

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 16, 1939
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 797

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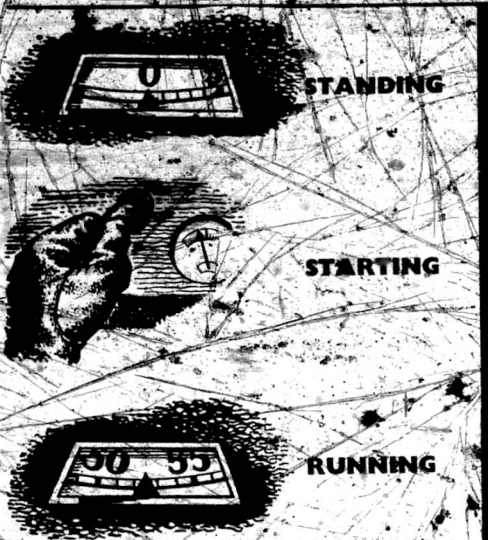
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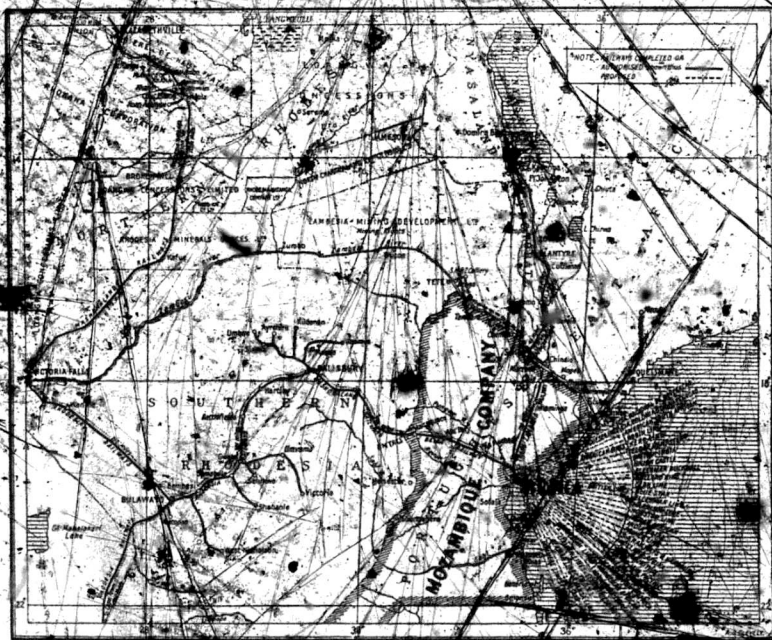
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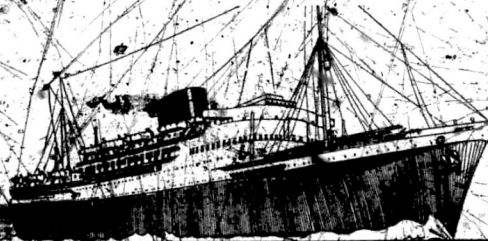
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES are being utilised in a new and insidious way in the anti-British propaganda which, originating in Dr. Goebbels's despicable department, is being circulated throughout various neutral Continental countries. Because political expediency dictates the utmost discretion on the part of the Press in States bordering Germany, the agents of the Reich have recourse in ever-increasing degree to repetition by word of mouth of the insinuations which it is desired to spread. One of their obvious aims being to traduce Great Britain, much play is being made with allegations of her perfidy. At the moment special emphasis is laid on the accusation that the tension between Great Britain and Germany could have been settled amicably by the transfer of a former German African Colony or two, but that Avancious Albion, always determined to retain her gains and to let other people fight her battles, schemed to throw Czechoslovakia and then Poland to Hitler as substitutes.

To those who know the truth—as do even the least instructed men and women in this country of free speech, free Parliament and free Press—such fantastic and frenzied inventions fail even to raise a smile, but these slanders urgently need to be **Counter-Action** combated among foreign populations, which cannot be expected to understand the fundamental character of Great Britain and the Commonwealth, any more than the average Briton knows the true France or the real Holland. It is not to be doubted that the

ceaseless iteration of such Nazi calumnies tends to gnaw at the roots of neutral confidence in British honesty, and that counter-action is necessary. Here, then, is further justification for the plea we have made so often that British Colonial principles and practices should be carefully, honestly and simply defined and propagated for the instruction of opinion in this country and throughout the neutral world. Never was it more desirable to establish in men's minds the truth that the British Empire is something entirely different from what in the past was conveyed by the word *imperialism*, and that the British Colonial Empire has far less the character of a "possession" of the Mother Country than that of a great responsibility—one honestly discharged, even in this imperfect world, good intentions sometimes fail to translate themselves fully into actions. The Empire, it should be made clear, is in no sense to be merely preserved for the economic advantage of foreign subjects. Above all, it lives in an atmosphere of freedom, which, if not complete, is at least unobscured in the experience of any other Great Power.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION made a speech in London last week which is capable of such unfortunate construction that it seemed rather to invite Mr. Attlee to set doubts at rest by clarifying his opinions than to accept and circulate his words as reported and as if the following comments unintentionally misrepresent his views in any way.

Ambiguous Address of Labour's Leader

take that opportunity of correcting any ambiguity in matters which are of great importance to the Colonial Empire. His admission that the Briton must recognise the equal right of the African to a place in the world and to a share in the bounties of Nature will have been understood by most of his hearers and readers as implying that such rights are now denied. That, however, is not the case, as is evident to all who know the truth about British African rule. What will have been even less clear to Mr. Attlee's followers is that, by emphasising the right of all nations to develop their own characteristic civilisation, he was by implication placing an obstacle—one which we welcome—in the path of that Colonial internationalisation for which the theorists are now clamouring. None can deny that the "characteristic civilisation" of the British East and Central African Dependencies is essentially British. Even on the Labour leader's own argument, what right is there to frustrate its characteristically British development, and to enforce as a substitute some alien and untried conception?

There followed an emphatic plea for the abandonment of imperialism, as though British Colonial rule were something oppressive and discreditable, and the pronouncement that in the Colonies the interests of the Natives must be paramount.

Paramountcy Revisited. It is particularly unfortunate that Mr. Attlee has allowed his statement to stand uncorrected, for it throws his Party back to the days when Lord Passfield's luckless tenure of the Colonial Office in British Africa from Kenya to Northern Rhodesia by the ears—with such justice that his views of Native "paramountcy" had to be modified in the light, not merely of unrespected opposition to necessary change, but of the indisputable facts of the case. In proof of that statement we need only the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, which, representing all political parties, was unanimous that British Colonial policy must abstain from prescribing the paramountcy of any particular section of the community and seek instead to do equal justice to all, not subordinating the interests of the indigenous population to those of a European minority, however important, but likewise providing full security for all non-Natives. Recourse to the use of the term "paramountcy" is therefore most regrettable. It can do no service to the Empire, and it perpetually engenders waste, confusion and dissension when the maximum measure of agreement is most necessary.

THE EXPORT TRADE of Great Britain must be maintained at the highest possible level which is compatible with the rigorous prosecution of the war. That necessity has been officially recognised by the Imperial Government, and must be clear to all men of business. Its importance of **Export Trade** is insufficiently realised by the public at large. In war there must be an abnormal demand for an immense range of foodstuffs, raw materials and

manufactured goods from both Empire and neutral sources, and the only rational means of paying for those imports is by maintaining as free a flow as practicable of exports in exchange. British manufactured goods thus create both sterling and foreign exchange credits overseas for the purchase of the needs of the Mother Country. In other words, maintenance of export connexions is a matter of the highest national importance both from the short-range standpoint of war requirements and from the long-range viewpoint of the post-war period.

That, which the demobilisation of millions of men from various forms of national service will inevitably bring great industrial and commercial dislocation, one of the major shock-absorbers will be an active export trade. If it has been lost,

Overseas Trade Shock-Absorber. A bitter lesson taught in the years following 1918, namely, that it

takes many years to dislodge foreign competitors who have established themselves firmly in British and foreign markets, and that in those years of waiting numbers of skilled British operatives must eat out their hearts in idleness. If, however, the importance of the export trade is now realised, that prospective tragedy of unemployment will be greatly reduced, and, since buying and selling within the sterling bloc is a matter of the highest Imperial concern, the financial structure of the Empire will be proportionately strengthened both now in war and in a re-established peace.

British business houses generally have shown admirable steadfastness under the explosion of war, and in the first few weeks of hostilities no section has emerged with greater credit than that engaged in the export trade, whether as manu-

At the Service of Old Friends. factors, shippers, bankers, or transporters. It is right that tribute

should be paid to this demonstration of solidity. For, seriously enough, it has passed almost unnoted by the general Press. The official announcement that special measures are being taken to provide adequate supplies of various raw materials for the fulfilment of export orders indicates the high importance attached by the Government to this aspect of the national endeavour, and there are clear indications that the business world is determined to do all that lies in its power. It is faced at present by serious obstacles, some of the greatest being the direct result of war-time control measures which are not yet operating smoothly, but these temporary difficulties should soon disappear. They have been magnified out of all proportion by a few sensational newspapers, which have given the impression that Great Britain has withdrawn from the export trade. That is a most unfair and unfortunate proposition to advertise. Immensely more valuable and more truthful would it be to emphasise that the country is at its ready service to its old and new customers.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In the Nazi Black Books

READERS of this journal may have assumed for quite a long time that it is not one of those British publications which would favour by any means one of its obvious duties, for which it has sought to discharge as efficiently as possible, has been to expose Nazi principles and practices in their relation to Colonial territories, particularly those of East and Central Africa. Very few of the statements on that subject published in these pages have even been challenged, and not one has been disproved. But no National Socialist the publication of the incoherent truth is a grosser crime than the publication of non-existent lies. Has not Hitler, who propaganda has built upon his dream that in the primitive simplicity of his souls the crowd of slaves of a nation feel victims more easily in a brief tale than in a small one, seeing that he has himself sometimes told small lies, but will be so explained to his unduly bigoted?

Complimentary Abuse

Abuse from an enemy is like the Nazism is more bitter than not a compliment—though this has not clearly not appreciated its true character by a reader who, speaking in German to the embol. Robinson Thursday evening last, said, describing a report about East, South and West Africa recently issued, "I have denounced East Africa and Rhodesia as the most anti-German of all British Africa" newspapers read for "anti-German" some such interpretation of the German aims and condemnatory of the same as a compliment, and the compliment would be enhanced and the truth better served. This mention in dispatches to the people of Germany as the most enemy among the Peoples of British Africa, it may be means the first such tribute. A couple of years ago for instance there was published in Germany quite a number of the attitude of the Press of the British Empire to Nazism, and it is quite safe to say that the quotations in that book from *East Africa and Rhodesia* occupied much more space than those from all other British African publications put together. The passages cited were denounced in the style typical of the German Propaganda Ministry, which disdaining anything in the nature of proof, images, that mere denial or heavy sarcasm are adequate substitutes. If that be the case with a public dependent upon *Ersatz* for food, raiment, learning, news, its completely lost upon a race which, in civil war, prefers to allow even street corner tub-thumpers to say their say.

Teuton Puerilities

German foreign broadcasts are frequently almost beyond the understanding of non-Germans. As a sample, it may be worth while to quote the following statement radiated in English not long ago:—
"An old and feeble lion, with the unicorn as his chamberlain, decided to bring about the death of the eagle which disrupted the lion's dreams. The unicorn suggested that the fighting should be done by an elephant with a Scotch name, a trained fighting cock (Gallic, of course), Mickey Mouse, and a Jew, and they called in to advise them Sam, Anthony, patron saint and protector of the Garden of Colonial Eden. But before they could get anything done they all sickened and died of Churelitis." Dr. Goebbels' expects results from such ludicrous Teuton puerilities addressed to English audiences he must be growing more and more of an optimist.

Ersatz Tobacco

TOBACCO GROWING in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, containing the excellent leaf by all accounts for smokers in the Home Land, and hoping that the urgency of supporting the sterling exchange will increase the demand for their tobacco, as against non-empire growers, will lead with amusement that in Germany tobacco is made up of quite a mint, cherry and rose leaves, from 1938, and the one of the kind is to be seen in the case of tobacco, and the cartless claimants made that smokers will not know what substitutes have been put into the tobacco. The German also has always put quantity rather than quality, and the Germans smoked a piping *Ersatz* during the war, so they will doubtless smoke this substitute with a certain enjoyment. *Beitrag* was a cigarette which does not burn, this good German for. There is no future, perhaps, whether this tobacco fails to burn satisfactorily, it would be a smoker of the true leaf, who reflect that Nazism has been in much too much of a hurry.

Even Britain in Africa

III.
BY SULLIVAN ARBAHMANI ARBAHMANI
Whose Majesty, Compassionate, Benign,
Whose Majesty Power and Will Divine,
Zayn Zill Bai, Fair Land, daily hears the Call,
and knowing them to praise the Lord of All,
Thou bring to Him, O Grant of Requests,
that in His faithful Prophet Peace may rest.
The Pen of Allah writes each man his Fate
Within the Book predestined, all the Gate
of Death do happen, every word and deed,
Each joy and sorrow is by Him decreed.
It was no chance, Zayn Zill Bai, that there came
to you such to raise the upon to come,
To bring you Burashah to whom in the Peace
Bring you, O War, your wife increase.
It was no chance that in these latter days,
There came a Nation of unwonted ways,
Nor of the Faith nor holding the Quran,
My people of a Book that girdeth Man,
To bring you, Zayn Zill Bai, People of Eastern Seas,
That were appointed such an Allah please
and grace His names, to Western skill to heal
lie sick, restore the wounded, give to deal
Death to the wicked hosts of Ephraim,
And so stay the sword of Azrael,
From women's hands, though made of other
iron.
Brought forth, and the songs of Miral,
Justice and Mercy rule, all men are free,
The Law comes to no security.
The city cleansed, thy shores defouled, the Creek
Ersatz, and the soldiers, the new youth, the seek,
Health and refreshment on a broadening mead,
Where strength to weakness, gain to loss, succeed,
It was no chance, Zayn Zill Bai, that has race
Foreign but friendly, should thee thus embrace.
It was so written, none escapes his Fate
That round his neck, a name, nor will he rule,
Dare strive against our Destiny bright,
Which we must follow till the work is done.
••• The Arabs live in derelict Zayn Zill Bai
Bark—Fair is this Land.—burton

S. Rhodesia's Fine Example to the Empire

Government and Public Vie in the Spirit of Sacrifice

Most generous of all East African and Rhodesian war offers of a national character, as far as reported is that of Mr. Maurice Antonio, who knows the Wankie district of Southern Rhodesia, who has offered the Government of the Colony the whole of his assets for a cash sum of £150,000. They include, in producing tin, tin, a rubber plantation, three motor ferries and other business interests.

Que Que to Give One Month's Pay Each Month

Que Que (Southern Rhodesia) has taken a step which reflects the same sense of patriotism of its residents. As the district is a mining area, and mining is a key industry from which tax revenue will be recruited for the Forces, Mr. G. A. Davison suggested that the most effective way for the locality to discharge its responsibilities would be to form a War Relief Fund, which would deal with appeals for assistance connected with the war, both material and financial. In addition to providing for the needs of such societies as the Women's National Service League and the local branch of the Red Cross Society, a reserve fund could be accumulated to give help to returned and disabled soldiers. Mr. Davison proposed that everyone should give a day's or half a day's pay a month, and that to amount the fund there should be a War Market Day every year, at which gifts in kind could be sold. Approval to the whole scheme has been enthusiastically given at a meeting held in Que Que, where Messrs. Mackintosh and J. P. Mackintosh were elected hon. treasurer and hon. secretary respectively.

On the initiative of the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley and Mayors of Municipalities and the Chairmen of Town Management Boards in Southern Rhodesia recently met in Salisbury to discuss the formation of a National War Fund. Sir Herbert has proposed that locally formed committees should organize the collection of funds, that 25% should be retained by them for expenditure on comforts for local men on service, that 20% should go to a central fund, and that 55% should be paid to trustees for investment for use after the war. A meeting of interested parties throughout the Colony was to be held in Gwelo later, to discuss the whole matter. The annual dinner of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce, having been cancelled owing to the war, the Chairman appealed to those members who would have been present to give the cost of their dinner tickets to the British Red Cross Fund. An admirable example.

Employees on the Chim and Motor Mine, Southern Rhodesia, have decided to contribute 2% of their earnings to a fund for the assistance of any of their colleagues on active service or their dependants.

Club Gives 5% of Bar Takings

The Bilongwe Golf Club, Nyasaland, has decided to contribute to the British Red Cross Society a monthly sum equivalent to at least 5% of the bar takings.

Nearly £250 has already been subscribed by residents of Nyasaland towards the joint appeal of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

The suggestion of the Cholo Settlers' Association for the opening of a National Defence Voluntary Contributions fund was to be considered last week at a special session of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

Mr. C. Deedes, has resigned the chairmanship of the United and District Farmers' Association because he felt that a member over military age should hold the office. He has been succeeded by Mr. B. D. Barnes.

Lady Russell recently gave a broadcast address from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on the work of the Women's National Service League.

There have been many instances of the keenness of African communities in Central Africa to assist in the war. One of the latest comes from Southern Rhodesia, where an appeal was made for the registration of names of native motor transport drivers for the local Forces. Spanguly estimated that there were 500 men fit to do the work in that town, and within a few hours 400 of them had registered.

The directors of Roan's Amalope Copper Mines, Ltd., have decided that employees called on active service in Northern Rhodesia shall receive from the company the difference between their military pay and allowances and their basic rate of pay in the mine.

The London Staff Copper producing companies appointed to do this have contacted with the Ministry in Salisbury, and will produce a large proportion of their output for the duration of the war. The price to be paid will approximate to the level ruling immediately before the outbreak of war.

Colony Plans to Buy 10% of White Population to Field

Southern Rhodesia's war expenditure is estimated at £1,000,000 a year. According to the Minister of Defence, the Colony could, by buying at least 5,000 men in the field, which represents the high proportion of almost 10% of the total white population. The expenditure is to be met from revenue and internal loans, and from the proceeds of a new loan, to be issued for subscription mainly in this country.

Southern Rhodesians are being invited to subscribe to Southern Rhodesia 3% Local Registered Stock, 1945-1955, as a means of assisting financially in the country's war effort. The issue of £1,000,000 Stock at £100 is authorised under the Colony's Local Loans Act of 1937.

Invitations are also made to the public to buy Rhodesian Loan Certificates, which are on sale at post offices in the Colony. Each 10s. Certificate attains a value of £1 in six years. Like the Savings Certificates of Great Britain, on which they are modelled, these holdings may be repaid before maturity on application.

The suggestion has been made in the Colony that any future proceeds from the Rhodesian State Lotteries should be held in a Central War Fund to assist disabled soldiers and dependants.

Colonel G. W. Meredith, O.C. the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, has arrived in London to confer with the Imperial Government on the offer of the Colony to provide three squadrons of aeroplanes, and to discuss the training of pilots and other personnel. Colonel Meredith, who served with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. during the Great War, has since served with the South African Air Force. He was transferred to Southern Rhodesia a few months ago. Mrs. Langan, O'Keefe, wife of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, who recently appealed to Rhodesian women in England to assist her in providing comforts for Rhodesian troops, is anxious to have the names and addresses of Rhodesian men and women on active service.

number of Rhodesians have joined her sewing party which is held at her home, 27 Ashley Gardens, S.W., and which is making warm leavers' caps and mittens for men on the anti-aircraft ships in France. They also hope to supply articles of winter clothing to the two despatch H.M.S. MATRUH and H.M.S. MASHONA. Readers who can assist in this scheme would be certainly invited to communicate with Mrs. O'Keefe.

Baron Werner von Avonche, a German who was engaged in mining in Southern Rhodesia and another German named Rohé, who was interned in Salisbury, are telegraphically reported to have escaped. They are thought to be making their way to Portuguese East Africa.

Union and Other British African Notices

South Africa's determination to defend other parts of the Continent if attacked were repeated in a broadcast from Johannesburg last week by the Government Information Officer. He said that if Portuguese East Africa was threatened, appeals to Germany would be made for assistance and the Union would be the first to help. General Smuts issued a confirmatory statement on Saturday, declaring that Mozambique could rely on South Africa's assistance in the hour of danger.

The German ship UNIKEL, which left a Portuguese East African port last month, is officially stated to have been captured in the Atlantic and taken as a prize to Sierra Leone. On clearing her cargo she was stated to be bound for the north but it would seem that she went south immediately, and there is some reason to think that she may have been intended to act as a supply ship for one of the German pocket battleships now in Arabi. Built only eight years ago for the Hansa Line, she carried a crew of 100.

News has also been received of three other German steamers familiar to East Africa. The WATISS flies at anchors in Mozambique, and the WENDECK and WOLFSMANN in Lobito. Since quite understandably the Portuguese authorities and merchants refuse to accept payment for services and supplies, the position of these ships will become impossible unless Germany makes adequate remittances in foreign currency. It is stated that the passengers and crews of German ships in Lobito have been on very poor rations for weeks past; that only two meals daily are served, and that the water allowance is reduced to one pint per head per day.

Hitler Still Rants about Colonies

In his speech in Munich last week, Hitler repeated his now customary attacks on British Colonial policy. Having reiterated the German line that Great Britain stole the German Colonies after the Great War, he said: "Britain declares she is fighting for the freedom of the people, and for freedom of opinion. If that were the case, Britain could give a magnificent example by granting freedom to her own people. How noble and generous would the British appear if they proclaimed freedom to 350 million Indians, and offered a plebiscite for all other English Colonies."

The G.O.C. Troop in Kenya has announced that he has no intention of recommending that the Kenya Regiment should be sent to Europe to take its place at the front as a unit. Members of the Regiment are being trained to fit them to be leaders of infantry in the East Africa Forces in the first place, for "war circumstances demand, with the British Army, that the war wherever their services are required."

The O.T.C. established in Kampala under the charge of Brigadier-General C. Lewis has as chief instructor, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. ... K.O.Y.L.I. The instructors include Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Robins, late R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel

... Marotta, late 2nd Lieutenants; Captain J. J. ... Captain Royal Artillery; Lieutenant ... G. ... 2nd Lt. ... Adams, Kenya Regiment.

... Lang, son of Mr. J. Lang of the Kenya ... and Mrs. Lang, was killed recently just outside Nairobi aerodrome when his plane which he was piloting stalled and crashed. He was born in Kenya 23 years ago.

As the buildings of Kenyon College have been taken over by the Kenya Defence Force, the College is now situated at Westwood Park Hotel near Nairobi.

The Board of Visitors, consisting of ... W. ... R. ... Cavendish and Mrs. ... H. ... Hamilton, has been appointed to select a new ... of the Kenya ... in which any ... may be received for ... than Advisory Man Power Committee has been set up in Kenya consisting of ... B. ... Pandya (Chairman), ... D. ... Fisher, ... and ... K. ...

Mrs. J. Wynne has offered to the Tanganyika Government the use of her home near Anani as a convalescent home for officers.

The Custodians of Incentive Property in Tanganyika and Kenya are ... R. ... McDonagh and Mr. ... W. ... Cummings respectively.

The Hon. ... Fisherwood has been appointed Information Officer in Tanganyika, with Mr. ... Baker as his ... It has been decided that the ... of Police, Mr. ... Kerrigan, shall form the bulk of the ... and the Messrs. W. Manning and A. ... M. Dryden, shall hold the rank of ...

Having been called up for service with ... Captain R. ... Stidston-Broadbent has ... the Monkey Bay Hotel on the shores of Lake Nyasa until he is demobilised.

Sir Percy Ashley has been appointed Colonel ... in the country.

Increasing Production in the Colonies

In his recent broadcast address, which was reported in these columns, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that Colonial Governments had been urged to increase the production of foodstuffs for domestic consumption in order that the populations of the Colonies should be as far as possible independent of imported supplies. A memorandum on that subject has now been sent to the Colonies by the Secretary of State's Agricultural Advisers.

A statement issued by the Colonial Office last week explained that the policy of the Imperial Government is to encourage the local production of foodstuffs, not only of the greatest value in war on account of the saving of foreign exchange and of shipping space, but also beneficial in peacetime because it helps to improve the health of the people.

Steps are now being taken throughout the Colonial Empire to stimulate greatly increased local production of foodstuffs. It is pointed out that the production of foodstuffs will not only have to be increased, but for some time past there has been practically all dependence on a growing realisation that the degree to which they are dependent upon imported food commodities will be reduced. Consequently agricultural policy has been directed towards expanding local foodstuff production.

Thus, the present emergency may be regarded as an occasion which demands not so much the institution of a new policy as an intensification of efforts along channels previously determined.

Sir Malcolm Watson's Visit High Tribute to Southern Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is definitely the "man's country," declared Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, to a representative of East African Rhodesia last week.

Sir Malcolm has recently returned from a tour of duty in the Rhodesias, where, with Dr. Mozeley, the bilharzia expert, Dr. Ross, of the laboratory section of the Southern Rhodesian Medical Service, Dr. Muir, of the Health Department, Mr. Alvis, in charge of mosquito work, and Mr. Savory, the irrigation engineer, he had been examining the extensive malaria problem in the colony.

"Its climate," he added "enthusiastically," is better all the year round than that of the Riviera, where the summer is really hot and where cold winds, such as the *mistral*, are dangerous.

What are your views on malaria? queried the interviewer. For Sir Malcolm is the world's greatest living authority on that disease. His reply was to unroll a large-scale map of Southern Rhodesia and draw blue circles, each enclosing a number.

At that light brown part of the map represents an area 23,000 feet above sea-level—some 30% of the colony. The numbers in the circles are the percentages of malaria among Native children—not white children, and in whom malaria is insignificant. I wanted to get the figures for the raw material, and African children do not use mosquito nets, are less well clothed than white children, and live under worse conditions.

Control of Malaria

The high part of the circles occur only along the course of the permanent rivers, and the figures are often small—4% to 10%—and so on, it is down on the low veld that the percentages increase, or, sometimes, to 100%, as indicated by enlarged circles, and other symptoms. The remedy is to move the children from the rivers or close to the mosquitoes.

How is malaria to be kept a distance? will remain the danger of a malarial infection. Look at the photograph of a tropical plantation cut out of virgin forest. If you sit on the ground against that belt of forest, you will get malaria, if you do not here away from the forest, you will be safe. It is a matter of house-keeping.

Who is the small, dark-skinned person in the foreground, Rhodesia, one who, may at any moment be struck by a big strike, to be developed into a great miner. His property may be near to, or beside, a river, where malaria may occur. If he lives half-made, he will get the fever; and up on rising ground, the danger is practically eliminated.

Control? All control is malaria, finding the mosquito independently, discovering where and how it lives and what it likes and dislikes. In Southern Rhodesia, two species of mosquito are the chief vectors, or carriers, of the disease. *Anopheles gambiae*, which likes pools, and *Anopheles*, which likes grassy streams. Pools can be drained or silted, and the banks of streams can be cleared of grass and bushes.

How mosquitoes love shade, some like squashing insects, and it is difficult to modify the conditions so as to give the insects just the conditions they cannot stand. Then they disappear. Dr. A. P. Martin, the Medical Director, is very keen and appreciates the matter, and I am confident that the problem will be solved over the whole colony.

At the Victoria Falls, some of the most beautiful

and grandest work I have ever seen has been done in the past few years, and it is to the Falls have camped on the banks, which was definitely dangerous from the material point of view. Now Rhodesia has always have cleared the banks of the Falls, and the camping ground, and the Government has moved the Natives, who were a source of infection, to a model village a safe distance away. There is no longer any danger of malaria in the camp.

General Outlook in Africa

What of the Copperbelt, where you inaugurated anti-malarial measures ten years ago?

That part of Southern Rhodesia, replied Sir Malcolm, is better than ever. The anti-malarial measures taken there, not on a scale, but of an efficiency unique in Africa. The mines cover some 100 square miles of country, an area as the whole of the Congo Canal district in Africa. It has been done on the Copperbelt by means of appropriate measures, and Sir Malcolm emphasised the fact that appropriate for malaria, the most successful has been demonstrated in Africa, in the Copperbelt and Africa.

The Copperbelt mines provide a scale of life, better than that laid down by Government regulations. Now they insist on their Native employees having hot coffee or a hot meal before going to work, and they encourage them to eat more vegetables, not an easy task for Africans, do not usually look upon vegetables as food at all. Yet vegetables can give that comforting sense of fullness which the Native loves, and they contain the most important vitamins. Already the effect of the Copperbelt rations has been remarkable. Men are happier and they work the fully and contentedly.

Pneumonia, which has been reduced to a minimum, thanks to the British preparation, M & B, which has given good results. By the way, a lot of anti-malarial drugs, but the first arsenical preparation for sleeping sickness, saloxyl, was a British invention, the Germans just took it up and tinkered with it.

There is no sleeping sickness and no malaria on the Copperbelt. The people are not working in a malarial area, they are in shade, almost mud, at least, and that gives no fine, sharp dust, as does the veld.

The Campaign Against Bilharzia

Was not one of the objects of your visit to organise a campaign against bilharzia?

Yes, Dr. Mozeley, a first-class man, is now engaged on the research. His work will extend over many years, and will be conducted on the lines of comparative bacteriology; he will study every species of bilharzia that occurs, and not all are so dangerous. There are more than all mosquitoes, and the life cycle of bilharzia forms which, at one stage, can live in the snail.

Bilharzia is undoubtedly a serious and crippling disease in the Rhodesias, as it is over many parts of Africa. The ancient Egyptians suffered from it, and their mummies. The only way to get rid of it is to drain the water, either in a pool or in the bladder, setting it on fire, or by the help of stones, what may become serious haemorrhage. Here is a photograph of a small swimming pool that was infected by bilharzia snails. It was a problem that troubled the unfortunate sanitary habits of some Natives. The owner of the pool, and all his family, became infected, which was so bad that they abandoned the pool. The owner of the animals can come about by drinking the water or bathing in it.

(Continued on page 220)

The War: Expert Views

Germany's Advance Policy

The Nazis say they mean to sweep us from the air more than they threaten them. It is their only draught against the Allies. The actual onslaught on Britain may come at any moment in any one of its possible forms or in several of those forms together. When the thing starts in force it will be repeated. The Germans will keep the whole of our country in a state of uncertainty, restriction and interrupted effort until they are fairly broomed out of our sky and we have the mastery of theirs. The bane of German politics for more than two generations has been their assumption that they alone could make war with relative impunity by waging it upon or against the territories of their neighbours while remaining exempt from repeated attacks upon their own veins. Every close student of German history and doctrine during the last hundred years knows that this doctrine is one main root of their growth. When they feel war and the worst of wars in their own bowels they will desist, when and only then will they abandon an inveterate philosophy of aggression. *— L. Garvin, in the Observer.*

Nazism's Road to Death

Hitler can't get an order to attack and take the responsibility of its initiative in first direction. But he must wait at once to find himself as the Kaiser in the last war; a mere tool in the hands of his generals and admirals. The chief strength of the Nazis is that they have only destroyed possible organisations which could ruin them. The Government, but with the exception of the sadly weakened Catholic Church, they have left nothing which is a real authority of which a new Government could build. All the old political parties, including the Socialists, the Centre, and the Nationalists, have been destroyed. The trade unions and organisations, the press, the League of Nations Army, the Co-operative Societies and the Unions, have been seized. The Evangelical Church have had to dismiss all pastors who do not swear to Nazi standards. The League of Nations has been discredited to be made agents of the Nazi Party. *— Wood.*

Low Flying Tactics

The safer one flies with modern aircraft the safer one remains from air attack. At the excessive speed of flight to-day it is impossible for an attacker to manoeuvre for approach. His would-be victim is flying low. He cannot come up from under to take advantage of a blind spot, and fall away again to repeat the process. Neither can he make a diving onset from above. A collision by a split second would cause a collision with the ground. Low flying, and low down, is also safer from the point of view of anti-aircraft ground attack, excepting, perhaps, from machine guns on a first mounting. In the case of bigger armament the sights can not be designed on a target that is whisking by at a speed of about a fifth the rate of sound, while the gunner is powerless to follow such a fleeting object flying by just overhead. By day, and in the dusks of twilight and of dawn, this war may be the development of low flying into a recognised system as providing a large immunity from ground and air attack. *— The Economist.*

German Shortcomings

The greatest danger can be foreseen for the German railway system, which during the Great War broke down as late as 1918. A short survey reveals quite a different position to-day. While in 1920 German railways loaded 46 million tons, in 1938 it transported 510 million tons and that over a wider area. In 1937 about 912 million kilometres were covered, against 685 million kilometres in 1926. The number of engines decreased from 26,700 (1926) to 21,000 (1927). Already before the outbreak of war, the German railway was confronting a breakdown. Under the pressure of war it will not be possible to build new engines and coaches to replace the old. In the Army there is a shortage of fully trained officers. To-day when formations are smaller than during the last war, more officers are needed, but Germany had for some 25 years no proper training of officers. The shortage of skilled personnel, of man power, a strained economy and an unsatisfactory transport system are naturally hampering the conduct of war. Added to this must be the scarcity of food and raw materials. *— The Nazi Review.*

Hitler And Holland

Can Hitler seize Holland? Easily. His motorised divisions can outstep the rising waters if the sluices are opened. But in any event his aeroplanes can enforce their will. We might even see those parachute troops at work. The Dutch are poor at aeroplanes. They have neither the weight of anti-tank artillery nor any tank power of their own to oppose the Nazi armoured forces. Should Hitler seize Holland? For the purpose of fighting the French and British armies the possession of Holland will not help him. I do not believe, however, that this is his present intention. For the bombing of British ports, men-of-war and merchant shipping, for U-boat raiding, refuelling and refitting, the Dutch coast would be of great assistance. Will he seize Holland? The best anyone can say about this, including Hitler's own staff, is to guess. For the moment I guess No. We are not yet at the end of the sea, and Hitler is still hoping that he can get out of his present jam with the weapons that have served him best all over his tongue. The invasion of Holland would be biting the off. *— Military Correspondent, The Evening Standard.*

Why Hitler Hesitates

The enemy could still attempt a heavy offensive against the Allies, but his losses would be exceedingly severe and ultimately disastrous to his cause. Therefore he hesitates, though he is not condemned to indefinite delay. He probably argues that a continued threat is of high moral effect, but he has another thing in mind—the effect of reprisals on his own subjects. Germans of this generation have had no experience of war on their own soil, and wherever the balance of destruction lay, there would be an awful experience of war in German soil before complete superiority obtained. He may risk it at any moment, but until he does so the Allies gradually grow stronger as against himself. The individual excellence of our air craft and its personnel, and a certain superiority of each over the opponent has already been proved. Further, we must repeat what cannot be too often repeated, that in this new arm of the air, personnel is more important even than it is in the older arms of sea and land. *— The Nazi Review.*

Background to the

A Better War Cabinet.— We should have a War Cabinet of eight, two of whom, the Prime Minister and one Minister without Portfolio, should have no departmental functions. The Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have already a full administrative burden. The remaining members should be a Minister of Defence, representing the three Services; a Minister of Economic Co-ordination, representing the Supply, Transport, Shipping, Mining and Economic Warfare; a Minister for the Co-ordination of Home Services, representing Health, Education, Civil Defence and Information; the Secretary for the Dominions, who should also have the general oversight of Indian and Colonial questions, which are properly relevant to his office. By this system the departmental separatism so fertile of internecine conflict could be prevented; and the War Cabinet, like the Prime Minister saved from the consideration of many problems which are not really the League concern. This structure, covers by direct contact the whole range of policy and administrative internal and external. It is large enough to prevent that separation of policy from administration which was the Lloyd George War Cabinet, and it is small enough to put the Prime Minister in command of genuinely unified institutions.—*Professor H. J. Yaski, in "The New Statesman."*

League Deficiencies.— One of the defects of the League was the exaggerated part played by small countries. They created a false estimate of values. It was precisely this anomaly in regard to Albania, which had the same voting power as Italy, that disgusted Signor Mussolini with League procedure. The Scandinavian states were often held to as being truly peace-minded, which meant that they were always ready to advocate the ideal solution. But anybody can advocate an ideal solution—especially in like the United States, they have washed their hands of the League. The difficulty in international, as in private life is to get ideas into effect. What greater ideal could there be than to call to order an offender to Germany, which has violated the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact by an unprovoked invasion of Poland? Who is doing anything about it? Great Britain and France. Many countries advocate drastic action against aggressors, but few are ready to take it when it can only be done at great cost and sacrifice.—*Mr. A. L. Kennedy.*

Federalism.— The need of clarity in policy will be all the greater if we advocate a more Federal constitution than that of the League. Federation will not ask less of obligation of its members than the League; it will ask more. A federation which did not, from the very start, provide for the defence of each member by the collective power of the whole, could not possibly live. If we cannot federalise defence, we can federalise nothing; certainly not abolish the tariff walls, immigration restrictions, racial discrimination (as in Australia and South Africa) behind which are sheltered interests so powerful as to have defeated attempts to federalise even the nations of the British Commonwealth. The precise form of a constitution is less important than the understanding of essential principles by those who work it. Transfer the British constitution to certain Central American or Balkan States and not one of the evils that now cause them would be remedied. Transfer one of their present constitutions to Great Britain or the United States and you would still have in those latter countries a society as orderly, as safe as at present. Two steps would show whether we are ready for the federal idea: and convincing neutrals of the reality of our professions about a truly international system. First is to begin to build up a real Federal unity with France, and concurrently a persistent drive should be made towards a real Federal Union of the Commonwealth. We should begin to accustom ourselves and the world to think of France and Britain not as two countries of about forty million people each but as a single country of eight millions, the pivot of a union of an additional five hundred millions spanning the world. The dominant note of German propaganda is that Britain has made herself rich at the rest of the world poor by taking a quarter of the earth thus depriving other nations of necessary living space. It is sometimes argued that no one is taken in by such words as "ownership." That simple is untrue. Even Americans keep on saying: "There can be no peace in the world so long as one small island on the North West Coast of Europe owns a quarter of the world." They have "lots of the world" and never spend it, and only give it to the "Nazis" and "the capitalists".—*Mr. A. L. Kennedy.*

Innocent Victims.— Germany, through her "war industry" and involved Europe in five wars in less than seventy years, is the victim of her system. Everyone who objects to her right to *Lebensraum*, who makes her claim to expand to the detriment of less powerful neighbours, is an aggressor. It is not invincible, and it is a lie to say that she was conquered in 1918. The exhausted armies which retreated before French and British attacks in 1918 were not beaten; they were only deceived by the propaganda of Britain, hypocritical Britain, its Public Enemy No. 1; she drags a reluctant France after her; she alone prevents the world from being at peace. British and French propagandists must decide how far they think it worth while to counter these absurdities. Mr. Chamberlain was the right note when he declares his confidence that the result of the war will be to lay the foundations of a just and permanent peace. We should deceive ourselves if we supposed that war or any exercise of military force could build the structure. The primary duty of the belligerent Governments is to lay the foundations by destroying the power of the chief distributors of the peace.—*Editorial in the Sunday Times.*

Assisting Neutral Shipping.— Fifteen neutral cargo vessels have been chartered for British trade at 10s. 6d. a ton per month, free war risk insurance provided. The rate of charter may be reckoned at about 25,000 a month. Owners estimate that each vessel should earn a profit for her owners of more than £30,000 a year, equivalent to about £500,000 on 15 ships for 12 months. Shipping authorities contrast these favourable terms for neutral vessels with the comparatively poor rates British owners receive. These differences must result in the financial strengthening of foreign mercantile marines at the expense of British shipping. Three neutral cargo vessels have been chartered for an overseas trade at the rate of 10s. 3d. a ton a month, the owners paying the war insurance. A modern British vessel has just completed a voyage to the same American port at the rate of 1s. 11d. a ton a month, which is regarded less than the rate at which neutral ships are able to be chartered.—*The Economist.*

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Hitlerism is an insane parody of Prussian militarism. —*Mrs. G. D. H. Cole.*

The Frenchman accepts military service as a free gift of himself to the land he loves. —*General E. L. Spears.*

Great Britain is the only power in the world which does not print its name on its postage stamps. —*Mr. R. G. Phillips.*

From Shakespeare onwards successful poets, dramatists and other artists have been peculiarly interested in cricket. —*Mrs. C. R. Fry.*

It is not the end of Hitler for which great nations are now fighting; it is the end of Hitlerism, which is something else. —*New York Herald Tribune.*

The United Kingdom normally takes about 80% of the world's exports of butter. —*Mr. S. Morrison, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Germany has recovered the Polish Corridor and much more to boot, but at the price of establishing along her eastern frontier a deepening and insidious menace. —*Mr. S. Thompson, M.P.*

The war-mongers and murderers responsible for the Munich bomb outrage did not take into account the fact that a great man with a pure heart and high ideals enjoys the special protection of Destiny. —*The Berlin "Angriff."*

The Russian army was a battalion of military cyclists, each cyclist having a dog running at the wheel. Dogs are subject to conscription in the U.S.S.R. and may not be exported unless certified as unfit for military service. —*Times, Moscow correspondent.*

An enemy broadcast claims that H.M.S. Kestrel has been sunk. This is the biggest joke of the war, since Kestrel is actually the official name of the Fleet Air Arm training establishment at Worthy Down, Hampshire. —*A Naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."*

There would be no Hitler to-day if the German people were not susceptible to crude and brutal leadership. There would be no Hitler to-day if there had not been a very German street at night a number of men ready and willing to interfere on their own computers in the civil cruelties and tyrannies which mark his reign. —*St. Edward's, M.P.*

Holland cannot keep her five stock for a month without the winter-feeding which she imports from the New World. —*Times Military correspondent.*

Wallenstein, that strange predecessor of Hitler, who consulted the astrologer and kept his own astrologer to guide his savage genius. —*Mrs. Howard Marshall.*

There can be no opportunity for Europe to cultivate the arts of peace until Germany is brought to realise that recurrent acts of aggression will not be tolerated. —*Lord Halifax.*

Two of the less attractive characteristics of the German are his inability to see any side of a question except his own or to understand the meaning of moderation. —*Mr. Neville Henderson.*

If Britain's black-out street fatalities continue at the present rate, and details in a few weeks war will total 40,000—almost the equivalent of an army corps. —*Lady Oxford.*

Goering is asking for 30 consecutive days of 30 of fine weather for raids on British munition centres. He asks too much at this time of the year. —*"Strategist" in the "Spectator."*

What took me completely by surprise in the Maginot Line was the giant scale of preparations. I had expected something resembling a flotilla of cement torpedo boats; I was confronted by a fleet of super-dreadnoughts. —*Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.*

More than 1,000,000 tons of cargo were brought into this country in British and neutral ships in the first eight weeks of the war; less than 250,000 tons were lost, but over 400,000 tons of cargo consigned to Germany were captured. —*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., in the "Guardian of the Admiralty."*

Jews are excluded from the trams and omnibuses in Warsaw and from theatres and cinemas. Before the German occupation Warsaw had 400,000 Jews; 250,000 of them are now concentrated in the Jewish quarter. No food shops are open there and shops in the centre of the town are not allowed to sell food. Jews, less and more alike, are obliged to work in residential towns. Occasionally exploded bombs go off while men are working. —*Le Bulletin "Belge."*

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

Consols 3½%	107 15 0
India 4½%	105 15 0
Kenya 4½%	90 0 0
N. Rhodesia 4½%	98 10 0
South Africa 4½%	100 0 0
East Africa 4½%	100 0 0
East African 4½%	100 0 0
East African 4½%	100 0 0
East African 4½%	100 0 0
East African 4½%	100 0 0

British Amer. Tobacco (61)	13 9
British Oxygen (41)	13 9
British Rope (250)	0 6
Cartolands (61)	0 7
Dunlop Rubber (61)	0 6
General Electric (41)	15 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	10 1
Imperial Tobacco (61)	18 9
Int. Nickel Canada	13 9
Prov. Cinematograph	12 6
Turner and Newall (61)	10 6
U.S. Steels	1 2 0
United Steel (61)	1 10 6
Unilever (61)	4 2 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	17 3
Vickers (10s.)	3 2 3
Woolworth (5s.)	7 12 6

Anaconda (\$50)	4 12 6
Anglo-Amert Corp. (10s.)	17 6
Anglo-American Investment	3 1 3
Anglo-Iranian	11 4 4
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	3 2 6
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	1 7 0
Bibiani (4s.)	0 6 6
Blyvoor (10s.)	3 3 3
Burmah Oil	2 0 0
Consolidated Goldfields	13 15 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	5 12 6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	1 3 9
East Danga (10s.)	2 0 3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 5 0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	17 6 0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	4 2 6
Grootevlei	1 15 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 1 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 1 3
Kwaha (2s.)	17 0 0
Lyndhurst	7 0 0
Marievale (10s.)	8 0 0
Marib (5s.)	7 0 0
Mexican Eagle	1 10 0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	6 15 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	1 17 6
Randfontein	34 5 0
Rooy's Dutch (100 fl.)	4 5 0
Shell	18 6
Smarter (2s. 6d.)	4 5 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	0 6 6
S. A. Towns (10s.)	9 17 6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	13 9
Witbank (10s.)	3 8 9
Western Holdings (5s.)	10 9

Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.)	2 17 6
British India 5½% prefs.	84 0 0
Can	5 17 6
E.D. Realisation	2 2 6
Great Western	28 2 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	84 10 0
London and Lancashire	10 8 6
National Bank of India	28 10 0
Southern Railway of S.A.	9 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 10 0
Union-Castle 6½% prefs.	15 0 0

Anglo-Dutch (61)	2 6
Linggi (61)	3 9
London Asiatic (2s.)	1 19 10
Malayalam Pl. (61)	1 17 10
Rubber Trust (61)	1 17 10

PERSONALIA

Major A. F. Dudgeon left England recently on his return to Kenya.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunter, of Kampala, recently celebrated their silver wedding. Congratulations!

Captain E. D. Hopps, former assistant locomotive superintendent of the Tanganyika Railways, died last week.

Mr. Charles Gee has flown back to England from Kenya and will remain in this country for the duration of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Culwick, who are conducting nutritional experiments in Tanganyika Territory, recently visited Nyasaland.

The Hon. S. M. Lapan, O.K. Chief High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, laid a wreath at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

Mr. A. C. Spurling, who has been Resident Magistrate in Kenya for the past three years, has been appointed Crown Counsel in the Colony.

Lord Cranworth's new book, "Kenya Chronicles," is due for publication to-morrow. It will be reviewed in an early issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Mr. Ambrose Henry Webb, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika in place of Sir Llewellyn Nalton.

Lady Brooke-Popham has arrived home from Kenya with her two children. Sir Robert reached Canada on Monday to join the British Air Mission.

As Mr. H. B. Black, secretary of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is now serving with the Kenya Regiment, Mrs. F. L. Lyons has been appointed acting secretary.

Mr. J. Marshall, who has served in Khartoum with the Sudan Light and Power Company for the past 11 years, recently left to take up an appointment in Athens.

The Hon. J. W. Downie, former High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, has been appointed a member of the Rhodesian Committee of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. J. Cresswell George has rejoined his old regiment, the Coldstream Guards, and has been appointed an A.S.O. on a Command, again in England, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. W. E. Webb, who served in Uganda for many years, and has been Director of Medical Services in Zanzibar for the past five years, has been appointed Senior Medical Officer in St. Vincent.

Dr. J. H. Oldham, who was a member of the Hilton Young Commission on Ceylon, India, in East Africa, and who has been secretary of the International Missionary Council since its 18th annual meeting, *Christian News-Etter*, in its first issue of which indicates that progress in Africa is being kept under review.

At the instance of Mr. H. Humel Smith, a Kenya Coffee Week is to be held at the Tudor Restaurant, 16 Great Tower Street (at the Tower end of Mincing Lane), from November 27 to December 2.

Sir Daniel Hall, the eminent agricultural authority, who visited East Africa some ten years ago, has been appointed editor of the Royal Horticultural Society's journal and keeper of the Society's library.

Colonel W. P. Peattie, who served in East Africa during the Great War and who is now Dominion President of the British Expeditionary Force in South Africa, will shortly return to South Africa from this country.

Colonel Denis Reitz, the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs, who served in East Africa during the last war, visited the British Expeditionary Force in France on Saturday last in company with the other Dominion Commanders who are in this country.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Durban, between Lieutenant Colonel Sir Charles Llewellyn Anderson of Johannesburg and Miss Clare M. Sykes, of London. Sir Charles is interested in East African mining.

Mr. H. B. Hamilton, managing director of Messrs. Messer, Cotts & Company (East Africa), Ltd., paid a visit by air to Haritum recently. He was accompanied by Mr. L. Aldridge, Chairman of Messrs. Combonichalos, Dario & Company (1929), Ltd., and Mr. Aldridge.

Richard Stubbs, formerly of the staff of the *Mombasa Times* and the now defunct *Tanganyika East Africa*, is at present a new commentator on the B.B.C. for which he has this week broadcast talks on the Auxiliary Fire Brigade, exercises in London and on the convoy system.

Two New Zealand residents who were in England at the time of the outbreak of war are now members of Officers' Training Corps in this country. They are Mr. Robert L. Dowle, son of one of the Protectorate's best-known public men, and Mr. Jack Jackson, son of the Deputy Treasurer.

A series of public addresses on "The deeper Causes of the War and the issues involved" will be given at the assembly hall of the Royal Institute of the Society, the first being given to-day by the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, Professor Gilbert Murray, and speaking on November 30.

Following the death of Mr. Ernest Erlanger, the directors of Erlangers, Ltd., have invited Mr. Gerard Erikson, his son, to join the board at an early date, with the consent of Messrs. Myers & Company, of which firm Mr. Gerard Erlanger is a partner. The institution will be re-elected.

The Hon. P. S. Skerrett has been re-elected President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce with the Hon. E. J. L. as Vice-President. The committee of the chamber is composed of Messrs. T. C. Duggan, J. Kaye-Nixon, J. M. Partridge, T. Lee, J. Marks, H. W. J. Bowles, J. C. J. W. Neash, H. B. Wilson, Messrs. J. M. Bennett.

A Pioneer of Nyasaland

Death of Mr. F. L. M. Moir

WITH THE DEATH in Glasgow at the age of 87 of Mr. Frederick Lewis Mackinnon, there passes to his rest another of the great Scottish pioneers of Nyasaland, who, by great toil, patience and sacrifice, on the confidence of savage tribes and by stubborn courage defied the northward traffic of slave-dealing Arabs. Fred Moir's name will always be associated with those of his brother, John W. Moir, and of Lord Lugard, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Dr. Laws, Fotheringham and others as the "layers" of Nyasaland's foundation-stones.

Yet the beginning of Fred Moir's long life in Africa was prosaic enough. Sir T. Poyet Buxton and Sir William Mackinnon projected a road from Dar-es-Salaam, then a mere village, to Lake Nyasa, and in 1877 the brothers Moir volunteered to go out and build it. When 20 miles of that road were at last constructed, the Moirs, "sated" by their experience, returned to Scotland in 1878, and were appointed joint managers of the Livingstonia Central Africa Company, Ltd. (which afterwards became the African Lakes Corporation), the objects of which were to open up the country to traffic and trade. That a capital of £20,000 was thought sufficient to finance the infant enterprise is a striking tribute to Scottish thrift, and to the pluck of the two young men, neither of them yet 30 years of age, who undertook the task—and made a success of it.

They landed at Ouchimane with three Scots assistants, all named Robert, and began to put together their little shallow- draught steamer, the *ADY NYASA*, which had been brought out in crates. The Natives who assisted them are recorded to have picked up some early specimens of the Govan dialect, and one throughout his years of service with the company.

The Pacification of Central Africa

On reaching Blantyre Moir, in company with Dr. Laws, had his first encounter with the truculent Angoni. The missionaries did not carry firearms, but Dr. Laws, who carried a Winchester with 17 cartridges in the magazine, astonished the aboriginals by splitting the top of a Native's knobkerry at 50 yards—a feat which was talked about in the neighbourhood for many years, and was doubtless not without its salutary influence.

Headquarters for the company were established near Blantyre at Mandata, the being John Moir's Native name derived from the sparkling of the sun on his spectacles. It came to be almost a passport for everything of good repute in the Protectorate.

Bringing the Natives to a reasonable frame of mind was not an easy job, but the Arab slave-dealers were a much sterner proposition. The war against the Arabs in the north lasted over two years, Lord (then Captain) Lugard and both the Moirs were wounded in the field. Moir left nothing so badly as that the enemy was to be apprehended, but with care and attention the little fleet, without the knife Moir acquired his recovery, solely to his temperate habits; he neither drank nor smoked, and never shot for sport on Sundays.

He was a man of firm physique, and possessed of a beard which the Natives declared "magnificent." It was certainly impressive, and in his old age gave him a truly patriarchal appearance.

In 1903 Mr. Moir became secretary of the company, he had served so well, and in 1911 he was elected a director, being later appointed Chairman. He retained that office up to the time of his death, and was also a Justice of the Peace.

A Great African Linguist

Miss Nixon Smith of the U.M.C.A.

THE Universities Mission to Central Africa has lost a valued worker by the death of Miss Katharine Nixon Smith, who joined the mission in 1901, and went on to Nyasaland. For many years she was headmistress of the Girls' School at Lilongwe, Nyasaland, which finally she left in 1919 on retirement. Since then she had been a language teacher on the same staff of the Mission. Canon G. W. Brownfield, general secretary of the U.M.C.A., writes:

Miss Smith had a remarkable knowledge of languages. She knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and at least French and German among modern European languages. She knew several African languages thoroughly, and her scientific study of comparative Bantu made it possible for her to pick up a working knowledge of any Bantu language within a very short period. It was literally true that, provided the necessary books were available, she was willing and able to begin to teach a Bantu language after only a few weeks, even though she had been previously unacquainted with it.

Her really wonderful linguistic gifts became legendary, and few people have ever had a working knowledge of so many African languages, whose who have joined the U.M.C.A. during the last 20 years have owed a vast amount to her instruction. Throughout her life she was entirely devoted to her work for the Mission and the Church, and would never consider herself in any way.

Mrs. Gerard Longland

An Uganda Personality

EVERYONE associated with Uganda will learn with deep regret of the death in that Protectorate a few days ago at about the age of 70 years of Mrs. Gerard Longland, who had made and kept a niche of her own in local life.

Well known in social circles in London before the Great War, she first reached Uganda almost on the eve of its outbreak in order to recover the body of her husband, who had been killed in Central Africa while shooting big game. The war preventing the immediate fulfilment of her mission, she resolved to remain in Kampala until she could achieve her purpose, and when at length that hope was defeated by the protracted nature of the campaign, she decided to remain in East Africa for the rest of her life.

Mrs. Longland then acquired property in Kampala and Nairobi, preferring to settle in the commercial capital of Uganda, where full scope was given to her charitable and social inclinations.

Any good cause was assured of her support, she was said never to refuse generous help when told of anyone who had struck a bad patch, and she delighted to entertain her unusually wide circle of friends. In recent years she had been an invalid, who could move about only in a wheel chair, but her infirmity was not allowed to interfere in any way with the enjoyment of her guests, whom she was more than ever anxious to gather around her. Her passing will leave a real void for the personified kindness.

Eleventh Week of the War

Internationalisation Again

A Plea for Definition

THE EDITOR addresses the editor of this journal through the *Newspapers and Notices* to those who are active in propagating the notion of the internationalisation of the Colonies, to define exactly what they propose has now been supported by Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., who writes:

"One may disagree with Mr. Jackson in (a) his admiration of the way in which Great Britain has discharged her trusteeship towards the African peoples; (b) his belief that native welfare will be advanced by the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; and (c) his view that Southern Rhodesia has splendidly discharged her responsibility in self-government (a privilege limited virtually to white people). But I think he is right in pointing out that many people of broadly liberal views talk of internationalising the Colonies in a loose and confusing way.

Whatever ideal scheme may be formulated in respect to Colonies, the views of the black, brown and white people concerned are relevant. Nor can the system of Colonial administration adopted by the respective Colonial Powers or the progress already made towards self-government in the respective dependent Colonies be ignored. If the suggestion of 'internationalising' Southern Rhodesia to-day is not practical or if adopting some such administration in the West Indies is feasible.

Obviously, what is wanted is the widest possible extension of self-government, and where that is not practicable as yet, some form of effective supervision and responsibility for Colonial development on a wider basis than national sovereignty offers.

Little Solid Thinking So Far

It includes ways of securing co-operation amongst the Colonial Powers, accountability in respect to policy and activity, the use where possible of the services which non-Colonial nations can offer, a revision and extension of Mandates in certain cases, and economic equality for all nations. There are areas possibly where some form of national co-operative administration might be experimented with, but very little solid thinking has been done in respect to the difficulties.

We have very loosely talked of revising and extending the Mandate system, but important as that is, that policy is inadequate for Colonies so varied as those in the British Empire. What is certain is that what this war is through the Colonial issue in all its economic and political aspects cannot be left out of any peace settlement.

I hope the change of the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* that people of liberal views should fairly have regards to what solution to the Colonial problem they propose will stimulate further discussion on the subject.

The following reply was sent by Mr. Jackson—
"In replying to Mr. M.P. A. Creech Jones, M.P., seconding my challenge to the many people of pronouncedly liberal views who speak and write of internationalising the Colonies to tell the public exactly what they mean when they refer to a new Colonial system, a solution of the Colonial problem, making trusteeship a reality, or whatever other similar words they choose."
"Until self-government can be granted to more of the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones wants 'some form of effective supervision and responsibility for Colonial development on a wider basis than national sovereignty offers.' Colonial opinion would agree with the first part of that suggestion, but certainly

not with the implication that national sovereignty must be an unfair burden upon the inhabitants, white, black or brown, of the Colonies, or a generally unjust handicap upon the non-British world in respect of participation in Colonial Trade.

Since the British Eastern African Dependencies have been under constant criticism by certain Parliamentary and sections of the Press, and not infrequently in your own columns, you and your readers will not accuse me of selecting territory particularly favourable to my case if I take them as examples.

For many years the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika has been advocated on both political and economic grounds, not only by settler and commercial opinion, but also by some of the ablest officials, the supporters of this plan regarding it as a further desirable step in the direction of that self-government which Mr. Creech Jones favours, and also as an important and essential move towards the creation at some future date of a yet greater British bloc stretching perhaps from the Nile to the Limpopo.

Procrastination Not the Fault of East Africans

To take Mr. Jones's second point, any reasonable degree of effective supervision would have been accepted from Great Britain, but although the then Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, Sir Samuel Wilson, elaborated a detailed scheme of union acceptable to the territories after he had paid a special visit to East Africa in 1920, one Imperial Cabinet after another has for a whole decade declined to take action in this obviously inevitable direction.

As to the great question of Colonial development, the East African territories have for years pressed for the formulation of long-range policies and for more efficient contacts between governors and governed. A good deal has been achieved—almost always by the pressure of non-official opinion—but the territories are still far from being provided with those planning departments on a territorial and inter-territorial basis which, by bringing official and non-official thought and action into the closest co-operation, could profit from the experience of other Dependencies, direct through the best channels, and generally assure the community the maximum advantage from its exertions.

National Sovereignty No Obstacle

Many settlers and traders and professional and mining men complain that progress in these matters has been unduly slow, but I do not think that any East African public man of consequence can be quoted as having described national sovereignty as the obstacle. They would, I believe, say rather that the fault lies with the precautionary and procrastinating nature of officialdom or that the Briton is an essentially conservative being, who, on the one hand, intuitively checks what seems to him the precipitancy of his fellows, and, on the other, accepts such postponements, though possibly long-sufferingly. British Colonial history shows that the men on the spot achieve their aims at last and exercise their expanding power with a sense of honour and responsibility equal to that displayed by their kith and kin at Home.

What reason is there to imagine that the progress of British East and Central Africa would have been swifter or smoother if, instead of contending with British officials in Whitehall, the territories had had to deal with the servants of the proposed new internationalism in Geneva or elsewhere?

If one set of loyal British subjects, genuinely concerned to do right as they see it, must join issue with an officialdom equally anxious to fulfil its trusteeship, is it not reasonable to assume that a fair

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Nazis in Tanganyika

EPISODE IV

Incidents in the career of Herr Schmidt — ne Freiherr Fritz von Katzenjammer, a local teacher, (one of many) in Tanganyika Territory.

The local Fuehrer, name of Schmidt. Thus Nazically chastened. Still thought that if he did his bit *Der Tag* would sure be hastened. He roped in new recruits and men. Distinctly lukewarm up to then.

And every child
Who hadn't "Heil'd"

He personally chastened.

"Bald kommt der Tag!" — day in, day out.

He spread the joyful warning

To Kameraden round about

To greet the fateful morning

"Wohh, von Ribbentrop was right,

To say the British would not fight;

The mine is laid,

John Bull's afraid.

The Day comes — without warning!

And so it did. One Sunday eve

Herr Schmidt was thus accosted.

Von Katzenjammer, I believe?

In accents calm but frosty.

Now, Fritz, you're nabbed — excuse my smile.

We've had you taped for quite a while.

Well, all you've done

Has been good fun.

He staggered, thus accosted.

Collapsed, deflated, plint was he

(Herr Schmidt) when so detected.

The summons was a blow, you see.

That came quite unexpected.

He had reckoned fools —

And so they were — by German rules.

Yet, all the same

They'd twigged his game,

Completely unsuspected.

But why arrest me? Fritzi cried.

"I just do business, chiefly."

Just so? the "special" man replied.

What's called High Treason, briefly.

at fellows of your Nazi stamp.

Go to a nice internment camp;

Don't be alarmed.

You won't be harmed.

You've been a nuisance, chiefly.

Intern me? Ach! You can't intend

War was declared to-day, my friend,

Replied the "special," briefly.

A. N. G.

(Concluded from previous page.)

and mutually acceptable accommodation is more likely with Civil servants of British birth and upbringing?—and such Civil servants, I am confident, are much more likely to uphold Native claims than the members of some polygot service staffed, not by the best men available, but as a result of the string-pulling of numerous Governments less anxious to serve Africa than to secure some of the appointments for their citizens. Anyone of wide experience in Geneva could give instance after instance of international cynicism of this kind in connexion with the staffing of the League of Nations.

From the East African standpoint at any rate, effective supervision and responsibility for development are not inconsistent with the retention of national sovereignty.

Mr. Attlee on Paramountcy

MR. ATLEE, Leader of the Labour Opposition, who addressed a Labour conference in London last week, is reported to have made certain statements in regard to Colonies which may only be described as surprising.

On that account, this newspaper immediately invited him to communicate the actual phraseology used, as no reply has been received, we rely upon the report of *The Times*, which quoted him as stating—

The second principle of a peace settlement must be the recognition of the right of all nations, great or small, of whatever colour or creed, to have the right to live and to develop their own characteristic civilisations provided that they did not infringe the rights of others. The Briton must recognise that the African has as much right as he to a place in the world and to a share in the bounty of nature.

There must be abandonment of Imperialism and acceptance of the principle that in the government of Colonies and Dependencies where self-government could not yet be conceded the interests of the Natives must be paramount, and that there must be equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials. This could best be achieved by an extended and strengthened Mandate system under international authority. Reestablishment of Colonial territories between rival Imperialisms was no solution.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

More Proposals Regarding Colonies

Mr. Ramsay Muir, Vice-President of the Liberal Party Organisation, has written a nine-point statement on British war aims, the ninth reading:—

The trade of Colonial territories should be open, on equal terms, to the traders of all nations, and all nations controlling Colonies should, under the League of Nations or a similar body, administer the territories in the spirit of trusteeship and not irresponsible ownership.

Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., defining "War Purposes and Peace Aims," lists in *The Spectator* the sixth of his seven-point programme.

Willingness to be responsible to an improved mandatory system for the administration of all non-self-governing Colonies, and to agree to transfers as recommended by such an authority, on condition of adequate safeguards that such transferred Colonies are not used as strategic bases and that the inhabitants are not treated as the Hitler régime has treated Czechs, Poles and Jews.

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A War Letter from London

Agility Promoted by Producer Gas

OMNIBUS pulling trailers resembling a class between a field kitchen and a baked-potato cart may soon appear on the London streets, and among other things promote a faster and greater supply. To spot one so easily and promptly in the long row at a busy stopping-place is already a feat, and with these trailers added the time will be considerably longer, and visual and athletic aptitudes thereby enhanced.

The trailers are to generate producer gas, already familiar to many East Africans and Rhodesians from the experiments conducted in those Dependencies. Producer gas, as a propellant, is said to be the equal of petrol at a expense of 1 gallon. The capital cost of the apparatus (£80 to £100), must, of course, be considered, but the saving in petrol at war prices is calculated to liquidate this expense within two years in the case of buses.

The mighty black-out has given a flip to reading, and though most people prefer to stay quietly at home with a book, the more studious long to ensconce themselves in a public library, which is usually within easy reach of anyone's home—and "fessick" among reference books and maps is being declared a good map to be the best picture-book in the world, and Lord Salisbury urged his staff at the Foreign Office to study large maps as a piece of advice as that fact counsels never get

Large Scale Maps

Some reference libraries have maps of London districts on the scale of 15 inches to the mile, showing every street and house, the summer-houses in gardens, and even the steps leading to front doofs. But because an ordinary atlas is so misleading in its scales, the average Briton has no conception of the vastness of Africa. How should he when the continent appears in just the same size as that of the United Kingdom.

All of which leads up to the fact that the pleasures of literary browsing are severely restricted nowadays because many libraries, instead of obscuring all their windows, close at black-out time. The reader back from his office, shop or factory ought therefore not to be turned into the parking street, from the books in which he would find comfort and inspiration. Here is another of the war controls which could be beneficially relaxed.

By the way, it was erroneously stated in this letter last week that the road death rate in England is now approximately 1,200 per week. That, of course, is the present monthly, not weekly, figure.

Some of the enterprising warriors who have

African Mounted Units painted their mounts with white stripes in the last war to give them the appearance of white and thus misled their German opponents. Similar action has now been taken with the new Forest ponies, which are so much in danger after dark to motorists and to themselves, but whether the cause is a recollection of the R.A.M.R. Staff, or many East Africans who settled in Hampshire, or an expansion of the London passion for painting everything white that can be painted, is not known. The experiment was a failure, for as the report when it says, "the foals refused to be painted, then zebra-like mothers." Apparently these equines depend more on sight than upon their sense of smell in an interesting paper in animal physiology.

Great Hydrologists

The great which has led the Netherlands to flood its lands in self-defence recalls that the Dutch and the officials of the Egyptian hydrological service are the greatest water experts of the world, who live their lives studying water and its vagaries. The Hollanders have a proverb: "God made the sea; we made the land," which is indeed true for the Britavians have not only made, but are continuing to make, dry land from the sea, the embanking of the Zuider Zee being their latest and most magnificent effort in that direction.

Egypt's hydrologists extend their investigations as far south as the Great Lakes of Central Africa, which in recent years have been visited and reported upon by several experts from Cairo. Though it is a commonplace that the Nile is vital to the Sudan and Egypt, perhaps no one can really appreciate that the Nile is Egypt until he has flown along its course.

From the air the picture is amazing—a boundless desert through which flows the river bordered by a narrow green strip, here a few hundred yards, there perhaps a mile, in maximum breadth. And that in the cultivated areas only. Once seen, that picture can never be forgotten, or the Egyptian's attachment to his river undervalued.

Kenya's New Governor

Commenting upon the appointment as Governor of Kenya of Sir Henry Moore, our contemporary *West Africa* says: "It has been known for some time that Sir Henry was marked out for a big Governorship, and there will be general regret that popular belief that he would return to British West Africa is not for the present to be fulfilled. However, Sir Henry is 52 years of age, it is still possible that Nigeria will have him as Governor. Nigeria deserves this man, who is one of the most able in the Colonial Service to-day."

Rhodesian Faith Cure

Miss Daphne Forrest, an 18-year-old, Southern Rhodesian girl, has experienced a remarkable faith cure from infantile paralysis. According to the *Rhodesia Herald*, early in life she began to feel listless and her legs grew tender. She went to hospital, and her mother was told she had contracted the disease. For six months she lay in bed helpless, her legs in plaster to keep them straight. Learning of a healing campaign in Salisbury, she attended, and in hospital she determined to take three steps to her chair; the next morning she was better, and gradually she regained the use of her legs. Last month she again attended a healing meeting in Salisbury. In front of the congregation she walked shakingly but surely, whereas but five weeks previously she had had to be carried. The conductors of the meeting were the Rev. H. Carter, the Rev. Wynfon Thomas and the Rev. J. Kennedy Grant.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Promoting Gold Production

The Campaigning Product

THE SHORTAGE of stimulating the gold production of the Colonial Empire has been discussed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Archibald Gordon, and it was therefore booming to news by telegram from Northern Rhodesia at the beginning of this week that the Government of that Protectorate is understood to have decided to take by way of taxation any exceeding 150s. per the ounce received in respect of gold produced in that country.

Assuming the news to be accurate—and it originates from what should be an absolutely reliable source—it means that the authorities in Masaka now incline to a policy which the Southern Rhodesian Government has agreed to modify in response to the reasoned representations of the mining community which have shown clearly that the limits first proposed in the Union of South Africa, and possibly not unfair in the conditions of large-scale mining on the Rand, is not fairly applicable in the young gold-producing territories further north where the great majority of mines are on small propositions.

The gold production of Northern Rhodesia is quickened that for 1938 having totalled only 1,133 ounces, so that at today's price of 165s. the revenue obtained by the new proposition would amount to no more than £1,860 per annum in round figures.

It is surely not wise to jeopardise gold mining in Northern Rhodesia for that trivial amount. Not only does the territory is making any great profit, and if the limit of 150s. were imposed, some would probably cease production and other prospective sources of development in the present gold price would be abandoned as unworthy.

No General Policy of Confiscating Excess Over 150s.

There is, however, comfort for the East African Dependencies generally in the fact, which *East Africa and Rhodesia* is in a position to announce, that the proposals of the above character contemplated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia are of entirely local origin and have been made at the suggestion of the Colonial Office. In other words, there is no general policy for the Colonial Empire of confiscating by way of taxation any figure in excess of 150s. per the ounce.

The news is of the highest importance to Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Uganda, which have a mining properties and development of which would be gravely hindered, and in fact a number of cases entirely stopped, by the adoption of so short-sighted a policy.

It is, of course, not suggested that gold mining should be exempt from taxation. On the contrary, it is common ground that companies and individuals deriving profits from mining should make their adequate contribution to the public purse, but it is manifestly desirable that taxation should be of a character which will not frustrate the objective of increasing the output of gold.

Discussions have for some time been in progress in Kenya between the authorities and representatives of the mining industry, and if similar consultation were undertaken in all the Dependencies concerned, measures appropriate to the particular local circumstances could be surely be devised to yield the neces-

sary revenue and yet to shield gold producers from unwise or unjust handicaps.

In East African conditions, the confiscation of a simple must defeat the Government's own designs, and inflict great hardship not merely upon European prospectors, miners and mining shareholders, but upon native employees and upon the general trade and revenue of the mining territories.

Company Progress Reports

Good News from Rosterman

AT THE time when the Imperial Government is anxious to secure progress in stimulation of the production of gold from the new producing territories in the Colonial Empire, it is encouraging to learn that the Rosterman mine, which heads the list of Kenya producers, has achieved new records in each of the first six months of the year, and that the development news is also good. In September production totalled 1,472 0z. 5lb. 10d., with an estimated surplus of £2,238, and for October the output rose to 1,534 0z. of fine gold, with an estimated surplus of £3,565.

The progress report for October states that 3,227 tons of ore were milled, yielding gold to the value of £1,932, working expenditure amounted to £5,270, and development expenditure to £2,000. During the month the main shaft was sunk to a depth of 20 ft. to a total depth of 1,000 ft., at which point a No. 6, 12 level station was begun. On the No. 1 floor, a small reef, No. 10 level, the W. dip advanced 69 ft., a total of 110 ft. averaging 32 lbs. over 57 inches. At the same level a rise of 70 ft. was begun and extended 50 ft., averaging 27 lbs. over 57 inches.

Company Gold. Yield in October 620 1/2 fine gold ounces. The Gollery Company—October total sales £1,780 tons.

Tau Goldfields.—During October 1,250 tons were milled, profit £2,045.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output from the Fred mine during October was crushed 1,300 tons, profit £1,600.

Sherwood Mine.—The October progress report states that 1,500 tons were milled during the month. Revenue £3,558, costs £7,558, sundry revenue £1,000, profit £1,600.

Cam and Mole.—During October 2,200 tons were crushed, yielding a revenue totalling £52,297, costs £24,191, profit £27,106, sundry revenue £146, profit £27,667.

Rezend.—During October 8,500 tons of ore were milled, revenue £45,072, working costs £9,200, sundry revenue £266, profit £6,173, including £1,000 from excess gold. Crushing has begun on the Old West mine. The first output will be declared when the usual plant absorption ceases.

Glen and Phoenix.—During October 6,100 tons were crushed, yielding 4,007 1/2 oz. fine gold, profit 918 1/2. Development on Phoenix.—Eighth level raised to 13 ft., 27.29 dwt. and for 97 ft., 3w 1 lb. 23rd level sunk 53 ft., 1w 13 dwt. and the mine. Second level raised 16 ft., 7w 1 lb. and for 81 ft., 30 dwt.

Wanderer Consolidated.—During the three months ended September 30, mining results were: Tons milled 19,960, gold recovered, 18,000 lb. 12 oz. Working costs £42,114, working profit £34,521, for sufficient footage, including the Surprise section, totalled 35,011 tons compared with 42,424 tons for the previous quarter. Footage sampled amounted to 2,255 ft. of which 305 ft. proved payable at an average fall of 5.3 dwt. At the Surprise section a distance of 365 ft. was advanced, of which 265 ft. was sampled, 250 ft. proving payable at an average value of 11.5 dwt. over a reef channel width of 378 ft.

Questions in Parliament

ANSWERING a question by Mr. Creagh Jones, the Colonial Secretary gave the following details of the expenditure when Colonial Governments expected to incur on defence measures in the 1939 financial year: Kenya, £14,000; Uganda, £77,388; Tanganyika, £13,238; Zanzibar, £50; Northern Rhodesia, £52,478; Nyasaland, £3,784; and Somaliland, £6,740.

Mr. Oswald Cowie, M.P., who has visited East Africa, proposed in the House of Commons last week that the Government might issue bonds not bearing interest, but repayable in 20 years. As an indication of the scale, he suggested that 1% of the total issue should be devoted every year to the payment of premiums on the redemption of some of the bonds, those drawn being perhaps redeemed at rates their face value. He raised amusement by his admission that the appeal was probably false because of the charges of an upping the St. John Simon leading the waterer which was the rally.

Mr. Sutcliffe asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the serious harm to business caused by the banning of private overseas telephone calls, he could institute a plan under which such calls will be permitted subject to censoring, as in the case of overseas telephone calls for Press purposes. Sir Victor Wallender replied that such a service would shortly be established, although necessarily restricted.

Lord Templemore, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, replying for the Government in the House of Lords to a motion moved by Viscount Eversham on the need to foster the export trade, said that the Government were fully alive to the importance of the matter, and that if it was true that the country was in a state of peace, it was still true that

Lewa Rubber Dividends

The annual report of Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., whose assets include 37,275 shares of £1 each in Lamson Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika, shows a net profit for the year of £23,238, 10, which has to be added £1,349, 6s. 6d. in arrears. The directors recommend the payment of the preferential dividend of 10% less tax on the participating preferred shares, and further dividends of 1% less tax on the deferred and deferred shares, absorbing £2,300, and leaving £2,938 to be carried forward. The annual meeting is to be held in London to-day.

Of Commercial Concern

Indian merchants in Nyasaland, who have formed a Chamber of Commerce under the chairmanship of Mr. Premji-Hahsani.

Messrs. A. L. Hildek and E. G. Parthen have been appointed additional Inspectors of the Port for the Nairobi Municipality.

Hecht, Lewis and Kahn, Walter, Fletcher, formerly announce the payment of an

The approximate gross receipts of the Rhodesia Railway for the 11 months ending 31st October 1939 are £1,000,000. Receipts of the Beira Branch for the 11 months ending 31st October 1939 are £1,000,000 and for the eleven months ending 31st October 1938 are £1,000,000.

The Buret Tea Company, operating in Beira, announces the payment of an interim dividend of 15% less Kenya tax. The corresponding distribution last year was at the rate of 12% free of Kenya tax.

Petrol prices in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and in Beira have been increased by 10% a gallon. An increase in duty of 6% per gallon in Southern Rhodesia has raised the price from 18/11 to 24/30 per gallon.

Urging that telephones should be charged at a flat rate for all installations, the Chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce points out in his annual report that for 150 general telephones the Protectorate Government paid approximately £3 per installation, whilst for 153 telephones the public paid approximately £14 per installation per annum.

Reporting on an expeditional report of bacon from Kenya to England, Dr. H. H. H. shows that the Department of Scientific Research has made suggestions which may lead to the establishment of a new industry in the Colony of a commercial export trade. Dr. Callow considers that there was no doubt that the transport of bacon from Kenya is practicable from a technical point of view.

Hakanichan K. Sheth and Manmohan Sheth were recently sentenced to a further 12 months' imprisonment on the charge that they had engaged in trade within 12 months before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by them, made, however, privy to making false entries in a document relating to the property of affairs, namely, in a balance sheet or a statement of assets and liabilities, acquired of them by Barclays Bank. Notice of appeal was lodged.

Robin Line Freights to North America

On information received from what appeared to be an altogether authoritative source in East Africa, it is recently reported that the Robin Line, which provides a bi-monthly steamer service between East Africa and North America, has not yet started during the current year, and will not start until the 1st of December. Now we are informed by Messrs. J. H. Cotts and Co., Ltd., agents of the Line, that the position is not as then stated. The fact is that on the outbreak of hostilities the Line and other East African shippers went contracts on the books for Atlantic destinations in Canada or the U.S.A. should continue to operate for the duration of their contracts by the rate of freight in force at the time such contracts were made; but that business continued since the outbreak of hostilities, the rate of freight in force at the time of shipment, as announced from month to month.

Adds dash to the dish.

Pain Yam

PICKLE

Mini Mini (Amasaland) Tea Syndicate Ltd.

Sir Francis Voules' Address

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Mini Mini (Amasaland) Tea Syndicate Limited was held on November 10, 1939, at the Cannon Street Rooms, London, E.C.

Sir Francis M. Voules, C.B.E., the Chairman of the company, presided during the course of his remarks.

The year's tea growing business experienced exceptionally unfavorable weather during the season under review, and consequently the prices secured for the class of tea produced in the country showed a considerable fall from the average prices of the previous season.

In spite of the drop in prices and it is noted to report that the output from the estate is considerably higher than was expected at one time, and only fell short of the target by a small amount.

As regards the general condition of the estate, the visiting agent reports that this is satisfactory, labor being sufficient for all requirements, and all work has been carried out in an efficient manner. Every attention has been given to the housing and hygienic conditions of the labour.

Turning to the accounts, you will note the book value of the fixed assets totals £33,769, against issued capital and reserves totalling £12,307. The floating assets amount to £20,760, against which there are current liabilities of £12,788, leaving net liquid resources at the close of the accounts of £12,072, which is subject to the payment of the proposed final dividend.

In view of His Majesty's Government having agreed to purchase the tea since the publication of the report to December 1, next has been completed for the acquisition of all teas L.A.B. The payment for these teas will be in accordance with the brokers' valuation, based on the prices ruling in the public sale of the week beginning August 21 last.

In existing circumstances no one can tell what may be ahead, so far as this company's property is concerned, it is in a condition to take advantage of any favourable turn of events, and provided prices remain more or less as they are and the weather is not too unfavorable, the current season's results should prove more profitable than those of the season just closed.

The report was adopted and a final dividend of 6% (maximum for the year) was declared.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the managing agent and staff on the property.

Market Prices and Notes

Continued importance of maintaining equipments of plant in the United States and Canada was emphasized by Mr. R. S. Whelan, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, at the recent Coffee Conference in Nairobi last year, he said; the U.S.A. alone imported over 100,000 tons of East African coffee, a really important quantity to Kenya, but merely a mere 100,000 tons with the 88,000 tons imported by America in the 12 months.

Pyrethrum. Kenya flowers are now valued at the new peak figure of \$405 per ton. Japanese flowers are now offered in New York at about \$204 per ton. (1028, 2119, 22, 1037, 290, 202)

Quiet and unchanged at the maximum price of 1.25 per ton for standard No. 18. \$216 108, 107, 108, 108.

Passing of Three Pioneers

Mr. E. J. Baxter, I.R.C.P., who was for 35 years a medical missionary in Tanganyika, died in Hove.

Commander the Hon. Sir John Mordant Alan May, B.A., (Cedra, uncle of the Earl of Arrroll, the Kenya settler, M.C.), collapsed and died in Brighton Station on Sunday.

Many old-timers in Southern Rhodesia will have learnt with deep regret of the death in Hove of Mr. L. T. Dechow, who, with his partner, Mr. J. Tweedale, trekked up to Matabeleland in 1894. A man of great enterprise, Mr. Dechow was first in the field in many spheres of life in the Colony where he had interests in mining, trading, tobacco growing, and cattle farming. For many years he took an active part in public life. His death brings to a close one of the longest business partnerships in the Colony, that of Dechow and Tweedale.

Mr. H. E. V. Jackson, founder of the well-known Nurseries of South Africa, who had visited East Africa on more than one occasion, and whose advice in connection with the establishment of orchards in East and Central Africa was always readily at the disposal of inquirers, died at his home at Groot Drakenstein. It was in the instance of Cecil Rhodes that he first came to East Africa, to the agricultural development of wine; he contributed much in the growing sphere, growing a crop after another, always with ill-luck, but ever pliantless in his determination to succeed with something else. Serious financial losses, which he had often met in his long life, did not quench and still optimistic of the future of South Africa and of the Rhodesias and

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Sir Malcolm Watson's Visit

(Continued from page 208.)

Let the remedy for that pool is not difficult. It might be emptied and dried off, and in the shalls are killed, the ground round the pool being cleared to prevent re-ative using it for any insanitary purpose, or copper sulphate might be added to the water to kill the snails, and any bilharzia germs in the water. A very dilute solution would do, probably 1 in 10,000.

"I should like," concluded Sir Malcolm Watson, to refer to the splendid work being carried out by Dr. James Kennedy in Southern Rhodesia—work which is a special pet of Dr. Martin, the Medical Director.

The underlying principle is to introduce Western medicine to the Native in a form and in a way acceptable to him. Clinics are established in the form of model ranges of Native huts—about six of them have now been started—and in these all Natives who are sick or injured are welcomed, fed and treated medically and surgically. The Native's dislike of fear of dispensaries and hospitals is thus overcome, for he feels at home in the "Native huts."

Yet "huts" seemed hardly the proper word, judging from the photograph which Sir Malcolm produced. The row of dwellings pictured were neat, white-washed *rondeques*, thatched and obviously clean. That the scheme is popular was proved by the large number of Native patients grouped round the buildings.

Sir Malcolm Watson, the Rhodesias have evidently a most enthusiastic admirer.

As a Scotsman born in South Africa, Sir James Mitchell Mitchell Coats has contributed 500 guineas to the fund sponsored by the Mayor of North Elizabeth for building a cruiser to be named H.M.S. SOUTH AFRICA.

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News Items in Brief

The Beira Club has just celebrated the first anniversary of its foundation.

The College Board of Kenya is to present to H.M.S. Kenya a coffee-making appliance and a free supply of coffee for the ship's complement.

A Native in Southern Rhodesia who was arrested for fighting in a compound was so annoyed that he hit large lumps out of the helmet of the policeman.

A committee set up by the South African Government has recommended that the two-word form of the name "Capetown" should be adopted as the official spelling.

Five boys are to be sent from Lanjar to Uganda to complete their education at Makerere College. They will be trained in medicine, engineering, agriculture, and police work.

On behalf of the Red Cross and St. John's War Organisation, Lord Stonhaven has undertaken the superintending arrangements for treating, nursing and wounded at base hospitals in France.

The first joint meeting of Groups of the Over-Sea League will be held at 6.30 this afternoon at Over-Sea House, St. James's when Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, will be the guest of honour.

The Beit Railway Trust has informed the Northern Rhodesian authorities that owing to the outbreak of war it will at present be impossible to proceed with the proposed construction of bridges over the Naine and Chambeshi rivers.

Christmas cards and calendars intended for East Africa and the Rhodesias should be posted from this country without further delay. In common with other parts of the British Empire, the territories are free from censorship control in this matter.

Fire broke out in one of the holds of the m.v. DUNVEGAN CASTLE in Belfast on Monday night, but the damage done to the vessel was slight. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from a welding apparatus which ignited cork insulating material between the vessel's plates. One workman was overcome by the dense volume of smoke and had to be taken to hospital.

Remembrance crosses and poppies were placed in the Garden of Remembrance on the grounds of Salisbury Cathedral last Saturday by relatives and friends of those who fought and died in the Great War. The garden, which has been established on the lines of the Empire Field of Remembrance, outside Westminster Abbey, has been presented to the Rhodesian Branch of the British Empire Service League.

Lord Hailey, addressing a luncheon meeting of the London Missionary Society last week, said that self-government of Colonies must be achieved by deliberate planning, not by a period of long tutelage, delayed hopes and estrangement between rulers and ruled. There was need for greater financial assistance for the Colonies, and Great Britain should put her hand a little less often on her heart and more often in her pocket.

The War Hospitalities Committee set up by the Joint Empire Societies in London is to establish one or more hostels for the continent and to make financial provision in important training centres in districts where a concentration of men from overseas are to be expected. Donations to assist in implementing the Committee's programme are invited, and should be sent to the secretary, Empire Societies' War Hospitality Committee, c/o The Royal Empire Society, 11, Pall Mall, London, W.C.2.

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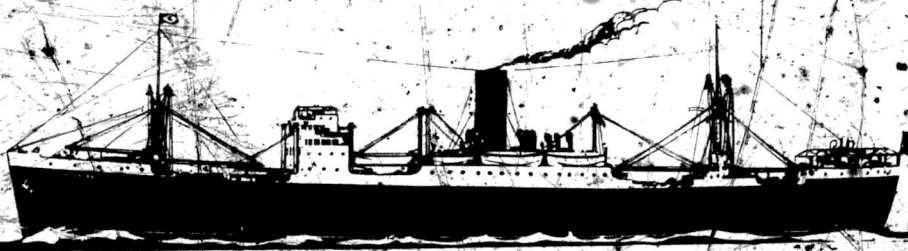
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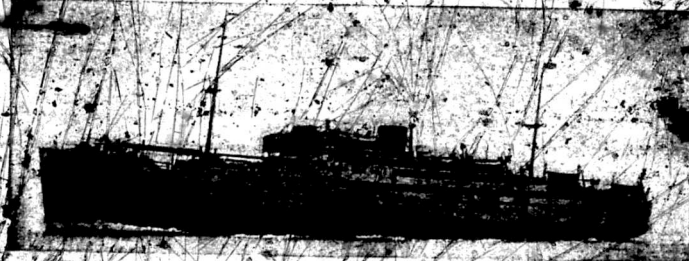
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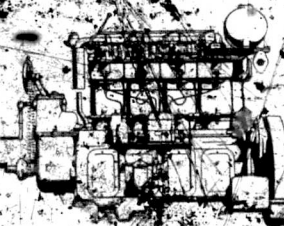
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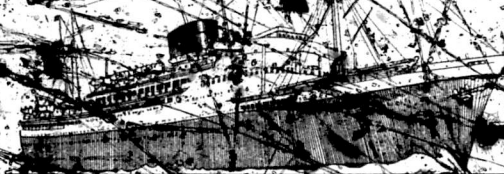
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE QUESTION that the British Colonial Empire is deliberately governed in the interests of Great Britain alone of the peoples who inhabit different territories, is unedifying, but it is nevertheless the very foundation of the craze of the moment, which is the Federalist. Nothing less than the international pooling of non-sovereign African territories as an incentive to European federation—or federation, as some call it. One Left Wing publicist, however, wishes to proclaim the virtues which will be declared, spring from the abandonment of some of the most deeply-rooted instincts of man. Taking it for granted that national patriotism should and could be eradicated, as a weed or at least as a flower of little grace or no scent, why should they forget that the momentary difficulties naturally inherent in schemes for the wholesale blending of the most diverse interests,

enterprises, and they would use great nations as counters, whereas, surely, far more practical men have been occupied with the more modest task of ironing out the misunderstandings between men of different nations engaged in the same profession or calling. Even in such cases, in which an initial agreement on fundamental principles provided a good foundation on which to build, progress is quite often precarious.

To carry the argument at a fell swoop from the professional slant into the sphere of international relations is to strain analogies beyond breaking point. As Lord Halifax wisely reminded us in his recent excellent broadcast speech: "No paper Federalism's plan will survive, that does not freely take *Ubi Vires*! spring from the will of the peoples who can give it life, nor will it avail for one people alone to set a model that has no message for their neighbours. International, like national, institutions must have deep roots, and if they are to grow they must have, like everything else, a soil that suits them." Those elementary truths are ignored by the doubtless well-meaning but nevertheless dangerous doctrinaires who tell themselves, and all who will listen, that salvation for the world necessitates the surrender of national sovereignty. Not for a moment do we believe that to be the judgment of the British race at some of our seas, or of our French friends, who, when fighting against the nation of *Deutsches und ueber Alles*, are far too logical to think of raising a banner with the strange device of *Federalismus ueber Alles*.

It is to be hoped that no international government could be made to work, it is still greater folly to ignore the obstacles that have to be met and overcome by the international organisations which have succeeded. The number of such Lessons Of bodies is small, their scope is deliberately restricted, and those few folk in the country, who have personal acquaintance with their work are ever watchful for pitfalls, and always emphasising the need to make haste slowly. Disregarding completely these lessons of experience, the advocates of federalism urge the very course which would have shipwrecked even minor

Lately, the champions of European federalism and Colonial surrender, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, whose views are recorded at some length on another page. He looks at Africa to-day, contemptuously dismissing its "balkanised" condition, and utters "Ouseer Ideas" for dicta, almost the "dictates," that "Of Africa, the European State has any right to interfere, and that the only possible interference is to throw Africa into the common pool, to divide Africa into three or four regions to be governed by an international Civil Service. To this, however, Mr. Cole says, Mr. Cole tells his readers that the "Service" would be "run by a committee of representatives of the European States," and that "the Committee would be made up of representatives of the European States, and would give the Civil Service the full right to administer Africa, subject to the power of review and control, which is another way of saying that this conglomerate political organisation may have the right to do so much as to take the whole of Africa, and to divide it into three or four regions, and to put it under the Federal Empire of Europe."

The tragedy is that the only way to accept this doctrine, still in its present conditions, is strictly comparable to the "superfarming" beloved of the unsuccessful agriculturist. "Cultivate

the number of coffee trees on the life is more acre, the age of fall bearing, a than arithmetic; good average yields and optimistic forecasts, usually combined upon good rainy seasons, remunerative market prices, he proves unsavory to his own satisfaction that he must within a very few years rejoice in the possession of a fine, healthy estate and a steadily and automatically expanding income. His dream founders, and life is something more than a nightmare. Because Colonies are something more than pawnbrokers and Frenchmen will not regard them as the playthings of theorists, however high-minded. Mr. Cole, and all who share his views, will find them shattered on the simple fact that the Colonies are the homes of great populations who have no intention of being made the objects of experimentalism.

GENERAL SMUTS'S public declaration of his vocal declaration in Bloemfontein the other day that the armed aid of the Union of South Africa was at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the defence of British African territories generally. Reciprocity must be noted as more than a further in Africa proof of the determination of the Dominion to play a bona fide part in this war. It is a sign of the attitude of the Prime Minister, also, in including South Africa's ever-expanding interest in the territories to the north of her borders, an interest unchecked under Herzogism and likely to grow a good deal stronger under the influence of war and the new Government. It has been repeatedly argued in these pages that Great Britain could not exist in the world, the loss of herself of great African Colonial territories, without the consent of the inhabitants and of other British States

which would inevitably be affected, especially certain of the Dominions. South Africa's readiness to rally to the defence of the Colonial Empire in Africa must be equity fairly with a reciprocal obligation from the Imperial Government not to plan to dispose itself of any of those areas without prior consultation with the greatest of British African territories, namely the Union, which would unquestionably oppose any idea of surrender.

The gratitude of British Africa for this latest promise of General Smuts is therefore both present and prospective. Here one of the most liberal of Dominion states has shown a just and true character of British Colonial aid to East Africa so well that there is no risk of "Taking a Hand" his accepting the positive suggestion that the internationalisation of Central Africa would benefit the Native inhabitants. His wide experience of life and of affairs rather than his sound common sense may yet prove great stumbling blocks in the path of the surrenderists, whose business is so complete that they have probably seen in the Bloemfontein gesture something beyond a mere pronouncement. They would do well to accept with a warning of South African solidarity with East Africa and the British Empire in opposition to the practical operations of the expense of millions of British pounds.

SMALL COUNTRIES. The small members of the Nyasaland, which has been a larger body than any department of Eastern African affairs in recent years, is to be consulted on the constitution of a Committee set up in connection with the affairs of the Protectorate. Reference to the fact, as published recently in the newspaper, reveals, at the first glance, the striking fact that non-officials are in the majority in every case, indeed, the aim of the Government appears to have been to entrust the work almost wholly to non-officials and to restrict official membership to a Chairman as a link with the Economic Council, which is advised by the Committee. In one case a non-official, Mr. H. G. Duncan, has been appointed Chairman, not of a body of minor importance from the Government standpoint, but of that set up to advise on all proposed Government purchases exceeding a value of £100, moreover of his colleagues are official and two non-official, so that a non-official majority results. Assuming serious consideration of all its recommendations by the Economic Council, whose failure to give due weight to such recommendations would manifestly provoke the resignation of the non-official members, and thereby raise a large political issue, the Government has in this way deliberately invited three well-known Nyasaland business men to act as watchdogs upon any tendency to official extravagance. It does not power end at that point, for it is clearly beyond their competence to propose local purchasing when that is explicable to buying in England through the Crown Agents. Hence there is an excellent precedent set by Nyasaland, it will be surprising if officials in other Eastern African territories do not urge their Governments to follow so excellent an example.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Was It A Pocket-Battleship?

WHETHER the German sloop which sank the *Amica* off the East African coast last week is a pocket battleship has still not been proved or disproved, but it seems more probable that the assailant was not the ADMIRAL SCHEER, as has been reported, for surely that vessel would have scuttled the British ship and taken the *personnel* aboard, instead of allowing all except the skipper to reach land and even the news of the sinking. If the ship had disappeared without trace, she might for a considerable time have been presumed lost at sea in a storm, and thus the agent of her fate could have continued on her way unhampered by the increasingly vigilant search of British vessels and aircraft. An armed merchantman outward-bound from some East African port after the outbreak of war would be unlikely to be indiscreet than a pocket battleship trained to realise the absolute importance of operating for the maximum period without betraying her locality. So, until further news can settle the point, it would seem prudent to assume that the British tanker so well-known on the East African coast was the victim, not of a pocket battleship, but of some other craft which may, indeed, have been so disguised that the uninitiated might mistake her for one of the pocket battleships, for it is some of the finest ships in the British and French navies can be lurked into far distant waters by false reports of the presence of the ADMIRAL and ADMIRAL SCHEER, that will surely be greatly to Germany's advantage.

Nazis Learn from Africa

TELEGRAMS received by British correspondents from the Belgo-German frontier that the wives of the thousands of German Africans engaged on excavation work for the army have been sent back from their menfolk, and that, as an extra precaution against desertion, the women's food cards have been taken away, recalls memories of the East African campaign. Then, to prevent their African soldiers from surrendering, it was the practice of the Germans to keep the wives of the *askari* few marches to the rear; moreover, as an additional inducement, the wages of the Native troops were always made a lien over the amounts outstanding being acknowledged. Written memoranda which they were told would not be honoured by the British if they were captured, but would be paid in full with a large bonus if they remained true to their German masters. So that same technique, tried out in Africa a quarter of a century ago, is now employed to insure the "loyalty" of Germans. General von Lettow should be interested.

Native Drugs

WITH DRUG PRICES soaring in the world market, there will probably be a renaissance of the claim that Natives have many kinds of medicines which ought to be examined and exploited in addition to, or in the temporary scarcity of, those recognised by the pharmacopoeias, and the old and tedious argument may again be heard that every country grows a number of drugs specific for the diseases that occur within it. Amateurs often make over-wonderful cures, accomplished by Native medicines; for instance, some weeks ago this column contained a note of the claim of an American forester that the bark of the tree *Macopsis Eburni*, which is common in Uganda, cures all illness,

latent or chronic, when treated with water. Such an extraordinary assertion could only be true occasionally. The doctor's difficulty with these non-official drugs is that the doses are not standardised. Until that has been done, and their effects tested by long clinical experience, medical men must withhold them from their patients. That is the inevitable answer to the advocates of Native remedies.

Great Britain in Africa

IV.

THE SPIRIT OF RHODESIA

BLUFF, rugged and unshipt the Founder was,
Convention-free, whose foe was lagging Time;
So much to do, he cried, "So short the days,
Give me more time!" And as his vision grew—
Colossal, all-embracing, yet austere,
No dream fantastic, but each scheme informed
By knowledge of the world, of Man, and backed
By wealth—he called the time, as would he bend
Chronos primeval to his might, will.

Time was denied him, but his spirit lived
Among his sturdy comrades, Rhodesia-inspired
To make the stones the cornerstone of their lives,
For he had taught the Empire strives for good,
For men's sake, and humanity.

Rugged, unshipt the him, Rhodesia
Took form and shape, with the slow-moving years,
In perils oft, which he had often sown,
And valiant women fought, alas, and died,
A sacrifice to build his Rhodesia,
Engendered by his courage and his brain,
Fierce and fertile, and his child,
Brought sorrow, and the restless pangs of birth,
To full fruition, and the yellow age,
Cared for by men in charge of men in white,
Burned bright the spirit of a potent sire,
Phoebus of years, till she claimed the right
Of her maturity, and of her manhood,
The goal of all Great Britain's progeny.

Twice, now in barely half a hundred years,
Rhodesia, glorious and all of us, life,
Hath heard the summons to her folk to fight
For Home and Freedom and the sacred soil
Won by her Founder in Great Britain's name,
Who but for a few men fear of being great,
But set the bounds of a man's wide world.

Twice came the call, the second now resounds
Clear as a bugle note through town and field,
Happy indeed that in these latter days,
Magnant and perilous, Rhodesia
Still finds her fortunes in the hands of those
In whom Rhodesia's spirit, followed and refined,
Glow as their inspiration and their star,
Led by a man with skilful hands to lead
And sway the nation free from Death to life,
In counsel wise, in deed, experienced,
He guides serene the body politic.

With full accord Rhodesia at his
Hath thrown her all into the struggle,
And that for all, embracing the land,
Pledging the Future, and the past,
Counting the risk and cost as nothing,
The spirit of her Founder lives.

Lord Hailey on the Colonies

Three Tests of British Colonial Policy

GREAT BRITAIN has more than once been called upon in the past to justify to her own people the conduct of her administration of her Colonial Dependencies; but it is perhaps only of late years that she has found it necessary to justify to the world at large her performance as a Colonial Power, partly because she accepted control of a number of the German Colonies after the last war.

Germany's determination to re-establish her world position by the recovery of her Colonies has led her to go beyond the assertion of her right to their return, and she has made a general attack on the justice of the whole position occupied by Great Britain as controlling so large an area of Colonial territory. She claims that, for our own benefit, great areas which other European Powers ought properly to share in developing, not only with profit to themselves, but to the benefit also of their inhabitants. That claim has found support in Italy, and Russia has asserted that our monopoly of Colonies deprives other regions of her adopted attitude of sympathy with Germany.

There are sections of the American Press, too, our traditional attitude towards our Colonies is as great a matter of course as, for instance, our record in regard to Ireland. There has grown in England a self-party which claims that we should place not only the German Colonies, but the whole of our Colonial possessions, under some form of international control. Clearly, we must examine our position as a Colonial Power in a different light from that in which we have approached it in the past.

Acquired as a Prize but Administered as a Trust

It has been said that, though we acquired our Colonies from a variety of sources, not all of them were alike in origin and development. The nineteenth century was, as a general rule, a period of national complexity, our commercial instincts, and that what was acquired as a prize was to an equal extent administered as a trust.

There is substantial justice in this claim, but though we may be satisfied that we are actuated by the right spirit in our general attitude towards our Colonies, that is not sufficient. History will ask us how our sense of trusteeship does actually go beyond good intentions, and whether it is accomplished in practice by a careful and deliberate planning for the future of these areas.

We may apply three tests to the manner in which we now interpret our obligations.

What, in the first place, is our intention in regard to the political future of our Colonies? We are assisted in placing this consideration in the forefront because experience shows that, although in the first instance a subject people may be mainly interested in steps taken to improve its standard of living and its material conditions, there inevitably comes a second stage, when its national consciousness awakes and its outlook will then depend not on the realization of the material advance which it has achieved, but on the extent to which the political institutions it has received minister to its feelings of self-respect, and give it a claim to hold up its head before the rest of the world.

We have not been unwary of this consideration. Our instincts and our traditions have led us to adopt a policy under which self-government is to be the goal to which the Colonies are to look. But this

Being a revised version of a paper delivered at the 1938 meeting of the London Missionary Society.

tradition has been formed mainly as the result of our experience in dealing with territories inhabited by people of our own race, and we have not always shown ourselves prompt to acquiesce when other people within the Empire have claimed that the same has applied to which we should implement the promises we have held out to them. Our tradition seems to indicate that our Colonies will eventually be given a responsible self-government based on Parliamentary institutions of the type evolved in Great Britain.

Is Self-government the Goal?

But, it remains the fact that we have never, commonly asked of ourselves whether institutions of this precise form are really best suited to the conditions of our Colonies, or whether self-government can now be attained by them under some modification of its form. We have no doubts on this subject, they ought to be resolved now. We must not wait until a growing political consciousness, centred on the attainment of self-government, has become the model to which we are accustomed here, has acquired the force of a national demand. There is no reason to doubt the genuineness of our intention that the political future of our Colonies shall lie in the attainment of self-government. But it should be achieved as the result of deliberate planning, not as a haphazard concession to antagonistic friction. If it comes by this path, it will carry with it an unnumbered aftermath of estrangement and distrust.

Take now the problem of material development. In developing our Colonies, have we in truth the duty of explaining them for our own purposes?

Exploitation may arise, either when a Colonial Power uses its authority to secure land or labour on unfair terms for the benefit of private enterprises administered by its own citizens, or when tariff arrangements made for the benefit of its home market prevent the inhabitants of a Colony from obtaining a fair competitive price for their products, or compel them to pay more than a fair competitive price for the goods which they import. In neither of these respects is the record of our present-day administration really unfavourable, nor need it fear comparison with the policy of other Powers.

The Open Door for Trade

Whatever may have been the facts in the past, our land policy at the present day shows a due consideration for Native rights; and if our policy in regard to labour is open to any criticism, it is not because we use any form of compulsion to secure labour for private or State enterprise, but because we have until recently shown ourselves somewhat slow to recognise the necessity of safeguarding the conditions under which labour is employed in respect of housing, diet, medical attendance, and the like.

As regards our tariff policy, there are many areas in which the principle of the "open door" is fully in force, and though of late years we have in other areas introduced a régime of preferential rates and quotas, yet it remains a fact that the incidence of these arrangements is not such as to create any real prejudice to the standards of living or the economic interests of the Colonies.

In one respect, however, it must be admitted that our policy in regard to material development has not taken a sufficiently long view. The principle that Colonies should, in the main, be self-supporting has still far too great an influence in regulating our attitude towards their needs for material development.

It is true that since 1929 we have given them grants totalling from £750,000 to £1,000,000 a year. But this is not enough. It is not sufficient for us to feel that some nations might in similar circumstances have shown themselves less liberal than ourselves. Whatever the motives with which others may criticize us, yet there is still substance in their criticism that the pace of material development in many of our Colonial areas has been too slow. Their taxable capacity is too low to allow them to raise funds for their own improvement, and the pace of development can be accelerated only if we are more generous in recognition of their need for financial assistance.

Thirdly, what is our outlook in regard to the social development of our Colonies?

In the more backward areas we are doubtless right in deciding that an attempt at rapid and intensive Europeanisation is not the best way to promote their welfare. There is definite virtue in attempting to maintain their own customary institutions as a basis on which to build up their progress towards a higher level of civilisation. The results will no doubt be less dramatic, but they may well be more permanent, for the process which we are attempting is one of evolution rather than one of revolution.

But if we are right there, we are nevertheless wrong in accepting too slow a rate of advance in

the extension of the use of the social services. Health conditions, the progress of popular education, the improvement of sanitation, the provision of better standards of nutrition—all these demand far greater attention. Improvement in these directions will cost money, and here again it can be obtained only by a more liberal policy of financial assistance from Imperial funds.

It is not necessary to apologise for discussing these matters with frankness and candour. It does so does not in any sense imply a disregard of the very real achievement which stands to the credit of our Colonial rule. It does not imply any failure to recognise that the *personnel* of our Colonial administrations have established a high tradition of humanity and consideration for the interests of the peoples committed to their charge. But we have to face a world that is daily growing more critical of the use made by Colonial Powers of the areas of the world's surface which they monopolise.

The post-war settlement must inevitably result in concentrating a new and far more critical interest on this question. We should do well now to devote ourselves to a more systematic planning of the future of our Colonies, a more scientific study of their problems, and a greater liberality in providing funds for their development.

Ship Sunk in P.E.A. Territorial Waters

German Raiders Active Off African Coasts

BLACK-OUT ORDERS were enforced in the chief towns of Kenya and Tanganyika on Friday following the sinking off Inhambane, P.E.A., of the m.v. *Africa Shell*, a 1,700-ton petrol tanker owned by the Shell Company of East Africa Ltd. and employed in supplying fuel for mail planes operating between Mombasa and Durban. The decision to black-out Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa, Nairobi, and other towns was taken on account of the suggestion by the rescued seaman that the German raider which had sunk their ship was the pocket battleship *Abrauzer*, which is known to carry two aeroplane for reconnaissance and other operations.

Discovery of the attack was made by a plane flying to Lourenço Marques. Immediately the pilot saw the sinking tanker, he wirelessed to the authorities, who sent out reconnaissance machines, while the naval station at Simon's Town issued a warning to shipping that a raider was off the East African coast.

Africa Shell Skipper Taken Prisoner

The pilot who first observed the sinking ship saw two lifeboats beached between Quissico lighthouse and Mazanza, a thinly populated part of the coast with a number of huts grouped around the boats. Later, when rescue planes arrived, the men reported that their vessel had been stopped by the raider firing a shell across her bows. Then a boat carrying an officer and ratings came from the raider, and the officer ordered all hands to get the ratings to the lifeboats, while all food stuffs were taken away by the Germans. The ship was sunk in Portuguese territorial waters.

Captain Raddy S. Dove, the 45-year-old skipper of the *Africa Shell*, who has served in East African waters since 1915, was taken aboard the raider as a prisoner by the remainder of the crew, consisting of six Portuguese and 21 Indians and Africans, who were taken to shore. Later the officer, well known to the *Africa Shell* as being in two specially chartered aeroplanes, Captain Dove's son is at school in Bechiff.

The *AFRICA SHELL*, which was sunk by two bombs placed in the stern, is said to be lying upside down with reef-locks between her and deep water, and with only a small part showing above water. Put into service only eight months ago, she was equipped to carry 500 tons of aviation gasoline, and her draft of 12 ft. enabled her to get over the bars at the mouths of African rivers. She had a maximum speed of 11 knots.

The German liners *WINDHUK* and *ADOLPH WOERMANN*, both well-known on the East African coast, slipped out of the harbour of Lobito, Portuguese West Africa, on Friday. The first-named ship is reported to have been refitted and to carry full raider armament, with a speed in excess of that used in peace time. The *WINDHUK* is also said to have been disguised to resemble a British vessel and to carry a crew picked from the crews of five other German ships which have been sheltering in Lobito since the outbreak of war.

Alleged Brutality to Native Crew

According to a telegram from the Dar es Salaam correspondent of the London *News Chronicle*, 22 Natives who have just returned to Tanga have told a terrible story of German brutality. They formed the crew of the German coastal tug *KINOA*, which left Tanga two days before the outbreak of war, carrying two German passengers, one being a leading official of the *De Zee Bond* in the Territory. When the tug reached Kismayu, the crew informed the Italian authorities that during the voyage the captain had beaten them with his fists, hammers, and spanners; one man had been locked in a lavatory for seven hours, a mixture of water and chilies had been thrown in his face, and when released he was nearly dead. It is stated that in Kismayu the cook was thrown overboard, and that the German captain excused his actions by saying: "There's a war on." The Italians took charge of the Natives, refused a demand for their release, and returned them to Tanganyika.

...the Magadi Railway ... the East African Cam ... German East ... and Soma ... severely wounded, twice mentioned in ... and awarded the M.C. After demobilisation he became Superintendent of Public Works in Antigua, was transferred to British Guiana in 1920 and in 1921 became Deputy Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia. He acted as resident engineer in charge of the construction of the new capital of Lusaka. Three years ago he was appointed Colonial Engineer of St. Lucia, to which post he was returning. His wife, son and daughter, who were with him on the SIMON BOLIVAR, were all saved.

Southern Rhodesia's War Plans

An official statement issued in Salisbury says that expenditure on the Southern Rhodesian Forces up to March next year will be £50,000 and commitments suggest that in the succeeding year the maintenance costs will be £6,000,000. So far 230 men have been drafted for military service and 2,200 are undergoing. An additional 1,000 will be put into training about next March.

Last week we announced that arrangements were being made in Southern Rhodesia to set up a central war charities fund. We now learn that similar action has been taken in Uganda, where the Governor and Lady Mitchell have become patrons of a General War Charities Committee formed to administer a single central war charities fund, in which it will launch appeals and arrange collections. Provision will be made for those who wish to contribute to specific charities, such as the Red Cross, but the general allocation of funds will be left to the Committee.

...in the Belgian Congo also contributing to the Lord Mayors Red Cross and St. John Fund for the Sick and Wounded, and the British Consul-General in Leopoldville has remitted a first instalment of £50.

Mr. J. N. S. Buchan, son of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and formerly A.D.O. in Uganda, has joined the Canadian Forces.

Territories Tax Increases Heavily

The Government of Kenya has made the following increases in Customs and Excise duties: On whisky, from 48s. to 60s. a gallon; on imported beer, from 35s. to 48s. a gallon; on imported tobacco and cigarettes, from 27.5 cents to 70s. a lb.; on locally manufactured tobacco, to 2s. a lb.; on locally manufactured cigarettes, to 25.50 cents per lb.; on beer, to 60s. per 30 gallons. The estimated yield of this new taxation is £20,000 per annum.

It is understood that Uganda and Tanganyika are making similar increases.

The Government of Kenya has also announced a 40% surcharge on individual income tax assessments, a 50% surcharge on company tax, a 50% surcharge on non-land poll tax, and the re-levelling of the 5% royalty on gold produced in the Colony. The yield in a full year is estimated to total about £100,000, making some £200,000 with the above alterations in Customs and Excise duties. The burden of the increased taxation will fall predominantly on Europeans.

The Nyasaland Legislative Council has unanimously adopted the following motion proposed by the senior unofficial member:

"The Legislative Council of Nyasaland, in its first assembly for the first time since the outbreak of

...and to convey ... submission of the ... Nyasaland.

Britain Buys Egyptian Cotton

The Ministry of Supply announced that the Government has informed the Egyptian Government that in its desire to assist in the order of the Egyptian cotton crop, Great Britain has agreed to buy up to a maximum of 155,000 tons of Egyptian cotton, which approximates to the quantity previously exported to Germany and German-occupied territories. These purchases will be made only if cotton prices weaken below the closing price of November 1st last in Alexandria, and will in the event be continued for so long as they remain below that level. It is not intended to place such cotton on the market at present since this would discourage buying on commercial account, but it is not possible to give an undertaking as to the future until the state of demand and the position of supplies from other sources are affected by shipping and other considerations can be judged upon. Further information allowed.

Frequent inquiries having reached us on the subject of the possible purchase by the Imperial Government of the whole output of various Eastern African primary industries many readers may be interested to know that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has agreed, as a special war measure, to purchase the whole 1939-40 crop of British West African cocoa at prices fixed in advance for the different qualities. The crop is to be handled by people already engaged in the trade, who will act as agents for the Government on agreed bases of remuneration; individual shippers being allotted specific percentages of the total exports, such proportions being calculated on the volume of trade done in the past by each shipper. Somewhat similar arrangements are being made for the purchase of cocoa produced elsewhere within the Empire.

Emile's Cocoa Crops Purchased

Though it is stated that cocoa will be sold to manufacturers in Great Britain and other countries through the normal trade channels so far as is possible, and that an advisory committee is in process of constitution to assist the authorities in all questions arising from these arrangements, the Cocoa Association of London has immediately protested on the ground that the position of the London market has been disregarded as an intermediary between producer and consumer. The view of London dealers and brokers appears to be that the grant of a monopoly to shippers is tantamount to the formation of a pool, and that that idea was condemned by the recent Government Commission, which investigated the whole question of West African cocoa, and the chairman of which body was Mr. W. Nowell, former Director of the Amani Research Institute of East Africa.

The West African cocoa crop for the forthcoming season is estimated at some 350,000 tons, which is rather more than half the world's supply. Consumption in Great Britain is only about 100,000 tons annually.

Many of the Czech nationals in Mombasa on the outbreak of war were employed by the Bata Shoe Company. They were asked provisionally to hold themselves at the disposal of the authorities, but were soon at full liberty again.

The War: Expert Views

Air Onslaughts Probable.—The best neutral witnesses in the Reich agree on three things. Hitler cannot wait much longer; the attempt, when it comes, is bound to be on a big scale; it is certain to be directed against Britain. He cannot sit down and do nothing while at the same time exciting German hatred to the pitch and inflaming its expectations. Otherwise apparent impotence and dismaying disappointment would saturate the Reich through the winter with doubt and discontent. This peril is just what a blatant regime cannot risk. In the turbulent prophecies in the Nazi Press nothing suggests early achievement by the German armies in the West. Everything speaks the hope of speedy attack on Britain by sea and air. They tell us that their attacking air fleets, when they risk the full onslaught on Britain, will include new and redoubtable types of bombers and escorting fighters. To provide more of them may well have been one of the chief reasons for delay. Our sleepless task is to beat our best of to-day by our best of tomorrow until the Allied air supremacy, quantitative and qualitative, is established. *Mr. Lewis Gurnea in the "Observer."*

Air Defense Beats Attack.—Aerial actions which have taken place so far suggest that the defense is likely to be more effective than the attack. When Germans have attacked Great Britain they have suffered serious losses, and when the R.A.F. has attacked Germany it has suffered serious losses. A German losses in the Fifth of North and over the North Sea have been the result of the inherent superiority in the defense over the attack in aerial warfare and not of any special superiority of the British air forces. Hasty conclusions about the inferiority of German air forces or German staff work are to be deprecated at present. Generally speaking, facts are that British air forces have secured superiority over the Germans during the first two months of the war, but that in most instances the Germans have been attacking and the British defending. It is impossible to say how much the British superiority is due to better aeroplanes and better aircraft crews, and how much to the fact that they have been mainly on the defensive. *The Times' Aero-Naval correspondent.*

Hitler's "Secret Weapon."—The Nazi mines which have destroyed neutral ships in British waters were, in my view, the first harvest of a crop that is being sown far and wide. Hitler has opened up, I threatened. We Against England—at sea. I believe he is using his "secret weapon" that is the magnetic mine, not merely a new horror. In practice up to now we have had to deal with the poored mine and the drifting mine to which must be added the mine that breaks loose accidentally in storm. The magnetic mine is laid by U-boats. It lies beneath the sweepings of the minesweepers. When a large ship, or an armoured ship, passes over it that steel mass draws up the mine. It is like a bomb driven upwards. Few ships can survive an explosion in their belly. Hitler's plan is to scare off the neutral ships that ply along our traffic lines and bring us down by blockade. It will fail because we can (1) build ships, (2) buy them, and (3) hire them. Our bankers have their uses after all. *Military Correspondent of the "Evening Standard."*

Balkan War Unlikely.—Since the early days of the war the situation in the Balkans has greatly changed. Russia bars the way through Poland to Rumania, and though invasion of Transylvania with Hungarian connivance would not be difficult, there would still be the Transylvanian Alps to cross, and Rumania might put up a good fight if Russia and Bulgaria remained neutral. Bulgaria, now Turkey has joined the Allies, is not likely to take risks, and with the possibility of British naval action in the Black Sea, Russia also might hesitate. For Germany to send back large forces from the West to the East would be a lengthy and expensive business, and though it need be materially diminishing defensive strength in the West, it would deprive her of offensive power there. Moreover, if Rumania were to offer resistance, the prospects of obtaining immediate economic advantage by conquest would be small. I cannot believe that at this stage the German General Staff would willingly consent to open a new theatre of war in the East. *Military Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."*

Destroy Prussianism.—Three conditions are needed before the real moment comes for revolution in Germany. The first is that those Germans who still believe in Hitler should experience the horror of war. The second is that the Reich should suffer a military setback, and the third is that privation should get worse and worse. I think these conditions will be fulfilled in the Spring of 1940. As to who could be counted on to bring off the necessary coup, the highest military leaders must be written off, for although technically efficient, they owe their careers to the Fuehrer. Field officers, such as colonels and majors, are mostly against Hitler, for they realize the danger into which his mad policy has led the country. Some average party men are also ripe for opposition, especially among the Labour Front and other auxiliary organizations. Shortly before the outbreak of war I was visited in Munich by a highly-placed general of the Reichswehr, who declared that he and many brother officers were only awaiting a propitious moment to act. The first thing is to destroy Prussianism. That Germany will be freed in 1940, I am convinced. *Herr Otto Krasser, one of the Nazi pioneers, now a refugee in Switzerland, in an interview with "Paris-Sov."*

Hitler's Indecision.—It almost seems that Hitler is becoming an increasing degree the prisoner of his generals. There were times when he seemed to be on the verge of a big decision, setting at naught the military advice of the High Command, but in the end he has seemed always to come to heel. Such political decisions as he has taken, for example, the pact with Russia, have had disastrous results, and the natural effect of this is to make him less confident in overriding his generals than he has been in the past. It is our advantage that time is the one thing the Germans cannot afford. The blockade is wearing them down economically, even more effectively than in the last war, and they are very short of fully trained reserves, since they have only the conscripts from 1936 to 1938 available, probably some 800,000 men. *Major-General A. C. Ranberley in the "Sunday Times."*

Background to the

Czechs v. Nazis. The situation in Bohemia and Moravia is another proof of the utter incapacity of the Germans for ruling alien races. Typical of Hitler's methods, he has placed as figure-head there a moderate official Baron von Neurath. But with him he appointed one of the worst of the upstart Nazi bullies of the mass-whipping type, Frank, a Sudenten German, rancorous and revengeful, as determined to avenge upon the Czechs 20 years of political subordination in the Republic between 1918 and 1938. His mind is set upon turning the Czechs out of the region they have occupied for centuries, and then incorporating it in Greater Germany. A militarised régime that does not understand liberty is trying to crush a people for whom life without liberty has become not worth living. The Czechs stand now, as they have stood before, for national and moral values against a race of bullies who have tried to expel spiritual life even from their own national system. — *The Times*.

Evacuation Policy. The real impact of evacuation has been upon the poorer classes—the victims of industrialism. It is the proletariat who has had to take the first strain of totalitarian warfare. How could any other class have reacted to an equivalent strain? People are strangely un-strained. The majority of the good people of these islands are persuaded that the strain of war is falling on all alike. It is not. The evacuees fall into two distinct groups, mothers with children, and children without their mothers. The billeting of the unaccompanied children has been the main, successful, so far. With the mothers, and with children accompanied by mothers, it has been a different story. To the woman from a crowded area, country life is unpeppably monotonous; the town mother has not had to develop the all-round domestic capacity of the villager; she tends to be a passenger in the cottage. Almost without exception, the situation has been found to be impossible, and the main solution of the problem of the evacuated town mother has been her return to the town, with her children. Is another organised effort to be made to evacuate them? The decision, either way, should be taken now, if they are to be evacuated, accommodate them in empty houses and camp hostels, billeting them on cottagers is a proved failure. — *The Christian News-Letter*.

Dan-Germanism. The Enemy.

It has been said that we have no quarrel with the German people. However true in the abstract, it assumes in practice that the German people do not support Hitlerism to any extent, and that they would repudiate it if they could. We need to be careful before we accept this assumption as altogether valid. Who are, actually and prospectively, the German people? Nobody knows. Since Bismarck turned Austria out of Germany in 1866, and since he founded German unity on Prusso-German victories over France in 1870-71, the German people have passively accepted the mastery of Prussia over them. To them it meant prosperous inevitability. Can this mastery be broken? Do the German people wish to break it? How much political reality lies behind the alleged otherness of Bavarians, Saxons, Württembergers or Rhinelanders? The spiritual home of Nazism has always been in Bavaria, in Munich, while Nuremberg is its holy city. Hitler, himself is an Austrian. He forced his native land, by murder, terror and aggression, into his Third Reich. Many Austrians writhe under his heel. Yet, in 1918, when the Hapsburg monarchy and the Austrian Empire exploded from within, the Austrian Republican Government proclaimed union with Germany. So, the German people are a fiddle-head to read. Certain only is it in the light of history, that any attempt to dis-integrate Germany from without and by force would end in fostering another movement for unity. To conceive our task as being merely that of overthrowing Hitlerism is woefully to misunderstand its nature. — *Mr. Wickham Steed, Contemporary Review*.

The German Character. One fundamental reality has been left out in the discussion of schemes for the establishment of a settled order after the war. Hitler did not create the Germans; they created him. He is only one of a series of historic personalities who have been able to rouse and bring into effective action that lust for dominance through force that is and will be for generations, at the foot of the German character. No rearrangement of the world will have any stability unless forces are kept in being that will prevent organisation of the German people for war. — *Mr. H. F. Bidder*.

French Sacrifices.

Who? Whose? Whose provinces in France are emptied of the old people and children. Strasbourg, with its 200,000 inhabitants, is deserted and silent. Our working class is working 70 hours a week and more. And they are giving up 40% of their overtime pay. In addition, those under 40 who are eligible for the Army are paying another 15% of their salary. Not only have French people accepted these sacrifices with courage, but the financial recovery has not been interrupted.

We possess today greater gold and foreign exchange reserves than at the beginning of the war. — *M. Reynaud, French Minister of Finance*.

Rationing And Morale.

What are the results of German rationing? The population is certainly not starving. The effect of severe rationing of the German type first becomes apparent after many months. It is difficult for English people to imagine what it means to obtain small quantities of practically every necessary commodity by queuing with ration cards; to have no milk, to obtain a stick of standard Government shaving soap, once every four months; to obtain synthetic underwear, hats, coats, and boots on ration cards; to drink unweetened coffee made from acorns. None of these things in itself is vital. Continued pressure of this nature, however, over a period of time is calculated to have an adverse effect upon Nazi morale. — *Mr. Anthony Mann*.

Palestinian Loyalty.

In the Near East, Jewry has shown its trained intelligence and sense of values. Recent decisions of the British Government about Palestine were a bitter disappointment, and must even have seemed a betrayal; a temperamental people (such as the Irish) would have seized the first occasion to throw obstacles in England's way. The Jews, however, realised that in this conquest what mattered to them was that Germany should be beaten, not was it only that. A long-minded race, they remember benefits as well as injuries; they have long cause to be grateful to England, and they do not forget it. Once they took this stand, it was clear that the Arabs would be obliged to rival their loyalty, unless they believed that England was going to be beaten. By the Chok Moslem world, against England to prevail. — *Mr. Stephen Gwynn, in The Fortnightly*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised — Lebensraum (living space) for Germans means "Admission (death chamber) for others." — *The Czech Ambassador in the U.S.A.*

Hitler and von Ribbentrop — those marvellous twin contortionists. — *Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

Faced with evil things, you must either acquiesce or acquiescence is dishonour. — *Lord Halifax*

In France one man in every eight is mobilised; only one in 48 has been mobilised in England. — *Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

Efficiency depends primarily on individual appointments, and economy is only the handmaiden of efficiency. — *Gen. E. L. Spaars*

Hitler was the lunatic's characteristic of perfect assurance of his own rightness, no matter how often he may change his opinions. — *Mr. G. D. H. Cole*

Read history and be comforted if you think the world is in a bad way, look back over the ages and see how often before it has faced utter disaster. — *Mr. Horace Marshall*

Hitlerism, which we have pledged ourselves to destroy, is something much stronger and more than the mind and the hand of a single man. — *Sir George Gigg, M.P.*

The ambitions and appetites of a dictator grow as the need for dictatorship diminishes and as the fear of a dictator and of his small extreme minority — the fear of losing their power — becomes more pressing. — *Sir Neville Henderson*

The general assumption in Rome is that there will be no change in Italian policy before next spring, and most competent observers believe that Italy will stay out of the war to the end. — *Rome Correspondent of "The Times"*

The successful organisers of industry tend to go into the House of Lords. The House of Commons tends for obvious reasons to become more and more an assembly of full-time professional politicians. — *Sir John Morrison*

Great Britain can now have absolute confidence in her victory. Hitler fails to understand the situation. Standing on the edge of a cliff, he spurred his horse, whether he will ever reach the other bank of the river remains to be seen. — *Admiral Raaga Nakamura, of Japan*

Of 3,070 ships conveyed only seven have been lost. — *Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping*

The German honestly believes that he is a realist and treats his own illusions as reality. — *Herr Hermann Rauschning*

The failure of the League of Nations should be a warning that the time is not yet ripe for placing the fate of Europe in the hands of a central authority. — *Mr. A. S. Judge*

We should tell Hitler, if necessary, that he's not going to win the war, and we're going to see that he doesn't. — *Mr. Wm. M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad of U.S.A.*

Counting by value, only about a third of all the manufactured goods we export need a licence, and even for those we try to make the licensing system rapid and generous. — *The President of the Board of Trade*

There would be no chance of any detailed statement of British war aims being put fairly before the German people: all they would learn would be a Goebbellesque travesty designed to harden their resistance. — *Mr. Frank Fox*

No organisation of the world will ensure future peace unless the outlook both of the populations and of rulers of nearly all great countries undergoes a radical change, of which there is no present sign. The Federation of the U.S.A. did not prevent four years of devastating civil war. — *Sir Francis Landley*

Germany has never understood the patience and tenacity of the British and the flaming spirit of patriotism of the French; which cannot be destroyed by German threats or propaganda. We cannot compromise on peace, justice, freedom and the sane settlement of disputes. Either we have them or we have not. There must be justice and equal living for the weak as well as the strong. — *Mr. R. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia*

Those who have tried to devise war aims have not appreciated the anomaly in accepting both the principles that peace terms must not be dictated to Germany and that the raped States must be restored. There are only two alternatives: to submit to Germany's demands or to coerce her. We are now in the opening stages of the latter alternative, and the peace, though wise and fair, must be a logical conclusion of it. — *Mr. R. Kl. Ehrenborg*

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

Consols 2 1/2%	68 7/8
Kenya 5%	105 13/0
Nigeria 4 1/2%	90 0/0
N.S.W. 4 1/2%	98 10/0
New Zealand 3%	88 5/0
N.W. Ind. Rlys. 4 1/2% A. debts.	81 0/0
Rhodesian 4 1/2% 4 1/2% debts.	80 4/0
Rhodesia 3 1/2%	98 0/0
Sudan 5 1/2%	107 7/5
Tanganyika 4 1/2%	102 0/0

Quotations

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (51)	4 45/0
British Oxygen (41)	3 10/0
British Cables (2s. 6d.)	6 5/8
Courtaulds (41)	1 10/9
John Bull (41)	1 7/11
General Electric (41)	3 15/0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (41)	1 10 1/4
Imperial Tobacco (41)	96 0/0
Int. Nickel Canada	2 2/5
Pat. Cinematograph	2 2/5
Taylor and Newall (41)	5 12/0
U.S. Steels	570 1/2
United Steel (41)	1 1 10 1/4
Unilever (41)	1910 0/0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 13 1/9
Vickers (10s.)	17 13/8
Woolworth (5s.)	3 3 3/8

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	8 30/0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 13 1/9
Anglo-American Investment	1 17 1/6
Anglo-Traniar	3 1 3/8
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11 3/8
Ashanti Goldfields (Ns.)	3 5 0/0
Bibimi (4s.)	1 6 9/8
Blyvoor (10s.) 1/2	3 6 6/8
Burma Oil	3 2 6/8
Consolidated Goldfields	2 3 0/0
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 0 0/0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6 0 0/0
East Danga (10s.)	1 5 0/0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	1 2 3/8
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 6 3/8
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	4 2 6/8
Greenite	1 15 0/0
Johannesburg Consolidated	4 10 0/0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 1 3/8
Kwari (2s.)	1 1 1/4
Lynnhurst	16 9/8
Margate (10s.)	8 9/8
M. T. (5s.)	7 0/0
Mexican Eagle	7 0/0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	1 10 0/0
Rand Mines (5s.)	6 17 6/8
Randfontein	4 17 6/8
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	33 10 0/0
Shell	4 5 0/0
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 6/8
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4 4 3/8
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7 0/0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10 0 0/0
Ulafontein (10s.)	13 9/8
West Wit. (10s.)	3 10 0/0
Western Holdings (5s.)	11 9/8

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 17 6/8
British India 5 1/2% prefs.	84 0/0
City	5 17 6/8
E.D. Realisation	2 9/8
Greenwich Western	28 0/0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	45 40 0/0
L.M.S.	10 10 0/0
National Bank of India	88 10 0/0
Southern Railway def. bond	9 5 0/0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13 0 0/0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	15 0/0

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (41)	2 0/0
Linggi (41)	1 10 0/0
London Asiatic (2s.)	3 10 0/0
Malayan (41)	12 9/8
Rubber Tron (41)	12 9/8

PERSONALIA

Mr. James McDonald has left England on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. d'Almeida has been elected to the post of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. J. C. Fairhead, who has recently ended the term of his military duties in the East, has returned to his home.

Mr. A. F. Booth, who has been elected President of the Rhodesia Club, has been elected as Vice-President.

Mr. R. N. M. ... has been known as a settler in the ... of Kenya, his death suddenly at the age of ...

Mr. A. F. Booth, formerly of the B.S.A. Police, is now serving as a pilot officer with the R.A.F. He was in London last week.

Mr. W. P. ... M.P., who visited East Africa some years ago, has been re-elected Deputy Chief Whip of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr. F. H. W. S. Bird, Consul-General in Addis Ababa, has been appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Jeddah.

The Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, M. Ryckmans, unveiled in Elizabethville on November 11 a memorial to the late King Albert of the Belgians.

Mr. ... being raised in Uganda for the late ... C. Langton, who, apart from his professional position, did so much to encourage cricket in the Protectorate.

Mrs. E. J. King, secretary of the West India Committee, and formerly secretary of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, has undergone an operation for appendicitis, and is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Thomas Martin, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Martin, 461 Nairobi, and Miss Patricia Eve Grey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Grey, of Nkana, and formerly of Kitale, were recently married in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Hugh Tevis, who has extensive agricultural and mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, and who during his stay in England has leased the late Sir Philip Sassoon's house in Lympne, plans to return to the Colony early next year.

Lady Brooke-Popham, who has arrived in this country from Kenya, said in a farewell broadcast talk from Nairobi that Sir Robert and she had grown to love Kenya, saying: "When the war is over, I, and I, and Diana and Phillip, and perhaps the spotted dogs, shall look forward to seeing you all again. There will surely be many like ourselves who will gladly turn their faces to the sunshine and beauty of Kenya, and for whom the sight of Mount Kenya, the Ngong hills, the roar of the Nile, and the trumpeting of the elephant will come as a blessed relief."

William Cyril, the country residence of the late Sir Edmund D... is offered for private disposal.

Mr. D. G. M... of Messrs. Matheson and Company, who visited East Africa a few years ago, was last week nominated a sheriff of the County of London.

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Ian Watson, son of Sir Malcolm Watson and the late Lady Watson, and Miss Caroline Murray Gilchrist, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Gilchrist of Glasgow.

Mr. P. W. Evans, whose retirement from the Colonial Secretariatship of Mauritius is announced, was first posted to Zanzibar in 1915; served with the K.A.R. during the Campaign, and was Assistant Secretary in Uganda from 1921 to 1925.

Mr. Victor Lindbergh, Chairman of the *Rand Daily Mail*, the *Johannesburg Sunday Times*, and the Central News Agency of South Africa, who died in the Transvaal last week, had long been keenly interested in Rhodesia and East African development.

Colonel D. M. Baughard, who is now in command of the 1st East African Brigade, has been promoted Brigadier. He went to Kenya last August as second in command of the Northern Rhodesia K.A.R. When war broke out he was appointed to command the local British Forces.

Mr. S. S. Murray, who is a representative in London, will, as from the end of this year, transfer his headquarters from H. M. Overseas African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, to Rhodesia House, Strand, the office of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

As Major Hauns Vischer and Mr. Arthur Mayhew will relinquish on January 1 their appointments as joint secretaries to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. Christopher Cox, Director of Education in the Sudan, to be his Adviser on Education with effect from that date.

Mr. Geoffrey Latham, a former Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, who was later educational director of the experimental film unit which produced pictures for the educational entertainment of Africans, is to address a luncheon hour talk in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on December 6. Full particulars may be obtained from the London Missionary Society, 42 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

Several retired Colonial officials who served in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia are now acting as petroleum officers in this country in connexion with the petrol rationing scheme. They include Mr. J. Lindsay Allan, formerly of Tanganyika, and Mr. B. Ashton Warner, formerly of Uganda, each on a salary of £650 per annum, while among the assistant divisional petroleum officers are Mr. A. H. R. St. J. Owen, who served in Tanganyika for many years, and Mr. E. Bronsart Woods, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, each on a salary of £500 a year, and Mr. P. A. T. Smeay, who served in Northern Rhodesia for 23 years (£450).

Obituary

The 11-year-old daughter of the Katikiro of Buganda, who died after being struck by lightning. She was playing in the grounds of Buto School at the time of the tragedy.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of the age of 62 of Mr. Peter McIlwaine, who had lived in Kenya for the past 20 years. He was an expert cattle man, and at one time owned the Nairobi Hotel.

Her many friends in Southern Rhodesia will learn with deep regret of the death in London of Lady Mellwaine, widow of Sir Robert McIlwaine. They were staying in London on a holiday visit and had intended to return to the Colony next month.

We regret to announce the sudden death in Nakuru last week at the age of 65 of Major C. J. Gedlick, the well-known botanist planter, who had long taken a keen interest in public affairs. His passing will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

The death in Hoima, Uganda, is announced of Oweletiniya P. O. Bikunya, M.B.E., Katikiro of Bunyoro since 1917. Before his appointment to the position of chief of Muiyoka in 1902 he had for several years been a teacher of the Native Anglican Church. The funeral service was conducted by the Bishop of Uganda, assisted by six African clergy.

Brigadier-General R. T. Ridgway, who died in London recently, commanded the 33rd Punjab during the later stages of the East African Campaign. After serving in France, he went to Kenya in the middle of 1917 and commanded a column when the Germans were being forced back south of the Central Railway of Tanganyika Territory. One of the column's sharpest engagements occurred at the battle of the Tana. General Ridgway afterwards returned to India and commanded the Kohat-Kurram Field Force in the Third Afghan War.

The many East Africans who have at various times consulted him will learn with regret of the death of Sir William Prout, the eminent specialist in tropical diseases, who was senior medical adviser to the Colonial Office. Sir William, who was 76 years of age, went as an assistant surgeon to the Gold Coast in 1902 and was promoted head of the Medical Department of the Gambia five years later, and became head of the Medical Department of Sierra Leone in 1905, remaining there until he retired in 1906. He joined the R.A.M.C. on the outbreak of the Great War and served in Egypt. It was in 1919 that he was appointed senior medical adviser to the Colonial Office, and he was also a member of the Colonial Office Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee for Tropical Africa. Later he became honorary physician to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London.

With great regret we report the death of Lady Hollis, wife of Sir Claud Hollis, who served for so many years in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. It was in 1910, while in Kenya and when Mr. J. Hollis was Secretary for Native Affairs in the then East Africa Protectorate, that he married the younger daughter of the late Valentine Longden. Her kindly disposition and her wit made her very popular socially, and her great vitality ensured the success of any task to which she applied herself. From 1924 to 1930 Sir Claud and Lady Hollis lived at the British Residency, Zanzibar, which they let on his promotion to be Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. Since Sir Claud's retirement from the Colonial Service they had lived at Washington, Newport, Essex.

The death has occurred near Aringa of the late E. Melville Anderson, M.A., the first Scots chaplain appointed to Tanganyika after the last war. It was in 1919 that he went up to the Territory from Wassa, and to take over the heretofore man mission at Kifugala, near Uvambo, which, by dint of hard work, he built up into a flourishing station. In later years he became known to a wide circle of friends throughout the Territory by reason of his frequent visits to outlying districts. Born as a man and a padre Mr. Anderson was held in high regard by the community, who will mourn the loss of one who was deservedly popular among his fellows.

Mr. Abdul Walid, O.S.E., a leading representative of the moderate section of Indian opinion in Kenya, died in Nairobi this week at the age of 63. He first reached East Africa in 1909, but it was not until 1921 that he began to take a prominent part in public affairs. He was a member of the Praefecture Commission of that year, and later of the Labour Commission, the Kenya Indian Delegation to London in 1923, the Municipal Corporation Commission, the Provincial Local Government Commission, the Board of Agriculture and the Asiatic Civil Service Housing Committee. In 1924 and again in 1931 he was President of the East African Indian National Congress; he became an Indian member of the Legislative Council in 1931, and two years later was nominated an Indian member of the Executive Council. He owned extensive agricultural and other interests in the Colony, and was the possessor of a fine private zoo.

Mrs. Gerard Longden

A former friend writes: "Though it is many years since I last saw her, I call vividly the remarkable personality of Mrs. Gerard Longden, and perhaps I may be permitted to amplify the obituary notice which appeared in your last issue.

She was, I think of Craig Halkett took, the most in her youth have enjoyed remarkable beauty of which a photograph which was privileged to see in Kampala is an unmistakable evidence. Yet she elected to desert the pleasant places of London society for the hardships of Central African safari, for real hardships they were in those days of the early unmetalled hundreds when she first visited the tropics.

In 1910 came the poignant tragedy of her husband's death while elephant hunting in the Nile Valley, her heroic but vain efforts to bring him medical assistance in his agony, and the pathos of her subsequent abortive journey to find his grave in the lonely African bush. The Great War came and her attempt failed, but Africa still held her and she made her home in Uganda and never saw England again.

It was in Kampala of the early twenties that one thinks more characteristically of "Lady Laura" of Livingston, her well-storied and commodious house (as of a rarity in that time and township), the rather gaudy Edwardian furnishings, the faithful Miss Sayer in constant attendance, and, on the greater occasions, the support of another distinguished Edwardian personality in Temple Maxsted.

And then those formal luncheons—delicious, many-coursed affairs, the very thing for a Saturday when one could close the office for the day before partaking of them; but not so much to be appreciated on weekdays. Over all shone the smiling frail yet indomitable personality of the gracious hostess. Her passing snags another link with the golden past.

Surrender of Colonies

The Acid Test of European Federalism!

SIR WALTER LAYTON'S assumption that the internationalisation of Colonies must be one of Great Britain's war aims was recorded and discussed in a recent issue. Now Mr. G. D. H. Cole has a good deal to say on the same subject in his pamphlet "War Aims" (*New Statesman and Nation*, October 20), in which he writes:

"A Federation of Western and Central Europe must include the Colonial territories of the Great Powers, whether recently or anciently acquired.

Throw Colonies into a Common Pool

There are only two ways of dealing with Colonies that are consistent with the conditions of lasting settlement among the Great Powers. One way is to give them self-government, in a sense as full and complete as that in which they are enjoyed by Canada or Eire, or South Africa, or Australia, or New Zealand. That, plainly, is the only way open to us of dealing with India, or with any other Colony or Mandated Territory that is capable of looking after its own affairs. But admittedly we cannot solve the Colonial problem simply by turning all the Colonies into virtually independent States, for many of them are not capable of standing alone, nor is it any more hopeful a solution of the world's problems to balkanise Africa than to balkanise Europe.

Accordingly, for many Colonies we must adopt the alternative way of action—the international way. In the case of the African continent, which in the second half of the nineteenth century was partitioned among the Imperialist Powers with scant regard for the interests of the African peoples or for anything except the aggrandisement of predatory commercial adventurers and the European State has any right to its African Colonies.

The only possible answer to the demands of the "Hans Notes" for Colonial Empires is that we are prepared to throw our conquests together into a common pool, and to do our best to work out an international solution of the entire African problems.

Internationalisation

The basis of this solution can be only that no European Power shall have any Colonies in Africa, but that all parts of the continent that are not fully self-governing shall be put under the administration of an international body or of more than one, empowered to exercise all the authority of a Government. By this I mean that the administrators of these internationalised territories must have full power to levy taxes and to charge services, to maintain their own armed police and their own machinery of justice and administration, and to control the economic and social development of the territories under their control under an international deed of trust, which will constitute them to (a) to act for the inhabitants; (b) to grant an affirmative privilege, political or economic, to any others; and (c) to foster as speedily as possible local, regional and continental institutions of African self-government in such a way as to lead towards the removal of trusteeship without the effect of splitting up the continent into a number of independent sovereign States. In effect, in Africa as well as in Europe, we have to work towards a federal solution, on a similar basis, even if the advance has to be made more gradually and through a period of international tutelage.

Africa Divided into Three or Four Regions

This would mean that Africa, divided perhaps into three or four suitable regions, would be governed by an international Civil Service, recruited personally and not on the nomination of the various European Governments. Its work would be governed under a deed of trust and the administrative would be amenable to a sole international Commission appointed by the new Federal European Authority.

Under this deed of trust opportunities would be offered for co-operation for any kind of economic activity in Africa (excluding, of course, the self-governing African States) would be open equally to all countries, or at any rate to all countries acting as guarantors of the new international system. Subject to this condition the African administrative service would be free to levy customs, which would be needed for revenue and perhaps for the protection of local Native industries. It would be entrusted with the development, on the basis of local African plans of health services, especially for the stamping out of tropical disease in man and animals, and of educational services, both cultural and technical; and they would have the fullest authority to control economic enterprises under public ownership and control, as well as to lay down the conditions under which foreign capital would be allowed to operate in Africa.

This is a more elaboration of the solution which must be applied to the Colonial problem if a Federal Europe is to be brought into being. For if there is one thing plain it is that we cannot have a Federal Europe composed of States in possession of Colonial Empires which each claims the right to administer its own exclusive interest. Colonial Imperialism is entirely incompatible with European Federation. The States which enter into a Federal European Union must, as a earnest of good faith, begin by renouncing their Colonial Empires, agreeing that they shall be governed in the future in the interest, not of their past owners, but of the peoples who inhabit them.

This question of Colonies furnishes an excellent test of the sincerity of our desire for a European Federation.

Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment".

Narrow Escape from Buffalo

Mr. D. C. Carr, a 27-year-old A.D.O. in Tanganyika Territory, has had a remarkable escape from being attacked by a buffalo.

According to the Kilosa correspondent of the *Tanganyika Standard*, Mr. Platt, of the American Mission at Singida, was on a safari when they decided to hunt for a fowl. A buffalo, however, being long and afraid charged at Mr. Platt, lunging on to a 22 ft. which he threw forward off the animal with one stroke, down and trampled upon. He crawled to trees nearby, then returned and soon charged at Mr. Platt and his horse, but he had a shot which struck the animal in the neck, touching its head. Then the last of the buffalo was found dead, and the scene. It had been a very narrow escape.

Nazis in Tanganyika

Incidents in the career of Fritz von Kitzinger, local Fuehrer of a unit of Germans in Tanganyika Territory.

"Herr Schmidt" he can't do anything, he can't do anything, Herr Schmidt "frantically protested. He knew just what those words portended in lands Nazi-infested: And now that fate had come to him, He shook and trembled in each limb - Internement's not a pleasant lot In lands Nazi-infested. In concentration camp technique Herr "Schmidt" had had instruction In breaking souls and how to wreak Repulsions on obstruction. On leave, he took a six months' course At Dachau in "Subduing through Force" Nicely designed - To wreck the mind Of all who tried "Obstruction." With shuddering soul and pallid mien Fritz viewed his fate, distracted; Recalling horrors he had seen In Nazi camps enacted - Torture, starvation, floggings, death; Cruelty, shame - he caught his breath, For now, thought he, They'll do to me As I myself have acted, A guilty conscience (runs the saw) Makes coward's sans discernment, Herr Schmidt, the bully, proved it law. In internment's up-keepment: And more than galling was the thought Of what Der Tag had really brought - Instead of glee And victory, Collapse - and then internment!

Spare, gentle reader, if you can A poor Fritz, unhappy man, In terror of internment. A. N. G.

Ndola Aerodrome

The suggestion has been made in Northern Rhodesia that the money offered by the De Beers Company to commemorate the jubilee of the establishment of De Beers by Cecil Rhodes should be devoted to the building of an airport building on the Ndola aerodrome.

First East African Bishop

Joseph Kiwanuka, who was recently consecrated a Bishop in Rome, was born at Bukalasa, Uganda, in 1899. He began to attend school when he was 11 years of age, was at a primary school from 1914 to 1919; then entered the seminary, and was ordained in 1929. Shortly afterwards he became a curate at Bukalasa Mission, and remained there until he was sent to Fort Portal, where he became a Doctor of Canon Law in 1936. He then was sent first to England, and then to the West Indies. He returned to Uganda in 1932, and on June 1 last he was consecrated and named to be Vicar Apostolic of the East African Diocese. He is the first African from Uganda to be consecrated a Bishop.

E.A. Service Appointments

The following appointments were announced by the secretary of State for the Colonies: Mr. V. D. van Duijn, to be District Commissioner, Masailand. Mr. V. D. van Duijn, to be Zoologist to the Central Veterinary Research Institute, Kenya. Recent promotions and appointments include the following: Mr. H. B. Waters, Director of Agriculture, Kenya, to be Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. A. C. Spurling, Resident Magistrate, to be Crown Counsel, Kenya. Mr. W. H. Webb, B.A., B.S., M.B.C.S., to be Inspector of Prisons, Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Medical Officer, St. Videns. Mr. J. S. Stiven, Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland. Mr. R. J. Garraffo, Engineer, to be Senior Surveyor, Lands and Survey Department, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. G. Neilson, Storekeeper, to be Chief Storekeeper, Railway Department, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. J. C. Cameron, Superintendent of the Training School for Youthful Offenders, to be Superintendent of Approved School, Kenya. Mr. W. D. Colton, Deputy Accountant-General, to be Accountant-General, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. C. T. Munson, Senior Clerk, Special Grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, Class A, Kenya Uganda Railways and Harbours. Mr. J. S. Sturt, Sanitary Inspector, to be Senior Health Inspector, Medical Department, Kenya. Mr. R. C. Workner, Senior Draughtsman, to be Supervising Draughtsman, Kenya Uganda Railway and Harbour.

H.M.S. Kenya

The H.M.S. KENYA Presentation Fund was closed in Kenya last week with a total of about £500, which sum, says Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Committee, will permit a presentation worthy of the Colony. Although active service conditions must necessitate the storage on shore of the major part of the presentation until the war is over, it is hoped that H.M.S. Kenya will be allowed to take to sea some part of it as a reminder to those who serve in defer of the link between the ship and East Africa and of the interest of Kenyans in her career.

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TOURISTS' PARADISE

LARGEST MINING NEWS

Rho-Anglo Annual Report

RHO-ANGLO AMERICAN LTD., which controls the Athabasca Corporation and is listed in London, has announced its annual report for 1938. The profit for the year, after charging all expenses and debenture interest, but before providing for taxation, amounted to £147,320.

The balance of unappropriated profits brought forward from the previous year was £332,079, and share premium received during the year, less the cost of transferring the London share capital subscribed in Johannesburg, amounted to £450,281, making, with the year's profit, a total of £1,444,092. Allocations include £107,641 for income tax, £20,408 written off investments, and £20,283 transferred to general reserve. From the balance of £805,960, an interim dividend of 6½d. a share has been paid, absorbing £257,690, and the directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7½d. a share, less tax (making 1s. 1½d. a share, less tax for the year), absorbing £273,222. Additional remuneration due to the directors totals £12,000, and there is a balance of £323,397 to be carried forward.

Surplus of cash and cash assets over liabilities on June 30 (including the proposed final dividend, but excluding the interest on the 5% debentures) was £1,048,953. This compares with only £127,047 in 1938, the increase being apparently due to inability to find suitable employment for the large sums obtained through the exercise of the options to subscribe for the 10s. shares at 20s. a share. The market value of the investments (most of which consist of shares in Rhokana Corporation) stood at £7,418,000 in excess of their book value on June 30.

Mrs. E. Phillips of Bushrick Mines Ltd., and Mrs. ... back to Southern Rhodesia.

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Territorial Outputs

Gold production in Tanganyika during August included 2,352 oz. of unrefined bullion and 43 long tons of tin ore.

The mineral production of Southern Rhodesia for August amounted to £52,234. Copper was valued at £772,672, cobalt £128,696, vanadium sulphide £32,961, zinc £14,313, and gold £2,937.

Gold production in Kenya during July totaled 5,670 oz. of refined gold from reefs and 1,330 oz. from alluvial reefs. The total value of gold produced in the Colony during the first seven months of this year was £344,832.

The mineral output of Tanganyika during August included gold, unrefined, 20,727 oz., diamonds, 298 carats, tin ore, 16 long tons, and salt, 350 long tons. Gold production was from the following districts: Kapar, alluvial, 2,376 oz.; Reef, 4,503 oz.; Musoma, reef, 568 oz.; Mwanza, reef, 6,555 oz.; Singida, reef, 1,319 oz.; Morogoro, alluvial, 25 oz.; Kilgoma, alluvial, 65 oz. The total gold production in Tanganyika for the first eight months of this year amounted to 122,171 oz., valued at £6,658, compared with 71,657 oz., valued at £374,506 during the corresponding period of 1938.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer Consolidated.—During October 40,500 tons were crushed, yielding 452 oz. fine gold. Profit: £12,535.

Kagera Mines.—During September production totaled 257 oz. gold, valued at £1,920, and 18 tons of tin concentrates, including 3 tons tinbutor's production. The low tin output was due to drought conditions.

Kenya Consolidated.—The two mills at Kerere came into operation on April 12 and July 1, and the total amount of bullion recovered to July 31, mainly from development rock, amounted to 807 oz. Stopping operations have not yet begun, as the underground workings still require reconditioning. To replace the company's E.P.M., which has expired, 359 claims have been registered. They cover all the known gold occurrences in the Kerere area. A small mill erected at the Blue Ray Mine, Lolgorien, had produced 473 oz. bullion up to July 31. Reconditioning of the Magor Mine has begun, and on completion a stopping program embracing Blue Ray and Magor will be decided on to ensure a steady supply of ore to the plant.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., announce the payment of a dividend of 2½% compared with nil last year.

Tin Quota Increased

The International Tin Committee last week raised the quota of production for the fourth quarter of this year from 70% to 100%.

Union Minieres New Offices

The Union Minière du Haut Katanga has opened offices in New York, Johannesburg, and Cape Town. M. Sengier, managing director of the company, will be in charge of the New York office for the duration of the war, and M. Deschacht, one of the general managers of the company, in charge of the Johannesburg office.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd., announce that operations for the year ended June 30 resulted in a net loss of £9,352, compared with a net profit of £3,218 for the preceding 12 months. After deducting £6,832 brought forward, and writing back £561 originally transferred to meet excess capital, and here, a deficit of £2,959 is carried forward.

Ndola and War Service

The Ndola Municipal Council decided that during the absence of any employee on military service, half his normal wages shall be paid, and that normal increments shall accrue. The Council will not evict any employee's family from any house occupied by the employee and his family at the time of his being called up for military service. Pensions contributions will be deducted for the half year, and the Council will continue to pay its proportion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. Francis L. Gibbs' Address

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Rhokana Corporation, Limited, was held in London last week; Mr. Francis L. Gibbs, one of the Deputy Chairmen, presiding.

The assistant secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Deputy Chairman expressed his regret that Sir Auckland Geddes, being engaged on work of national importance, was unable to attend.

Mr. Gibbs, after referring in detail to the account, continued—

"The appropriation for taxation made by your directors for the year is £750,000, a very large increase over the figure for last year of £247,794. Taxation in this case covers United Kingdom income tax, Northern Rhodesian income tax, National Defence Contribution, and excess profits tax, less the relief granted both in this country and Northern Rhodesia in respect of double taxation.

"Previously we had reserved in respect of the current year U.K. income tax at the rate of 5s. 6d. in the £. In consequence of the supplementary Budget in September last we had to make further provision in respect of the increase in the standard rate, which is 7s. for the present year and 8s. 6d. for next year. During the current year the Northern Rhodesian Government has amended its income tax legislation to make part of the tax payable due at an earlier date. This meant that during the year to June 30, 1939, we have paid tax in respect of one year's profits and half of the estimated amount due on the current year's profits. Further, by the operation of the rules regarding relief from double taxation one result of the rise in the U.K. standard rate has been a reduction in the amount of relief granted in Northern Rhodesia. We therefore had to make provision for repayment of excess relief allowed to us in the half-year's instalment paid in May last.

Excess Profits Tax

"The National Defence Contribution is due on three quarters of the profits for the year to June 30, 1939, the remaining quarter being subject to the new excess profits tax. It is difficult at this early stage to estimate the liability to excess profits tax with any degree of accuracy. It is based on excess profits over a pre-war standard. For each of the last three years the balance of profit carried to appropriation account has been just over £2,100,000. Our pre-war standard cannot, however, be based entirely on this figure, as we have to bring into the average half of the profits for the year to June 30, 1936, which were £600,294. Considerable adjustments have of course to be made to these profit figures for the purposes of excess profits tax. It will be seen that we did not attain our present rate of profit sufficiently early to have our excess profits tax liability limited to any additional profits which may accrue to us during the war period.

"The question of capital employed in the business for an important bearing on excess profits tax. It is not clear what figures we can bring into the computation of capital.

"It has been considered recently the general question of the return to shareholders on the capital raised; and the following figure of interest and have a bearing on the taxation question.

In respect of the year ended June 30, 1937, the Corporation distributed £1,562,501 as dividend on the ordinary and 'A' share capital. As the nominal amount of this capital was £2,500,000, the dividend was at the rate of 62½% per annum. The same rate of dividend was paid in respect of the year to June 30, 1938. The actual capital raised was, however, considerably in excess of £2,500,000, so that in calculating the return to the shareholders the following factors have to be taken into account:—

(1) The position of the companies which amalgamated to form this Corporation; (2) premiums on shares issued; (3) the loss that elapsed before any dividends were paid. This last factor can only be taken into account by means of interest calculated from the dates of the issues of capital.

"Taking the rate of interest at 5% per annum, an evaluation at June 30, 1937, of the capital sum involved, giving weight to the other factors, results in a figure of just under £3,000,000. This means that the distribution of £1,562,501 represented a return of 52% as compared with the declared dividend of 62½%.

"We do not think the figure of £3,000,000 can be established as the actual figure for the purposes of excess profits tax, but the wide divergence between that figure and the figure of the nominal capital shows that the question of capital employed at any particular time will be difficult to decide.

£750,000 Reserved for Taxation

"I have dealt with each of the different forms of taxation, but there are further complications in the relationship of these taxes to each other. For instance, we do not yet know how the taxation authorities in Northern Rhodesia will treat excess profits tax in the computations of the amount due to them. In view of the definite increase in taxation and the uncertainty as to the ultimate liability of the Corporation, the directors have considered it necessary to make this very large appropriation for taxation of £750,000.

"They have also decided to recommend a final dividend of 25%. This rate is the same as for the interim dividend paid last April. The total for the year is therefore 50%, a reduction of one-fifth from last year's total dividend of 62½%. The directors have also made an appropriation of £7,500 to the preference share redemption fund in accordance with article 6(a) of the articles of association.

"After deducting these appropriations, preference dividend for the year, the interim and final dividends and the additional remuneration to the directors, the balance to be carried forward is £231,801. This compares with the balance brought forward from the previous year of £23,404.

"During the year 2,817,500 tons were mined and production for the year was 50,610 long tons blister copper and 31,601 long tons of electrolytic copper, making a total of 82,201 long tons, compared with 76,275 long tons last year. At the end of the year the ore available for stamping amounted to 11,528,330 short tons, a stock of 378%.

Mr. Gibbs concluded his speech with a tribute to Sir Edmund Gibbs, one of their former Deputy Chairmen, and to Mr. R. Parker, their late general manager, who, he said, was not only a very able mining engineer but an outstanding leader and administrator.

The reports and accounts were adopted, resolutions approving the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 25%, less tax, were approved, Mr. R. E. Hagart and Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson were re-elected to the board, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Broome Rubber Plantations

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Speech

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., was held in London last week.

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., the Chairman of the company, presided, and was supported on the board by Mr. W. P. Nutt, O.B.E., and Mr. F. C. Rycroft, Chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The reports and accounts have been in your hands for the past week and I assume it is your wish to take them as read. (Agreed.) The profit for the year was £10,022 1s. 8d., after adding the balance brought forward, deducting debenture interest and trustees' fees, and transferring £3,500 to taxation reserve, there is a sum available of £9,040 1s. 2d., and the directors recommend a dividend of 3% and a carry forward of £3,712 11s. 2d., subject to N.D.C. and staff bonus.

The details of the profit and loss account are set out in the usual way and call for very little explanation, but a comparison with last year's trading results may be of interest. Rubber sales and stock amount to £45,847, or £13,686 less than last year, while the cost of production at £20,018 is also less by £8,404, owing to a smaller crop.

The price realised for 1324.997 lb. of exportable rubber was equal to 8 1/2d. gross London landed terms, or about 1d. per lb. more than we obtained last season. The average London landed price for standard sheet during the same period was just about 8d., as compared with the price of 8 1/2d. secured for all grades. The f.o.b. cost was only fractionally higher at 4 3/4d., or compared with 4 2/5d. per lb., which may be considered very satisfactory in view of the big reduction in crop.

In order that output should not be too drastically curtailed, in July-September, 1938, when exports were reduced to the low figure of 35% licences were purchased, and this additional quantity of rubber was produced and profitably disposed of.

The Improved Outlook for Sisal

Turning to the balance sheet, you will see that the issued share capital remains unchanged, but a further £25,000 of debenture stock was issued last January at 105% and the amount now outstanding is £49,370. The interim report issued in March 23 last contained much of the foregoing information.

With reference to our investment in Arusha Plantations, a concern chiefly engaged in the production of sisal in East Africa, with which I dealt at some length at our last meeting, I am happy to say that the prospects for the sisal industry have greatly improved recently.

Many of you may have noted from the Press that a minimum price has been fixed, in agreement with the Ministry of Supply, which should enable producers to make a fair profit, and consequently the present nominal value of our investment should appreciate. We have, of course, received to date 6% per annum on the debenture stock, and this gives a return of nearly 3% on the total capital sum invested.

I now beg to move: That the reports and accounts submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that a dividend of 3% less income tax at 7s. in the £ be paid for the financial year ended June 30, 1939, and that the credit balance remaining of £3,712 11s. 2d. be carried forward to the next accounts, subject to N.D.C. and staff bonus.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the staff overseas.

Questions in Parliament

Publicity About the British Empire

MR. EDWARD GIRGO, replying to a suggestion that the Ministry of Information should prepare and execute, without delay a world-wide campaign to educate public opinion on the elementary facts of the British Empire, said that the need for spreading facts about the British Empire was constantly borne in mind by all sections of the Ministry of Information. Every opportunity had been, and would be taken to emphasise to foreign countries the Empire's unity and strength and to explain its structure.

Colonel Ponsonby asked the Dominions Secretary whether it was proposed to appropriate to the revenue of the Bechuanaland Protectorate the proceeds of the gold mines in the Tati district in excess of an arbitrary sum of 150s. per oz.; whether this action was proposed in order to follow the example of the Governments of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and whether, in the case of Bechuanaland, regard would be had to the fact that in Native territory extra revenue was not required for war expenditure and that the mining industry was in the hands of small operators.

Mr. Eder replied that he had approved a proposal of the Hon. Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, that legislation be issued in Bechuanaland providing, as in the case of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, for the payment to the Administration of the amount by which the realised proceeds of gold sold exceeded the value of such gold calculated at the general basic price of 350s. per oz. The position of gold producers in the Tati district had been kept in mind, and the legislation would permit of the fixing of an increased basic price in certain cases and subject to certain conditions. Bechuanaland was in receipt of a grant-in-aid from United Kingdom funds, and its revenue was bound in other respects to be affected by war conditions. In such circumstances it was feared that some increase of taxation was inevitable if essential services were to be maintained.

Empire Coffee for the Troops

Colonel Ponsonby asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in calling for tenders for the supply of coffee for the troops, he would stipulate that the bulk of the coffee, say, 80%, should be of Empire origin.

Mr. Hore-Belisha replied that under the normal system of open tender the Department would purchase Empire coffee to the full amount of its requirements, subject to quality and to the price being within the normal preference limits.

Mr. Mander asked the Prime Minister what steps were being taken to secure the exchange of British civilians interned in Germany and German civilians interned in Great Britain.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that proposals for the exchange of British subjects in Germany for German civilians in the British Empire and Mandated Territories were under consideration, but it was not yet possible to say what steps had to be taken by British subjects desiring to be included in such an arrangement.

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Market Prices and Notes

Zanzibar—Zanzibar, and equivalent, 19.30s. per lb. (11.5. 0/11. 0/11. Madag. near spot in bond) 15. 1/2. 0/11. 0/11. per lb. (10. 3/8. 0/11. 0/11.)
Cotton—American middling fibre at 7.00s. per lb. for spot.

Uganda exported 305,795 bales of cotton between January 1 and September 30. Cotton collections amounted to £66,442.

The latest cotton report from Uganda records that the 1,277,000 acres now under cotton represent 59,000 acres more than at the end of August, 1936. While not up to the record acreage of 1,437, it is a satisfactory increase considering the somewhat difficult conditions for planting. Weather has been favourable for seed germination, but much of the crop has been checked in its development, and a period of rainy weather is ahead. The crop prospects are about normal.

Coffee—In view of apprehension among East African coffee exporters that freight space for this year's crop might be restricted, the British Empire Producers' Organisation has addressed the Ministries and shipping lines concerned, and is satisfied that there are good prospects of the punctual and orderly shipment of the East African crops.

Flowers—Business has been done in Kenya flowers at the record prices of £200 per ton. Japanese Honkaido are unchanged at £124.10s. per ton (1936: £119. 8s.; 1937: £92. 6s.).

Tin—Output is gradually increasing, and the price for standard is unchanged at £280 per ton (1936: £213. 1s. 6d.; 1937: £182. 10s.)

Value of exports of manufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during August included—A) prima fine cured strips to the U.K. £16,800 lb.; (B) prima fine cured leaf to the U.K. £124,843 lb.; to Australia £1,587 lb.; to Hong Kong £9,908 lb.; to F.I.A. £2,574 lb.; and to South Africa £174,888 lb.

Cotts, Darke & Company

The firm Messrs. Antonihalos, Darke & Company (1937) Ltd., one of the leading business houses in the Sudan, has been changed to Cotts, Darke & Company, Ltd. The change takes place because a member of the Antonihalos family has now any connection with the company, and particularly to emphasise the affiliation with Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company.

Rhodesian Sugar Prices

The Southern Rhodesian Government has fixed the following maximum prices of sugar: (1) On wholesale sales in lots of not less than 10,000 lb., delivered free on rail at any railway station in the Colony; (2) on sales in lots of 1,000 lb. and 10,000 lb., 20s. per 100 lb., delivered at the same place of business; (3) on retail sales in lots of less than 100 lb., 3s. 6d. per lb., delivered at the same place of business.

During the past four years consumption of Kenya coffee in England has increased, and consumption from other producing countries has decreased.—Mr. C. R. Lockhart, addressing the Coffee Board of Kenya.



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News Items in Brief

Nairobi business men have elected the late Mr. C. J. Keley as their permanent Secretary in office and have elected Mr. S. D. J. as Secretary.

The accounts of Messrs. D. C. & Co. (Kenya) Ltd. will be circulated to shareholders on December 1 and the annual meeting will be held in London on December 14.

Among the aeroplane engines and accessories now being sent from the United States to England are engines ordered by Imperial Airways for their fleet of Boeing aircraft.

A fine specimen of the African buffalo, mounted by the late Mr. C. J. Keley, has been presented by the American Museum of Natural History to the Rhodesia Natural Museum, Bulawayo.

A six weeks' course in tropical medicine and hygiene for medical men will be held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine beginning on January 8. Full particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the School at Keppel Street, W. C. 1.

Fares, excess baggage and freight rates on the services of Imperial Airways have all been increased by 25%. Return fares, with their overall reduction of 10%, are abolished, but the 10% re-booking abatement on the single journey is maintained. All forms of air-sea interchange have been cancelled.

Picture albums of views of Umuhi and of the Eastern District of Southern Rhodesia have been forwarded through the Governor of the Colony for presentation to their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. The albums which were compiled by the Umuhi District Publicity Association, contain 12 coloured and black and white postcards to beautify spots in the locality.

Statements Worth Note

Brothers, pray for us that we may be delivered from ungodly and wicked men, for all men have not faith. The Lord is faithful, who shall establish you, and keep you from evil. *1 Thessalonians 1:3*

The expansion of the Church is greater in Africa than in any other part of the world, and greater than at any previous period in history. — *C.A.S. Annual Report, 1936-37*

The expenditure on education in the Sudan, which was approximately £150,000 in 1936, is expected to rise to about £200,000 in eight years. — *The Earl of Cromer*

Kenya has earned the unenviable reputation of being the only portion of the British Empire which has refused to utilise the services of the Legion of Frontiersmen. — *From the Official Gazette of the E.A. District of the Legion*

The new native hospital at Muligo, Uganda, will be a living bond of fellowship between the British taxpayer and the people of Uganda for all time to come. — *The Hon. Mr. M. C. A. speaking in the Uganda Legislative Council*

During the 1938-39 coffee season 40% of the Tanganyika coffee crop was sent to the U.S.A., 10% to Canada, 5% to South Africa, and 5% to the U.K. — *From the annual report of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association*

One of the richest small mines in the Gwelo district was found by a man whose knowledge of mining was absolutely nil. This mine paid a net £15,000 clear profit to a tributee in two years. — *A mining correspondent of the Tanganyika Chronicle*

When the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia ordered the removal of the Rhodesian flag from the Rhodesian Pavilion at the World Fair, New York, the Colony received about 100,000 dollars' worth of free advertising in the American Press, which dealt sympathetically with the Rhodesian point of view. — *Mr. C. G. Marten speaking in Salisbury*

If once Native suspicion has been aroused, it is not the slightest use patting ourselves on the back or explaining how all we are doing is for the welfare of the individual and the tribe as a whole. For Native suspicion is quite incapable of ascribing altruism to any of the acts of a ruler. — *Mr. A. M. Champion, in the Journal of the Royal African Society*

From the time of their occupation in 1890 to December 31, 1938, Southern and Northern Rhodesia produced minerals to the value of over £200,000,000, of which Southern Rhodesia's gold represented £112,000,000 and Northern Rhodesia's £88,000,000. — *History of Economic and Social Conditions in S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, 1939*

Forests are wanted for many reasons. Firstly, they provide timber, fuel, and other forest products; secondly, they have a high climatic value and while they do act as a trapping surface adding moisture to the air and tending to subside the temperature in their vicinity, their more important function is their capacity to store rainfall under the canopy and to regulate the flow of the stream in or passing through them. — *Mr. J. G. Robinson, Author, Conservancy of Forests in Kenya, broadcast from Nairobi*

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