

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 12, 1939

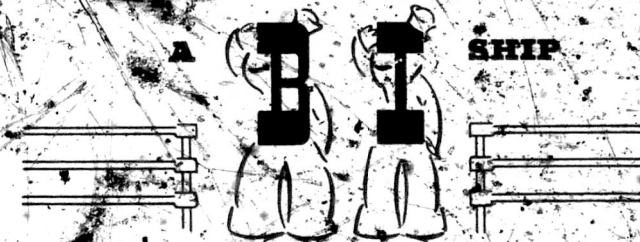
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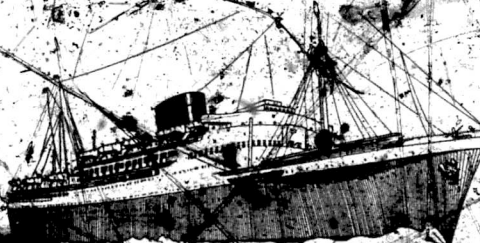
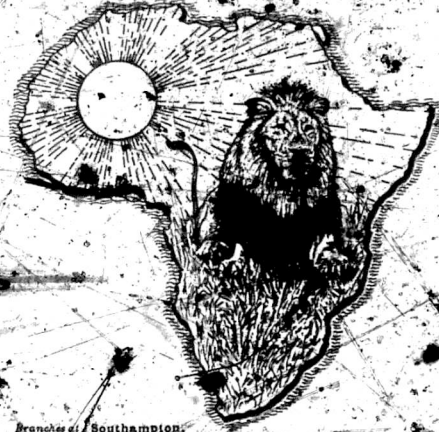
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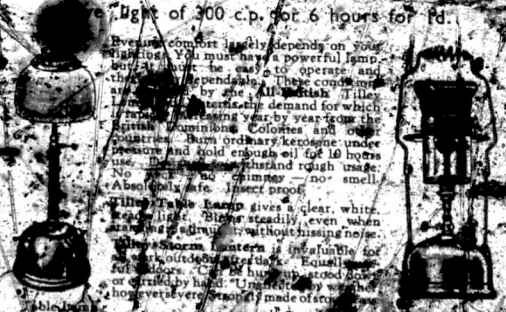
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Principal Contents

PAGES	PAGES
Matters of Moment	Personalia
Why the Colonies are Helping	War Letters from London
How War Came to East Africa	Occasions in Parliament
Background to the War News	Stanley and Bismarck
123	133
126	135
127	136
130	

MATTERS OF MOMENT

CRITICISMS in the beneficent character of British Colonial rule must be seriously examined in the swiftly increasing number of public references to the alleged desirability of the surrender of sovereignty over great areas of the Colonial Empire in favour of some form of internationalisation.

This idea is now being so openly and frequently urged in the Press and from the pulpit and platform that it is becoming a real danger especially as it is preached by so many honourable and misguided and therefore untrustworthy individuals many of them men with a great following on account of their achievements in wholly other fields of thought, knowledge and endeavour. Running through almost all the proposals of this character are two ideas: (a) that we must cleanse our national conscience by this belated act of repentance and restitution; and (b) that it is the only means of convincing the neutral world of British fidelity to the high ideals this country professes.

The answer, as suggested last week, is to explain promptly and convincingly just what British Colonial rule is in principle and practice, to show how our trusteeship has operated, to trace the evolution of the social and other welfare services which British Colonial rule has demonstrated (without sentimentalism) how great is the amount of the Native population which has generally, and to indicate how they would be prejudiced by the withdrawal of

British protection (in other words, to prove to the world that as we then were, the defeatist internationalism is, but another path in the path of a race which is honestly striving to invest its Colonial trusteeship with ever-deepening wisdom and with ever-widening selflessness.

Educative efforts in this direction by the individual citizen are not to be despised. Indeed, the presentist campaign which is being required to be countered received its official impetus and has gathered momentum from the personal initiative of a small number of active individuals, but nevertheless, one who, because they sought and seized early opportunity of advertising their shallow sophistries, quickly came to be regarded by the uninitiated as reliable purveyors of the fruits of knowledge and of liberal statesmanship. In fact, they were the wholesale distributors of the products of a perverse fanaticism. Yet those familiar with the facts of British Colonial rule had been one-tenth as energetic in rebutting these statements of the self-deceived as their authors were in spreading them, their bias would have been revealed and their power for harm immensely weakened.

It is still not too late for East Africans and Rhodesians, and the many people in this country with adequate knowledge of those territories from past residence and travel to make amends for just neglect.

Whenever they read a serious misstatement about East or Central Africa, they would do well to take to the newspaper which had published it, the cumulative effect of such corrections would soon become considerable. In particular, if they would send reasoned and reasonably brief arguments against all proposals for the pooling of Colonies, they would be bearing a musket in the Imperial Cause. That is a duty which can be performed even by those who feel that it would be nothing more than a little sharp shooting where a well-planned and sustained barrage is needed. Let them remember that marksmanship will pick off dangerously persistent snipers. Our big guns in the Colonial world are admittedly nearly all silent, our ammunition (excellent, but of many calibres) is scattered and not visibly under the control of any particular person, and it might almost be written that the war service which leaves no room for criticism is that which camouflages our Colonial achievements. Nevertheless, we possess on the Colonial front forces, moral and material, which have never been equalled elsewhere which could and should be marshalled and deployed under the command of men who know and are known by the Colonies, whose lives have been given to their service, and who have demonstrated the qualities of leadership.

THE MOST VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION of a military character which can be made by the East and Central African Dependencies to operations on the European front will certainly be in the provision of airmen. The vital Value of East African and Rhodesian Airman, part that flying will play in the tremendous conflict upon which Great Britain and France are engaged is manifest, and great wastage of men and machines is to be foreseen—though happily, the plane shot down nowadays does not necessarily carry with it to destruction any or all of its crew, the improvement of the parachute and adequate practice in its use having changed all that. On one recent day, for instance, ten out of twelve men of the Royal Air Force, and likewise by parachute after their machines had been destroyed, in an aerial battle at 20,000 feet with three times their number of German fighters. War, Foch never tired of declaring, is the domain of moral force, and the open-air life and training of the young Colonial should endow him with more than an average share of that important quality. In the wide open spaces of East and Central Africa a man often finds himself alone, dependent upon himself for his security—sudden danger from wild beasts or flooded rivers may call for quick decision, courage and determination—the very qualities needed in sublimated form in the R. A. F.

The dependent enthusiasm with which flying is being taken up in the Rhodesias, Kenya and Nyasaland in particular is of the happiest augury. The youth of the Protectorate Colony are flocking to the aerodromes to bat their wings, and public salubrity in spirited pursuits are providing the necessary financial support. Thus trained, young pilots will need little extra experience in Europe to reach the very high standard demanded in the R. A. F. The altered climatic conditions will be the chief obstacle to be overcome for flying in the clear air and sunshine of Africa will differ somewhat from manoeuvring among the lowering clouds and half-scies of a European winter. But practice will soon make perfect. Until the military situation in Eastern Africa has been completely clarified, it may be necessary to keep many good aviators in the Dependencies, but it is to be hoped that their keenness to get to England will suffer but a brief delay in fulfilment. Then splendid young Rhodesians and East Africans will join the stream of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and men from other Colonies who will offer their services to the Empire's wonderful Air Arm.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION in East Africa and the Rhodesias could hardly have wished for a more ennobling remuneration to its humane and beneficent character than the unflinching and sincere way in which all races and creeds have rallied to the help of their suzerain British Rule. The Aga Khan, as in the last war, lost no time in expounding to the great body of his Muhammidan followers the direction in which their duties lay, led by the Sultan of Zanzibar, Arab notables have given clear evidence of their loyalty and assistance, the Kabaka of Buganda hastened to place his people and all his resources at the disposal of the Governor of Uganda, and from influential Indian merchants, important Native chiefs and humble shopkeepers and African peasants, offers of aid, personal and material, have poured into the offices of the various Governments. All have clearly realised that this war touches them, that Great Britain is fighting to protect their lives and liberty, their culture and spiritual welfare. Such spontaneous and indeed a tribute to the success of the policy of trusteeship, and an answer to those carping and unparliamentary critics who decry our Colonial system and would replace it by a rigid internationalism which would certainly lack much of that personal and human touch which is the vital factor in dealing with Africans.

The position with regard to the Muhammidan populations differs greatly from that of the Christians. Turkey was fighting against Great Britain and the Germans made strenuous efforts to convert the Moslems to their side, declaring that the Kaiser was the Protector of Islam. Islam is a mighty force in Eastern Africa, and in Northern and Western Africa, and today it is united in support of the British and French Empires in the

struggle against aggression and tyranny; Islam, which embraces a cult of honour and chivalry, a religion of brotherhood, a spirit of liberty and equality, and a respect for the Divine; is the very antithesis of Nazism; and the Arabs are wholly on the side of the Franco-British alliance because they recognise that

there lies the sole safeguard of civilisation and the only protection of their liberty. Past differences are sunk in the tremendous crisis of the new Great War, and a Muhammadan world of three hundred million souls is ranged solidly on the side of the two great democracies.

NOTES BY THE WAY

From Kenya to Canada

THE APPOINTMENT of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooge Popham, until recently Governor of Kenya, to the British Air Mission to Canada brings East Africa into close association with a great and inspiring new departure in Imperial practice, for never before have the Mother Country and the Dominions agreed that one of the Dominions should be the seat of an immensely important effort on behalf of the Empire as a whole. By the decision to use Canada as the training ground for military aviators from Great Britain and the Dominions, and doubtless the Colonial Empire also, there has been demonstrated to the whole world that the all-too-frequent conception of an Empire governed from Whitehall and Westminster is devoid of reality.

Outmoded Fancies

Indeed, the German claim to a great "living space" in the tropics has been essentially based on the obtuse idea that the British Dominions and Colonies automatically obey the fiat of Downing Street, that they are as rigidly disciplined as Danzig under German rule! To those who have held to such outmoded fancies, the decision to ship thousands of young Englishmen to Canada for tuition in the art of flying must come as a shock. It is fitting that one of the earliest officers of the old Royal Flying Corps, now the Royal Air Force, should be entrusted with heavy responsibilities in this connexion, and that, in further testimony to Imperial solidarity, he should have assigned the Governorship of the Crown Colony of Kenya in order to be free to accept them.

What Is a "Clone"?

RARELY, INDEED, do technical officers explain in their official reports words which are familiar to them but are incomprehensible to the very people for whom those reports are written. "Clone" is a case in point. It crops up constantly in the reports of agricultural experiment stations in the Eastern African Dependencies, but even the Concise Oxford Dictionary omits it, though it gives "clonus" — a spasm with violent successive muscular contractions — which is evidently not applicable, to say the least, to the plants of which have nothing spasmodic about them. Mr. R. P. Allott, of the Lyamingu Coffee Experiment Station, however, has had a kindly thought, and the late quarterly report of the station accordingly states that a "clone" is "a group of individuals possessing identical genetic composition."

Contrast with Seedlings

He goes further. In the case of coffee, we are told, a clone is obtained by propagating a single tree by vegetative means. Each individual of such vegetatively raised progeny, or "clonal material," as it is called, having the identical genetic composition of the mother tree, should faithfully reproduce the parent tree's field performance. This is in contrast to "seedling" progeny, of which different

individuals frequently vary in genetic make-up and in performance. At Lyamingu, clonal material of numbers of selections is being raised, and trials will be laid down as soon as sufficient plants are available. These trials will be of great importance in the technique of propagating coffee by vegetative means — cuttings, and so on — can be improved to the point at which it can be incorporated in ordinary estate practice.

Sir Vernon Thomson

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, Bt., Chairman of the Lion-Castle Mail Steamship Company and of the King Line, has been appointed Principal Shipping Adviser and Controller of Commercial Shipping. Sir Vernon, who was associated with the Ministry of Shipping in the Great War, has for many years been a prominent figure in the shipping world; he was Chairman of the London Maritime Investment Company, Ltd.; Chairman of the Damp Shipping Administrative Committee from 1935 to 1937; President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in 1936-37; and Chairman of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange from 1931 to 1933. His many friends connected with East Africa and the Rhodesias will wish him well in this new and responsible new task, upon which he embarks with the whole-hearted support of the shipping industry, which is, however, severely critical of the nomination of Sir John Gilmour to be Minister of Shipping.

Africa Makes Reply

What guerdon, Britain, dost thou then expect
For years of toiling that thou mightest sit
From pain and pestilence, from fear and blood,
Unnumbered tribes, beneath Africa's burning sun?
When shall come thy day of trial, dark
With lowering Fate and glooming clouds of War
What would the races guarded by thy hand,
Seeing thee perilled, make as their response?
Would factions' grudges and disaffection raise
Their viper heads to strike thee in the heel?
O'er gratitude, warm-conscious of thy froth
Would to the humblest, lead her helping hand?

Be comforted, from where the mighty Nile
Breaks from his sources to enrich the land
Thou'rt 'twixt Ruwenzori and the Sea
Down to Zambezi's broadening flood that unites
And not divides the twin Rhodesias
The answer comes resounding — one great shout
Of loyalty; all races spring to aid
Their Suzerain.

Many the gifts and great
Offered of men and money, goods and sustenance;
The rich have given of their plenty, one
Poor of all, gave, thankful, all he had.
His homestead stock, a patry brace of beasts,
But earned thereby the blessing that of yore,
Fell on the Jewish widow for her mite.

How the Colonies Are Helping

Arsenals of Raw Materials and Foodstuffs

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, summarised in a broadcast from London last week the efforts of the Colonial Empire to assist the Mother Country in the

Empire's declaration of war was followed immediately by a flood of messages of support from all parts of the Colonial Empire. They had come spontaneously, and were not assurances of pious, passive support, but of eager and active aid in the many-sided organisation and prosecution of war. He continued:

Hitler's Contempt for Africans

This is not surprising. The cause for which Britain and her allies are fighting is one which affects peculiarly many Colonial peoples. Hitler's attitude to small nations and peoples has been made abundantly manifest in words and deeds. He has had something to say, for instance, in public declarations about the African races, whom he describes as 'anthropoids', fit only to be scavengers of wood and drawers of water for superior races. And in Europe he has shown his contemptuous intolerance of small nations by his ruthless destruction of the freedom of the Austrians, Czechs, Slovaks and Poles.

Britain has taken up this challenge. We fight so that all peoples may be free from the constant threat of interference and aggression by Nazi Germany, and so that the civilised principle may be established of one free people, whether they be great and strong or small and weak, shall be free to live their lives according to their own traditions and genius. That principle is indeed the main inspiration of modern British Colonial Policy.

In Britain we value highly the support in war of our fellow-citizens in the Colonies, Protectorates and other Colonial Dependencies. Since war broke out we have been engaged with the Colonial Governments in organising the contribution which they can make to the common cause.

Colonies Can Assist in Two Ways

There are two ways in which the Colonies can assist. First and foremost, they can mobilise to the full their material and agricultural resources, which are required to sustain the fighting forces and civil populations of the Empire during the struggle. Here in England there are arsenals from which will spring aeroplanes and guns and shells. The Colonies, on the other hand, are arsenals in which are produced many of the raw materials and foodstuffs which are no less potent instruments in modern warfare. Indeed, in the long run the economic weapon may be the decisive one.

We must do everything possible to sap and destroy the economic strength of the enemy. With this purpose as soon as war was declared, the Colonies took action to interrupt supplies to Germany. Trading with the enemy legislation was passed to stop all payments to Germany and to place German property here necessary under the control of local custodians responsible to the Government. Control of exports was imposed to prevent the dispatch of goods to the enemy and regulate the exports to neutral countries to ensure that those goods did not find their way indirectly to Germany.

They are making contributions. But the Colonies' complementary positive contribution is of far greater significance. Since war are buried

in Colonial stores in the form of mining copper, gold and silver minerals, and essential are some of the most important of the rubber and sugar resources of the world. In addition, each of the various Colonies has its own special supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs.

These raw materials and foodstuffs are vital to the war effort of the United Kingdom. The first war-time of the Colonies has provided an enormous contribution to the war effort.

During the war there have been no restrictions on the production of goods for the Colonial people. The production of goods for the Colonial people is so high that the Colonial Governments are able to supply the needs of their people for local consumption, and in addition, to export surplus goods to the United Kingdom.

Since the outbreak of war, the needs of the Colonial people have been met by the Colonial Governments. The production of goods for the Colonial people is so high that the Colonial Governments are able to supply the needs of their people for local consumption, and in addition, to export surplus goods to the United Kingdom.

Protecting Colonial Producers

As so important, material and agricultural exports, which are required for the goodly quantities of the central part of our great war effort in the United Kingdom, we seek to ensure that they are purchased at prices which protect the standard of living of the Colonial producers and at the same time prevent war profiteering and excessive demands on Britain's financial resources. The Ministry of Supply and of Food in London are engaged in meeting this, they are assisted by experts who have been made controllers of each commodity, including oil seeds and vegetable oils, and the Colonial Office is in constant consultation with these other departments.

Here are two or three examples of the results of this organisation. The whole sugar crop of the Colonies up to August of next year, apart from supplies for local consumption, has been bought by the Imperial Government at an agreed uniform price. For the time being nearly all exportable oil seeds and vegetable oils from the Colonies are being directed to this country. Arrangements are in preparation for their purchase at a fair price by the British Government on arrival. So we are organising the essential provisioning of an Empire at war. This represents a vitally important contribution from the Colonies to their economic contribution.

I would only touch upon one other form of help which those in the Colonies can give. It is direct help to our military effort. Many of those in the Colonies are anxious to volunteer to reinforce by their own individual presence the fighting strength of the Army, Navy or Air Forces. Each offers a different men in the Colonies, just as they are coming from thousands of would-be volunteers in this country. All these offers are highly valued, but there are

confidence existing in Britain in 1939 was not present in 1914. There is a Conscription Act of the Statute Book. The fighting services are able to secure regularly and suitably the numbers and types of men needed without calling upon volunteers.

Help for the Fighting Forces

Not in any case the best need in the Colonies is for the defence of the Colonies themselves. In a number of territories local military units have been raised; the call for recruits for them has received a remarkable response; many of these units are now at full strength, and they are in operation or on parade at their posts. The guarding of these strategic points is more than a matter of local importance. It is one of concern to the whole Empire, and on behalf of the Imperial Government I should like to pay tribute to those who are playing their part in this high Imperial task.

Countless men and women in the Colonies are eager to do their bit in this struggle in which we are all partners. It will take time to fit everyone into their right place. And let us remember that in addi-

tion to all the special work required of men and women in war, it is important also to preserve many of the normal peacetime activities of our various communities.

Those Who Must Carry On Their Ordinary Jobs

Work in civilian occupations which is of particular importance in peacetime often becomes essential in war time. The employment, general well-being, health and morale of our civilian populations have got to be maintained. And though many willing heads and hands need recruiting to perform the special duties imposed by war, many heads and hands are no less needed for more normal occupations. Often the best war service that trained workmen, professional men, or officials can do is just to carry on with their ordinary jobs.

It is by distributing our immense manpower calmly and efficiently over every activity which belongs to the life of the people in war that we shall ultimately emerge victorious from this struggle, and enjoy the blessings and freedom of an assured peace.

How War Came to East Africa

Bird's-Eye View of the Territories Today

HOW EAST AFRICA received news of the declaration of war can now be described from correspondence considerably delayed in transit, received from the different territories.

Perhaps the most graphic little incident so far reported comes from Kampala. On the fateful morning more than the usual number of visitors were gathered to compare notes and listen to the broadcast announcements from England. A crowd was standing round the wireless set when the message came: "Great Britain is at war with Germany." A few seconds later the room was filled with the sound of a fanfare of trumpets, followed by the National Anthem. Everyone stood tensely at attention. Then, as the music ceased, a man at the bar said quietly, but in a voice that could be heard by all: "Gentlemen, The King."

Then and Now

Old residents of Nairobi compare the calm of 1913 with the rush of 1939. Then, when German aggression had not been so clearly foreseen, little preparation had been made, enthusiasm took the form of flags waving and bands playing, and news obtained at third and fourth hand, not coming in here till this time an organisation built up over many months was put into action with clockwork-like smoothness. There were no flags, no bands, and only a small squad marching through the streets.

Smaller townships presented the appearance of a deserted village, for many commercial men had been called up in anticipation of the drama, and business was being carried on by skeleton staffs. Soon, however, some of the commercial men and farmers were released in order that the more necessary functions of economic production and distribution should be resumed.

No time was lost in rounding up the Germans resident in the different territories, and for all this haste as to what they would do, in each instance they submitted without trouble and without delay in many cases. The fire-eaters of the previous week were now subservient. By an act of justice, one of the centres for the concentration of German internees is the Jewish social centre in a certain town.

The Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation, which had been engaged in preliminary planning for a full year, found its register of volunteers in great demand. Lady Brooke-Popham, to whom much of the credit for this successful piece of work was due, attended the office every day to interview ladies who wished to offer their services. Motor drivers, dispatch riders, telephone operators, clerks, and women with professional qualifications were represented on the register of those available for service.

The Point of Criticism

The one point on which criticism has been general, particularly in Kenya, has been the decision of the Governments that Civil servants called up for service with the local Forces shall draw either the pay proper to their military rank or their civil pay, whichever is the higher. Since Kenya introduced the principle of conscription some time ago, this arrangement is held to contravert the idea and ideal of equality of sacrifice, and a Government should set an example to other employers if conceded, but it is argued that Civil servants should not be placed above the spirit of the law.

Emergency censorship was immediately imposed, but a few days later all restrictions on cablegrams, telegrams and postal matter were removed.

The regulations now in force provided for the appointment of the Paramount General as chief censor, and this was divided into three districts, Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, with censorial powers, et. Mr. J. H. A. Gibson (Nairobi), Mr. J. W. Cooke (Mombasa), and Captain E. Anderson (Kisumu) as assistants. Censors were appointed in the districts, these in Nairobi being Major E. S. Grogan, Colonel G. Lloyd, Captain H. B. Adkinson, Mrs. A. G. Bushwick, Mrs. A. C. Cleland and Miss O. Mason. In Mombasa they are Mr. G. C. Atkinson, Mr. J. W. Harrison, Mr. R. McKay, Miss M. White, and Mrs. M. B. McKean, and in Kisumu Mrs. J. Anderson and Mr. G. Taylor.

In Zanzibar, Mr. W. P. Nason was appointed censor, and the Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar and the District Commissioner in Pemba were made Road Controllers of the two islands.

Rates of Pay

The following annual rates of pay for members of the Kenya Regiment have been announced: Lieutenant colonel, battalion commander, married, £2,350, single, £1,745; lieutenant colonel, £1,776, £1,032; major of 22 years' service, £904, £850; major of 17 years' service, £804, £750; captain of 14 years' service, £704, £650; captain of 11 years' service, £575; captain of 8 years' service, £520; lieutenant of 6 years' service, £480; lieutenant of 3 years' service, £450; 2nd lieutenant, £400; regimental sergeant major, £420; mechanic sergeant major, £413; R.O.M.S., £390; C.S.M., £300; foreman of signals, £352; mechanic staff sergeant, £351; sergeant, £300; lance sergeant, £200; corporal, £210; single lance corporal, £191; single corporal, £173, and private, £123, single, £73. Those of the rank of corporal and under receive in addition a dependant allowance of 2s. 6d. per day for the first dependant and thereafter 1s. per day each.

Members of the Kenya Defence Force who were called up receive pay at the following annual rates: Lieutenant colonel, battalion commander, married, £2,000, single, £1,800; lieutenant colonel, £1,800; major of 22 years' service, £760; major, £700; captain of 14 years' service, £550; captain of 11 years' service, £490; lieutenant of 6 years' service, £400; lieutenant of 3 years' service, £360; 2nd lieutenant, £300; R.S.M., £291; R.O.M.S., £250; C.S.M., £200; O.S.M., £130; sergeant, £100; staff sergeant, £80; corporal, £70; single lance corporal, £60; single corporal, £50; private, £35; private, £25.

Emergency Powers

Before war was declared special measures under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act of Kenya were taken for information.

A Supply Board was appointed with the Financial Secretary as Chairman and the Commissioner of Customs, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the Assistant General, the Hon. W. G. Nicol, Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Griffiths, and Mr. F. P. Palmer as members. As a precautionary measure the export of agricultural produce was prohibited except under permit. Similar legislation was introduced in the other territories, Mr. A. E. Forrest being Chairman of the Board in Uganda.

Powers were also taken to requisition vehicles, and in Kenya a Compensation Board composed of Mr. Justice Thacker (Chairman), the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Colonel F. O. Fitzgald, Mr. A. C. Tannan, and Mr. H. B. Hamilton was established for supervision of the regulations the punishment of imprisonment up to two years or a fine of £500 or both.

Steps were taken to prevent profiteering. Heavy penalties were provided for persons selling articles at prices higher than the maximum figures announced. In Tanganyika it was decreed that the maximum prices for foodstuffs should be the maximum prices ruling on July 31, in Uganda the prices current on August 27 were taken as the maximum.

Maximum rates for the transport of commodities by land were fixed as follows: where the mileage does not exceed 20 miles, 1s. per ton per 100 yards up to 100 miles, 7s. 6d. beyond 100 miles, 6d. per ton mile. The orders do not apply to motor vehicles as yet.

Steps of raw materials, oils, fats, and other commodities were prohibited except under permit from the Supply Board.

Public supplies of petroleum, kerosene, and other commodities and rationing schemes have been introduced.

In Brief

An Auxiliary Signal Unit of the Kenya Defence Force has been formed.

The King's African Rifles were brought up to full strength, officers and warrant officers being transferred from the Kenya Regiment for that purpose.

Great eagerness was shown by Natives to enlist in the King's African Rifles. Many had to be turned away for no further recruits were needed.

An Nairobi unit of the R.A.F. was detailed for duty elsewhere and a unit from Southern Rhodesia arrived in Nairobi.

A Tribunal consisting of Lord Francis Scott, the Hon. H. K. Montgomery and Mr. A. Tyeon, has been appointed in Kenya to hear and determine all applications for exemption from service with the Kenya Defence Force.

The Uganda Sugar Factory has generously offered the Uganda Government £2,000 a month of profit and further quantities if necessary.

An enterprising business house in Nairobi lost no time in advertising its readiness to construct air-raid shelters.

The Lady Northey Home has been moved to a place some 10 miles outside Nairobi.

Creches were established near Nairobi for the care of children of parents called to service.

An air-raid alarm sounded in Mombasa just before war broke out.

Plans for the evacuation of women and children from Mombasa had been worked out but were not put into operation.

All schools in Nairobi were closed on the outbreak of war, but were soon re-opened.

Rhodesia's Garrison Nyasaland

By arrangement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, a detachment of the Rhodesia Regiment is now stationed in Limbua, Nyasaland, this step having been taken as a consequence of the transfer of the 2nd Battalion The King's African Rifles from Nyasaland to Tanganyika Territory.

Several special warrants appointments have been gazetted in Nyasaland. The Commissioner of Police has been appointed Security Officer, the Auditor as Chief Censor, the general manager of Nyasaland Railways has been given charge of building and railways, the Chief Transport Officer is Director of Road Transport, the Labour Commissioner, Director of Manpower, and the Director of Agriculture, Controller of Essential Supplies.

A War Service Committee has been set up by the Royal Empire Society and the assistance of General Sir Alexander Godwin in the formation of the committee is being given. The committee will be charged with the task of organising the services of the members of the Royal Empire Society in the event of a general emergency and will be empowered to make recommendations to the Government whenever possible. It will also be charged with the task of organising the services of the members of the Royal Empire Society in the event of a general emergency and will be empowered to make recommendations to the Government whenever possible.

The Royal Empire Society and the War Service Committee have arranged to establish a War Service Committee in Nyasaland. The committee will be charged with the task of organising the services of the members of the Royal Empire Society in the event of a general emergency and will be empowered to make recommendations to the Government whenever possible.

The War: Expert Views

The Maginot Line.—The completeness of French military organization on the Western Front is to be seen to be better than it can be seen to be. I saw the Maginot Line. I saw the concrete bunkers, the machine-gun emplacements, the anti-aircraft gun emplacements, the anti-tank gun emplacements, the anti-aircraft gun emplacements. I saw nearly all of what I had heard to be a disorderly scene from the air. I saw dead ends which are electrical death traps with automatically opened machine-gun emplacements. I walked for miles over the Maginot Line, and apart from black asparagus tank traps I did not suspect the tremendous gun-power which was hidden in the earth all round me. Not until I descended to the bowels of the earth in a lift did I realize of what terrifying fire these series of land battleships are capable. If Germany launches a frontal attack on this line she must be prepared to lose a terrifying number of men. There is every conceivable device for destruction along this line and they are set in motion by many means touching a lever after blowing through periscopes that might be taken for ant-heaps in a meadow. *Sunday Times* "Special Correspondent in France."

Holland Next?—Hitler will launch a military attack on Holland within the next 30 days. Dr. Otto Strasser, ex-Nazi Chief, reads me so to-day, claiming that he had information from the highest military source. He says: "Holland's occupation is regarded by Hitler as essential for an effective attack on Britain. I understand Goering has outlined to Hitler a gigantic scheme against the British blockade if given permission to sacrifice 3,000 planes he promised the German air force would succeed in breaking the Allied superiority on sea. For this attack Holland is essential as a base as well as for the refuelling of submarines. According to the plan, the German force will not attack London, but concentrate on British ports and convoys. Knowing Hitler's character, I am fully able to judge his present state of mind, which is that of an hysterical woman rejected by her lover. Hitler hoped to win Britain's friendship in order to carry out unopposed his conquest of the Continent. Now that his love has been rejected, it has turned into violent hatred." *Zurich Correspondent of the Daily Mail*.

Dutch Defences.—A sharp drive through Holland or Belgium would have many advantages in the eyes of the German High Command. It would give room for one of those great wheeling movements so dear to German military strategists, would bring London within nearer range of Nazi bombers, and would win innumerable bases for U-boats. But there would be many disadvantages. If the Germans cross their frontier the Dutch and Belgians will raze to desolation every foot of ground they are forced to yield. Holland's coastal preparations are even more dependent than those of Belgium on the use of flooding. The dykes can be opened to let in the sea. All eastern and north-eastern Holland can be turned into a swirling shallow lake within a few hours. At all strategically important points the level of canals has been raised so that the flooding can be worked out with the least possible delay. A central control is able to unleash chaos at a moment's notice over all Dutch territory threatened by advancing Nazi armies. Bridges can be pocketed by blow, trees can be felled down as obstructions, and all means of transport destroyed. *Mrs. Ronald Turnbull*.

Mussolini's Decision.—If Italy comes into the war the position will completely change. With Italy in the Mediterranean will become the principal theatre of hostilities, and the Balkans will be ablaze. The conflagration will rage in Northern Africa and in Asia Minor, spread to the Middle East, and gradually engulf the globe. On one man depends the fateful decision. By a strange paradox, the waiting position taken up by the Duce would seem to suit our interests, Germany's, and Italy's. It suits our interests because we are scarcely prepared to take the risk at this stage of the world-wide complications that we dimly discern. It suits German interests because the war is localised. It suits Italian interests because Italy is improving relatively its economic situation, and may hereafter be free to choose the most advantageous course. Only one man knows what Mussolini will do, and that man is Mussolini. Whatever he decides to do will be accepted without demur by the Italian people. *Sisley Huddle, Your Weekly Review*.

Germany's Officer Strength.—It is reckoned that Germany has less than 20,000 officers available for a possible army of nearly 5,000,000. The German Army of 1914 had nearly 31,000 officers and over 3,000 medical officers for 800,000 men. By modern standards an army of 1,000,000 men should have at least 30,000 officers. Owing to the limitations imposed by the Versailles Treaty, there is also a severe scarcity of well-trained higher officers. In comparison with these figures, the French Army had in 1936 an active officers corps of 30,000, and in addition a fully trained reserve of 60,000. *Dr. Necker*.

Attractive To Tanks.—The sector east of Saargemündes offers the best field for the use of tanks. Here the French have made their strongest effort, and since it began the fighting has never altogether died down. The eastern limit of the sector may be taken as Pirmasens and east of that lies the wooded Hardt territory. Between Saargemündes and Pirmasens the land forms a plateau sufficiently wooded to mask a concentration, but sufficiently defensible to halt the French attack at a point some four miles from Zweibrücken. On the French side the deep gullies offer even better opportunities for a force attempting to check advances. By itself or in conjunction with the Moselle or the Lauter sector this seems likeliest to be the scene of great operations. *"Strategicus" in the "Spectator"*.

Hitler's Great Surrender.—At the time of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Ludendorff and the Secretary of State, Kuhlmann, were closeted with the Kaiser. "Why do you want these Baltic territories?" asked the moderate Kuhlmann. "I need them for the manoeuvring of my left wing in the next war," muttered Ludendorff. General Hoffmann at Brest-Litovsk was even plainer. "The Baltic States," he said in answer to Trotsky, "are going to be the German Colonies. So deep was the idea burnt into the German mind that German armies rampaged through those States after the Armistice." Hitler himself repeated these precepts in *Mein Kampf*, and throughout his years of power he supported the German minorities in those areas. In a couple of weeks, therefore, Hitler has forfeited the dreams which dazzled Ludendorff for years. *The Evening Standard*.

Background to

Stalin's Trump Card.— By the Soviet-German Pact, August 23, 1939, with which he thought must be great generosity, a promise of Russia, in case of war, the provinces of Poland held by German troops were his war. This area did not include the Polish-Ukrainian provinces taken. He has promised that the States of Eastern Europe would be considered as the Russian sphere of influence. The new Russian provinces, generally Rumania, and Hitler were disgusted at this. Each on the part of their new ally. In an more disgusted General Staff.

Rumania was rushed off to Moscow to Stalin for his territorial rights to offer to recognize his rights over the Danube States. He could give him a word in the war. But Stalin had to put up his sleeve which he produced. General Ribbentrop had finished his verbal castigation. It was a complete plan of the German military plans for the capture of Leningrad and Kronstadt, then in the Baltic States. On this revelation Ribbentrop had nothing to say but to sign on the dotted line. There is no likelihood of Russia giving any military help to Germany. — *Mr. J. A. Sinclair, Editor of the "Foreign Affairs News."*

Defeated And Desperate.— Between Hitler's conditions for a peace conference and ours there is an irreconcilable contradiction. His stipulation is that Germany's annexation of Czechoslovakia and Poland shall be accepted; ours is that it shall be reversed. Whatever may happen to the Russian part of Poland, Germany must surrender her prey. To-day the Leader of Germany is a defeated and; it may well be, a desperate man. Unable to survive without Russian help, he has fore-sworn every article of the creed that raised him to power and is now engaged in retreating helplessly step by step before an enemy turned ally and an ally turned master. His need for peace is urgent. Our knowledge of the internal condition of Germany is meagre, but the recommended menus promulgated by the German wireless itself are evidence that the civil population is being compelled to subsist on rations totally inadequate to maintain health and vigour, and official reports to the United States Government suggest that the supplies of petrol are even shorter than general rumour has indicated. — *The "Spectator."*

Hitler as Slave Trader.— Informed circles in the East now state that the forcing of the withdrawal of Germans from Poland is not Hitler's purpose. Stalin for Soviet Europe. Europe's colonial empire is the only acceptable commodity to be bought immediately and in adequate quantities. This explains partly why the repatriation from the Baltic States was ordered from Berlin so precipitately. Hitler needed gold immediately and would not wait in advance and required an irrevocable step towards the repatriation of the German hold on the Baltic by the recall of German troops before he would send the consignments of gold for the sale of the ancient outposts of the German Empire are paying for their bodies and their souls for Hitler's conquest of Poland and war in the West. The price of gold supplies is high in Sweden and other countries where it is procurable. Whether Hitler's bargain included German settlements in the Balkans, whether he has announced the withdrawal of these as well as to save his gold, or to disguise the fact of gold paid for German troops and blood is a matter of opinion but scarcely a doubt remains that Germany's position in this part of the Baltic has been bartered for gold and that Hitler has had hastened to secure his part of the bargain before the German people and Germany realised that the Hitler gang is unopposed by an angry nation. — *The "Riga Correspondent."*

Warfare Suspended.— In this fantastic situation there are still undeniable facts of life. There is the hopeful fact that no two Great Powers care to begin fighting each other. For many months London and Paris know that since the slaughter begins, the situation will pass beyond their control and that they are in the no-man's-land of suspense with no end of troops confronting huge fortresses that have almost skimming at 2,000 feet ships sink, can never be captured and the life at sea is still. — *The "Starbuck and Nation."*

German Pays Heavily.— The German people are now being asked to pay for the old enemy. But it is a man who will be faithful. There is a man that no nation has ever paid such a penalty as Germany for an accommodation by a Bow which makes no protest of sympathy, but is manifestly a man for his own interest only. His Russian friends lost Germany the friendship of Franco in Spain, the support of Italy, and the support of the United States which lay her hands on the German sea. In addition, Germany has lost all hope of supremacy in the Baltic region in the hands of towed nations. Stalin through the Ukraine has shown that any should be a price for much mercy. It is the price of a conflict with us and a price on the Western front. He has us in the most extreme of compliance. He has not paid to either of us. No explanation is possible that Hitler's loss of defeat ahead of the "Daily Times."

Russia Cans The Tune.— At the end of July the Reich's papers could get no support from Italy and Japan. Japan makes an effective contribution in that respect. No certain that the European state impressed by the appearance of Axis superiority, might not throw in their lot with the Central Powers. To-day, Germany stands alone; without the real friends. The nightmare of the old German General Staff, a divided Germany without allies, committed to war against a coalition of unknown proportions. In Poland Hitler has committed a Rhine as a good strategic frontier in place of a bad one, and Germany has been obliged to assume responsibility for 20,250,000 heavily-armed people, leaving only by some 750,000 persons with racial antibodies towards the new rulers. In the Nazi diplomats have abandoned all hope of expansion in East Prussia, surrendered to Russia all the ports in the Memel and entrusted to Russia keeping the sea routes by which Germany receives raw materials from Sweden and Finland. They have allowed Russia to become the arbiter of the extent to which they can pursue their dream of domination over the Balkans. — *The "Leningrad Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic Correspondent.*

The War News

Opinion: Enlarged.—When America joined in the Great War, many hundreds of our leading business people gave their services to the state in a total of one tollara per annum. — *Louis Patterson*

The last war is as out of date as the last century. — *John G. Sweeney*

There is a tin of tin in the can of civilization. — *Mr. Civilian*

I will state on oath that America is a good and better. — *Mr. Arthur Wiggall*

Prosperous impotence for Germany should be the basis of the peace. — *Mr. A. Duff Cooper*

Spain is not so able and quicker on the stroke than all other creators. — *Mr. G. Bernard Shaw*

The Germans are a people of singers who in no way being people of supermen. — *Robert Schlegel*

No head of a State has been the object of so much and so German abuse as President Roosevelt. — *Mr. C. Ward Price*

We must forget that we are yawning about the bull's eye of the world's biggest bombing target. — *Mr. David Garnett*

The methods adopted by the dictators are barbarous, unjustified, merciful and murderous. — *Major George North of the U.S.A.*

In my garden at La Roche Palace is a baroque galleon which the men are going down to call the Archhump. — *The Archbishop of Canterbury*

Our crying need is national leadership on a "clean slate" basis — by men unattached by the supple that their policy made this was inevitable. — *Mr. A. T. Cunnings*

Have the Canadians the right to draw this Hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the Crown of England to American independence. — *Colonel Lindbergh*

The Peace of Versailles may have contained the seed of war but a Congress of Europe giving birth to a Court of Equity without power to make its decisions effective may conceivably bring about a state of affairs more desirable than those now confronting the world. — *Miss Stone, D.M.*

Britain and France together will soon be producing three times as many planes as the entire French Ministry of Information communique.

Such "taxation" as is now imposed can be borne patiently only by the man who says is convinced that he is getting the money worth. — *Lord Duff*

The Gestapo and the G. P. U. are doing an organ business like both the National Express and their respective regimes, on equally equal and unequal terms. — *Mr. A. P. C. Whostersley*

The storm (concerning the Ministry of Information) would never have arisen but for the inheritance to Henry of VIII servants of distrust newspapers and all their works. — *The "Newspaper World"*

I know that the soul of Britain is not dead. — One might be excused for thinking that it was when one listens to some of the items of news and propaganda put forth by the B. B. C. — *General Sir Herbert Gault*

In the last 12 months 30,000,000 non-German people have been born from their own lives and added to the Nazi regime in Germany, compelled to forswear their nationality and accept Nazi ideas. — *Mr. A. Greenfall, M.P.*

There are 150,000 Jews in the territory annexed to the Reich from Poland. We would expect to see that Hitler has increased the number of Jews in Germany more than any previous ruler of that country. — *Major General R. Pope-Bennett*

It is popularly assumed that war costs this country £7,000,000 a day. This estimate, based on 1938 expenditure, is probably too large. For October, 1939, but almost certainly too small for the time when our war effort reaches its maximum. — *The "Financial Review"*

Colonel Lindbergh's speech is pure Hitlerian doctrine that "stronger nations" should be given liberty to override the wishes of weaker ones, and it is not representative of United States opinion. The United States has the moral right to say whether Canada should go to war with Germany than Canada has to say whether the United States should go to war long ago with Spain. — *The "Daily Star"*

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows: (An index to conditions in the main sections of the market)

Consols 2 1/2	90 0/0
Kenya 5 1/2	105 2/6
Kenya 4 1/2	90 0/0
Rhodesia 3 1/2	98 10/6
Nyasaland 3 1/2	90 0/0
N. Rhodesia Ryls. 5 1/2	81 0/0
Rhodesian Ryls. 4 1/2	74 0/0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2	90 10/0
Sudan 5 1/2	107 7/0
Tanzania 5 1/2	102 0/0

Industrial

British Amer. Tobacco (4 1/2)	5 5/0
British Oxygen (4 1/2)	3 10 3/4
British Ropes (2s. 6d)	6 6/0
Courtauld (4 1/2)	6 6/0
Dunlop Rubber (4 1/2)	1 7 0/0
General Electric (3 1/2)	1 0 0/0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (4 1/2)	1 9 0/0
Imperial Tobacco (4 1/2)	5 7 1/2
Nickel Canada (4 1/2)	4 3 1/2
N.W. Ciment (4 1/2)	1 7 1/2
Turner and Newall (4 1/2)	1 7 1/2
U.S. Steels	2 3 1/2
United Steel (4 1/2)	1 3 0/0
Uthmaniyah (4 1/2)	1 0 0/0
United Tobacco of S.A. Wilkors (10s)	4 10 0/0
Woolworth (5s)	2 17 0/0

Mines and Metals

Anglo-Am. (150)	8 0 0/0
Anglo Amer. Corp (10s)	1 10 0/0
Anglo-American Investments	1 10 0/0
Anglo-Iranian	1 3 1/2
Ariston (2s. 6d)	1 3 1/2
Asiatic Goldfields (14)	3 9 0/0
Bibiani (4s.)	4 6 0/0
Blyvoor (10s.)	4 6 0/0
Burmah Oil	3 3 1/2
Consolidated Goldfields	2 1 1/2
Cro. Mines (10s)	12 10 0/0
De Beers Depts. (5s.)	4 15 0/0
East Banya (10s)	4 1 1/2
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	1 1 1/2
E. Rand Proprietary (10s)	1 1 1/2
Gold Coast Selection (5s)	15 3/4
Goldfield	1 9 0/0
Goldfields Consolidated	1 14 4 1/2
Goldcorp (5s)	1 10 0/0
Kwana (4s)	1 0 0/0
Lynndrift	1 0 0/0
Mafeking (40s)	5 3 1/2
Maple (5s)	5 6 0/0
North Eagle	5 10 0/0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s)	1 10 0/0
Rand Mines (5s)	6 2 0/0
Randfontein	1 11 0/0
Royal Dutch (400 P)	36 0 0/0
Shell	4 6 3 0/0
Simmer (2s. 6d)	17 0 0/0
S.S. A. Land (4s. 6d)	15 7 1/2
S. A. Towns (10s.)	6 9 0/0
Sub. Steel (10s)	9 2 1/2
Tokfontein (10s)	10 6 0/0
West Wit. (10s)	3 0 0/0
Western Platinum	8 0 0/0

Banks, Shipping and Home Rail

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O)	1 16 0/0
British India 5 1/2 preference	1 6 0/0
Chartered	1 6 0/0
E.D. Reclamation	2 0 0/0
Great Western	2 0 0/0
Hongkong and Shanghai	75 0 0/0
L.M.S.	18 10 0/0
National Bank of India	27 0 0/0
Southern Railway (1st. ord.)	9 10 0/0
Standard Bank (S.S.A.)	1 0 0/0
Union-Castle 6 1/2 preference	8 0 0/0

Foundations

Anglo-Dutch (4 1/2)	15 5 1/2
Langk (6 P)	7 1 1/2
London Atlantic	13 0 0/0
Malayan P. (4 1/2)	1 3 0/0
Rubber Trust (5 1/2)	8 0 0/0

PERSONAL

Sir Harold MacMichael celebrated his 60th birthday last week.

Mr. Mervyn Hills, whose private yacht was recently destroyed by fire,

Mr. E. J. G. Smith has been appointed Honorary Consul for Norway in the Victoria Falls district.

We are glad to announce the death in Kenya of Mr. J. W. Ferrell, who had been ill for several months.

Mr. B. Melan, who had lived in the Victoria Falls market of Tanganyika for the past 25 years, died in Mesh.

Mr. H. G. Richards is Acting Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference and the Empire Policy Board.

The Hon. F. L. Hall is now Acting Governor of Nataland, and Mr. G. H. Adams, the Financial Secretary, is acting as Chief Secretary.

Mr. H. P. Bayles, former Financial Secretary in Tanganyika, and now Financial Secretary in Nigeria, is about to return to Lagos from leave.

The Duchess of Gloucester has inspected a Northampton first-class station. She was wearing the uniform of a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John.

Earl Winterton, who has interests in Northern Rhodesia, has notified his tenants in Kenia that they are at liberty to pay what they can afford in matters of rent.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Mr. J. W. Newmark, who was for some time Government Printer in Tanganyika, in which Territory he was first posted in 1920.

The death has just been announced in Kenya of Mr. B. C. Blunden, well known to manufacturers in Kenya, where he has been engaged in business for the past 20 years.

Commander Stephen King Hall, whose weekly News Letter is read by many East Africans and Rhodesians, has been appointed as National Labour Officer for the Ormskirk division by election. Since there will be no contest, his return to Parliament is assured.

Lord Cranworth's new book, "Kenya Characters," to be published shortly, will be eagerly awaited by East Africans, who can expect not merely interesting reminiscences of his experiences as a pioneer in East Africa, but shrewd comments on matters of historical importance.

His many East African and Rhodesian friends will join with me in offering sincere condolences to Colonel Charles Ponsoby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, on the death at the age of 88 of his father, the Hon. J. C. W. Ponsoby, fourth son of the second Lord de Maltby.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Samuels, until recently of Kakamega, on the birth of a son in Bristol.

Lord Hailey is now serving on the staff of the Ministry of Information in a general and advisory capacity.

Mr. W. H. Potbury, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 42 years, died recently in Shabani at the age of 77.

Mr. John M. Barkley Matthews, of Harare, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. H. Wheeler were married in Harare last week.

Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., who visited East Africa a few years ago, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Adrianster was born in Kasama last week to Mrs. Valerie Miller, wife of Mr. Douglas S. Miller, of the Native Education Department of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. R. Kerner and Miss D. M. Scott were married in Kimber two days before war broke out. The bridegroom had been called up, and had to join his unit immediately after the ceremony.

Mr. J. M. Stiles, son of Sir Abe Bailey, and director of several companies with mining and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, is to marry Mrs. Ethel Mullins, formerly Countess Orlowski.

Mr. John Barrett, Chairman of the Clays Bank and C. & O., helped to search the grounds of his home in Watford a few nights ago after an intruder had been seen outside a window. Later an axe was made and a man charged with being on enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose.

Mrs. Lanigan-O'Keefe, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is forming a women's working party to make articles of use to hospitals and to troops generally. She invites the help of Rhodesians now living in the United Kingdom and would be grateful if they would communicate with her at 113, Clive Gardens, London S.W.

It was stated in the House of Commons last week that from the date of his appointment in October, 1937, to June 30, 1939, Lord Lloyd—who has extensive interests in the Rhodesias and has repeatedly visited East Africa, received no pay in his capacity as Chairman of the British Council, but that since 1937 he has drawn salary from the funds of the Council at the rate of £3,000 a year, having given up the position of an equivalent financial value in order to devote his whole time to the Council's work.

An Officer-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Bond, who recently arrived in England by air from Kenya after relinquishing the office of Governor of the Colony, has been appointed a member of the British Mission which is proceeding to Canada on a mission with air training. Captain H. H. Bond, an Army Officer, Under-Secretary of State for Africa, visited East Africa some time ago, and is now in Canada at an early date to discuss with the Canadian authorities the arrangements to be made by the Canadian authorities and the Mission for the Dominion.

A War Letter from London

Making the Best of Sand-Bags

LONDON is very far from being a sand-bagged city, but the sand-bag is certainly a prominent feature of the streets in these early days of war. A sand-bag is normally the enemy's object. Usually it is flat and uninteresting, and the object usually has a minor appeal, though its uses are so primitive. I am sure that even a surrealist would find little inspiration in them. In the mass, much can be made. It has been done when they are used to wear a last-minute disguise in the trenches, and in such instances the material is especially chosen for the entrance to some of London's restaurants. In the sand-bags, neatly piled at each side of the entrance, and coloured light green, suggest a formal atmosphere within, and give the impression that service in the establishment is orderly. Thus the sand-bag is used to advertise merit.

In some of the great squares, protected by an open market, the sand-bags are used to prevent a rider or a runner from blowing out and limiting that a guard had been placed round the bags as round a precious flower-bud on which should be desecration to walk. The colour of movement has been to play small but in the eyes of the bystanders on top of the beds of bags, can be seen a whistle whole. Thus, the sand-bag, in its many uses, is protected by the British Empire.

Nature Force

Great authority is taken of a present line. Telephone call-stands of the police have now a new appearance. Gradually, day by day, they have grown greater rampart of sand-bags on three sides, leaving a narrow passage for a messenger to enter and dispatch his messages of war. The head of them is now a plain, for a slightly plastic, so that the protective content is intrinsic and the whole is white and black. Very new they look, and even ornamental.

From such heights one descends by gradations through great piles of sand-bags in trapezoidal, pyramidal, and painted black so that they look as if the firm, concrete, has deposited its weight on a bed of coal on the pavement, though even so the lower edges bear a white streak to conform to the black-out regulations. Through the sand-bags, as the motto says, dropped, a path leads to a basement, lights, to graze, sprinkled over those lights in pathetic and dangerous futility.

Some wiseacre broadcast the other day the fact that sand-bags might be taken with gravel or pieces of broken brick. The unfortunate who have hollowed this advice may improve, but date that a sand-bag filled with such material would, when hit by the blast of a bomb, have the effect of a trapnel.

Coal-bags as a Substitute

A variation on the sand-bag may be seen in the use of coal-bags, which have already abandoned sand-bags in favour of a sturdier wall of specially selected material. This is a very useful wisdom, but since the bags are split off by explosion, they do so much less damage than the bomb itself. The bags are filled with the dust of the coal, and the dust is a very good insulator. The bags are also used for the purpose of making a barrier against the enemy's fire. The bags are also used for the purpose of making a barrier against the enemy's fire. The bags are also used for the purpose of making a barrier against the enemy's fire.

Statues: To Protect or Not?

What of the protection of the statues that adorn the squares, the centre and hub of the metropolis and the Empire? Stout Oliver Cromwell and Richard of the Lion Heart face bomb and blast undismayed, and their chief is innocent of sand-bags. As are those of the other political worthies who keep watch and ward with his Lordship of Beaconsfield.

Nor are sand-bags to be seen round the Cenotaph in Whitehall, or on the equestrian memorials to Lord Howe, the Duke of Cambridge, and George Grenville hardened to the risks of war. Nelson, on his pillar with his four lions at foot, would have presented a fine problem in sand-bagging had he not displayed his preference for stand-still and immobile, one-eyed and one-armed, defying in marble what he did when flesh and blood.

The flood Byzantinism of the memorial to Albert the Good, or, as a Victorian wit described it, "Albert the Gully"—would be thought little loss to London's amenities if destroyed by a bomb, but the four national groups, and the fountains round the plinth are of a more artistic nature, and worth protecting, if only for their value as typical examples of the art of the day.

Eros Goes to the Country

Mr. Eros, Earl of Piccadilly, is to go into the country, having his third visit to the country in times of stress. Eros is a flighty lad, anyway, and probably does not object to a change of residence. He, and Charles I, the Martyr King, alone have so far been adjudged to come within the rule laid down, apparently by the Higher Up, that protection or removal should be granted only to memorials of real value. Londoners will miss Eros sadly, and would regret if anything should happen to the memorial to Southwell, the twenty-fourth anniversary of whose murder by the Germans occurred a few days ago.

In the days of his power the ex-Kaiser, in dread of what he called the Yellow Peril, drew and coloured with his own imperial hand a painting depicting Germany at the head of the European nations facing a Chinese and Japanese invader. The legend read: "People of Europe: Defend Your Sacred Treasures." Clearly, as a judge from a tour of London's statues, emblems, and monuments in this sand-bagging era, memorials of the type to dear worthies are not among London's sacred treasures.

As for about the weather, which October has produced some of the worst in the record for the time of year—north-east winds and driving rain, dark, cold, and miserable fortunes, and lashed with an occasional bright day—as a treat. Londoners either welcome the storms, or they do not for they need the similar weather prevalent now, the Siegfried Line, where the Rhine is already high. They hope it will soon be in hand, to give the British troops in Hitler's fortifications another taste of the discomfort they experienced a year ago from damp quarters and flooded deep shelters.

Rhodesian Anglers

Rhodesia Anglers' Union has been formed in Southern Rhodesia. Delivered from a number of fishing societies who recently met to discuss the importance of fishing as a national asset and as a tourist attraction, and recommendations were adopted on the subject of the minimum size and weight of fish which should be retained by anglers. The subject of a Government ban on the propagation of fish for distribution was also discussed, as well as the control of fish traps by net fishermen. It was agreed that the Government should be approached by the Government and they should pay an annual licence fee.

Questions in Parliament Labour and the Colonies

MR. ATTLEE, Leader of the Labour Opposition, referred to the Colonial question in the House of Commons last week in supporting the Prime Minister's reply to Hitler's so-called peace proposals.

"We do not believe in the carving up of Colonies or in the exploitation of Colonies by any Power," said Mr. Attlee. "We believe in Colonies being for the people who live there and in the use of all the resources of the world in the interests of all the peoples of the world. We believe that we can build up a new world, but it must be a new world based on principles, and those are the principles of democracy. It regards the rights of others as well as our own rights."

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what policy had been determined by the Government in respect of social services and native welfare work in the Colonial Empire during the war.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the financial prospects in the Colonial Empire were now under review, and that he could therefore not say more at present than that His Majesty's Government desired that social services and welfare work in the territories should be maintained to the utmost extent permitted by war conditions.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say that no steps will be taken likely to restrict existing social services or cut down financial expenditure necessary for the manning of those services?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I cannot answer the question in any greater detail at present. The matter is under review."

Mr. George Griffiths: "Have not these things been under review since the Colonial Secretary has been in office?"

Colonies and War Debt Charges

Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State how many Crown Colonies offered to share in the permanent war debt charges of this country arising from the war of 1914-1918; how much those contributions had amounted to; how much was to be paid by annual quota, and how many such quotas were to be paid.

Mr. MacDonald replied that no Colonial Government had offered to take a share in the 1914-1918 war debt charges, but 15 Colonial Governments had contributed to the actual cost to the United Kingdom Government of that war or to the redemption of war debt. The contributions amounted to a total of approximately £1,000,000 and in a few instances they were spread over varying periods of years. As regards the last part of the question, the Colonial Government—that of Jamaica—undertook to pay a sum of £60,000 a year for 40 years and 10 instalments were paid; payment was then suspended in view of the general suspension of war debt payments.

Mr. T. Morris asked whether the Government proposed at an early date to give an indication of future policy in relation to schemes by restriction schemes.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the schemes relating to tin, rubber and tea were continuing to operate and, as had been announced, the Committee controlling them had increased the quotas to meet the new situation created by the war. The International Sugar Agreement was in a different position, since belligerents on both sides were parties to it. In those circumstances the Council was not in a position to meet, but the agreement had not been denounced and a skeleton staff remained in existence and operation. Future policy in regard to the scheme must await the conclusion of peace.

Future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

asked by Mr. Creech Jones whether he could make a statement regarding the future constitutional relations of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission. Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, said that his predecessor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had had a series of discussions with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia during the latter's recent visit to this country, in the course of which the questions raised in the Commission's report were discussed. On the outbreak of the war those discussions were suspended, but it was agreed with Mr. Haggins that they should be resumed as soon as circumstances permitted. Meanwhile, he (Mr. Eden) was not in a position to announce any decisions in regard to the recommendations in the report.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Can the Dominions Secretary say whether the evidence taken by the Commission will be printed, and, in particular, whether it will be possible to have access to the evidence submitted by the Native Witnesses in those territories?"

Mr. Eden: "That is another question."

Mr. Pilling: "Would the Dominions Secretary claim what is meant by 'as soon as circumstances permit'?" Does that mean the end of the war?"

Mr. Eden: "No, Sir, not necessarily. It means that we hope that the postponement is for a comparatively short duration. We thought we must have an opportunity to consider the position in the light of existing circumstances."

German Guests in E. Africa

On page 108 of our last issue we gave details of the striking arrangements made for the comfort, health and amusement of the Germans interned in East Africa; they include four meals a day and an orchestra.

Of Eastern Africa I sing—
Strumming ray harp like anything
For, faced by German internees,
She does her very best to please:
No camp confines them in its walls
But Vermont and St. Andrew's Hall;
Their health and comfort not for naught
Mosquito nets on every cot.
Water laid on, both hot and cold
In case of need for so 'em hold;
In every room electric light
Should they feel nervous in the night.
The burly Germans, stout and fat,
Run their own commissariat,
Fear neither ray—and not from tins—
With protein A and vitamins
And more for their amusement planned,
An orchestra of German hand,
A half-commissioned gentleman
Will come to pass the time of day.
One thing alone E.A. forbids
A laundry for her German
While Tommy changes the weather fine
His washing on the S. Fried Line.
Protected, coddled, debonair,
The German guests live free from care,
Safe from whatever Fate may come
An internees' Elysium.

A. N. G.
With apologies to W. G. Gilbert

Stanley and Livingstone

A New American Film

TRUE to its title, the new film "Stanley and Livingstone" which is now showing at the Gaiety Theatre in the Haymarket, throws its main emphasis upon Stanley, though he starts as a hard-bitten American reporter of the less attractive type, so falls under the spell of the calm, God-fearing missionary explorer that he consents to write his story in the way best calculated to help the man who has not been "lost," who will not be "rescued," and who is determined to labour on in the very heart of then "dark Africa" until death claims him.

If it is a disappointment to Stanley to find, after braving hardships and the constant risk of death, that he was wrong to assume that the man he had come to seek would agree with alacrity to accompany him to the United States in order to be "built up" into a box-office attraction, we are also shown Livingstone's distress at the discovery that his life's work should have meant nothing to his would-be deliverer. To him money and fame were nothing to the exhausted but still indomitable reporter they were the decisive tests of merit.

Explorer v. Geographers

One of the best episodes in the picture is played not in Africa but in England, where Stanley, impelled by ambition and jealous, gain-chasing geographers, is determined less to defend his own veracity and honour than to fight for recognition of the wonderful work of the man who had refused to return with him to civilisation.

Although tempted to treat his accusers with contemptuous silence, Spencer Tracey, who plays the part of Stanley, reluctantly rises to an audience once, who, being hostile, and forgetting himself, needs continually for help in the greatest scene he has ever met. It is of no avail, and, having been spurned as an impostor who has taken in the name of Livingstone's maps, he is thankful for supposedly expert examination, he is on the act of leaving the hall when a special messenger brings telegraphic news of the arrival in Zanzibar of Livingstone's dead body and of his last message to Stanley.

Excitement, Action, Then Historical Accuracy

If the whole picture had been on the level of that scene, it would have been an unforgettable masterpiece, which it cannot be, because of the imagination it called. No attempt has been made to reconstitute the historical Stanley, the historical Livingstone, or the Darkest Africa of their days. Apparently the quest was merely for an exciting picture, and that has been obtained, but it is one marred rather than improved by the introduction of the inevitable but rather fatuous love interest.

Perhaps the worst blemish is to make Dr. Livingstone behave like the conductor of a jazz band when, outside his hut in Ujiji, young Africans sing toward Christian soldiers (in English!). Incidentally, Ujiji, then one of the Arab strongholds in Central Africa, is shown without a single Arab.

Much of the African photography is excellent, but Mrs. Martin Johnson, who made the East African pictures—which include some rousing warlike scenes and good photographs of game, close-ups of hippo in particular—may well have been surprised at the use made of some of the material. East Africans will be amused, for instance, at the thought of Masai warriors being available on the shores of Lake Tanganyika to perform a friendly war dance in celebration of Stanley's impending departure for the coast, and at certain other equally incredible shots.

Stanley, though an American star reporter, is definitely American in character, concerned at the outset with the out-look of getting his story, and no more and no less interested in Livingstone and Africa than in Red Indian raids in Wyoming or in exposing municipal graft in New York. He accepts the assignment to find Livingstone solely because James Gordon Bennett, the dynamic proprietor of the *New York Herald*, skilfully traps him into an unrefused job by hinting that it would be dangerous.

World's Greatest Newspaper Scoop

While sincerely convinced that success will bring the greatest newspaper "scoop" of all time—in the quest for which he authorises Stanley to spend without limit—and equally sincerely persuaded that Livingstone's discoveries may open up to the world a continent which has remained unknown from the dawn of time, Bennett is shown as also impelled by the desire to score off the proprietor of the *London Globe*, a most unattractive character until having been chiefly instrumental in inciting the geographers against Stanley, he makes a public, unreserved and honourable apology.

Bennett's recipe is "to make news, while my competitors sit around waiting for it to happen." Stanley is the right man to perform that task, but the Livingstone of Sir Cedric Hardwicke, though excellent in parts, disappoints by lapses which are in manifest disharmony with the character as a whole.

Portugal and Great Britain

Messages of President and Premier

Addressing the National Assembly in Lisbon last week, Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, stated that Germany had undertaken to respect the integrity of Portugal and her Colonies if the country remained neutral, and that Great Britain had asked nothing in the name of the alliance which had lasted centuries. "However," continued Dr. Salazar, "as those who do not reject their friends in time of adversity, we reaffirm our friendly feelings with Great Britain and our full fidelity to our alliance with her. We know how much Great Britain welcomes our declaration of neutrality, which is best calculated to serve the common interest of the two nations."

President Carmona sent a message referring to the calls he had received during his tour of Portugal, East Africa from the Governors of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. "These were indications," he said, "of their appreciation of our good neighbourliness in the same activity of civilising and developing the African continent."

NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fabulous Mood"

BEAUTIFUL
AND
MOUNTAIN SCENERY
GOOD ROADS

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.**Profit for the Year of £139,487**

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., state in their annual report for the 12 months ended July 31 last that the profit for the year amounted to £139,487, compared with £165,574 for the seven months ended July 31, 1937. The carry forward of £111,772 brings the available total to £251,259, from which it is proposed to transfer £150,000 to reserve account, leaving £101,259, out of which a dividend of 4% on the Preference stock, absorbing £92,231, is to be paid. The balance of £9,028 will be carried forward.

The report states that, in accordance with the capital reorganisation scheme, 2% unsecured non-transferable notes were issued to the African Railway Finance Company, Ltd., to meet Tanganyika Concessions' liability in respect of its guarantee of the principal and interest on the debentures of the Finance Company. The notes are redeemable by annual instalments over the years 1938 to 1950, and the amount redeemed during the year under review was £93,767.

Cash at bankers and investments in Government securities at the date of the balance sheet totalled £438,258, and at the date of the report £278,317. Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies, represented mainly by shares of the Benguela Railway Company, are entered at £2,164,753 after crediting £71,614 retained on account of redemption of debentures of that company during the year under review; the figure of £71,614 represented the excess of income over expenditure as shown by the railway company's accounts for the year ended December 31, 1938.

Holdings in Other Companies

Shares and debentures of other companies—consisting principally of shares and debentures of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, shares of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., and Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Ltd., and debenture stock of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd.—appear at £4,474,424. The market value of the quoted shares, entered at £4,228,798, was £3,845,983 on July 31 last, and at the date of the report £4,841,950. In view of the subsequent increase in value, the board did not consider it necessary to provide for the depreciation at July 31 in the accounts under review. Unquoted securities consisting of 84% debenture stock of Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd., and Union Minière du Haut Katanga 14% Obligations stood in the books at £245,626.

The managing directors' report states that profits of the Union Minière for 1938 totalled £1,515,750, compared with £2,740,928; a net dividend of £s. 130 per share was paid on July 15, and £27,632 were carried forward. The copper output was 123,943 metric tons, and although the average price of copper was £14 per ton lower and copper output was 26,000 tons less than in 1937, the results of the company's activities were very satisfactory.

The results of the Benguela Railway Company showed that after deducting Lisbon and London Expenses and crediting £65,000 to renewal reserve account, the excess of receipts over expenditure was £71,614, and that amount was set aside for redemption of debentures. Net railway receipts for the first eight months of 1939 at £91,000 show an increase of £7,961 compared with the corresponding period of 1938.

Assets of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company consist of the Kansanshi copper mine and certain coal and

mineral rights and farms in Northern Rhodesia, as well as 12,175 shares in Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd. As the position of the copper market did not justify the raising of the large amount of capital required for the erection of a treatment plant, the Kansanshi mine was closed down at the end of March, 1938. It is held by the Rhodesia-Katanga Company under a certificate of special registration, which confers an indefeasible title to all the surface and mining rights, subject to chain rents amounting to only about £30 per annum. Expenditure has been reduced to a minimum, and the mine is being retained at very small cost in view of future possibilities. The coal and mineral rights still remain open to public prospecting on a royalty basis, but no revenue has been derived from this source.

The P.P.F. at the Kentan mine in Uganda has been renewed for a further year. Development work remains suspended, other than that necessary for maintenance. In view of the uncertainty with regard to a market for cadinite, the Sudan concession owned by the company was allowed to lapse.

A report on progress on the properties of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., is included in the report. Details were published in our issue of last week.

The annual meeting will be held at 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2, at noon to-morrow.

Lord Stonehaven is Chairman of the company, the other directors of which are General Sir Reginald Wingate (Vice Chairman), Count Guy de Baillet-Latour, the Hon. W. O. Crichton, Earl Grey, Mr. Gaston Perier, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director).

The paid-up capital stands at £2,305,783 in preference stock and £3,139,478 in ordinary stock.

Company Progress Reports

Geita Gold.—Yield for September, 692 oz. fine gold.

Tanganyika Central.—During September, 2,411 tons were milled for recovery of 936 oz. fine gold, valued at £7460. Working costs, £4,054; profit, £2510.

Wanderer.—During September 39,400 tons yielded 4,291 oz. fine gold; working costs, £20,398; total profit, £11,788; cost per oz., £4 15s. 10d.

Luiru.—During September 2,231 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 338 oz. fine gold. Estimated gross revenue, £2,839; working costs, £2,337; estimated royalties, £150; estimated working surplus, £357. Capital expenditure, £743. Unwatering of 4th level completed. Bottom of shaft and waste drive being cleared and re-timbered. Small quantity of ore was extracted from below 3rd level.

Mining Personalia

Mr. E. K. McDermott, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left England for Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. K. A. Davies was recently appointed Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, and Mr. C. R. Bissor has succeeded him as Senior Geologist.

Colonel Sir Llewellyn Anderson, who has been appointed head of the resuscitated Civil Guard in Johannesburg, is a director of East Goldfields, Ltd., the Gold Corporation, and Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd.

The following have been elected to associatehip of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy: Mr. W. C. Ashburner, of Kakamega; Mr. T. G. S. Dohell, of Salisbury; and Mr. John Stewart, of Kisumu, Kenya Colony.

Copper Development Association

The Copper Development Association announces that for the time being it will continue its usual activities. Though the staff has been reduced, every endeavour will be made to give continued service to all interested in the use of copper and copper alloys.

Lower Rhokana Dividend

(A Surprise for the Market)

The decision of the directors of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. to reduce the 1958 dividend from 72% to 55% is a lower than the year-on-year distribution from 62% to 50% in 1957, a surprise to the market. The directors announced that the 1958 Antelope distribution was to be 40% had been taken as an indication that the board was probably able to secure a more favourable dividend.

The preliminary earnings statement of the company issued in July estimated the profit for the year at £1,500,000. It had been expected that the dividend of 10% Corporation's large holding of Mafikeng shares alone, but that company's distribution was unchanged and this had been assumed that in spite of heavy losses in the Rhokana's shares would not differ materially from the 55% 1958 distribution was received in 1957. It had been felt that the directors would be able to sanction the same distribution.

Rhodesian Anglo-American

Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd. has announced a dividend of 40% instead of 30% as compared with the 30% last year, a record for the company. The dividend of 30% was paid in 1957 and 1958. The reduced dividend has caused a surprise to the company's most important revenue-producing assets, its holding of Rhokana Corporation, which was bought at 100s. a share from 42s. 6d. to 10s. a share.

Anglo-American's gold output for the year totalled 1,068 ounces, valued at £556,577.

Gold Mining Companies

REVENUE FROM GOLD MINING

The directors of the Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd. have announced a dividend of 40% for the year ended 31st December 1958. This is a significant increase on the 30% dividend paid in 1957 and 1958. The company's earnings for the year were £1,500,000, which is a record for the company. The directors have also announced that they will purchase 10% of the shares of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. This purchase will be made in three instalments of 33% each. The first instalment of 33% will be paid in cash, the second and third instalments of 33% each will be paid in shares of the company. The directors have also announced that they will purchase 10% of the shares of the Mafikeng Corporation, Ltd. This purchase will be made in three instalments of 33% each. The first instalment of 33% will be paid in cash, the second and third instalments of 33% each will be paid in shares of the company. The directors have also announced that they will purchase 10% of the shares of the Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd. This purchase will be made in three instalments of 33% each. The first instalment of 33% will be paid in cash, the second and third instalments of 33% each will be paid in shares of the company.

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Lord Lugard on Imperialism Of Commercial Concern

Lord Lugard's recent article in the *Journal of Modern British Politics* is an article of the *Journal* last week.

The Imperialist, however, does not forget the qualifications which are also because ideas come and that at the present stage of our time they are only ready for the opportunity of the straightening out of our paths, and the choice of other nations, because we are not so much the dependancies as those of the world, but rather as an independent power which compels them to be fairer, to be fairer in spirit, on the grounds of the ability to fulfil the duty and indeed our national mission, as they do the safety of our food supplies, by our Navy, which is our day's life, and hence, in our world, and has never abused its role as the guardian of the freedom of the seas for all nations.

Some imperialists are realising the also the importance of maintaining and increasing our fleet to enable us to meet the crushing demands in the East, and to be incurred in this one. We do not agree with you in adding, as a part of present day Imperialism, the necessity of leading to the world, in these spheres economic advantage we derive from our dependancies. The object is to lead to disarmament, and to enable the Native populations to buy on the cheapest markets.

If internationalism means the renunciation of British responsibility for the control of Native policy in favour of an international group—possibly including Germany, Russia and Italy—it would mean the betrayal of the white races, in some cases British subjects to whom we are pledged. If it means the day-to-day conduct of administrative details now undertaken by national Colonial Offices, it would mean the creation of a colossal central organisation without the accumulated experience and knowledge of each Colony which those offices possess, and at a distance in regard to language, currency and conditions of staff, with inevitable friction.

It might mean the partition of Colonies under separate rule, but would involve the retention of national sovereignty, it is unlikely that any nation (including the Europeans) would accept internationalism, and they would probably resent our claim to be able to do so. The only advantage that non-Colonial Powers would derive would be equality of opportunity, and that, as we have seen, is what they are anxious to concede.

Language Transitions

During the past year nine new languages have been added to the translations of the Scriptures, issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. These are the African languages New Testaments, the Ngoni language spoken in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Nyanja language spoken in the Northern Rhodesia, and the Nyanja language spoken in the Northern Rhodesia. In addition to these, the Bible Society has issued the Nyanja Bible in the Nyanja language, the Nyanja Bible in the Nyanja language, and the Nyanja Bible in the Nyanja language.

Mineral Dividend

The African Development Corporation announces the payment of a dividend of 4% on the 1938-39 account. This dividend is the first payment for the year from 1938-39. It is the first dividend to be paid to the shareholders of the Corporation. It is a dividend of 4% on the 1938-39 account.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) has decided to discontinue for the present the publication of its monthly trade report.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., a company with interests in the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa, announces the payment of a dividend of 5%.

Customs and other taxes collected in the Mozambique Company's territory in August amounted to 20,975.61 escudos, as compared with 186,130.01 escudos in August, 1938.

Cotton exported from Uganda between January 1 and August 13 totalled 297,280 bales. Cotton tax collections between January and July amounted to £61,930.

A tea shop for Natives has been opened at Karolem, near Kisumu. The Tea Cess Board of Kenya contributed £250 towards the building and equipment.

Goods and passenger road services are now operated in Italian East Africa over some 4,500 miles of roads. The service is run by the Italian East African Transport Company.

Commercial circles in Kenya hope for a joint conference between the three East African territories with the object of drawing up a report on the subject of the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railways.

The 1939 Budget of the Belgian Congo estimates receipts at Frs. 1,75,453,000 and expenditure at Frs. 730,379,500. The deficit is covered by funds provided by the Colonial Lottery. Belgium has offered to the Congo a grant of Frs. 50,000,000 for 1939.


Approximate gross receipts of all sections of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for July were £300,970, and for the 10 months ended July totalled £3,666,133. Approximate gross receipts of the Beira-Umtali section for July were £70,744, and for the 10 months £706,701.

A fund has been established in South Africa to defeat enemy propaganda in the Union. A total of £260,000 is aimed at, and the appeal is sponsored by Sir James Rose Innes, a former Chief Justice, General Manie Botha, Sir Charles Smith and Sir William Dalrymple, representing four provinces.

The Rhodesian Sugar Refinery, Ltd., has produced its first sugar from Rhodesian-grown cane. It is the product of Mr. MacDougal, a settler in the Fort Victoria district, and is stated to be of excellent quality. The possibility of supplying Southern Rhodesia with the whole of its sugar requirements from within the Colony is already being discussed.

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Market Prices and Notes

Cocoa.—Zanzibar spot remain firm at 7s. 2d. per lb., with c.i.f. for prompt shipment 8½d. Malagascas spot in bond are quoted 1s. 2d.; c.i.f., 8½d. (1938, 8½d., 7½d.; 1937, 8½d., 7½d.)

Cotton.—In quiet market conditions, American middling spot advanced 6 points to 63½d. per lb.

Gold.—168s. per fine oz. (1938, 146s. 6d.; 1937, 140s. 4½d.)

Exchange.—The nominal sterling value of Kenya florins has dropped slightly to £175, £180 per ton. Japanese are easier at £121 10s. to £124 per ton. (1938, £125, £86 10s.; 1937, £90, £62 10s.)

Tea.—The Tea-Controller states that by the end of the current week over 53,000,000 lb. of tea will have been allocated since the beginning of Government control for consumption in the United Kingdom and Eire, for general export and for the Services.

Tin.—With no offerings, standard for cash and three months are nominally £230 per ton. During the present stringency, which is expected to be relieved in a few days, the buffer pool will release a certain tonnage each day, for urgent requirements. Urgent needs are being supplied, allocations being made by a sub-committee.

Tobacco.—Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin & Company, Ltd., the tobacco merchants, announce that, as the Government has indicated that certain statistics should not be issued for the present, they have no alternative but to cease publishing their monthly record of imports and exports of leaf. Their monthly statistics have been issued regularly from Liverpool for over a century, and they express the hope that circumstances may shortly permit them to restore publication of their report, one known to our readers as a most useful document.

Beira Railway Prospects

SUGGESTING that Beira Railway ordinary shares should appeal to investors, the *Investors' Review* points out that the shares, now standing at about 18s. 6d., were selling at 30s. not long ago. Of the 1,050,000 shares in issue, 838,632 are vested in the Chartered Company to be held until the winding-up of the railway. The Chartered Company has issued bearer certificates against these shares, while the Mozambique Company, which also holds 170,000 shares in its name, has similarly issued certificates. In addition to the share capital, there is £1,930,000 of 5% first debenture stock redeemable in 1974 by means of a sinking fund which began in 1937. The present price of this stock is £97.

Uganda Cotton Plantings

THE latest cotton progress report from Uganda states that there was a big demand for seed and that the total plantings to the end of July reached 201,599 acres, compared with 868,645 acres at the same time last year. The early sown cotton everywhere is reported to be in excellent condition. In many areas there has been a noticeable response to the special efforts to encourage closer spacing, which should offset to some extent the adverse effects of late planting and irregular germination caused by lack of rain. During the early part of August good rains occurred and crop prospects improved considerably.

Colonial Labour Problems

LORD DUFFERIN and Aya, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivering the closing address before the instruction course on Colonial labour problems which has just been held in London, said that constant attention to social and working conditions in the Colonial Empire was of no less importance in war than in peace. Many problems arose from growing industrialisation, and a knowledge of the practical means of meeting them must now be regarded as one of the most necessary qualifications in an administrative officer. He hoped the course would be followed by others of a similar nature.

During the second week of the course lectures were delivered by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, and by representatives of the Home Office and the Ministry of Labour, who described factory legislation and inspection, trade union organisation, and arrangements for conciliation and arbitration in this country. The labour conditions peculiar to certain Dependencies were also described by past and present members of the Colonial Service.

"Natives are steadier on their legs than on their bicycles," said Mr. Ernest Evans, K.C., M.P. for the University of Wales, and a member of the Bledisloe Commission, speaking in London. "I never knew there were so many ways of falling off a bicycle without injury to the rider or to the machine, as I saw in South Central Africa. The British bicycle is supplanting the cheaper Japanese machines, because the latter cannot stand the uses and abuses to which the Natives put them."

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News Items in Brief

Mombasa's new Municipal buildings have been officially opened.

All British Indians and Arabs in Kenya between the ages of 18 and 45 are to be registered.

The post office at Ngara Nairobi, Tanganyika, is henceforth to be known as Sang'u Juo post office.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has decided to suspend publication of its *Review* for the period of the war.

An R.A.F. airman who recently flew to a height of 28,000 ft. over Kenya was able to see distinctly the littoral of the Indian Ocean in one direction and the glint of Lake Victoria in the other. The distance between the two places is nearly 600 miles.

A register of men unable to enlist for active service but able to take the places of men called up is being compiled by the Rhodesia Agricultural Union and the Tobacco Association. It is expected that by the use of this register a number of farmers will be freed for service without reducing the agricultural production of the Colony.

Applications for the post of woman inspector of schools in Southern Rhodesia are invited by the Board of Education. The appointment will be for three years in the first instance, the salary rising from £550 by increments of £25 to £800. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Education, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Arrangements have been made for the enrolment for commissions in H.M. Land Forces of candidates from the Dominions and Colonies between the ages of 18 and 60 who possess the required qualifications. Such candidates should apply in writing for particulars to the High Commissioner of his Dominion or Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The special arrangements for the enrolment of these candidates will cease on December 31 next.

Statements Worth Noting

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning; I say more than they that watch for the morning: with the Lord there is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption. *Psalm cxxxvi. 7.*

At the end of 1938 there were 1,651 miles of "stripped" roads in Southern Rhodesia. — *Report by Mr. A. W. H. Hall, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Salisbury.*

In all work designed for the uplift of the African we want knowledge and sympathy but not sentimentality. — *Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.*

There is nothing so international as sport of any kind; it is the only ground where men, regardless of race or religion, meet on equal terms free from prejudice or hatred. — *M. E. de Hosty, in his book, "The Sport of a Lifetime."*

The proper sense of the term "witchdoctor" is a doctor who engages in witch-finding, who is believed to protect his community by picking out the witches who are destroying it. — *Mr. G. Wilton, Director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute.*

Every day the facility of purely arbitrary boundaries between the three territories, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, becomes more obvious, and every day the economic advantages of amalgamation seem more apparent. — *The Kenya Weekly News.*

Rhodesians will have to show, by accepting cheerfully and conscientiously whatever tasks are set that they are equally ready, with those mobilised in Europe, to serve the cause of civilisation and humanity. — *The "Sunday Mail," Southern Rhodesia, 12th September.*

The Kenya people, a tribe of elephant hunters, living in the forest land of north Griama, are very different from the Bantu tribes with whom we are familiar, and their language seems to have little in common with the languages in which we usually work. — *Cambridge University Friends of Kenya.*

Practical difficulties have occurred during and after the training of African medical assistants that have been due to character. If the old African failed for want of knowledge, the modern African fails for want of character. — *Dr. H. C. Provelck, in "The Medical Training of the African."*

It has been repeatedly observed that ochros (*Hibiscus eschscholus*) near to cotton heavily infested with pink bollworm (*Phanodra gossypiella*) themselves take an incidence as high as 80% of the removal of the cotton; however, as at the end of the crop, good results in a crop to practically no yield are possible. The ochro is normally resistant to the pink bollworm. — *Mr. P. A. Squire, in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

Should the war which has been imposed upon us be long the bog of the two allied Empires, thanks to its possibilities in men and raw materials, its command of the sea, its financial power and its fighting capacity, and in face of its high morale and the sympathy of the universe that knows on which side are justice and right, this bog of the two allied Empires is sure to hold out till the very last quarter of a century. — *M. S. S. in "The Review," 12th May 1938.*

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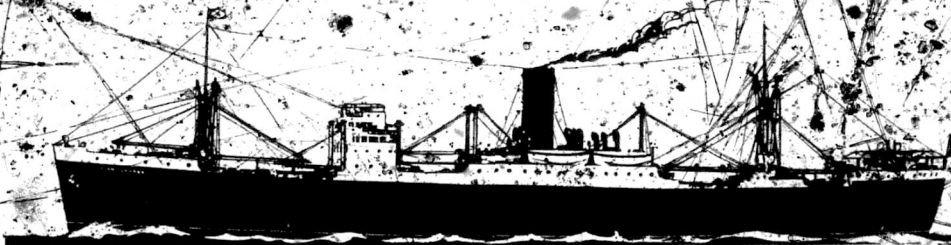
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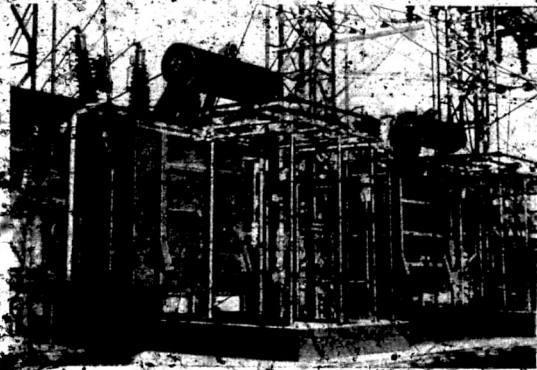


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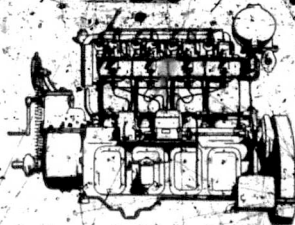
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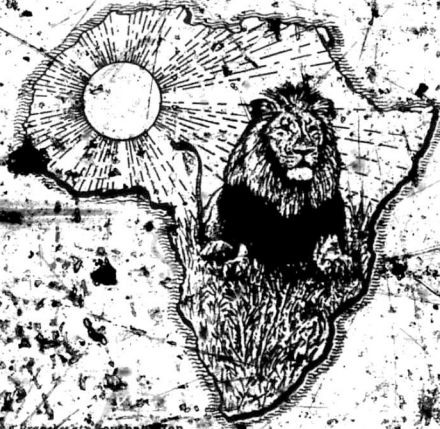
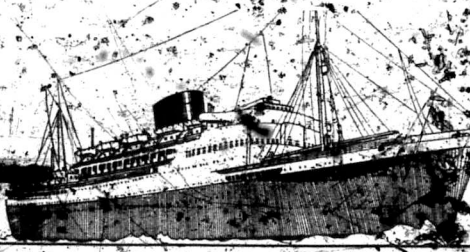
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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	143	Background to the War News	150
War News from the Territories	145	A War Letter from London	154
Shipping, Colonial Labour Problems	147	Letters to the Editor	155
Internationalisation of Colonies	148	Latest Mining News	156
The War: Expert Views	149	Tanganyika Congress	157
		Missions, Ltd.	157

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIES' said the Secretary of State for the Colonies a few days ago. The arsenals in which are produced many of the raw materials and foodstuffs which are no less potent instruments in modern warfare than the aeroplanes of the Colonies, and guns and shells which spring from the arsenals in England. That is expressed in stirring metaphor, official and non-official, throughout the months, perhaps years, that lie ahead, for there can be no question that one of the most important war services which the competence of the Colonies is the provision of adequate supplies of the raw materials and foods necessary to the Mother Country and to its fighting forces. Mr. MacDonald declared that the mineral and agricultural exports of the Colonies are to be purchased at prices which protect the standard of living of the producer, while at the same time preventing war profiteering. That the one standard which can be fairly applied will compound itself to the Colonial Empire, and it is to be hoped that there will be no deviation from it. No British community overseas desires to take selfish advantage of the war for its own enrichment, and if the chosen representatives of the various branches of primary production are given into the fullest confidence by the authorities, they may be confidently expected to contribute valuable suggestions for the smooth translation into practice of an incontestable principle.

At last we have also an authoritative pronouncement on behalf of the Imperial Government that the purchasing power of the Empire is so to be used that the Empire's resources in foreign exchange may be conserved to the uttermost. That is a Conserving matter of the highest importance, and Sterling. Here again it will be necessary to call upon the co-operation of trusted business leaders—men who have spent the major portion of their lives in adjusting themselves day by day to changing conditions, who have no particular respect for precedent, and who are trained to contrive new, practicable and economic methods at the shortest possible notice. But planning by able committees, however far-sighted, will not suffice; prompt action can be achieved only by the immediate co-operation of individual dwellers in the British Colonial Empire. There devolves upon each a new responsibility not merely to do everything within his power to increase the flow of necessary commodities to Great Britain, but, on the other hand, to secure the maximum amount of reciprocal purchasing from British sources. Certain neutral States, for instance, buy considerable quantities of East African produce, but if the East African Dependencies can reduce their buying in those countries to the minimum, and thereby leave a substantial margin for the purchase by the Imperial Government of such essential war necessities as petrol, aeroplanes and aeroplane parts, they will be making a most valuable additional contribution from the economic and financial standpoints.

ancient and modern Hitlerism
adjacent columns
know
Left have
correspondents from two misguided but
manifestly sincere writers, one of whom proposed a
conference to work out the conditions of a new world
order which shall involve the abolition of Colonial
Imperialism and Imperialist monopoly, while the
other proposed that Great Britain and France should
promise the German people that, if they would rid
themselves of Hitler and cease from aggression, we
shall remove the barriers around the British and
French Empires and allow Germans to trade there
freely, invest capital freely, and emigrate freely.

The British and French Empires which are
depicted by the perverted liberalism of such
writers, have no existence in actual fact. Every
country in the world is compelled to exercise
reasonable control over the entry of
immigrants in order that they may not
prejudice its citizens; but subject to
such necessary and normal super-
vision any reputable German has been as free as
any Briton or Frenchman to enter or reside in Kenya,
Tanganyika Territory or Rhodesia, and he has been
equally free to invest his money. Many Germans,
judged, have engaged in agriculture, commerce and
mining in those Dependencies, and most of them have
been more advantageously placed than British sub-
jects anxious to embark upon similar activities, for
whereas the latter have been denied funds from the
public purse, Germans have been regularly subsidised
by their Government, not merely the Nazi régime,
but its predecessors, also operating through those
business agencies, which have been known to every
body the Reich has provided large sums for advances
which could not possibly have been justified on
economic grounds, but which had the political objec-
tive of keeping *in situ* a nucleus of Germans useful
from the standpoint of German Colonial propaganda.

Generosity
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Better Placed
than Britons
in British
Dependencies
Germans have also been quite as free as Britons to
trade in Eastern Africa generally. Moreover, British
tolerance has turned a blind eye to the development
of a basket trade, which might have been stopped
under the provisions of the Congo
Basin Treaties, and as a consequence
of which German manufacturers and
traders have in the past two or three
years enjoyed advantages denied to
their British competitors. Thus the
notion of a monopolistic Colonial Imperialism

Germany has had no
cause for commercial complaint in British East and
Central Africa, and it is an absolute certainty that
if the position had been reversed, she would not have
beared Great Britain with the generosity which has
been extended to the Reich by British rule.

Nazi propaganda is not neglecting its opportunities
of voicing these self-same allegations through the
newspapers of foreign States, which, like the British
correspondents whom we have quoted, are unaware of
the absolute baselessness of the argu-
ments put forward. A legend of this
kind, unhappily believed by so many
Britons, can very easily crystallise into
a widespread conviction that there has
been a denial of fair treatment, and that is, of course,
the aim and object of the Nazi repetition of these
charges. When the enlightenment of British and
Neutral opinion is so obviously necessary, it is highly
important that these misconceptions should be
removed, and readers who find them expressed in
various papers will be doing a useful service by writing
to the editor at once to correct them, for unless their
falsity be brought to his notice it is more than likely
that similar misstatements will recur in his pages.
East Africans and Rhodesians are too prone to treat
these calumnies with contempt; that attitude has its
manifest dangers in peace, and in war they are multi-
plied—to the disadvantage of the Empire and to the
corresponding advantage of the enemy.

RHODESIAN AMALGAMATION has not been
put into cold storage for the duration of the war,
as many people believe. On the contrary, as Mr.
Foden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, declared
in a Parliamentary answer a few
days ago, the Imperial Govern-
ment of its discussions with
Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia,
is for a comparatively short duration only. It was
natural and reasonable that the authorities should
desire an opportunity of re-considering the position in
the light of the new circumstances created by the out-
break of war, but it would be unnecessarily pessimistic
to conclude that the result must necessarily be adverse.
It might, indeed, very well be more favourable than
it would otherwise have been, for when discussions are
resumed Rhodesia will be able to point to important
new services to the Imperial cause.

Already, as we have chronicled, members of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia have undertaken guerrilla duty in Nyasaland in order to release units of the King's African Rifles for transfer to Tanganyika, and Rhodesian armoured cars are on active service in Kenya in substitution for Royal Air Force personnel. Such movements admittedly affect small numbers of men, but they are a new pointer to the inter-dependence of the Rhodesias and East Africa and to the readiness of Rhodesians to come promptly to the

The Service of S. Rhodesia's Young Manhood.

aid of the East and Central African Dependencies under Colonial Office rule. Southern Rhodesia, the one self-governing British Colony in Africa, has, we have always felt, desired the creation of a Greater Rhodesia, not from selfish motives, but on account of a sincere belief that such a development would best serve the three contiguous British States concerned. When the question comes to be discussed again, she will be able to cite new instances of her willingness to give the service of her manhood beyond her geographical boundaries.

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East African and Rhodesian War News

Germany Exploits Internationalisation of Colonies

FROM Italy, Holland and Russia come reports which give every indication of a common origin, and which, taken together, appear to bear out the assertions of neutral journalists in Berlin that the Nazi leaders have not given up their attempts to exploit their own peculiar views of Colonies to their own advantage and to the detriment of Great Britain and France.

German propaganda continues to emphasise the alleged oppressiveness of British Colonial rule, using for this propaganda not only the Press of the Reich, but broadcasts to the outside world and neutral newspapers susceptible to German influence. In some cases absurdly extravagant actions are paraded as fact; in more reputable journals a policy of greater restraint is followed, the suggestion often being that national control of Colonies is out of date and that internationalisation of Colonial administration is overdue. This argument is generally advanced through publications in countries about Colonies, for it is recognised that it would not find a welcome in Belgium or Holland.

Attempts of all kinds are being made to drive a wedge between Great Britain and France, the latest being the *naif* suggestion that Germany has no cause of quarrel with France, and that as long as the French Army vacates German soil, and stands only on its own side of the common border, the Reich does not desire to take the life of a single Frenchman. As an extra make-weight to this piece of puerility it is added that Hitler does not grudge France her African possessions, which she is perfectly at liberty to retain if only she will acknowledge that Poland having been destroyed once and for all, there is no good cause for the wholesale shedding of blood in the West.

Still Hankering After African Colonies

If, however, France is obdurate, then, runs the argument, she will have only herself to blame if her North African possessions in particular fall to an Italy which covets them—but who, Signor Mussolini is tactfully warned, must see them by her positive attitude to Germany, though it is not yet explained whether that is to mean using her neutrality to the advantage of the Reich or by active co-operation in arms.

Hitler, anxious to purchase military and aerial help from Russia at a high price, is declared to have abandoned completely the old Prussian dream of an

* It will be noted, however, that precisely this argument is being used by many publicists in England, who do not realise that they are unwittingly serving the German endeavor to weaken solidarity in Great Britain and France.

Ed. "E. A. and R."

advance to Baghdad as a stage on the road to India, so absolute is his surrender of his claims, insistence upon the importance of the German *Drang nach Osten* movement, the main theme of *Mein Kampf* and of the philosophy of Nazism, that he is not a thorough Nazi past Germanism. He has been saved by a number of neutral powers who have promised Stalin Iraq, and even, it is said, his share of the loot, which he cannot yet get on by Communism and Nazism together. Crazy as such hypotheses are, there is good reason to believe them to be the counters which Ribbentrop and his agents have been seeking to pass in their latest gambles with Russia.

The Russians, they say, has now determined to limit his objectives to the creation of a Great Germany in Europe, adding to the former German African territories for the sake of prestige.

Even in the speech in Danzig on Tuesday night which marked the end of the German "peace offensive" *von Ribbentrop* for the Foreign Minister, said: "With the exception of the return of the former German Colonies, the natural Colonies, to which every Great Power is entitled, Germany has no demands against France and Britain."

Volunteers from the Colonies

The Imperial Government has decided that, during the present emergency, British subjects from the Colonies and British protected persons who are in this country, including those who are not British European, are to be on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom as regards eligibility for voluntary enlistment in the armed forces and for consideration for the award of emergency commissions in those forces.

Openings for volunteers are limited, and the final decision as regards the suitability of any applicant for voluntary enlistment or for an emergency commission will rest, in the case of all other applicants, with the governing authorities of the Service department concerned.

All applicants, however, whether for voluntary enlistment or an emergency commission, should be addressed in writing to the Defence Department, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W. 1, and not to the Service departments. Applications from persons not in a Colony must be made in writing to the Colonial Government, and not direct to the Colonial Office.

Lenient Treatment of Germans in East Africa

Many of the Germans who were interned in Kenya on the outbreak of war have now been released on the condition that they report regularly to the police. Refugees who had fled from Germany, most of them

Jews have been given their freedom, and a considerable number of the Germans who had lived in the Colony for some years have likewise been released. They are forbidden to possess arms, field glasses, or wireless sets.

About 100 Germans who were settled in Kenya are now interned near Nairobi. A memorandum which has reached London states that they are well housed and treated, occupy single rooms, can listen to wireless broadcasts, write letters and on certain afternoons receive visitors. Concert parties and entertainment are being provided from outside. Most of the German women have been taken to their homes, but about 20 who were interned at Loneli Plains have obtained permission to stay at Nairobi Park. Their children go to Government schools, and a kindergarten teacher has been placed in charge of the infants. Several letters expressing thanks for the consideration shown to enemy aliens have been written to the authorities.

German practices in Uganda are similar. There are and there has even been reported that there has been allowed pieces of personal furniture.

Missionaries Released on Parole

The sympathetic attitude of British authorities in Africa towards German missionaries is stressed by Mr. William Paton, Chairman of the International Missionary Council, who writes:

It is only natural that in the special conditions of war time it should be considered necessary to intern enemy aliens, but the Departments which have been approached have taken up without delay the possibility of differentiating in favour of those Germans who can, without danger to British interests, be permitted to return to their work. We are driven to understand that the Government is anxious to secure that such persons should not be put to the inconvenience of a longer period of detention than is strictly necessary.

I have just received a letter from the head of one African mission in a Mandated Territory of Africa by which he states that release from internment was offered to all German missionaries on their giving their parole. A few of the missionaries preferred not to do this, but all other members of the staff are at their stations and able to continue their missionary activities. The head of the mission was allowed to make a tour of all the different mission stations in order to explain the situation to the European staff and the African congregations and to advise the pastors and teachers.

What Mr. Pirow Told Hitler

Mr. Oswald Pirow, until recently Minister of Defence in South Africa, has stated publicly in South Africa that last year he told Herr Hitler personally that South Africa was opposed to the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika to Germany.

Colonel Deneys Reitz, M.P., Minister for Native Affairs in South Africa, who served with the South African Forces during the East African Campaign, and who has since taken a deep interest in East African affairs, reached London by air on Friday last as the South African representative in the discussions which are to take place between Ministers of the Overseas Empire and Ministers of the Mother Country for the better coordination of Empire effort during the war. In a statement to the Press Colonel Reitz said: "South Africa will defend with all her resources any portion of Africa belonging to the Commonwealth that may be endangered; and we shall assist in every other manner possible to achieve victory."

Instances are reported from Bulawayo of white teachers having been handed to men of military age

whose services were then to be required. An official statement has therefore been issued to emphasize that the Government has the right to decide what special military services can best be utilised to ensure the full effectiveness of the Colony's war effort.

For the time being, says the announcement, Southern Rhodesia's main contribution to the Empire's struggle lies in maintaining her economic strength and supplying the needs of war-torn Great Britain.

Employees of the banking, motor and engineering industries in Southern Rhodesia are reported to have agreed to forgo their rights of extra pay for overtime work during the war provided the benefit accruing from the lower rates shall be passed on to the public.

War news is being broadcast in three Native dialects from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Committees on food supplies have been appointed in some of the Provinces in Northern Rhodesia. In the Southern Province the committee is composed of Mr. E. H. Tuxton Wickins, Provincial Commissioner, Captain the Hon. R. E. Campbell, M.L.C., Mr. E. Kopelowitz, Sir Leopold Moore, M.L.C. and Mr. R. H. Orr, Mayor of Livingstone. In the Northern Territory the Government has been appointed Chairman of the Supply Board set up in Uganda, with the Director of Agriculture, the Accountant General, Mr. A. S. Folkes and Mr. Michael Moses as members. Mr. H. G. Smith is secretary.

What Products Shall the Territories Grow?

To ensure that to make the maximum economic contribution to the needs of the Empire, a survey of war-time problems is being carried out by the Production Board, which has proposed the establishment of an agricultural training farm on 500 acres presented to the Colonies by Lord Egerton of Tatton. It suggests that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be requested to release for this purpose at least one-fifth of the £250,000 authorised a few months ago to be raised by loan for the promotion of European settlement in Kenya. Emphasis is laid by the Board in the statement that the main difficulties of agriculture in war-time are finance, and power, and on the need for the Imperial Government to indicate which commodities are most required and to guarantee minimum prices.

An Information Officer has been appointed in Uganda to keep in touch with askari serving with the K.A.R. in Kenya, and to transmit news from the battalion to their relatives in the Protectorate. Expressing his thanks to the official in question, a Muganda corporal has just written from Kenya:

"We are thanking you very much for your letter of September 9, and we are grateful to you for your willingness to listen to our complaints while we are doing the work of His Majesty King George VI and the British Government. We thank you also for your asking us to tell you about us in order that you may inform our friends in Uganda.

This is how we are: we are in good condition and we are given sufficient food—meat, tea, sugar and bathing soap. Our European officers who were appointed by Government pay much attention to us and they treat us quite well. We have had no diseases and there are not many people admitted to hospital. We are interested in the preparations we are doing to defend the British Throne from its enemy. Also we are doing the work of the K.A.R. with unmeasurable happiness. We are interested in asking you, Sir, to inform the Protectorate and other Governments that we are glad they are pleased with the work we are doing."

Adjusting Colonial Labour Problems

Views of the Secretary of State for the Colonies

DEFINING THE COLONIAL OFFICE VIEW of labour problems in the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in an address during the Labour Officers' conference in London that the task of adjusting the relationship between employer and employers was of prime importance.

That the standard of living of workers in the Colonies was generally low was inevitable, absolutely natural and even right in Colonial conditions. In countries in which the sun shone, the soil and Nature was very bountiful, and in which the problems of life were comparatively few and simple, people could be content and happy with a simple manner of life. Indeed, the lessons of experience had very often destroyed happiness.

Sometimes employers and others took advantage of the simplicity of Colonial peoples in a way which meant that opportunities of improving the conditions of the working people had not been utilized. The fault lay in some cases in the housing of workers, people on estates or in industrial and mining areas; wages were sometimes lower than they should be, and conditions of labour unnecessarily burdensome. Difficulties were in other cases caused through the introduction of machinery, the imposition of quotas or the incursion of some new modern factor, which reduced the need for manual labour and created unemployment or under-employment. Whatever the causes, standards in the Colonies were generally lower than were justified.

Labour Movements in the Colonies

During the last few years a new consciousness had grown in the minds of workers of the fact that they had a right to certain standards. They were now much more shrewd in judging if they were being treated unjustly, and at the same time there was a sensitiveness and a suspicion among them which led them, often when they were being treated as well as circumstances allowed, to suspect that they were not being justly treated.

This awakening of a new consciousness amongst the labouring populations in the Colonies was partly due to the fact that many individuals there were now educated; many had travelled to other lands and seen for themselves the rather improved conditions of up-to-date countries; and newspapers and the wireless had played a large part in spreading knowledge. Labour in Colonial territories had now just about arrived at the position which British labour reached a year ago when it became conscious of being a class and began to organize its trade unions and political organizations to define its rights and gain better conditions.

It was inevitable, natural and quite right that in Colonies there should spring up sooner or later, through the years, this labour movement, desirous of organizing itself, securing proper conditions of work and pay. Unfortunately in the Colonies to-day there was propaganda of a sort alien to our conceptions in this country. Another trend was that labour movements in the Colonies were very often led by men who, however well-meaning, were completely inexperienced in industrial and political practices. Some of these leaders were inclined to jump to the conclusion that the weapon they should use in order to obtain justice was the weapon of the strike and riots. This did not apply to all Colonies, of course, but where it did not seem to apply to-day it might in fact apply to-morrow.

The Colonial Empire had reached an extremely critical point in its history in many ways—a critical moment in political affairs, and those certainly a critical moment which led to the growth of this labour movement. These movements were handled very carefully, and if adjustments there would be a good deal of trouble as a result of the uneven and proper growth of industry.

As to the policy to be pursued during the war years, Mr. Macdonald said that if the adjustment of the delicate relationship between employer and employer was not brought to be worked out between them, the situation might end with disaster. They would get at cross-purposes and be hostile to each other as a result of unfortunate incidents—a state of affairs which would be very dangerous for Colonial Government. There had already been examples in some Colonies of what happened when employed and employers had not known how to settle their disputes peacefully. Strikes led to disturbances and riots, and in the last resort police had to fire and troops were called in.

Responsibility of Colonial Governments

It was therefore of the highest importance that Governments should play a very great part in bringing these two different classes together by introducing wise labour legislation. Above all, it was imperative to have in the Colonies individual personnel with a knowledge of these delicate problems, men who through their training, experience and understanding of the people were able to establish personal contact both with workers and employers and help them to settle their disputes constitutionally, as was the practice in this country.

If labour was allowed to acquire the habit of thinking that strikes and disturbances were the only way of improving their conditions, then the outlook for Colonial administration would be very dark. If, on the other hand, any considerable body of employers in the Colonies were allowed to continue to resist change, then labour would be put into a position where it must strike.

Labour problems were therefore of first-class importance, and should be items of high policy in modern Colonial development. The delicate situation which existed in some Colonies would be likely to become more difficult during the war as a result of disturbances in industry, trade and economic affairs generally, which would have repercussions on Colonial agriculture, mining and industry and be liable in the tense atmosphere of war to make employers and employed impatient with each other. The work of Labour Departments would therefore be even more necessary in war than in normal conditions.

Sir Stewart Symes

Sir Stewart Symes's term of office as Governor-General of the Sudan has been extended. An official statement, issued on Monday, the Foreign Office announced that, on the recommendation of the British Government, the King of Egypt has, in view of the exceptional circumstances now prevailing, approved the extension until at least the end of June of Sir Stewart's term of office. His resignation was expected to have taken effect in about two months. Sir Bernard Bonville, Governor of Nigeria, who had been selected to succeed Sir Stewart Symes, will continue in his present office for the corresponding additional period.

The Surrender of Colonies

Arguments Against Internationalisation

PROPAGANDA in favour of the internationalisation of Colonial territories has recently been so active in the British Press that the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* felt it necessary to address communications on this subject to a number of influential newspapers and weekly reviews.

On Friday last the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* gave the most prominent position in the correspondence columns its leader page to a letter from Mr. Tolson which read—

"Those Britons who are busily advocating what is now euphemistically termed 'a new Colonial system' are clearly unaware that the implied disengagement of British rule which their programme contains must rejoice the hearts of Dr. Goebbels."

A Reich anxious to acquire African territory, on account of its strategic importance in the war which it forces on Great Britain and France, naturally disguised its true motives, and therefore cast all the emphasis upon the affront to its prestige involved in exclusion from the ranks of Colonial Powers, and (b) the denial of access to tropical markets.

Since Hitler himself exploded point (a) in *Mein Kampf*, it need not be seriously considered, even though opportunism has since led him to repudiate his own written arguments. Point (b) is equally devoid of truth, German traders having been generally on the same footing as British traders in the Colonial Empire. In some respects, indeed, they were more favourably placed to obtain business.

In East Africa, for instance, the so-called Congo Basin Treaties, which prescribe equality of opportunity, have protected Germany against any disadvantageous discrimination. Not satisfied with Germany proceeded to rig the market in her own favour by barter transactions.

Misleading Pleas of Theorists

The advice to humble ourselves on account of Colonial shortcomings springs, not from high-minded men disillusioned by years of fruitless labour in the Colonies, but essentially from theorists.

Most of them have no personal experience of our Dependencies; not one of those prominent in the movement has done more than tour speedily through a few Colonial territories, and all of them entertain misconceptions of Colonial needs and wishes, their views being a fundamental variance with the experience of the men—missionaries, educationists, administrators, farmers, and traders—who have spent many years in the Colonies and in day-to-day contact with Colonial opinion.

Most urgent of all requirements is that of quashing the insidious notion of the surrender of British sovereignty in favour of some obscure internationalism. What these doctrinaire world-planners cannot understand is that a British subject resident in Kenya is as much entitled to permanent British protection as the man born and brought up in Kent, and that to treat the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia (which, incidentally, contains the greatest copper mines in the Empire) as mere pawns to be used in treaty-making would be as reprehensible as in case of Northern Ireland.

That is the heart of the whole matter—that since millions of British subjects cannot be bartered, these Colonial schemes are unsubstantial fantasies in the misleading garb of a pseudo-altruism.

On the same day the *New Statesman and Nation* published a letter from Dr. Tolson which read—

In your leading article entitled 'The Right

reply to Hitler, you say: 'We have talked about internationalising our Colonial system, we should ask for nothing better than to share the responsibility of administering our Colonies with any State that will help develop them for the common good.'

May I suggest that your endorsement of this theory of administration has enticed you into unconsciously, I am sure, into an illiberal attitude toward British populations overseas? The conception of the internationalisation of our Colonies ignores the fundamental fact that there can be no moral justification for the compulsory exclusion from the Empire of millions of men, white, brown, and black, who have been born and bred under the Union Jack, who believe the British system (whatever its shortcomings) to be the best they could have, and who have built their homes and bred their families in Colonial territories, for which they feel an hereditary affection and an inalienable loyalty.

British communities overseas have been encouraged to believe that they will in due time attain self-government. If the principle you now advocate had been put into operation some decades ago, it would have frustrated the development of the great self-governing Dominions as distinctively British States, and you will doubtless agree that the world and Great Britain would have been immeasurably the poorer as a result.

To come to more recent times and deal merely with Africa, Southern Rhodesia, which was granted self-government only a decade and a half ago, would have been denied that privilege and responsibility, one which she has discharged splendidly, and a new and insuperable obstacle would have been placed in the way of that union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, on the one hand, and of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the other, which are inevitable, if only on account of their economic interdependence, and are desirable on many grounds, not least that of Native welfare.

Because we have brought British protection to African populations, and particularly because our policy of trusteeship has so far benefited those populations, we have no right arrogantly to decide abruptly to shatter that relationship.

(Concluded on page 150)

Great Britain in Africa

When the Recording Angel the grim scroll
Of human words and actions shall unroll
And 'fore the Throne be assayed, ye nations stand
Awe'd by the Presence in whose mighty Hand
Lies condemnation for misdeeds, and praise
For good accomplished in the bygone days,
What answer, Britain, will ye have, what plea
To justify the task assumed, those
To guard and guide the helpless African?
Methought I had the answer, thus began
By the Permission, humbly I defend
My Trust in Africa, and to this end
I call a witness, let Uganda speak
Whom I did rescue from the wanton freak
Of royal mandate that did the land with blood
Bedewed unceasing, so that the Natives' good
Peace, I established, brought the rule of Law
In the the weak and refuge from the Law
Of cruel oppression rampant, and I led
The land to prosper with its folk well fed
Not to enrich mine own, I truly strove
But patiently to win the people's love
Religion, too, I fostered, till to-day
The tribes all bear the Gospel, Angels say
Have I done well?

The Angel, bowing low
Before the Presence, said: "Thy written scroll

The War: Expert Views

The German Plan. — The German plan is a concentrated attack by sea and air on the British and French ports, not to destroy them, but to paralyze them. The plan is to use the submarine and the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the ports and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the ports. The plan is to use the submarine and the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the ports. The plan is to use the submarine and the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the ports.

The Saar Front. — The Saar front is a narrow strip of land, only 20 miles wide, but it is a vital link between France and Germany. The German plan is to use the Luftwaffe to attack the Saar front and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the Saar front. The German plan is to use the Luftwaffe to attack the Saar front and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the Saar front.

U-Boat, Hedge-Finding. — The U-boat is a formidable weapon, but it is not invulnerable. The German plan is to use the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the U-boat to attack the ports. The German plan is to use the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the U-boat to attack the ports.

Germany's Oil Shortage. — Germany's oil shortage is a serious problem. The German plan is to use the Luftwaffe to attack the oil fields and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the oil fields. The German plan is to use the Luftwaffe to attack the oil fields and to use the Luftwaffe to attack the oil fields.

U-Boat, Held Back. — The U-boat is a formidable weapon, but it is not invulnerable. The German plan is to use the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the U-boat to attack the ports. The German plan is to use the U-boat to attack the ports and to use the U-boat to attack the ports.

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Background to the

St. Neville Henderson. That St. Neville Henderson should have become the supreme exposé of Nazi Germany is highly interesting. He is popularly supposed to be an admirer of the régime so far as a democratically-minded man could be. Hardly had he entered upon his Ambassadorship when he made a speech in Paris criticizing those people in Britain who were always carping at the Nazis instead of appreciating the great achievements of the second movement being carried out in Germany. American correspondents in Berlin used to send home stories to their papers of Britain's pro-Nazi Ambassador. When he attended the Nuremberg Party Rally the tongues of his countrymen were not disturbed by the fact that he had come to the occasion that war was inevitable unless Hitler could be made aware of Britain's intentions. Therefore he was going to keep open all subjects with the Fuehrer. Perhaps he remembered that foreign correspondents are notoriously emotional. — *"Micus," in the Sunday Times.*

Hitler's Undoing. Hitler could not have made a mistake of admiration for the British, with envy of their achievements and hatred of their position, to Germany's excessive aspirations. But an exaggeration to say that he has actually courted Great Britain both as representing the aristocracy and most successful of the North race, and as constituting the most serious danger of obstacle to his own far-reaching plan of German domination in Europe. Genuses are strange creatures, and for Hitler, among other paradoxes is a mixture of long-headed calculation and violent and arrogant impulse provoked by resentment. The former drove him to seek Britain's friendship and the latter finally into war with her. Moreover, he believed his resentment to be entirely justified. He failed to realise that his military and political aims could be carried out only by the aid of other countries so that Germany was bound to make a man and not a machine. He believed it could be done by his own force. His own great genius for the future was his complete failure to understand the inherent British sense of morality, humanity and freedom. — *W. W. Wallis-Blandford.*

Air Battleships. It is fighters carry machine guns on the German have a cannon. The French and German fighters have not with experimental success. The Germans say they could use their used extensively if the war had continued. These air cannon fire through the centre of the propeller at a normal position fixed to the engine. The majority fire up to 100 rounds a minute, with a range of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards. The shells are explosive and trace. Explosive shells can be fired to explode near the target. Tracer ammunition helps the aim by burning in its passage through the air. These 185-calibre air armament of British single fighters have fired their faith on the blasting effect of eight machine guns firing in unison. The bullets leave the gun at a total rate of 9,000 a minute. Whatever happens to the cannon in single-seater fighters, this form of armament is bound to rise in calibre and range in heavier aircraft. Extra sources of horsepower will be found to support the added weight of such heavy armament. I will prophesy that before this war ends we shall see great bombers capable of firing a shell heavy enough to disable these attacking fighters at once. These air battleships will have crews of 12 and 15 under the command of a captain who will never touch a flying control, fire a gun, or take a sight. — *Mr. Robert Wallis in the "Evening Standard."*

Russia's Baltic Mins. The efflux of Germans from the Baltic States will give rise to considerable trouble in Denmark, Latvia and Estonia, many are peasant families who have worked their own lands for hundreds of years. These farmers in the Baltic States have no desire whatsoever to enter the armed forces of the Reich. This is the State which probably has the most of the population of the Baltic States. The countries so that Germany could not have a manhooded. Lithuania has come on the basis of a plan to be planned the return of the Baltic States to Latvia and the exchange of these obtains the right to keep garrisons in the countries. It will probably be that she has her hands out for a very thin piece of potato. — *The "Lancet" (Daily News).*

Britain's Foreign Policy. The history of British foreign policy in the last 100 years is not determined, as far as the last resort by our geographical position. Our policy has been a policy of peace, upheld by belief in the spread of humanist ideas, liberal institutions and common sense. British states are world-wide but they do nothing to do with world domination. On the Continent of Europe we worked for a balance of power until the League of Nations seemed to offer to all Europeans a better principle of international relations. We have opposed any attempt by a single State, period, to dominate Europe, and we have refused to single out any one of these purposes we have had our immense naval strength and our immense material resources. We have no reason to be ashamed of these aims. They have not conflicted with the aims of any recommended States in any part of the world. They have not required us to encourage our neighbours to pull each other's teeth out, to use Lord Salisbury's description of the foreign policy of Bismarck. — *A special correspondent "The Times."*

Steel Wastage. One special job which should have been made in plastics would have saved a great deal of metal. We refer to the tin helmet. For the soldier's helmet made of sheet steel, but hundreds of thousands have been issued to the police, the A.F.S., and gardens and to those in the army who will be at home and in the rear of the front line, many have been sold to the public. None of these will be exposed to any more than the fumes of an oven and a great deal of the danger of being killed. And for that purpose, it was made from a material which is stronger and more long been tested with excellent results in the past. It will have been sold because of lack of understanding of plastics in this exact aim.

aggressiveness and
 otic character, or even
 al obloquy, of the Ger-
 system, against which we have
 taken up arms." — *West-Elton.*

"The utmost we can do in this
 war is to say 25,000,000 of
 one another, and make the ruins
 of our great cities show-places for
 Maori tourists." — *Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.*

"In its dreary youth seeks not a
 hearty pursuit of amusement or
 refreshment. But a man of spiritual
 power and experience who is none
 the less a man for that." — *The Rev. Stanley Asbury.*

"If the figures published for
 London are any guide for the
 whole country, the black-out is
 likely to be responsible for about
 100,000 deaths per annum." — *Times.*

"A tax on all retail sales except
 food would be more equitable and
 produce more revenue than all the
 well-tried instruments of which Sir
 John Simon has placed his faith."
 — *The Financial Review.*

"The losses sustained by British
 shipping entering and leaving our
 ports during the first ten days of
 October represent only about
 one half of 1% of the total number
 sailing." — *The Times.*

"Hitler suffers from a general
 type of insanity, a general
 and he displays a nervous and
 papaloid obsession, in which a
 great part of the German people
 has been hypnotized." — *Times.*

"The complete abandonment of
 Germany, with a serious inter-
 national campaign to prevent
 the establishment of a new
 order, is not a gain
 at all." — *Times.*

"The time has now arrived for
 the same discipline to be univer-
 sal in our Army, as they are in
 France. One for officers and a
 different one for the men does not
 seem to keep up with our citizen
 army." — *Lady Decima Moore.*

"The German
 Mr. Bryan
 The German
 neutral flags. The
 Bergen, painted with
 on her sides, a
 the stern BIRTE-VESELE—C
 HAGEN. Actually she was the
 VEGESACK, from Bremen." — *Mr.*

Negley Farson.
 "Hitler, by his retreat to
 Moscow, has incised his whole
 Weltanschauung, and has made
 nonsense of Mein Kampf. He has
 suffered the most overwhelming
 defeat in the East that has ever
 occurred without overt fighting."
 — *Dr. William Brewster.*

"The German people are
 becoming resigned to the prospect
 of a long and bitter struggle with-
 out glory, without conquest and
 with the outcome a matter of grey
 uncertainty. There is no trace of
 enthusiasm or determination." —
Berlin correspondent, "New York Times."

"The Lifboat Service must be
 ready for immediate action, but
 its personnel is not paid except for
 the days on which its services are
 required, nor does it stand by wait-
 ing for a wreck to occur. Why
 not adopt the same system for
 A.R.P." — *Major-General John Dunsan.*

"The Germans are very nice
 people so long as they are in a
 subordinate position. Once you
 allow them to get the mastery the
 whole of their character disappears,
 and they become what is inherent
 in their nature, arrogant and
 engineering disposition." — *Lord Londonderry.*

"No appointment in modern
 times has more surprised the
 public than that of Sir John
 Gilmour as Minister of Shipping.
 Sir John has a colossal reputa-
 tion as an exceedingly undistin-
 guished ex-Minister. Yet Mr.
 Chamberlain had first-class talent
 available for this vital service."
The New Statesman & Nation.

"The German
 neutral flags. The
 Bergen, painted with
 on her sides, a
 the stern BIRTE-VESELE—C
 HAGEN. Actually she was the
 VEGESACK, from Bremen." — *Mr.*

Mines And Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	78	5	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1	10	0
Anglo-American Investment	17	6	0
Anglo-Iranian	3	0	7 1/2
Arisson (2s. 6d.)	41	0	0
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	3	9
Bibiani (4s.)	1	6	6
Blyvoor (10s.)	5	9	0
Burmah Oil	3	5	0
Consolidated Goldfields	1	18	0
Crown Mines (10s.)	12	15	0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	4	17	6
East Daaga (10s.)	1	1	3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2	5	0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	5	0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	15	3	0
Grootvlei	4	0	0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1	17	0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1	0	0
Kwahu (2s.)	1	0	0
Lyndhurst	1	0	0
Marievic (10s.)	16	0	0
Maria (5s.)	8	6	0
Mexican Eagle	5	10	1
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	1	10	1
Rand Mines (5s.)	6	5	0
Randfontein	1	15	0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	35	15	0
Shell	4	5	0
Simons (2s. 6d.)	17	3	0
S. A. Rand (3s. 6d.)	3	15	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	3	6	0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	9	15	0
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	12	6	0
West Wits. (10s.)	3	2	6
Western Holdings (5s.)	8	3	0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1	16	6
Bank India 5 1/2% pref.	24	0	0
Clan	5	17	6
Realisation	2	9	0
Great Western	29	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	75	0	0
L.M.S.	11	0	0
National Bank of India	27	0	0
Southern Railway depre.	10	5	8
Standard Bank of S.A.	12	0	0
Union-Castle 4% pref.	13	0	0

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (4s.)	6	2	0
Langi (4s.)	1	0	0
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	8	0
Malayan (4s.) (All)	3	8	0
Rubber Trust (4s.)	3	8	0

PERSONALIA

Lady Stanley is on her way back to Southern Rhodesia.

The Hon. W. Ian Bowie has left England on his way back to Nyasaland.

Mr. A. W. Redfern has left England on his way back to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. E. Moreing, M.P., and Mrs. Moreing, have arrived home from South Africa.

The Earl of Erroll has been appointed Deputy Director of Man-Power in Kenya.

Mr. H. P. Moxham has died in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 73.

Mr. J. D. P. Chitaway has been appointed Director of Food Control in the Sudan.

Mr. J. Campbell Wilson, died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week at the age of 54.

Captain J. R. H. Hewlett, Game Warden in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mahenge to Arusha.

Commander C. P. Sherston, of Machakos, Kenya, has rejoined the Royal Navy for service in the middle East.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Ferris is commanding the battalion of the Rhodesia Regiment now in Rhodesia. In normal times he is editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*.

Madame Magalhães Correa, wife of the Governor of Mozambique, has consented to become President of the Children's Seaside Holiday Society (Mashonaland Division).

Mr. W. Jesse, former headmaster of Kenyon College, Kapte, Kenya, is suffering from heart trouble, and has gone to Exmouth for complete rest and recuperation.

Mr. A. F. Lennox Boyd, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, has appointed Mr. John E. Crowder, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

When the Kenya Legislative Council met in Nairobi just after the outbreak of war two of the elected members, Colonel F. S. Modera and Lady Sidney Ferrar, wore uniform.

A branch of the Women's National Service League has been formed in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, by Mrs. Rome, wife of the resident manager of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. H. A. Roberts, who has lived in Nyasaland for the past 20 years, lately being employed on a tobacco plantation, died at his home in Beeston last week, two weeks after he had arrived in England. He has been ill for the past year, and was taken to hospital immediately his boat arrived. During the Great War he served in the Dardanelles and in France.

Dr. F. R. Lockhart, who has served in Tanganyika for the past 13 years, has been appointed Senior Medical Officer in Kenya.

The death in Cambridge is announced of Mr. M. A. Bailey, Director of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, and former Director of the Sudan Agricultural Research Station.

His many friends will learn with pleasure that Mr. Alex Holm, Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and former Director of Agriculture in Kenya, is making a good recovery from his recent illness.

Mr. W. A. Whyte, who has served for the past two years as an electrical engineer in the Uganda P.W.D., was married in Aldershot last week to Mrs. E. M. Clifton, widow of the late Major E. H. Clifton.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin has been appointed Commandant of a central officers' training school established in Kampala to train the personnel required for the expansion of the East African Command.

Mr. Martin Stephens, managing director of Rowland Ward, Ltd., who has hurried home from a big game hunting trip to Northern Rhodesia in order to volunteer his services, is an experienced airman and speaks Russian.

A gift of £1,500 was recently made to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital by the mother and brother of the late Mr. R. Hansard, the former Kenya settler. The money will be applied to building additions to the sisters' quarters.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases, has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia, where he has been advising on anti-malarial measures. He was accompanied by Lady Watson and their eight-month-old daughter.

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, placed a wreath on Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square on Saturday after a service commemorating Great Britain's greatest naval victory.

Mr. J. E. Fawcus, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Derwent Fawcus, of Nakuru, and Miss Eileen Casling, younger daughter of the late Captain C. T. Casling and of Mrs. K. A. C. Doig, of Nyeri, were married last week in Nyeri.

Sir George Campbell, formerly of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company, of Calcutta, who have the closest business associations with Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Company of East Africa, has been appointed Shipping Controller for India.

A real pioneer wedding was reported from Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. The bridegroom, Mr. O. M. Thomas, is the grandson of the Rev. T. M. Thomas, an L.M.S. missionary who reached Inyanga on Christmas Day, 1850; his father, Mr. T. M. Thomas, was born in the same township in 1825, and his mother arrived in Bulawayo before the 1860 rebellion. The bride's father came by coach to Bulawayo in 1860, and her mother's father was a member of the Mosaic race.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Ethiopia, who spent 34 years in the consular service in China, is now working in the Chinese section of the censorship department.

Miss Pilgrim, who was one of the first five English women missionaries to march to Uganda from the Kenya coast in 1905, gave an account of her journey before a meeting of the C.M.S. in Southampton last week.

Great regret is felt in Broken Hill at the sudden death of Mrs. Kate M. Boon, a prominent social worker in that town. She had lived in Bulawayo for some years before coming to Northern Rhodesia in 1900, at which time Broken Hill marked the head of the railway.

The engagement is announced between Mr. David Birney, younger son of Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Birney, formerly of Southern Rhodesia and now of Puck's Cross, Sussex, and Miss Cecilie Wood, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. G. Wood, of Old Mill House, Ditton, Maidstone.

Sir Charles Bry, former resident in Bechuanaland and author of several standard works on Ethiopia, convened the meeting at which it was decided to establish a "Union Unity Fund" to combat Nazi propaganda in South Africa. The aim of the organisers is to raise £250,000 for this purpose.

The Duchess of Gloucester has consented to become President of the Central Hospital Supply Service of the British Red Cross and St. John War Organisation. The Duchess, who is now in residence at Marlborough House, is also active in various county activities, and one of the hospitals to be opened in the future, that for Quetta and Islamabad, will be established under her personal supervision at Barnewell Manor.

The Duke of Gloucester, who is serving in France as liaison officer with G.H.Q., is to be seen daily driving his own service car along muddy roads, visiting troops, watching exercises and cheering all he meets with his affable geniality, writes Mr. Douglas Williams, the *Sunday Times* correspondent. He adds that the Duke of Windsor has also toured the British line, and seen many old friends with whom he saw fit to serve in the last war.

Dr. G. N. Wright, son of Mr. B. J. Wright, Official Secretary to the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and of Mrs. Wright, was married in Southwark Cathedral last week to Miss Jean Rosemary Richardson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Richardson, of Shenfield. Dr. Wright was appointed to Southern Rhodesia, and has resigned his appointment as resident surgeon at Guy's Hospital in order to join the Medical Service of Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, who is being treated near Nyasa, Kenya, is to be the Deputy Chief Scout, Lord Southey, immediately on his discharge of his office to come home to head a band. Lord Somers replied that, much as every youth in Great Britain would welcome the Chief's return, the success of the medical treatment, which he is undergoing, is of the first importance, and he therefore urged him not to attempt the journey. Lord Baden Powell, who is in excellent health, said he will remain in Kenya for the present at any rate.

Nazis in Tanganyika

LEISOLF I.

That local Nazi Fuehrers have operated in a number of East African districts has been common knowledge for several years.

Freiherr von Katzenjammer (Fritz)

Now claims your kind attention.

Who left his native Sassenblitz

(But why he did not mention)

And came to Tanganyika's shore

Three years ago or maybe more.

A simple soul.

Upon the whole,

His job he did not mention.

He seemed a man of common sense.

Had many sound supporters.

His papers won the confidence

Of Governmental quarters.

(His passport bore the name of "Schmidt")

Wight, when you come to think of it

It seems absurd.

But just the same

For Governmental quarters.

But as Herr Schmidt went off in style

At every wayside station

Compatriots greeted him with "Heil!"

And fulsome adulation.

Thus Mr. Schmidt was kept agog

His bloated head the fabled frog

Or poisoned top.

He swelled all up

With frothy adulation.

But Fritzerl in a crowded hall

Addressed each Nazi hearer

My comrades all, at Hitler's call

I am your loyal Fuehrer!

Our task to free our German East

From British rule, and crush the beast!

If you would see

Our victory

Trust me, your local Fuehrer!

And so, with many a "Heil!" and "Heil!"

The E.A. Nazi ranks grew next

Flattered their local Fuehrer.

The Vase

Our Empire is beginning to pay more attention to the art of its borders, said Lord Dufferin and Ava in opening an exhibition of Egyptian paintings in the Royal Empire Society on Monday. The exhibition is being held in aid of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society.

I have frequently been struck by the paucity not only of artists but of those who desire encouragement in our Colonial history. Lord Dufferin said that in our demonstration of the past and it is one which none will be able to do us no longer. In all our Colonial history the only one of Colonial art which has been shown to the world is the vase and the vase is as valuable as the vase. It is a great contribution to a great Empire.

Eighth Week of the War

A War Letter from London.

How it Strikes the Man on Leave

WHAT, said a Rhodesian, newly arrived in London to an East African who had been a regular passenger a few weeks previously, "what was your impression of little old London in war time?" "First of all," came the reply (immediately), "just paint. A whole lot of people seem to have been as busy as a ship's mokes with their paint pots. The colour scheme is a bit limited—mostly black and white—but here and there a fellow has gone all-gay and painted his pet collection of sandbags all the colours of the rainbow. Strikes the cheerful note, my lad, brighter the home to show we are not downhearted."

And look at the roads, with a white streak down the middle of every blessed one, widening out into a cross-barred fan at each 'island' or other obstacle in the highway, with a great 'P' here and there. Now that 'P' intrigued me so, like a good tender foot in my homeland, I inquired what this brain-wave might mean.

"P," I find, stands for 'pedestrian.' As you can see, the 'Ps' are painted some 20 yards or so from pedestrian crossings to warn drivers that they are approaching a pedestrian crossing . . . in the black-out. 'Bit optimistic,' it seems to me. Have you tried driving in the black-out?

In the Black-Out

I certainly have been abroad on the streets of London in the black-out," was the retort, "but equally certainly on my own hind legs only. No car, for me, thank you. I have driven the Great North Road from Victoria Falls to the Nile, I've dodged the British and Indians in buses in Uganda; but you won't catch me mixing myself up in a London black-out."

Glad you've got that much sense. You'll be wanted to die for your country soon, and it would be a pity to waste you. But what I mean is this: there's your motorist humming along in inky blackness with one eye on the white line, another on the kerb, dazzle-painted in black and white, with and spare eyes looking for traffic lights. How is he to see a 'P' telling him he is approaching a pedestrian crossing? And what chance of seeing a pedestrian on the crossing in the black-out anyway?

"Precious light! Did you see that road death's have doubled since the black-out came in?"

But about this paint business. Every blighted thing that can be painted has been painted. Street refugees are black and white; traffic light posts ditto; sandbags are bordered in white (though I tripped over about a thousand of them last night); the trees are ringed with white; why, even the pillar boxes have a big white ring round them. The gate-posts of the houses are white, motorcars have their bumpers, bars, mudguards and runways painted white, and the police telephone boxes are sandbagged, boarded up, and painted white with 'Police' in black—to keep out gate-crashers, I suppose.

German in Hyde Park

Oh, well, returned his friend, "that's not the only epidemic. What about refugees? This is a great country, Bill, a great country with a great heart to receive the refugees. We've welcomed the poor blighters and done our best for them, but I had a bit of a shock last Sunday when I strolled up to that corner of Hyde Park by Marble Arch—the public forum they call it—where you hear Fascists and Communists and pacifists and other-ists giving tongue, while the police stand around to see that no one interferes with the freedom of speech we are so

proud of. Well, there was a baritone balloon on the ground at abelter, his back showing off the heads of the crowd like that of a copper treated with a coat of aluminium paint. Near by was an anti-aircraft gun complete with crew, also an object of interest to the crowd, and, believe it or not, pretty nearly every one found me was talking German! Fact, I assure you."

"Oh, I believe you, a chap I met the other day who lives in Hampstead told me the place is still full with anti-aircraft Germans."

"Among these refugees there must be a whole lot who are just as anti-Nazi as you and I, naturally, for they have suffered at the hands of the Hitler gang, or have friends or relatives who have, many in concentration camps. Surely we could make use of them somehow?"

"Sure! And from what I hear some of them might be roped in to write those leaflets our R.A.F. lads are dropping over Germany. They are Germans with German mentality, and know just what would appeal to our fellow Germans; it would be better than the stuff composed by some Civil servant in a Ministry and translated into German. That is bound to lack the proper touch."

Checking Waste

Fact is, my lad, there's a lot of waste going on—waste of talent, of opportunity, of money."

"You've said it," snorted his friend. "I suppose the first thing in England that strikes a visiting German is the waste. The people have lived so long in prosperity that they have never learned not to be wasteful. Remember the German steamers that ran along the East African coast? (Wonder what harbours they sheltered in?) For years nothing in them has been wasted—tooth-paste tubes, everything metal anything with rubber in it, broken glass—all collected and brought back to Germany to be made into something useful."

Anyway, that's altering in Britain now. Waste paper is already an article of commerce, and I believe a regular organisation exists to collect it. The aluminium tops of the milk bottles, the capsules of wine bottles, tin-foil in cigarette cartons—all these have suddenly acquired a value, and they are really being collected."

As the two men left the hotel and walked to the Park, a swirl of falling leaves met them.

"George," said Bill, "let us hope these leaves will not be wasted. Tons of them about. Nature never wastes anything, you know; and there is such a thing as leaf-mould and compost to increase growth of vegetables, and so on."

"Sententious, aren't you, Bill?" joked George. "Get you a job with the Arbor Society of Soil Conservationists or whatever they call themselves."

Adds dash to the dish!

Pan Yan

PICKLE★

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Importance of Publicity**"E. A. & R." and the British Cause**

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR, It is a relief to hear that not only will the publication of *East Africa and Rhodesia* be continued, but that the authorities concerned have definitely stated your journal to be a valuable medium of publicity for the British cause.

As one who has read every issue from the very first, I should have regarded its suspension as times like these as an irremediable loss. From the beginning it has consistently pointed out—as no other British paper has done—the folly of giving a loophole to Germany in her demand for the return of her former Colonies.

To do so would be to cut the jugular vein of the Empire. Should Italy come in against us—which we trust will not now be the case—Kenya and Uganda would be hard hit to it to hold out against an attack from Ethiopia; but with Germany back in Tanganyika, they would only keep their British status in suzerainty. We in Kenya have long realised it only too well, and we owe you a debt impossible to overestimate for the constancy with which you have put forward our claims.

To your paper's wonderful work is largely due the greater attention which has been paid in the past two or three years to the urgent problems of the various territories north of the Union, and the needs of their inhabitants, white and black, settler and official. Once more you are rightly exerting all your influence to avert the danger which threatens us. Three years ago, in *Zeeb Hour*, R. Freund wrote:

"Were the Germans to return to Tanganyika, the two British Colonies of Uganda and Kenya would be practically encircled by German and Italian territories, and the danger to the British trans-African route would be multiplied. Tanganyika lies athwart the Cape-Cairo air route, and its principal port, Dar es Salaam, could be used as a formidable submarine base from which British shipping in the Indian Ocean might be raided. Great Britain may be inclined or compelled to cultivate friendly relations with Germany; but, if she surrenders Tanganyika and South-West Africa to Germany, she would expose the Empire to incalculable dangers."

The position has been stated over and over again but it is well to quote once more the opinion of one who was born an Austrian, brought up in Germany and for many years resident in England.

To get rid of Hitler and a few of his chief associates is not enough. Hitlerism is only another phase of Prussianism, as it has been explained under Frederick, Bismarck, the Kaiser, and now the Fuehrer. What this means is deliberately set down with brutal frankness in *Deutsche Wehr*, Supplement *Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft*, July 15, 1935, as quoted in "The Military Strength of the Powers" by Max Werner, and translated by Edward Fitzerald.

The war of the future will be totalitarian not only in the mobilisation of forces for its prosecution, but also in the extent of its results: an other words, totalitarian war will end in totalitarian victory. Totalitarian victory means the utter destruction of the vanquished nation and its complete and final disappearance from the historical scene. The victor will not negotiate with the vanquished con-

cerning the conditions for peace, because there will be no part capable of negotiations. He will impose whatever conditions he thinks fit. The reality of totalitarian warfare is nothing but a continuous struggle of elimination, whose upshot will be terrible and irreparable in its finality.

It would be difficult to find a clearer summary of the basis of Prussianism or Hitlerism, by whichever name the hateful ideology is called. It is this which has to be destroyed, and until it is done, let us not give more repeated talks of making vague promises as to what we shall do to bring about the millennium of us wait until our main task is accomplished. There is an old folk saying dealing with a bear and the nature disposal of its skin.

The Athenaeum, London, S.W.1. Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM JESSE

Export Duty on Pyrethrum**Governer Opposes Our Proposal**

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR, It is not often that I have felt strong disagreement with any editorial suggestion of yours, but I must say that I do not at all share your views when you propose the imposition of an export duty on pyrethrum, for if once the principle of an export tax be accepted by the non-official community the Governments will be delighted at this reversal of previous policy, and they will certainly seek to extend the new principle to other forms of production.

Nakuru, Kenya. Yours faithfully,
PYRETHRUM GROWER

By arguing from the particular to the general, our correspondent has overlooked several fundamental facts. In the first place, it would be folly to propose, or impose, an export tax upon commodities in which severe competition exists from other sources of supply. Kenya pyrethrum, however, has virtually no competition to meet except from Japan, and since the quality of the Colony's product is much higher than that from the Far East, it already enjoys what is tantamount to a partial monopoly. Kenya flowers, for instance, are now selling at about £30 per ton, when best quality Japanese really about £12. In other words, Kenya receives half as much again per ton as Japan, and there is consequently a clear margin from which, under the necessity of war, something can be taken to help the Empire in its hour of need.

The claim that officialdom would welcome the departure from precedent presented by the introduction of an export duty on pyrethrum disregards the fact that an export duty on Zanzibar cloves has existed for a long time, and that the decision of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and Australia to divert to public purposes whatever is received for the gold production of those countries in excess of £500s. per fine oz.—*Eds. "E. A. & R."*

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Governer and the British Legion

Here is an interesting little item mentioned in a letter from a Mombasa friend—that at the last public dinner which he attended in that town Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, then Governor of Kenya, was the chief of the British Legion.

In Terms of War Distances

You have reported that an R.A.F. airman, flying over Kenya at 20,000 ft., saw the Indian Ocean on one side and Lake Victoria on the other, though they are nearly 600 miles apart. The distance from the German coast to Scapa Flow is rather less than 600 miles. Of course, visibility even in fine weather is nothing like as good in Europe as in Africa, and I suppose that at the same height no airman could see from Luxhaven to the Orkneys; but your little news note nevertheless takes on a new interest if East African distances are translated in this way into terms of European distances of importance at this moment.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Roan Antelope Report**Half Net Profit Reserved for Taxation**

SINCE the twelfth ordinary general meeting of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., is not to be held in London, but in an isolated part of Kent, ten days hence, the text of the address which Mr. A. Chester Beatty, the Chairman, intends to make on that occasion has already been released for publication.

The company's net earnings for the year ended June 30 last totalled £1,372,204, compared with £1,576,008 in 1938, in both cases after £200,000 had been charged to obsolescence reserve. The decline in profits is due to lower production (68,252 tons against 75,253), owing to the copper restriction scheme, and to less favourable prices, which averaged £44 2s. 7d. per ton, against £45.9s. 4d.

The final dividend has been reduced from 10% to 5%—a step necessitated primarily by the greatly increased demands for taxation. Taxation reserve, including N.D.C., requires no less than £645,000, or almost half the net profit for the year. The appropriation to general reserve is reduced from £250,000 to £100,000, and the balance to be carried forward is £254,852, as against £261,844.

Ore Reserves for 40 Years

Ore reserves are higher by 20,988,402 short tons to 110,426,774 short tons, containing an average of 3.428% copper. This increase is accounted for by the addition of the Luanshya River pillar ore, which can now be mined; by the addition of ore blocked out on the Roan side west of structure section 30 by

underground development; the addition of ore on the Kriebok side by development work on the 1,400 ft. level; and the intersection of the ore shales above the 200 ft. level W. of No. 45 shaft by boreholes. The ore reserves thus exceed those proved when the company began operations eight years ago, and are almost equivalent to 40 years' supply at last year's milling rate.

At the outbreak of war the company was producing at the rate of 5,753 long tons per month; the output is now 6,300 tons per month. All necessary arrangements are being made by Empire producers to ensure that there shall be adequate supplies of copper available during the war, in which Mr. Beatty says frankly, there must be no expectation of excess profits.

Mr. D. C. D'Almeida, secretary of the company since its inception, Sir Cecil Rodwell, and Mr. R. L. Pratt, have been appointed directors of the company, and will offer themselves for reelection at the meeting.

The Chapman pay award tributes to Mr. A. D. Spoke, the managing director, and Mr. Frank Ayer, the general manager.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

The directors' report and accounts of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., will be posted to shareholders on October 28, and the annual meeting will be held on November 6. The dividend of 10d. per share, less tax will be payable on December 4, to shareholders registered on the books on November 3.

Beira Port Works

Access to the Port of Beira is to be improved by deepening the entrance at the bar, and His Excellency the President of Portugal has formally approved the suggestion of Beira Works, Ltd., that the new channel should be named "President Carmona Channel." The improvement will enable ships drawing 28 ft. to enter the port on any day of the year.

Mine Rations

Rations at the mines in Northern Rhodesia have always been of a high standard. A two-ounce sausage has been added to the scale and is issued as the employees go on shift. At Nkana an experiment has been made, with the consent of the Director of Medical Services, of increasing the nut ration and decreasing slightly beans and meat. Hot Dogs and biscuits are issued as the first meal of the day. *Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia for 1938.*

From Mufumbira to Join Up

Mr. A. Nixon Shaw, who has worked on the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia for the past seven years, lately at Mufumbira, left Northern Rhodesia for England the day after war broke out in order to offer his services. Unable to book a passage, he managed to sign on a boat as an ordinary seaman. Over 6 ft. 4 in. in height, he served in France and Belgium with the K.O.Y.L.I. and 21st Light Infantry Corps during the Great War. But for the outbreak of the war he was to have been married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He is now staying in Harare.

Territorial Output

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during August was valued at £728,860, an increase of £56,846 on the preceding month. The output included gold, 69,067 oz., valued at £566,356 (164s. per fine oz.); silver, 4,408 oz., valued at £1,229; coal 105,946 tons; chrome ore, 13,400 tons; asbestos, 4,871 tons; tin concentrates, 56 tons; manganese concentrates, 36 tons; and bickel ore, 620 tons. The number of gold producers during the month was 606.

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COMPANY MEETING

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.**Viscount Stonehaven's Address**

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., was held in London last week. Viscount Stonehaven, F.C., M.C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. W. Ednie, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman expressed the regret of the Board that Sir Cecil Bodd had resigned his directorship on account of ill health, and spoke of the deep sorrow of his colleagues on the death in London of the late mining engineer, Mr. R. J. Morgan, who had done so much for the successful development of the gold properties in Tanganyika in which the company is interested.

Lord Stonehaven continued:—

As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, I will take them as read (Agreed). Dealing first with the balance sheet, 2% Notes of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., to the value of £93,767 were redeemed during the year, the enabling us to reduce our liability under the title of the principal and interest in respect of debentures issued by the African Railway Finance Company Ltd. by £97,900. Sundry creditors and reserve for income tax are entered at £90,797, which figure includes £57,872 since paid for the purchase of African Railway Finance Company, Ltd., debenture stock and a reserve for income tax of £30,613. Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies at 31st October include £2,104,595 shares and debentures of Benguet Railway Company, Shares and debentures of other companies are entered at £4,474,421. At the close of the balance sheet the market value of the quoted shareholdings was £283,815 less than the value at which they stood in the books. Their market value now, however, is approximately £60,000 greater than the book value.

Results of the Year's Operations

Operations of the year under review resulted in a profit of £138,487, which added to £111,772 brought forward, makes a total of £250,259. I would remind you that the accounts under consideration cover a full year, as against a period of seven months covered by the accounts submitted in October, 1938. As both accounts include a full year's dividend received from Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, the results are not strictly comparable. At our meeting last year I said the board had in mind the advisability of conserving the company's resources and building up a reserve, and it has now been decided to transfer £150,000 to reserve account. Out of the remaining balance of £100,259 the board proposes the payment of a dividend on the preference stock of 4% less tax for the year ended July 31, 1939.

As to our interests generally, the results of the Union Minière for 1938, although less good than in 1937 owing to the uncertainties of the international situation and consequent contraction of business, were satisfactory, since it was possible to declare the same gross dividend without having to carry forward constituted for the purpose of stabilising dividends. Substantial amounts were also devoted to amortisations in accordance with the policy which has resulted in putting the Union Minière in the strongest financial position for any circumstances which may arise in the future.

As to prospects for the present year, during the first eight months there was a small increase in copper production to meet market conditions, but the

average selling price was a better than in 1938 and deliveries were in excess of production. With the outbreak of war demand for metals has increased and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the disposal of the Union Minière products at prices well above the average selling during the earlier part of the year.

Results of the Benguela Railway for 1938 were satisfactory. Net receipts for the first eight months of the present year show an increase over the same period of 1938. Under war conditions increased demands for metals and food products may be expected to be reflected in the traffic returns of the railway. Shipments of coke from Belgium for the works of the Union Minière, an important item in inward traffic for the railway, have been stopped as a result of the war, but it is reasonable to assume that the opportunities which the Benguela Railway and the fine harbour of Lobito undoubtedly offer for substantially reducing the cost and dangers of transport by sea will provide compensating traffic.

Satisfactory Progress at Geita

As to our East African gold interests, the Geita Gold Mining Company has made satisfactory progress, and during the first nine months of milling operations over 18,000 oz. of gold were produced. Working costs are below the original estimate, and there is already a margin of profit. The independent report of Mr. A. M. Mackilligan, M.I.M.M., on the future of that company is very encouraging.

The intention of the Geita Company is to proceed with the extension of the plant to a milling capacity of 1,000 tons a day as soon as conditions permit, meeting the cost of the extension out of the proceeds of gold. It should be possible to proceed with this plan quite soon and as a result of it there should be good prospects of a return on the company's shareholding in Kentan Gold Areas. Apart from this, the interest on the Geita debentures, of which the Tanganyika Company has a substantial holding, start accruing from the beginning of next year, and it may be reasonably expected that a return from this source will be received.

Our general position shows steady improvement. The assets have been consolidated, the cumulative interest on preference stock has been met, and we have been able to place a substantial sum to reserve. The policy of the board is to strengthen that position so that the company may be able to meet any contingencies that may arise and so permit of larger distributions being made to stockholders as soon as profits justify it.

The resolution adopting the report and accounts was adopted unanimously; a dividend on the preference stock of 4% was declared; and the retiring directors, Viscount Stonehaven and Earl Grey, were re-elected.

Nyasaland's Economic Council

An Economic Council has been established in Nyasaland under the Chairmanship of the Governor. The members include all members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Food Controller, the Director of Man Power, and Messrs. H. G. Duncan, J. A. Lee, J. Marshall, J. Kaye Nicol, J. B. Hess, J. W. Ness, and G. F. Sanderson. The functions of the Council are (a) to advise on the conservation and utilisation of European and Native man power, and (b) to give effect to any instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in connexion with the production of crops.

Better Representation Needed in the Empire

BETTER REPRESENTATION of British manufacturing interests would certainly bring this country a larger share of East and Central African businesses.

That point is stressed in the contents of this newspaper, as emphasised by Mr. W. H. Hall, M.P., Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, in the Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.). That document, dated May last, has just been published.

Mr. Hall writes: "It can be said that most of the United Kingdom manufacturers competing for the Rhodesian markets have solved the problem of representation satisfactorily. Far too many firms, indeed, are unaware that their representation is inadequate. They are pleased with the amount of business coming from British South Africa, and apparently do not realise how much of this comes from the Union of South Africa and how little from Rhodesia.

Close Personal Touch Essential

It is essential for manufacturers to appoint agents who either have offices in Southern Rhodesia or visit the territory from the Union of South Africa. The number of agents resident in the Colony has increased in recent years, but comparatively few appear to derive a living exclusively from manufacturers, agencies, and far too many hold more sub-agencies to Union agents than direct agencies.

Many Union representatives of United Kingdom firms to visit Southern Rhodesia every year, but the number that comes more than once a year is now small. The cost of the Southern Rhodesian licence, payable by the Union agent who holds more than six agencies is £60 per annum; if taken out on or after July 1 it is £30. The temptation to visit Rhodesia only once a year is therefore very great, and the number of agents who arrive at the beginning of the second half of the year is embarrassing to themselves and to the merchants.

With regard to sub-agencies held by Southern Rhodesian agents, there are few circumstances in which such a method of representation is justified.

It can be said in general that unless a Union agent is visiting Southern Rhodesia every year, or preferably twice a year, spending at least a week in Bulawayo and a week in Salisbury, he should not be allowed to retain the Rhodesian representation of his principals.

Nevertheless, the British Government should bear in mind the importance of purchasing supplies within the Empire. Mr. L. H. Brock, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association, says in a letter to *The Times*:

"The wool of Australia and New Zealand has been purchased on a price basis of almost 30% in excess of the market price and a return to the grower of 50% of the premium be derived from the export sale of the surplus. Any lower price would have been an economic one, and would have jeopardised future supply.

The British Government should be securing supplies by purchase from within the Empire and the sterling area under the rising price level of America and other neutral markets, and diluting the war effort not required for the Allied war effort to reduce the balance of exchange of sterling as against dollars and other currencies.

It must be recognised that apart from rising production costs due partly to a 15% depreciation in sterling, rising shipping and insurance rates, etc., producers in our Colonial and the British Empire have for years past been members of depressed industries giving up their produce to industrial countries at prices below the cost of production.

The problem is not to keep prices at what was often in the pre-war period an uneconomic level for the producer, but to ensure that the essential rise in prices does not swing unduly upwards, but is sufficient and no more than sufficient to attract to this country an uninterrupted flow of essential supplies.

The vicious circle of rising prices and rising wages and other changes in industry which degraded the last war is an internal problem which must be faced, but it should not be allowed to divert attention for the maintenance of essential imports and the preservation to the fullest extent of our world export trade.

Problems of Sisal Industry

Mr. W. P. SIMLEY has been elected Acting Chairman of the African Sisal Merchants and Brokers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. W. W. Hammond has been elected Vice-Chairman. These appointments have been rendered necessary by the special war work undertaken by Mr. J. G. Gillham and Mr. J. Ferris, the former Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

A meeting of the Section having discussed the position of members who had entered into contracts before the outbreak of war with German-owned estates in Tanganyika and Kenya, it was resolved to communicate with the Custodians of Enemy Properties in the two territories in regard to the legal aspect of the matter.

Representations are being made to the East African Conference Lines and to the Government of Tanganyika in regard to the heavy increases in coastal freight rates on the East African coast.

Marketing Empire Coffee

The Coffee Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation has been active recently in urging before the Government the claims of Empire coffee producers for the purchase and orderly shipment of crops to the United Kingdom. Figures showing the output of coffee and the period over which it has been produced have been supplied to the authorities at the request for an early assurance that sufficient quantities will be available and allotted.



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Market Prices and Notes

Clives—Zanzibar, spots, nominally firm at 8s. 6d. per 50, c.i.f., 81d. Madagascar, spot (in bond), 1s. 3d., c.i.f., 87d. (1938, 81d. 7d., 1937, 85d., 71d.)

Office—At Tuesday's London auction, Tanganyika new crop met active competition and sold at firm prices.

Tanganyika, new crop, bold greenish, 109s. to 104s.; seconds, 79s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.; smalls, from 71s. to 74s. 6d.; peaberry, 87s. to 97s. 6d.; triage, 53s. to 70s.

During the past week 113 bags of Kenya sold out of 184 offered. S. A., 83s. to 87s. 6d., and "T.T." 75s. 6d. to 81s. per cwt.

Copper—Maximum price for standard, £10 per warehouse. (1938, £10 5s.; 1937, £10 10s.)

Cotton—American, middling, 3 points, lower, 6 3/4d. per lb.

Gold—168s. per fine oz. (1938, 145s. 9d.)

Pyrethrum—Kenya flowers were nominally firm at £175 to £180 per ton, with small offerings of Japanese, Hokkaido at £122 per ton. (1938, £124 10s.; 1937, £90 10s.)

Sisal—A recent paragraph erroneously states that the levy on sisal exported from Kenya has been reduced. It has, of course, been increased to 8 cents per cwt.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council has considered an appeal of the sisal industry for further assistance in view of prevailing conditions, and has decided to recommend the introduction of a haulage rate of 2

cents per ton mile to operate until the end of the present year.

Tonnage available has been small and easily sold. Standard for cash and three months changed at the maximum of £230 per ton. (1938, £210 10s.; 1937, £212 10s.)

Rhodesia and War Production

At a congress held in Salisbury last week the delegates of farming organisations throughout Southern Rhodesia discussed resolutions presented by a representative committee of the industry urging a measure of general conscription as the best means of ensuring the maximum war effort from the Colony's agriculture.

According to a telegram from a Salisbury correspondent of *The Times*, the resolutions suggested increased production would demand increased long-term credit facilities, the assurance of adequate supplies of farming requirements, and a Government guarantee of prices. It was also argued that increased production was dependent on native policy being suitably readjusted to war conditions.

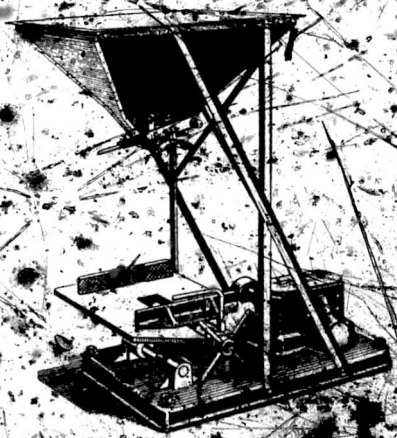
The Minister of Agriculture, Captain F. E. Harris, contended that the policy proposed was already being carried out or planned by the Government. The Prime Minister, Mr. Burgins, said that the farmers had been told more than once that they could best display their patriotic feelings by carrying on as though there was no war and doing what the Government asked. He stated that the Government had decided not to conscript Native labour.

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Surrender of Colonies

(Continued from page 148.)

To enforce upon Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, for instance, a form of internationalised administration would in principle be as reprehensible as to subject Devon and Cornwall to a similar experiment. Only by constantly recalling that the Colonies are the homes of millions of loyal British subjects, not vacant lands, the deposit of experimenters in Great Britain, can the vital objections to suggestions of internationalisation be brought home to ourselves and others.

Internationalisation is a loose term, which might of course mean many different things, but the advocates of drastic change have not yet agreed on a definition which would permit the practical objections to be listed simply by those who hold opposing opinions. Consequently it has to define the term has, on the other hand, afforded the theorists the opportunity of creating a good deal of criticism under the cover of their verbosity and the camouflage of their benevolent intentions.

At most significant fact is that, so far as I am aware, not one single man of outstanding Colonial experience and renown, whether as administrator, missionary, educationist, agriculturist, or trader, has embraced the notion of Colonial internationalisation. Yet among such men are many of the pronouncedly liberal views, so much so that more than half of them have been regarded by their fellow-citizens as off-and-out geographers.

If such people cannot be convinced of the practicality and moral justification of internationalisation, the case must obviously be a weak one. The man who advocates I do not doubt, but who is clearly understood, that support comes solely from almost solely from people whose colonial first-hand Colonial experience is negligible.

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Sir William McLean

His Visit to the United States

SIR WILLIAM McLEAN, K.B.E., F.R.D., who was invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit the United States of America in order to describe the development of the social services of the British Colonies and to express British thanks for American co-operation in this work, returned some little time ago, and has now informed us that opportunities were given him of addressing many audiences from one side of America to the other, mainly in the universities and allied educational and health congresses, including the Pacific Science Congress in San Francisco. He was also invited to broadcast on several occasions, and one such talk was radiated to many countries.

His mission was received most warmly by the Press and the public as a spontaneous gesture of British goodwill towards the United States. Sir William was, of course, to refer to the great debt of the British Colonial Empire to the Carnegie Corporation for its help in educational matters, to the Rockefeller Foundation for its assistance in health work, and to such other American institutions as the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Newlands Foundation and the various Christian missions.

Sir William, who served in the Sudan for many years, revisited that country and East Africa as a member of the Higher Education Commission to East Africa under the Chairmanship of Lord De La Warr.

Long Arm of Coincidence

MR. A. J. KEEP, the well-known Birmingham merchant with East African connexions, has just revealed a most interesting incident.

"In 1918," he says, "a nephew of mine was leading his company in an attack on an enemy position in Bulgaria when he was hit. As he was evidently very badly wounded, his pal picked him up and carried him to safety, for which gallant deed he received the Military Cross.

Six months ago, looking through a manufacturer's catalogue, I came across the name of a man in Africa who I thought might be of use to me, and were asking him to call on me next time he was in England. This he did last week, and in the course of conversation I found that he was the same man who 27 years ago had picked my nephew up on the field of battle. Surely it was a most remarkable coincidence that entirely by chance I should drop across the very man who saved my nephew's life, 2,000 miles away, and who now has thousands of miles away in another part of the world where not a soul is known to me."

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Mr. Joseph J. Carter, managing director of Crossley Brothers, Ltd. of Openshaw, Manchester, and Chairman of Crossley Premier Engine, Ltd. of Nottingham, has been elected President of the British Engineers' Association.

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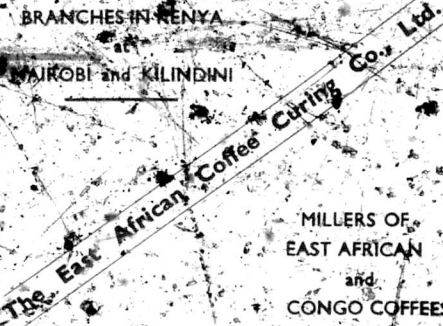
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