

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 20, 1938  
Volume 15 (New Series): No. 735  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free  
Ajr Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free  
to British East, Central and South Africa

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**DEFEATISM** in regard to Germany's Colonial claims must be attacked and vanquished. Whereas the vast majority of the Europeans and Indians in East, Central and South Africa, and of those Africans in the territories who are capable of understanding the question, are inflexibly opposed to surrender to Nazism, the universality of that feeling and the reasons for it are unknown to most people in this country—far too many of whom, including those of much more than average education and intelligence, are prone to take the line that peace can be made with Germany at the price of a Colony or two. The insidious influence of such suggestions, which have been current for years, can scarcely be exaggerated; usually it is the thoughtless, ill-informed, but not ill-intentioned members of the public who enunciate and repeat such an argument, but there is ample evidence of the purposeful activity of pro-Germans in spreading such ideas in private conversations, in letters to the newspapers, across private and public luncheon tables, and in meetings small and large. The sum total of this pro-German and anti-British propaganda is very considerable, and the national interest demands that it be promptly combated. Germany, which was profoundly dissatisfied with her share of Colonial territories even before the Great War, would not be appeased even if it were possible to return all the overseas possessions forfeited as a result of her recourse to arms in 1914.

In our last two issues we called for the establishment, under the leadership of men whose names are known throughout the country and the Empire, of an organisation which can devote itself entirely to the education and mobilisation of public opinion against the disastrous policy of Colonial surrender, and it is heartening to be able to say that there are already hopeful indications of an influential and successful response. Unhappily, however, East Africans and Rhodesians in this country, who know that capitulation to Germany in this matter would mean the beginning of the end of British Africa, have not been nearly as ready to volunteer their services as we had hoped, though there have been gratifying exceptions. There are many ex-East Africans or East Africans on leave who would co-operate helpfully, and we appeal earnestly to all such people to proffer their services. If they will send their names and addresses to *East Africa and Rhodesia*, together with a brief record of their experience in East Africa and at Home, we shall make it our business to see that the organisation now in process of formation receives such data immediately it takes proper shape. The campaign which must be undertaken will have many facets, and will afford scope for voluntary and paid service of many kinds. In order that the best use may be made of the talents of those who can assist, it is obviously desirable that offers of help should be specific rather than general; an expression of willingness "to help in any way possible," for instance, will be less valuable than that which says, "I am ready to address meetings in Lancashire," or "I have done

free-lance journalism and might be of use in that connexion," or "I know Tanganyika and the problem but have no experience in public speaking; if I can be coached, I am ready to try to tell the story in my part of the country."

\* \* \*

The time has gone when a leisurely plan for the enlightenment of the intelligentsia can suffice. What is indispensable is a prompt, nation-wide and sustained campaign to banish the misconceptions of the average individual, root out the mis-givings implanted by pro-German

**Exorcising  
The Spirit of  
Surrenderism.**

propaganda, prove positively to the ordinary elector that surrender would be a breach of faith with the African and a betrayal of fundamental Imperial interests, and arouse such a wave of reasoned and reasonable resistance that no Cabinet dare disregard it. Given the right men at the top, the necessary funds will be forthcoming for the immediate creation of an organisation which will have a proper Press service, will train and supply speakers for the whole country, and will enlist the aid of such modern mechanical propagandist devices as loud-speaker vans, films, and perhaps the wireless. An immense amount of work must be crowded into a few months, and there is great scope for self-sacrifice on the part of those whose patriotism and knowledge qualify them to serve British Africa in this matter. The spirit of surrender in some quarters must be exorcised, and that can be achieved only by unquestionable proof that the country as a whole will not tolerate a Colonial betrayal, no matter from what quarter it may be advocated. Never was it so urgently necessary for British Africa to raise its voice in defence of itself and of the Empire as a whole.

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**SIR ROBERT BELL'S** Report on the Financial Position and Further Development of Nyasaland, to which detailed reference is made in our news pages, is a document of great importance to one of the most

fertile, thickly populated and attractive Protectorates in British Africa, which, however, has been gravely handicapped by transport difficulties and is still bearing a heavy burden of public debt originating from the need to provide adequate railway communications at high cost. Only by a prompt reduction of the existing 6% first mortgage debentures of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company to a 3½% basis, with a sinking fund of 1%, can the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies see the possibility of substantially ameliorating the financial position, and so laying sound foundations for a long-range development policy, which, in his view, must begin with the establishment of a Land Bank, the introduction of secondary education for Africans, and considerable re-organisation of the administrative structure, including, in particular, a breach with the custom of concentrating at Government headquarters in Zomba so many of the senior officers in the different departments.

It is evident that Sir Robert Bell has examined the position with meticulous care, which merits the gratitude of Nyasaland. On points of detail, no doubt, there will be differences of opinion concerning some of his observations, but if his report induces action by the Colonial Office, it will have justified itself abundantly. For instance,

**Sound Proposals  
Pigeon-Holed.**

For instance, some years have passed since a Committee appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland under the chairmanship of the then Treasurer unanimously advocated the establishment of a Land Bank on the Southern Rhodesian pattern. Nevertheless, no practical steps have been taken in that direction, the report having been merely pigeon-holed, so far as the general public can judge. It is to be hoped, however, that Sir Robert Bell's strong endorsement of that proposal will at long last lead to action, and that further endeavours will be made to foster Native production of crops which can be exported to oversea markets. The tragedy is that good Commissions or Committees in different parts of Eastern Africa have so often produced admirable proposals, which have remained unimplemented for years, to the grave detriment of the Dependencies individually and generally. It requires little perspicacity to perceive that Sir Robert Bell regards Nyasaland as maintaining a panoply of Government far too ornate and expensive for its circumstances, an opinion with which all non-officials and more than a few officials in the Protectorate will agree. The analyses and recommendations of the report cannot but be of great value to the Bledisloe Commission, pending the conclusions of which certain matters considered by Sir Robert Bell must necessarily remain in abeyance.

\* \*\* \*

**THE AFRICAN** has undoubtedly a histrionic gift, and the African Drama Section of the British Drama League is doing good work in tracing the development of theatrical expression among the

Native peoples and trying to preserve indigenous examples of their art before these are lost or obscured by alien contact—for

**African Drama.** The African has also a talent for imitation and a distressing tendency to prefer what is foreign to what is autochthonous. However, Miss Marjorie Coates, a teacher at the Jeanes School in Kenya, is experiencing considerable success in her efforts to encourage natural ability among her pupils, to persuade student-teachers to produce in their villages plays based upon Native fables, or to dramatise some African tale for a sports' day. Costumes are improvised and the scenery is inevitably rudimentary, but the results are often surprisingly good. Performances are given in the late afternoon, the sun providing the lighting; in one case a Nativity play was timed to finish at the moment when a shaft of light would fall full upon Mary and the Babe, leaving the rest of the stage in a half-light—surely an example of real genius for stage effect.

\* \* \*

Have Africans the strength of mind sufficient to develop a real drama of their own, one founded on their own culture and expressing their racial outlook



on life, and to keep it clear of alien contamination?

Native dances prove vitality and enthusiasm in the participants, and sometimes a real power in depicting hunting scenes or warlike episodes.

Native peculiarities crop up very characteristically. Bible stories are popular and rightly, for they are among the greatest stories of the world—as are plays based on the animal tales that form so large a part of Native folk-lore, and comedy, often unintentional, is always enjoyed. But the players are unwilling to act tragedy, apparently feeling that the misfortunes represented may actually be brought upon the impersonators—a fact which shows how greatly sympathetic magic still sways the Native mind. Romance and love interest make no popular appeal.

The reactions of the audiences are often unexpected. A man acting the part of a herd boy returning home blinded after a fight with a leopard may, says Miss Coates, be greeted with hilarity; and an old man sorrowing over his dead son may be so mocked as to turn the whole scene into uproarious farce, in which the actors, naturally disconcerted at first, will soon join, making the play a burlesque. These reactions are matters of experience not easy to explain, but characteristically African. Perhaps dislike of tragedy and fear of its reprisals urge the onlookers to "avert the omen" by loud and cheerful laughter; maybe the embarrassment which even European spectators feel at an amateurish performance is not unknown to Africans, who find relief in infectious guffaws that pass easily into a cachinnatory epidemic. There have been great African actors. Will there ever be a truly African art of the theatre?

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Uganda's New M.L.C.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. L. G. Margach on his nomination to be a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, in which country he and his elder brother, C. A., have been settled since about 1913, when they went up from South Africa, in which they had remained after serving during the Boer War. They began planting and are still engaged in agriculture, though after the slump of 1921 the two brothers turned their attention to other pursuits, and have been very successful as ginners. The new M.L.C. is of a most retiring nature, and, the writer understands, asked to be allowed to decline the honour which Sir Philip Mitchell proposed to confer upon him. The Governor, however, realising the advantage of the addition to the Legislature of a serious, deep-thinking and typical Scot, who knows at first-hand almost all there is to know about the principal industry of the country, cotton, and also a great deal about planting generally and tobacco-growing in particular, was not to be gainsaid, and flew from Entebbe to Masindi to press his point, which he did successfully. There will be widespread satisfaction in Uganda that Mr. Margach has accepted.

### A Native Watchman's Protest

"CRAC'S" capital story in a recent issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* of the Native convict who stood on sentry-go outside the door of his prison armed with the rifle of the real sentry, temporarily absent, and who made no attempt to run away because "instructions" said nothing of escape, is inversely paralleled by an anecdote now published by the monthly journal of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. An employer caught his night watchman asleep, and before awakening him removed his gun in order to prevent the usual excuse: "Buana, I was not really asleep." Entertaining his comrades subsequently with an account of the incident, beginning with the contact of his master's boot that woke him up, the watchman was heard to end with the protest: "And would you believe possible such foolishness? He asked me where my gun was when he himself had taken it and hidden it in his house!"

### Training Labour Officers

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of handling Native labour on farm, plantation or mine is, it will be remembered, a qualification *sine qua non* for the

Labour Officers in Northern Rhodesia recommended by Major Orde Browne. The same training for young men intending to enter the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia has just been recommended by Mr. F. B. Morrisby, President of the Midlands Agro-Horticultural Society of that Colony, who, speaking at the Gwelo Show, suggested that such candidates should spend some months on a farm in order to acquire practice in the management of African labour as ordinary men, and not as Government officials; not only would they thus gain knowledge of the Native in the most practical way, but their experience would lead to greater co-operation between the Native Department and employers of labour. "Great minds," it has been said, "jump together"; this case seems to illustrate the proverb rather neatly.

### More Elephant Yarns

MR. NICK SELLEY, hunting in Mozambique, came across a one-year-old elephant, caught it by the trunk, was swung around by the indignant youngster, and hoped for the best—which element was supplied by Major Pretorius, "who saw the animal was in playful mood," stroked it, and let it follow him to the camp, where it was fed by hand. Contrast what happened to Mr. Collie Knox in Uganda. A friend and he found a baby elephant, a real baby, in a pit, and raised it after an immense amount of lifting, pulling and pushing. Did the infant follow them back to camp? Not a bit of it. It screamed, charged Knox, sent him flying, bolted into the bush, and fetched its mother, who expressed no gratitude, as she ought to have done according to the story-books, but incontinently attacked the whole party and got shot for her pains. A sad story.

*The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean mail. In many cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.*

# Germany Pressing Her Colonial Claims

## East and South Africa Organise Their Resistance

INTENSIFIED PROPAGANDA for the return of her former Colonies is being waged throughout Germany. A special department of the Reichsbank has been set up to study problems of Colonial currencies, and the German Government is said by official spokesmen to be impatient at the slowness of the British Government in dealing with the problem. On the other hand, there is an obvious stiffening of the attitude of the general public in Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies, and in Tanganyika the Natives are beginning to make public their wish not to be placed under German rule.

Sir William Lead, leader of the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who returned to East Africa last week by air from England, had a long conference with Lord Francis Scott and Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck when he reached Nairobi. Sir William expressed the view that conversations with Germany on the Colonial problem would be held soon, and that they would include discussions on Tanganyika. He was, he said, dismayed at the ignorance regarding East Africa which prevailed at Home, in direct contrast to the state of affairs in Germany, where propaganda was organised on all sides. He emphasised that vigorous steps should be taken to pursue the campaign in favour of keeping Tanganyika under the British flag, and reiterated his full support for the objects of the Tanganyika Defence League.

The German Club held a celebration a week ago, when all who attended were presented with a badge bearing the figure of a German soldier with rifle and fixed bayonet.

### Increasing Anxiety in Tanganyika Territory

Increasing anxiety is being shown by Indians and Natives in up-country districts in Tanganyika, and there is a general tendency to demonstrate their loyalty to British rule. The headquarters of the Mandates Committee in Dar es Salaam has received a large number of offers of assistance from British and other European settlers.

A spontaneous demonstration against a surrender of Tanganyika to the Germans occurred in Dar es Salaam last week, when a large gathering of Natives, headed by a band, marched through the town displaying banners on which were inscribed in Swahili expressions of loyalty to the King and of the desire to remain under British rule. The procession marched to the Askari War Memorial, where the band played the regimental march of the King's African Rifles. The procession was organised entirely without outside encouragement, a fact which emphasises the feeling of the Natives in regard to the future of the Mandate.

The Tanganyika League, the headquarters of which are at Memorial Hall, Nairobi, is meeting with an overwhelming response, thanks to the energetic way in which its affairs are being handled by a small organising committee consisting of Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.L.C., as Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Archer, Captain E. Hutchison, Messrs. Harold Odam and Fabian Walls (Honorary Secretary and Assistant Secretary) and Mr. D. G. Stewart (Honorary Treasurer).

The intention is to form a permanent committee of an inter-territorial character, of which Lord Francis Scott and Sir William Lead have agreed to act as Joint Presidents, and Major Cavendish-Bentinck as Chairman and chief organiser. The

League has already been promised the fullest support of the British Mandates Committee of Dar es Salaam, and of the British Union of Tanganyika, which has branches in Arusha and Moshi. An appeal has been made for funds and for area secretaries in other districts.

### Strong South African Opposition

Mr. O. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, has told the Press that his views on the subject remain unchanged since 1936, when he said that the return to Germany of Tanganyika or of South-West Africa was not feasible.

Following the resuscitation of the Tanganyika Defence League to oppose the return of that Territory to Germany, a league has been formed in German South-West Africa with the object of resisting the return of South-West Africa. The league, which has its headquarters in Windhoek, intends to co-operate closely with Tanganyika, and very shortly a deputation will fly to East Africa to meet the leaders of the Tanganyika Defence League in Tanganyika and Kenya. Many Germans who are naturalised British subjects are said to be supporting the South-West Africa League.

Speaking in Johannesburg on Sunday, General Smuts urged that the new atmosphere of understanding reached between Great Britain and Germany should be utilised to reach a wider settlement, including the questions of Colonies and the stabilisation of world currencies.

### Activity in Germany

Herr Hitler, who is spending a holiday in Berchtesgaden, is said to be working out a new programme for the German Colonial campaign before he returns to Munich on November 9 for the annual Nazi Party celebrations.

Uniformed officers of the Army and former soldiers of the German Colonial wars were present in large numbers at a meeting in Berlin last week, when they gave the following pledge: "In order that our national humiliation may be removed, we promise the Fuehrer to use the same energy as displayed by our historical forerunners to regain the Colonial possessions which they acquired." A speaker representing Dr. Goebbels assured the Colonial League that the National Socialist Party would assist in the attainment of the League's aims.

General Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, and head of the German Colonial Bund, the organisation sponsored by the Nazi Party to make the public "Colonial-conscious," celebrated his seventieth birthday on Saturday. As a tribute to his services to National Socialism, Herr Hitler has appointed him Colonel of the 61st Bavarian Infantry Regiment.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, referring to the "existence of a war party in Great Britain," said: "If Duff-Cooper wants to demonstrate the good will of Britain and of other Powers to clear up unsettled questions, he has an opportunity by helping to remove the Colonial guilt lie. The German Reich was declared to be incompetent to administer Colonies. Everyone will know to-day that Germany has now come of age."

"Impatience is shown here at the British Government's slowness on the Colonial issue," telegraphed the Berlin correspondent of the *Neus Chronicle* last week. He added: "It was expected—in view of Herr Hitler's insistence in the Berchtesgaden and



Munich conversations of the importance of this question — that Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet would have revealed its intentions by now. A memorandum formulating with moral, political and economic arguments Germany's demand for the return of all her confiscated Colonies is being prepared for dispatch to London in due course."

#### Hitler's Attitude

The usually well-informed Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* called "an authoritative statement on German Colonial policy given me by an official in touch with the highest quarters." The dispatch stated that "Herr Hitler might now be regarded as having made his demand for the return of Germany's former Colonies, and further formulation of this demand was to be expected. The official in question was referring to the conversation between Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg, during which the Fuehrer said: 'There is one awkward question—the Colonies—but that is not a matter for war, there will be no mobilisation about that.'

"Germany's demand, continued the spokesman, was for the return of all the Colonies of which she had been deprived. She wanted nothing more and nothing less. I was assured that there was no intention of increasing Germany's fleet above the limits set in the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, even if Germany once more became a great Colonial Power. The maintenance of the British Empire was regarded, I was told, as a positive factor in German foreign policy.

"In the expectation that the Colonial question will soon be settled in Germany's favour, Dr. Schacht of the Reichsbank, has set up a special department in the Reichsbank to study problems concerning the preparation of new Colonial currencies. For technical reasons the Reichsmark will not be introduced as the regular currency in any Colonial territories which Germany may recover."

#### Reactions in Belgium and Portugal

Whereas Nazi spokesmen are declaring with increased frequency that Germany demands only the return of her former Colonies and does not wish compensation in other forms, the German Press, which is controlled by those same authorities, is being allowed—in other words, being ordered—to suggest that a solution might be found by the surrender to Germany of the Belgian Congo. The Belgian Press is naturally incensed, and has justifiably recalled the formal assurance given to Belgium on September 10, 1914, by Great Britain that she will "support Belgium in every way in securing the integrity of her Colonial possessions." France acknowledged her formal adherence to that declaration.

The suggestion that a settlement of the Colonial problem might involve the cession to Germany of various Portuguese Colonies has frequently been made, but in a public statement issued in Lisbon on Sunday Dr. Salazar, the Prime Minister, declared that the suggestion that Portuguese Colonies were coveted by other nations was a "manufactured idea."

He added that Great Britain, under treaties of alliance, undertook to defend them; France did not want them, and Herr Hitler had declared that he desired only the former German Colonies. Italy possessed a new African Empire, and neither Belgium nor Holland, whom international speculators would also like to frighten with the idea that attempts were being made against them, could covet the Portuguese Colonies. No discussion of

## Transfer of the Mandates "Not Discussable"

*In the House of Commons on May 3, 1935, Sir John Simon, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that he had officially told the German Government that*

**"The transfer of the Mandates was not a discussable question."**

Portuguese Colonial sovereignty was admissible, Dr. Salazar emphasised, concluding: "Our sovereignty is our life, and we alone can dispose of our life."

#### Mr. Lloyd George's Reminder

In his new book, "The Truth About the Peace Treaties," published on Monday, Mr. Lloyd George writes:—

"I was not anxious to add any more millions to the number of square miles we already found much difficulty in garrisoning and a still greater difficulty in developing, but I knew the Dominions had with their own forces conquered territories adjacent to their own, and that they were not enamoured of the idea of retaining the Germans as their next door neighbours, in these domains.

"The South African Republic was utterly opposed to the idea of continuing German proximity and intrigue in South-West Africa. Encouragement given by the Germans in that Colony to Beyers and his fellow rebels against the authority of an Afrikaner Government determined the attitude of Botha and Smuts.

"As to East Africa, the South African Union considered the presence of a vast territory in East Africa under German control to be a constant menace to Rhodesia and the Dominions, and a block to the materialisation of the great Rhodes dream of a Cape-to-Cairo route.

"Australia disliked the prospect of Germany with a jumping-off ground so near to the Australian shores in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. New Zealand took the same view about Samoa."

Moreover, Germany had precluded sympathy by stating again and again that if she was victorious she would found a black empire in Africa, extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. France, Belgium, and Portugal were all to have contributed their share to such an empire, which would have been larger than India and would have included naval bases on both oceans.

So at the Peace Conference not a voice was raised in favour of restoring to Germany her Colonies.

#### Hitler's Contradictory Assertions

The London *Evening Standard*, which has been publishing a series of articles on Hitler's aims, as laid down in his book, "Mein Kampf," has emphasised that in that work, written in 1924, the man who is now Dictator of Germany wrote: "The cry for the restoration of Colonies is mere empty talk—and that those words stand unchanged in the latest editions of the Nazi Bible.

In November, 1935, however, Hitler said: "Germany will never give up her Colonial claims." Two months later he declared that "Colonies are required by right of might"; and in November of last year he announced that "We must raise the demand for Colonial living room, and we must raise it more and more loudly, so that the rest of the world will not be able to refuse to hear it; what

people don't care to hear to-day they will be unable to ignore in a few years."

Well may it be asked what interpretation is to be placed upon such contradictory assertions; especially as "Mein Kampf" is regarded as the Koran of Nazism, not a word having been altered in the German version—which, be it remembered, is not available in a French translation, and to English readers only in a much abbreviated, sub-edited and highly unreliable form. Herr Hitler having thought it wise to exercise his copyright to prevent the public in Great Britain and France from having at its disposal a full translation, and so learning what he has written for the edification and admonition of his own country. When a leading French journalist challenged him on this point a couple of years ago the only reply the Fuehrer could give was that he was not one of those authors who re-edited his work, which he was content to leave to the verdict of history.

Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., speaking in Leicester on Monday, said that sooner or later there would be a demand for Colonies from Germany, and he imagined it would be in rather peremptory terms. We should find it very difficult, almost impossible, to say to Tanganyika or what was German South-West Africa, that it must go back to Germany. He thought the answer from Germany would be that she was not particular so long as she got the equivalent, and she might suggest that we could give her the Malay States, or Nigeria.

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., said in Bournemouth last week that because Germany had succeeded by strong measures in embracing Germanic peoples

under the rule of the Reich, that was no reason why we should contemplate paying her *Danegeld*, or handing her territories which in her hands would prove a strategic menace to the British Empire and the peace of the world. On the contrary, the very principle which conceded that people of German race should be included, if they wished, in the Reich must deny any such right to coerce Native or European peoples in the Colonies into the Germanic system against their wish. No friendship could be bought by sacrificing vital British interests or by failing in a trust to Natives who had the specific pledge of British protection.

The subject was raised at the annual meeting in London last week of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., by a shareholder, Colonel Harcastle, who has visited East Africa more than once. He asked if Lord Stonehaven, Chairman of the company, could give any indication of the action being taken by the Government in the matter of Germany's Colonial demands; he (Colonel Harcastle) had been told by a prominent member of the Indian Legislative Council that India was concerned for the 32,000 Indians in Tanganyika Territory, and India would not take lying down any suggestion that the Territory should be transferred to Germany.

Viscount Stonehaven replied that on several occasions he had given his views on the subject in the House of Lords, and that the Company had stated its attitude to the representatives of the Foreign Office, where there was no misunderstanding either of the interests of the company in Tanganyika or of the views of the board.

## Sir Robert Bell on Nyasaland

### Points from His Report to the Secretary of State

NYASALAND'S problems of administration, finance, public debt and development have caused grave trouble in official and non-official circles for years past, and all connected with the Protectorate were therefore relieved when the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Sir Robert Bell to investigate these matters. His 349-page report on the "The Financial Position and Further Development of Nyasaland," now published by H.M. Stationery Office as Colonial Paper No. 152 (10s.), is a document indispensable to all who would be thoroughly informed of the state affairs in Nyasaland, the causes of many of its difficulties, and the prospects as assessed by a painstaking Financial Commissioner.

Sir Robert Bell, who spent some five months in Central Africa during the latter part of 1937 and the early part of this year, had at his disposal the full resources of Government, met representatives of practically every European association, interviewed over a hundred European witnesses, received deputations from Indians and Africans, and received many memoranda.

It may be said at once that his report is not a whitewashing document, but, on the contrary, a critical examination of the matters submitted to his judgment, his process of reasoning being recorded in almost all cases, and often in considerable detail.

He says roundly that Nyasaland is a small territory which does not need and cannot provide the paraphernalia usual in much larger Dependencies, and he criticises severely the concentration at Government headquarters in Zomba of far too large a proportion of the senior officers in the different departments, which are, he declares, "now working on lines which, if followed in the Administration, would in

volve the transfer of the two Provincial Commissioners to work in the Secretariat as deputies to the Chief Secretary.

The plain fact is that if the two most senior officers in a comparatively small department are at the head of its administration, all delegation of work and responsibility is effectively blocked: the existence of two principal administrators concentrates the control of details at headquarters; if there were not excessive centralisation their existence could not be justified. The practice also tends to leave in districts officers of insufficient seniority for purposes of delegation of authority.

If Government are satisfied that the head of a department cannot administer it single-handed and that an assistant is necessary, this assistant should be an officer of just sufficient seniority to be useful and not of sufficient seniority to be virtually a co-head of the department.

If the Senior Provincial Commissioner can discharge heavy and varied responsibilities with the aid of a District Officer of 13 years' service, the head of a large department should be in the same position; and if the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province can normally function without any assistant, the head of a comparatively small department can work equally well without an assistant, or, as in the Public Works Department, the part-time services of one. In India much larger departments than those of Nyasaland are administered on these lines.

The head of a department should not require day-to-day advice of this kind, and for major problems the best advice is that available from senior officers in districts who have to handle them. If there were fewer senior officers in Zomba those left



would be under some pressure to transfer work and responsibility to senior officers outside Zomba."

Though stressing the need for increased use of Africans in the Agricultural, Veterinary, Forests, and Soil Erosion Departments, Sir Robert urges the importance of adequate European supervision to ensure efficiency, and rejects the notion that increased employment of Africans will permit net reductions in the European *personnel*, feeling that the tendency must be to diminish the number of Europeans in certain grades, but to increase the cadre of qualified officers in supervisory appointments.

His proposals for reorganisation of the departments are estimated to save more than £7,000 annually, apart from the economy in leave-allowances, passages, pensions, and other hidden emoluments:

#### The Cost of "Hidden Emoluments"

In that connexion there is an interesting appendix showing how the various allowances enjoyed by officials increase their true cost to the country. The "hidden emoluments" of a single man with a salary of £240 per annum amounts for no less than 61% over and above that figure, and a married officer whose salary is £1,000 really costs Nyasaland £1,400.

The Commissioner's inquiries have led him to the following conclusions:—

**Governor.**—His Excellency's salary and allowances are considered moderate, even frugal, it being noted that he has no private clerk and that there is justification for the appointment of a housekeeper.

**Secretariat.**—Proposals for reorganisation are discussed, and a Treasury memorandum on that subject is severely criticised. Pay equivalent to that of the Provincial Commissioner is regarded as normally suitable for the Financial Secretary, who ought generally to hold his post continuously, and not be expected to become Acting Governor or Acting Chief Secretary when the C.S. is on leave or in charge of affairs.

The advantage of appointing a Development Secretary at £1,200 is recognised, but the plan is rejected because it would make the Secretariat too heavy. There is a strong recommendation, however, that the Chairman of the Native Welfare Committee should be the Chief Secretary—which recommendation, as readers know, has been put into effect before publication of the report.

#### Striking Lack of Continuity of Policy

How unsatisfactorily questions of principle and policy can be handled is clear from the following comment:—

"There has been from time to time a Secretariat post specially concerned with Native affairs. A post of Superintendent of Native Affairs created in 1903 was abolished in 1918. Its re-establishment was recommended in 1920, but the Secretary of State did not accept the recommendation and preferred the system of administration through Provincial Commissioners; this was introduced in 1921. The re-creation of the post was again recommended in 1925 with the designation of Superintendent of Labour. The Secretary of State again disagreed and suggested that the Provinces should be re-arranged so that one Provincial Commissioner should be at or within easy reach of headquarters; accordingly a Provincial Commissioner was stationed at Zomba.

"In 1930 the Governor once more recommended a Secretary for Native Affairs; in the following year this post was substituted for the appointment of Provincial Commissioner, Zomba. In 1933 another Governor recommended the abolition of the new post on the ground that, if the Provincial Commissioners were to fill successfully and adequately their appointments—and he favoured increased delegation of powers to them—there is no need for a special branch

for Native affairs in the Secretariat with a separate Secretary for Native Affairs. He proposed, however, that the post of Senior Provincial Commissioner should be revived, and that the holder of it should assume the advisory functions of the Secretary for Native Affairs and should be an *ex officio* member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. This is the present arrangement, and it may be hoped that it is the end of the discussion on the procedure for handling Native affairs in Nyasaland."

**Treasury.**—It must be something of a record that Nyasaland's first Treasurer held the post for 17 years and that the third holder of the office, Mr. Keith Tucker, who was recently promoted to Northern Rhodesia, held it for 14 years, so that in 34 years only three officers have occupied the office.

**Agriculture.**—Approval is expressed of a proposal for the reorganisation of the country into six agricultural areas, and of the objection of the new Director to a demand for specialist tobacco and cotton officers on the ground that a trained agriculturist should be competent to deal with any crop grown in his area. Comments are made on the post of Assistant Director, it being emphasised that the Director does not require full-time assistance of a highly qualified kind, and that a more junior officer might be appointed Assistant to the Director.

#### Unimpressed by the Agricultural Advisory Board

The Agricultural Advisory Board has not impressed the Commissioner, who writes:—

"There is an Agricultural Advisory Board, with two Committees, which was established a few years ago with a considerable unofficial membership to assist the Department of Agriculture. It was an unwieldy body, unsuited to its purpose in a territory which, for its size, has an unusual number of unofficial bodies connected with agriculture. There are ample means at the disposal of officials to bring their views before Government, and Government on their side have no difficulty in getting at any time unofficial advice on all aspects of agriculture. The Council has not met for two years, and I recommend that it should be abolished."

**Veterinary.**—It is recommended that the Veterinary Department should revert to a division of the Department of Agriculture, from which it was separated in 1927, but even if the amalgamation does not take place, Sir Robert doubts the necessity of the retention in Zomba of the head of the Veterinary Department, or of the Veterinary Section of the amalgamated department. He suggests that if the veterinary officer in Lilongwe is made responsible for the whole of the Northern Province, the Chief Veterinary Officer should be able to undertake the small amount of work involved in general control and administration in addition to the executive charge of the Southern Province. He also feels that the present establishment of four veterinary officers should be reduced to three, and that the country would be better served by the appointment of another agricultural officer instead.

**Geological Survey.**—The widespread criticism of the Geological Survey is considered misplaced, in that such a department should guide, assist and advise public enterprise, not replace it. Support, however, is given to the complaint that the sinking of bore-holes, the construction of wells, and the maintenance of both are the proper function of the Public Works Department, not of the Geological Survey. If no striking mineral developments are made in the next two years, it is suggested that one geologist will be sufficient, and that arrangements might then be made with Northern or Southern Rhodesia to lend an officer when required.

(Further points from the Report will be published next week. Comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

# Progress in Kenya and Uganda

## Sir Godfrey Rhodes on Policy of Kenya and Uganda Railways

GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Mr. Duncanson Sandys, M.P., Mr. H. Wolfe, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, Mr. C. E. Lane, former President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reed, a member of that Chamber, and Mr. Dakin, general manager of the Uganda Company, Ltd., were present by invitation at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

In the absence in Africa of Colonel Ponsoby, M.P., the chair was taken by Mr. Alex Holm, and there was also present Lord Cranworth, Sir Theodore Chambers, Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., and Messrs. W. F. Jenkins, A. F. Proctor, F. Chandler, A. J. M. Cameron, A. Wigglesworth, and G. J. Petitpierre.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes said that the present position of the Kenya and Uganda Railway system was completely satisfactory, and the earnings to the end of September were nearly £60,000 above the estimates, though, as a result of the very substantial rate reductions at the beginning of this year, they were naturally lower than those which obtained during 1937. Traffic, however, had been better than anticipated, and though there was usually a reduction in September and October, and sometimes in November, there was every reason to hope that the surplus over the estimates at the close of the calendar year would be in the region of £30,000 at least, unless present world conditions caused a reduction in imports, of which there was so far no sign.

### Trade Wonderfully Maintained

The trade of Kenya and Uganda had been maintained in a truly wonderful way despite lower world prices for many of the commodities the countries produced, and now there appeared a slight tendency to improvement in various markets. Fortunately, also, there had been good cotton crops in Uganda during recent seasons, while this year's had been a record harvest. The indications for the coming year were such, however, that the staff engaged in preparing the draft estimates for 1939 for the Railway thought it prudent to budget for some reduction in traffic.

The contribution which the Railway could best make to general East African development was that of providing better transport at progressively lower rates, and in each of the last three years very substantial reductions had been made in the public interest. At the beginning of this year the three most highly rated classes had entirely disappeared, much to the advantage of the country as a whole, and he hoped that there would be many opportunities in future years of continuing the policy of scaling down freight rates and of improving facilities. If traffic did not continue to expand that would obviously not be feasible, but in young developing territories he did not anticipate such a check.

New industries were always considered sympathetically on their merits, and when it was clearly necessary to arrange special rates until they were firmly established, it was the practice to do everything possible by way of co-operation. Considerable help had been given, for instance, in regard to the

establishment of the pyrethrum industry, in the carriage of canned vegetables for export, and in connexion with the meat factory established not long ago on the Athi Plains.

The friendliest relations prevailed with the administration of the Tanganyika Railways, the general manager of which, Mr. R. E. Robins, had previously been a member of his (Sir Godfrey's) staff, and could therefore appreciate matters from the Kenya and Uganda standpoint as well as his own. When Mr. Robins left Nairobi for Dar es Salaam it was again possible to put forward proposals for pooling traffic in the Lake Victoria basin; those proposals were examined by Sir Osborne Mance during his visit to East Africa, and they had been introduced and had been working satisfactorily since the beginning of this year. There was a mutual desire between the two Railways to co-ordinate railway practice as far as possible, and he thought that almost everything had been done in that direction which could be done. Amalgamation—which had been mentioned by a member of the Executive Council—was, of course, a political issue outside his province, but it had been strongly urged some years ago, and was then opposed in Tanganyika; now opinion in some quarters seemed to be undergoing a transformation.

### The Licensing of Dhows

Misconceptions were apparently widespread in regard to the attitude of the Railway towards dhow traffic on Lake Victoria. The fact was that the power to license or refuse a license to dhows resided not in the Railway but in a Licensing Board set up by legislation, and consisting solely of people without any direct connexions with transport; they were presumably responsible individuals, who would seek to safeguard the public interest as laid down in the law. The Railway was quite content to leave decisions in their hands. Indeed, the protection which it had previously enjoyed in Kenya by legislation in regard to road transport had been deliberately surrendered because the Railway, which admitted that that type of legislation was of a repressive and inflexible nature, was prepared to accept the obligation to establish a good case on its own behalf when necessary before the Licensing Board.

Far from wishing to harm legitimate dhow traffic, the Railway stood to gain by the cheap transport which it provided to many little bays and harbours round Victoria Nyanza, which the Railway's own vessels could not serve. It was a question, however, whether dhows of 100 tons, and even 150 tons, which had been contemplated, and which could operate only by using the piers built by the Government or the Railway, could be regarded as legitimate competition when such vessels plied only between ports now regularly served by steamers, from which they could divert the more highly-rated cargo. So far it had not been necessary to contest the grant of a licence to any dhow or to a vessel propelled by motor power or steam, but it might become necessary to object in certain cases.

The Tanganyika Railways had not found it possible to grant the rate reductions made in Kenya and Uganda, and in the interest of that system the Kenya and Uganda Railways had agreed to maintain their previous charges to ports in Tanganyika Territory, with the result that some people had tried to save themselves money by consigning their goods to the nearest port on the Kenya side of the Lake and then forwarding them to their destination either



SIR GODFREY RHODES



by dhow of lorry. The Tanganyika dhow owners had recently undertaken not to handle such traffic, which showed that they knew it was fortuitous and not legitimate in view of the declared policy of their Government.

A special meeting of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council was to have been held in Uganda last month to discuss representations from the Uganda Government and the Uganda cotton industry for reduced rates for the carriage of cotton lint, but, owing to the international situation, the meeting had been cancelled and would now take place this month in Nairobi. It seemed that emphasis was being placed on the fact that the demand was not for some temporary concession, such as had been granted to coffee and sisal, but for permanent assistance; that, of course, involved consideration of what sum it would be safe to surrender by means of permanent and general rate reductions and of the share of that sum which the cotton industry could fairly claim. The Railway, which depended to so great an extent upon the cotton industry of Uganda, sympathetic with the difficulties caused by the present low world price for the commodity, and he appreciated the point that the rate for cotton, as distinct from seed, had remained unchanged for many years. The question was a purely economic one, which depended upon the capacity of the Railway to finance further rate reductions.

#### Agricultural Development in Kenya

Mr. Wolfe gave an interesting survey of the state of agriculture in Kenya.

A reduction in the output of coffee must, he felt, be expected as marginal areas went out of cultivation. Similar operations on such land became more uneconomic. Proposals had just been made to Government for financial assistance to the coffee industry, and he had no doubt that the Government would help, possibly both those who might be expected to continue growing coffee and, in the case of those who could not hope to survive a considerable period of low prices, to help them change over to mixed farming.

While the Department of Agriculture advocated such a trend, many estates in marginal areas might be able to hold out if the results of present research work were successful. One requirement was to seek to stabilise the actual yield instead of getting a forced crop one year and a low one the next. In the really good coffee areas the crop might be regarded as moderately profitable even at present prices, but there also it was a mistake to seek heavy yields at the price of lower quality.

As for sisal, though some owners were naturally discouraged by the prolonged period of low prices, more plantations were being kept in good condition, and much might be hoped from the research work in process for the achievement of more economic yields by better methods of cultivation and for cheaper extraction of the fibre.

The change to mixed farming was proceeding reasonably rapidly, and there was scarcely a farmer in the Highlands who did not now realise the advantages of that system. Unfortunately the great burden of agricultural debts was an obstacle, and not until it was removed could progress be anything like as rapid as was desirable. Research work for economic mixed farming had begun, but much more was needed.

If new settlers and new capital on a considerable scale could be introduced there should be a swift advance generally in the European Highlands. Somewhat sweeping proposals on South African lines had been placed before the authorities, and if they proved possible of adoption it would mean that many of the established settlers could sell surplus areas of land, thus reducing their own debts and facilitating closer settlement.

A few years ago cultivation of flax had been started with the object of exporting pedigree seed to Northern Ireland, and recently an expert had reported most favourably on the possibility of reviving the flax fibre industry, for which purpose the Colonial Development Fund would probably be asked to provide finance for the building of factories; the Kenya Farmers' Association was also assisting very materially. If flax prices were maintained there might be a considerable development in the next few years—to which remark Mr. Wigglesworth interjected that Russian flax was difficult to obtain at £90 per ton, that there was every reason to think that such a price would rule for some years, and that the Kenya product was much superior to the best Russian.

#### Pyrethrum a Gold Mine

Pyrethrum has proved a gold mine to settlers in the right areas," continued Mr. Wolfe, "and many a man can thank the crop for having recouped his finances. The quality is excellent, and we ought to be able to count on a few more good years at any rate before there is serious competition from other sources.

A good start has been made in the growing of passion fruit, and since the market for the juice is extensive and our costs of production very low compared with those of New Zealand and Australia, it is quite possible that Kenya will cut them out of the market."

Though a small cold-storage plant has been started in Nairobi and experimental shipments of pork had been made, a great expansion of refrigeration was necessary if an export trade in cattle and pig products was to be built up alongside the trade in Kenya butter, which had already won an excellent reputation on the London market.

In Native agriculture good progress had been made in establishing Africans as independent small-holders engaged in mixed farming. The natural inertia of the African and the system of land tenure were the two great obstacles, but the more advanced tribes were gladly accepting the lead given to them.

A close economic survey of Native areas had been made by the agricultural officers in the field during the past three years, and the Department was satisfied that if Government determined to intensify Native development and would spend another £10,000 to £15,000 per annum on increased staff, Native exports could be augmented by about £1,000,000 annually. There was, however, hesitancy to push forward that Native development quickly until anti-erosion methods were being more widely adopted in the Native areas. Education and compulsory anti-erosion measures were beginning to have a marked effect.

#### Experiment with New Zealand Flax

Lord Cranworth, who commented that he had little hope of substantial improvement in the prices of coffee or sisal for some years, thought that the Department might have given more attention to the question of the growing of New Zealand flax, especially as one individual alone was conducting a large-scale commercial experiment with some 2,000 acres under the crop.

Mr. Wolfe replied that at this stage it was difficult to judge the prospects, and Mr. Holm, a former Director of Agriculture, said that to his knowledge a supply of plants had been imported from New Zealand many years ago and certain plots had been kept going by the Department ever since in order to help any settler who might wish to test out the crop, and information had been collected on the economic side. Mr. Wigglesworth considered the climate of Kenya admirable for the purpose, but pointed out that the real difficulty was that no really successful machine had yet been perfected for the extraction of the fibre.

## Bulawayo Buys British

### Rebuff for Tobacco Association

STRONG disapproval has been expressed by the Bulawayo Town Council of a suggestion of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association that favourable consideration should be given to a German tender for certain equipment for the Beema water scheme in the event of British tenders not proving satisfactory. The suggestion was contained in a letter sent by the Association on September 24, when the European crisis was at its height. When the matter was raised in Council, Councillor E. J. Davies suggested that the letter should be sent back without comment, but later it was decided that it should not be acknowledged.

The Association, which had emphasised the importance of extending the tobacco market in Germany as an aid to the expansion of the tobacco industry of the Colony, had been informed that a tender had been submitted by a German firm, which had stated that the fittings were to be of British origin but that the piping would be German. In the event of the tender for the latter being successful, in terms of the barter scheme, between £50,000 and £60,000 would be available for the purchase of Southern Rhodesian tobacco for export to Germany. That sum, said the Association, would prove of immense value to tobacco growers in the Colony.

The Association, which said it did not wish to interfere with the Council's selection, did not desire to imply that the facts were sufficient justification for not giving the contract to a British firm, but suggested that in the event of British tenders not being satisfactory and the contract going to a foreign concern, favourable consideration might be given to the German tender.

After discussion the Mayor, Mr. T. A. E. Holdengarde, said he felt the best thing would be to ignore the letter entirely.

The tender of Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds of £174,451 for the pipe line was accepted, subject to a minor condition, deliveries to be effected in 50 weeks.

## Co-operation in Africa

### Suggestions of the Conference in Rome

SEVERAL former East African Governors, including Sir Donald Cameron, Sir William Gowers, and Sir John Maffey, were among those who attended the Volta Foundation Congress in Rome last week, when questions dealing with the future development of Africa were discussed.

In a telegram from Rome, *The Times* correspondent said that Professor Orestano laid emphasis in his opening address on the joint responsibility of the nations of Europe for the future development of Africa. This idea found general favour, and international co-operation remained the note of the Congress throughout. A whole series of problems, including those of tropical disease, Native education, European settlement, anthropology, and communications, was considered in this light.

The British representatives are said to have been highly appreciative of the valuable work which is being done by Italian scientists and investigators in fields which were previously not considered to have been touched by Italian research.

During the final discussion Italian speakers urged that some permanent organisation should be created to carry on the international co-operation of which the work of the Congress had provided a sample. Incidentally, concrete proposals for such an organisation, in the form of a Council of Economic Development, to be composed of the European Powers with Colonial experience in Africa, were made in a paper submitted to the Congress by Mr. J. E. Tracy Philipps, formerly of Uganda and the Sudan, and one of the British representatives.

Italian speakers also pleaded for the admission of other nations to a share in the common "empire" of Europe in Africa, in order that they might help to safeguard and exploit it for civilisation. This was the only reference made in public—and that an indirect one—to German Colonial claims. British representatives were, however, able to discuss German Colonial claims quite frankly with members of the German delegation.

## Settling Women in Rhodesia

THE report of the Rhodesia Committee of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women for the three years 1935-37 states that during that period 239 women and children had left England for Southern and Northern Rhodesia under the Society's auspices. Occupations of the emigrants were varied: 52 were hospital nurses, 19 teachers, and a number were governesses and secretaries. During the three years under review the interviewing panel held 109 meetings, and dealt with 536 interviews or applications from people desirous of settling in Rhodesia or in the Union of South Africa.

The assisted passage agreement, organised jointly by the Imperial Government, the Southern Rhodesian Government and the Society, has been utilised more widely during the last three years. In 1935 and 1936 some 43 settlers received assistance under the scheme, while 36 applications were granted in 1937.

Mrs. Wilson Fox was re-elected Chairman and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson Vice-Chairman in 1937, and thanks are expressed to Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, for the help she has given.

### Matabeleland Occupation Dinner

A reunion dinner to commemorate the forty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo and the occupation of Matabeleland will be held at the Criterion Restaurant on November 5. Major-General the Earl of Athlone will be in the chair. All ranks of any unit who served in the Matabeleland and Mashonaland campaigns are eligible to attend. Applications for tickets (officers 12s. 6d., other ranks 6s.), accompanied by remittance, should be made not later than October 29 to Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

### Distinguished Military Service

Writing to the Chairman of the Kenya branch of the British Legion, the Duke of Gloucester said he was pleased to have seen such a good muster of ex-Service men, including Africans, at the peace-day ceremony in Nairobi on October 9. He continued: "I knew that Kenya contained a large proportion of men who fought for the Empire in many parts of the world, but I had not appreciated before what a big number had gained D.S.O.s, M.C.s and other decorations. I am glad to hear that the British Legion is so flourishing in Kenya, and I wish good luck to it and all its members."



## News Items in Brief

### Reassembly of S. Rhodesian Parliament

Good boxing talent has been shown by Natives in the Bulawayo Native Location.

Thanks to the coaching of Inspector Killick and Sergeant Matthews, ten Native sergeants and eleven Native constables of the Bulawayo town police have obtained, by examination, first-aid certificates.

According to a Belgian newspaper, an Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission is to be appointed next year to agree modification of the frontier between Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

The new Imperial Airways liner "Ensign," the first of a fleet of 14 for use on the Empire routes, made her initial passenger flight last week. She carries four engines each of 880 h.p. and cruises at 200 m.p.h.

Five R.A.F. aircraft will leave Nairobi on Monday on a tour embracing the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. They will fly to Abercorn, Lusaka, Livingstone, Bulawayo, Salisbury, Broken Hill, Blantyre and Mbeya, arriving back in Nairobi on November 8.

The Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. J. H. Smit, has decided to withdraw the condition in the Treasury authority for the exemption from payment of entertainments tax in respect of entertainments produced by amateur musical and dramatic societies.

Thirty-eight large motor-coaches for service in Nyasaland are being shipped by the British-India Steam Navigation Company. Already eight of the buses are on the water for Mombasa; a second batch will be shipped in the "Malda," and further shipments to Mombasa will be made by the next three or four sailings of British-India liners.

What will probably be the last session of the present Parliament of Southern Rhodesia re-assembled in Salisbury on Monday. It is possible, however, that members will be called together later for a Budget session, but the Prime Minister is understood to hold strongly to the view that a Parliament approaching the end of its existence should abstain from initiating measures of a major kind. Consideration of the reorganisation of the man-power of the Colony in defence of local and Imperial interests is expected to be a feature of the session.

### Prosperous S. Rhodesia

THE Hon. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was entertained last week by the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League, when Colonel C. Birney presided. Mr. O'Keeffe, thanking the Group for their welcome, said that people who had gone to Southern Rhodesia in recent years, and now lived there surrounded by modern amenities, did not fully appreciate the enormous work which had been done, often under great difficulties, by the pioneers. To-day Southern Rhodesia had turned the corner, notwithstanding the fact that throughout her life she had had her troubles. They were thankful to have good leaders. In 1923 it was suggested that they should sink their identity in South Africa; but the Imperial Government decided to put it to a referendum. The result was that they decided to run their own affairs. They had proved that they could do it, and to-day Southern Rhodesia was one of the most prosperous parts of the British Empire.

### WHO'S WHO

#### 424.—Major Cecil Stewart Scarth, M.C.



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Major Scarth has had unusually wide experience. After serving the Eastern Telegraph Company in Gibraltar, Alexandria, Mombasa, Zanzibar, St. Helena, and Ascension, he resigned to plant tobacco in Nyasaland for the British Central Africa Company as he was interested in Natives and wished to see the interior of the continent.

He joined the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve as soon as the Great War broke out, was commissioned in the K.A.R. shortly afterwards, awarded the Military Cross, and, except for the Colonel, was the only officer to serve with the battalion throughout the whole campaign, without leave in South Africa or in Europe. He received a Regular commission after the War, spent two years in Ireland with the 1st battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment. After passing his examination for field rank, he was seconded in 1924 for further service with the K.A.R. in Tanganyika, retiring with the rank of major in 1931. Altogether he served with four different battalions of the K.A.R., and except for the late Colonel Case, aggregated longer service with the Regiment than any other officer to date.

After leaving the Army, he was appointed Labour Officer in Tanganyika until the abolition of the Department. Later he was a temporary tax collector, a beacon inspector in the Mines Department, and at the beginning of 1936 became Labour Officer for the Southern Province, doing excellent work on the Lupat goldfield.

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Hitler's Plan.**— "Hitler will shortly propose to Britain and France a new European and general settlement. The chief proposals, I learn, are: (1) An undertaking by Hitler to guarantee all France's frontiers against attack; (2) A declaration by Hitler that the British Empire, as at present constituted, is on its present territorial basis in conformity with Germany's interests; (3) Air limitation pacts between Germany and Britain, and Germany and France; (4) Undertakings by Germany, France, Italy and Britain that they will not conclude pacts with Soviet Russia; (5) An undertaking by Britain and France to give Germany complete liberty of action in Eastern Europe; and (6) The return to Germany of her former Colonies."—*Diplomatic correspondent, "Sunday Dispatch."*

**The Nazi Doctrine.**— "Like the Communists, Nazis tolerate no opinion but their own; feed on hatred; and must seek, from time to time, and always at shorter intervals, a new target, a new prize, a new victim. The dictator is held in the grip of his party machine. He can go forward; he cannot go back. He must blood his hounds and show them sport, or else be devoured. He is strong without, he is all weak within. No one must, however, underrate the power and efficiency of a totalitarian State. Where the whole population of a great country, amiable, good-hearted, peace-loving people, are gripped by the neck and by the hair by a Communist or a Nazi tyranny, the rulers for the time being can exercise a power for the purposes of war and external domination before which the ordinary free parliamentary societies are at a grievous practical disadvantage."—*The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

**Facing Dictators.**— "Dictatorships of the Nazi brand, which consider any arguments except sheer force 'unmanly,' do not seem to be able to live happily except with cowed subordinates. We have to make it clear that we do not propose to adopt the rôle of subordinate. But let us be equally clear with ourselves what a determination to survive as a great Power means. It means great sacrifice and from everyone. Sacrifice of wealth, sacrifice of liberty. Peace in our time can only mean one of two things: accepting the post of Germany's vassal or living vigilantly in a strongly armed camp. The hope for the world is that during the period of truce between armed camps the will of the German people for real peace may find expression and that unfashionable word 'co-operation' once more come into the scheme of international relationships. That day has not dawned yet."—*Time and Tide.*

**The Future.**— "What is Hitler's next move? Suppose Germany and Italy attack France via Switzerland. Can Switzerland now refuse? Surely not. If she did, she would be carved up between the Dictatorships, whereas by yielding she will preserve, though not her independence, her existence. Belgium cannot afford to refuse a passage for German troops into France, or Ostend aerodromes for attacking Great Britain. Of these facts Hitler cannot be unaware, and they may go to his head. If they do not, he will stick to his *Mein Kampf* programme; cajole Great Britain, consolidate Central Europe into a feudatory empire; acquire the Ukraine for German colonisation. . . . If, however, the facts went to the Fuehrer's head, he might prefer to dispose of France earlier and by war. She is temptingly weak. Germany and Italy alone can confront her with a manpower of three to one; and Great Britain, her only associate, could not now help her on that side. Hitler might be swayed to attack by Italy. The 'axis' is an offensive alliance, in which it is Mussolini's turn to get something next. Whatever he asked for going to Munich, he is likely enough to raise it. The technique has grown familiar."—*Mr. R. C. K. Ensor in "The Spectator."*

**Telling Germany.**— "Air raid precautions in London were little more than a moral stimulus. Many anti-aircraft guns had been manufactured in the early years of the Great War. . . . Not one in 50 of 1,500 local A.R.P. organisations were ready with detectors, gas, and provision and fitting of gas-masks was incomplete and inefficient. . . . Of the 600 anti-aircraft posts declared necessary for Britain's air defence only a fraction could be provided; many were equipped with 3-in. guns of the 1918 model. Even the newest 3-7 in. guns were thought by some experts to be ineffective at certain heights. The conversations with the chief of the French General Staff were by no means so satisfactory as had been hoped." It had also become clear through diplomatic information and Colonel Lindbergh's report that the Russian army and air force were in a complete state of disorganisation."—*London correspondent of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt."*

**Retrospect.**— "It is a profound mistake to suppose that British Ministers followed any well-thought-out, far-sighted plan. I see, on the contrary, evidence only of drift, muddle, indecision and incompetence. At no time was an unambiguous warning given to Hitler that an attack on Czechoslovakia would be forcibly resisted by Britain, along with other nations. On this point Mr. Duff Cooper's resignation speech in Parliament was detailed, devastating and unanswered. At no time was any effort made by Britain to rally other Governments to join in a straightforward and united declaration of their intentions. At no time was any definite proposal made by Britain to Germany for an impartial consideration of the Sudeten problem. Good judges hold that at Munich the Prime Minister had all the cards in his hand, and simply threw them away; that Herr Hitler had at last seen the red light; that the mobilisation of the British Fleet, the tardy declaration that Britain, France and Russia would support Czechoslovakia if attacked, the consequent weakening of Italy's support; the increasing emphasis of President Roosevelt's appeals, growing American indignation at Herr Hitler's intransigence, and the growing apprehension of the German people at the thought of war, had combined to make Herr Hitler's position impossible, had not Mr. Chamberlain virtually capitulated."—*Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., in the "New Statesman and Nation."*

**National Service Ministry.**— "The function of a Ministry of National Service is to find the right people in sufficient numbers to do the jobs which the Defence Ministries want done by men and women not yet doing defence work. It is not the function of the Ministry of National Service to create jobs for people wanting to do something. A Director of National Service, if appointed now, would at once create a regional organisation to fit in with the regional organisation of the Ministry of Labour and would extend his organisation by counties and constituencies with sub-organisations in the polling districts. These sub-organisations would find ready to hand a first rough register of the population in the voters' rolls. A simple questionnaire to be answered by each voter would set the ball rolling."—*Sir Auckland Geddes.*



# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

**Opinions Epitomised.**—Mr. Chamberlain still believes in the efficacy of soft speeches and friendly gestures. Surely all these are like scratching a crocodile's head in the hope of making it purr?—*Lord Hugh Cecil.*

"What we have done in rearmament has been as remarkable as any nation has ever done."—*Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P.*

"The Munich Agreement was a settlement by force of the most ruthless and uncompromising kind."—*Mr. George Maxwell.*

Czechoslovakia has been deserted, destroyed and devoured, and is now being digested."—*The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"Germany has set up *Mein Kampf* and the sword in place of the Bible and the Cross."—*Mr. S. H. Moore, School.*

"Concessions should be made to the weak, who may be grateful, but not to the pointed pistols of the strong."—*Mr. R. H. Bruce-Lockhart.*

"I left Berlin with the conviction that the German people shrink from war as much as we do."—*Mr. Walter Holman, in 'The Spectator.'*

"We are ready to defend British interests, British liberty, and British territory against any invader or any aggressor."—*Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P.*

"Britain has five lines of defence—the Navy, Army, Air Force, the £ and the contentment of her people."—*Sir Terence O'Connor, Solicitor-General.*

"There is no comparison between our unpreparedness in 1914 and all the efforts that have been put in behind the scenes now."—*Sir John Simon, M.P.*

"Total disarmament has a good case; complete armament has a better one; but defective armament has no case at all."—*The Bishop of Chelmsford.*

"A Minister of Defence should be appointed. Sir Thomas Inskip is a great lawyer, but no one can take him seriously as a Defence Minister."—*Sir Percy Harris, M.P.*

"Life no longer seems to count, but the most ruthless rulers and politicians shrink from the destruction of sacred edifices, beautiful architecture, priceless pictures, museums and libraries."—*Mr. Francis W. Hirst.*

Germany, Russia and Italy have developed a mechanisation of their daily life resembling that of an ant-hill and totally inconsistent with Christianity."—*Sir Cyril Norwood.*

"How that great editor, H. W. Massingham, would have laughed at a British Prime Minister who cried 'Peace in our time, and let us up our armaments!'"—*Mr. Henry W. Nevinson.*

"A dwindling population does not cure but aggravates unemployment; it does not make war less but more likely; it does not help to raise but to depress the standard of living."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"If industry is to be mobilised and Government-controlled, the most suitable people to organise it are the industrialists, and the less Government control the more expeditiously and economically the job will be done."—*Lord Austin.*

"It is essential that we should be ready to deal with the causes of antagonism now, to probe the sources of conflict, to negotiate a settlement of all German grievances, including the Colonies, and ourselves to make the sacrifices necessary for such a settlement."—*The Bishop of Chichester.*

"The idea of a single authority over Europe has attracted many minds. But what sort of authority would this be? Freedom of speech, of thought, of teaching, of religion would be gone. It would be the rule, not of tolerant enlightenment but of tribal darkness."—*Mr. J. L. Hammond.*

"In aerial fighting attack has completely outdistanced defence. In land and sea fighting we are working in two dimensions and complete defence seems possible. In the air we are working in three dimensions, and so far we have not found an effective plan of defence."—*Professor Miles Walker.*

"Clerical politicians decided to summon a demonstration in support of the Faith—a Faith which, it was alleged, was now menaced, but which had formerly menaced all decent people in Austria. Accordingly they met and shrieked in chorus: 'Christ is our Fuehrer.' This was a defamation of God's name. It was matchless impudence to introduce Christ's name into politics against the Fuehrer. When did the Fuehrer ever dream of challenging the Son of God?"—*Herr Buerckel, Reich Commissioner in Vienna.*

**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.

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	..	..	71 10 0
Kenya 5%	..	..	109 15 0
Kenya 3½%	..	..	103 10 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3%	..	..	95 10 0
N'land Blys. 5% A. Debs.	..	..	94 5 0
Rhod. Blys. 4½% Debs.	..	..	89 15 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	101 0 0
Sudan 5½%	..	..	107 5 0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	..	109 10 0

### Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	5 0 7½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	3 10 0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	6 6
Cartaulds (£1)	..	1 8 4½
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	1 2 10½
General Electric (£1)	..	3 16 9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	1 9 10½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	6 13 9
Int. Nickel Canada	..	58½
Prov. Cinematograph	..	18 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	3 16 9
U.S. Steels	..	68
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	1 4 1½
Unilever (£1)	..	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	8 7 6
Vickers (10s.)	..	1 1 9
Woolworth (5s.)	..	3 1 0

### Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	..	8 17 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	2 15 9
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	1 8 0
Anglo-Iranian	..	4 16 0
Burmah Oil	..	4 6 8
Cons. Goldfields	..	3 14 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	17 12 6
De Beers Df. (50s.)	..	9 3 9
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	..	7 0
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	2 13 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	1 4 6
Johannesburg Cons.	..	2 14 6
Mexican Eagle	..	4 6
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	9 12 6
Randfontein	..	2 1 3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	..	98 2 6
Shell	..	4 5 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	12 0 0
West Wits. (10s.)	..	7 10 0

### Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	..	2 1 3
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	96 0 0
Clan	..	4 15 0
E.D. Realisation	..	8 9
Gt. Western	..	31 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	82 0 0
L.M.S.	..	12 5 0
Nat. Bank of India	..	37 0 0
Southern Ry. def. ord.	..	11 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	15 7 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	1 0 9

*Air Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.*

## PERSONALIA

Lord Lloyd has returned to London.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Prytz have left for Tanga.

Mr. V. E. Blad is out-bound for Mombasa.

Mr. J. E. Tracy Philipps has returned to London from Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alleyne have left for Tanganyika.

Mrs. H. H. Allsop left England last week on her return to Arusha.

Mr. H. G. Robertson will leave Marseilles on November 3 on his way back to Mombasa.

Mr. Kenneth Cleland and Mrs. Cleland left England last week on their return to Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Merrick are outward-bound for Uganda, on their return from leave.

Mr. S. H. Fazan has left England to return to Kenya, where he has served for the past 27 years.

Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, has returned from his tour of Canada.

Major F. A. B. Nicoll, Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, left London last week for South Africa.

Mrs. J. H. Noon, of the Salisbury Hotel, Nairobi, left England last week on her return to Kenya after a holiday in this country.

Lady Shenton Thomas, whose husband was formerly Governor of Nyasaland, left England last week to return to Singapore.

The Hon. Rupert E. Beckett, father of Gwladys Lady Delamere, who is suffering from phlebitis, will probably be confined to bed for some weeks.

Mr. F. S. Joelson will speak on "Germany's Colonial Claims in Africa" at a luncheon to be held at Over-Seas House, St. James's, S.W.1, on Tuesday, November 1.

Mr. A. Landry, a director of the Michelin Tyre Company, and a member of the board of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Company, is visiting Uganda, accompanied by Mrs. Landry.

General Sir Hubert Gough, who has interests in East Africa, which he recently revisited, opened a large timber factory in Crook last week, the enterprise having been started by his War-time orderly.

A dead heat occurred when the race for the Governor's Cup was run at the recent Nyasaland Turf Club meeting in Zomba. Captain A. Milward and Mr. A. M. Henderson were the owners of the horses concerned.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, left England last week by air for Jerusalem on the conclusion of his talks with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Mr. A. C. Davey, the Tanganyika District Officer, is shortly coming home on leave pending retirement. He has served in the Territory for the past 20 years, and was formerly with the British South African Police.

Mr. Donald Parker has been appointed managing director of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, in succession to Mr. D. P. Elphick, who has taken up a position with Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson, the Liverpool cotton merchants.

Sir Hubert Young, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and past Governor of Trinidad, who has been suffering from heart trouble, will leave the West Indies towards the end of November to consult a London heart specialist.

The suggestion has been made in Uganda that a fund should be raised to perpetuate the memory of Mr. K. E. Borup, who pioneered cotton growing on a commercial scale in the Protectorate, and who died in British Columbia recently.

Lady Victoria Fletcher, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, left England last week on her return to Kenya. She came home in June to undergo medical treatment. During her stay she has visited her sister, Lady Mary Dormer, in Norway.

Among the bequests of Sir Landon Ronald is a memento to his friend Sir Milsom Rees, who has several times visited his estate near Arusha. Sir Milsom was throat specialist to the Guildhall School of Music while Sir Landon was its principal.

Mr. C. E. Lane, general manager of the recently formed Uganda Bus Company, will leave Marseilles on Saturday by the "Malda" for Kampala. He formerly lived for many years in Dar es Salaam, of the Chamber of Commerce of which town he is a past President.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., who visited East Africa two years ago, and Lady Patricia Guinness, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Iveagh. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who is the tallest member of the House of Commons, is 34 years of age.

Mr. A. B. Killick, who served in the Uganda Agricultural Department for many years, and who was appointed to Trinidad in 1936, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika. He is expected to arrive home from Trinidad early next month, and will leave for Morogoro about the middle of January.

Mr. D. M. Black, who has served in the Nyasaland Customs Department for the past 21 years, will shortly leave Blantyre on retirement. Tributes to him and to Mrs. Black were paid at a farewell party given in Blantyre by the Rev. J. M. Rose, who said that Mr. Black was not only a fine officer and man, but a Christian who never failed in his attendance at church. Presentations from the Church of Scotland Mission were made by the Rev. A. Alexander.



## Peace and The Mandates

### Archdeacon Owen's Point of View

GERMANY'S claim to Tanganyika Territory was discussed by Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo when he addressed a meeting at Friends' House, London a few days ago.

"During the Great War," he said, "40,000 Africans of my own archdeaconry never came back; they died of disease or were killed. I am profoundly anxious to do everything I can to avert another such catastrophe overtaking the African, for I think it will be impossible to keep the African out of any European war. With Italy in Ethiopia there may be fighting in East Africa, but it is not at all certain that we should not be compelled to bring over the King's African Rifles to fight in Europe.

"My attitude towards Germany's Colonial claims is conditioned by a deep conviction that we cannot keep both the Mandated Territories and peace. I have lived in East Africa for 34 years, was a Chaplain to the Forces in the last East African Campaign, and know what war means. If we cannot keep the Mandated Territories and the peace, it is of far greater importance to keep the peace.

"Germany's claims in East Africa will arouse passions as they have never been aroused before, of the sort occurred in 1922 and 1923, when the Indian claims were to the forefront—and when the settlers were so incensed that they planned to take the Governor of Kenya prisoner and to assume control of the Government. If they felt so strongly over Indian demands, what will they feel in face of German claims to Tanganyika Territory? Already everyone is being invited to join the Tanganyika Defence League.

#### Would Fight, but not for Mandated Territories

"I am conscious that my words will be reported by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, but hope that they may help to provide a rallying point to some of the people in Kenya who are seeking a solution without passion. Being, as I say, convinced that we cannot keep the Mandates and peace, and being not 100% pacifist—but perhaps 99%—I would fight for certain things, but not for the Mandated Territories. I might be asked upon what conditions I would agree to our withdrawal from Tanganyika.

"The Mandate system has been a safeguard to Tanganyika since its inception, but if we were to offer to withdraw from Tanganyika and transfer the country to Germany under Mandate, that would certainly not satisfy her. She would say: 'No; Kenya, Nyasaland, Uganda and Nigeria are not under Mandate; if you can hold territories not under Mandate, so can we. We shall not accept an inferior position in that regard.' That is the first horn of the dilemma. Germany might perhaps take a Mandate on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, but I am sure that in time she would try to get the whole loaf.

"Another horn of the dilemma is that it is unthinkable that, knowing her official attitude to Christianity, we should retire from Tanganyika and allow Germany to step in. How could we hand over young Christian communities in Tanganyika to Nazi Germany? That would be the great betrayal.

"Yet there remains a way out that should not be unacceptable. A great many people are not prepared



to give way on this question of Colonies at all, but I feel that we should say to Germany at this stage, before affairs become more exacerbated: 'We are prepared for negotiation to seek some solution on the basis of equality with the Powers who have interests in Africa.' That would mean that we should have to accept a certain measure of limitation of our authority in our African possessions. A Conference of the Powers would be held—and there is a precedent for this. When Africa was being divided up among the Powers their representatives met in Berlin and drafted the so-called Congo Basin Treaties, which still apply.

"We might have to accept the principle applied in South Africa, where the African is excluded from all military training. One of South Africa's complaints is that the same policy does not apply to the African in East Africa, where he can join the King's African Rifles—a fine body of men from the military point of view. The possibility of great expansion in war. One possible condition of the readmission of Germany to Colonial administration might be the recognition by the Reich—and by Great Britain—that in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya the African should be excluded from all military training.

"The Convention I have in mind would have to take account of the thing we hold most dear—our liberty of conscience and of religious convictions and freedom of speech. Germany would have to accept these conditions, but given that acceptance and a satisfactory formulation of principles, we come to the final point, namely, the position of the Native of East Africa.

#### Should the African be Consulted?

"Is he to be consulted or not? When, in accordance with the promise made to Italy during the Great War, Jubaland was detached from Kenya and added to Italian Somaliland, the Native inhabitants were handed over too, though Lord Delamere, speaking for the settlers of Kenya, protested vigorously against the transfer of the African population to Italy. Yet Great Britain acted without any consultation with the African.

"Of course, we originally acquired our East African territories with the most formal acquiescence of the Native. You know of the post-card treaties we made with the chiefs; we asked them to sign treaties which are now stored in the Foreign Office, but such formal acceptance by some Africans of our rule meant that we ruled by force of arms.

"Therefore I would not regard it as essential that we should allow Africans to voice their view in a matter of this kind. Anyhow, it would be extremely difficult to get at African opinion. Four years ago I wrote in the Press that I should be willing to see Tanganyika given back to Germany provided the Africans could be consulted and agreed, whereupon a German neighbour in Kenya said the idea was not workable, since the generation of influential Africans who had known German rule had passed away, which meant that it would not really be a fair plebiscite at all.

"English newspapers have recently published a telegram from Tanganyika stating that British settlers, Indians and Africans are all of the opinion that we should resist giving back the Territory to Germany. It is possible to represent the views of a few Africans as carrying greater weight that they ought to have, but I do not know how many Africans were consulted. If we could arrive at a Convention which would safeguard those things most dear to the African, safeguards as to his liberty in religious matters and his freedom, and if we could include in our Convention the principles we are struggling for,

I believe we should be justified in facing Africans with a *fait accompli*. I do not claim to be right, but put this forward only as my personal opinion, as the suggestion of one man, the foundation of whose belief is that we must keep the African out of war.

#### Major Orde Browne's Report "Most Dangerous"

Now may I say something about the industrialisation which is taking place in East Africa? Major Orde Browne's report on labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia has just been published, and it is a most dangerous document. Running through it is a desire for a large measure of regimentation of the African labourer in Northern Rhodesia, and the argument he uses applies in a certain degree to Tanganyika and Kenya, though not so much to Uganda.

One thing that has shocked me in the last few years has been the attitude of European employers in Kenya to the laws regarding the harbouring of runaway Natives. In the old days it was against the law to harbour runaway slaves. Though we have long since abolished slavery, we have retained these laws against harbouring throughout Eastern Africa and Northern Rhodesia. Up to last year in Kenya the punishment for harbouring a runaway labourer was a fine of £5 or imprisonment up to six months; in the revised law brought before the Legislative Council last year there was a Government proposal to raise the maximum monetary penalty to £10 but to decrease the term of imprisonment from six months to one month. An amendment moved by the employers' interests on the Council was that the monetary penalty should be increased from £5 to £10 and the imprisonment penalty kept at six months. This amendment, which was introduced in April by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the advice of the permanent officials in the Colonial Office, almost incredible as it is that we should have increased the penalties for harbouring a runaway labourer.

#### Child Labour on Tea Estates

Six thousand five hundred Native children, nearly all from my Archdeaconry, go to work on the tea estates in Kericho each year. Some of them come from the bush schools of the mission for which I am responsible. The tea growers give the work to the children, because their fingers are more nimble than those of adults. There is an enormous profit on some of these tea estates; last week I read in *East Africa and Rhodesia* of one—true, it was not situated in Kenya—which is to pay a dividend of 30% for last year.

These children are induced to leave their homes for the tea estates, where they contract their labour and are congregated in labour lines, and I have no hesitation in saying that as regards drink the attention which the children get in the Native reserves was not given on the estates. It is better now, after an agitation, but it has been very bad, and some of the children have been seen intoxicated. In my 30-odd years in Africa I have never seen a child in a Native reserve drunk; there, no child can have access to liquor. This year, when the matter was raised officially, the Government of Kenya could not deny that these children had access to beer and that some got drunk.

To try to control the employment of children Government made it legal to contract child labour at the age of 10, under penal sanctions. No other Colonial Power in Africa would dare do such a thing: in Portuguese Colonies the age is 14, in South Africa 18, and in French Colonies 12, provided the child is accompanied by an adult. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who was seriously perturbed, promised to investigate the whole problem in British Africa, and later

announced that a Committee had been appointed in Kenya to review the whole matter. I hear that the report of that body is to be issued in time for the opening of Parliament next month. I do hope some of you will help in interesting your M.P. in this subject.

One member of the audience asked if the Natives were not better treated under British than under German rule. Archdeacon Owen replied that the Germans individually were certainly harsher than the British, and that the flogging of Natives was much more frequent than under our rule. "But I cannot conceive that any Colonial Power could be harsher in the legal disability under which the African suffers than he does in Kenya."

To the question: "Would it not be a grave scandal to hand Africans over to the mercies of the German nation, considering the horrors they have inflicted on the Continent?" Archdeacon Owen replied: "I would fight against handing over Africans to Germany on the pre-War footing; and my proposal would involve a Convention securing for the African what we consider fairplay."

[Pressure on space makes it impossible to examine in detail the above statements of Archdeacon Owen, who assumes that Germany could and should be given territory in Africa on condition that she and all other Colonial Powers would undertake, and would keep their undertaking, to exclude Africans from all military training. In the extremely unlikely event of such a condition being universally acceptable and kept, the threat to world peace of Germany's re-establishment in Africa would still remain, for the proposed agreement would not prevent the creation of aerial and submarine bases. The Archdeacon is horrified at the idea of transferring young Christian communities in Africa to Nazi Germany, terming such action "the great betrayal," yet the mere signature of a convention by Germany would apparently satisfy him that she would grant "liberty of conscience and of religious convictions and freedom of speech." What possible justification is there for such an assumption in view of what is happening to-day in Germany and Austria? To sacrifice millions of Africans to Nazism, and to gamble the security of the British Empire on any undertaking which Germany might give not to utilise African territory for military, naval, and aerial purposes, are to us indefensible proposals.—Ed., "E. A. and R."]

## Obituary

Mr. Maurice Bensak, manager in Dar es Salaam of the Old East Africa Trading Company, died recently in the Tanganyika capital.

We regret to report the death of Major Jules van Hulst, one of the pioneers of the Congo, President of the Cercle Africain of Brussels, and of the Association of Belgian Colonial Interests, also of Brussels, the leading commercial organisation connected with the Congo. Major van Hulst had been largely responsible for the prospecting of great areas of the Congo in which gold and tin were afterwards found.

We regret to announce the death on Sunday in London at the age of 44 of the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for the Dominions. A former Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party, he was Chairman of the Junior Imperial League from 1927 to 1933, and President from the latter year until his death. When Mr. Chamberlain remodelled his Cabinet in May of this year Lord Stanley became Dominions Secretary—an office for which he had long cherished an ambition, for British affairs overseas had for long been his greatest political interest. A man of sound judgment and sterling character, he gained the confidence and liking of all with whom he came in contact. He was Deputy Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge in 1932.



## Of Commercial Concern

From January 1 it will be an offence in Southern Rhodesia to drive a motor vehicle which is not covered by third party insurance.

Of the 728 vessels (4,171,093 tons) that entered the port of Beira in 1937, 345 (2,451,272 tons) were British, 92 (389,681 tons) were Dutch, and 69 (325,271 tons) were German.

Export tonnage railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year totalled 113,233 tons. Import tonnage to inland stations amounted to 87,680 tons.

British Air Transport Services (Rhodesia), Ltd., have begun charter flights between Northern Rhodesia and Salisbury. Flights, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, also undertake charter engagements and the servicing and overhaul of aeroplanes.

Rhodesian cattle have been realising good prices in Johannesburg: £18 was paid for a prime ox sent by Mrs. A. M. Hunter, of Salisbury; £17 10s. was the top price for 10 ordinary prime oxen loaded by Mr. Duncan Black; and even "mediums" sold up to £15.

The Game and Fish Preservation Bill to be introduced in the adjourned session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament prohibits the possession of wire snares, the sale of biltong, game hides and skins except under permit, the hunting of game from motor-cars or aircraft, and the use of fire.

... Ltd., a company with considerable interests in sisal companies in Tanganyika, made a profit of £9,763 for the year ended June 30 last. The directors recommend a dividend of 10% less tax, on the Participating Preferred shares, and further dividends of 3% less tax, on the Preferred and Deferred shares, which will absorb £9,408 and leave £4,349 to be carried forward.

## Forthcoming Engagements

- October 20.—Lady Eleanor Cole to address East African Group of Over-Seas League on "Kenya To-day," 3.45 p.m.
- October 24.—Royal African Society dinner to Lord Clarendon and Lord and Lady McGowan. Grosvenor House, 7.30 p.m.
- October 26.—Rhodesian Selection Trust annual meeting, 20, Aldernanbury, London, E.C.2. 12 noon.
- October 27.—Mr. A. J. Findlay to speak on "Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- October 27.—Rhokana Corporation annual meeting.
- November 1.—Over-Seas League Luncheon. Mr. F. S. Joelson to speak on "German Colonial Claims in Africa." Over-Seas House, 1 p.m.
- November 3.—Duke of Gloucester to cut first sod on the site of Makerere College, Uganda.
- November 5.—Matabeleland Reunion Dinner. Criterion Restaurant, 6.30 for 7 p.m.
- November 17.—Mr. E. J. Wayland to address East African Group of the Over-Seas League on "The Pre-history of Uganda in relation to Practical Problems." Illustrated with lantern slides, 3.45 p.m.
- November 26.—Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Annual dinner, Dar es Salaam. Chief guest: Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika.
- December 19.—Kenya Arts and Crafts Society, annual exhibition, Nairobi.

[Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

# SHONGWE!

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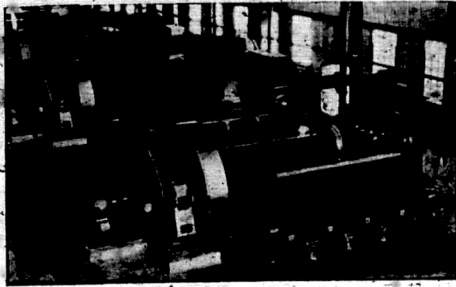


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**LATEST MINING NEWS****New Saza Mines, Ltd.**

East Africa and Rhodesia was recently able to announce exclusive particulars of the sale of the Lupa properties of East African Goldfields, Ltd., to the Lupa Syndicate, Ltd., the directors of which are Don Andres Soriano, J. Fraser Brown, C.A., and Mr. J. H. Sampson, who have extensive experience of gold mining in the Philippines, where their group now mills some 5,000 tons of ore daily; one-fifth of the total gold production of the Philippines, estimated at £6,000,000 for the current year, is produced by companies managed by the purchasers.

The finance for this new East African purchase has been privately arranged, and it is understood that the amortisation funds of the Philippine operations of the group will provide most of the capital for the properties now acquired. The capital of the Lupa company, called New Saza Mines, Ltd., is £150,000, which is considered sufficient to place the mill in operation, provide ample working capital, and increase the plant to a capacity of 250 tons daily.

The mining laws of the Philippines preclude the investment of the accumulated funds of one mining company in another mining company in that country, and the Soriano group therefore registered in Hong Kong another company for the purpose of investing in mining propositions outside the Philippines.

Mr. Sampson, who visited East Africa last year, was sufficiently impressed to bring out a mining engineer to advise, and soon the Ikungu mine in the Musoma area was purchased. Later the property of Messrs. Johnson and Starnes in No. 2 Area of East Africa was purchased and re-named the Rhamba mine.

**New Mine Club**

Messrs. Turner and Newall, Ltd., have presented the Shabani Mine with a new Club, at a cost of £14,000.

**Anglo American Shares**

The Ordinary 10s. shares of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., have been introduced on the Amsterdam Bourse.

**Timber Destruction on the Lupa**

A correspondent on the Lupa goldfield reports growing indignation in the area against the increasing destruction of indigenous timber by Natives.

**Congo Gold Steal**

Four men have been arrested in Marseilles in connexion with the theft from a train of gold worth £400,000 which was in transit from the Belgian Congo to Brussels.

**Twiga Mining Company**

Results for the first six months of this year of the Twiga Mining Company operating in the Lupa were: Milled, 100 tons; cyanide, 95 tons. Output 431 6/2 unrefined gold.

**New Offices**

The registered offices of the Kenya Exploration Company, Ltd., Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd. (in liquidation) and the Exploration Company, Ltd., have been removed to Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.2.

**New Nyasa Land Minerals**

The rare mineral vivianite, a hydrous ferrous phosphate, has been discovered by Dr. W. C. Wigan, of the U.M.C.A., on Likoma Island, Lake Nyasa. It is of black, shaggy appearance, and was probably formed as a concretions in swampy ground in recent times.

**Tanganyika Registrations**

Shoga Gold Areas, Ltd., with a capital of £10,000, has been registered in Dar es Salaam, the directors being Messrs. Michael Marder, Phillip Bastian, Alfred Mosbavk, F. M. Naeye, and H. J. C. Weber (managing director).

Ikungu Mines, Ltd., with a capital of £35,000, and New Saza Mines, Ltd., are two other recent registrations.

**Mufulira's Good Report**

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., present a most encouraging record in the annual report to June 30, 1938. Copper production totalled 52,326 long tons, compared with 37,230 long tons for the previous year. While average revenue per ton was £40.9, against £40.3, the average cost of production fell from just under £32 to £28.6. The financial results show an operating surplus of £1,126,400, compared with £834,000, and, as has already been announced, the dividend to shareholders is increased, £150,000 is to be placed to general reserve, and replacements reserve is to receive a bigger allocation.

Details of the financial results show that the net surplus for the year was £1,101,884, and the net profit, arrived at after deducting debenture stock interest, and transferring £115,000 to replacements reserve, amounted to £968,179, to which has to be added £139,558 brought forward. This amount has been appropriated as follows: reserve for taxation, including N.D.C., £270,000; premium on redemption of balance of debenture stock, £16,466; leave pay reserve account, £30,000; contingency reserve for mine pension fund, £8,000; general reserve, £150,000, leaving a balance of £626,918. After deducting dividend of 2s. 9d. per share paid on September 29, £139,558 is carried forward.

Last year £485,000 was spent on development and equipment of the properties, and by a projected further outlay in the current year of £412,000 it is expected to bring output capacity up to 9,000 short tons a month. The company has ample financial reserves, the balance sheet showing as on June 30 an excess of floating assets amounting to £878,000.

The general manager, Mr. Frank Ayer, says in his report that the grade and tonnage of ore extracted to date continue to prove in excess of original forecasts for corresponding blocks; that an excellent grade of blister copper for fine refining was produced throughout the year; and that in the last month of the financial year new records were set up with a production of 6,076 long tons of blister copper at a total cost of £23.4 per ton.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust**

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., the revenue of which is mainly derived from its 64.07% interest in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., states in the annual report to September 30 that dividends received totalled £431,891, and that after providing for administration and sundry expenses, the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of £421,071. After adding £8,400 brought forward, and deducting £8,710 in respect of income tax, there is an available balance of £420,761, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 9d. per share, less tax. This will absorb £396,903, leaving £23,858 to be carried forward.

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# PRODUCE

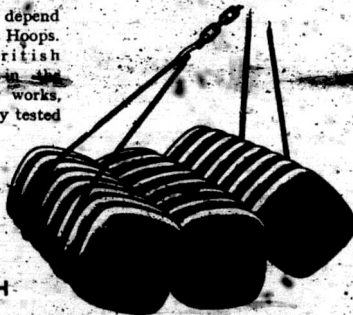
Homeward services of our cargo vessels include voyages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continent, whilst a regular service is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. There are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesian exports such as fruit, dairy produce and cereals, while coffee and tobacco like other shipments are given every attention.



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## Copper Now Unrestricted \* Company Progress Reports

The copper producing companies operating in Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and Chile decided on Monday to remove forthwith all restriction of production for whatever period is considered advisable.

The official announcement had the effect of strengthening prices in the Rhodesian copper share market, for it is realised that the Rhodesian copper mines stand to benefit materially by the removal of restriction, since costs in Rhodesia are low by comparison with other countries, so that the profits are correspondingly higher when the price of the metal rises, as it is now doing.

The decision, which came as a surprise to the market, implies that in the judgment of the producers concerned, the price of copper has recently forged ahead too rapidly, but opinion in the United States remains very optimistic as to the outlook for copper.

The decision to increase copper production was justified by the statistical position of the metal, writes the financial expert of *The New Statesman and Nation*. "Since May, the month before the quota was cut to 95%, apparent world consumption has risen from 137,000 to 178,000 tons a month, and stocks have fallen from 554,000 tons (end of May) to probably under 465,000 tons at the end of September.

In the past month the price of cash copper has advanced from £41 10s. to £48 12s. a ton in London, while U.S. producers have raised their domestic selling price to 10.75 cents per lb. Indications are that the additional output will be quite easily absorbed, but I shall be surprised if we see a runaway price boom which carried copper up to 27s 10s. in April, 1937.

The low cost producers have an enormous reserve of production capacity; standard tonnages are little more than 60% of maximum output readily attainable. The past week's rise in price of the metal has been occasioned less by forecasts of shortage than by belief that world-wide currency inflation will lead to higher base metal values even if there is a further early recovery in American consumption. The validity of this belief has yet to be tested."

### Tanganyika Minerals

During the first half of this year Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., crushed 777 tons and cyanided 577 tons. Output: 243 oz. unrefined gold.

### Base Metal Prices

Base metal prices have been a most encouraging feature of the markets in London during the past week. Copper has risen to over £48 a ton, and tin has recovered to over £200. In the case of copper, consumption has risen from the low level figure of 109,000 tons in May to 137,000 tons in September, while the other base metal stocks have decreased by about 45,000 tons. Stocks of tin are also falling. These facts incline certain market authorities to the belief that current prices are fully justified, and that if Wall Street goes higher, metal prices will follow.

### Lutri Gold Areas

"There has been some nibbling" just recently at the shares of this Northern Rhodesian gold mining company," says the *Investors' Chronicle*. "The price has crept up to 2s. 3d., and a further rise is being predicted. This revival of speculative interest in the shares is reported to be based on expectations of news of satisfactory developments in the Dunrobin mine, and of milling having been resumed. It was hoped a few months ago that the reconditioned milling plant would start in August, but there has been delay in delivering necessary parts. We understand, however, that the mill is now almost ready to be run, and that in the meantime a start has been made with the treatment in the cyanide plant of accumulated tailings.

**Rhominis.**—During September 934 tons were crushed at the Flowing Bowl mine. Yield: 243 oz. from mill and cyanide.

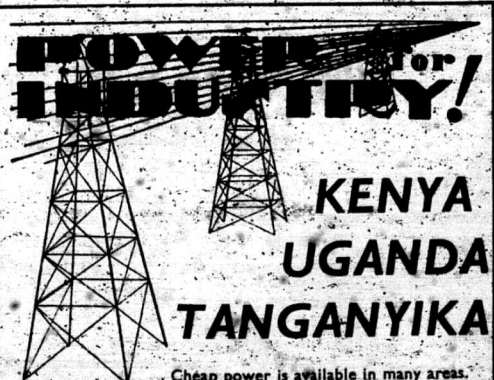
**Gabait.**—During the quarter ended July 31, 2,400 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,189 oz. fine gold, and from 4,090 tons of old tailings treated 594 oz. fine gold were extracted. Development: Total footage, 742 ft.; footage payable, 200 ft.; av. width, 44.4 in.; av. value, 7.6 dwt.

**Kavirondo.**—The September progress report states:—

**Koa Millimu.**—2nd level north from crosscut west from vertical shaft driven 11 ft. to total 26 ft. on lode 14 in. wide, valued at 9 dwt. per ton. Crosscut W. from vertical shaft extended 28 ft. to total 108 ft.; a branch lode cut at 92 ft. driven N. for 8 ft. on lode 19 in. wide, no values. 3rd level: Owing to power line being struck by lightning electric pump broke down and the level became temporarily flooded; drive N. resumed September 27, driven 16 ft. to total 208 ft. on lode 17 in. wide av. 11.6 dwt. per ton. New vertical shaft at Turnbull West sunk 22 ft. to total 72 ft.; temporarily suspended. Stopping continued in Sirius section, and on the Evergreen and other short veins located by surface prospecting. Tributing on Wacheche stream in May, June and July resulted in production of 75 oz. gold.

**No. 2 Area.**—At Chausu 2nd level W. adv. 35 ft. to total 175 ft.; lode pitched. 1st level W. adv. 11 ft. to 466 ft. Drive N.E. from rise in crosscut N. adv. 16 ft. to total 143 ft. Drive W. along fault in crosscut N. adv. 18 ft. to total 50 ft. These three points have now been suspended, as no further discovery of value has been made. 50 ft. level: E. drive from No. 8 winze driven 38 ft. to total 93 ft. on quartz 22 in. wide worth 16.7 dwt. per ton, and has connected to No. 9 winze. E. drive from No. 9 winze begun and driven 17 ft. Total footage No. 2 Area: 139 ft.

**Milling.**—Kakamega mill crushed 1,106 tons, producing 445 oz. fine gold; Chausu mill crushed 570 tons, producing 200 oz. fine gold. Total production for month: 645 oz. fine gold.



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## Mining Personalia

Mr. A. C. Doyle has left for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. C. F. Barclay, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left Rhodesia for the Transvaal.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Durrheim, proprietors of the Goldfields Hotel, Chunya, are visiting South Africa.

Mr. J. B. Alexander, Assoc. Inst. M.M., is leaving Nyasaland on leave in December, and expects to arrive in England via Australia and Canada in May next.

Sir Edmund Teale, Mining Consultant to the Tanganyika Government, who recently returned to Dar es Salaam from England, is now visiting the Lupa goldfield.

Mr. G. A. Davenport, manager of the Globe and Phoenix mine, is one of the four members of a Commission appointed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to inquire into the deterioration and waste of the natural resources of the Colony.

Mr. Macleod-Elliott, manager for the past three years of the Rezende mine, who is taking over the management of the Sherwood Starr mine owned by the same group, will be greatly missed in Penhalonga and in the Umalti district generally, where he is highly esteemed.

Captain Eric Hervey, M.C., who was at one time in charge of diamondiferous prospecting in the Shinyanga area of Tanganyika Territory, and who also had similar experience in the Belgian Congo, has been appointed by the De Beers Company to manage its prospecting operations in Southern Rhodesia with the object of finding diamond-carrying deposits. Work is expected to begin almost immediately.

### Mining Scholarships

Two scholarships of £100 each are still available to the sons of European parents resident in Tanganyika to undergo instruction in the section of the Bulawayo Technical School. Full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Dar es Salaam.

## Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	55s. 0d.	55s. 7½d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	14d.	13d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 0d.	27s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	9s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	9d.	9d.
Kentang (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Luiru Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 1½d.	2s. 1½d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	9½d.	9½d.
Rezende (1s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 4½d.	5s. 7½d.
Rhodesia Katanga (£1)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	26s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	3s. 10½d.	3s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	17s. 1½d.	18s. 6d.
Rhokana (£1)	£11 10s. 0d.	£12 7s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	18s. 6d.	19s. 9d.
Roanman (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 3d.
Tangani Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 7½d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	17s. 9d.	20s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (£1)	6s. 9d.	6s. 6d.

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	26s. 6d.	28s. 3d.
Central Line Sisal (£1)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	27s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
" (6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

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

The ordinary general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., was held in London last week. Viscount Stonehaven, Chairman of the company, presiding. His lordship said, *inter alia*—

"Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I have to record with deep regret the death in July last of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Lawrence Scotland. He had been actively associated with the company for nearly 40 years, during which he gave valuable service in many capacities.

"The effect of the scheme for reduction and re-organisation of capital which was carried through early this year is reflected in the balance sheet, and you will, I think, agree that it shows a much more satisfactory position. At the general meeting held last July I explained that in future the accounts would be made up to July 31 in each year to permit of the earlier payment of dividends should profits be available, and I am pleased to say the results for the seven months ended July 31, 1938, justify our recommending the payment of a dividend on the preference stock for that period. In fixing the dividend at 4% the board has had in mind the advisability of conserving the company's resources and building up a reserve, and it is satisfactory that, after payment of the present dividend, we are able to carry forward over £111,000. As the accounts for the year to December 31 were submitted and passed at the general meeting, the accounts on this occasion cover only a seven months' period. In future they will, of course, cover a full twelve months.

**Favourable Copper Outlook**

"With regard to the company's interests, there is little to be added to the information given in the managing director's report. The operations of the Union Minière are proceeding satisfactorily and sales are well maintained. The position of the copper market appears to be favourable, and the price has now improved to a more reasonable figure. The increase in the copper production quota to 105% of basic tonnages to take effect from to-morrow is an indication of improved conditions, and means an addition to the Union Minière output.

"A decline in the earnings of the Benguela Railway is to be noted for the first six months of 1938, due principally to a decrease in shipments of metals. This was brought about by the reduction of copper output by the Union Minière to meet market conditions and the curtailment by that company of shipments of manganese and lead ore, owing to the low prices of these metals. The increase in copper production which I have just mentioned and the improvement in price should be reflected in the earnings of the Railway, which will also be assisted by a resumption of shipments of zinc, lead and manganese. The creation of a new mining centre at the Union Minière Company's western group of mines will also afford additional traffic for the Railway.

**The Company's Investments**

"As regards our East African gold interests, the construction of the 250-ton mill which is being erected by the Geita Gold Mining Company is proceeding very satisfactorily, and it is expected that gold production will begin early next year. The interest which you have in that concern should provide a new source of revenue.

"Letters received recently from shareholders give the impression that some anxiety is felt with regard to our future. Such anxiety is possibly due to a very

natural misapprehension arising out of the company's name. The name was taken long before any part of Africa was known as Tanganyika Territory. It was chosen, I believe, because the original concession contained, among other things, an undertaking to put a steamer on Lake Tanganyika. Our interests in Tanganyika Territory are relatively small though by no means unimportant, because of the encouraging prospects which they hold out in the development of the Geita and Saragura gold mining concessions. Our investments in these undertakings, which are all that we hold in Tanganyika Territory, stood in the books at July 31 last at about £175,000. If a comparison is made between this figure and the £4,400,922 at which our holdings of shares and debentures of other companies are shown in the balance sheet—and I should mention that our 177,000 Union Minière shares alone were worth £4,678,594 at yesterday's prices—I think you will agree that our interests in Tanganyika Territory may be fairly described as small in comparison with those held by us in the Belgian Congo and in Portuguese West Africa.

"I will add that the Union Minière mines are among the richest and best managed in the world, and that the Benguela Railway is well-built, well-equipped and well-managed. The prosperity of the Railway is largely, though not wholly, bound up with the prosperity of the Union Minière Company.

"I see no object in concealing the fact that any anxiety which may be felt about our interests in Tanganyika Territory has arisen from doubts as to the future fate of the Territory itself. I have expressed my views on this subject in the course of different debates in the House of Lords, and I propose to do so again when the occasion arises.

"The Geita goldfield, the development of which is wholly due to the enterprise of the late Sir Robert Williams and his colleagues, is a very important asset for Tanganyika Territory. Our interest in it, as I have shown, is relatively small, and leaving it out of account altogether, I feel justified in saying that now we have restarted the payments of dividends, the income which we may expect from the Union Minière alone should, in the present favourable conditions, ensure their continuance.

"Exceptionally heavy work has fallen on Mr. Morgan and all those employed under him in Africa, and the directors desire to express once more their warmest appreciation of their efficiency and zeal. I should also like to thank the secretary and the staff in London for their loyal collaboration.

The report and accounts were adopted; a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum for the seven months ended July 31, 1938, on the Preference stock was approved; General Sir Reginald Wingate and Sir Cecil Budd were re-elected to the board; and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

**North Charterland Progress**

Presiding at the first annual general meeting in Salisbury of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937), Ltd., Mr. Digby V. Burnett, the Chairman, said that the turnover in the company's store at Fort Jameson during the eight months of this year was 90% higher than during the corresponding period of 1937, and that the tobacco crop on the company's estates totalled 300,000 lb. of leaf, an average over the five estates of 60,000 lb. per estate, compared with the previous season's average of about 30,000 lb.; most of the tobacco had been disposed of at satisfactory prices, and the balance was being shipped to England. Three auction sales had been held at the company's warehouse, at which 780,243 lb. were sold, compared with 301,404 lb. sold by auction in the previous year.

## Pyrethrum in Iringa

THAT pyrethrum cultivation in the Iringa district of Tanganyika, to which editorial reference was made recently, should become one of the staple crops of this area, in the moderate and high rainfall sections at 6,000 ft. and higher, is the opinion expressed in a very useful little pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Territory.

All the successful plantations in the locality now lie in forest or bush land, the latter being cheaper to clear. Old seed is useless; fresh seed should give 60 to 80% germination, and be collected only from vigorous and prolific plants. Seed beds are prepared exactly, as for tobacco or tea. Amount of seed required:  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per acre. Seedlings must be grown under shade, but hardened off fully exposed for at least one month before planting out. Seeds are usually sown in September, and germination takes about a week.

There are full instructions for field work, planting, picking, drying (for which the Gundry furnace, which is cheap, efficient and economical, and has proved its value in tobacco curing, is recommended), regulation of temperature (which must be even between 120° and 130° F., but never above that limit. Mr. C. J. McGregor, the author of the leaflet, discusses "sets," which as a means of propagating pyrethrum has been successful in Kenya.

Articles on the Sotik Co-operative Settlement Scheme; Native food crops in Uganda, stock in the farming system, farm buildings in the tropics and the utilization of animal waste, and a valuable contribution on *Coffea arabica* by Mr. S. M. Gilbert, the officer in charge of the Lyamungu coffee experiment station of Tanganyika, are features of the current issue of *The East African Agricultural Journal*.

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## Rhodesian Prospects Good

THE latest agricultural report from Southern Rhodesia gives the following information:—

**Maize.**—During August 120,000 bags were graded for export, but it is unlikely that the 500,000 bags estimated for export in June will materialise as the crops appear to be falling below original estimate.

**Winter Cereals.**—Vlei lands are suffering from lack of moisture, and owing to the early cessation of the summer rains, some farms under irrigation have experienced shortage of water, and indications point to a smaller crop of wheat this year. Frost and rust have caused less damage than in past seasons.

**Sheep.**—Are generally in very good condition. Easter Border flocks are looking better than they have for years. The first wool chips are promising in quality and weight.

**Pigs.**—Supplies are improving somewhat but are still below normal.

**Tobacco.**—Preparations for the approaching season are well in hand, and it is apparent that the proposed acreage will exceed last year's total. Turkish type leaf is being delivered to the central warehouse for final manipulation and packing for export.

## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Kenya, easier at 108s. 6d. per cwt. New Zealand first grade, 112s. (1937: Kenya, 128s.; New Zealand, 133s. 6d.)

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull, steady for Oct.-Nov. at £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £13; 1936: £11 17s. 6d.)

**Cloves.**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; c.i.f., 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Madagascar spot (in bond), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; c.i.f., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Sept.-Oct. and 6.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Oct.-Dec. (1937: Zanzibar, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Madagascar, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

**Coffee.**—No auction sales have taken place in London during the past week.

"Compared with the many commodities now produced under artificial restrictions, coffee shows up comparatively well," state Messrs. E. Schluter & Company in their October review. "We thought at the end of August that optimism in Kenya had been overdone and that the rise had rather an unreal and perishable look about it. A reaction soon occurred and restored British East African coffees to closer harmony with others. The unfavourable crop reports from Brazil turned out to be exaggerated, and even if it were true that current production no more than balances consumption now, yet the existence of millions of bags of surplus stocks in Brazil permit of no illusion as to any possibility of a 'bull' market. What little encouragement there is in the situation falls upon good and fine quality coffees of all origins.

**Copper.**—The news on Monday of the removal of all restrictions on production caused standard for cash to soar another £3 to £48 7s. 6d. and three months to 5s. higher. (1937: £42 5s.; 1936: £41 7s. 6d.)

**Copra.**—Dull and easier, with East African, f.m.s., £9 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f., for November shipment. (1937 and 1936: £14 17s. 6d.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair, Uganda, 5-53d., f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 8-26d. (1937: Uganda, 6-32d.; 1936: 40-75d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull, firm for October at £6 18s. 9d., with Nov.-Dec. at £6 17s. 6d. (1937 and 1936: £5.)

**Gold.**—Has risen further to 146s. 6d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1936: 142s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machined) firm for Rotterdam/Hamburg for October shipment at £10 5s.; November, £10 3s. 9d.; December (new), £10 2s. 6d. (1937: £13 17s. 6d.; 1936: £14 7s. 6d.)

**Hides.**—Stronger, with improved business. Mombasas, 70/30%, 12 lb. and up, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 8/12 lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 4/8 lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 0/4 lb., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.



**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers are unchanged at £125 per ton, but Japanese best quality are weaker at £86 10s. per ton. (1937: Kenya, £90, Japanese, £62 10s.; 1936: Kenya, £48.)

**Simsim.**—Quiet, with East African white £13 5s. per ton, and mixed, £12 5s. (1937: £15 15s.)

**Sisal.**—Quiet, with sellers of Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 for Oct.-Jan. at £16 10s. per ton, and Jan.-March at £17 per ton. No. 2 for Oct.-Jan. at £15 17s. 6d. and No. 3 to Dec. at £14 7s. 6d., c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £25 15s., No. 2, £23 15s.; 1936: No. 1, £26 15s., No. 2, £25 15s.)

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat, dull at £7 17s. 6d. and £8 2s. 6d. for October shipments of usual ports. (1937: £9 15s.)

**Tea.**—Demand for Kenya has been good at London auctions, and the price is firm at 12-25d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 14-55d.; 1936: 11-75d.)

**Tin.**—Standard for cash, firm at £210 15s.-£211; and three months 20s. higher. (1937: £206 10s.; 1936: £202 10s.)

**Tobacco.**—During August Southern Rhodesia exported 3,975,979 lb. of leaf and 197,669 lb. of strips to the U.K., bringing the total for Jan.-Aug. to: 9,678,632 lb. of leaf and 644,848 lb. of strips. Northern Rhodesia's exports to the U.K. were: leaf, 31,646 lb. (Jan.-Aug., 84,635 lb.); no strips were exported, and the eight-months total remains at 46,987 lb. Nyasaland leaf, 1,980,841 lb. (Jan.-Aug., 4,124,817 lb.); strips, 1,303,130 lb. (Jan.-Aug., 2,330,717 lb.).

## Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated:—

**Kenya (Week ended October 5).**—Chemellil, 0.54 inch; Cherangani, 0.25; Eldama, 0.06; Fort Hall, 0.25; Eort Ternan, 0.30; Gilgil, 0.21; Kaimosi, 0.17; Kapsabet, 0.15; Kericho, 0.85; Kilifi, 0.03; Kinangop, 0.24; Kipkarren, 0.10; Kisumu, 0.69; Kitale, 0.10; Koru, 0.18; Lumbwa, 0.67; Miwani, 0.46; Muhoroni, 0.24; Naivasha, 0.17; Nakuru, 0.27; Nandi, 0.41; Nanyuki, 0.03; Rongai, 0.04; Sagana, 0.06; Songhor, 0.38; Sotik, 0.06; and Turbu, 0.07 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended October 3).**—Amani, 0.32 inch; Arusha, 0.03; Bagamoyo, 0.08; Bukoba, 0.03; Dar es Salaam, 0.05; Lindi, 0.38; Morogoro, 0.02; Moshi, 0.12; Musoma, 0.06; Mwanza, 0.15; and Tanga, 0.40 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended October 2).**—Butiaba, 0.18 inch; Entebbe, 0.12; Fort Portal, 2.20; Hoima, 2.25; Jinja, 0.64; Kabale, 0.13; Kololo, 1.39; Masaka, 2.38; Masindi, 1.40; Mbale, 0.06; Mbarara, 0.45; Mubende, 0.55; Namasagali, 1.71; Soroti, 0.62; and Tororo, 0.41 inch.

## Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Llanaff Castle" which arrived at Southampton on October 14, brought the following passengers from:—

<i>Beira</i>	<i>Mombasa</i>
Cumming, Miss M. E.	Anderson, Mr. C. A.
Henry, Mr. T.	Ball, Miss D. H.
Laing, Mr. M.	Beecroft, Miss A.
Mallett, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Hansford, Mr. C. G.
Mallett, Miss D.	Holloway, Mrs. L.
Malpass, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Leech, Rev. Cannon A. J.
Webster, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Leech Mr. A.-J.
	Lewis, Mrs. M. H.
	Mackrell, Mr. F. S.
	McDonald, Miss M. T.
	Warner, Mrs. W. B.

THE s.s. "Madura," which sailed from Mombasa for home on September 19, and arrived in London on October 15, brought the following passengers from:—

<i>Beira</i>	<i>Mombasa</i>
McQueen, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Edwards, Rear-Adml. & Mrs. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. D.
	Farquharson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
	Fuchs, Dr. K. E.
	Higgs, Mr. C. B.
	Norman-James, Dr. & Mrs.
	Legg, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
	Lunan, Miss W.
	Milton, Miss J.
	McCowan, Mr. & Mrs.
	Mulira, Mr. E.
	Patterson-Jones, Mr. & Mrs.
	Pattman, Mr. P.
	Peto, Mr. V. F.
	Ryan, Mr. J.
	Sardhar Mahd, Mr.
	Smith, Mr. W. E.
	Snell, Dr. D. & Mrs.
	Stevens, Mrs.
	Stevens, Miss C. L.
	Tovey, Mr. F. W.
	Whitehouse, Mr. L. E.
	Wiseman, Miss E. M.

## Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Malda," which left London for East Africa on October 15, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on October 22, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Mombasa</i>	<i>Beira</i>
Allen, Mrs. H.	Baty, Mrs. E. F. L.
Allen, Miss S.	*Bellander, Mr. & Mrs.
Allsop, Mrs. H. H.	*Bellander, Mrs. E.
†Bally-Forcart, Mrs. M.	*Benson, Mrs. J.
Barraclough, Mr. & Mrs. E.	*Billington, Mrs. W. H.
	†Birch, Mr. & Mrs. J. P.

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 Blaikie, Mrs. L. C.  
 Brown, Dr. & Mrs. J. S.  
 Cameron, Mr. G.  
 Cleland, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
 Craig, Mr. F.  
 Davidson, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.  
 Davies, Mrs. K. A.  
 Dawson-Curry, Mr. C. C.  
 Dean, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
 Deverell, Mrs. C. M.  
 Donovan, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.  
 Dresser, Mr. B.  
 Fazañ, Mr. S. H.  
 Fitzgerald, Col. & Mrs.  
 Forcart, Dr.  
 Francis, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
 Francis, Miss S. J.  
 Fraser, Mrs. J. B.  
 Gower, Mr. J. C.  
 Graham, Miss B.  
 Grant, Mr. & Mrs. C. S.  
 Hankin, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.  
 Harrigan, Mrs. M. H.  
 Harrigan, Miss K. M.  
 Harrigan, Miss J. A.  
 Hewitt, Mrs. E. N.  
 Hewitt, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. K. L.  
 Ingram, Miss A. W.  
 Jardine, Mr. J.  
 Johnson, Miss M. M.  
 Lance, Mrs. C. F.  
 Lane, Mr. C. E.  
 Lawrence, Mrs. W. A.  
 Lewin, Mr. & Mrs. P. W.  
 Lindsell, Mr. R. F. J.  
 McKean, Mrs. M. E.  
 McKean, Mrs. M. E.  
 McKean, Miss L.  
 Merrick, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. S.  
 Milligan, Mr. R. J.  
 Money, Mr. H. C.  
 Murfitt, Mr. H. S.  
 Murray, Mr. & Mrs. G. L.  
 Murray, Miss B. D.  
 Noble, Mrs. G. V.  
 Noon, Mrs. J. H.  
 Orr, Miss L. N.  
 Patterson, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles, † Port Said, ‡ Port Sudan, § Mombasa.

Pemberton, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Pope, Miss M.  
 Prince, Mr. & Mrs. L. H.  
 Reynolds, Mrs. J. D.  
 Richards, Miss R.  
 Roberston, Mr. G. P.  
 Rodger, Mr. A.  
 Shaylor, Mr. & Mrs. D. F.  
 Slim, Miss S.  
 Svin, Mr. D.  
 Stewart, Mr. B. C.  
 Street, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Taylor, Mr. R.  
 \*Wainwright, Miss V. M.  
 Walker, Mrs. E.  
 \*Winnington-Ingram, Mr.

## Tanga

Alexne, Mr. & Mr. H. M.  
 \*Dunstan, Mr. W.  
 Linton, Mr. & Mrs. R. D.  
 \*Milne, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
 Prytz, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.  
 Rennie, Mrs. C.

## Zanzibar

\*Atkins, Mr. W. A.

## Dar es Salaam

\*Armstrong, Mrs. A. S.  
 Baker, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.  
 Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Cooper, Mr. H.  
 Doyle, Mr. A. G.  
 Fowler, Mrs. F. E.  
 Higgins, Major R. H.  
 Houghton, Miss E. M.  
 \*McMahon, Mr. C.  
 \*Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.  
 Phillips, Miss D.  
 Purgold, Miss B. C.  
 Reaney, Mr. F. J.  
 Robinson, Mrs. D. C.  
 \*Shelton, Dr. & Mrs. C. F.  
 Surridge, Mr. & Mrs. E. R.  
 Thackeray, Mr. A. C.  
 \*Williamson, Mrs. E.  
 Yates, Mr. & Mrs. W. S.

## Beira

Blunt, Mrs. G. M. L.

Clague, Miss L.  
 Dale, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
 Donner, Mrs. A. B. von  
 Donner, Mr. T. W. B. von  
 Dowling, Mr. & Mrs. V. B.  
 Fresk, Mr. R. H.  
 Helm, Miss M. L.  
 Herald, Miss N.  
 Hand, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. J.  
 Jolli, Mr. S.  
 Keppie, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.  
 Lackner, Mr. & Mrs. P.  
 Levett, Mr.  
 Marthinsen, Mrs. E. M.  
 Matheson, Mr. J.  
 Mennel, Mr. M. I.  
 Narraway, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
 Pankhurst, Mr. H. J.  
 Peto, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Pickford, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.  
 Pretty, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. T.  
 Purchase, Mr. & Mrs. H. S.  
 Reid, Mrs. A.  
 Reid, Miss E.  
 Richard, Mr.  
 Ridsdale, Mr. P.  
 Roe, Miss I. O.  
 Ruppel, Mrs. E.  
 Salmon, Mrs.

Simpson, Mr. J. R.  
 Sturdy, Rev. & Mrs. I. B.  
 Smith, Rev. C.  
 Thiry, Mr. M.  
 Tresher, Miss S.  
 Truman, Col. C. M.  
 Washington, Mr. G.  
 Wheeler, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
 Whitefield, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
 Wiggins, Mr. & Mrs. C. A.

## Zanzibar

Wilkins, Rev. H.

## Dar es Salaam

Case, Mrs. E. E.  
 Guse, Mr. E.  
 MacGregor, Mr. & Mrs. G. A.  
 MacRoberts, Mrs. G.

## Beira

Hill, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Johnstone, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Kingcome, Mrs. E. M.  
 Eark, Mr. H. B.  
 Lee, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Moore, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Partridge, Mrs. V.  
 Pretorius, Mr. & Mrs. M. J.  
 Warburg, Mr. H. L.

## Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on October 12 included Mr. J. W. Robertson, for Khartoum.

On October 14 the passengers included Mr. L. F. Ward, Mr. L. W. Hall, and Mr. J. Winder, for Khartoum; Mr. D. G. Tomblings, for Port Bell; and Mrs. C. E. Nelson and Mrs. S. E. B. Courlay, for Kisumu.

Passengers who left on October 15 included Mr. Rudman, for Khartoum; Mr. W. A. Brickwell and Mr. Shipley, for Kisumu; and Mr. Crawshaw, for Dar es Salaam.

Among the passengers who left Southampton yesterday were Mr. G. Hawkesworth and the Rev. M. A. Wall for Khartoum; Mr. J. E. Duthie, General and Mrs. A. C. Lewin for Kisumu; Mr. S. J. du Barry for Nairobi; Mr. W. M. Ferrin for Mombasa; and Mr. A. J. P. Walter for Bulawayo.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Mr. B. J. Cramer and Miss Batten, for Port Bell; Mr. J. Riddoch, for Kisumu; and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. K. D. F. Downing, Mrs. Anstey and Mr. J. Remi Martin, for Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on October 11 included Mr. Heathcoat-Amory, Mrs. I. Waters and Master H. Waters, from Nairobi; and Mr. Taylor, from Kisumu.

Arrivals on October 17 included Rev. H. M. Faulds from Mbeya; Mr. N. B. Palmer from Moshi; Dr. R. G. Johnson from Nairobi; and Mrs. H. E. Pearson, Mr. D. W. Stokes, Mrs. A. B. Wright and Miss E. R. Wright from Kisumu.

## "Pretoria Castle" Launched

The 17,200-ton liner "Pretoria Castle" was launched in Belfast last week by Mrs. te Water, wife of the High Commissioner for South Africa. In accordance with the custom at Union-Castle launching ceremonies, a bottle of South African wine was broken on the ship's bows.

The new vessel is a sister ship to the "Durban Castle," launched in June and now fitting out in Belfast. She will be used on the company's intermediate service to South and East Africa. She has well-raked stem, a cruiser stern, well proportioned superstructure with rounded bridge front, two masts and single low-type pear-shaped funnel. Extensive refrigerated space for the carriage of deciduous fruits has been provided.

Accommodation will be provided for 200 first-class and 335 tourist class passengers, in two and three berth rooms. The first-class dining saloon will have seating facilities for 220 passengers, and there are also a lounge, smoke-room, long gallery, veranda cafe and children's playroom. All the public rooms will be notable for the restful colour schemes and the cleverly concealed system of indirect lighting which has been a feature of all recent Union-Castle mail and intermediate liners. A large open-air swimming pool will be fitted at the after end of the promenade deck.

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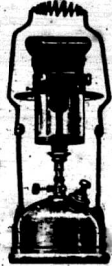
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CHITTAGONG	RANGOON	KAMPALA	Tanganyika Territory
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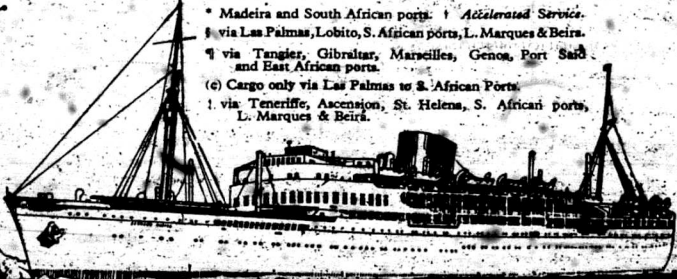


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WINDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	Oct. 29	—	—	—	Nov. 4	Nov. 4
CAPETOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 4
(c) ROSLIN CASTLE	—	—	—	Nov. 5	Nov. 11	Nov. 11
CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 11
DUNNOTAR CASTLE	—	Nov. 5	Nov.	Nov. 12	Nov. 18	Nov. 18
STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 18
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Nov. 24	Nov. 24
ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 24

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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 27, 1938  
Volume 15 (New Series): No. 736  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free  
Air Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free  
to British East, Central and South Africa

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**L**EADERSHIP is the great need of the British Empire at present, by no means least in connexion with Germany's Colonial claims, which are being put forward with increasing pressure, directly and indirectly, and resistance to which, though stouter than ever among those who know the truth, is weakening in the minds of too many people in high places; some have publicly revealed their drooping spirits through the spoken or the written word, while others are busily undermining their own small confidence and that of others by a whispering campaign which would bring prompt and condign punishment if they resided in a Totalitarian State. There are members of Parliament who, until the beginning of this month, would have associated themselves with the most vigorous action to refuse Germany a yard of African territory, but who now ask to be excused from repeating their earlier pronouncements on the ground that they believe influential members of the Cabinet are committed to the policy of a Colonial deal with Herr Hitler. To the timorous that is not a challenge to be vanquished at all costs, but an indication that worldly wisdom will lie in abstention from opposition. When courageous service in the general weal is necessary, sycophancy, hesitation, and half-promises are the offerings of men of straw. There are, of course, the valiant-hearted, who, whatever the odds, will fight for the right as they see it. Unhappily, their number is in inverse ratio to their ardour.

expected an understanding of the vital issues at stake, and leadership in the cause has descended upon the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, which has acquitted itself admirably, and has repeatedly published important news concerning German Colonial claims and aims which *The Times* has withheld from its readers. The *Daily Mail* has persistently advocated capitulation to the Colonial ambitions of Nazism—though Herr Hitler told that journal some years ago that all the former Colonies put together were not worth the blood of a single German—and the *Daily Express*, having so flamboyantly capitalised its Empire-mindedness, has now performed a complete  *volte face* . The *News Chronicle* and the *Daily Herald*, from which support would not have been expected a few years back, have given ample proof of late of judgment and balance. Thus of the six national daily newspapers published in London, in addition to the picture papers, three might reasonably be regarded by any German observer as favourable to his own views. Their combined circulation approaches five million copies daily, so that it can be no exaggeration to say that twenty million people, or almost half the population of this country, now read surrenderist views and news. Fortunately, almost all the provincial newspapers have a saner understanding of the facts and of their responsibilities, and since many of the folk who see the London dailies also read provincial newspapers, the harm done by the former to the cause of British Africa, and to that of the British Empire as a whole, is partly neutralised by a realism which seems to have departed from too many offices in the Fleet Street area but has not forsaken the provinces.

In the British Press there is also evidence of vacillation. *The Times* has for long been a great disappointment in this matter to many who had

In the face of reluctance by too many men in public life to take at this critical stage the stand which British Africa has naturally expected of them, and of the editorial attitude of certain newspapers with mammoth circulations, there is **Prompt Action** a vital need for inspired leadership. **Is Essential.** Sir Mathew Young, the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, did well to appeal to that country on Monday to sustain its confidence. How much more necessary are enlightenment, guidance, and courage in the Mother Country! Here the great mass of the public is ignorant or misinformed, and therefore apathetic or inclined to consent to a course of action which is not realised to be both dishonourable and dangerous to the Empire. It is the mind of the masses which is uninstructed, not the heart of the average Briton which is faithless. If the country be told the truth, and the whole truth, we do not doubt that it will rally behind the truth-tellers; but there is no time to be lost, for confusion, which plays the German game so well, is swiftly spreading. All sorts of tendentious statements are likewise undermining that British solidarity which can alone honour British trusteeship in Africa and enforce the maintenance of Imperial security, which would be gravely threatened by the gift to Germany of aerial and naval bases in East or West Africa. Astonishing public opinion has been given during the past week to assertions that France had made up her mind to surrender the Cameroons; it was a lie, a most convenient one for Germany, which has spent huge sums in recent years in seeking to undermine French resistance. Then, again with an appearance of authority, came the allegation that Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal were to combine to offer Hitler a large area in West Africa. It was likewise false propaganda, and likewise most convenient from the German standpoint.

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, than whom no part of the Empire can claim a more single-minded public servant, will, we trust, not merely urge the Imperial Government to summon an Empire Conference on Mandates Urged by S. Rhodesia, as was unanimously resolved to be desirable by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament a few days ago, but also seek endorsement of that proposal by the individual Dominions, which cannot be denied their right in this matter. They have as strong a right as Great Britain to declare their considered judgment, and if the Dominions pronounce against surrender to Germany, no Cabinet in this country would dare override them. The Colonies chiefly affected must, of course, be represented and should in fairness be permitted to state their case through spokesmen of their own choice, not merely through the voice of the Secretary of State, who has no first-hand experience of this subject, blunder in connexion with which might well mark the beginning of the end of the Colonial Empire. That is the heart of the issue.

**THE FECKLESSNESS** of the African, though so consistently ignored by the stay-at-home critics of Governments and settlers in East Africa and the Rhodesias, is one of the major obstacles to be overcome by administrators, missionaries, **Feeble** farmers and other residents who are seeking by example and precept to assist Africans. Native progress; and so, despite the traditional caution of official reports, we frequently encounter in such documents well authenticated references to this disappointing weakness. When a settler leader or a farmers' association comments on this characteristic, the criticism is seized upon by well-intentioned but ill-informed Negrophiles in England and denounced as evidencing the lack of the right spirit on the part of the employer towards his employees. Since, however, exactly similar remarks are made, as they often are, by missionaries, by Provincial Commissioners in their annual reports, and by Directors of Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary or other Departments of the different Governments, it may be assumed with safety that the Negrophiles aforesaid are unreliable guides and mentors; either because they have little or no first-hand experience of the people of whom they presume to judge, because they are constitutionally incapable of impartial judgment, or because they see the problem out of focus, they mislead themselves and others, perhaps not with malicious intent, but none the less to the great detriment of the good name of the territories.

In most parts of East and Central Africa the food of the Native is restricted to agricultural produce, which is exposed to the predatory attacks of climate and pests from the date of sowing until the time of harvesting. Being the very basis of **Too Lazy To** tribal existence, it might be supposed **Scare Birds.** that every man should exert himself to the limit to protect, conserve, and improve his crops. Experience all too often disappoints such an expectation. A Government, anxious to expand its trusteeship in the domain of agriculture, introduces alternative and improved crops, only to find that, unless the new introduction has some special and obviously attractive characteristic, the Natives will risk the loss of the whole harvest rather than take a little trouble to scare away the birds—though in the old days that necessity was accepted as a normal obligation to the community. Mr. N. Humphrey, an agricultural officer who has done much for the Natives of the coastal areas of Kenya, has recently noted such a case.

A great part of the duty of a Game Department is to protect Native crops from the raids of elephant, of wild pig by night and baboons by day, and from porcupine and other rodents, or at least to help and advise Natives how to protect their crops themselves. "The chief difficulty," Mr. Philip Teare, Game Warden of Tanganyika, has lately recorded, "lies in the Native cultivator's habit of planting his crop in an isolated spot; he cannot or will not realise that protection is not an



economic possibility where each small garden is many miles away from another." The African farmer does not exert himself to any extent to deal with pig and baboons; after a European officer has shown a scheme to be successful, the farmer, once left to do the job himself, loses interest. To quote Mr. Teare again, "the majority of Natives are too prone, once Government has helped them, to leave it all to the *Serikali*." Crops planted in game country are left completely unsupervised during the night—and Natives whose gardens have been raided by elephant have been known to demand payment for leading the Warden or his officers to the raiders! Again, a really effective and safe poison bait for field-mice and rats, whose breeding may assume epidemic proportions, proves a failure because the ordinary Native, though given full instructions, will not take the trouble to mix the bait properly.

\* \* \*

We have, of course, no intention of falling into the error of generalising, that pitfall so dangerous when

dealing with Africa and the African, and we do not forget that improvidence and futility are to be found in every race of mankind. That there are many exceptions among Natives in East and Central Africa is known to all our readers, who appreciate, as we do, the example set by these folk, who must sometimes feel as disappointed as Europeans that their initiative is followed by so few of their neighbours. Whether from the effects of climate, of chronic ill-health, of racial idiosyncrasy, or of some mental inability to apply instruction, the undeniable fact is that the average African often displays a disheartening fecklessness in matters that affect him vitally, sometimes nullifying the most strenuous efforts of those who have laboured earnestly on his behalf. This truth is seldom taken into full account by those who accuse the Governments of East and Central Africa of making unduly slow progress in their schemes for the amelioration of Native conditions. In more than a few cases the surprising thing is that so much has been achieved so quickly.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *Southern Rhodesia's Jubilee*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, which two years hence will celebrate the jubilee of its foundation, is taking the bull by the horns—which would be the proper aphorism if Lord Bledisloe had not advised the Colony to go in for Red Poll bulls!—by setting up an *ad hoc* Committee to consider the best means of commemorating the event. At the moment it is rather stumped over the choice of a suitable emblem, and so an appeal has been made to the public for suggestions. Mr. T. C. Fynn, the organising secretary, has had two proposals under consideration so far—one, the Rhodesian ridgeback lion dog, the other, the flower of the Zimbabwe creeper. Well, Ethiopia had its Lion of Judah, Tanganyika has its giraffe, Uganda its crested crane, South Africa its springbok, New South Wales its waratah flower, Scotland its *nemo me impune lacessit* thistle, and England, thanks to the Tudors, its rose. The head of Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the Colony, is apparently already appropriated for the jubilee postage stamps in prospect. There is plenty of time for ideas to be offered by the large and bright-minded population of the Colony, including the schoolchildren, whose notions on such things are, sometimes very happy, but there is no indication that proposals will originate only from Rhodesian sources. A substantial prize for the best history of Southern Rhodesia from 1840 to 1940 and the compilation of a permanent list of the Pioneers are ancillary proposals that merit attention.

### *Colour in Egg-Yolk*

HERE IS A HINT to poultry farmers in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias who wish to make their eggs popular in a discriminating market. Colour in dairy produce is a criterion with the good housewife; she likes her butter yellow and the yolk of her eggs that golden tint intermediate between an anemic paleness and a greenish orange, variations observable in eggs. Nothing is too small to-day for scientific investigation, and research has shown that green food in the hens' ration is the secret of the properly coloured yolk. As green food

is apt to die out during a long dry spell in Africa, the poultry farmer can grow it—grass, lucerne, lettuce or what-not—if water for irrigation is available. "There is probably no correlation between the colour of the yolk and its nutritive value," wrote Dr. M. H. French recently on this subject in *The East African Agricultural Journal*, "except that the vitamin A activity will increase with increased carotene deposition." The East African consumer should be more tolerant of the pale yolk in the dry season, but it does not excuse the producer from failure to maintain the normal yolk colour."

### *Getting Away With It*

AMONGST THE MANY great stories told by Mr. Fred Raper in his amazing book, "From Klondyke to Kenya," is one of a companion of his who shot an elephant in the Belgian Congo, and so brought on his devoted head the anger of the local police. But he was equal to the occasion. He pleaded that he was walking peacefully along wondering whether he should join the Baptist Church when he saw the elephant rushing at him, its mouth open; it tried, he averred, to bite him, but he dodged and bolted, the elephant after him. Then he turned, and just as the elephant lifted its foot to kick him, he fired and unfortunately killed the beast. So moving a tale softened the hearts of the Belgian police, and nothing more was said. He got away with it—which was surely merited by so original an account of an elephant's method of attack.

*The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean mail. In many cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.*

# Germany's Campaign for African Colonies

## Rhodesian Parliament Proposes an Empire Conference

A DEMAND FOR REASSURANCE concerning the future of Tanganyika Territory, made by the non-official members when the Legislative Council reassembled in Dar es Salaam on Monday, brought a Government reply that they are fully aware that the uncertainty and anxiety felt in some quarters regarding the Territory's future have caused what they hope is a very temporary setback in the economic progress of the country, but they are not in a position to add to the pronouncements which had been made in the past.

Sir Mark Young, the Governor, said that the revenue was now expected to be £230,000 below last year's, resulting in a deficit of some £150,000, which would be met from surplus balances; the factors responsible were the fall in commodity prices, unfavourable weather, and the effect of increased anxiety regarding the future of the country—adding that "until that anxiety and uncertainty are finally dispelled we must expect development to be retarded." Meanwhile, said His Excellency, it was a common duty to maintain confidence.

### Kenya an African Czechoslovakia

The Earl of Erroll, who opposed the return of the German Colonies in his maiden speech in the House of Lords last year, emphasised his opposition in speaking before the Convention of Associations in

"There are those who say 'Give Tanganyika to Germany; then the Imperial Government will be forced to fill up Kenya's open spaces,'" he said. "Those people forget that the empty spaces would be filled not with settlers but with soldiers, that Kenya would become an African Czechoslovakia, with Italy on the northern boundary and Germany on her southern. Nor do I believe that the return of Tanganyika to Germany would prevent a European conflagration should the Totalitarian States decide that the moment had come to initiate one."

"Should Tanganyika be returned, it would spell Kenya's doom," he concluded. "It would mean that Kenya would either become the playground for the few who could afford to live here without farming, or it would become, if trusteeship of the Native means anything, an armed camp which would prove a greater irritant to Germany than if Tanganyika were not returned to her."

"Why should Tanganyika be returned to Germany?" asked Lord Francis Scott at a later meeting of the Convention. "Has German treatment of her own people and her attitude to minorities been such as to encourage anyone to place Africans, Indians and British subjects under German care? Anyone even dreaming of doing so would be a traitor to our Empire."

When Mr. O. Pirow, the South African Minister of Defence, passed through Kisumu on his way to England, he met leading East African personalities, and though he was unable to discuss the Colonial question officially, it is understood that he gave his unofficial view of the problem. He may go to Germany to discuss the subject with Herr Hitler after his visits to Lisbon and London.

Britons, Indians, French, Greeks and members of other nationalities in Tanganyika were present at a meeting held in Dar es Salaam last week to protest against any suggestion that Tanganyika should be returned to Germany. Sir William Lead, who pre-

sided, urged the necessity for the whole of East Africa to speak with one voice, and the meeting enthusiastically decided to intensify their efforts to bring the public and Government of Great Britain to a realisation of the position of the people of Tanganyika, both settlers and Natives.

From Tanganyika come reports that Greeks, Indians and others have expressed the fear that if they support the campaign against the return of the Territory to Germany they will be the victims of reprisal if the country is eventually transferred. In such cases many are helping the Tanganyika League financially but anonymously. South African Dutch settlers have decided to throw in their lot with the British settler community.

Increasing anxiety is being expressed by the Indian community in Tanganyika. They have cabled the Government of India and the National Congress expressing deep concern at the prospect of Tanganyika again becoming a German Colony. Mr. Chitale, the former Tanganyika Legislative Councillor, who is now visiting India, has been asked to press the matter before all parties in India, and the Moslems have appealed to the Aga Khan for his assistance.

If India's Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, has taken the line that "we could not have one law for the Sudetenland and another for Tanganyika, the inhabitants of which are not cattle to be bought or sold on the request of any big Power."

### Rhodesia Proposes an Empire Conference

Southern Rhodesia has taken the lead in asking the Imperial Government to summon an Empire Conference on the Mandates question. When the Parliament met in Salisbury last week, it was unanimously agreed to ask the Imperial Government to convene a conference of heads of the Dominions and Colonies to decide upon a policy regarding "the continued holding or relinquishment of mandated territories." Several M.P.s stressed the need for the clarification of the entire position, and though the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, did not on that occasion commit himself to any opinion regarding the Mandates, he said he would not like Germany to be brought any nearer Southern Rhodesia until she had proved that she could behave in a civilised manner—which he believed could be brought about.

Mr. L. Taljaard, a member of the South-West African Parliament, said in Capetown a few days ago that when the European crisis was at its height all Nazi flags in Windhoek disappeared, but that when news arrived of the Munich agreement they reappeared in larger numbers. It was, he said, openly asserted in Windhoek that South-West Africa would be under Nazi rule by Christmas, and non-Nazi Germans were already trimming their sails to meet the new situation they feared; about 60% of the European population favoured the present Constitution, and the remaining 40% included many who, before the Munich agreement, were opposed to the Colony returning to Germany.

A "pacifist" note is struck by the Johannesburg Star, which says that the time for treating Germany's Colonial claims as an academic question has passed. If Germany threatened force, the opinion expressed by a handful of settlers in Kenya or Tanganyika could not have much effect, and even the attitude of South Africa and Australia would not be decisive; the final question would be whether Britain and France considered the issue great enough for war.



"If anything is to be done—not in fear or with the idea of merely temporising, but with the honest intention of ameliorating a difficult position—it would be far better to offer it in advance of German threats."

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the former South African Minister, who has visited East Africa, has registered another protest against handing Colonies back to Germany until there is a change of heart in her rulers. Mandates, he pleaded, under no circumstances be transferred to a nation not a member of the League of Nations.

#### German Troulence

A most provocative speech was made in Hamburg last week by Dr. Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, who said *inter alia*: "We have recently become so accustomed to political miracles that people are beginning to ask: 'What about the Colonies?' especially the people who did not want to go in with us to solve the Sudeten problem, but whose appetite increases with eating—certain German circles who have shown cowardice in recent weeks and who are too intelligent to know what to do."

Another truculent note was struck by the *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence*, the organ of the German Foreign Office. "Certain English quarters are trying to force a time for the discussion of the Colonial problem, if possible without result, on Germany," declared the newspaper. "Such manoeuvres cannot in the least influence either Germany's standpoint or her methods of negotiation. A healthy sense of right demands, the more urgently as the time grows longer, that the trustees should return it to those from whom it was wrongfully taken. The initiative for clearing up the situation lies not with Germany, but with all those who are responsible for the beginning of the rectification."

#### Cool Assumptions

Marshal Goering is stated to be engaged upon a detailed scheme for the exploitation of the great Colonies of the Empire in Africa which Nazism professes to regard as certain to be offered at an early date by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. Indeed, in certain German circles it is now confidently assumed that a vast part of West Africa, stretching from the Cameroons to Angola, will be tendered to Hitler in substitution for Tanganyika, South-West Africa, and perhaps for Togoland, and that the Fuehrer will be pleased to accept such compensation. So assured is German Colonial opinion that it is already being semi-officially stated in Berlin that Germany will not undertake not to establish naval and air bases in Africa unless all British and French bases in that continent are abolished.

Germany is now reported to be stopping parties of Jews emigrating to former German Colonies. One party anxious to go to South-West Africa had made all arrangements, and had obtained the necessary papers from South Africa and from the German Government, when, on the eve of their departure, last week, their passports were cancelled.

The *Popolo di Roma* says that objections from South Africa and British reluctance to break the "all-red" route from the Cape to Cairo make the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika out of the question, but that Great Britain is prepared to offer Germany "a section of Central Africa near the Equator, another on the north shore of the Gulf of Guinea, and a third in Angola, Belgium and Portugal being compensated either monetarily or by a cession of British territory elsewhere."

It is denied in Paris that any cession of French

mandated territory in the Cameroons was discussed by M. Francois-Ponset, the French Ambassador, when he recently met Herr Hitler in Germany, and it is authoritatively stated in Paris that the French Government is not contemplating any such action, as German and pro-German quarters have repeatedly alleged of late.

The Marquess of Lothian staunchly opposed giving Colonies to Germany, when he spoke in Sydney last week before his departure for England. If it were possible to give Herr Hitler a Colonial area without affecting the strategic security of the democracies of the British Commonwealth he would give it now, he said, not in response to pressure, but in return for a demand for a real, effective, all-round limitation of armament; but if the return of Colonies meant the creation of vast air and marine bases threatening the peace and Empire defences, he would utterly refuse to yield a single Colony. The Empire must be strong and united enough to make it impossible for Hitler to get colonies by threat or force.

#### Views of the Aga Khan

H.H. The Aga Khan wrote in *The Times* a few days ago:—

"Germany will ask for Colonies. To conquer and keep them she would have to be stronger than England and France combined at sea. By the Anglo-German Naval Agreement Herr Hitler has recognised Britain's naval supremacy. As long as Colonies are owned by other countries it is impossible to deny permanently Germany's right to share the white man's burden. As an Asiatic I have no sympathy with the white man's burden theory; I consider it the coloured man's burden. But here it is, whether Asiatics and Africans like it or not. If some have vast Colonies, Germany will also claim a place in the tropical sun. To bring about a permanent understanding on the Colonial question the men who negotiate for Great Britain must possess imagination, great ability, courage and resource; they must not be tied down to precedent or red tape. Men with these qualities can arrange an African readjustment that will satisfy Germany once and for all. Merely to return one or other of the old Colonies is no solution. This matter must be tackled with boldness and vision."

Sir Edward Grigg, former Governor of Kenya, said in an interview with the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*: "Without prejudice to whatever other territory Germany may re-acquire in Africa or elsewhere, Tanganyika must never come under the Swastika." Sir Edward said he was not averse to the surrender of some former German territory, but Britain was not alone concerned in any such restoration. France, Belgium, Italy and Japan had all acquired territory by conquest and each would have to contribute to any return of ex-German territory.

"It is unthinkable that Tanganyika should ever go back to Germany. I have always been an enthusiastic advocate of the closer union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Had the Imperial Government taken the advice tendered them from many sides, the question of Tanganyika being returned could never have arisen. With the three East African territories under one Government, demarcated by one frontier, enjoying a unified system of public services, and, in short, one big unit under the British flag, not even the wildest dreams of Hitler could have conceived any alteration in a *status quo* consolidated and unified under one British administration. The policy of feeding buns to elephants can have but one ending, if it is continued, and Tanganyika must not be one of the buns."

Mr. Sydney Kingswood-Thomas, of Mombasa—

whoever he may be—holds opinions at variance with those of almost all East Africans. For, writing to the *Manchester Guardian*, he says:—

"The Europeans in East Africa should be given clearly to understand that neither Tanganyika nor any other mandated territory is Britain's to give or to hold as an integral part of the Empire. They should be clearly told that it is not the policy of H. M. Government that the Natives of Tanganyika or any other territory should be treated as pawns in any political bargain. They should fully realise that war in Europe means war in Africa; that the illiterate Masai herdsmen tending his flocks is just as susceptible to a Nazi bomb as the well-armed member of the Kenya Defence Force, a purely European concern.

"If the future peace of Europe and of the world depends, therefore upon the ceding to Germany of her former Colonial possessions, Britain, who willingly sponsored the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, should be prepared if necessary to renounce her Mandates. Surely we have enough room on the earth's surface without grimly hanging on to vast tracts of land which are not ours.

"There is only one sane argument for holding on to Tanganyika, or any other ex-German possession, and this is strategic; but with a strongly defended and united Empire there can be no more fear in this connexion than there was before the Great War.

"Organised protest is wasted energy. The governing factor in the coming settlement of the Colonial issue will be general appeasement in Europe, for what is to be decided will be decided in Europe, where the fate of millions not only there but throughout the civilised world can scarcely be subordinated to the claims of a handful of European settlers who claim to be in East Africa their spiritual and temporal home.

#### A "Very Simple Solution" 1

Professor John A. Ryle wrote to the same newspaper that "by a very simple declaration England could reveal to the world her pacific desires and intentions and the great power for good which she still possesses by offering Germany restoration of her Colonies and recognising Italy's acquisition of Ethiopia, and reopening trade agreements on the following condition: (1) the signing of a pact by Germany, Italy, France, England, Russia and all smaller European States renouncing aerial warfare; (2) the first Colony to be ceded (a) on the completion of the withdrawal of all bombing aeroplanes from active service by all Governments, (b) on completion of demobilisation by the five big Powers, and (c) on the token dumping by each of the five big Powers of £1,000,000 worth of aerial bombs in the sea; (3) the remaining Colonies to be ceded when it can be shown that at least half of the air squadrons have been disbanded and half of the munitions and aeroplane factories have ceased work." Professor Ryle thinks the "simplicity and fairness of such a programme would appeal at once to the bewildered and peace-hungry peoples in both the totalitarian and democratic countries."

Canon Sykes, preaching in Liverpool Cathedral, said that Christians in Great Britain should ask themselves whether it was just to suggest that from Africa, in which England, France, Italy, Portugal and Belgium all possessed territories inhabited by Negro races, Germany alone of the great Powers should be permanently excluded. "If the question of their return is not to be considered by negotiation, what moral ground will exist against the attempt to employ the same method of war for their recovery as was the sole ground of their loss? If sacrifice has been asked of the Czechs to prevent a European war,

why should not Great Britain and the Dominions make sacrifices to the same end?"

"We have much deeper causes of complaint against Germany than she can possibly have against us," Vice-Admiral C. V. Osborne wrote in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*. "One is the statement so often made by the German leaders that we have stolen their Colonies by a dishonest trick. We desire to be friends with Germany and are assured that Germany shares our desires, but how can friendship be possible with a nation into the minds of whose individuals this poisonous slander of our bad faith has been instilled? Should we not demand that it be withdrawn and the Allies' clear title to these Colonies acknowledged?"

#### Colonies Cannot Be Treated as Pawns

An echo of what *East Africa and Rhodesia* has been saying for years, occurs in a letter by Mr. Philip H. Pilditch, saying:—

"Now that Hitler has arranged affairs in Czechoslovakia to his liking, the old cry for the retransfer of the British mandated territories has begun again in the German Press. Soon the clamour may reach a level from which the Fuehrer would find it difficult to draw back. It is now imperative that our Government, preferably by the mouth of the Prime Minister, should make a clear statement that these territories, or any of the British Colonies, will not be handed to Germany against their will under any circumstances?"

The suggestion that all Colonies should be handed over to an International Mandates Board was made last week by Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., speaking in Kilsyth. He was not prepared to fight for the Cameroons or Togoland—Hitler could have his share of those—but many problems would be solved if Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Portugal were to offer to have all Colonial territories administered by an international board. The mere "swapping of the Union Jack with the Swastika" would not bring peace, but an international board administering the non-self-governing territories primarily for the benefit of the Native inhabitants, but without any trade, strategic, or financial privileges, would remove from the German mind the great grievance which had existed since the Treaty of Versailles.

#### In Reply to Mr. E. F. Hitchcock

Mr. Hitchcock, director of Sisal Estates, Ltd., said in the course of a letter to *The Times*: "The question of raw materials and the 'means of payment' are inextricably bound up not only with the Colonial question, but ultimately with world economic prosperity. It must not be forgotten, also, that in the event of any territorial adjustment to meet the German point of 'honor,' financial compensation will have to be provided for existing interests. But any territorial arrangements will be ineffective in securing world peace and prosperity unless accompanied by the economic and financial measures suggested by General Smuts."

The editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* replied:— "Mr. Hitchcock is apparently ready to accept what he calls 'territorial adjustment,' and what most other people with East African interests would call a gross betrayal, provided financial compensation is provided for existing interests. To degrade the subject to that plane is the greatest disservice from the British standpoint, for if our case rested only, or primarily, upon British investment in the former German territories in Africa, then it would be poor indeed.

"The truth, of course, is that the two most important arguments are (a) the moral and (b) the



strategic. Great Britain has pledged herself to the Native inhabitants of Tanganyika Territory to maintain British administration, and has for 20 years acted upon the principles of trusteeship for Native interests. Those two decades of honest endeavour would stand revealed as a hollow mockery if the repeated pronouncements of leading Ministers in a succession of Cabinets were ignored, and the mandated territory in which Mr. Hitchcock is interested were treated as a pawn of power politics in Europe.

East Africans, Rhodesians and South Africans have made very clear how deeply they feel about the strategic dangers to the Empire as a whole which would result from the return of Germany to Africa so long as Nazism thinks and acts in terms of world domination. Whether Germany were to offer two, twenty or two hundred millions sterling in return for Tanganyika Territory would be entirely beside the point so long as acceptance of her offer meant a breach of British honour and the possibility—I believe the certainty—of the establishment of naval and aerial bases from which shipping could be swept from the face of the Indian Ocean and immense havoc wrought by aircraft in East, Central and South Africa.

“How can financial compensation for existing interests offset the elementary duties of preserving the honour and the life of the Empire? Let those who advocate surrender explain away these fundamentals to the public, instead of speaking and writing as though they were non-existent. British Africa feels itself to be fighting, not for investment totalling the cost of a few battleships, but for its very life.”

The *Observer* has published at the time this issue went to press.

#### The Historical Background

An excellent “historical background” to Germany's pre-War aims in Africa compiled by Mr. J. B. Firth appeared in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* last week. It gave a graphic résumé of Germany's attempts to secure a greater hold on Africa in the early part of this century and concluded: “If Germany got back her old Colonies, how long would it be before, on one pretext or another, she would begin again to press for the repartition of large slices of the African continent? No secret was made during the War of Germany's ultimate aim—the establishment of a broad Colonial Empire running across Africa from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with strong naval bases on both oceans, astride two of the principal trade routes of the world.”

Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., writing in the *Observer*, said: “I have held, ever since 1934, that we should be prepared to consider the return to Germany of some of her Colonies (excluding Tanganyika) as part of a general settlement to which all, including Germany, must contribute and in which other Powers besides ourselves must play a part. German Colonies will be hostages to fortune; they will provide contacts with the outer world, and will lessen the perils of introspection.”

“Australia holds New Guinea on a trust which is far from ended,” was the statement of Mr. W. Hughes, Minister for External Affairs, when asked for his views on Germany's claim to her former Colonies. The Dominion's mandate, he said to the *Daily Mail* Sydney correspondent, was to hold New Guinea on trust for the benefit of the Natives, and until those people could manage their country for themselves and prevent aggression it would have to continue; Australia had spent large sums in develop-

ing New Guinea, and was contemplating spending more by establishing a new capital city. Germany had done little or nothing for the territory.

#### German Consulate in Nairobi Trebled

“I was horrified at the way Germany is trying peaceful penetration in Kenya,” said Lady Eleanor Cole to the East African Group of the Over-Sea League last week. “While I was there the staff of the German Consulate in Nairobi was trebled, though nobody knew why. German girls and governesses are offering their services to people in Kenya, their passages being paid for by Germany. They are first-rate nurses, and we might perhaps welcome them if it were not for what lies behind it all. It is a real danger for our children to be brought up by people who teach the doctrines of the Totalitarian States. Quite recently a visit was paid to Kenya by the head of a German college for training people for Colonial life. We have had an Empire for years, and we have never thought of having a training college.”

General Sir William Furse said he had seen evidence of the same sort of thing in Kenya when he was there last year; he believed, however, that the Kenya Government intended to include the sum of £100 in the forthcoming Budget to help English girls to go to the Colony.

#### A New Advocate of Surrender

A complete *volte face* has been made by the *Daily Express*, which said in a leading article: “The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, if he is rightly reported, contemplates the possibility of a transfer of Tanganyika to the Germans. It is plain, too, that the future of the former German Colonies held on mandate by Britain imposes upon us an obligation to examine the moral issues involved. These Colonial territories do not form a part of the British Empire. In taking them from the Germans, we did not incorporate them in our own Colonial possessions. If we had intended to incorporate them we should have declared that they were conquered territory. We did not do so. We declared, on the contrary, that we hold them on trust. We are trustees, not owners. We are dealing with an estate. The contention was that Germany was unfit to administer Colonial possessions. But this is a contention which we no longer sustain. We cannot argue that the Germans, with whom we have made a naval treaty and the Munich Pact, are unsuitable to rule Native races.”

“Three courses are open to us: (1) Hand over the mandates to the Germans; (2) return the mandates to the League of Nations, leaving that body to determine their future; (3) retain the mandated territories, bringing them under British sovereignty by agreement with the Germans, and ensuring to the Germans some measure of compensation in the form of equivalent overseas possessions.”

“We are bound to realise that the present disposition of Colonial territories in Africa is one which cannot endure. The division in that continent is untenable. It does not correspond to the realities of the modern world. Great tracts of Africa are owned by small European countries, such as Portugal and Belgium, which do not possess the resources sufficient to guarantee the security or the development of their properties. There must be a re-distribution in Africa. Sooner or later it must come. By one method or another, it must be brought about.”

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 108.

October 27, 1938.

## Kenya De-Stocking Blunders

### Sharp Criticism of Government

A SHARP ATTACK on the Kenya Government for its handling of the de-stocking problem in Native reserves was made at last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League by Lady Eleanor Cole. Mr. C. W. Hobley presided in the absence through illness of Sir Claud Hollis, Chairman of the Group.

Lady Eleanor, who has recently re-visited Kenya, said that when she arrived in the Colony a few months ago the position in regard to de-stocking and its relation to soil deterioration had been explained to the Masai by the Provincial Commissioner, Major C. E. V. Buxton. The Masai had appreciated what was going to be done, and understood that if they brought their cattle to the Liebig factory they would be paid for them in the form of an improved water supply, which would help the whole Masai reserve. Satisfactory as that had been, there had been unfortunate delays in putting the scheme into operation.

After the factory had been opened Lady Eleanor and some friends who visited it found the managing director in a state of great distress because he had learnt that the Government intended to revert to the policy of selling cattle by public auction in the Ukamba Reserve, instead of by a direct contract with the Liebig Company, as had been done in the case of the Masai. The fact was that some time ago the Government had tried out a scheme of selling cattle by auction, but, the position not having been satisfactory to them, the Natives became suspicious; it was stated that 1,000 head of cattle would be offered at that sale, but only 160 head were produced—and they took eight hours to sell.

#### Representations to the Administration.

The Chairman of the Stockbreeders' Association, the member of the Legislative Council for the Kamba constituency, Mr. Pardoe and Lady Eleanor Cole then interviewed the Chief Native Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioner for the Province, and pointed out that the sales would work out very unfairly, as the cattle would fetch good prices till the local demand was glutted and then next to nothing; moreover, the sales would spoil the market for those who had been in the habit of trading and not accumulating their stock.

"I do not want to criticise," said Lady Eleanor, "but it is important to know the facts." The Provincial Commissioner was not present when the Liebig factory was officially opened, and neither he nor the C.N.C. seemed aware that further auction sales had been arranged. We asked them to consider the veterinary difficulties involved, for there were various diseases in the reserve, including East Coast fever and rinderpest; quarantine regulations would prevent removal of cattle to a clean area. The C.N.C. seemed to think these regulations something quite new, whereas they had been in force for two or three years."

"After a further conference called by the Governor, it was agreed that as it had been arranged for the cattle to be sold by public auction, the sales would have to be continued. They were extremely well organised—in which connexion tribute must be paid to Mr. Gregory Smith for his work. The result, as expected, was that the cattle, at the first sales realised high prices, but to the surprise of everyone Natives offered young immature female

stock. From a cattle-owner's point of view that could not be sound economic policy, and I think that, as trustees for the Natives, we should have guided them and explained the position more clearly."

Finally, prices at auctions fell to a shilling or two. Most of the cattle were quite unsuitable to Liebigs, who, however, behaved most generously, as when they were able to pick up a lot that went below the price they would have been prepared to pay by direct dealing, they paid over the difference to the District Commissioner for the general benefit of the tribe.

"Since I left Natives have marched into Nairobi and squatted there, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, which could have been avoided by thoroughly explaining the position to them beforehand."

"De-stocking of the reserves has been an acute problem for years. Commissions and committees have advised the Government, which has always said it was helpless because there was no possibility of disposing of the cattle. Then Liebigs come and offer a reasonable price for the stock. It was like manna from heaven for the Government, but yet the chance was wasted because there was no policy and no adequate explanation to the Natives. Now I understand the District Commissioner goes round and holds cattle days once a month, a buyer from the factory accompanying him and offering a price for any stock put forward."

"Professor Pole Evans, the South African pastoral expert, who has been visiting Kenya, was horrified at the erosion in the Ukamba Reserve. I believe he puts the order of responsibility as (a) ants, (b) over-stocking by goats, and (c) over-stocking by cattle. Liebigs are investigating the possibility of doing something with the goats if they can get them to the factory; they are uneconomic animals, which Natives do not milk, and they are most destructive of grass and other vegetation."

#### Starting Village Weaving and Spinning

"I hope in time a graded African sheep may take the place of goats. The wool might start village industries in weaving and spinning; in the Kikuyu Reserve there is already a beginning; in the Kinangop a friend of mine has taught the Natives the art of spinning on a spindle and knitting; at the Nakuru Show there was an exhibit of spinning and weaving from the Inland African Mission, who employ trained spinners from Ethiopia."

"A farmer near Naivasha started a series of hand-loom, but, finding them uneconomic, sold out to the Nakuru tannery, which hopes to instal machinery that will turn out several hundred blankets a day; so the hand-loom is for sale, and I wonder the educational authorities have not seized the opportunity to start a school for weaving. I am going to try and make a start on my farm."

"The time has arrived for much closer settlement, but it needs developing with big capital. Though there is room for the small man in dairying, to block out large areas into small farms needs financial help. With co-operative purchase and the use of dips, wire, etc., dairying offers a really good opening."

"But one could not interest financiers without better terms of land tenure; some land is held on a 99 years' lease, but the farms given to ex-soldiers after the War are under a 999 years' lease, with the rent revisable every 33 years. The Government has appointed a Committee to examine the subject of settlement; it could give help and show goodwill by granting freehold tenure or by fixing



the rent as at present for the 999 years and abolishing the reysable clause.

"Dairying, which is going to be increasingly valuable, is linked up with the problem of nutrition. I believe the producer will soon be recognised as an important person instead of someone to be kicked at, and I am certain that in the near future there will be a bigger consumption of dairy produce in Kenya itself.

"Interesting experiments on nutrition are being carried out by the Government. In Nairobi milk given to Native school children has made a tremendous difference to their health; some groups of children are given milk with yeast in addition to their ordinary diet, and they are showing most marked improvement in health, while skin troubles, which have been noticeably on the increase, disappear on this diet. Investigations are being made as to whether white maize, which is being eaten more now and is less nutritious than the yellow maize, may not be having a bad effect on the health of the African.

"On this subject the East African Women's League is co-operating with other countries in circulating among its members a questionnaire on milk consumption. Kenya has something to teach the world on this subject of nutrition. It has been my experience that children brought up on farms in Kenya have very much better teeth than the average child in this country. That should be followed up and the reason found."

#### Dr. Leakey's Discoveries

referred to the value of the archaeological discoveries near Nakuru and near Njoro of Dr. and Mrs. Leakey, who had found a burial site with a young chief buried with other people round him. In the chief's skull was a hole which Dr. Leakey attributed to a certain ceremony, but which Lady Eleanor felt was possibly the cause of death. (Laughter.) At the Njoro site were beads which compared with beads found in Egypt; it was difficult to see what trade could have brought them to Kenya, but Dr. Leakey believed he had found a clue in an opal mine discovered in the vicinity.

These discoveries were a public asset; one person who had visited the camp said that had she known beforehand, the remainder of her party would have come to Kenya instead of remaining in Egypt. Dr. Leakey has hitherto been financed by outside bodies, but in the coming Budget session it would, she believed, be suggested that a certain sum should be allocated in order that he might remain in the Colony and leave his discoveries there, instead of disposing of them to organisations and museums at home.

#### King George V Memorial Fund

It has been decided that the sum raised by public subscription in Kenya for the memorial to His late Majesty King George V shall be devoted to: (a) the provision in Nairobi of a bronze statue of His late Majesty in field service uniform; (b) £250 each for visible memorials in Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, and Nyeri; and (c) the balance to constitute a joint trust fund with inviolable capital, the interest on which is to be shared annually in equal proportions between the Kenya Boy Scouts Association and the Kenya Girl Guides Association. The total amount collected was £8,477.

## Solidarity in Africa

### The Volta Congress in Rome

AFRICAN questions have just been discussed in Rome for ten days, on the invitation of the Royal Academy of Italy, at the quinquennial Volta Congress of the Section of Moral and Historical Sciences.

The Congress was attended by 15 representatives from Great Britain, the same number from Germany, 16 from France, 44 Italians, and representatives of Belgium, Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia, Norway, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, the great majority being men of wide diplomatic, political or scientific experience of Colonial questions, in particular of Africa, the Mediterranean and the Near East.

#### The German Delegation

Almost all aspects of African affairs were considered, including discussions on the areas available for white settlement and the acclimatisation of the European in tropical Africa; the attitude of Africans to European civilisation; the propagation of Christianity among African animists; the social policies which should be adopted towards Africans and the best means of enlisting their co-operation; the means of transport in Africa and the advantages and disadvantages of their co-ordination; and the possibility of international economic co-operation in African development. The keynote of the Congress was the need of the solidarity of Europeans in Africa.

The Italians proved themselves admirable hosts, and the German delegation was a particularly strong one, the members of which, though not aggressive, lost no opportunities, particularly in private contacts with others, of emphasising the conviction that Colonial adjustments must be made at an early date—and in this connexion it is worth recording that the failure of the Allies to annex any of the former German African territories was not infrequently and privately cited as an argument that they are still legally German!

#### An Embarrassing Reference

Considerable publicity was accorded to a reference made at a morning meeting of the Congress by Sir Donald Cameron to the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. What happened was that Sir Donald was invited to take the chair at one session of the Congress, and that, following an Italian suggestion, he referred to the King-Emperor when introducing an Italian speaker.

There was strong Press representation at that meeting, and the reference was printed with great prominence in Italy and telegraphed abroad, for the statement was extremely convenient from the Italian standpoint, since during the whole period of the Congress the most difficult and delicate negotiations were in progress in Rome between the British Embassy and the Italian Foreign Office on the evacuation of foreign volunteers from both sides in Spain and on the juridical recognition of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia, upon which the future of Anglo-Italian relations will largely depend.

The reference, embarrassing from the British standpoint, was interpreted by the Italian Press as a revelation of the real political attitude of the distinguished British participants—whose solidarity as a delegation was, perhaps not unreasonably, if incorrectly, assumed.

## Gordon College, Khartoum

### Effects of the De La Warr Report

THE recommendations of the De La Warr Commission will, if carried out, be the most important step yet taken in the history of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, states Lord Cromer, Vice-President of the College in the annual report.

"When Lord Kitchener founded the College," writes Lord Cromer, "he said he hoped it would be round this centre that development of higher education in the Sudan may be focused for all time. From the start the College contained research sections of university standard. The brilliant work of Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Robert Archibald, Dr. William Beam and many others was carried on within its walls, and under the aegis of its name.

"Parallel with this side went on work of different standard in the early education of selected Sudanese, but even on the side of Native education there were always also training schools of the standard accepted from time to time for Native professional education. Native professional standards have now to be graded up and improved to the levels of the modern world, and higher education of the Sudanese has therefore now to be raised to British university standards."

### Great Changes in Prospect

The Commission proposed that secondary work now undertaken at the Gordon College should be removed to other site and the school be re-named, and recommended that the Gordon College building should accommodate as many as possible of the post-secondary courses which should form component parts of a new institution of university college type; this proposal would set free for advanced work the whole of the Gordon College building. The Sudan Government has accepted these suggestions; and the Executive Committee of the College has now to consider and decide upon them.

Lord Cromer points out that an affirmative decision will involve great changes in the institution. Boys of school age who have hitherto enjoyed amenities of one of the Sudan's most notable buildings will be moved to simpler and less historic quarters, and in their place the college building will be filled with young men of the undergraduate stage. Lord Cromer adds that the general wish of the Governing Body is to accept the Sudan Government's policy in the matter.

Pending these large new developments, the College continues to remain responsible for the sphere of secondary education. In this connexion the De La Warr Commission recommended that the Sudan should test its standard of secondary education against an external examination, and it has been decided to entrust this work to the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate. The first examination will be held this year.

(Concluded from next column.)

marked further fall in prices for seed cotton will lead to a contraction in output.

Finally, in view of the concessions and economies already made by the Uganda Government and the ginning industry the Commission thinks it reasonable to suggest that the Kenya and Uganda Railways administration should grant substantially reduced freight rates, even although that may temporarily involve appreciable loss of revenue, for such concessions would ultimately benefit the whole Protectorate and the Railways by encouraging increased production and so maintaining and extending the purchasing and importing power of its inhabitants.

## Uganda Cotton Inquiry

### Interim Report of Commission of Inquiry

THE Commission appointed by the Uganda Government to inquire into certain features of the cotton industry has been commendably prompt in issuing an interim report; the final report is expected in December, but interim recommendations have been made because certain action is desirable before the next buying and ginning season begins.

Examination of the price-fixing formula not having been completed, it is recommended that the present formula and procedure should be continued in 1939, except that the differential established for raw cotton prices in the West Nile-Madi zone should be re-examined by the committee appointed to advise on the fixing of minimum prices for raw cotton.

Some witnesses suggested that the figure of 30.5% for the ginning of outturn of first quality cotton used in the formula is too high; the Commission, considering that a decision on this point can be reached only by means of large-scale tests carried out under the supervision of an independent authority, advocate such tests by the Department of Agriculture during the next ginning season.

The formula adopted for the fixation of prices for raw cotton has been treated as semi-confidential, but as that policy has given rise to misconceptions, and to a belief that the formula cannot be disclosed because it favours ginning interests unduly, the Commission recommends publication of the formula.

It proposes that all unnecessary "kyalo" transport—i.e., transport of growers with their seed cotton to ginneries—should be eliminated to prevent wasteful expenditure arising from destructive competition between ginneries for seed cotton, notwithstanding the ginning pools created to avoid such competition.

### Registration of Cotton Buyers

Under the heading "Cheating and Malpractices," the Commission recommends the establishment of a central registry for cotton buyers, and that unless he has been thus registered no person should be allowed to purchase raw cotton on his own account or as an employee of a licensed buyer. Every registered buyer should be provided with a registration certificate bearing his photograph and signature or thumb print. Any registered buyer convicted of dishonesty in connexion with the purchase of raw cotton would be liable on conviction for a first offence to have his certificate cancelled or suspended for a year, and on conviction for a second offence his certificate should be permanently cancelled.

The Commission feels that the railway rates on cotton lint are substantially higher than the industry can be expected to bear, and points out that since 1929 reductions of cotton export duty have been made at considerable loss of revenue to the Uganda Government, and that during the same period the ginning industry has effected substantial economies in working, thus enabling appreciably higher prices to be paid to growers.

The Commission sees little prospect of any marked rise in the market price of lint in the immediate future, feels that the prices paid to growers this season barely sufficed to maintain production, and consequently stresses the need for all possible economies so that prices paid to cultivators may be sufficiently high to eliminate the risk of serious diminution of production.

If a reasonable return to growers is assured, the Commission anticipates that expansion of production will continue, but considers it probable that any



## Statements Worth Noting

"Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace and pursue it. The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and His ears are open unto their cry."—*Psa. xxxiv, 14, 15.*

"The African is less civilised than the people of Abraham's time."—*Archdeacon W. E. Owen, speaking in Hampton.*

"The Rhodesian copper share market has with remarkable rapidity regained a good deal of the lime-light that it lost last year."—*The Investors' Review.*

"I have no fear for the sisal industry in Tanganyika. Basically it is progressive and sound."—*The Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika in his annual report.*

"Over 70% of the coffee supplied in public restaurants and cafés in the Glasgow Empire Exhibition is pure Kenya coffee."—*The Kenya Coffee Board.*

"There is no place in Northern Rhodesia for anyone with anti-British sentiments or whose sympathies lie with anti-democratic forms of government."—*Mr. Harry Rich, speaking in Lusaka.*

"I put the potential output of Rhokana, Roan, Mufulira, Chile Copper, Andes Copper, Braden Copper and Union Minière as 1,100,000 tons of copper per annum."—*Mr. S. S. Taylor, managing director of Rhokana Corporation.*

"Palm supplies man with food, drink, edible oil, illuminant, fibre for mats and rope, shell for charcoal and fuel, leaves for thatching, timber for houses and other useful articles."—*Mr. W. D. N. Sands, speaking in Glasgow.*

"Herr Hitler appears to have modified the view which he expressed to Lord Halifax some 18 months ago, when he explained that the Reich would be willing to conclude from its demands the retrocession of the former German East Africa, if not of South-West Africa."—*The Scotsman.*

"It is definitely established that kudu virus (of foot and mouth disease) is capable of setting up infection in cattle. The disease can be kept alive over large areas and for a long period by wild game."—*Report for 1937 of the Chief Veterinary Surgeon of Southern Rhodesia.*

"The increase in juvenile delinquency which is such a serious feature of police and prison reports in almost all African countries arises mainly from the conditions existing in the communities springing up in the neighbourhood of the European centres."—*Major Orde Browne, in his Report on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia."*

"One of the most encouraging facts given me by the doctor in Mymri hospital was that child mortality in heathen families in that district was 740 out of every 1,000 children, whereas among old girls of the mission boarding school the proportion had dropped to 140 deaths for every 1,000 children."—*The Bishop of Central Tanganyika.*

"The blackhead Persian is the breed that has proved itself most suitable for our Southern Rhodesia low and middle veld areas, owing to its resistance to 'assegai' and 'steik' grass seeds, as well as its ability as a good forager and resistance to 'blue tongue'."—*Mr. R. H. Fitt, Animal Husbandry Officer in Southern Rhodesia, in "The Rhodesia Herald."*

## WHO'S WHO

### 425.—Mr. Robert George Dakin, A.C.A.



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Among the most responsible activities in Uganda is that of the office of General manager of the Uganda Company, Ltd., the chief representative of which must, in addition to his purely business connexions, exercise an important influence in public affairs, for it has long been the company's tradition to encourage such participation on his part.

Mr. R. G. Dakin, after qualifying as a chartered accountant, went to Shanghai in 1925, and was for the next seven years on the staff of a ship-building company in China, from which post he resigned in order to practise on his own account in Gloucester, his birthplace. A year or so later he joined the Uganda Company as assistant general manager, and some three years afterwards succeeded to the senior position. He is President of the Uganda Tea Association, and a member of the Committees of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Cotton Association, in all of which bodies he has been a steady influence.

A keen member of the Victoria Nyanza Sailing Club, he acted for a while as Honorary Treasurer. Golf is another of his recreations. Before leaving England for China he had joined the H.A.C. (Territorial Army) and later became a member of the Shanghai Volunteers.

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Liberal Party Policy.** — "The actual results of the Government policy are: An armed and precarious truce, necessitating a colossal and instant expenditure on arms; the betrayal and ruin of Czechoslovakia, stronghold of democracy in Central Europe; the surrender to Nazi Germany of the dominant position in Europe, with its inevitable menace to freedom of all democratic peoples; breakdown of the strong combination of Powers which could a few weeks ago have stemmed aggression and secured peace without war and without surrender; the weakening and discrediting of the moderate elements in Germany and Italy; the possible withdrawal into isolation of Russia; a grave decline in British influence in the councils of the world. What then is the duty of good citizens in face of the march of totalitarian aggression? First, we must work for establishment of a Government capable of regaining the confidence of our people; pursue the only hopeful way to peace by recovering unity of purpose among peace-loving nations; strive to remove the causes of war by justice to all peoples. We must aim at reducing barriers checking the peaceful influence of international opinion." — *Manifesto of Liberal Party Organisation.*

**The Prime Minister.** — "Mr. Chamberlain is the keenest, clearest, and most resolute negotiator with whom I have ever come into contact. If better terms for Czechoslovakia could have been obtained he would have obtained them. If he accepted the Munich Agreement he accepted it not only because the alternative was world war in which Czechoslovakia would have been destroyed, but because he believed that the peace of Europe could not be assured so long as Sudeten Germans were refused union with the German Reich. It was obvious to him and to all of us that his action would be misrepresented, that his passionate desire for peace would be ascribed to weakness or even fear. It was proof of his courage that he ignored these charges and went boldly on with his set purpose of making reconciliation possible in Europe."

Hitler believes in the peaceful aspirations of Mr. Chamberlain, but he fears some possible successor in office. I believe in Herr Hitler's peaceful aspirations, but, like him, I must be prepared for some successor who may not hold his views. This is why, in the interests of peace, I attach such vital importance to the need for national strength. The very condition of future peace is British strength. No peacefully disposed nation need have any fear of British arms." — *Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Home Secretary.*

**Czechoslovakia.** — "Any other foreign correspondent in Prague will support my assertion that the British and French Governments have, in fact, not granted the right of self-disposal to the Sudeten Germans but simply turned Czechoslovakia over to Germany, lock, stock and barrel. Our joint undertaking to guarantee the independence of that unhappy country, after its amputation, was purely a cloud of words to cover the retreat of both our Governments. When next Hitler makes demands and Paris and London appear to stand firm against them, if then Hitler perseveres, expecting our opposition to break down at the last moment, and if it does not and a European war comes, part of the blame must then fall upon those who, in the Czech crisis, led him to think that England and France were dogs that bark but bite not. . . . The only logical sequel to Munich is the 52-hour week in French factories and conscription in England." — *M. de Jouvenel, in "The Times."*

**Dictators.** — "You see these dictators on their pedestals, surrounded by the bayonets of their soldiers and the truncheons of their police. On all sides they are guarded by masses of armed men, cannons, aeroplanes, fortifications and the like—they boast and vaunt themselves before the world, yet in their hearts there is unspoken fear. They are afraid of words and thoughts; words spoken abroad, thoughts stirring at home—all the more powerful because forbidden—terrify them. A little mouse of thought appears in the room, and even the mightiest potentate are thrown into panic. They make frantic efforts to bar out thoughts and words; they are afraid of the workings of the human mind. Cannons, aeroplanes, they can manufacture in large quantities; but how are they to quell the natural promptings of human nature? Dictatorship—the fetish worship of one man—is a passing phase. A state of society where men may not speak their minds, where children denounce their parents to the police, where a business man or small shopkeeper ruins his competitor by telling tales about his private opinions; such a state of society cannot long endure if brought in contact with the healthy outside world." — *The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

**The Aga Khan.** — "Why not suggest a non-aggression treaty between Germany and France on one side, and Great Britain and Germany on the other? Such a treaty between Great Britain and Germany alone would not be in keeping with the spirit or letter of an Anglo-French alliance. But the conclusion of such a treaty between all three Powers would be the beginning of the work of building a real-world peace. Further, a complete understanding with Italy in respect of Mediterranean interests and safeguarding her communications with her African Empire would make stable the prospects of peace among these four European Powers. This would naturally be followed by qualitative and quantitative disarmament, mutually agreed, and guarantees of one another's frontiers and Colonies. Thus the actively friendly relations of the four great Powers could be made the foundation of a new, real, growing, all-embracing system of collective security for mankind." — *H.H. The Aga Khan.*

**Premier's Personal Rule.** — "The public has become uncomfortably aware of Sir Horace Wilson since Mr. Chamberlain took the Premiership. Sir Horace was once a competent official at the Ministry of Labour. He became Industrial Adviser to the Cabinet, and that is still his position. Yet Sir Horace appears at the Premier's elbow in all international negotiations, where no Cabinet Minister is allowed apparently to intervene, or even to know what is going on. To remove any obstacle from the path of Sir Horace, Sir Robert Vansittart, one of the ablest and most experienced of Foreign Office experts, has been removed to a subordinate rôle. Keeping to the English tradition which regards the Civil Servant as immune from personal criticism, we may ask whether the flaunting of this aspect of personal rule is quite wise? Whether in a country that is beginning to dislike personal dictators, this appearance of disregarding Cabinet responsibility, and doing the job with an aide-de-camp, gives the best results? Would Sir Robert Vansittart have been so vague about frontiers, the consequent cutting of railway lines, the placing of electric and water works in one country and the town they served in another?" — *"Time and Tide."*



# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

**Opinions - Epitomised.** — "The recovery of lost provinces is not achieved by solemn invocations of the Beloved Lord, nor through pious hopes in a League of Nations, but through armed violence alone." — *Herr Hitler, in "Mein Kampf."*

"France's slogan must be 'Five Thousand Aeroplanes.' Nothing else matters." — *M. Froissard.*

"Good words and good intentions are poor equipment with which to face loaded pistols." — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"*Mein Kampf* is working out inexorably, and the relentless German machine marches on." — *Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.*

"Peace can be bought at one price only — by the moral and material rearmament of this country." — *Lord Halifax.*

"The total number of guns available for the defence of London at the height of the crisis was barely 100." — *Captain Liddell Hart.*

"The slovenly inadequacy of the preparations against air attack has aroused widespread dissatisfaction." — *The Bishop of Birmingham.*

"There seems to stretch out before us an unending vista of meals of humble pie whenever any dictator chooses to ask us to dinner." — *Lord Hugh Cecil.*

"Years of drift in policy and incompetence in preparations against the air menace have brought us to our present position." — *Sir Arthur Salter, M.P.*

"The threat to the United States from Germany is in South America, and is real and immediate." — *Mr. Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the American War Industries Board during the Great War.*

"I suggested to Herr von Ribbentrop that Germany ought to learn to play cricket; and he smiled epigrammatically. He speaks English as well as you do." — *Mr. C. B. Fry, in "The Evening Standard."*

"Londoners can neither reproduce nor defend themselves, but are good at 'demonstrating.' It was not men and women of British birth who filled the Irish mail and invaded remote watering-places last month. This is well known to railwaymen and house agents." — *Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"I cannot imagine any British Government, National, Conservative, Labour or Liberal, agreeing to discuss the question of Colonies with any power in isolation from all other outstanding differences." — *Lord Selborne.*

"Weaknesses can be hidden from nations governed by dictatorships, in the long run to the disadvantage of the nation, but it is not so easy for incompetence to hide itself in Parliamentary democracies." — *The Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

"Three eminent Dominion Parliamentarians told me yesterday they were delighted with the present course of events, which should make us realise our natural line of expansion of trade lies within the Empire." — *Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P.*

"Of all the heavy responsibilities which fall on the Prime Minister of Great Britain the most vital is his responsibility as Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence for the efficiency of our national defences. That responsibility Mr. Chamberlain has gravely neglected." — *Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

"A system which studiously suppresses truth and disseminates lies and slander by every means of propaganda, and which encourages spying and denunciation, and cramps the minds of the young into the warped framework of its own maniacal conceptions, is a régime that is to be resisted and repudiated as we repudiate dishonesty and sordid crime in our own community." — *Mr. Vandeleur Robinson.*

"It seems to me that the battle still continues in the higher councils of the German Government between those who look upon the Munich Agreement as affording a real chance of appeasement and those who regard it as a jumping-off place for fresh demands and new ultimatums. Who will gain the day? The answer depends on the extent to which our nation can demonstrate its power to develop its own resources." — *Mr. R. H. Bernays, M.P.*

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

Consols 2½%	..	..	72 5 0
Kenya 5%	..	..	109 15 0
Kenya 3½%	..	..	103 10 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3%	..	..	87 17 6
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	..	..	90 7 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	..	..	89 15 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	100 5 0
Sudan 5½%	..	..	107 5 0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	..	111 0 0

**Industrials**

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	5 1 3
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	3 10 0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	..	1 8 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	1 4 3
General Electric (£1)	..	3 16 6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	1 11 7½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	6 16 10½
Int. Nickel Canada	..	\$59½
Prov. Cinematograph	..	18 9
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	3 17 6
U.S. Steels	..	\$65½
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	1 5 4½
Unilever (£1)	..	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	8 10 0
Vickers (10s.)	..	1 4 7½
Woolworth (5s.)	..	2 19 3

**Mines and Oils**

Anaconda (\$50)	..	8 10 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	2 16 3
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	1 6 3
Anglo-Iranian	..	4 17 6
Burmah Oil	..	4 10 7½
Cons. Goldfields	..	3 15 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	17 13 9
De Beers Df. (50s.)	..	9 0 0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	..	6 9
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	2 12 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	1 4 3
Johannesburg Cons.	..	2 12 6
Mexican Eagle	..	5 7½
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	9 10 0
Randfontein	..	2 0 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	..	38 10 0
Shell	..	4 8 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	12 2 6
West Wits. (10s.)	..	7 5 0

**Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails**

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	..	2 2 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	96 15 0
Clan	..	4 12 6
E.D. Realisation	..	9 0
Gt. Western	..	31 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	82 0 0
L.M.S.	..	13 10 0
Nat. Bank of India	..	36 0 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	..	12 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	15 5 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	1 1 4½

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	..	1 8 9
Linggi (£1)	..	17 0
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	..	3 9
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	..	1 10 6
Rubber Trust (£1)	..	1 10 9

This feature has been added especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Abe Bailey will leave England for South Africa on November 11.

Mr. J. A. Gillan, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, is on his way back to Khartoum from leave.

Captain S. B. Jones expects to arrive in England from Dar es Salaam about the middle of December.

Lord Chesham, who recently returned home from Tanganyika, was married in St. Albans last week to the Countess of Carrick.

Egyptian and Roman antiquities collected by the late Lord Kitchener of Khartoum are to be sold at Sotheby's on November 16 and 17.

In winning the Que Que Golf Club championships with a score of 148 over 36 holes, Mr. F. E. G. Parker equalled the record for the course.

The Duke of Kent, who visited Southern Rhodesia four years ago, will next year succeed Lord Gowrie as Governor-General of Australia.

Mr. R. C. A. Cavendish, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is spending a holiday in South Africa. He is recuperating from his recent serious illness.

Mr. [redacted] back to Kisumu from England a few days ago, and Colonel C. L. R. Gray, the well-known Arusha planter, leaves to-morrow.

Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, former Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, who was killed in a flying accident in the Territory, left estate valued at £2,487.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, arrived back in England last week from his extensive tour of Eastern Africa and Rhodesia.

Sir Hugh Williams, M.P. for the Gwanda district of Southern Rhodesia, leaves England to-morrow by air for Beira, en route to Salisbury for the present session of Parliament.

Captain C. R. S. Pitman, Game Warden in Uganda, has presented some African lungfish to the London Zoo. They arrived last week incarcerated in solid blocks of African mud.

Mr. G. Gordon-Brown, editor of the "South and East African Year Book" issued by the Union-Castle Company, and Mrs. Brown left England last week for South Africa.

Major C. A. Hooper, who has done so much good work for the Aero Club of East Africa, is due to leave Southampton by Imperial Airways on Friday on his return to Nairobi.

Mr. E. L. Lockhart Baillie, manager of the West End branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. F. C. Bennett, chief accountant at the head office of the Bank.

Colonel A. Penn has assumed charge of the Southern Highlands Club and estate near Iringa.

Mr. H. W. D. Frudd, former Union-Castle agent in Mombasa and now the Durban agent for the company, and Mrs. Frudd are expected to arrive in England shortly on holiday.

Dr. J. P. Mitchell, the able and popular Superintendent of the Mulago Hospital, Kampala, and Mrs. Mitchell leave to-morrow by air for Uganda after four months' furlough in this country.

Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Defence in South Africa, who takes a close interest in East African affairs, is to be the guest of honour at a dinner of the South Africa Club at the Savoy Hotel on November 14.

Many people with East African and Rhodesian interests were present at Monday's dinner of the Royal African Society, but no mention was made by any speaker of any of the territories within the sphere of this journal.

Lady Brooke-Popham left Kisumu on Tuesday by air for home. During her stay here she will endeavour to interest people in closer settlement in Kenya, for which purpose she is bringing with her several cinema films of life in the Colony.

Mr. J. Archer, of Zomba, who has for many years been the crack shot of Nyasaland, has beaten even his own record this year by winning every trophy presented for competition in the Protectorate. In the Manning Cup competition he secured the best score, and was top scorer in the Colonial postal shooting match.

Their many friends in East Africa and Rhodesia will join with us in congratulating Commissioner and Mrs. David Lamb on the celebration on Monday of their golden wedding. Commissioner Lamb, who has a brother in Southern Rhodesia, has long taken an active interest in East African affairs, and frequently attends African gatherings in London.

Candidates are already being selected by the United Party in Southern Rhodesia in preparation for the next general election. Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Ralston has been chosen for Marandellas; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. Lucas-Guest for the Charter constituency; Mr. W. A. E. Winterton for Victoria; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Newman for Wankie.

Members of the West African Commission who left England for Lagos last week include several M.P.s with East African connexions. Among them are Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board; Mr. E. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., a member of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, and a director of the Unilever group of companies; Dr. Haden Guest, M.P., who visited East Africa a few years ago; and Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., who has frequently referred to East African affairs in the House of Commons.



Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Kent-Lemon, who formerly served with the King's African Rifles and also in the Sudan, has taken over command of the 1st Battalion The York and Lancaster Regiment.

Mr. C. T. Mitchell, Government architect in Uganda, who has drawn the plans for the new Makerere College, leaves England to-morrow for Kampala in order to be present when the Duke of Gloucester cuts the first sod of the extensions on Thursday next.

Mr. F. S. Joelson will speak on "German Colonial Claims in Africa" at an Over-Seas League luncheon on Tuesday next, November 1. Tickets for the function, which will be held at the headquarters of the League at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, may be obtained on application to the secretary at that address.

The Duke of Gloucester will fly from Kenya to Uganda on Tuesday, and will go on safari for two days before returning to Kampala on Thursday, when the Duchess is due to reach Uganda from Kenya. The Duke will cut the first sod on the site of the new Higher College of Makerere on that day, and, with the Duchess, will leave on Friday by Imperial Airways for England.

Dr. J. D. Tothill, Director of Agriculture in the Protectorate, has done such excellent work in that office, has accepted the important appointment of Director of Agriculture in the Sudan. He graduated at the Ontario Agricultural College, was entomologist in Ottawa from 1911 to 1924, when he was seconded to Fiji, and assumed his present appointment in Uganda in 1929.

The Anglo-Portuguese Society has been formed in London to further cordial relations and promote friendly intercourse between the two countries. The Portuguese Ambassador has consented to act as President, and the names of many well-known British and Portuguese citizens appear in the first list of Vice-Presidents and members of Council. The hon. secretaries are Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cross Brown and Mr. J. Gordon Forbes, and the headquarters are at Casa de Portugal, 20, Regent Street, S.W.1.

The following candidates have been selected for appointment to the Colonial Administrative Service, and have been posted to the territories indicated:—

**Kenya.**—Messrs. H. C. Boyle, M. N. Evans, J. W. Howard, F. A. Loyd, G. A. Skipper.

**Uganda.**—Messrs. J. D. Gorch, J. M. Gullick, R. M. Lloyd, R. W. White.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—Messrs. K. H. Chapman, G. I. Hamilton, A. B. Hodgson, G. R. A. M. Johnston, S. J. Leach, A. H. M. Mole, P. L. Najrac, J. T. A. Pearce, A. G. Rigo de Righi, A. B. Simpson, B. J. J. Stubbings.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Messrs. H. A. d'Avray, K. Kinghorn, J. O. Lemon, F. H. N. Parry, H. G. Reynold, J. W. Stewart, G. F. Tredwell, J. M. Walker.

**Nyasaland.**—Messrs. G. C. D. Hodgson, P. K. O'Riordan, Captain G. R. Soltau.

## Obituary

Mr. P. C. Ford, former workshop manager to the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has died in England.

We regret to announce the death in London last week of Mrs. Phyllis Mary Rees-Millington, formerly of Tanganyika.

With deep regret we report the death in Dar es Salaam from heart failure of Mrs. Napier Clark, wife of the well-known Tanganyika advocate and mine-owner.

Major Charles Thorburn, who was planting in Nyasaland before the War, and served with the King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign, died recently in Peebles.

We regret to announce the sudden death last week at the age of 50 of Mr. A. W. Place, of the Uganda Administrative Service. Mr. Place served with the 4th King's African Rifles from 1916 to 1924, when he joined the Civil Administration.

### Air Crash in Rhodesia

We deeply regret to announce that five people lost their lives last week when an aeroplane belonging to Flights Ltd. crashed near Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia. The victims of the accident were: Mr. A. R. Metelerkamp, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission; Mr. R. Badger, assistant chief-engineer of a steel company in Salisbury; Mr. J. B. Campbell, of Salisbury; Mr. A. Thomas, manager of the Reinforced Steel Company; and Mr. Danby Gray, the well-known Rhodesian pilot. Mr. Metelerkamp, who was formerly Chairman and managing director of Searles, Ltd., of South Africa, and has for some time occupied his present post, was on a survey flight in connexion with the erection of an electricity station to be erected near Shabani. Mr. Danby Gray, one of the best-known pilots in Southern Rhodesia, had served with Flights Ltd., an offshoot of the flying service established by the London and Rhodesian Mining Company, since 1932.

## Forthcoming Engagements

October 27.—Mr. A. J. Findlay to speak on "Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

October 27.—Rhokana Corporation annual meeting.

October 28.—Budget session of the Kenya Legislative Council opens.

November 1.—Over-Seas League Luncheon. Mr. F. S. Joelson to speak on "German Colonial Claims in Africa." Over-Seas House, 1 p.m.

November 3.—Duke of Gloucester to cut first sod on the site of Makerere College, Uganda.

November 5.—Matabeleland Reunion Dinner. Criterion Restaurant, 6.30 for 7 p.m.

November 14.—Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Defence, South Africa, to be entertained to dinner by the South Africa Club, Savoy Hotel.

November 17.—Mr. E. J. Wayland to address East African Group of the Over-Seas League on "The Pre-history of Uganda in relation to Practical Problems." Illustrated with lantern slides, 3.45 p.m.

November 26.—Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. Annual dinner, Dar es Salaam. Chief guest: Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika.

December 19.—Kenya Arts and Crafts Society, annual exhibition, Nairobi.

[Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Archdeacon Owen Rebuked

### Unfair Criticisms of Kenya Colony

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—At a time when the eyes of the whole world are fixed on our Colonial Administration, not least that in East Africa, it is especially inimical and injurious to the British reputation that reputable newspapers with large circulations should publish unfair statements, as, for instance, that in a religious paper which you recently took to task for describing the Government of Kenya as "an alien Government not conspicuous for its regard for the Natives." Having seen the Kenya Administration at work, I wrote to the editor of that paper some time ago to point out the absurdity of passing opinions on a country of which he knows nothing.

Archdeacon Owen, I now see, has written to that journal to say that its comment was fully justified. Well, all of us who have lived in Kenya know Archdeacon Owen and how exaggerated his statements may be. If he would attend to his own business—which he does very well indeed—and leave other people to mind theirs, it would be much better for everyone concerned.

The Rectory,  
Itchingfield.

Yours faithfully  
EVELYN M. BLYNN.

## The Teaching of Swahili

### Disentangling the Linguistic Muddle

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Colonel H. F. Stoneham's contention that Europeans should learn to speak, not Swahili as a *lingua franca*, but the local tribal language, surely represents a somewhat one-sided view of the East African language problem.

It is true that a settler, permanently resident in one locality, might with great advantage learn the local tribal tongue; but unless he intends to confine his contacts to his local tribe, he must learn to speak Swahili as well.

Likewise the Natives of his district, once they move beyond their tribal borders or contact in any way with non-tribesmen, whether Europeans, Africans or Asiatics, find that their tribal tongue is of little, if any, use as a means of communication. A large proportion of Europeans in East Africa, whether officials or business men, constantly move from district to district and tribe to tribe; and likewise very large numbers of Africans nowadays, drawn to the industrial and commercial markets, live for periods in places where their tribal language is unknown.

In some cases, where the size of the population warrants it, administration, education, commerce and industry can be carried on through the medium of the local language and for such matters as juvenile and agricultural education, local civil and legal administration, and everyday minor commercial transactions, that would appear to be a very desirable method. But the multiplicity of languages makes such a project impossible of wider practical application.

For example, in Tanganyika Territory alone, there are some 95 different tribal "languages." It is true that some of these are dialects, but even so they usually vary between each other sufficiently for one to be incomprehensible to a person who speaks only

another. Of these 95 languages only two are spoken as a mother-tongue by anything approaching half a million Natives, i.e.:—

Sukuma, spoken by about 562,000 people  
Nyamwezi, " " " 400,000

Of the remaining 93 languages,

22	are spoken by less than	10,000	people each
22	" " " "	20,000	" " "
25	" " " "	50,000	" " "
18	" " " "	100,000	" " "
6	" " " "	200,000	" " "

The very fact that so many small linguistic groups exist goes to show that these small "tribes" or groups of Natives have walled themselves in behind the barriers of their own customs and experiences; and these are barriers which not only the European and non-tribesmen on the outside, but the tribesmen themselves on the inside, must surmount if the two are to meet on the common ground of mutual understanding.

We are prone to think that the tribal language barrier is a problem only for Europeans, but we must not overlook that it confronts the African himself once he is outside his own border and it also confronts Hindus, Arabs and others, who form an important section of the community.

Some common linguistic meeting ground, not only between Europeans, Asiatics and Africans, but between the African tribesmen themselves, is essential. Swahili has for many centuries provided this common ground of a *lingua franca* and, whatever its demerits may be, it serves that purpose well. It is easily learned by Europeans; it contains an appreciable number of adopted Persian, Arabic and Hindu words which familiarise it to the Asiatic; and it contains an enormous number of words which, in their Bantu ground-form, and though slightly altered, are recognisable by any Bantu-speaking African as being his own mother-tongue in a new dress. It also contains many words applicable to the linguistic needs of administration, education, trade and industry which are not to be found in small local tribal tongues.

It is true that up-country the so-called "pure" (by which is really meant "full-vocabularied") Swahili becomes degraded to slovenly *ki-shamba* and inexcusable *ki-settla*.

That being so, it is a potent argument for the proper teaching of Swahili. What could be more linguistically desirable than that Europeans, Asiatics and Africans should be able to converse with accuracy, grace and fluency in a *lingua franca* in which all could intelligently express and understand all matters of mutual concern?

There is no reason whatever why the African tribesman should abandon his tribal tongue when he learns Swahili any more than we should abandon English when we learn it. Swahili and the mother-tongue can very well exist side by side, each with considerable advantage to the other.

But we cannot expect the African to learn to speak fluent and accurate Swahili as a second language unless he is provided with proper facilities for learning it; nor can the European do so. The same applies also to such tribal languages as Europeans and others might need to learn; and no one need disagree with Colonel Stoneham's assertion that it is high time that some centres were established in East Africa where Swahili and other African languages would be effectively taught. Such a centre would do much to disentangle the linguistic muddle which now exists.

Fleet,  
Hants.

Yours faithfully,  
WM. HICHENS.



## Government in Nyasaland Further Points From The Bell Report

**Provincial Commissioners.**—“Some unofficial witnesses were of the opinion that the Provincial Commissioners are no better than post offices which merely interpose a barrier between District Commissioners and the Secretariat. Their criticism is not entirely without foundation, but is coloured by their views on policy, which are that D.C.s should have more power and freedom and that the Secretariat should be strengthened. The bulk of informed opinion takes the opposite view, and considers that more should be done to get officials and unofficials to recognise the P.C. as the head of the province, to whom they should look in the first instance for guidance and instructions rather than to the Secretariat. This is in accordance with the policy of Government. This policy can be successfully maintained in practice only if the Secretariat consistently discourages direct approaches to it which are unnecessary, and steadily supports decentralisation and delegation of authority.

“I consider it most important that the P.C.s should be retained, and it is unfortunate that their necessity and value are not entirely clear to a part of the unofficial community. So far as district administration is concerned the instructions of Government appear to be observed, but there is evidently still scope for decentralisation in the operations of the departments and for greater co-operation between the P.C.s.

### Excessive Concentration in Zomba

“But the departments are not organised, like the Administration, on a provincial basis, nor are departmental areas and divisions coterminous with administrative units; not only so, but an excessive concentration of the seniormost officers in Zomba leaves the less experienced departmental officers in the districts.”

“There is no possibility of retrenchment in regard to the P.C.s. Their abolition would involve a strengthening of the Secretariat. It is doubtful whether this would effect appreciable economy, but, there would be excessive centralisation and, almost certainly, less efficiency. The posts are selection posts and there is no reason to suppose that appointments to them are not made on ground of merit alone, so that seniority is considered only when other qualifications are equal.”

**Work of District Officers.**—“Too much time is now given to work which could well be delegated to clerks, and the point is made that at least a quarter of each year should be spent on *safari* by the District Commissioner and his assistant, who now seldom attain that minimum standard. One duty which keeps the D.C. tied to his headquarters is that of sub-accountant of the Treasury, which is urged to follow the initiative of the Post Office and delegate more responsibility to Africans.

Sir Robert sees no reason why individual officers should not on occasion serve for 3½ years, and notes that during the last three years there have been almost as many officers on leave in England in winter as in summer.

**Air Passages for Officials.**—“An officer travelling by air is allowed extra leave up to half the time saved on the sea route. It is not clear why this is allowed except when the officer himself bears the additional cost of the air passage. If this allowance of extra leave is abolished in cases where passages are provided at public expense, it would be

economical to provide, at the option of the officer, air passages for all officers on a salary of £720 and over.

“The saving on the return passage, taking into consideration the salary of the officer for the extra period he would be on-duty, is from £47 for a single officer on a salary of £720 up to £143 for an officer on £1,450, and from £14 to £96 in the case of a married officer travelling with his wife. The period saved is 48 days in 37 months, a consideration in arranging leave relief in small departments.”

### Present Motor Allowances Condemned

**Mileage Allowances.**—The present scale of mileage allowances for motor journeys is condemned, and the comment made that: “Experience shows that a flat rate for mileage is both generally fair and convenient, and that, in the case of officers who travel steadily most of the year and cover a considerable mileage, the mileage rate should be commuted for a monthly allowance, and the requisite travelling to be done left to the conscience of the officer and the supervision of his immediate superior. I recommend that, as a rule, the commuted rates should be applied to officers expected to travel not less than 3,000 miles a year; for officers travelling less than 3,000 miles a year I recommend a flat rate of 6d. or 6½d. a mile for a car and a corresponding rate for a motor-cycle, leaving the choice of vehicle to the officer, subject to the control of the head of the department.”

**Government Trading in Motor Tires.**—There has long been objection to Government trading in motor tires and tubes. The Commissioner comments: “Certain officers are allowed to purchase tires, tubes and spares from the Transport Department at cost price when these can be spared from stock. To take an example, the commercial price of a certain tire in Zomba is £4 17s. 6d., while the Government cost price (free of duty) is £1 11s. 6d. Although this concession costs Government very little, I consider that it should be abolished.”

### Criticism of Aviation Proposals

**Aviation.**—The Chief Transport Officer is also Registrar of Aircraft, a purely administrative appointment properly assignable to a Government department; the proposal to give him an additional allowance of £60 per annum is therefore rejected, his present salary being considered adequate.

With regard to the idea of granting £25 annually to the Superintendent Engineer (Mr. Bartlett), who has rendered such excellent services to the Aero Club as honorary instructor, the Commissioner says, on the one hand, that that sum is inadequate recognition, and that, on the other, if his services are outside the scope of his official duties, they should be recognised by an annual honorarium from the Club, which might receive a Government subsidy for the purpose.

The point is made that the Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia is adviser to the Government of Northern Rhodesia in civil aviation matters, and that one Director of Civil Aviation for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland might meet the case.

“Generally speaking, the African youth is reluctant to undertake a training in agriculture; the practical training savours too much of work; work in the field is not regarded as education; the results of practical work are not immediately apparent; greater monetary gain; and town life is a growing attraction to the educated boy.”—*Tanganyika Agricultural Report for 1937.*

## Research Work at Amani

### Mr. A. G. G. Hill's First Report

APPRECIATION of the work which is being done by the highly-trained staff of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, Tanganyika Territory, is now general among those who realise its nature and the devotion of the scientists engaged upon it, and it is therefore gratifying that the contributions from the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda jointly have been increased by £400, which has helped towards the engagement of a second plant physiologist, who is already investigating the root system of sisal and is to extend his researches to *robusta* coffee.

The new Director, Mr. A. G. G. Hill, assumed duty in November last year, and his first annual report (Colonial No. 151, H.M. Stationary Office, 1s.) is Amani's tenth; it covers the period April to December 31, 1937, and though its publication is rather more belated than it used to be, allowance must be made for the fact that Mr. Hill had taken up his new office only six weeks before the end of the year, and necessarily had many preoccupations. Doubtless he will seek in future to emulate Mr. Nowell's promptitude in rendering an account of the progress of the Station.

The Director points out once more that the Station is intended for fundamental research only, and should not normally answer practical inquiries from planters, but should refer these, with any relevant notes available, to the Department of Agriculture of the territory concerned.

#### Items of General Interest

Long-range research neither expects nor obtains quick results, and it is not easy to pick out from a mass of highly technical details points of interest to the general public.

There is a hint in the records of *Agave* breeding, which has produced a large number of varieties and hybrids, that some of those yielding short and fine fibres are to be considered undesirable, may yet find a market. They are being tested at the Linen Industry Research Station at Lambeg, Ulster.

The re-development of Kwamkoro Estate, which has been planted with various crops to test the possibility of their becoming established on old cultivated land, has proved of great interest to planters, particularly with regard to derris, aleurites and cinchona culture. During the current year 100 acres of cinchona, 120 acres of coffee, 108 acres of tung oil trees and 10 acres of derris should have been planted to complete an experiment the final results of which will not appear for many years.

Virus diseases of cassava, which are of great importance in East Africa, are being thoroughly investigated, Dr. H. H. Storey's extremely difficult work on the insect vectors of "mosaic" being still continued, and being of such value that his papers have been published by the Royal Society of London. He is dealing with a highly complicated research, bristling with technical difficulties and requiring the invention of new apparatus.

This necessity for apparatus not supplied by the trade is an indication of the way in which research at Amani has outstripped standard types. Mr. F. J. Nutman, the plant physiologist, who reviews his 10 years' work in this report, has been doing splendid field-work in his subject, which is so new that he has had to invent a name for it—ecological physiology. "Apparatus appropriate to any particular research can rarely be obtained," he writes; "it must be developed for each purpose; and Central Africa is not unsuitable for the working out of new field methods. The time necessary for the development of new methods may be 10 times as long as the research itself."

#### Experiments with Sisal and Coffee

A comparative trial of the so-called "blue sisal," *Agave amaniensis*, versus ordinary sisal, *A. sisalana*, cut for the second time, 15 months after the first cut, again gave no significant difference, both species yielding at the rate of about two tons of brushed fibre per acre. About 12% by weight of the *amaniensis* leaf had to be discarded on account of sun-scorch damage, against only 1.4% of the sisal leaf.

*Coffea arabica* grafted on to stocks of other species gave considerably higher yields than *C. arabica* growing on its own roots under similar conditions and treatment in adjacent plots.

Following a visit by the plant pathologist to Zanzibar to investigate the "sudden death" of clove trees—for which a special research officer is to be appointed by the Government of Zanzibar—a suggestion is made that the trouble may be due to lack of an essential element or the presence of a toxic one.

Mr. R. E. Moreau, the secretary and librarian, who has now been appointed assistant editor of *The East African Agricultural Journal*, still finds time to prosecute his ornithological studies, which are remarkable. His aim is to examine distribution and differentiation with regard to degree of isolation—work involving an immense amount of field observation and close study of individual birds.

The gross revenue of Amani is given as £20,911 and the expenditure at £17,441, giving a reserve at the close of the year of £3,470, out of which capital expenditure to the amount of £1,325 has been authorised. The Station thus began the year 1938 with a reserve of £2,143, a sound position.

## Uganda Labour Report

Nearly a year ago a committee of inquiry was appointed in Uganda to investigate the labour position of the Protectorate. The report of the committee, some details of which have arrived by air mail, points out that Uganda's cotton crop is grown almost entirely by Native farmers, and that the local Native is able to obtain all his simple needs as a peasant producer. Wage earning is an alien form of life, and with this fact in mind the report recommends that a wage-earning class should be cautiously created, for such a class would tend to become divorced from the land and entirely dependent upon its wages. Conditions of employment must therefore be sufficiently attractive to compete with the income which the Native could obtain by growing his own crops.



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## Colonial Conference Mooted

An appeal for uniformity in the governing of African Colonies by the European Powers now owning territory in the Continent is made by the Hon. Peter Rennell Rodd in *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*. After pointing out that even between one area and another administered by the same Colonial Powers there are extraordinary divergencies of political philosophy and administrative method, he says:—

"The essentials of what the majority of the African Colonial Powers regard as civilisation have, so far as the social evolution of their European populations is concerned, a tolerably uniform acceptance. It is in the application of these essentials to their Colonial subjects that remarkable differences become apparent.

"The reconciliation of these differences and the formulation of a clear statement of what European civilisation regards as the aim and justification of intervention in the social and political evolution of the African are now indispensable if African and European resistance or consent to the modification of the existing sovereignties is to be well founded.

"I would suggest the summoning of a conference of the seven Colonial Powers concerned—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Italy and the Union of South Africa—to examine and declare a uniform allegiance to an African Colonial covenant which would become the charter of liberties of their African populations. The unconditional acceptance of this covenant would become the prerequisite of any participation by other States not included in the development of the Continent.

"The agenda of the conference would include: the evolution of systems of law deriving their sanction from social instinct and tribal custom; industrial migration; a labour code; the conservancy of soil, water, and natural resources; the import and control of foreign capital and its remuneration; the conditions under which and the extent to which European settlement is to be encouraged or restrained; the feasibility or otherwise of the institution of an all-African currency system on a commodity standard which would open trade opportunities to nations whose sterling, franc or escudo resources are limited.

"From such a standing conference it is not too much to hope that an African collective system could be evolved, which would admit, and even welcome, the participation of States not yet members, but willing loyally to make their contribution to the furtherance of its ideals."

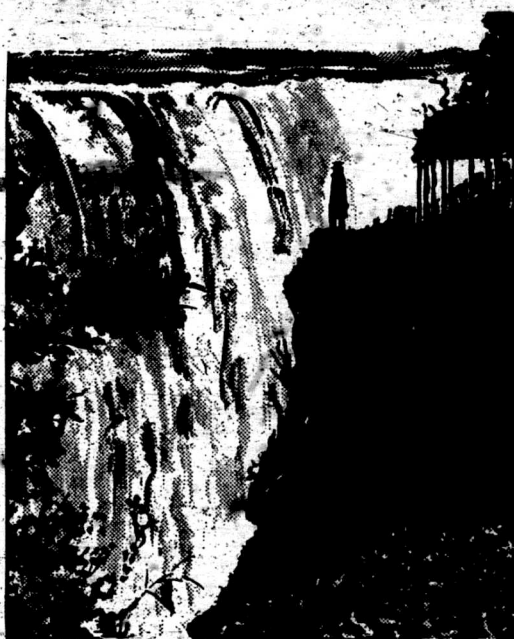
## The Weights of Big Game

Writing to *The Field* on the weights of big game, Mr. Guy E. Mitchell says:—

"Some phases of big game sport are very carefully measured, such as the length and size of horns, tusks, the weights of big fish and the length of lion skins. But why not the poundage of the creatures, the same as you would try to guess the weight to a nicety of a fine horse or a marketable steer?"

"This whole idea started with me in trying to get the relative weight of a very large black rhinoceros and a very large bull giraffe. My final conclusion was that the giraffe, in spite of his apparent slenderness, weighs as much, and probably 500 lb. in excess of, the largest black bull rhinoceros. Some correspondence among naturalists gave me a range of estimates for a large bull giraffe from 1,200 to 3,500 lb."

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Rhokana's Fine Report**

ALTHOUGH the accounts of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1938, show a slight fall in the net operating profit, this is more than compensated for by an increased dividend from the holding in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., so that on balance the net profit, subject to income tax and N.D.C., is up from £2,114,124 to £2,166,692, which with the balance brought forward, makes a total of £2,398,199.

£247,794 is reserved for income tax and N.D.C. and £200,000 for general reserve. Dividends already paid on Preference and Ordinary shares absorb £1,155,294, and, as already announced, a final dividend of 37½%, making 62½% for the year, is now recommended. That dividend will absorb £937,501. Additional remuneration for the directors takes £50,000, leaving to be carried forward £255,404.

Substantial capital expenditure occurred during the year. The balance sheet shows net increases of £280,000 in capital equipment, £169,000 in mine development, and £451,000 in investments in Rhodesian undertakings, the last item being more than accounted for by the subscription in Mufulira of 613,763 new £1 shares to enable that company to redeem its Debenture stock.

During the year there were five months of restricted production and seven months of 105% output, the average price of standard copper during the period being £43 13s. 10d. Now that production is further 952 tons per month is added to the Corporation's output, so that, with the additions to capacity effected, it is likely that the output in 1937-38 will be exceeded during the current year.

During the year, 2,796,500 short tons were treated in the concentrator, compared with 2,651,200 short tons in the preceding year. Production of fine copper was 44,247 long tons of blister copper and 32,028 long tons of electrolytic copper, a total of 76,275 long tons, compared with 75,254 long tons in the previous year.

Sales of cobalt again increased, and the additions to the cobalt segregation plant were completed. A third electric furnace was also erected and started operations, thus increasing the capacity for the treatment of converter slag by approximately 50%. Sales totalled 1,662,771 lb. of cobalt element in alloy.

Ore reserves on June 30 were: Nkana North orebody, 24,398,056 short tons at 3.51% copper; Mindola orebody, 78,378,616 short tons at 3.54% copper; and Nkana South orebody, 15,181,000 short tons at 2.79% copper, making a total of 117,957,672 short tons at 3.44% copper.

**Territorial Outputs**

Mineral exports from Tanganyika Territory during September were: Gold, 9,065 oz. unrefined; diamonds, 400 carats; tin ore, 33 long tons; and zinc, 313 long tons. Gold exports were produced in the following districts: Lupa (alluvial) 3,094 oz.; (reef) 2,050 oz.; Musoma (reef) 3,179 oz.; Singida (reef) 714 oz.; and Kigoma (alluvial) 28 oz.

During September Kenya exported 7,258 oz. of unrefined gold, valued at £40,645. Thus the total export of unrefined gold for the first nine months of this year was 61,176 oz. Details of September exports from individual districts are as follows: Kakamega, 3,117 oz. lode and 173 oz. alluvial; No. 2 Area, 2,521 oz. lode and 2 oz. alluvial; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Areas, 1,332 oz. lode; Lolgorien, 113 oz. lode.

**Gold Stolen in Uganda**

A box containing gold valued at £750 has been stolen while in transit from Kabale, Uganda, to Kampala.

**Roan Antelope Progress**

An indication of the magnitude of the programme of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines was given to shareholders at last week's annual meeting when Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Chairman of the company, said:—

"The orebody in the Roan Antelope area alone is over 3½ miles long and has a maximum depth of about half a mile. Up to the present the ore which is being mined and hoisted through the Beatty shaft is being recovered from above the 820 ft. level. In order to mine the ore below this level the Storke shaft, which is located about midway along the orebody and 1½ miles west of the Beatty shaft, is being sunk. This shaft is a double one, comprising a service shaft and an ore-hoisting shaft, located close together.

"The service shaft, which has already reached its final depth of 2,644 ft. below surface, is equipped with cage and counter-weight compartments, water column, cables and compressed air line compartment. The winding engine for the shaft will be used solely for handling men and materials.

"The hoisting shaft has a capacity of about 5,500,000 tons of ore per year, or about 800 tons per hour when winding from the deepest level. This new shaft will serve an area from which there should be mined over 50,000,000 tons of ore."

**Mining Personalia**

Lord Elibank has been appointed a director of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd.

Mr. Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E., has been co-opted to the board of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, Ltd.

Mr. C. C. Ishmael, Chairman of Kagera Mines, Ltd., is booked to leave England to-morrow by air on his return to Kampala.

Mr. M. T. Taylor, who has served with the Bewick Moreing group of companies in East Africa and Rhodesia, has died at the age of 68.

Colonel C. J. S. Scovell, Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., intends to leave London about the middle of next month on a long tour of mining properties in East Africa and Rhodesia.

Sir Edmund Davis has resigned from the boards of Turner and Newall and Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation. He was Chairman of the latter concern, which is a subsidiary of Turner and Newall.

Mr. A. D. Storke has resigned his office as managing director of Selection Trust, Ltd., but is remaining a director and also a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Junr., has been appointed managing director in his place.

**Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos**

A circular to shareholders states that two eminent and independent engineers have recently examined the properties of the company on behalf of third parties. Their reports are most satisfactory, and fully justify the confidence of the board in the future of the mine. As a result, a detailed scheme of mine development has been drawn up, having in view an ultimate production considerably in excess of that previously envisaged. The Chairman of the company, Colonel R. Bruce Hay, is at present abroad for the purpose of settling a programme and details of the technical direction referred to in the circular of February 17. Upon his return further information will be circulated.

**Wanderer Consolidated**

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mining Company announces payment of a final dividend of 6¼%, making 12½% for the year.

## Company Progress Reports Latest London Share Prices

**Ngiga.**—During September 832 tons of ore were crushed for a recovery of 421 oz. bullion, of which approximately 75% was fine gold.

**Edzawa Ridge.**—The progress report for September states that the main shaft has been sunk 5 ft. to depth of 128 ft. The main W. drive has been extended 202 ft. to 278 ft.; values good. East drive advanced 49 ft. to 58 ft.; abandoned. During the month 155 tons of ore were crushed for a recovery of 481 oz. bullion.

**Luiroi Gold Areas.**—The general managers report that treatment of accumulated sand and slime at the Dunrobin mine has begun in the new cyanide plant. Water is now easily kept under control in the mine. At No. 4 level, on the old orebody, E. drive has been extended 20 ft. in values averaging 20 dwt. per ton over a width of 26 in., and W. drive has been extended 5 ft. in ore averaging 18 dwt. over a width of 27 in.

**Bushtick Mines.**—The report for the quarter ended September 30 states that the total profit (subject to taxation) was £9,120. Development work: Total footage, 3,026 ft.; footage off reef, 955 ft.; footage sampled, 1,710 ft. The payable reef disclosures were: Hollins section, 650 ft.; width 64 ins., value 4.9 dwt.; Warwick section, 60 ft.; width 36 in., value 6.5 dwt.; Warwick East section, 120 ft.; width 78 in., value 4.7 dwt.

**Phoenix Prince.**—Report for the quarter ended September 30 states: Tons milled: 21,164 tons; gold recovered, 5,441 oz.; revenue, £38,969; working costs, £24,042; estimated profit, £14,925. Development: No. 1 shaft, 5th level drive W. 42 ft. av. 4.1 dwt. over 72 in.; raise 43 ft. av. 2.9 dwt. over 60 in.; main shaft: 1st level raises, 50 ft. av. 4.8 dwt. over 52 in., 36 ft. av. 3.5 dwt. over 66 in.; main shaft, 4th level drive W. 41 dwt. over 89 in.; next 105 ft. av. 4.1 dwt. over 81 in.; next 55 ft. av. 4.9 dwt. over 73 in. and last 103 ft. av. 1.2 dwt. over 79 in. Main shaft, 7th level drive E., first 27 ft. av. 1.4 dwt. over 64 in., next 35 ft. av. 5.3 dwt. over 70 in.; next 35 ft. av. 1.5 dwt. over 57 in.; next 100 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 74 in. and last 106 ft. av. 1.6 dwt. over 74 in.

**Tati Goldfields.**—Report for quarter ended September 30 states that 8,105 tons were milled, for a recovery of 1,886 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £13,235; working costs, £9,710; working profit, £3,525. Gold premium tax, £834; total profit, subject to taxation, £2,694. Capital expenditure, £4,536. Development: Total footage, 638 ft.; footage on reef, 531 ft. Work has been begun on the connecting of the Monarch shaft from 6th level to 7th level and driving S. on the west contact reef, 7th level, has begun, the drive not yet being at the projected position of the Francis ore shoot. Driving on 2nd level horizon, E. contact reef, from M.2 south, No. 4 A.E.C. winze has disclosed the following payable ore: Drive S. 130 ft. av. 6.8 dwt. over 72 in.; drive N. has to date exposed 100 ft. ore av. 4.7 dwt. over 51 in. Work on the additions to milling plant is progressing satisfactorily.

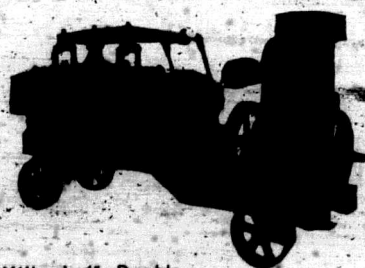
	Last week	This week
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	55s. 7 1/2d.	58s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	13d.	13d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.	26s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 9d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	9d.	1s. 0d.
Kentani (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kimungini (10s.)	3d.	3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Luiroi Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	9 1/2d.	9 1/2d.
Rezende (1s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (4s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	18s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Rhokana (4s.)	61 1/2 7s. 6d.	61 1/2 5s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	19s. 9d.	19s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (4s.)	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 3d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	20s. 9d.	20s. 7d.
Zambia Exploring (4s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	28s. 3d.	29s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal (4s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (4s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (4s.)	20s. 0d.	25s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Lewa Defd. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	14s. 6d.	16s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	27s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
6% Pref. (21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (4s.)	29s. 6d.	30s. 0d.

### South African and General Investment

South African and General Investment and Trust Company, which has interests in East Africa and Rhodesia, announces a profit of £28,339 for the 12 months ended June 30. After adding £4,395 brought forward and £7,000 previously provided for income tax but not now required for that purpose, there is an available total of £39,733. A final Ordinary dividend of 3% is to be paid, making 5% for the year.



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## News Items in Brief

H.M.S. "Fleetwood," of the Red Sea Division, is re-fitting in Malta.

Italians are now forbidden to frequent the Native quarter of Addis Ababa.

1,418,600 tons of goods were handled in the port of Beira during 1937, compared with 61,777 in 1908.

The stingless bees presented to the London Zoo in 1936 by the Southern Rhodesian Government have all died.

Uganda exported 378,373 bales of cotton from January 1 to October 1, 1938. Cotton tax collected amounted to £144,212.

Clan Line Steamers, which maintain a service to Eastern Africa, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5%, payable on November 5.

A Bill to license bookmakers and totalisators, to regulate and restrict betting, and to impose a duty on totalisator takings has been gazetted in Southern Rhodesia.

"Mercury," the upper component of the Mayo composite aircraft, arrived in England on Thursday last, after flying from South Africa and through East Africa.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., a company with sisal interests in East Africa, is to pay a final dividend of 4%, making 8% for the year, against 15% last year.

Messrs. Bruce and Vincent, of Motor Mart and the East African motor distributing house, recently motored from Johannesburg to Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, in four days.

Immigrants admitted into Southern Rhodesia during September numbered 251; 87 were British home-born, 76 British South African-born, 30 South African Dutch, 12 Germans and six Italians.

Approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railway during the first eight months of this year amounted to £370,972, compared with £434,930 during the corresponding period of last year.

Gross receipts of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. for August were £416,851, compared with £438,628 during the corresponding month of 1937. For the 11 months ended August, 1938, gross receipts were £4,539,620, against £4,203,086 in 1937.

The Union of South Africa having eradicated citrus canker, the restrictions against the importation of citrus trees, budwood, seeds and fruits from the Union into Southern Rhodesia have been removed, though all importations will still have to be by permit.

"Bands of Nyaruanda Natives returning to their homes with the proceeds of their labours in the shape of purchases and cash," says the Uganda Police Report for 1937, "fall easy victims to extortion and robbery by evil-doers, especially in the Masaka district."

The new R.A.F. station at Eastleigh, near Nairobi, will cover one and a half square miles, with a landing area of half a mile square. It will be equipped with two large all-steel hangars, workshops, houses and barracks and hospital accommodation.

The first specimen of the recently discovered peacock-like bird *Afropavo congensis*, which inhabits the forests of the Eastern Congo, has been presented to the Natural History Museum, by the Rev. T. H. Wilson. It has been suggested that the bird should be named the "Congo peacock."

Export traffic handled at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year totalled 351,523 tons, compared with 332,816 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic railed from Kilindini totalled 116,815 tons, against 111,228 tons last year.

A series of lectures on tropical hygiene for men and women outside the medical profession who are proceeding to the tropics will be given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by Mr. H. H. Clay, Professor R. T. Leiper, and Sir Malcolm Watson between November 28 and December 9.

Over 14,000,000 acres of land in Ethiopia are reported in Rome to have been taken over by the National Ethiopian Cotton Company. The area is divided into six cotton growing districts, some of which are on the Ethiopian-Sudan border and others in the Lake Tana basin. Gineries have been erected at various centres. Among the technical personnel are some experts from the Belgian Congo.

As there is reason to believe that a number of residents in the Territory are using wireless receiving sets the installation of which has not been authorised, the Postmaster-General in Tanganyika reminds the public that no such apparatus should be installed without a licence. Applications for licences, for which there is no charge, must be made to the Regional Director, G.P.O., Dar es Salaam.

What is believed to be the first travelling flying-school in the world has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, as part of the Government's defence scheme. The school will visit outlying districts where there are insufficient people to justify the maintenance of aircraft and personnel. Flying instruction, which will be given at the rate of £2 per hour, will be in a Tiger Moth machine, purchased from the Sir Abe Bailey Coronation gift.

The latest statistics of the Dodoma reservoir, upon which schemes of water-conservation in Tanganyika Territory may be based, show that with a rainfall of 17.94 inches, of which 12.61 inches, or 72%, were effective, and a catchment area of 540 acres, the maximum content was 19,240,000 gallons, the minimum content 8,860,000 gallons, the percentage run-offs 3.6, the total annual consumption 19,240,000 gallons, and the natural loss per day 69,000 gallons.

The current issue of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* contains an account of successful field trials with sodium selenate to render the plants toxic to cotton stainers (*Dysdercus howardi*, Ballou) and pink bollworm (*Platyedra gossypiella* Saund.), and the confirmation that cotton roots grown in richly manured soil contain mycotoxins—a fact, Sir Albert Howard insists, which means that research work on cotton will have to start from the new base-line of soil fertility, which should reduce disease and insect attack and prevent soil erosion. Mr. S. T. Hoyle writes on "The Spacing of Cotton in Nyasaland."

The new consolidating Education Bill in Southern Rhodesia will provide for the education of European, Asiatic and Coloured children, but does not deal with Native education or Native schools. An Education Department is to be created, divided into two branches, an administrative and teaching branch, and an inspectorate; the school attendance of children will be compulsory; all primary and secondary education in Government schools will be free to residents in the Colony; and no private school will be recognised unless it satisfies certain educational and hygienic requirements, and is open to Government inspection.

## Report on Zebra Hides

RESULTS of a test of a consignment of 60 zebra hides sent to the Imperial Institute by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Kenya are given in the current Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.

Certain well-marked parts of the zebra skin, the Committee reports, are used with the hair on for bags and upholstery. The parts concerned are the neck, skull and shank, and the colour of the hair must be black and white. There is a limited market for such fancy skins, which at present realise about 30s. each for the complete skin.

In the skins submitted for examination these relatively valuable parts had been removed from most, rendering them suitable only for leather production. Despite the peculiarity of composition, and the difficulty encountered in splitting them, they can be utilised by the tanning industry. There is a market for them in the United Kingdom, and a readier sale for them in America or on the Continent as low-quality hides. At present, with cattle hide prices at a low standard, zebra hides would realise about 43d. per lb. In general, the sale of zebra hides would be easier in times of high prices for cattle hides.

## Imperial Airways' Profit

A NET profit of £97,267, after providing obsolescence of £145,420, is announced by Imperial Airways, Ltd. A dividend of 7%, absorbing £82,738, is to be paid on the Ordinary capital, £5,000 is provided for taxation reserve and £10,000 for contingencies. A new dividend fund of £150,000 is to be created by the transfer of £90,000 from contingencies and £60,000 carried forward from the profit and loss account from 1937.

## Banks' Trade Reviews

BARCLAYS Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following cabled items in their current monthly review:—

**Kenya.**—Beneficial rainfall has been experienced in most districts; coffee prices at local auctions rose approximately £10 per ton during August. Cereal crops are reported to be in good condition and pyrethrum production continues at satisfactory levels. Bazaar trade has been quiet owing to uncertainty in the European political situation.

**Uganda.**—Cotton planting is proceeding satisfactorily, but is still behind the figures of last year, the total acreage to the end of August being 1,353,000. Marketing of the Native-grown coffee crop in the Buganda province has begun. Trade conditions in the bazaar show a slightly brighter tendency.

**Tanganyika.**—Dry conditions in Arusha and Moshi have led to a slow ripening of the coffee crop, which is likely to be of average quality. The final results of the Mwanza cotton season are estimated at 20,000 bales. Sisal production has been steady, but producers are reluctant to sell at present low prices. The hides and skins market is active.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General trading conditions are satisfactory. Sales of new and used motor vehicles have been well maintained. European maize crop is estimated at 868,000 bags. About 120,000 bags had been exported to the end of September, and the Maize Control Board has decided to discontinue exports until further notice.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Business conditions are satisfactory. Ploughing has been rendered difficult by the dry and hard condition of the ground, and the breaking of new lands has been delayed in most cases pending the arrival of rains. Lack of suitable grazing has brought about a decline in the condition of cattle, and a consequent reduction in the number offered for sale. Tobacco sales for the 1938 season are estimated at 1,763,000 lb., valued at £54,300.

**Nyasaland.**—The bulk of the cotton crop has been sold. Tea gardens have begun to show signs of need for rain, but the 1938 crop is expected to yield about 11,000,000 lb.

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current trade review:—

**Kenya.**—Trade in Mombasa remains quiet, but engagements are being met. In up-country bazaars some improvement is noted in several areas.

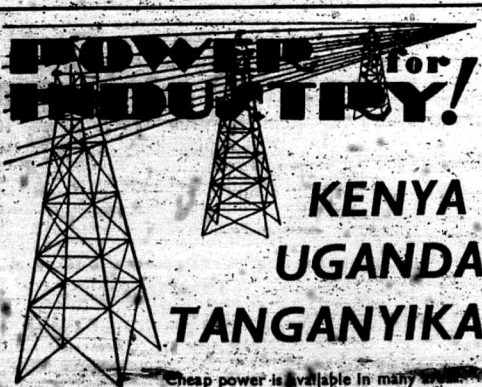
**Tanganyika Territory.**—There is little change in conditions at the coast, though as the produce season progresses business becomes easier. Elsewhere bazaar trade is seasonally quiet.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General trading in Bulawayo is steady, but there is less activity in Salisbury owing to the conclusion of the tobacco crop marketing period. Cattle prospects are good.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General trade in Livingstone is seasonally quieter, but turnovers on the whole are better than during 1937. Business in Lusaka and on the Copperbelt is steady.

### New Empire Air Liners

The first of Imperial Airways' new liners, "Ensign," is now being fitted out at Croydon. Other machines of this type, styled "E" class air-liners, will later be used on the Empire services. They are fitted with three cabins and a promenade, and are equipped with four moderately super-charged engines, giving a maximum speed of over 200 miles an hour at 7,000 ft., with a maximum cruising speed of approximately 170 miles an hour. The ceiling of the machine, when fully loaded, is about 20,000 ft. The fuel tanks have a capacity of 670 gallons, weighing 2.25 tons. The 14 machines of this type represent a capital investment of £750,000.



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In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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# Market Prices and Notes

**Wheat.**—Weak, with Kenya 107s. to 108s. per cwt. and New Zealand, first grade 112s. (1927: Kenya, 136s. 6d., and New Zealand 138s.)

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull, unchanged at £10 17s. 6d. for October-November. (1927: £12 12s. 6d.; 1936: £12.)

**Gloves.**—Quiet. Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8½d.; Madagascar spot (Zanzibar) 7¼d.; c.i.f. for Nov.-Dec., 6¾d. (1937: Zanzibar 8¾d., Madagascar, 7¾d.)

**Coffee.**—Better qualities of Kenya new crop and Tanganyika have sold well, Kenya "A" ranging from 66s. to 86s.; "B", 56s. to 63s.; "C", 52s. 6d.; and peaberry, 60s. to 72s. per cwt.

Tanganyika greenish "B", 56s. 6d. London cleaned Mbeya 1st sizes, 60s. to 79s. 6d.; 2nd, 51s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; "C", 43s. to 50s. 6d.; peaberry, 56s. to 70s. per cwt.

London stocks are at their lowest for a considerable period, being only 27,565 cwt., compared with 44,053 cwt. at this time last year.

**Copper.**—Eased a little to £46 5s. for standard for cash with three months 5s. higher. (1937: £43 1s. 10½d.; 1936: £41 16s. 3d.)

**Copra.**—Active business has raised East African f.m.s. to £9 15s. per ton c.i.f. for November shipment. (1937: £14 12s. 6d.; 1936: £14 17s. 6d.)

**Cotton.**—Uganda turnover has been moderate in Liverpool, and good to fair is now 5-52d. Trade has been good in Sakellaridis at 8-43d. for f.g.f. (1937: Uganda 4-94d. to 5-33d.; 1936: 6-36d. to 8-12d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull for October—December is steady at £6 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £5.)

**Gold.**—145s. 11d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 7½d.; 1936: 142s. 3d.)

**Oronaminas.**—Coromandel machined, steady to Rotterdam/Amsterdam for October-November £10 3s. 9d., and (1937: £10 1s. 3d.; 1936: £13 7s. 6d.; 1936: £14 2s. 6d.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Messrs. Boxall and Company, of Khartoum, state that exports during the first eight months of this year totalled 17,888 tons, against 16,143 tons last year.

**Hides.**—A strong tendency exists, but the demand from the U.K. and Continent is still limited, buyers being generally unwilling to deal at the advanced prices. Mombasa, 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 6½d.; 8/12 lb., 6¾d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 7½d. (1937: 8¾d., 8¾d., 9½d.)

**Woody.**—At the quarterly sales held last week 20 tons from East Africa and Rhodesia were offered. Demand was fairly good, and a large proportion was disposed of, although prices were slightly easier. Tusks, soft grain, sound hollows, part slight defects 71-97 lb., £48 to £56 per cwt.; 50-69 lb., £36 to £54; 35-48 lb., £34 to £51; 27-32 lb., £37 to £43. Bangle sizes, soft grain, sound, round and hollow, 13-21 lb., £35 to £41; 10-13 lb., £34 to £42. Billiard ball scriverloes ranged down from £52 to £38, and cut hollows from £37 to £18. London stock: 49 tons. (1937: 29 tons.)

**Meats.**—East African No. 2 is nominally 23s. 9d. to 24s. per qr.

**Pyrethrum.**—Business done in Kenya flowers at £122 10s. per ton. Japanese best quality have rapidly declined, and the present price for any position is £52 10s. per ton, which means a drop of £34 from last week's price. (1937: Kenya, £90; Japanese, £64; 1936: Kenya, £50.)

**Sisal.**—East African white, quiet at £13 5s. per ton; mixed, £12 5s. ex ship. (1937: £15 15s.)

**Steel.**—In an active week buyers have shown interest in forward shipments, but shippers are reluctant to sell much at present prices. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 for Oct.-Dec. sold at £16 15s., and for Dec.-Feb. at

£16 17s. 6d.; buyers offer £17 for Jan.-Feb. No. 2 Oct.-Dec., £15 7s. 6d., sellers; Nov.-Jan. sold at £15 7s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan. £15 12s. 6d. buyers. No. 3, Oct.-Jan., £14 10s. sellers, c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £25 5s.; No. 2, £23; 1936: No. 1, £26 12s. 6d.; No. 2, £25 17s. 6d.; No. 3, £25 2s. 6d.)

Reviewing the sisal market during the past month, Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state:—

"The market has witnessed considerable irregularity. Towards the end of the month, with the uncertain political outlook, available supplies on spot or near at hand were sought after and sales resulted at a premium over late deliveries. It would appear that the market has at least awakened to the scarcity of supplies. At the moment the market is holding firm with sellers proceeding cautiously. One noticeable feature is that the buying has been largely for European account.

"The U.S.A. Department of Agriculture now estimates the current world wheat production (exclusive of Russia and China) at around 4,345,000,000 bushels, an increase of 510,000,000 bushels over last year, but it is said that the constant reaping machine is responsible for a decrease in consumption of binder-twine, particularly in America, so that there will again be a substantial carry-over of twine."

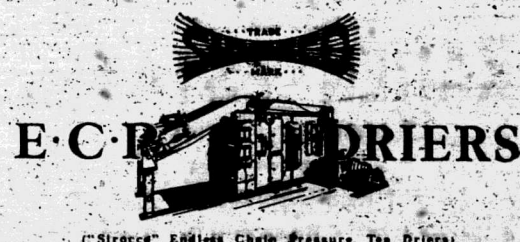
**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat, quiet at £7 15s. per ton; October, £8 per ton. (1937: £9 10s.)

**Tea.**—Maintained its good prices in an active London market, Nyasaland averaging 11-33d. per lb.; Kenya 12-37d.; Tanganyika 11-50d.; and Uganda 12-50d. (1937: Nyasaland, 14-25d., Uganda, 14-75d.; Kenya, 14-70d. per lb.) Nyasaland exported 103,404 lb. at a value of £4,757 during September.

**Tin.**—Standard for cash, firm at recent high rate of £211 10s. (1937: £212 10s.; 1936: £198 5s.)

**Tobacco.**—Nyasaland exports during September were: Leaf: dark-fired, 674,887 lb., value £19,684; flat-fired, 2,917 lb., £85; air-cured, 32,213 lb., £939. Stems: dark-fired, 156,979 lb., £4,580; air-cured, 1,390 lb., £40.

**Wheat.**—Kenya varieties have fallen to 22s. per qtr. for Governor and 21s. for Equator.



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## Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Ussukuma" which sailed from Mombasa on September 24, and arrived in Southampton on October 23, carried the following passengers from:—

*Beira*  
Ardron, Mr. G.  
Baldinger, Mr. J.  
Cruikshank, Mr.  
Gore-Brown, Mrs. L.  
Hosgood, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
Thierfelder, Mr. P.  
Vaughan, Mrs. E.

### *Dar es Salaam*

Brinkmann, Mrs. L.  
Gruetter, Mr. P.  
Keightley-Smith, Mrs. M.  
KloECKNER, Mr. & Mrs. M.  
Reuer, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Rimpler, Mrs. G.  
Schulz, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Websky, Mr. C.

### *Zanzibar*

Stradiot, Mr. G.

### *Tanga*

von Bernuth, Mr. D. D.  
von Bernuth, Mrs. G.  
von Brandis, Mr. H.

von Brandis, Mr. J.  
von Fritschen, Mr.  
& Mrs. F. W.  
Kellerman, Mrs. L.  
Kellerman, Miss H.  
Nowak, Mrs. M.  
Ruh, Miss H.  
Schulz, Mr. E.  
Vierhub, Miss E.  
Walther, Mrs. P.

### *Mombasa*

Barnett, Mr. R.  
Bayliss, Mr. E.  
Conti, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Denys, Mr. & Mrs. O. J.  
Helm, Mr. R.  
Knorr, Mrs. T.  
Lamprecht, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
Pakenham-Walsh, Mr. E.  
Pakenham-Walsh, Mr. H.  
Patzner, Mr. W.  
Philipp, Mr. G.  
Rydon, Mr. A.  
Stoewesand, Miss E.  
Wiesner, Mr. K.

## Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Wangoni," which sailed for East Africa from Southampton on October 20, carries the following passengers:

*Mombasa:*  
Allan, Mrs. G.  
Archer, Mr. J. T. T.  
Band, Mrs. C.  
Barclay, Mr. & Mrs. H. R.  
Berg, Mr. & Mrs. L. H.  
Burn, Miss E.  
Buxhoeveden, Baron C.

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Cosgrave, Mr. & Mrs. W. T.  
Delorme, The Rev. C. E.  
von Donhoff, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
Field, Capt. & Mrs. F. C.  
Gooch, Mr. & Mrs. P. H.  
Hansen, Mr. T. H.  
Hecht, Mr. W.  
Hochstetter, Mrs.  
Howells, Miss  
Irland, Mr. G. B.  
Ishmael, Mrs.  
Krag, Mr. & Mrs.  
Legendre, Mr. L. J.  
Michell, Mr. & Mrs. C. P.  
Milton, Miss M. C.  
Mack, Mr. & Mrs. N.  
Moody, Mr. & Mrs. C. G.  
Petrie, Capt. & Mrs. D. P.  
Pritchard, Mr. & Mrs.  
Reinhold, Mr. G.  
Rogers, Mrs. S.

Scott, Mrs. S. F.  
Simpson, Mrs.  
Stevens, Miss D.  
Watson, Major G. D. W.  
Walzer, Mr. S. H.  
Welter, Mr. M.

### *Tanga*

Annas, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
Bake, Mr. N.  
Wittmann, Mrs. R.

### *Dar es Salaam*

Bray, Mr. & Mrs.  
Dutley, Mr.  
Onken, Mrs. A.  
Schmidt, Mr. O.  
Schwarz, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Secler, Mr. H.  
Wolter, Mr. D.

### *Beira*

French, Miss E.  
Sabatini, Mr.

## Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on October 18 included Mrs. K. K. Bowker, from Mombasa; and Mr. J. J. Timmins, from Port Bell.

Passengers who arrived on October 21 included Mr. R. S. A. Beauchamp, from Dar es Salaam; Mr. G. H. Tinkham, from Nairobi; and Mr. J. M. Semple and Mrs. A. C. Semple, from Port Bell.

Outward passengers on October 26 included Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, for Port Bell.

On October 28 the following passengers will leave: Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Mitchell, Mr. R. G. Dakin; and Mr. G. G. Ishmael, for Port Bell; Mrs. M. Truman, for Nairobi; and Mr. R. V. Power, for Kisumu.

Passengers due to leave on October 29 include Mr. A. McKisach, for Port Bell; Major C. A. Hooper, Mr. J. B. Soames, and Mr. A. L. Gibson, for Nairobi; and Sir Hugh Williams M.P., for Beira.

## Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated:—

*Kenya (Week ended October 12).*—Cherangani, 0.48 inch; Eldama, 0.52; Eldoret, 0.47; Fort Hall, 0.27; Fort Ternan, 0.80; Gilgil, 0.11; Hoey's Bridge, 1.00; Kabete, 0.41; Kaimosi, 2.09; Kapsabet, 1.37; Kericho, 2.56; Kiambu, 0.07; Kijab, 1.55; Kinangop, 0.98; Kipkarren, 0.79; Kisumu, 1.03; Kitale, 0.57; Kori, 2.20; Lamu, 0.05; Limuru, 0.85; Lumbwa, 0.71; Mackinnon Road, 0.10; Makuyu, 0.07; Moru, 1.28; Mitubiri, 0.07; Miwani, 1.39; Moiben, 0.15; Mombasa, 0.06; Muhoroni, 1.31; Nairobi, 0.22; Naivasha, 2.46; Nakuru, 0.44; Nandi, 0.81; Nanyuki, 0.96; Narok, 0.66; Ngong, 0.28; Ol' Kalou, 0.19; Rongai, 0.52; Sagana, 0.17; Songhor, 1.74; Sotik, 2.32; Soy, 0.51; Thika, 0.02; Titau, 0.14; Timboroa, 0.15; Turbo Valley, 0.61; and Voi, 0.38 inch.

*Uganda (Week ended October 9).*—Butiaba, 1.59 inches; Entebbe, 1.37; Fort Portal, 1.77; Hoima, 2.02; Jinja, 1.61; Kabale, 1.88; Kololo, 1.30; Masaka, 0.76; Masindi, 2.12; Mbale, 0.43; Mbarara, 2.68; Mubende, 3.40; Namagali, 1.43; Soroti, 2.41; and Tororo, 0.29 inch.

*Tanganyika (Week ended October 10).*—Amani, 1.38 inches; Arusha, 0.01; Biharamulo, 0.92; Bukoba, 0.10; Dar es Salaam, 0.08; Kigoma, 0.17; Kilosa, 0.10; Kilwa, 0.55; Kinyangiri, 0.61; Lindi, 0.10; Lushoto, 0.05; Mbeya, 0.73; Morogoro, 0.54; Musoma, 0.94; Mwanza, 0.23; Ngomeni, 0.51; Njombe, 0.08; Old Shinyanga, 0.92; Tabora, 0.39; Tanga, 0.42; and Tukuyu, 0.31 inch.



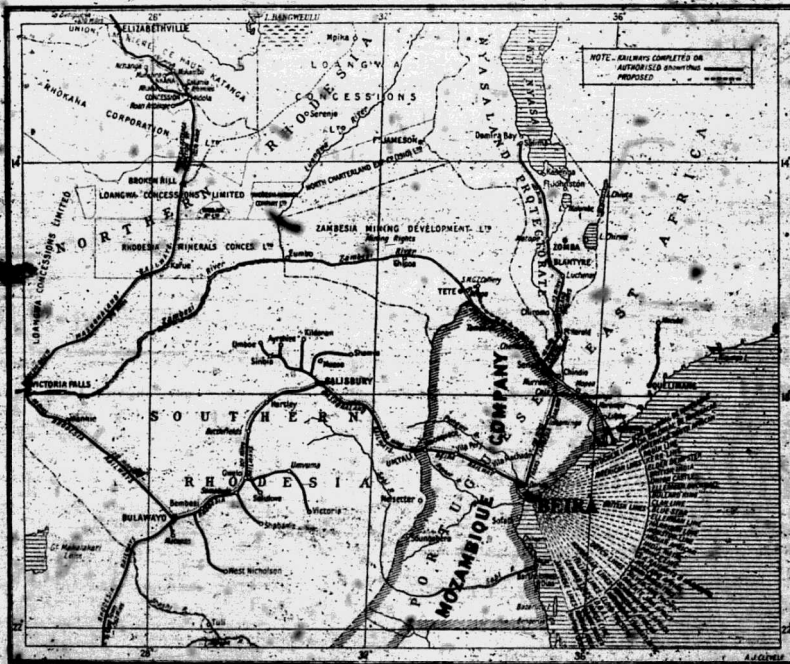
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(c) ROSLIN CASTLE	—	—	—	Nov. 5	Nov. 11	—
CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 11
DUNNOTTAR CASTLE	—	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 13	Nov. 18	—
STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 18
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Nov. 24	—
ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 25
DUNBAR CASTLE	Nov. 26	—	—	—	Dec. 2	—
BALMORAL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 2

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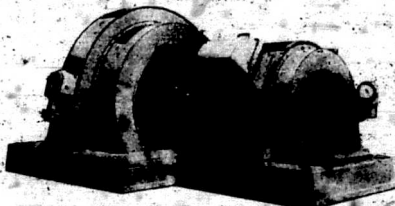
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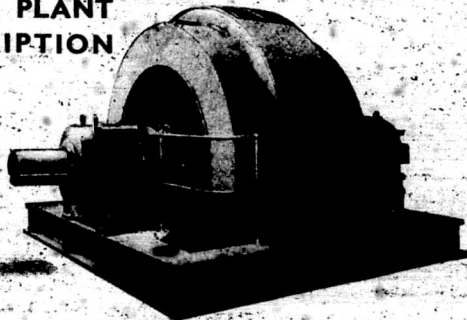


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