no corresponding increase.

It is a sad fact that if an African leaves his home he usually deteriorates. He is a much nicer person in his own village than in foreign parts, and by this I mean not only European surroundings but even the country of another tribe, which shows that we cannot simply put the deterioration down to the bad example of the European with whom the African comes into contact. Agaku's answer is to be found in the African's religion. The tribal or family spirits never leave the neighbourhood; as soon as a man steps over the boundary he is freed from their domination.

The easy and dangerous generalisations about which Mr. Bradley writes cannot be too frequently exposed, but the task is not often so well discharged as in this case.

Mass African Conversions

EAST AFRICANS and Rhodesians who have had close contact with the tribes in their districts are well aware of a remarkable influence which chiefs hold over their subjects, but not all realise that this is due to their having not only executive but ritual functions to perform. This fact may also account for the phenomenon of "mass conversions" observed from time to time.

An old Zulu, the day one of Chaka's most trusted indunas, discussing the Christian religion with an earnest missionary, asked whether Chaka was in Heaven. Knowing that Zulu monarch's terrible record of blood-lust and savagery, the padre hesitated to reply. In his own mind he had probably no doubt of Chaka's doom after death, but he did not hurt the old man's feelings. The induna understood the missionary's hesitation, took snuff, and replied that, as a loyal servant of his old chief, he would rather be in Hell with Chaka than in Heaven without him.

The story illustrates very well the general attitude of Africans to their chiefs: they follow their rulers with a religious fervour, for it is the chief who must set the example. Thus many missionaries have concentrated on the conversion of chiefs, knowing that the tribes would follow. The results have often been mass conversions, exactly as happened with our Saxon forefathers—and so delightfully recorded by Kipling in his Sussex stories of St. Wilfred.

The problem is discussed with spirit and vision by Father Synnott in "Blackbirds," the monthly review of the English Dominicans. He recognises the essential religiousness of Africans, though their religion is not connected with ethics but is occupied rather with obtaining necessities, especially rain. He regards mass conversion as due to the religiousness of the people and their gregariousness embodied in their essentially communal life.

But, he adds, the force of tribal sanctions remains strong, and many conversions had, and have, subconscious reserves about them, and many entirely sincere converts are subsequently overwhelmed by them. And the result of the previous lack of identification of religion with morals, perhaps still more of its identification with a contrary code, is that external conformity is not based upon as hypocrisy in the same way as it is in countries having centuries of Christian tradition.

This position is very like that we see in the Old Testament—tribal acceptance of religion without a complete change of individual character. It is apparently the perennial approach of a primitive people to God. We find traces of it in the early evangelisation of all peoples. One has the conviction of Kipling that though the statistics of morality may be disheartening, the ethics made in the service of God are very great.

S. Rhodesia's Steel Industry

The importance of a steel industry in Southern Rhodesia was stressed by Mr. Roland Paget at the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd. Demands for all types of steel castings could now be met at their works, he said, and he was confident of the establishment of a basic industry, to be followed by secondary industries of great progressive and economic value to the Colony. Monthly deliveries of iron scrap, including 400 tons of scrap rails alone, were being made by Rhodesian Railways, and patriotic efforts by local committees collecting scrap for the benefit of the War Fund had yielded a marked increase in supplies.

As an indication of the value of the industry to the Colony, Mr. Paget said that fees paid by the company during the year amounted to £31,000; some 3,500,000 units of electricity were purchased at a cost of £11,000; coal purchases cost £5,000; nearly 6,000,000 gallons of water had been used at a cost of £700; and railway freight payments for incoming raw materials and outgoing products exceeded £22,000.

Output for the year included 5,338 tons of molten steel from the electric furnace, 3,602 tons of products from the roller mills, 450 tons of steel balls, and during four months there had been a production of 205 tons of castings.

Accounts of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd. for 1939 reveal a profit of £11,668.

S. Rhodesia's Foreign Trade

Exports from Southern Rhodesia to British Empire countries during 1939 were the highest yet recorded. They totalled £10,600,000, an increase of £350,000 over 1938. The total exports from Empire countries, however, were slightly lower at £6,519,000 out of a total import value of £9,054,000. Cotton piece goods headed the list of imports, with a value of £529,799, motor-cars and accessories were valued at £323,123, and other machinery and parts at £294,890. Whisky imports rose from 65,727 gallons in 1938 to 70,146 gallons last year, while sugar imports increased by 3,000,000 lb. and tea by 116,000 lb. Gold exports increased by £302,069 to £5,999,173, the second chief export being raw asbestos, valued at £1,193,910 and the third unmanufactured tobacco at £1,012,396. The Colony took 44.7% of its imports from the United Kingdom, 18.3% from South Africa, 0.3% from Northern Rhodesia, 9.3% from other parts of the Empire, and 26.9% from foreign countries.

Checking Rinderpest

Representatives from the Rhodesia were present at a recent conference held at the Onderstepoort Laboratories, near Pretoria, to discuss the outbreaks of rinderpest in Central Africa. Mr. J. P. A. Morris, Chief Veterinary Officer, and Mr. R. L. le Roux, represented Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. B. A. Myhill, Chief Veterinary Officer, and Mr. D. A. Lawrence, Director of Veterinary Services, represented Southern Rhodesia. Dr. P. J. du Toit, Director of Veterinary Services in the Union, said afterwards that the outbreak of rinderpest had been kept within bounds, and had not penetrated beyond Southern Tanganyika.

Suez Canal Directors

Asked by Mr. De La Bere whether the Government would alter the method by which Government directors of the Suez Canal Company are appointed, Mr. Attlee said in the House of Commons last week that there were many opportunities of raising the matter in Parliament, and that he did not think any change in procedure would be either convenient or desirable.

News Items in Brief

Outside lights are now prohibited in Dar es Salaam. Government office hours in Kenya have been extended by half an hour daily.

Mr. S. S. Aronson, of Nairobi, has installed a modern coffee roasting and grinding plant.

Over 56,000 Natives were registered as tobacco growers in Nyasaland during the season just ended. The Matabeleland Lawn Tennis Board has decided that there shall be no official championships this year.

The Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., has relocated its London offices at 10, Victoria Street.

A Services Club is to be opened in the old Bulawayo Municipal Offices. Mr. C. H. Osmond is acting as honorary secretary.

Articles imported by local authorities in Southern Rhodesia for air raid precautionary measures are exempt from Customs duties.

Approximate gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways for July were £142,978. For the 10 months ended July the receipts amounted to £3,346,322.

The Kenya Government has appointed two committees to consider Native and non-Native labour problems in the Colony. Mr. H. S. Potter is Secretary to both committees.

A European was recently sentenced in Nyasaland to one month's imprisonment for assisting natives to work outside the Protectorate without having a permit to do so, or being the approved agent of a licensed recruiter.

The Sabena air line, which operates in the Belgian Congo, has extended its service to Engebe, Uganda. Thus the Congo and Eastern Africa will henceforth have regular air communication, the Congo benefiting by quicker connexions with British Empire air services.

Two cases of successful counter-attacks on lions by domestic bulls are reported from Northern Rhodesia. In the first district a bull gored a lion to death. Near Luwingu a bull entered a village cattle kraal, whereupon a bull charged. The lion evaded the attack, advanced upon a cow, snatched her tongue, but retired when the bull returned to the attack. Then a dog joined in, and finally a Native, awakened by the noise, came and killed the lion with his spear.

A Bill to be introduced in Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will enable insurance companies to stipulate that a life policy in the ordinary course shall not cover any risk occasioned by war service, thus permitting the companies to charge extra premium for war risks. They have hitherto been unable to adopt this course, which they feel to be necessary since that universal military service has been introduced for European males of certain ages.

One well-known East African who has spent the last year in endeavours to get back into the Army has at last succeeded, despite the handicaps of (a) admitting five years of the front last time, and the equivalent of much territorial service since, and (b) admitting to the heavy age of about 44 years. A friend tells us that during his course of instruction for the R.A. this former big game hunter scored five bulls at 350 yards, which is not too bad for a man who was refused a dozen times or more during the first 10 months of the war.

No Treating Order

Treating is now prohibited in hotel bars and other premises in Southern Rhodesia where liquor is sold, but guests who are having a meal are exempt from the regulations which has been issued under the Emergency Powers Act. A fine not exceeding £20 or a maximum sentence of three months' imprisonment may be imposed for evasion of the order.

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FIG. 616
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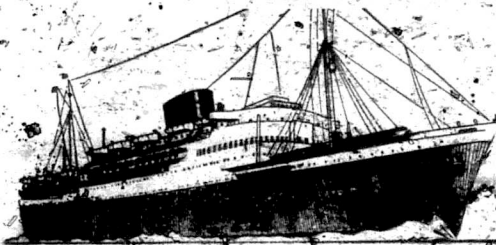
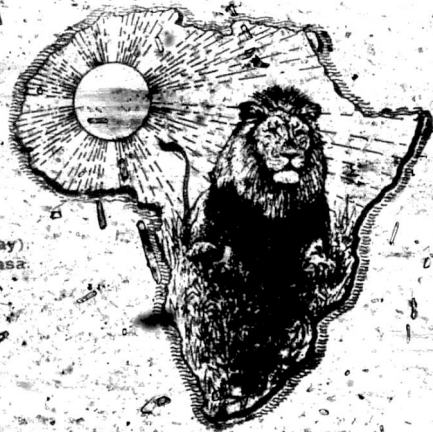
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