

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHY DOES CANADA, with only a quarter of the population of Great Britain, drink as much coffee as the Homeland? Why is six times as much coffee consumed per month on the Continent as in the United Kingdom? These pertinent questions were posed and answered by Mr. Amery when he opened the Empire Coffee Exhibition in the Hall of the Charing Cross Underground Station: this country, he replied, is not "coffee conscious," far less "Empire coffee conscious," chiefly because of ignorance of the right way to prepare the beverage. "I myself," he said with feeling, "in many a restaurant that ought to know better, have drunk washy stuff to which I was inclined to apply the remark of Mark Twain: 'If this is coffee, bring me tea; if it is tea, bring me coffee.'" In front of him as he spoke was a table loaded with pamphlets published by the Coffee Board of Kenya giving full instructions as to the proper brewing of coffee, while to his left was a striking advertisement showing the correct Kenya brew.

"Drink More Milk" is a slogan which meets one at almost every turn in England; doctors proclaim it, and their colleagues in East Africa and the Rhodesias are beginning to take up the cry; medical officers of health insist upon it for the schools under their charge; enterprising commercial interests are establishing milk bars in many parts of the country—even

in Piccadilly, that ancient home of alcoholic refreshment. Just as plenty of milk is essential to coffee as a drink—white coffee as opposed to black, which is a cardiac stimulant—so propaganda for East African coffee can be combined, as is being combined, with that so successfully employed for milk. The milk bars boost milk shakes, milk flavoured with artificial adjuvants, or thickened with much-advertised patent foods; why not East African coffee in every milk bar to give stimulus to an otherwise bland, pallid and uninteresting drink? Increased milk and coffee propaganda could be run in double harness with tremendous effect.

A writer of some reputation recently declared in a trade journal that the world was irrevocably divided into coffee drinkers and tea drinkers, and that it was not a practical proposition to convert the one into the other. We do not believe it for a moment. Who would have thought it possible that milk bars would replace the convivial rendezvous of the "naughty nineties," that Tommy Atkins would prefer tea to beer, or that our sailors would drink cocoa instead of the traditional rum? Coffee is admittedly more expensive than tea of an equal grade; putting the average price of each at half a crown a pound, tea in the English household will probably go two or three times as far. Moreover, it is easy to brew well, retains its flavour when stored, and is a light and pleasant stimulant. Coffee, as Mr. Amery insisted, must be well made, it should be freshly

roasted—an operation requiring some skill—and must be freshly ground; in short, it takes trouble to prepare properly, and perhaps the real secret of the small consumption of coffee in England is this need for taking pains. Whereas Continental folk take a pride in the preparation of any kind of food or drink, and find no trouble too great to extract the maximum of flavour and palatability from even unpromising materials, an Englishman too often relies upon a tin. Coffee with milk in the quantity needed for beverage purposes is a real food, wherefore we say to the East African propagandists: "Run your publicity in double harness with the milk enthusiasts."

** ** **

THE NATIVE WELFARE COMMITTEE

Nyasaland has often been favourably mentioned in these columns, in which other East and Central African Governments have been urged to set up similar machinery for the discussion and co-ordination of policy in Native matters. We also suggested to the Government of Nyasaland, it may be remembered, that non-official members should be added to the Committee, the first page of whose second annual report records that that proposal has been considered at the Government, and that "with the principle underlying the suggestion the Committee found itself in complete accord, but considered that such appointments would be premature until the Committee was more firmly established and its *modus operandi* more clearly defined." There will be a general welcome that the principle of non-official membership has been accepted, and we trust that action in that sense will not be long delayed, for we at any rate do not find very convincing the argument that non-official membership, though desirable in itself, should be delayed until the Committee is more firmly established. Surely the addition of well chosen representatives of the public would strengthen the position of the Committee and expedite a definition of its functions.

* * *

The Committee submitted to the Government a memorandum on land control and development which was circulated to all administrative officers, who were almost unanimous in urging the need for a greatly increased force of Valuable Functions African agricultural demonstrators and instructors, and, on the advice of the Committee, the Director of Agriculture was consequently instructed to prepare a suitable scheme. Here, then, was initiative by the Committee *vis-à-vis* an important Department. The proposals which emerged from that source not commending themselves to the Committee, its representatives secured their amendment. It is, we repeat, a valuable safeguard that a specialist body should have the right both of initiating and

criticising in such matters. One important result is that the weight of the Committee may be exerted to secure necessary funds for a Department with which a Governor has little sympathy, or the head of which, though a success in other ways, lacks the ability to fight for finance; and no less valuable may be the restraint exercised upon a departmental head gifted with the qualities of salesmanship, who, unless checked, would probably obtain more than his fair share of money and influence. Similarly, external appeals can be examined in relation to the real needs of the country; for instance, a scheme for experimenting in the educational use of the cinema was rejected, not because its value was doubted, but because the Protectorate has far more urgent requirements.

* * *

To this report are appended memoranda on Native administration and on the nutrition of the Natives of the Protectorate, both documents being of general East African and Rhodesian interest. In connexion with the progress of indirect rule, it is to be noted that administrative officers "were warned against the possible tendency in submitting their reports to place undue emphasis on the successes of Native authorities without mentioning their failures; instances of peculation, bribery, and malpractices might reasonably be expected to occur in the initial stages of the scheme, and consequently they should not hesitate to disclose the failures and weaknesses of the Native authorities as well as their progress and successes." If only that policy had been adopted and practised in Tanganyika Territory during Sir Donald Cameron's tenure of office, it is quite safe to say that much of the opposition of the European residents would have been averted, for it was the conviction that they were being told only half the story, or less than half, that roused their antagonism, not stiff-necked objection to the principle of local Native self-government in itself. The findings and proposals in connexion with Native diet are admittedly provisional, since an expert nutritional survey is about to be undertaken in Nyasaland—which might not have been chosen for such an investigation but for the preliminary work done in the Protectorate under the auspices of this Native Welfare Committee, which owes its origin to the acceptance by Sir Harold Kittermaster of the proposal of Dr. A. D. J. B. Williams, then Director of Medical Services.

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.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Unpatriotic Stamp Machines

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has its own metallic currency, which includes "pennies" made of white metal and looking rather like a British two-shilling piece, but with a hole in the centre. It cannot be said that the Colony is particularly proud of its pennies, which are unpopular even among its Natives, and are, in common with the rest of the Colony's currency, not accepted as legal tender in the Union of South Africa. But it is a remarkable fact that even the Southern Rhodesian Government's own automatic stamp machines at the post offices will not take Rhodesian pennies, though they promptly deliver stamps in return for Union pennies. At a recent meeting of the Salisbury Ratepayers' Association Mr. W. G. Walton drew attention to this unpatriotic anomaly. There is a subtle and exceptionally annoying impertinence in a mere machine refusing to accept perfectly good money; its brazen impassiveness to abuse must be excessively irritating to one possessed of the gift of fluent objurgation; and when it accepts foreign coins with robot efficiency, but rejects the local equivalent with obduracy it is certainly adding insult to injury.

Natives Spare Man-Eating Lions

ON TWO OCCASIONS, while one of their friends was actually being devoured, Natives from the mining camp at Murongó, Tanganyika, beat the lion with the flat of their weapons, though they might have easily have speared the beast; they believed, of course, that the lion—which was one of a pride of three that had been infesting the camp for weeks—was "bewitched," and that if they drew blood misfortune would befall them. The procedure of the beasts of prey was simple: two lionesses would prowl round a Native hut while the male clawed its way inside, seized its victim, carried it to the yards, and then the three set about devouring it. The story is an illuminating example of Native superstition, for it was rumoured, says the Game Warden in his annual report, that the local witch-doctors were making a good livelihood from selling charms and medicines to the terrified Natives, and had therefore no wish for the animals to be destroyed. Fortunately, the nearest game ranger was a European, who, encountering the pride one midnight, put two bullets into the lion, which was afterwards found dead, while a Native scout accounted for one of the lionesses.

A Harmless Poison Bait

RATS AND MICE, though small, can do an immense amount of damage to the crops grown by mankind. For instance, the East African field mouse (*Mastomys coucha*) multiplies so enormously in favourable conditions that it can create an epidemic, as occurred in the Kilosa district of Tanganyika some years ago. Various methods of combating it have been tried, including gassing by sulphur dioxide, poisoning by arsenical compounds (but not, it is good to note, strychnine), and trapping by wire and water traps. Mr. J. Robertson, writing in the *East African Agricultural Journal*, has announced that barium carbonate, a cheap and handy chemical, made up in to 3 with uncooked maize meal and maize offal into balls about one inch in diameter, has proved so successful that it is now used exclusively in Kilosa; and its efficacy and the general availability of the attractant used warrant its trial elsewhere.

Barium carbonate has been recommended as a poison for rodents in England, and in the small quantities used for rats and mice it has the advantage of being harmless to stock, domestic animals and man; the virtue of the maize offal is that, if put aside for a day or two and not dried, it develops a peculiar odour and flavour particularly powerful in attracting rodents.

Rodents Encouraged by Native Cultivation

It is strange to note how Native methods of cultivation encourage the increase of these rodents, especially field mice, which breed normally in grass bush. The Natives burn the grass—that time-honoured but most reprehensible custom—and so drive the rodents into cultivated land, where, finding plenty of food, they produce litter after litter. Moreover, Natives leave their sorghum crops out in the field to dry—a gratuitous offer of unlimited nourishment to rats, which do not fail to take advantage of it. When the sorghum is removed to the huts, the rodents fall upon the cotton crop. Government has tried, though as yet with little success, to stop the grass burning, and the free issue of barium carbonate to Natives has been disappointing so far, since the ordinary Native will not take the trouble to prepare the bait properly. Europeans should note that the bait is equally effective against house rats.

Freshwater Jellyfish

RESIDENTS in Bulawayo have had the opportunity of seeing in their National Museum some live specimens of freshwater jellyfish, the most delicate and fairy-like of their breed; rare, too, and exceedingly interesting from the scientific point of view. It is not so many years ago that the very first of them was discovered, surprisingly enough, in the pond in Kew Gardens devoted to the huge *Victoria regia* lily, British Guiana's gift to botany. The late Sir Ray Lankester spent a busy time drawing, describing and commenting on the jellyfish in order to get his account into print ahead of his rivals, and quite a pretty discussion went on among experts over the little stranger which was something quite new to the zoological world.

Frail—But Not Defenceless

Since then other species, but still very few, have been caught, notably in Lake Tanganyika, and the Bulawayo specimens form the Moramba River, near Livingstone, deserve honourable mention. Even they, small as they are, can sting, as the bream fry in their tank discovered; the giant examples often seen in East African oceanic waters can be very dangerous to swimmers. The proportion of water in a jellyfish approximates closely to one hundred per cent., and it is amazing that so diaphanous and frail a creature can exhibit the activity, individuality and permanence it does.

Our Correspondence Columns

are a clearing-house for the opinions and experience of East Africans and Rhodesians, whose comments and criticisms are cordially welcomed.

Germany's Colonial Claims in Africa

By F. S. Joelson, Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

GERMANY CLAIMS WITH INCREASING INSISTENCE that all her former African possessions should be returned to her, but it is now being semi-officially stated in Berlin that the Nazi Government will accept, instead of the restitution of the four scattered Protectorates of the pre-War Reich, a continuous stretch of territory on the West African coast, primarily because the Union of South Africa, which exercises the Mandate over what was German South-West Africa, is a self-governing Dominion and cannot be compelled by Great Britain to surrender the territory which she conquered.

According to some German writers—and it must be remembered that all such suggestions have to pass the censorship before publication—the new German African Empire must embrace Togoland, Nigeria, the Cameroons, and parts of French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo and Angola; others postulate slightly less drastic West African "compensation," beginning with part of Nigeria, embracing the Cameroons, and demanding contributions to the southward from France, Belgium and Portugal. In either case Germany would become the dominant Power in West Africa, and would receive the first instalment of that immense African Empire which victory in the Great War was to have brought, and which her statesmen and map-makers described in detail.

Germany Dissatisfied With Her Pre-War Colonies

Many people in this country who entertain the curious misconception that Britons and Germans are cousins with very much the same outlook, say that Germany should be given her former Colonies as a gesture of goodwill and for the sake of peace. Anyone who propounds that theory must be ignorant of the elementary facts of African geography, and be unaware that, up to the outbreak of the Great War, and almost until the end of it, Germany proclaimed her profound dissatisfaction with her place in the African sun, and insisted that it must be greatly extended. So even if it were justifiable and possible to restore the lands she lost by plunging the world into war, she would remain unsatisfied.

For purposes of propaganda she now depicts her former African Protectorates as of immense value, whereas until 1918 they were stigmatised as the useless leavings of other Powers, which, until 1914, had been ceaselessly badgered to part with African territory to Germany. Indeed, in the spring of 1914 the German Foreign Minister told the French Ambassador in Berlin: "Without Colonies Germany can only trouble the peace of Europe"—and that when she held all that she now professes to covet!

The German Mittelafrika Plan

The War having started, she proclaimed that the peace must give her a wide belt of territory stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean; it was to include French West Africa, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, and would have reduced South Africa to the status of a vassal of Berlin. Her then Colonial Secretary said: "Germany must receive a continuous domain large in extent, because the war in Africa has shown that defensive power is in direct proportion to the size of the continuous area, and with frontiers on both oceans and fortified naval

bases, the importance of which has been demonstrated in this war.

It was the avowed intention of German policy to use this huge territory for strategic purposes. As Mr. Lloyd George has revealed in his new book, a memorandum prepared for the German Imperial Cabinet as late as July, 1918, contained the following passage:

"The principal opponent to our expansion in the Pacific is Australia, but we shall never be able to exercise pressure upon Australia from a base in the South Seas; we might very well do so from East Africa. Australia needs for its exports an open road through the Indian Ocean. This road can be gravely menaced from East Africa. It is true that Australian commerce might take the route round the Cape, but even on this route merchant ships would hardly be safe against attack directed from East Africa. The policy therefore, both of Australia and of India, might be very strongly influenced by pressure from German Mittelafrika, and British policy too, since England has a special interest in unimpeded commercial intercourse with India and Australia, as India and Australia have in unimpeded intercourse with England. If we have a position of strength in Mittelafrika, then we can compel India and Australia to respect our wishes in the South Seas and in Eastern Asia."

Strategic Dangers of Re-admitting Germany

The German African Empire then visualised was to contain some 50 million Natives and half a million Europeans, "out of whom it will be possible at any moment to mobilise an army of one million men," to quote again from that same document. It was to comprise a minimum area of 7 million square kilometres (the area of India is 4½ million), and was particularly attractive to the German mind because it would sever British land power in Africa, and, by the creation on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans of submarine, destroyer and cruiser bases, would dominate vital British sea routes, thus giving Germany her assurance of world domination in her own good time. Because this was the acknowledged policy of Germany the statesmen of the Allied and Associated Powers were unanimous at Versailles that the German African territories could not be restored.

If 20 years ago, when aviation was in its infancy, the world agreed that it was unsafe to entrust to a defeated Germany areas from which the tranquillity of Africa and the safety of the seas might easily be threatened, it is manifestly unthinkable that that decision should be reversed in favour of an embattled Nazi régime more militaristic and acquisitive than the Junker Germany of the Hohenzollerns, and in possession of aerial weapons which, whether launched from the former German Protectorates or from the great substitute areas coveted in West Africa, could wreak havoc upon the great centres of population in South, East and West Africa, and destroy towns, railways, bridges, ports, mines and shipping at sea. Neighbouring British or Allied air forces even 20 or 50 times as strong could not prevent that destruction, for the German machines could take off in the dark from underground aerodromes and be bombing some of their objectives at dawn.

Modern commerce-raiders operating from West Africa could similarly take terrible toll of shipping homeward-bound by the Cape route, while if Tanganyika were returned they could sweep clear the

Indian Ocean and approach even to Singapore. Since the Mediterranean might well be unsafe for British and Allied shipping in time of war, to give Germany, West African harbours from which to strike would be an act of criminal negligence which would enormously augment the difficulties of provisioning this country. The liner route to the Cape is less than 1,000 miles from the West African ports which Germany has in mind and that distance is negligible for the latest ocean-going submarines, and though shipping were diverted far out into the South Atlantic, it would still be within range of fast bombers and submarines.

Then the reappearance of Germany in Africa would bring immediate militarisation, forcing the British Crown Colonies, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to spend heavily on arms. Those territories have no illusion that they would be buying peace; they know that acquiescence would be the prelude to war. What else can be expected from a nation which, in President Roosevelt's words, "sanctifies sheer force," and the younger generation of which is taught by Hitler that "in eternal peace humanity perishes"?

British African Fleet Must be Abolished!

The argument of self-preservation has been considered first because it is often suggested that Hitler's demands must be conceded lest he be angered and attack this country. I do not for a moment believe that that threat can be bought off by surrendering parts of Africa. The only result would be to strengthen enormously Germany's power of attack, and so to make war, or the threat of war, more effective from her standpoint. Who, knowing Germany's record and the mentality of her rulers, can doubt that the further immense advantages with which she would be endowed would be capitalised for her own purposes and to the detriment of those who had so recklessly undermined their own security? British survival would be reduced to the suzerainty of Berlin.

But, add the surrenderists, it must be stipulated that black armies, naval and air bases shall not be created. To nourish that comfortable notion is surely to carry self-deception to the nth degree. Who dare count on German adherence to her plighted word?—even if she were to give it—and the latest suggestion is that Germany would give no undertakings unless and until Great Britain and France abolished their naval and other stations in Africa. So, to obtain a German promise which only the very ingenuous would trust, we are to abolish that portion of the British fleet which is stationed in African waters! If only this country knew something about Empire geography that such a proposal would be blown sky-high by the explosion of public laughter.

Ignorance of Empire Geography

The German schoolboy knows far more of world geography than many a British business man, and as the education of the German is pertinaciously renewed by poster campaigns, by maps published in the Press, by lectures, films and exhibitions, the average Teuton has a far better understanding of this problem than most well educated and normally well-informed people in this country. Heads of manufacturing concerns with large overseas connexions have often said to me: "I suppose Tanganyika will have to go back to Germany some day." Yet one or two questions have revealed that they did not even know the position of the Territory. Defeatism of that kind has been disseminated by hundreds of newspapers and by hundreds of thousands of unthinking, but not wittingly unpatriotic, individuals.

Would that our Press, hoardings, cinemas, and even the envelopes which carry our mail, could for a while drive home the truth that elementary self-preservation precludes renunciation of any African territory to Germany. In the nation-wide campaign which I am hoping to see started against the policy of surrender, maps can play a powerful part.

Not less potent than the strategic argument is the moral one, for surrender postulates faithlessness to our word to Africans and to our professed ideals of Empire. Despite the mistakes inevitable in any human society, no fair-minded student of British Colonial rule can deny that its keynote is real trusteeship for the Native races. I doubt whether a single responsible individual in public life in England has in recent years spoken on African problems without having in the forefront of his mind the thought of the welfare of the Native populations, and I am quite sure that no responsible leader, official or non-official, in East Africa or the Rhodesias has advanced or would advance a proposition detrimental to Native interests but convenient from the European standpoint.

German writers and speakers, on the contrary, almost invariably refer to the Colonies, not in terms of human advancement, but of raw materials and trade. That is the difference—that the German regards the individual, white or black, as owned by the Government, while the Briton believes that the individual, whatever his colour, must be free to develop himself and his institutions in his own way.

Betrayal of Natives Unthinkable

That being so, when we took over Tanganyika Territory, in which the German had deliberately shattered the tribal structure in order to rule the people direct, we at once began to reconstruct it and to develop Native local self-government. I was in that country before and during the War, have kept in the closest touch with it ever since, and recently re-visited it, and I say without hesitation that the Natives are immeasurably better off than they were or would be under German rule.

Acceptance of Germany's Colonial claims would involve the expulsion from the Empire of millions of Africans, who would be bearing the sacrifice which we are asked to make, and since Great Britain has given them the most explicit assurances of the continuance of British administration, we should be dishonouring both our word and our trust.

Those Africans have been under British rule, or in West Africa under French rule, for almost as long as they were under the Germans, millions having thus been reared under democratic ideas of fair play and trained for a freedom of which they would be cheated. Our two decades of rule would stand revealed as a hollow mockery. We would rather die than submit to Nazism. How then could we justify the betrayal of the European, Indian and African inhabitants of the transferred territory?—who would be deprived of that liberty of thought, conscience and worship which we regard as among the most precious rights of man, but which the Nazi creed stamps out as incompatible with the Totalitarian State.

And then? Germany would cite her new overseas territories as reasons for amendment of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, by which she accepted a naval standard 35% of the British. Thus to competition in the air would be added rivalry afloat.

The Barbarity of German Rule in Africa

Great play is made of the so-called "Colonial guilt lie" by German politicians and publicists, who aver that the Colonies were confiscated on the false plea that Germany had shown herself unfit to rule

them. The main reason, as I have shown, was to prevent the peace of the world being disturbed again, but though, in our tolerant anxiety to avoid offending German susceptibilities, it is now usual to dismiss the charge of brutality with the remark that it was made when passions were inflamed during the War, that is not to say that it was unjustified. Apart from the threat of Germany's reappearance in Africa, nobody would wish to recall all the worst aspects of her Colonial rule two or three decades ago, but if Nazism has falsified its history books, we can neither follow that example nor stand silent before the accusation of gross hypocrisy.

In German East Africa I repeatedly saw Natives treated in the most barbarous fashion. Why, the Native name for the Germans was "The People of Twenty-five," meaning the twenty-five lashes with a hippopotamus-hide whip which represented the usual punishment for even trivial offences. I have seen it administered because a German was displeased with the soup served by his Native cook!

Bishop Weston's Testimony

Bishop Weston, of Zanzibar, with 20 years' experience of German rule, declared publicly that the Germans "rule entirely by fear: cruel punishments are their means of spreading terror: . . . Twenty-five lashes are given as commonly as in London on a big day the police cry 'Move on!' Fifty lashes in two instalments are frequently given. The German method of governing Africans is cruelly inhuman and destructive of the Native's self-respect."

Confirmation from a German source is to be found in the statement of General von Liebert, a former German East Africa, that "it is impossible in Africa to get on without cruelty."

When, in the early days, the British had to meet tribal troubles in East Africa, they were quelled with

little bloodshed. Because of their methods the Germans encountered far more unrest, and their records show that during the Maji-Maji Rebellion of 1905-6 they killed some 200,000 Africans, apart from those who died of the famine which followed the destruction of their gardens and seed corn; one rupee per head was offered to friendly tribesmen who could catch and kill rebels. In South-West Africa, again according to German reports, the Herero tribe was reduced from 85,000 to 15,000 by cold-blooded slaughter and the refusal to take Native prisoners.

Anyone who wants further facts can find them in Foreign Office Handbook No. 14 on "The Treatment of Natives in German Colonies," or in White Paper No. 8680, presented to Parliament in 1917 on German treatment of British, Indian and African prisoners in German East Africa.

Nazi Idea of Model Colonial Administration

All this happened before racial intolerance had become a cult, as it has under Nazism, but a warning that the present dispensation would treat Africans as sub-humans has been provided by the recent canonisation of Karl Peters, probably the worst character among German Colonial pioneers, whom Hitler declared last January to be a "model, if stern, Colonial administrator," and to whose widow he has granted an annual pension and a capital sum of £4,000. Yet at the trial of Peters in Leipzig it was proved that he flogged Native women, personally superintending their torture, hanged a servant on a charge of intimacy with one of his concubines and of stealing cigarettes; captured the woman, who had fled, flogged her daily in chains until her back "looked like chopped meat," and then hanged her for "trying to escape." So that is a model administration in National-Socialist eyes.

(To be continued.)

Press Now Alert to German Claims

Activity in East and South Africa Stirs Interest

NEVER BEFORE, it seems safe to say, has the British Press given so much space within a few days to the German Colonial question as during the past week. Practically every paper in the Kingdom has featured Press telegrams from East Africa and from Germany; many have had special articles—not always as authoritative as they should be; there has been a spate of letters from readers giving their points of view; and reports of interviews and speeches to local bodies have been numerous.

Overwhelming support for the view that Germany should not have her Colonies restored was shown in a cross-section survey conducted by the British Institute of Public Opinion and published by the *News Chronicle*; it was a scientifically organised attempt to assess public opinion.

88% Against Surrender

To the question: "Are you in favour of giving back any former German Colonies?" 85% of those who expressed an opinion said "No," and 15% replied "Yes"; of the total number questioned, 13% would express no opinion. "If your answer to the above question is 'No,' would you rather fight than hand them back?" was the next question, and of those who expressed an opinion 78% replied "Yes," and 22% "No"; 9% would express no opinion.

Many of the special articles have taken the view that Great Britain should stand firm. Commander

Stephen King-Hall, whose weekly publication has a large following, wrote in the *Sunday Pictorial* that "if we gave back Tanganyika to Germany, General Goering would include it in his Four Year Plan, and soon the German Press would tell the world that Germany's vitally important store-house of tropical materials was fatally isolated from the homeland and at the mercy of the British Navy."

This would be true. Germany would then demand naval parity with Great Britain, and establish a great naval base on the Indian Ocean. She would set up an air force in Africa, recruit a black army, and the Swastika would spread its crooked arms over the African Continent. For in a world of power politics Overseas Colonies are of immense economic and strategic importance. In such a world I do not intend to be the ass carrying my executioner to the slaughter-house.

The *Daily Mail*, having printed a long leader-page article detailing the economic progress of the countries held under British mandate, Mr. H. G. Williams, M.P., wrote pointing out that it was inaccurate to describe a mandate as an order from the League of Nations entrusting a State with the governance of another people; he explained that "the countries which govern the former German Colonies were entrusted with the task by the principal Allied and Associated Powers."

Cabled reports from East Africa of the intense feelings aroused in Tanganyika and Kenya have been

so widely printed in this country that the public is beginning to realise that not only the British settlers, but Natives and Indians are strongly opposed to the suggestion that they should be sacrificed to Germany.

More than 6,000 people attended meetings in Mombasa, where it was resolved "that we support to the full the aims and objects of the Tanganyika League, and stress the importance to British Africa of the retention of Tanganyika Territory within the Empire."

Meetings in Mombasa

The Hon. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C., who presided, said it was of the utmost importance that Tanganyika should remain under the British flag; the question was not a parochial political stunt, or a subject of party politics, and he appealed to everyone to line up solidly behind the League.

"Many thousands of our fellow subjects have made their homes and invested money in Tanganyika on continual assurances given by responsible Ministers of the Crown that Tanganyika will remain for ever British. We cannot sit back and let them down; further, our trust to the Native must not be betrayed. This is not the time for swashbuckling, but it is essential that we show that while we present an outward calm, and avoid the use of extravagant phrases, we are grimly determined that Tanganyika will ever be British."

Major Cavendish-Bentinck, Chairman of the Tanganyika League, outlined the progress of Tanganyika under British rule, stressed the benefits to the Native, Indian and European population, and said that Britain had stood by the principles of trusteeship.

Dr. Rana, leader of the Muslim Association, followed with an expression of the Indian point of view. Later an overflow meeting was held, when, in addition to Mr. Nicol and Major Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. A. B. Patel, a Hindu member of the Legislature, and Sharif Abdulla spoke in Gujarati and Swahili. At the end three cheers were given for the King and two bands played the National Anthem.

A friend who was present on each occasion writes that those present were so attentive that during the speeches one could have heard a pin drop, except during bursts of applause.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has reaffirmed its attitude on the future of Tanganyika, emphasising the necessity of re-establishing confidence by an "irrevocable declaration by the British Government that Tanganyika is to remain an integral part of the Empire." The Association urges the Imperial Government to constitute the Territories at the earliest possible moment an administrative union under British sovereignty and control.

Armed Resistance If Necessary

Fierce opposition to the German claim was shown at a meeting in Chunya, at which nationals of Great Britain, South Africa, Holland, Greece and India were present. Sir William Lead, leader of the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and Major Cavendish-Bentinck attended. Speakers urged that every conceivable means should be adopted to prevent the transfer of Tanganyika to Germany, and that armed resistance should be employed if other means failed. Major Cavendish-Bentinck said that that course of action was envisaged if necessary, adding that Sir William and he were both prepared to go to that length if normal negotiations did not suffice.

At meetings in Arusha it was resolved that a declaration should be sent to the King if the Imperial

Government did not within a short time announce that Tanganyika would become a British Colony. This declaration, it was felt, would assure His Majesty of the loyalty of settlers, but at the same time would make it known that if the Government decided to hand over the country to a foreign Power the European inhabitants would be forced to take measures to protect themselves.

Sir Mark Young's reference to the fact that trade in Tanganyika had suffered severely owing to public uncertainty, as to the future of the Territory is borne out by correspondence from other parts of East Africa, where development schemes are being retarded owing to lack of confidence. One writer puts forward the point that a similar lack of confidence in London is reflected by the fact that Lloyd's underwriters quote a rate of £36 15s. 9d. for insurances against the return of Tanganyika to Germany.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, made a statement on defence during his Budget speech in the Legislative Council last week. According to a *Times* telegram from Nairobi, he said they must have A.R.P. plans; provided the trend of events was unaltered as to the nature and extent of a probable attack, he was satisfied that the war organisation was sound, although the Colony's preparations were incomplete and acceleration was required during the crisis in connexion with A.R.P. and man-power organisation.

In Germany no opportunity is being lost of propagating "Colonial-mindedness." On Sunday General Ritter von Epp, head of the Reich Colonial League, said, in opening the first School of Colonial Politics in Berlin, that Germany would herself choose the time for the solution of the Colonial problem and would tolerate no dictation. She claimed the possessions which had been taken from her on "slandorous pretexts." That injustice must at last be made good. The initiative did not lie with Germany, but with the present Mandatory Powers.

At the school fortnightly courses will be provided for 50 young men at a time, so that 1,200 "Colonial campaign leaders" will be turned out in one year.

The *National-Zeitung*, of Essen, owned by Marshal Goering, suggests that the rumours that Germany would prefer a single block of territory in, for instance, the French Congo, instead of her old scattered Colonies, has been propagated to cause bad blood between France and Germany. Yet a few days previously a semi-official spokesman had made that suggestion to British correspondents in Berlin.

Developments in Germany

Sharp replies were forthcoming on Monday to an attack made in Dr. Goebbels' newspaper *Angriff* on Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and on Major L. M. Hastings, M.P. That newspaper violently attacked Rhodesians who opposed the return of African mandated territories, singling out Mr. Huggins and Major Hastings for abuse—apparently unaware that the latter has frequently voiced the opinion that Germany should be appeased by the gift of some Colonial territory. The *Angriff* said that the "Hands off Africa" campaign in S. Rhodesia is "grotesque and comic, since the persons who are waging it are those who have made millions in the German Colonies and are afraid of losing their easy income if there should be a change."

The *Rand Daily Mail* replied that these two Rhodesians "do not speak for a small clique which is frightened for its money-bags, but for the whole of the South African people, who for strategic reasons, if no other, could not contemplate the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika."

(Continued on page 251.)

Native Welfare in Nyasaland

Interesting Points from the Committee's Annual Report

THE NATIVE WELFARE COMMITTEE of Nyasaland is discussed editorially under Matters of Moment. From this second annual report, published by the Government Printer, Zomba, at 2s. 6d., we quote the following passages:—

When the present policy of local self-government or indirect rule was introduced it was fully appreciated that progress must be slow, and that, in some areas at any rate, a considerable time must elapse before the new organisations function smoothly and efficiently. District Commissioners were warned against a possible tendency in submitting their reports to place undue emphasis on the successes of Native authorities in their districts without mentioning their failures; instances of speculation, bribery and malpractices might reasonably be expected to occur in the initial stages of the scheme. Consequently, they were instructed that they should not hesitate to disclose the failures and weaknesses of the Native authorities as well as their progress and successes.

A Tactful District Commissioner

The very first irregularity reported was so unexpected as to be worthy of special mention. A Native entered a wayside store kept by an illiterate Indian, and, after examining many of the goods, was on the point of leaving without making any purchase. It was demonstrated, there was some altercation, and blows were struck. The Native went to his Native authority, who called the Indian to come and see him, but the latter refused unless a proper summons were issued. The Native authority issued his Native Court summons, and the Indian attended and was ordered to pay, and paid, three shillings as compensation to the Native for assault.

A tactful District Commissioner explained to the Indian and to the Native authority separately wherein they had erred: never was it anticipated that a non-Native would be so stupid as to submit himself to the jurisdiction of a Native Court. Back in the village the Native authority provided a goat, the Indian some rice, and after mutual apologies all ended happily in a feast of reconciliation.

Whereas in Tanganyika Territory the Native Administrations collect taxes, in Nyasaland they are specifically prohibited from collecting the Native hut and poll tax. The Native authorities are not officers of the Government; they have two distinct functions, to assist Government and to administer their own local Native affairs. The former does not connote any direct responsibility for the collection of taxes, but does include rendering assistance to administrative and other Government officers by reporting defaulters the same as Native offenders against other legislation; the latter is a form of indirect rule—although rule is hardly the right word to describe what is in fact no more than local Native self-government.

The Native Authority's Responsibility

It has been suggested that the Native authorities approximate more closely to urban district councils than to sovereign States; in fact, of course, they are neither, but lie possibly somewhere between the two. They are founded upon a tribal basis—and it is noteworthy that the introduction of the new system has disclosed the persistence of the tribal spirit to a greater degree and over wider areas than was commonly anticipated; it has brought to light many

old men, petty chiefs and others; who have been and are the real repositories of Native authority, whose participation in Native administration has been for years obscured by the policy pursued in the past. Under the new system the Governor recognises the chief whom the people accept as their chief—past experience has shown that the Government cannot unmake a chief, even though it refuses to recognise him—and, if he is suitable, appoints him to be the Native authority.

Native authorities have at least four inter-related responsibilities; any one of which it is essential to fulfil to make the complete system of local Native self-government function as a complete and sufficient whole. These responsibilities are executive, legislative, judicial, and financial.

Withhold the last-named, as was done in Northern Rhodesia, and the absence of the inculcation of financial responsibility diminishes the potentialities for progress which the whole policy is intended to achieve. In Nyasaland we adopt the policy of Tanganyika Territory. There is a tendency to look for too high a standard in the Native authority and to withhold responsibility because chiefs cannot be found with standards which might be expected in the best sections of English public life; but if there is no devotion of real responsibility and accounting functions, there can be no progress. It is of much greater importance that a Native authority should have the actual custody and spending of a hundred shillings than that in theory he should control ten thousand which are in fact administered for him by British officers.

Development of Native Self-Government

In accordance with custom no chief sits alone to hear cases; he is aided by assessors, and in fact by any or everyone who happens to be in Court, with the chief's consent, which is freely given, anyone may speak, whether connected with the case or not. During this spate of loquacity opinion crystallises so that in the end the chief does little more than voice public opinion on the case. By this means not only is justice done, but justice is seen to be done, thus fulfilling one of the essentials of English law, although the result is attained by totally different means.

If a Native is asked a difficult question it is not uncommon even to-day for his opening gambit by way of reply, especially from elderly men, to start: "In the day before the Europeans came to the country."

Twenty-five years ago the system was the simple benevolent autocracy introduced by the first missionaries and perpetuated by the Government officials who arrived later. The first attempt to improve administration, necessitated by the changing conditions, was the enactment in 1913 of an Ordinance the main objects of which were to institute a system under control of the Resident in charge of the district by the appointment of paid Native local authorities, styled principal and village headmen, who were to be responsible to the Resident for the good order of the administrative sections and village areas of which they were respectively placed in charge.

This system was intended to replace the archaic one of partial rule by chiefs and to secure the means of controlling the Native population in such a way as to provide for the conditions which had ensued consequent on the decay of the power of Native

chiefs and the tendency of Natives to free themselves from control and discipline by splitting themselves into small family groups occupying isolated collections of huts. In demarcating the administrative sections and village areas in his district the Resident was given power to concentrate the Native population where necessary into organised villages and to disallow the continuance or erection of isolated huts. The concentration of huts into village communities is one of the characteristics peculiar to Nyasaland. Recent flights of the Royal Air Force have remarked how, as seen from the air, it differentiates Nyasaland from other African territories.

For twenty years the system of administration by principal headmen underwent few and only minor modifications. 1933 will long be remembered by the Natives of the Protectorate as the year in which the District Commissioners and representative chiefs of every district assembled in Zomba on the birthday of His Majesty the King, and listened to an address in which the Governor announced the introduction of some form of indirect rule and a settlement of the land question.

Treatment of Tuberculosis

A clinic for the treatment of tuberculosis was recommended by the District Commissioner of Mlanje, and the Committee reports in that connexion:—

"The scheme, as now submitted, envisages a minor Papworth, located on a disused estate, of such an area that there would be room for expansion without encroaching on the land required for adjacent villages. The site selected is readily accessible from five administrative districts and is within of two stations where medical officers are posted; it is outside the heavy rain belt, is well wooded and watered, and there are no villages in the immediate vicinity.

"It is suggested that, to begin with, accommodation should consist of 25 huts with a dispensary and staff quarters; patients would be supplied with rations as long as their condition prohibited active work, and, when improvement occurs, opportunities should be given to the inmates to make such articles as baskets, mats, etc., for sale before undertaking work of a more strenuous nature.

"To encourage patients to take up residence in the Centre, every endeavour should be made to make conditions as much as possible like village life, consistent with the welfare of the inmates, suitable cases should be given permission to bring their families; land should be provided for agricultural purposes, and in course of time a number of the cases would become self-supporting. It is considered that much valuable curative and preventive work would be accomplished with very small expenditure if this scheme is adopted."

Forthcoming Engagements

- 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 10.—Archdeacon Owen on "Germany's Colonial Claims." Education Circle of Royal Empire Society. 5.30 p.m.
- November 10.—Annual meeting of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Mission. Speakers: Lord Lloyd, Father Francis Hill, and Miss Clare Lawrence. Westminster School Hall, Westminster.
- November 14.—Mr. O. Throw, Minister of Defence, South Africa, to be entertained to dinner by the South Africa Club, Savoy Hotel.
- November 15.—Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell to speak on the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. Royal Empire Society. 4.30 p.m.

"An Arrogant Autocracy"

Lord Erroll's Caustic Comments

"ALL our enthusiasms and all our hopes are inevitably rendered void by that arrogant autocracy in Downing Street. One has such a feeling of helplessness out here; neither His Excellency himself, nor those Government officials whom I know to be only too anxious to help us, nor the representatives of the unofficial community are ever able to break through that wall of obstinate officialdom."

Such was the caustic opinion expressed by the Earl of Erroll, M.L.C., recently speaking as Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya. He announced that his election to the Legislative Council precluded his continuing to act as Chairman of the Convention, but was persuaded by the unanimous vote of the delegates to preside throughout the session.

Lord Erroll said that Kenya farmers were hanging on by their eyelashes because no progressive agricultural policy had been initiated by Government. Agricultural indebtedness, white settlement, the Squatters' Ordinance, the Conciliation Board, though of vital importance, were still in the air. Further, the Government should assist the stock industry by pressing forward its claims for the export of Kenya beef, mutton and pork; must help the coffee industry, reduce railway freights on sisal, and so on *ad infinitum*. "Negotiations on these subjects are proceeding, but all they appear to do is to proceed, never to come to any conclusion."

Any return of Tanganyika to Germany would spell Kenya's doom. "There are those who say: 'Give Tanganyika to Germany, and the Imperial Government will be forced to fill up Kenya's empty spaces. But they would be filled with soldiers, not farmers; Kenya would become an African Czechoslovakia. I do not believe that a return of Tanganyika to Germany would prevent a European conflagration should the Totalitarian States decide to initiate one. Kenya would become an armed camp, which would prove a greater irritation to Germany than Tanganyika's non-return.'"

A resolution expressing alarm at the postponement of de-stocking measures in the Native reserves was passed unanimously.

It was decided that organised industries and Chambers of Commerce might in future send delegates to Convention.

Zanzibar Clove Question

Indian Community Expresses Thanks

At a mass meeting of the Indian community of Zanzibar held under the auspices of the Indian National Association, and presided over by Mr. Yusufali A. Karimjee Jivanjee, a resolution was unanimously passed recording appreciation of the valuable help given to the community by leaders in India, including Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Aga Khan, and British friends of India, including Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

The meeting also recorded its thanks for the valuable help rendered by the Government of India and its representatives, Messrs. K. P. S. Menon and Mr. G. S. Bozeman, during their visit to Zanzibar; its gratitude to the British Resident, Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, "for his sympathetic and broad outlook on the clove question"; and its appreciation for "the helpful spirit shown by the Government negotiating Committee."

Makerere College, Uganda

Development from a Small Beginning

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Gloucester will to-day cut in Kampala the first sod for the "new" Makerere College recommended by the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa.

As a result of the carefully considered report of an unusually strong Commission under the chairmanship of the then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, great developments are contemplated, but it would be misleading to create the impression that the erection at a cost of £200,000 of a so-called University College is a new idea or in any way an impulsive undertaking. Though for convenience it has already become usual to speak and write of "the new Makerere," the word "new" is in point of fact scarcely suitable in connexion with a college of sixteen years' standing, which has already won for itself a wide reputation throughout Eastern Africa.

Makerere College was founded on August 1, 1922, and each year, on Foundation Day, those who have helped its progress in various ways are commemorated. The Principal addresses the students and guests, and the Lesson "Let us now praise famous men" is read. Then follows an English reading prize competition, at which three passages (prose, verse, and unseen) are read by some of the original competitors before the Assembly and three external judges. This year the prize went to an agricultural student from Zanzibar, and in the three preceding years successful candidates had hailed either from Kenya or Tanganyika, a circumstance which clearly demonstrates the wide sphere of influence which Makerere already holds throughout the East African group of Dependencies.

Sir Robert Coryndon

Among those remembered at this annual ceremony must be mentioned the late Sir Robert Coryndon, during whose able governorship of Uganda the project for the college first bore fruit. Mr. H. O. Savile, the first Principal, who had the arduous task of guiding it through its infancy; Sir William Gowers, who was a staunch friend of Makerere during his tenure of office as Governor of the Protectorate; and Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, who was the first Director of Education in Uganda, and whose able judgment and guidance were of great value.

With the passage of time, and in the due course of progress, a change from school to college status became an inevitable necessity, and a Commission was therefore appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise on the best methods for future development. Its recommendations included the proposed erection of many new buildings, and it is for these extensions that His Royal Highness will cut the first sod on his way back to England from his present visit to East Africa.

The present buildings which have gradually grown from temporary workshops for artisans now afford fairly suitable accommodation for a public school, but are no longer adequate for the training of Africans as professional men and women; they will, however, certainly continue to form part of the college for several years.

Starting as a technical school for Uganda with some fifteen students, it has grown into a first-class public school, and in conjunction with the medical, veterinary and agricultural "schools" already performs post-school training. It has selected

students not only from Uganda schools, but also from those of Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and is open to students from Nyasaland, Rhodesia, the Southern Sudan and elsewhere when their standard has reached that required for entrance, namely ability to pass the School Certificate.

The number of students at present in residence is only one hundred and seventy, but approximately forty tribes are represented—mention of which may satisfy those who visualise the flooding of East Africa with "failed B.A.s" that the authorities have fully recognised the dangers of such a policy. There is a large need throughout Eastern Africa for Native teachers, doctors, engineers and agriculturalists, and it is this need which it is hoped to meet.

Well-Qualified Tutors

Makerere has a well-qualified staff of tutors (including two Africans), to whose zeal and diligence appreciative reference was made in the Report of the De La Warr Commission. The present Principal, who had already had twelve years' experience in the Uganda Provincial Administration, was appointed to Makerere in 1924, and Mr. Hussey, who writes with authority, said in a review of the Commission's Report: "In no small measure has its success been due to Mr. D. G. Tomblings, who has since 1925 carried out the duties of Principal with unabated enthusiasm and unsparing devotion."

Makerere College has suffered much criticism, some of it prejudiced and emanating from ill-formed sources, but it has been fortunate in receiving in the past the support of three Governors of Uganda. To-day, when it has to contend with a very changed outlook in public opinion, it is likewise fortunate to have behind it the strong influence of the present Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell. Mr. Jowitt, the able Director of Education in Uganda, had not been long in the Protectorate after his transfer from Southern Rhodesia before he realised the desirability of a re-examination of the basis and future of Makerere.

It is sincerely to be hoped that, realising that the projected future of Makerere College is no wild dream or headlong rush to destruction, but rather a carefully considered and controlled form of efficient education of Africans in the true sense, the Legislatures of all the neighbouring Territories will seize their opportunity to promote the welfare of their peoples.

For Ethiopian Refugees

AN appeal for funds to provide relief for the 10,000 Ethiopian refugees in British African Colonies was made in London last week by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who emphasised that the fund had no political significance.

Our nation, he said, together with other European countries, could not escape some responsibility for the circumstances which had driven these people from their homes. They were now the guests of the British Empire, and among them were 1,500 children, who were chiefly in Kenya. The local authorities were doing all they could, but more voluntary effort was needed in the form of medical assistance, clothing and education. It was hoped that £8,000 would be obtained to carry on the work.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Ethiopia, presided at the function, and among the guests were the Emperor Haile Selassie and his daughter, the Princess T'Shai. Lord Noel Buxton said the Save the Children Fund would contribute £100.

Statements Worth Noting

"One only is the lawgiver and judge, even He who is able to save and to destroy; but who art thou that judgest thy neighbour?"—James iv. 12 (R.V.).

"Freshwater fish up to a weight of 26 lb. have been caught in Kenya."—*Fishing Committee Report, Kenya*.

"Often lions drag the whole lorry back several yards, an almost incredible feat of strength."—*Mrs. Audrey Moore, in "Serengeti."*

"The day has long since passed when there can be a repartition of Africa carried out at a Conference in Europe."—*The "Bulawayo Chronicle," in an editorial.*

"The standard of literacy among Natives in the Scottish mission schools in Nyasaland is higher than in any other Dependency in British Tropical Africa."—*Sir Robert Bell.*

"The Principal of the Nakuru school reported that since swimming has become general colds, and coughs were almost entirely absent."—*Kenya Education Report.*

"The quality of Sigi Segoma Criollo cacao, of which eight tons were exported from Tanga in 1937, ranks among the finest in the world."—*Tanganyika Agricultural Report for 1937.*

"22 rifles are the most dangerous rifle invented and cause a great deal of suffering to wounded animals."—*Captain F. E. Harris, speaking on game preservation in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"The depressed and pessimistic attitude of farmers towards farming which was apparent during previous years has disappeared."—*Report of the Chief Veterinary Surgeon of Southern Rhodesia for 1937.*

"Native authorities showed little sense of duty in managing or conserving natural forests, but in several cases there has been a genuine and spontaneous reaction to planting propaganda."—*Forest Report of Tanganyika for 1937.*

"Judged by analyses, cassava is one of the poorest of the Native food crops; millet contains five or six times as much protein, fat, calcium and phosphorus as cassava, and twice as much iron."—*Mr. H. R. Hoskins, in the "East African Agricultural Journal."*

"The concentration of moisture under banana trash is so marked that at the end of a period of drought sufficiently severe to cause wilting of coffee on other plots, the mulch had only lost one-half the available moisture held by the soil at the end of the previous rains."—*Report No. 6 of the Coffee Research Station at Lyamungu, Tanganyika.*

Lord Hailey's African Survey

LORD HAILEY's long-awaited "African Survey," which will be published on November 8, and to which extensive space will be devoted in our next issue, is a volume of more than 1,800 pages. In addition, two supplementary volumes, entitled "Capital Investment in Africa," by Professor S. H. Frankel, and "Science in Africa," by Dr. E. B. Worthington, are to be published a week and a fortnight respectively after the main volume.

WHO'S WHO

426.—Major Clifford Alburn ("Bunch") Hooper



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Major "Bunch" Hooper, a founder member and first Vice-President of the Aero Club of East Africa, established in 1927, was in the next year elected President, and held that office for a decade—difficult years because private flying was a new idea, and then because the world depression made it impossible to obtain adequate finance. When the Club had surmounted these troubles, reached stability and even relative affluence, and was operating the scheme on which he had set his heart for the instruction of young Kenyans as aviators, he resigned the Presidency, though continuing to act as Chairman of the Flying Sub-Committee.

After leaving Uppingham and serving an engineering apprenticeship, he had joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment in 1913 and the Aeronautical Inspection Department on its formation, and gone to France in August, 1914, with the R.F.C., but, crashing badly early in the War, was thereafter employed as a test pilot. He left the R.A.F. in 1920.

Going to Kenya in the following year, he entered the motor trade on his own account in 1924, and later formed Messrs. Hooper and Carnie, Ltd., which is now incorporated in the Overseas Motor Transport Company (E.A.), Ltd., of which he is a director. Major Hooper is also on the boards of Wilson Airways, Ltd., and of Gillfillan & Company, Ltd. At one time he was Honorary Secretary of the Nairobi Polo Club.

Home Defence.—“We do not require a larger Army or Navy. What we do need is to concentrate on home defence; for this purpose we require a strong Air Force and efficient anti-aircraft defence. After our recent experience it seems unwise to entrust the latter to departments to deal with this vital matter. A Ministry of Home Defence should be set up, with priority over the War Office and Air Ministry in matters pertaining to home defence; on the Minister for Home Defence and his department the responsibility for protecting this country against invasion should rest. The anti-aircraft force must be strengthened; air-raid precautions and evacuation schemes should be linked up with home defence. And if the Minister had the ability to direct into right channels the willing service that men and women of all classes were ready to give during the crisis our country would be in a much stronger position to meet invasion than it was last month.”—*Lord Denman.*

Bombing Effects.—“Assuming normal design, the angle of arrival of a bomber aircraft flying at 200 miles an hour varies from about 38 deg. from a height of 2,000 ft. to about 17 deg. from a height of 12,000 ft. Bombs may thus strike the sides of buildings. It may be expected that bombing over defended towns will be carried out from great heights, so that bombs may arrive at a steep angle rather than a flatter one. The effect of anti-aircraft guns is to keep attacking aircraft at a high altitude, and it is probable that over defended towns bombers will drop their bombs from a height of over 12,000 ft., in which case the bombs would reach a velocity of at least 1,000 ft. a second on impact.”—*Report of the Institution of Structural Engineers.*

Air Force Morale.—“In assessing the potentialities of a threatened aerial attack on this country, remember that we shall be defended by a volunteer Air Force, and we may, on the contrary, be attacked by a conscripted one. Conscripts in the air cannot possess the *elan* of the volunteer. Again, the moral of a pilot, whether volunteer or conscript, fighting over and in defence of his own country, must always be much superior when compared with that he evinces when attacking over enemy country. Success in aerial war, either in attack or defence, depends to a much greater extent on morale than on any other factor.”—*Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes (Retd.).*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

A.R.P.—“Probably the main reason why the organisation of A.R.P. was neglected was that it had not the whole-hearted backing of a department behind it, such as the Services can command. When vast sums of new money are being broadcast there is always an indecent scramble for it between the Departments of Whitehall, and A.R.P., a sub-department of the Home Office, was like a disorderly mob before a disciplined body of mounted police. . . . The A.R.P. Department is the boldest experiment ever made in the application of democratic principles to defence. For complexity of detail no military operation has ever approached the problems of A.R.P. which we are trying to solve by voluntary organisation. The uncertain demands on our man-power by combatant services further complicate the best-laid plans for A.R.P. The supreme achievement of organisation is to make organisation unnecessary, and nothing less than that must be the ambition of the new Ministry. If voluntary organisation can make civilian morale impregnable, air-raids cease to be worth while; from that to their prohibition by general consent is an easy step; and from that prohibition to recognition that all war is obsolete might not be beyond the range of human vision.”—*“Scrutator” in the “Sunday Times.”*

China's Policy.—“China's policy is based on a prolonged war. Importance is not attached to the retention or loss of any particular city, but every effort is made to prolong the war so that in the very process of wearing out the enemy the Chinese capacity for resistance may be preserved and strengthened. For six months the Chinese forces offered a stubborn resistance at the outer defence line of the Wuhan area and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. The significance of defending Wuhan lies in the protection given to the transfer of man-power and material resources from South-western and Central China further into the interior. Since the removal of material resources and the evacuation of civilians from Wuhan have been successfully carried out, the duty of protecting the rear is ended. From the view-point of the entire scope of resistance Wuhan no longer has any significance.”—*Official notice issued in Chungking.*

Safeguarding Fuel Supplies.—

“Our situation in regard to home-grown food is considerably worse than in 1914. We are dependent for essential food supplies and raw materials on the carrying capacity of a merchant fleet greatly reduced in numbers, exposed to greatly increased risks at sea. Moreover, this fleet includes nearly 500 tankers which can only carry oil. A constant stream of oil must flow from overseas if the Navy, mechanised Army, Air Force, most of our land transport and half the mercantile marine are not to be brought to a standstill. Though the sources of oil are numerous, a glance round a turbulent world and the situation of the oilfields gives little confidence that the vast supplies necessary in time of war will be available. The remedy is with us. Let us take it before it is too late. The Government would incur a tremendous responsibility by inaction in these matters. If the Navy, together with an augmented merchant fleet, are both rendered capable, wherever possible, of burning coal by the most up-to-date methods, and if our heavy road transport is converted simultaneously to work on compressed gas, producer gas and electricity, our defence system would be immeasurably strengthened.

All our numerous engines of war are in danger of immobilisation so long as the means of energising them are under foreign control.”—*From a letter signed by many leading public figures to “The Times.”*

Mr. Lloyd George.—“You will remember how Cromwell's successor, Charles II, to secure peace, pandered to the great dictator of his day. He spent money lavishly on many things, but neglected the defences of his realm. The result was that a foreign fleet sailed up the Thames. Has it ever occurred to you that while we were pandering to dictators in the East, in Middle Europe, in the South of Europe, we also were neglecting our defences, and that if war had occurred we also would have a fleet—an air fleet—which would have wrought devastation and havoc in this very city.”—*The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised. — "Christianity flourishes under opposition." — *The Rt. Rev. J. A. Kempthorne.*

"Democracy is impotent unless it is led with conviction and energy." — *The "Observer."*

"The first business of a good journalist is to ascertain the truth." — *The Bishop of Carlisle.*

"You can always appease lions by throwing them Christians." — *Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.*

"One of the B.B.C. talks studios contains a large picture of George Washington." — *Mr. S. W. Smithers.*

"No concession made to the Nazi régime has ever been accepted as a means of appeasement." — *Mr. George Hicks, M.P.*

"The Government does not spend on medical research as much as the cost of one torpedo boat." — *Sir Leonard Hill.*

"The cotton fabric machinery in this country is active." — *Mr. A. Naesmith, speaking at the Trades Union Congress.*

"Government spending can produce no durable recovery, but only a temporary and unhealthy uplift." — *Mr. Leonard J. Reid.*

"There can be no peace if national policy adopts as a deliberate instrument the threat of war." — *President Roosevelt, in a broadcast address.*

"The B.B.C. has at its command the equivalent of a daily newspaper with a net sale of 8,000,000." — *Mr. H. A. Taylor, President, Institute of Journalists.*

"Perhaps the time will come when mankind will honour its saviours more than its destroyers, Pasteur and Lister more than Napoleon and Ludendorff." — *The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.*

"The day will come when the television screen will supersede the cinema screen, and all cinema programmes will be radiated by wire or wireless from central studios." — *Mr. J. L. Baird.*

"The existing Government is utterly incompetent and in personell and outlook utterly unsuited to undertaking the task of national economic organisation." — *The "New Statesman and Nation."*

"We are not prepared; we have hardly begun to prepare; we do not know how all the failures that occurred during the crisis can be avoided next time." — *Mr. Eady of the Home Office A.R.P. Department.*

Recession Checked. — "The trend of wholesale prices is an important economic indicator. During the whole period of the crisis British wholesale prices manifested remarkable stability combined with firmness. Now food prices are lower, and the cost of living is falling. During September the official index advanced by one point, leaving it three points lower than it was a year before. The autumn months usually witness an advance in the cost of living. If this seasonal increase is allowed for, the real decrease during September was not one point but nearly three. Thus the bugbear of a rising cost of living, so noticeable during the recession of the previous winter, has at last been exorcised. This means that the trend of prices confirms the view that the recession has been definitely checked. Recovery may be slow, and much depends upon business events in the United States and political events in Europe. Still, we can at least say that trade is no longer moving downwards, but on the contrary is exhibiting greater firmness. The course of commodity prices is not only a symptom of this steadier trend. It is also creating conditions favourable to recovery." — *The "Financial Times."*

Ministry of Supply. — "The argument that has decided the Government against instituting the Supply Ministry, namely, that it would unnecessarily interfere with civil industry and the export trades, is certainly not conclusive. Given that the quantum of rearmament has been decided on, a Ministry of Supply ought, if it is properly run, not to add to the difficulties of civil industry, but, on the contrary, to allay them, whilst at the same time accelerating the completion of the rearmament programme. The question is not whether civil industry should be interfered with, but whether the interference shall be carried out in a more or less orderly manner or whether it shall assume forms from which frictions, muddles, and delays will be inseparable. As it is the fear still persists that the refusal to create a Ministry which will control and co-ordinate supplies is really an excuse for soft-peddling rearmament—in order, as some people will tell you, not to offend Hitler." — *"News Chronicle."*

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%	71 17 6
Kenya 5%	110 10 0
Kenya 3½%	103 10 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3%	87 17 6
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	90 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	89 17 6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 0 0
Sudan 5½%	108 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	110 15 0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 0 0
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 11 10½
Brit. Ropea (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 8 9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 4 0
General Electric (£1)	3 16 9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 11 0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 15 0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$58½
Prov. Cinematograph	19 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 16 9
U.S. Steels	\$64½
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 5 10½
Unilever (£1)	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 7 6
Vickers (10s.)	1 4 9
Woolworth (5s.)	2 18 6

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	8 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 16 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 4 6
Anglo-Iranian	4 15 6
Burmah Oil	4 18 9
Cons. Goldfields	8 13 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	17 12 6
De Beers Df. (50s.)	11 1 3
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	6 6
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 12 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 4 0
Johannesburg Cons.	2 12 6
Mexican Eagle	5 9
Nat. Mines (5s.)	9 12 0
Randfontein	2 1 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	37 17 6
Shell	4 5 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	12 2 6
West Wits. (10s.)	7 5 9

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.)	2 3 6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	96 15 0
Clan	4 10 0
E.D. Realisation	9 0
Gt. Western	30 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	81 10 0
L.M.S.	13 5 0
Nat. Bank of India	35 0 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	12 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 7 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1 1 6

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

PERSONALIA

Dame Alice Godman has returned from South Africa.

Mrs. H. Ralph Hone is coming home by air from Uganda.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire has left on his return to Tanganyika.

Mr. C. G. Hansford, plant pathologist in Uganda, is on leave.

Dr. R. C. Spiers has been transferred from Tanga to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. E. B. Hosking, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, is on leave.

Major C. L. Walsh has been elected a director of East African Estates, Ltd.

Mr. C. Mathew, Crown Counsel, is acting as Solicitor-General in Uganda.

Mr. Alfred Bain, Mayor of Umtali, and Mrs. Bain are on holiday in Aberdeen.

Dr. W. M. Hill has assumed duty in Zanzibar on first appointment as a medical officer.

Sir Brooke Francis, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, has been visiting Capetown.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have returned to London from Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home from the Balkans.

Lieutenant-Commander L. P. Lane, R.N. (retd.), Marine Officer in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Leake, V.C. (and bar)—the only double V.C. living—has been visiting Nyasaland.

Councillor E. J. Davies, Chairman of the Water and Electricity Committee of the Bulawayo Town Council, has resigned.

Miss Priscilla Scott-Ellis, daughter of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, is working with a mobile field hospital in Spain.

We regret to record the death in England of Mr. P. C. Ford, former workshop manager to the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Sir John Lawes-Witteborn, of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, and Miss N. Badnall were married in London last week.

It is announced that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now acting as Secretary of State for the Dominions also.

Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., has, on the motion of the Prime Minister, been granted leave of absence from the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia for the present session.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Dillon, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, has been appointed to command a battalion of the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles.

Captain A. C. Willmot, Director of Public Works in Uganda, has been appointed an extraordinary member of the Legislative Council for the duration of the Budget meeting.

Mr. A. L. Gladwell, managing director of Messrs. Gailey & Roberts, Ltd., of Nairobi, left by the "Queen Mary" on Saturday for a brief business visit to the United States.

Mr. E. W. du Buisson, the well-known Northern Rhodesian settler and former candidate for election to the Legislature, is on his way back to Africa after leave spent in this country.

Mr. P. G. Heathcoat-Amory, who is the National Conservative candidate for the Bridgwater Division in the by-election now being held, recently returned from a visit to East Africa.

The Duke of Ancona and Princess Lucia of Bourbon-Sicily were married in Munich a few days ago. They have now left for Ethiopia, where the Duke is Prefect of a province.

Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and Lady Rhodes, will leave Southampton on Saturday by air for Nairobi.

Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., who has long been interested in East African affairs, and who has been suffering from coronary thrombosis, is now making good progress towards recovery.

Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell is to speak on the work of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society at 4.30 p.m. on November 15.

Mr. Archer Cust, who was on the staff of Sir Ronald Storrs during his Governorship of Northern Rhodesia, has succeeded Mr. R. E. H. Baily, formerly of the Sudan, as secretary of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, who recently visited East Africa, left Capetown on Sunday with his Antarctic Expedition for Enderby Land, where he and his co-pilot will begin a flight of 2,000 miles overland to the Bay of Whales.

Mr. Robertson T. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, underwent an operation in a London nursing home last week. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. William Nowell, former Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, and his two colleagues have now completed their inquiry into the marketing of West African cocoa and published their report.

Mr. J. A. Ulyate, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Ulyate, of Arusha, and Miss Katharine Borwick, eldest daughter of the Hon. Geoffrey Borwick, of Whitchurch, Oxon, and Mrs. Charles Rooke, were married in Nairobi recently.

Mr. E. F. Schultz won the Governor's Cup of the Lusaka Rifle Club with a score of 206, beating Mr. E. W. Matthews, last year's champion, by 19 points. Mr. Schultz also won the Denny Cup, scoring 185.64 against Mr. F. J. Jenkins's 184.93.

Mr. R. Nicholson, who recently resigned the secretaryship of the Royal African Society, was the principal guest last night at the monthly dinner of the Society, which was so much to bring to its present improved position of influence.

Mrs. K. E. H. Hall, wife of the British Resident, is on her way out to Zanzibar. Sir Charles Law, the Chief Justice, Lady Law, and Miss J. Law have also left England for Zanzibar after a holiday at home.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy left England last week by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" on their way back to Dar es Salaam.

Queen Mary will attend the first performance in London of the American film "Suez," to be given at the New Gallery Cinema on November 25. The film, said to have been produced at a cost of £500,000, describes the history of the Suez Canal.

Mr. H. G. Robertson—Rab—so many East Africans left London on Tuesday for Marseilles on his way back to Mombasa, which he left some nine months ago in a state of serious ill-health. His stay at Home has worked wonders, and he looks forward to a new life in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. T. W. Garvey, of H.M. Consular Service, and Miss Barbara Hales Tomlinson, only daughter of Sir George and Lady Tomlinson. Sir George visited East Africa with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Captain R. F. Caspareuthus, one of the Imperial Airways pilots who has served for a long period on the African route, and who is well-known to East Africans and Rhodesians as "Caspar," has been promoted a senior master in the service of the company. Congratulations to this popular South African!

Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, has arrived in London. It is understood that during his stay he will emphasise South Africa's insistence of the retention of the mandates for Tanganyika and South-West Africa. A dinner in his honour will be given by the South African Club on November 14.

Mr. F. S. Joelson addressed a luncheon gathering of the Over-Seas League on Tuesday on "Germany's Claims to Colonies in Africa." His speech was an abbreviated version of his article on the subject which appears in this issue. Mr. J. Sweetland presided and Colonel Lascelles proposed a vote of thanks. Some 200 people were present.

The Hon. P. W. Skerrett has been elected this year's President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. John Marshall as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. H. G. Duncan, J. Kaye-Nicol, T. M. Partridge, J. D. Mackenzie, J. A. Lee, J. M. B. Sanders, J. W. Ness, C. A. B. Barton, and W. Tait Bowie.

Earl De La Warr, who was Chairman of the Higher Education Commission which visited East Africa and the Sudan last year, has been appointed President of the Board of Education, of which Department he was Parliamentary Secretary a few years ago. Then, after a short period as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies he entered the Cabinet last May as Lord Privy Seal.

A new appointment of Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces has been created. The officer appointed to the post is Major-General G. J. Giffard, C.B., D.S.O., now Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles. His present staff—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. A. Bishop, Major S. J. Cole and Major J. D. Chalmers—will be Staff Officers, African Colonial Forces.

Mr. C. W. A. Scott, who flew through East and Central Africa during the Southampton-Johannesburg race, and who won the Mildenhall-Melbourne air race in record time in company with the late Mr. Tom Campbell Black, will leave England to-morrow for Australia in an attempt to beat his own record. He is flying the old D.H. "Comet" machine in which Black and he flew to Australia. Mrs. Betty Kirby-Green, who flew to Cape Town in record time last November, accompanies him as co-pilot.

Sir John Anderson, who, as Lord Privy Seal, will undertake the organisation of British man-power for civilian defence, has crowded a remarkable career by achieving Cabinet rank without first serving as a junior Minister. His distinguished record embraces service in the Colonial Office, on the Insurance Commission, the Local Government Board, the Ministry of Shipping during the Great War, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Inland Revenue, the Irish Office during the troubles of 1920, and finally as Governor of Bengal during the terrorist period.

Passengers outward-bound for Dar es Salaam by the "Llandaff Castle" include Dr. N. Chilton, of the Medical Department; Mr. W. M. Donaldson, Lands Department; Mr. J. L. Fairclough, District Officer, and Mrs. Fairclough; Mr. S. P. B. Henderson, Inspector of Mines, and Mrs. Henderson; Mr. F. Oates, Geologist, and Mrs. Oates; Mr. E. S. E. Thompson, of the Veterinary Department, and Mrs. Thompson; Mr. R. Varian, District Officer, with Mrs. Varian and their two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Whitlamsmith and Miss G. J. Whitlamsmith.

There will be widespread regret at the news of the death in a London nursing home of Captain C. T. Soames, the Kenya settler. Reaching the Colony just before the War, he served throughout the "German East" Campaign, after which he returned to his coffee plantation near Songhor. Later he took up land near Molo, where he grew wheat, ran a dairy and sheep farm, and pioneered pyrethrum growing. He was the first Chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, and Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. He had also been an active member of the Board of Agriculture, the Wheat Advisory Board, and the Butter Levy Board, and in those and other connexions gave proof of energy, sound judgment, and willingness to devote himself to the public service. Kenya owes him an especial debt for his work in the early stages of pyrethrum growing in East Africa, for his influence was thrown strongly in favour of organising the young industry on the best lines in order to ensure the maintenance of a high-quality product.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East African Mounted Rifles**Volunteers Who Were Made Conscripts**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Your interesting review of the history of the East African Mounted Rifles, written by Captain C. J. Wilson, its Medical Officer, revives memories of old campaigning days, days full of novelty and keenness, but with many changes of personnel, owing to comrades leaving to join other regiments or to sickness and sometimes death. Above it all was the mystery of our objectives, and after all these years it is satisfying to learn the clue to some of our activities in the "Gentle Art of Being Mucked About".

One little criticism: Captain Wilson seems to cast a slur upon the memory of the men who joined in the days of compulsion. He forgets that many recruits came from the Civil Service, who, though they had volunteered much earlier for active service, were not then allowed to join by the powers-that-be. Is it fair to call such men conscripts?

Yours faithfully,

London, S.E.3.

TROOPER 644.

Stone Age Man in Kenya**Relics Believed to Date Back to 4,000 B.C.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

London Memorial Museum in Nairobi there is now being staged an Exhibition of Stone Age relics discovered during the past year near Njoro and Nakuru by Dr. and Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey, who have carried a long step forward the work of archaeological research in Kenya.

The exhibit consists very largely of collections from a rock shelter near the Njoro River, and contains micaceous sandstone plates used as rubbers, massive bowls carved in lava, fragments of domestic utensils, fabrics and beads. The age seems to me to be more nearly 4,000 years B.C. than 3,000, this estimate being based on several convergent lines of research.

Most striking of the specimens displayed are the beads and pendants. It is apparent to anyone that the necklaces made of cross-slices of bird bones are on a very different plane of art from the associated beautifully cut and polished beads of cornelian, opal, agate and the like, which were perfectly drilled for the passage of the string.

Dr. and Mrs. Leakey certainly appear to have proved their point that in those early days of civilisation there was trade between East Africa and Lower Egypt, the raw materials being in this case obtained from Kenya. A drinking vessel of wood supports this conclusion, as could be seen from a good photograph; the delicacy of the work is surprising.

It is good to know that London may in the near future have the opportunity of studying duplicates of these exhibits.

Nairobi,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

JOHN PARKINSON.

[The rock shelter mentioned is believed to have been the crematorium of these Stone Age people, and the exhibits are thought to have been partly their work and partly that of craftsmen in Egypt and other parts of the Near East. The collection is very extensive and remarkable.—Ed. "E.A. & R."]

The Native Labour Force**Supervision May Double Output**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Major Orde Browne, the new Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently told the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, according to your most interesting report, that "the employment of a European at a good salary would often double the output of a Native labour force."

The curious thing is that every European in East Africa, whether he be an administrative officer or a missionary, a farmer or a miner, knows that constant supervision of the African is absolutely essential for the production of good work, and yet there is a general disposition in non-official circles and in Public Works, Departments and certain other official quarters, to keep as high as possible the ratio of African to European employees, though that is bound to mean that the supervision, instead of being in the region of what is necessary to produce something like the optimum output capacity of which those African labourers are capable, yields perhaps only half, or perhaps two-thirds that quota.

The employers, official and non-official, consider that they are economising, whereas in the great majority of cases it is almost certainly false economy, as Major Orde Browne has indicated by inference.

This important factor is nearly always ignored when considering such differences as exist between Southern Rhodesia and East Africa in regard to the employment of Europeans. To say that either policy is absolutely right would be absurd; to suggest that the most practical is a mean between the two is surely not unsound.

Durban,

Yours faithfully,

South Africa.

A. P. JONES.

N. Rhodesian Election**New Members of Legislative Council**

NORTHERN Rhodesia's general election has resulted in the return of the following non-official members:—

Sir Leopold Moore, unopposed in the Livingstone constituency;

Mr. Rowland Walensky, unopposed for the Broken Hill area;

Colonel Arthur Stephenson, who defeated Mr. R. J. Olds at Ndola by 330 votes to 217;

Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, who beat Mr. Harry Rich in the Midlands by 183 votes to 170;

Captain R. C. Campbell, who in a three-cornered contest in the Mazabuka district, polled 122 votes against 56 cast for Captain H. K. McKee and 24 for Mr. C. S. Knight, the former member, who forfeited his deposit;

Mr. T. S. Page, who retained the Eastern (Fort Jameson) seat by 61 votes to 43 polled for Mr. E. Taylor; and

Captain A. A. Smith, who in a four-cornered fight in Nkana, secured 240 votes compared with 211 for Mrs. C. Olds, the former member, 55 for Mr. A. F. Davidson, and 45 for Mrs. J. H. Lindsay, who thus forfeited her deposit.

The new members of Council are Mr. Walensky, Captain Campbell and Captain Smith.

Colonel Gore-Browne did not stand for re-election because he has been nominated by the Governor to represent Native interests.

Empire Coffee Exhibition To Make London "Coffee Conscious"

AN EXHIBITION of Empire coffee is now being held in the vestibule of Charing Cross Underground Station, through which vast numbers of Londoners pass each day on their lawful occasions, and not one of them fails to see the well-displayed and striking show of coffee in all its phases, backed by a huge coloured map of the world with the Empire in red; and ribbons leading from the Empire coffee-producing areas to bags of coffee in the foreground.

East Africa has made a handsome contribution with a fine series of photographs showing every stage in the manufacture of coffee from seed to cup, though an artificial coloured reproduction of a flowering and fruiting branch of *Coffea arabica* hardly does justice to the wonderful prolificacy of that plant. Several visitors were heard to remark that the lighted "action" picture of Kenya coffee being poured into a cup was "a jolly good advertisement."

The exhibition has been arranged by the Coffee Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation; the London Passenger Transport Board generously lending the site. The proposal was first made by Mr. E. J. King, secretary of the B.E.P.O.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., who opened the exhibition, briefly reviewed the history of coffee and of coffee houses, and noted that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had all developed a flourishing and highly important coffee industry. The total export of coffee from the Empire, he said, was about 50,000 tons, and the industries in India and Kenya together employed some 200,000 workers and represented a capital investment of over £14,000,000.

Nevertheless, said Mr. Amery, the almost 50 million inhabitants of the United Kingdom consume less coffee than Canada, with only one-quarter of the population; Great Britain drank only two and a half cups of coffee per head per month, as compared with 15 cups monthly on the Continent. Empire coffees were "mild" coffees of very high quality, and the English market was a "quality" market, which did not mean that it could not be a "quantity" market as well.

The reason for the limited drinking of coffee in Great Britain was, he thought, ignorance of how to make it properly; pamphlets giving full instructions were therefore to be had free at that exhibition. In the long run it was the consumer who could help most to ensure the success of the industry, and it was to his hearers, as consumers, that he appealed. It was to awaken "Empire coffee consciousness" that that exhibition had been launched.

A FASCINATION THAT NEVER PALLS

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"Scenes so lovely," wrote Livingstone in 1855 on discovering the Giant Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, "must have been gazed on by angels in their flight!"

Only 5 days from London by air, or 16 by sea, you can view this unparalleled spectacle for yourself.

For Tourists old and young, Southern Rhodesia is a wonderful holiday-land rich in such emotional thrills—the mystery of the strange Zimbabwe ruins, Rhodes' grave in the lovely Maroon Hills, herds of big game, scenery unequalled. Civilised comfort in travel and hotels adds luxury to the country's enchantment. Southern Rhodesia also offers the grandest home life imaginable—healthy climate, low living costs, good prospects, no Income Tax on married incomes under £800.

Write for Booklets on Touring and Settlement to Dept. E.A., Rhodesia Travel Bureau, 219, Regent Street, London, W.1.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA



LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Anglo-American

Strong Position of the Company

SINCE its holding of Rhokana Corporation shares, the most important investment of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., yielded the same income for the year ended June 30 last as in the previous year, the profit and loss account of "Rhoanglo" showed little change, but the total dividend, which is maintained at 15%, is paid on a larger capital.

During the year the issued capital was raised from £4,964,892 to £5,756,608 in consequence of the exercise of options on shares and the acquisition of Loangwa Concession, Ltd. The profit for the year was £826,401, £329,442 was the sum brought forward, and share premiums added £183,991. Income tax requires £102,177 and £183,991 have been transferred to general reserve; dividends require £709,027, and after paying £12,000 in additional remuneration to directors, the balance forward is £332,079. Present reserves exceed £2,650,000; net cash assets, which on June 30 were £226,999, had risen by July 6 to £1,129,233; and the conservative valuation of the investments affords a further immense reserve.

The company owns 1,318,971 Ordinary and 21,317 "A" shares in Rhokana; 997,914 shares in the Nchanga Company, and holdings in the British South Africa Company and the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company. The balance sheet valuation of all these investments is £8,216,587, but the market valuation on the same day was £16,785,820.

The general meeting is to be held in London on November 22.

Company Progress Reports

Lonely Reef.—During October 13,000 tons were crushed for a yield of 1,307 oz. fine gold.

Kagers.—For September, 21 tons of tin concentrates, and 408 oz. fine gold.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—September output, 1,820 tons; yield, 561 oz. fine gold; value, £3,895; loss £1,126.

Thistle Etna.—Treated in October, 3,150 tons, yielding 782 oz. fine gold. Payable footage, 40 ft.; average width, 16 in.; av. value, 10.4 dwt.

Bushtick.—During October the Hollins section No. 5 E. drive adv. 133 ft.; sampling results to date from 440 ft. E. to 640 ft. E. av. 6.5 dwt. over 67 in. No. 8 E. drive adv. 293 ft.; sampling results to date from 450 ft. E. to 790 ft. E. av. 6.4 dwt. over 67 in., both faces still in ore.

Kenya Gold Mining.—Progress report for the quarter ended September 30 states that 5,330 tons were milled, for a recovery of 1,450 oz. fine gold and 200 oz. silver. Develop-

ment; 281 ft. Blackhall's reef: 3rd level, W. drive adv. 6 ft., av. 1.02 dwt. over 30 in.; 4th level, winze at 287 ft. W. adv. 11 ft.; 5th level, W. drive adv. 113 ft., 95 ft. av. 17 dwt. over 24 in. and 20 ft. av. 3 dwt. over 9 in. E.P.L. 50, Marie location, sinking No. 1 shaft adv. 37 ft. and driving at 50 ft. down adv. 5 ft. E. and 5 ft. W. C.W. location No. 1 shaft adv. 36 ft., 26.5 ft. av. 4.4 dwt. over 41 in. Gracie location, sinking adv. to 30 ft. Development results at bottom of Blackhalls reef continue encouraging, and stope preparation and stoping in upper levels is well advanced. Stoping has started on Kisumu reef. September return: 1,528 tons milled, yielding 505 oz. fine gold and 67 oz. silver; 900 tons sands cyanided yielding 25 oz. fine gold and 3 oz. silver.

Sherwood Starr.—Report for the quarter ended September 30 states that 25,200 tons were milled, for a total yield of 3,672 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £25,926; working costs, £22,368; gross working profit at mine, £3,558, less royalty, £1,302; total working profit at mine (including sundry revenue), £2,716. Capital expenditure (excluding £1,285 spent on development), £1,689.

Develphi.—Level, Kopie reef, No. 1 rise at 254 ft. S. was raised 119 to 143 ft. in jasperite, av. for 141 ft. sampled 8 dwt. over 51 in., the lode not being fully exposed. No. 21 level, winze begun and sunk to 111 ft. in jasperite; first 27 ft. av. 10.9 dwt. over 50 in., lode not fully exposed. No. 22 level: Crosscut S. at No. 22 level begun and adv. 15 ft. in jasperite, first 6 ft. av. 6.8 dwt.; No. 1 drive W. begun and driven 22 ft. in jasperite, av. 3.5 dwt. over 60 in., lode not fully exposed; No. 1 drive E. begun and adv. to 119 ft., from 45 to 66 ft. in jasperite, av. 5.8 dwt. over 45 in., lode not fully exposed.

Rezende.—During the quarter ended September 30 the tonnage milled totalled 22,200 tons, yielding 5,422 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £38,465; working costs, £25,604; total working profit, £14,061. Capital expenditure (excluding £10,232 spent on development), £13,087; in addition, £2,943 was spent on Old West development.

Development: 4,345 ft. Rezende section: No. 17 level, return drive E. driven 85 ft. av. 8.1 dwt. over 62 in. through-out; No. 2 E. winze sunk 64 ft., av. 18.4 dwt. over 49 in. for 50 ft. Liverpool section: No. 4 level, No. 1 footwall cross-cut put in at 82 ft. and encountered a spur reef at 44 ft., av. 5.9 dwt. for 31 in.; main drive E. adv. 227 ft., av. 3.6 dwt. over 16 in.; main drive W. adv. 163 ft., 140 ft. of which av. 2.4 dwt. over 20 in. Penhalonga section: Crosscut N. from No. 2 W. winze was put in 54 ft., of which 10 ft. av. 6 dwt. gold and 16 tww. silver. Old West mine: No. 1 shaft No. 5 level, main crosscut N. adv. 78 ft. to 256 ft.; reef encountered at 187 ft. and the 18 ft. exposed, av. 5.4 dwt. Drive E. driven 78 ft., av. 5.8 dwt. over 70 in. throughout; reef not fully exposed. No. 6 level: No. 7 W. cross-cut N. put in 53 ft. exposed 48 ft. reef av. 4.3 dwt.; No. 1 W. rise risen to 11 ft., av. 7.5 dwt. over 48 in.

Cam and Motor.—During the quarter ended September 30 the total tonnage milled was 82,989 tons, yielding 25,279 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £177,967; working costs, £70,349; net working profit at mine, £98,726; add rents, £347, making total net profit at mine, £99,067. Capital expenditure (excluding £12,943 spent on mine development), £26,136.

(Continued on page 247.)

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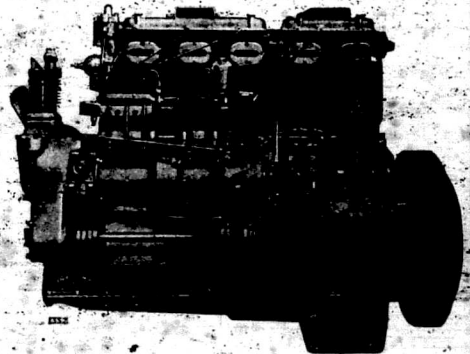
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Belgian Congo.

(Concluded from page 244.)

Development, 5,621 ft. Cam lode.—No. 33 level, No. 2 drive S. adv. 60 ft. to 141 ft., av. 13½ dwt. over 30 in.; stopp drive S. at 310 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 25 ft., av. 23.3 dwt. over 25 in. Cam Spur lode: No. 31 level, ventilation rise adv. to 17 ft. on lines; No. 34 level: No. 1 winze sunk 55 ft., 161 ft., av. 6.4 dwt. over 45 in.; sub-level drives started adv. to 20 ft., av. 6.8 dwt. over 32 in.; No. 35 level, No. 1 drive S. adv. 246 ft. to 272 ft. on lines; No. 1 drive N. adv. 180 ft. to 210 ft., which 85 ft. av. 6.1 dwt. over 51 in. Motor lode: No. 19 level: main drives at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 291 ft. to 414 ft., of which 395 ft. av. 5.9 dwt. over 26 in.; rise at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 65 ft. to 81 ft., av. 12.4 dwt. over 28 in. throughout; winze at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate sunk to depth of 56 ft., 45 ft. of which av. 3 dwt. over 18 in.; stopp drive S. at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. to 54 ft. av. 9.2 dwt. over 27 in. throughout; No. 34 level, No. 5 drive N. on footwall "B" reef adv. 229 ft. to 335 ft., of which 295 ft. av. 9.4 dwt. over 34 in.; No. 35 level, main crosscut W. from the sub-vertical shaft adv. 260 ft. to 530 ft., following reefs being encountered: at 295 ft. av. 5.4 dwt. for 126 in.; at 314 ft. av. 3 dwt. for 12 in.; at 413 ft. av. 3.4 dwt. for 12 in.; at 423 ft. av. 4.4 dwt. for 18 in. Main drives on footwall "A" reef adv. from 586 ft. to 660 ft., of which 435 ft. av. 8.9 dwt. over 43 in.; main drive S. on Centre reef adv. to 51 ft., 35 ft. av. 3.9 dwt. over 26 in.; main drive N. on centre reef adv. to 41 ft., 35 ft. of which av. 5.6 dwt. over 28 in.

Mining Personalia

Lord Gifford has been appointed a director of the Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Company Ltd.

Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., has been appointed Chairman of the local board in South Africa of Alpine (Barberson) Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. J. H. Stork has been appointed Vice-Chairman, in addition to his office of managing director, of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.

Mr. S. Shelbourne Taylor, C.M.G., D.S.O., managing director in London of the Rhokana Corporation and of Rhodesian Anglo American, and a director of several other Rhodesian companies, has been appointed to the board of Gold Coast Selection Trust, Marlu Gold Mining Areas, and Brechna Gold Dredging, Ltd.

Territorial Outputs

During August, Kenya produced 7,568 oz. of gold, valued at £42,885, of which 7,339 oz. valued at £41,657 were lode production.

Mineral exports from Northern Rhodesia during September were: Copper, 16,241 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; manganese ore, 354 tons; vanadium, 72,069 lb.; cobalt, 364,414 lb.; mica, 850 lb.; gold, 186 oz.; silver, 20,821 oz.

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia for September was valued at £656,833. Gold won amounted to 67,390 oz., realising £488,436, as against 69,003 oz. in August, valued at £496,390. Silver was 13,188.86 oz. realised £1,044, against 14,573 oz. in August. Chrome ore totalled 17,696 tons; asbestos, 4,878 tons; coal, 93,691 tons; tin concentrates, 66 tons; tungsten, 32.5 tons; and iron pyrites, 2,148.5 tons.

Coal in Tanganyika

The Tanganyika Government is prepared to consider applications from companies possessed of adequate capital and technical experience for authority to prospect for coal within 40 miles radius of Mkata railway station. Full particulars may be obtained from the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dar es Salaam, to whom formal application for prospecting licences must be made not later than December 31, 1938.

Phoenix Investment Trust

Net revenue of the Phoenix Investment Trust for the year ended September 30 amounted to £13,916, compared with £15,096 for the preceding 12 months. A dividend of 2% is again to be paid on the Ordinary stock, and £14,061 is to be carried forward.

News Items in Brief

A new hotel is being built in Mbarara, Uganda.

Kenya's domestic exports for the first seven months of 1938 amounted to £2,325,487.

Beira wharves during September handled 87,799 tons, of which 56,456 tons were export and 31,343 import.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during August totalled 14 British, 13 German, and 6 Greek nationals.

The Bulawayo Town Council has decided by seven votes to three to proceed with the building of a new town hall and municipal offices.

The title of "Superintendent of Education" in British Somaliland has been changed to that of "Director of Education."

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year totalled £2,294,480. Imports amounted to £2,344,874.

The Central News Agency of South Africa, which has also interests in the Rhodesias, showed a profit for the year ended June 30 of £105,177.

The new branch in Kisumu of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) is, says a correspondent, one of the finest buildings in that progressive town.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of 1938 amounted to £5,025,846, an increase of 5% over the corresponding period of 1937.

The European population of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is reported to be expanding noticeably. A correspondent claims, rather surprisingly, that the European residents of Ndola now number 900.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., which have interests in Tanganyika Territory, report a net profit of £18,206 for the year ended June 30. A final dividend of 4% is to be recommended at the annual meeting on November 9, making 8% for the year.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed a Commission, consisting of Mr. Justice Hudson, Mr. W. A. Devine and the Rev. P. Ibbotson, to examine all aspects of the sale of cattle in the Native Reserves in order to combat overstocking.

The accounts of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa for the year ended June 30 shows a net profit of £7,459, compared with £1,494 for the preceding 12 months. After plating £2,000 to reserve, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10%, compared with 5% last year.

An agreement has been concluded between the Sudan and Egypt on the question of the subsidy hitherto paid by Egypt to the Sudan. It has been decided that the subsidy, amounting to £E750,000, shall be reduced for the next two years, after which it is to be discontinued. This development has been expected for some time.

The latest report of the Department of Economics and Trade in the Sudan contains full particulars of the trade of the country during 1937. Copies can be obtained from the Director of the Department in Khartoum, the Sudan Agent in Cairo, or from the Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, at 4s. 2d. post free.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

Sir Auckland Geddes's Address.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ordinary general meeting of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., was held last week in London.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C. Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—

"Our interest in Mufulira Copper Mines still remains at 32.303%. Although there was no market quotation for these shares they had, taking a line through Rhodesian Selection Trust, a value on last Monday's quotation of £5,124,000. Our holding in Nehanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., remains at the figure given in my speech of last year of 2,323,156 shares. The market value of this holding at June 30, 1938, was £3,920,315.

Sales of metal have increased by £132,000, and operating costs and realisation charges have also increased; the operating profit was, however, only decreased by £8,500. The balance of the profit and loss account was £2,138,917. The corresponding figure for last year was £2,137,123. The dividend received from Mufulira Copper Mines this year was £217,149, as compared with £144,826 in the previous year. The directors have decided to appropriate to the general reserve account the sum of £200,000, and recommended a final dividend of 37½%, less tax, on the Ordinary and A shares, making 62½% for this year, the same as last year.

Increased Copper Production

"Our production for the year was 44,247 long tons of blister copper and 32,028 long tons of electrolytic copper, making a total of 76,275 long tons, as opposed to 75,254 long tons for the previous year. During the year development in both sections of the mine amounted to a total of 196,709 ft. This figure includes the sinking of the central shaft to 1,962 ft. and the deepening of various shafts in the Mindola section. We now have 9,212,608 short tons of ore of a grade of 3.90% copper immediately available for stopping, compared with 7,391,776 short tons of 3.74% copper last year.

"During the year various additions have been made to the concentrator. At the smelter construction of the third reverberatory furnace and its two waste heat boilers is continuing, while at the power plant a 10,000 KVA. generator set and a 12,500 cubic ft. compressor are being installed. These additions together with the subsidiary equipment that is also being installed, are additional to the plant we ordered when we told you that it was our intention to expand the Rhokana plant for a capacity of 10,000 short tons a month. I think that I can now safely tell you that, together with the expansion in capacity given by improvements in technical operation, our total capacity in the plant is largely in excess of that figure.

"During the year the cobalt segregation plant was completed and we have the result reflected in the recovery of a larger percentage of the cobalt in the ore. In order to deal with the increased demand for cobalt we installed a third electromelt furnace during the year. This has increased the capacity for the treatment of the slag by approximately 50%. Sales of cobalt element in alloy and other products during the year showed a further improvement, and we sold 1,662,771 lb. of cobalt element, as compared with 1,459,237 lb. for the previous year.

"The electrolytic refinery has again been worked at near capacity and has not only provided us with

an easily marketable product but has been the means of giving an additional profit, as the cost of refining is considerably less than the differential ruling between the price of blister copper and wire bars over the period covered by the accounts.

"In the field we have continued our general prospecting and diamond drilling, and we are proud to our satisfaction that there is a large deposit of copper at Konkola. In the township we have built 28 houses and 10 blocks of single quarters are under construction; in addition we have authorised the construction of 43 blocks of single quarters. The mine boarding house was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire, but it gave us the opportunity of erecting in its place one that is of the latest design and fitted with the most modern equipment.

"Details of the work done at Nchanga are fully set out in the directors' report, but I would add that we are more than satisfied at the excellent progress and standard of the work done. As you will see from the report of Mufulira Copper Mines, which we have sent out to you, this mine has had a most successful year, increasing its net profit from £649,998 for the year ended June 30, 1937, to £968,179, while there has been a substantial reduction in the cost per long ton of copper from £31.981 to £28.608.

Restriction Agreement

"The Copper Restriction Agreement was due to expire on June 30, 1938. Arrangements have been made for it to continue. Under the arrangements for its continuance it has been agreed that this Corporation shall produce as from July 1, 1938, in addition to its basic quota of 6,336 short tons per month, a further 952 short tons of copper per month on the basis of 100% production of basic quota. The additional tonnage is subject to the same percentage increase and decrease as the basic quota.

"From July 1, 1938, production has been at the rate of 95% basic capacity, but the Production Control Committee decided that as from the second half of October until further notice production should be increased to 105% of basic quota. Subsequently the Production Control Committee made a further announcement that as from October 15, 1938, all restriction of production should be removed for whatever period is considered advisable.

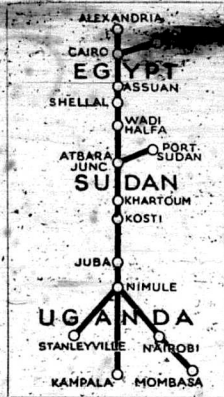
"During the early part of the summer your managing director and I visited Northern Rhodesia. We were both extremely pleased at what we saw and heard not only at Nkana but also at Nchanga and Mufulira, not only on the side of mining and management but also on the social and health sides. I wish you could all see these properties in which your money is invested; I think you would be proud to be associated with them. I know I am.

"It remains for me to express my thanks of your board, and may I add your thanks, to the staffs in Rhodesia and London for their untiring and successful efforts to further the interests of this Corporation? During the year Mr. C. K. Pitt, on account of ill-health, resigned his position as general manager; Mr. Robert Parker has been appointed in his place; and Mr. A. R. Harrison has been appointed assistant general manager in succession to Mr. Parker. Our thanks are due to these gentlemen and to our consulting engineers and geologists, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and I wish to say how impressed I was while in Rhodesia and in Johannesburg by the thoroughness and skill with which they study our problems and advise us."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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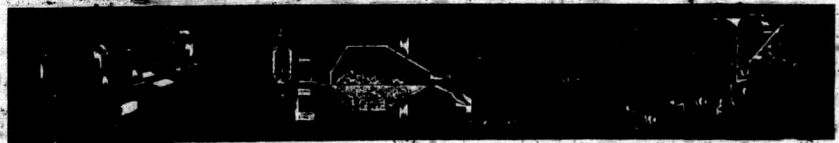


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Coffee Mills Amalgamate

THE East African Coffee Curing Company, Ltd., is now in process of formation for the purpose of amalgamating the businesses of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company, Ltd., the Kilindini Coffee Curing Works, the coffee milling interests of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., the Kenya Coffee Curing Works, and Messrs. Dawson & Yonge. The assets thus acquired will be largely paid for by the issue of shares in the new company.

It is announced that the cost of preparing coffee for market is to be reduced as from November 1 to 52s. 6d. per ton of clean coffee in lots up to 100 tons and to 47s. 6d. for larger parcels, these rates including hulling, grading, air separation and hand-picking of all grades.

In order to centralise operations and effect economies, the Mitchell Cotts mill in Kitale and that of Dawson & Yonge in Sofik are to be closed, while at the factory at Kahawa the mechanical drying machinery will be maintained to assist estates, but the hulling and grading plant will be shut down; the coffee which would otherwise have gone to these three factories will be received and prepared at the Nairobi mills. The Kilindini factory is to be used for the preparation of coffee from northern Tanganyika and other territories and to assist the Nairobi mills during rush periods.

Several other smaller mills established on estates in Kenya have expressed a desire to join the new company, which plans to incorporate them at an early date.

The first news of the proposed amalgamation of coffee milling interests was published by *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

S. Rhodesia's Prosperity

THE steady improvement in economic conditions in Southern Rhodesia, which has been progressing since 1932, continued during the first six months of 1938, the latest period for which official figures are available.

The value of building permits issued during the first half-year was £443,948, an increase of £154,141 over the corresponding period of 1937, Salisbury contributing £258,830 of the total. The value of mineral and metal production was £3,798,000, an increase of £133,000, gold production alone being valued at £2,841,000, or 75% of the total, against 77% last year. Asbestos contributed £506,000 and coal £274,000, but chrome declined to £149,000. The figures for motor vehicle registrations—private cars, 1,306; commercial vehicles, 762; motor cycles, 65—were well ahead of the first six months' record of 1937.

Total exports were valued at £5,636,000, an increase of 1%, despite considerably lower world prices for various commodities, and imports at £4,937,000, an increase of nearly 30%. In the first six months of 1938 European arrivals in the Colony numbered 26,132, or 2,853 more than in January-June period of 1937, visitors increasing from 9,273 to 11,415 and returning residents from 12,465 to 12,852.

East African Cotton Growing

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has decided to contribute £10,000 to the endowment fund for the new Higher College in Uganda, the money to be devoted to the erection and equipment of a biological and other science laboratories. This announcement was made at last week's meeting in London of the Administrative Council of the Corporation, to whom Colonel C. E. Ponsorby, M.P., gave an account of his recent visit to East Africa. He spoke particularly highly of the work of the Department of Agriculture in Tanganyika in establishing experimental stations and peasant farming schemes with the assistance of grants made by the Corporation. Afterwards Mr. H. C. Decker, the Corporation's senior officer in Nyasaland, spoke of the Corporation's work in that Protectorate.

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 19).—Cherwelli, 0.70 inch; Cherangani, 0.29; Eldama, 0.42; Eldoret, 0.05; Fort Ternan, 0.30; Gilgil, 0.62; Kaimosi, 0.07; Kericho, 1.67; Kiambu, 0.11; Kilifi, 0.03; Kipkarren, 0.65; Kisumu, 0.43; Kitale, 0.44; Kori, 0.63; Menengai, 0.44; Meru, 0.03; Miwani, 0.81; Moiben, 0.01; Muhoroni, 0.42; Nairobi, 0.03; Naivasha, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.30; Nandi, 0.18; Nanyuki, 0.30; Nyeri, 0.12; O'Kalou, 0.31; Rongai, 0.27; Rumuruti, 0.23; Songhor, 1.19; Sotik, 0.83; Thomson's Falls, 0.08; Timboroa, 0.05; and Turbo Valley, 0.06 inch.

Uganda (Week ended October 16).—Butiaba, 0.18 inch; Entebbe, 0.07; Fort Portal, 1.81; Hoima, 1.55; Jinja, 0.87; Kabale, 0.34; Kololo, 0.19; Masaka, 0.12; Masindi, 1.80; Mbale, 1.39; Mubende, 1.28; Namasagali, 0.60; Soroti, 0.65; and Tororo, 2.43 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended October 17).—Amani, 0.38 inch; Arusha, 0.01; Bagamoyo, 0.16; Biharamulo, 0.32; Bukoba, 3.28; Dar es Salaam, 0.06; Kilwa, 0.16; Lushoto, 0.04; Lyamungu, 0.13; Mahenge, 0.09; Morogoro, 0.11; Moshi, 0.08; Mwanza, 0.11; Ngomeni, 0.95; and Tanga, 0.13 inch.



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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya, unchanged at 107s. to 108s. per cwt. (1937: Kenya, 140s.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull, unchanged at £10 17s. 6d. for October-November. (1937: £14 10s.)

Cloves.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d., and c.i.f., 8½d.; Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¼d.; c.i.f. for Nov.-Dec. 6¾d. (1937: Zanzibar, 8½d.; 1936: 8d.)

Coffee.—New crop, particularly Mbeya varieties, found buyers, but there was no demand for old crop. Better quality Kenya new crop received best support. Kenya "A," 66s. to 92s.; "B," 57s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; peaberry, 55s. to 70s. Old crop "A," 60s.; peaberry, 55s. per cwt.

Tanganyika, London cleaned Mbeya, -1st sizes, 69s. to 80s. 6d.; 2nd, 59s. to 61s. 6d.; 3rd, 53s. to 54s.; peaberry, 70s. to 71s. 6d. per cwt.

London stocks of East African are still low at 27,252 cwt., compared with 41,285 cwt. last year.

Copper.—Standard for cash, £45 13s. 9d.; three months, £45 17s. 6d. (1937: £42 14s. 6d.; 1936: £43 7s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. has declined to £9 17s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. for Nov. shipment. (1937: £14 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Good to fair Uganda, 5-49d.; Sakellariadis, 8-31d. (1937: 4-88d. to 6-33d.; 1936: 7-5d.)

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull, quiet for October at £6-10s. and Nov.-Dec. £6 11s. 3d. (1937: £5.)

Gold.—146s. 0½d. per oz. (1937: 140s. 5½d.; 1936: 142s. 2½d.)

Groundnuts.—Quiet. Coromandel (machined) for Nov.-Dec., £10 1s. 3d. and Jan. £10 per ton. (1937: £13 13s.; 1936: £14.)

Hides.—Very firm, with Mombasas 12 lb. and up, 6½d.; 8/12 lb., 6¾d.; 4/8 lb., 6¼d.; 0/4 lb., 7¼d.

Maize.—East African No. 2 has improved to 24s. 6d. per qtr. (1937: 27s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Japanese flowers are weaker at £77 10s. to £80 Kenyas earlier at £112 to £115 per ton. (1937: Kenya, £91; 1936: £41.) By a typographical error the price of Japanese pyrethrum was given last week at £52 16s. instead of £82 10s.

Simsim.—Nominally unchanged at £13 5s. per ton ex ship for white, and £12 5s. for mixed, November shipment. (1937: £15 12s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Tanganyika and Kenya quiet, with No. 1 for Oct.-Feb., £17 per ton. No. 2, Oct.-Jan., £15 10s.; No. 3, £14 10s. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £25, No. 2, £23 15s. No. 3, £23; 1936: No. 1, £26 10s. No. 2, £25 10s. No. 3, £25.)

Sisal exports from Tanganyika during September totalled 7,502 tons.

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat, quiet at £7 15s. per ton; October, £7 16s. 3d. (1937: £9 10s.)

Tea.—London auctions were slightly easier, Kenyas averaging 12-27d. and Uganda 11-25d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 14-50d.)

Tim.—Standard for cash, £210 17s. 6d., three months, £211 17s. 6d. (1937: £208 5s.; 1936: £208.)

Wheat.—Kenya varieties unchanged at 22s. per qtr. for Governor, and 1s. less for Equator. (1937: Governor, 41s. to 43s.; Equator, 43s. 6d. to 44s.)

Air Mail Passengers

To-morrow's passengers include Mr. G. W. Nye and Mrs. J. T. Lester, for Khartoum; and Dr. Guy Johnson and Mr. W. J. H. George, for Kisumu.

Among the passengers leaving on Saturday are Mr. R. G. Gunther and Mrs. A. Bibby, for Kisumu; General Sir Godfrey and Lady Rhodes, for Nairobi; Mr. E. R. Green, for Mombasa; Miss Peacock, for Port Bell; Mr. J. Coney, for Dar es Salaam; and Mr. G. McNeillage, for Beira.

Passengers who arrived on October 24 included Captain C. R. P. Henderson, from Mpika; Mr. A. L. Morris, from Moshi; and Mr. E. Bone, from Port Bell.

Among the passengers who reached Southampton on Friday last were Lady Brooke-Popham and Mr. P. Wright, from Nairobi.

German Colonial Claims

(Concluded from page 233.)

French Possessions Inviolable

M. Daladier, the French Premier, speaking to the French Radical Congress in Marseilles on Saturday, said: "France's overseas possessions are as precious as France itself. In our populous overseas Empire is a large part of France's future. We consider it inviolable."

French sources declare that Herr Hitler, in a farewell talk with the retiring French Ambassador, said that he does not regard the Colonial problem as particularly pressing.

The Union Camerounaise, a body formed in Paris to look after the interests of Natives in the Cameroons, has sent a letter of protest to the Prime Ministers of England and France and to President Roosevelt against any possible retrocession of that territory to Germany. In the letter they say: "We have known German domination and we have no wish to return to a country which persecutes our race."

Whether the Portuguese Government discussed with Mr. Pirou, the Defence Minister of South Africa, the general question of the partial or complete restoration of Germany's pre-war Colonies is not definitely known, but Dr. Salazar has announced that he is prepared to take Herr Hitler at his word when the German Chancellor says that Germany is not interested in Colonial possessions that did not belong to her before the War.

From Australia comes a warning by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Minister of External Affairs, that Australia's answer to Nazi propagandists in New Guinea was: "Its defences should be made adequate, and every able-bodied man should fit himself to defend his country." "It is no use saying 'What we have we hold' unless we are able to make those words good," he added.

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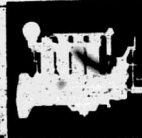
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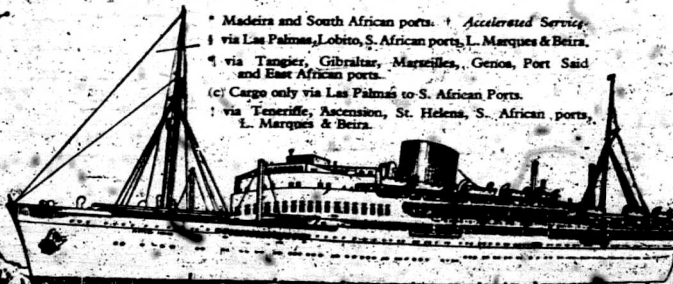
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD HALEY'S "AFRICAN SURVEY," which was published on Tuesday, is one of the most important volumes concerning Africa which has yet been published and will unquestionably be used as a text-book for a long time to come. Into one great volume have been crowded an examination of African peoples, languages, systems of administration, law, justice, taxation, labour, agriculture, health, education, economic development, communications, and, by no means least, an analysis of the agencies now responsible for African research, and proposals for the prosecution and co-ordination of African studies. Some newspapers of the sensational type have asserted that the report is a grave indictment of British African administration. It is nothing of the sort. In an imperfect world there is obvious scope for improvement in many aspects of British African rule, but, with all its shortcomings, it is something of which the race may be justifiably proud, certainly not something of which to be ashamed. Lord Hailey's general method is to set down the facts and leave them to speak for themselves, though at times the temptation to comment upon them has proved irresistible. Far from deploring such departures from the plan which the Director of the Survey set for himself, most students of Africa will regret that there have not been more frequent deviations from the self-imposed rule.

It is an excellent thing to have compiled this study of African problems, and then to have submitted the individual chapters for criticism and revision before

publication to a large number of the leading experts, thus assuring a high level of accuracy—though even now there is a frank admission that misstatements cannot have been wholly excluded. At the same time, it would, we feel, have been of inestimable value to have had the candid comments of the singularly gifted investigator who has given most of the last four years, included a long journey through the continent, to a concentrated study of African affairs. Lord Hailey is regarded by many good judges as the most brilliant member of the Indian Civil Service of his generation, and he certainly made a tremendous impression on his contemporaries in India by his objective and scientific approach to administrative and other problems, by his unquenchable enthusiasm, his immense capacity for work, and his practical imagination. On his retirement from the office of Governor of the United Provinces his wide experience and exceptional qualifications were enlisted in the service of Africa, to which he came completely without bias, and of which he has written with praiseworthy impartiality.

His chief conclusions are that further funds must be provided for the promotion of research, the monies being preferably under the control of a Committee of the Privy Council or of the Economic Advisory Council of the Cabinet: Standing Parliamentary Committee Proposed. that there is urgent need for a clearing-house of African information in the form of an African Bureau under non-official supervision; and that Colonial affairs should be kept under

systematic review by well-informed non-official opinion, possibly through a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament entrusted with the specific duty of reporting regularly on the affairs of each Colonial Dependency. There appears to be room for different interpretations of the second and third proposals. The difficulty of arousing Parliamentary opinion in Colonial matters has long been apparent, and there can be no doubt that it would be very advantageous to have a Standing Committee for the examination of Colonial affairs. We are not persuaded, however, that the work with which such a body would be entrusted would be discharged with competence and adequate speed if, as appears from the remarks in the Survey, the idea is that it should be burdened with the responsibility of reporting upon the whole Colonial Empire. In our view it would be far more useful to have permanent panels of members concerning themselves with different Colonial areas, thus encouraging specialisation and promptitude of expression. That the African Committee or Committees would assume the greatest importance is obvious.

* * *

In regard to the African Bureau there is likewise room for greater definition. A wisely constituted and carefully staffed organisation of this character could clearly be of immense value, and the £10,000 per annum at which the cost is estimated would be saved to Africa over and over again if the greatest care were exercised in prescribing and controlling its functions, and, still more important, in the choice of its personnel. It would be a tragedy if such a Bureau were to become the resting-place of mere theorists, of glib talkers, or of individuals seeking primarily to augment a pension. Vitality can be assured only by the rigid exclusion of cranks and careerists, and by a determination to entrust responsibilities solely to those who have proved that to them the cause of Africa ranks first. On the governing body—which will require the most careful selection, and from which should be excluded all those who have not something really important to contribute—there will be ample room for experience gained in different parts of Africa. If a man of sufficient knowledge and standing can be found to accept the office of Director on an honorary basis, as is suggested, this new clearing-house will be most fortunate, but since its development will depend in no small measure upon his vision, energy, initiative and personality, it would assuredly be far better to find the right man, even if he has to be substantially paid, than to accept the voluntary services of someone of smaller stature.

* * *

The greatest care will manifestly be required to prevent duplication of work now being efficiently done by other African bodies, and to ensure their close, continued, and cordial co-operation with the Bureau, which is visualised as becoming in time the natural centre for discussions between existing bodies. If the Bureau develops on the highest lines, as is to be hoped,

existing organisations would not seek to circumscribe its growth by petty considerations of their own smaller interests; indeed, the sincerity of their service to Africa might be tested by their willingness to surrender functions to this newer, larger, more authoritative and better financed creation, but such an abdication of their functions, either wholly or in part, could not reasonably be expected until the Bureau had proved itself and won universal confidence.

* * *

East Africa and Rhodesia, which has been a lone voice crying in the wilderness for the creation of a separate African branch of the Colonial Service, stands justified by Lord Hailey's penetrating analysis, for he asks whether "the strength of the establishments now employed in Africa, and the importance of the issues of policy which now present themselves, do not afford strong reason for constituting a separate branch of the Colonial Service confined to employment in Africa?" Similarly, he justifies our many criticisms of the over-frequent transfer of officials, to which question he invites the most earnest attention, emphasising that lack of continuity inevitably produces the decay of the factor of personality and the substitution of a mechanical routine of administration. To the stock reply of the Colonial Office that the system gives Africa the benefit of experience acquired in other parts of the world, he replies that it is often to be doubted whether that experience is of any material value in solving African problems.

* * *

Lord Hailey is somewhat pessimistic with regard to the future of European farming in Kenya, and even in Southern Rhodesia, but he lays stress on the most valuable contribution which European capital, enterprise and knowledge have made and can make to African development. His main purpose has been not merely to assemble a rich mine of facts, but to encourage the different Powers at work in Africa to exploit that mine for the promotion of a greater and ever-widening measure of co-operation in the treatment of African problems, especially at this, the most formative and critical stage in the development of that continent. Though the volume is formidable in appearance and scientific in its determination to set down the facts, it does not make heavy reading, but is, on the contrary, of intense interest to all concerned with African affairs. No one who claims concern for African progress can afford not to read this masterly and encyclopaedic survey, which cannot but immensely influence African progress henceforth. That it should mark the end of Lord Hailey's active work for Africa is unthinkable. As the British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations he would naturally keep in touch with developments in the Mandated Territories, but it would be regrettable if he were not prominently associated with the developments in the service of Africa which he has so forcefully advocated.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Hail and Farewell

MR. E. J. KING, who has done admirable work as secretary of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, with which so many East African and Rhodesian producers are affiliated, entered upon his new duties as secretary of the West India Committee on Monday, when he was succeeded at the B.E.P.O. by Mr. R. K. Winter, who joined the Sudan Political Service in 1908, and, after serving in the Halfa, Red Sea, Blue Nile, and Bahr el Ghazal Provinces, became Assistant Civil Secretary in 1926 and six years later Secretary for Education and Health and a member of the Governor-General's Council. Those East and Central African bodies which have kept in closest touch with the B.E.P.O. are best aware of its constant readiness to assist the overseas producer in his multifarious difficulties. Their leaders at any rate recognise the debt they owe to Mr. King, and will wish him and Mr. Winter great success in the appointments upon which they have this week embarked.

Amateur Archaeologists

DANGEROUS ADVICE has been given, obviously in good faith, by a Rhodesian newspaper which has suggested that amateur archaeologists can do good work by digging up (with permission, of course) any cave-shelter floors they happen to come across; even though its advice is qualified by adding "intelligent" to "amateur," the proposals are unwise, for more damage has been done by amateurs probing valuable sites than can ever be repaired. Zimbabwe is an example; early investigators destroyed or removed evidence that would be of inestimable value to-day. Modern archaeology is a science with strict rules and an elaborate technique, and it is conducted by trained experts to encourage amateurs to dig into cave floors in the hope of finding something sensational, like the skull of Rhodesian man, is deplorable. It is not sensational finds that materially enlarge our knowledge of primitive man, but fragments of pottery, stone tools and weapons, and bits of animal bones which amateurs would probably discard or overlook. The duty of amateurs who do happen to hit on a promising site is promptly to notify the nearest museum authorities.

Scouts' Collective Good Turn

BOY SCOUTS in East Africa or Rhodesia doubtless find it just as hard to fulfil their obligation to do one good deed a day as do their comrades elsewhere. The definition of a "good turn" is, of course, flexible, the classical case being that of the Scout who was driven by despair to give the family canary to the household cat. The 4th Zanzibar Troop, which is composed of boys of the Bohora community, has hit on the ingenious idea of a "collective good turn," by which the whole troop can do a massed or wholesale service and acquire merit *en bloc*, as it were. The report of their Scoutmaster records: "One of our Collective Good Turns was to keep a watch on mischievous boys of our community during the month of Ramadhan up to midnight and try to stop their practice of wandering on the streets and annoying the police." This initiative should suggest other useful services to Boy Scouts elsewhere.

Rhodesians' Eventful Flight

MR. AND MRS. C. H. PERREM are not likely to forget their flight from Umtali to London and back. On the way out, in July-August, they made a forced landing on a mountain top near Mbeya, and on the voyage home, in September-October, bad weather and the international crisis appeared certain to put an end to the flight altogether, for petrol was unobtainable, officials at foreign aerodromes suspected them of being spies, and in the first five days they covered only 400 miles. Once clear of Europe the trip was uneventful, except for a night landing in Tripoli and a bad time near Juba and in the Rift Valley of Kenya, where eagles or vultures—identification seems to have been obvious—flew so close to the machine as to make a collision seem imminent, with fatal results. Mr. Perrem was born in Umtali, and was trained in Rhodesia as a pilot.

From the Court of Louis Quinze

AUTHENTIC FRENCH FURNITURE of the reign of Louis XV, upholstered in the original tapestry, must be a rarity in Southern Rhodesia, yet a chair of that period has been in the possession of Mrs. L. Stacey, of Rochester Farm, Nyamandhlovu, for the past sixty years. It would be interesting to know whence it came, and how it got so far from its original home as Southern Rhodesia. Mrs. Stacey has had the inspired idea of presenting the chair to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament for use on State occasions, and the gift has been gratefully accepted by the Speaker on behalf of the House. It will be used as a throne for the wife of the Governor when he opens Parliament, and when not so officially engaged will be housed in the members' lounge to be seen and admired. The gift reflects equal credit on the donor and the recipients, the one parting generously with a treasured heirloom, the others recognising its artistic and historical value and assigning to it a duty appropriate to its dignity.

African Metabolism

A TRIBE in the millet-growing areas of Northern Rhodesia lives on a diet which by all known standards is insufficient to support life—and not only lives, but works and increases in numbers—which must be a nasty jar for the omniscient pundits who have laid down minimum dietary standards below which they say life is impossible. The discovery was made by Dr. Audrey Richards, and quoted by Mr. C. J. Lewin, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia during a debate on nutrition at the recent Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture; his comment was that he very much doubted whether we had sufficient information as to African metabolism (which signifies the process by which nutritive material is built up into living matter): but he confirmed all that was set out on that very subject in *East Africa and Rhodesia's* Matters of Moment columns of September 22 last. On the other hand, Mr. Lewin declared that the Natives living in the so-called Railway Belt of Northern Rhodesia are already better fed than the average Englishman. So Northern Rhodesia is evidently a land of dietary extremes, and promises a fertile field for further investigation into African metabolism, with all its pitfalls and surprises.

Lord Hailey's Survey of Africa

Proposals for Better Study of African Problems

LORD HAILEY, who in 1933 was appointed Director of the African Research Survey financed by the Carnegie Corporation and the Rhodes Trustees, and who has been engaged for the past four years in prosecuting his inquiries and the preparation of his report, has given to that document, which was published on Tuesday in a volume of over 1,800 pages, the title of "An African Survey."

It takes the form of a recapitulation of the essential facts concerning Africa, excluding the territories bordering on the Mediterranean and also omitting Ethiopia, the Sudan, Zanzibar, Madagascar, and Liberia, while the Portuguese Colonies are not treated in much detail. Thus the emphasis falls upon the affairs of the Union of South Africa and the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories of Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Survey Suggested by General Smuts

The Survey originated from General Smuts's suggestion in 1929 that there was need for a comprehensive report on what the different European Powers were doing in Africa, where they often followed conflicting policies. As a result an African Research Survey Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Lord Lothian, and later Lord Hailey, at that time Governor of the United Provinces of India, was appointed Director of the Survey, in which he has had the active assistance of a number of experts.

"An African Survey: A Study of Problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara," which is published by the Oxford University Press at 21s., is, in the words of the Committee, "a clear and objective study of significant facts on a scale and of a quality never previously available."

Editorial comment on some aspects of the work appears under Matters of Moment, and other phases of the Survey will be examined in the coming weeks. Hereunder we give the first extracts from this important volume:—

"We see before us now the most formative period of African history, and much that is done to-day will have a decisive effect on the future of the African peoples. The task of guiding the social and material development of Africa gives rise to problems which cannot be solved by the application of routine knowledge; they require a special knowledge, which can only be gained by an intensive study of the unusual conditions. This study must be pursued in the field of the social as well as in that of the physical sciences.

An African Bureau for London

"For this purpose assistance is required from the Imperial Government, and it is suggested that this should take the form of a grant to be administered either by a Committee of the Privy Council or by the Economic Advisory Council. For certain types of research the managing body might well make a fuller use of the existing Imperial institutions, as an alternative to an extension of the establishments for research maintained in the Colonies. It is further suggested that the difficulty which is now felt in readily obtaining information should be met by the establishment of an African Bureau covering social, economic, scientific, and administrative problems, which will constitute both a clearing-house for information and a source of assistance to all those who are pursuing research or inquiry into African questions.

"This African Bureau should preferably be situated

in London, and designed on lines which would make it not only a source of information on practically every aspect of activity in Africa, but a convenient body to maintain close contact with institutions and voluntary organisations in this and other countries interested in African development. It should again be so constituted as to be capable of providing guidance to those who seek to pursue a special study in any subject of interest in Africa, or of placing them in touch with those who are competent to do so.

"The scheme contemplates the appointment, either honorary or part-time, of a Director who should himself have some experience of the requirements of social or scientific investigation. He would have as assistants three specialists, acquainted with African conditions, and with knowledge respectively of scientific, economic and social (including administrative) subjects.

"They would publish periodically a survey of contributions made to the knowledge of Africa, and of events which affect workers in any branch of study. Their own contribution would not be the result of any original study; they would be dealing with information, much of which would be recorded in some form or another elsewhere.

"The Bureau would be a clearing-house of knowledge, and would carry the additional advantage that its staff would be capable of indicating sources of information which inquirers could otherwise obtain, if at all, only by a prolonged search, or as the result of a good deal of circumlocution. If it develops in the manner foreseen by us, the Bureau would form a common meeting-ground where personal contact could be established between those who desired to improve their knowledge of African affairs, and it might in time become the natural centre for discussion or conference between non-official bodies.

Annual Expenditure of £10,000

"We estimate the initial expenditure at about £10,000 a year, including the renting of suitable accommodation; this expenditure would doubtless increase if its work developed in the direction indicated by us. While we hope that this institution would receive full support from the British Government, we should prefer to see it controlled by a non-official body, which would be in a position to seek assistance also from the Colonial Governments and from other sources.

"The British administrations in Africa do not now give any direct support to the study of African social institutions by trained non-official workers; they might find it to their advantage to utilize the services of anthropologists on prescribed lines of special study, working in association with their own officers. Anthropological study has a further relevance in so far as observations made on African social life may be able to throw light on the existence of a characteristic African mentality.

"The view taken in this Survey is that the social conceptions and practices of Africans are the result of a natural process of accommodation to their economic and physical environment; these are few customs for which a parallel could not be found, either in the past or the present, among peoples similarly circumstanced. Their social conceptions do not therefore necessarily indicate any intrinsic difference of character or mental capacity between them and other peoples.

Of recent years attempts have been made to find in the examination of the brains of Africans a basis for conclusions on their mental capacity. It does not, however, appear possible to base on inquiries of this nature, or on the application of 'intelligence tests,' any conclusion which will assist in the determination of general administrative policy.

Political and Social Objectives

The political future which British policy has assigned to the African Colonies must be understood to be that of self-government based on representative institutions. The pursuance of this policy has involved the devolution of as large a share of authority as possible to the executive Government of the Colony and the recognition of local legislation as the source of law. Administrative policy generally gives the impression of being initiated by the local unit rather than directed from the centre.

It is important to note the operation of these principles in regard to the development of a policy of Native administration. In both West and East Africa the prevailing policy is now that of indirect rule. In West Africa there has been no European colonizing interest, and consequently less direct impetus towards the development of responsible self-government than in East Africa, but the principles of indirect rule, if not incompatible with the ideal of self-government by representative institutions, are at all events so far alien to it as to suggest that Native institutions must be materially modified if they are to fit into any scheme involving an elected parliament.

In East Africa there is also a difficulty of another type: in areas such as Kenya or Northern Rhodesia, self-government would normally involve either an arbitrarily arranged predominance of the European minority, or the political supremacy of the Native majority. This is the problem which lies at the back of the many attempts, beginning with the White Paper of 1923, to find a formula which will enable Great Britain to maintain the ideal of responsible self-government, while at the same time remaining loyal to its obligations as trustee for Native interests.

The objective of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia involves no such logical difficulties. Their aim is the preservation of the social and economic standards of European civilization, and in South Africa the supremacy of the European in these fields has its corollary in the political field, where the representation lately conceded to Natives provides access to a consultative body, the Natives Representative Council, and not to the South African Parliament.

French policy does not envisage a future of self-government for her Colonies; development is, in their case, regarded as fitting the Colony to occupy in reality the position now assigned to it in principle as an integral part of France.

The Greatest Political Problem

In the British Colonies the most important political problem facing the British Government is the question whether to give increased representation to Africans in the Legislative Councils and to concede the system of an elected majority; it must be realised that these measures might create a commitment to the grant, at some future date, of responsible self-government.

An examination of the working of the Mandatory system suggests that it is unlikely that it will result in establishing uniformity in methods of administration; its chief value lies not in its control of specific administration policies, but in the publicity to which it subjects the Mandatory Governments.

Among the different proposals that have come under discussion for the regrouping of British administrative units, the most difficult is that connected with the scheme for federation in East Africa. It is clear that some greater co-ordination in administration is desirable. The obstacle lies less in the existence of a strong settler interest in Kenya, since allowance could doubtless be made for this in a suitably devised form of federation, than in the objection felt to bringing Tanganyika, as a Mandatory Territory, into a federation of British possessions.

The development of Africa now depends on a progressive activity of the scientific and technical branches. The problem of co-ordination offers no great difficulty under the French system, but in the British Colonies, where Native administrations are taking a growing share in local government work, some method has still to be found which will place the administrative officer in a position to represent the interest of the Native administrations without prejudicing the independence of the departments in technical matters. Some importance attaches to the suggestion that the technical departments should be suitably grouped under Secretaries to the Government.

The lack of continuity of administrative personnel, due to the constant transfer of officials, is a feature common to all African administrations; this problem has so far found no suitable solution.

As compared with other administrations, British officers appear to be unduly occupied with routine work. Both in administrative and technical branches the expansion of activity can only be secured by the employment of educated Africans.

Native Administration

In the Union the future position of the Native will be as a resident of a State in which the dominant ideals will be those of Europeans; it is possible that the procedure of direct rule, and the policy which prescribes the use of the council as the organ of Native local government, are best suited for his peculiar situation.

In Southern Rhodesia the regulation of Native affairs is still in process of evolution, but policy appears likely to follow that of the Union so far, at all events, as regards the preference for the council system.

In Kenya a fully developed system, based on district councils presided over by an administrative officer, with nominated Native tribunals, had its origin in a lack of confidence in the capacity of traditional authorities. It is possible that this system is best adapted to the areas in close contact with European settlement, but not necessarily to all parts of Kenya.

In French territories the adoption of the principle of direct rule is a natural consequence of the policy which looks to the progressive association of the African with French institutions. But it is now recognised that, where use is made of Native authorities as agents of the administration, they should be as far as possible the traditional authorities accepted by the people. In the French view, the great value of their system lies in the fact that it is well fitted to ensure the progressive adjustment of Native institutions to changing conditions, and that it makes a strong appeal to the educated class.

The Belgian system of Native administration, as yet in a state of transition, now assigns to traditional authorities a position which resembles that given to them in the British system of indirect rule; the scale of powers allowed to them is, however, less than in British territories.

(Concluded on page 277)

Germany's Colonial Claims in Africa

By F. S. Joelson, Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia" *

A FAVOURITE German argument is that the former African possessions have remained legally German, and have been merely administered by other Powers as trustees for the League of Nations. The truth is that by the Treaty of Versailles Germany surrendered her Colonies to the Allied and Associated Powers, not to the League of Nations, which did not then exist; thus the sovereignty resides either in the Allied and Associated Powers jointly, or in the individual Power which accepted responsibility in any particular case, and certainly not in the League.

When the League was formed and the Mandates were drafted, not one of the "B" or "C" Mandates which we are considering contained any provision for renunciation. Nor was there clear-cut distinction between them and Colonies or Protectorates, as is often insinuated. On the contrary, the Mandate for Tanganyika specifically authorised Great Britain "to constitute the Territory into a customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under her own sovereignty or control," and the Mandate for South-West Africa provided that that country should be administered as an integral part of the Union of South Africa. The League has no power to transfer a Mandate.

Three Pieces of Casuistry

Then the Germans advance three juridical propositions. The first is that Tanganyika has never ceased to be German because the Congo Basin Treaties provided for neutrality in Africa, which was broken by Britain when, on August 8, 1914, a cruiser shelled the wireless station near Dar es Salaam. That station was shelled—the town and harbour being scrupulously respected—because it had for days transgressed the obligations of neutrality by sending messages to a German cruiser and other ships in the Indian Ocean. Thus it was the Germans who forfeited the neutrality which they might have claimed.

The second is that we proved by not annexing the German Colonies outright that we knew we had no good title to them. The answer, in the words of Lord Balfour, is that "a Mandate is a self-imposed limitation by the conquerors on the sovereignty exercised over the conquered territory, the limitation being self-imposed in the general interests of mankind."

President Wilson's Fifth Point

The third is that Germany laid down her arms believing in President Wilson's fifth point, which promised a "free, open-minded and impartial adjustment of all Colonial questions." She sought an armistice because her military leaders demanded the cessation of hostilities on any terms, and Marshal Foch took special care to emphasize to the German delegates that an armistice could be had only on his terms. Moreover, having examined President Wilson's views and all other relevant facts, the Allies resolved at Versailles in June, 1919—the United States voting—that "they felt themselves compelled to safeguard their own security and the peace of the world against military imperialism which sought to establish bases whence it could pursue a policy of interference and intimidation against other Powers."

* The first part of this article appeared in last week's issue. The concluding instalment will be published next week.

These three pieces of casuistry are thus frivolous, even if that were not so, by signing the Treaty of Versailles Germany would be estopped from raising these questions.

The principle that an outlet must be found for Germany's surplus population ignores the fact that a Government which pays bonuses for babies cannot reasonably use the pressure of population in support of a plea for more land; and that the new lands in Europe seized by Hitler this year offer outlets which the whole of tropical Africa, could not possibly parallel. In Germany proper, ignoring Austria and Czechoslovakia, the pressure is 366 people per square mile, compared with 516 in the United Kingdom, 612 in the Netherlands, and 702 in Belgium—almost exactly double the German figure.

Or, to examine the point from other angles, in 1914 all the German Colonies put together contained only 23,952 Germans, including military and police and their wives and children; in the 10 years before the War the annual migration from Germany to all those Colonies averaged only 40; and there are more Germans engaged in settlement, trade and mining in Tanganyika to-day than there were when it was a German possession. Thus the settlement argument is farcical.

The Currency Argument

Great emphasis is placed on the plea that Germany needs Colonies in her own currency area and without exchange restrictions. In other words, she would compel her Colonies to exchange their products for German goods on the terms she dictated, which would mean the systematic exploitation of Colonial producers, mainly Natives, for the benefit of Germany—a discrimination contrary to and subversive of the fundamental principles of the Mandates.

The theory that Germany would gain greatly by Colonial purchases within her own currency area is over-valued by German propaganda. Power to purchase raw material is created by the foreign credits resulting from the sale of goods to some other country, and the balance of trade cannot be disregarded, as pseudo-economists pretend. We all know that the currencies of our Dominions were severely affected during the world depression, Germany could, of course, for a time buy the products of any Colony she possessed with an over-valued paper currency, just as she can use that money to purchase the output of her internal industry, but in the long run there must follow the retribution of further depreciation of the currency. As to trade in the reverse direction, any special encouragement to the import of German goods would contravene the Congo Basin Treaties. Apart from that, in 1920, when prosperity reigned in the former German Colonies, their total imports from all sources amounted to no more than 2% of Germany's aggregate export trade.

Colonies Demand Capital Investment

Another factor ignored by Germany is that Colonies, far from yielding large profits for the support of the Mother Country, demand capital for development. British investments in Tanganyika alone in the last 20 years have exceeded £30,000,000, which, if not a great sum, is large in relation to

Germany's gold reserve. Moreover, unless existing non-German proprietors of estates, mines, and other enterprises are to be forcibly expropriated—which would be another transgression of the whole spirit of the Mandates—Germany could clearly not secure that monopoly of the exports which is claimed to be essential to her existence.

Great Britain is depicted as an octopus possessed of one-fourth of the world—but there is no admission of the fact that the British Empire embraces a quarter of the world's population, and that, far from being a self-contained, self-seeking and homogeneous entity, the Dominions and even the Colonies study their own interests before those of the Mother Country, whose wares they may exclude by tariffs.

As to the contention that Germany must have ready access to raw materials, nobody disputes it. Germany is as free to buy in her former Colonies, or elsewhere within the Empire, as you or I. Dominion and Colonial producers need ever-widening markets and have never refused to sell to Germany—who, however, for reasons of her own, pays the German settler in Tanganyika several pounds per ton more for his coffee than his English neighbour can obtain in the world market.

War Materials and Raw Materials

Germany's problem is not that she cannot obtain raw materials, but that she cannot purchase immense quantities of war materials and of raw materials at the same time from a depleted exchequer. A boy whose pocket-money will just pay for a toy pistol knows that he cannot have sweets as well—as Mr. Pirow said, Germany prefers guns to butter—and she has exhausted her gold and

foreign currency reserves on preparations for war, blockading herself by her selective ban on imports.

Incidentally, since Germany resigned from the League of Nations the British, French and Belgian Governments have not imposed discriminatory tariffs or other regulations against her nationals in the Mandated Territories, as they were perfectly entitled to do.

Before the War all the German Colonies combined took only 0.6% of Germany's exports and supplied 0.5% of her imports, or 3.5% of her imports of raw materials. The deficits of her Colonial budgets exceeded £50,000,000, and in no year had the total of all her Colonial exports reached £7,000,000—which was less than the Reich spent annually on her purchases of coffee! Let it be readily admitted that Totalitarianism would speedily change those figures, but they reveal the falsity of its allegation that the deprivation of African territory imposes an unbearable economic burden. Why, the whole of Africa supplies only 4% of the world's output of raw materials and foodstuffs; it is not the Colonies, but self-governing Powers—the United States, the British Dominions, India, and Central and South America—which are the main producers of the most important materials.

Nowadays it is not Colonies but monetary policy which determines prosperity in Europe. Sweden, with no Colonies and a greater relative shortage of raw materials than Germany, is most prosperous as a result of her wise finance. Holland's rich Colonies have not offset the difficulties resulting from an over-valued gold standard, and until she abandoned the gold standard Belgium suffered in the same way despite her great possessions in the Congo.

(To be concluded.)

Growing Opposition to Germany's Claims

"France Will Never Surrender The Cameroons"

RESISTANCE TO GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS appears to be increasing, except in certain influential circles in Great Britain, in which it is declared that there must be "a Colonial settlement" with Herr Hitler. There can be little doubt, however, that the mass of the public is opposed to any such surrender.

The arrival in London of Mr. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, was the signal for the launching of various proposals for the cession of African territory, and it may be assumed that he will not lose opportunities of advancing his opinions, which will not commend themselves wholly to most of our readers, for, while adamant against the return of Tanganyika Territory and South-West Africa, he is understood to favour the transfer to the Reich of a great area in West Africa. That, of course, would resurrect Germany's old *Mittelafrika* plan.

There is ground for the belief that Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, whom Mr. Pirow met in Lisbon last week, refuses absolutely to discuss the idea of the transfer of any Portuguese African territory to Germany, and that the Belgian Government will be equally firm, for M. de Vleeschauer, Minister for the Colonies, said publicly a few days ago: "We did not steal the Congo. Nobody shall steal it from us. The Congo is and will remain Belgian."

M. Spaak, the Prime Minister, has also said that after Lord Halifax's visit to Germany last year the Belgian Government asked the German Government through their Ambassador whether published reports about the creation of a German chartered company

in the Congo were correct. Berlin replied that they were not, and last December the British Government declared that they did not contemplate a solution of the Colonial problem to the detriment of the Belgian Congo.

Speaking at an Anglo-Belgian Union dinner in London Lord Leverhulme said he could not believe there was any seriousness behind the suggestion that a part of the Belgian Congo might be given away to settle the Colonial question. Belgium, after all she suffered in the War, should be the very last nation to be called upon for any such sacrifice.

It is also noteworthy that M. Boisson, hitherto Commissioner for the Cameroons, said in Douala last Saturday, before leaving for Dakar to take up his new duties as Governor-General of French West Africa, that France would never surrender the Cameroons.

These timely declarations have induced a note of caution in Berlin, where it had been assumed that Mr. Pirow would see Herr Hitler to discuss this question. Now it is semi-officially said in the German capital that Mr. Pirow will arrive on November 16 on a purely unofficial visit of two days and may not see the Fuehrer, who will in any event refuse to commit himself in any way, since he insists that Colonial negotiations must be initiated simultaneously by all the Powers—except presumably Japan—which now administer the former German Colonies. In this connexion it is not without significance that, although further Press cables from East Africa on this subject have been lacking in the columns of English newspapers during the past week, there has been no

diminution in news paragraphs from Berlin emphasizing the continuance of Germany's "legal demands" for restitution of her Colonies.

Herr von Ribbentrop seized the opportunity to tell the Foreign Press Association in Berlin on Monday that "warmongers, fearing that Germany's well-known and uncompromising legal demands for the return of her Colonies might be fulfilled, were carrying on an amazing campaign against everything German in the African Press."

On Tuesday, in a speech in Munich, Herr Hitler said: "We have repeatedly declared that we have no demands to make from France and England, continuing, after a significant pause, 'except, of course, our Colonies, which were taken from us by lies and falsehoods. There is no question of war about this matter. It is a question of right and justice.'"

It is thought in Paris that advantage will be taken of the visit of the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax a fortnight hence to lay down a Colonial policy common to France and England, and it is pointed out that while the smaller nations have categorically rejected Germany's claims, France and England have refrained from defining their intentions. French public opinion appears adamant, and it is hoped that the British Ministers will share the same views. There are, however, expressions of fear of weakness on the part of M. Bonnet, the Foreign Minister, but the Colonial Minister is regarded as inflexibly opposed to any surrender.

Another Appeal for an Assurance

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce present over 250 companies, firms, and individuals trading in and with the East African territories, resolved last week that, "whilst anxious not to embarrass H.M. Government in the present international situation, feel it necessary to draw their attention to reports which have been received from Tanganyika as to the serious effect upon the economic life of the Territory arising from the increasing nervousness which is felt regarding its future."

"The Section feel assured of the Government's recognition of the important place occupied by Tanganyika in the Imperial economic system, and trusts that it may be possible for an early declaration of policy to be made which will re-assure all interests and enable industrial development in the territories under British control to be continued with confidence."

Mr. L. S. Amery, speaking in Birmingham recently, was emphatic in urging a refusal of Germany's wishes. "What she has gained in the last six weeks," he said, "is far more than her tropical Empire could ever be mounted to. There was a great deal of truth in the charge of her Colonial misgovernment. Could we expect the Nazi Government to be more considerate to peoples of other races than it has been to its own subjects or its neighbours? How can we hand over millions of people to a rule devoted to exploitation?"

Bishop Heffernan's Declaration

Dr. Heffernan, the well-known Roman Catholic Bishop, who is on leave from East Africa, declared in Dublin last week that all Catholic missionary priests preferred to be under the British Government in the Colonies.

Mr. W. M. Watson, M.P., urged at a meeting near Dunfermline that Colonies should belong to no individual nation, but should be administered in the interests of the Natives, under a collective system through the League of Nations.

From South Africa comes news of a mass meeting to be held in Johannesburg to-day to protest against the return of Germany's Colonies—but the chief speaker is to be Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.P., who has publicly stated that he was not one of those who would deny Germany any place in the African sun. His view is that while Germany must not regain Tanganyika or South-West Africa, if she is willing as a final settlement of the Colonial issue to accept a great piece of territory in Equatorial West Africa, every effort should be made to meet her wishes.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson's Candour

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., has written in the *Sunday Referee*: "Germany cannot just walk in to Tanganyika or South-West Africa. The active connivance as well as the passive permission of the British Government would be necessary. Will that be given?"

The settlers in Tanganyika and South-West Africa are arming—another headache for the new Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies. . . . The whites in East Africa are mostly of British stock, who were encouraged by the Government to go there as one means of dealing with the unemployed officer problem after the War. They will fight rather than be handed over to Hitler. Will Mr. Chamberlain just form a non-intervention committee while the Germans march in, or will he buy out the British settlers at the expense of the British taxpayer? There will be awkward corners to round in the House of Commons either way. So far we have paid our blackmail instalments to Herr Hitler with other people's property. What is marked for Africa is the 'Czech touch'—bullying the British Cabinet to give the Nazis what they know quite well they dare not take."

The *Patriot* says: "One of the arguments of a section of Socialists and pacifists is that the Government, having practically forced the Czechs to cede territory to Germany, cannot risk a war to prevent Germany obtaining her former Colonies, but another section argues that the Government will, if necessary, fight for the retention of these Colonies, and that is why we are pushing on with our rearmament with all speed."

Nazism is Prussianism in New Garb

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* quotes a letter from a son in Bulawayo: "I cannot conceive that Chamberlain will dare to turn over a single square mile of British African territory, but if he does there will be terrible trouble here, probably a revolution and a Native rising. . . . The largest copper, lead and zinc mines in the Empire are within a few hours' striking distance of Tanganyika by means of modern bombers, and by far the largest gold belt in the world is not so many hundreds of miles distant from the South-West African border."

"No one in Africa objects to the average German settler in British territory. The German under British rule makes the finest of citizens, provided his mind has not been poisoned and perverted by the canker of Nazi ideals. It is not the German as an individual that we object to, but German political ideals. Nazism is only the old Prussianism in a new garb, and that is what we fear. Pre-War German Colonial administration in Africa was a disgrace."

In the *Yorkshire Post* "A. J. P." wrote: "If Germany is allowed to have her own way in our Colonies, are we to stand meekly by while Hitler puts thousands of our countrymen into his concentration camps? That is what will happen sooner or later to all those who do not unquestioningly walk the Nazi way."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Complaint by Sir D. Cameron**Against "East Africa and Rhodesia"**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—My attention has been directed to the following passage in your issue of October 27:—

"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 Abyssinia. 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."

You purport to describe "what happened." You could have obtained the facts from myself with ease; but you elected not to do so and your description of "what happened" is inaccurate in several respects.

Following my rule with your paper for many years, when I saw it more or less regularly, I should take no notice of your inaccuracies, but in this case you are offensive to others, through me, and I request you to publish this letter in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,

DONALD CAMERON.

London.

Our Reply

[Unfortunately Sir Donald Cameron's letter does not give our readers the advantage of hearing in what respect our information is alleged to have been untrue.

It would indeed be a matter of sincere regret if anything that we have said could fairly be construed as offensive to or derogatory to any one. We must repeat that the salient features of this unfortunate incident were that

(1) Very difficult and delicate negotiations with the Italian Government were at that time being conducted in Rome by British diplomats. One of the main difficulties was as to whether His Majesty's Government could see its way to grant *de jure* recognition to the King of Italy as King-Emperor of an African Empire.

(2) While these confidential diplomatic negotiations were still in progress, and the matter was in fact still *sub judice*, a recognised British authority on Africa, participating in Rome at an International Congress on Africa, opened one of its first sessions with a deliberate reference to the King-Emperor (of Italy and Ethiopia), the words being used before a representative body of Italian and German Colonial experts and in the presence of the Press.

The term "His Majesty" would, without discourtesy, have avoided the reference and its implications. It should have been obvious in the circumstances that wide publicity would be accorded to the reference, which, as we reported, was promptly telegraphed abroad and printed with great prominence in Italian newspapers.

The report of our correspondent referred to the amused and cynical comments which the reference evoked among non-Italians in Rome at the time, among whom, it is quite wrongly we are sure, to be a British backstairs intrigue, intended, in the words of one of them, "to find favour in the sight of the lord"; from a sense of courtesy we omitted that portion of our information, which would, however, not have been offensive, and which may now be added as indicating that there was considerable surprise at Sir Donald Cameron's utterance even among other delegates to the Congress.

There was no question of "electing" not to obtain information from Sir Donald, the fact being simply that the report of the Volta Congress which we published was received from a source which has always proved accurate.

The final paragraph of Sir Donald's letter is unfortunately capable of more than one construction. If it is intended to mean that for many years he found our columns so inaccurate that he decided not to attempt to correct errors because of their frequency, we confidently leave that allegation to the judgment of our regular readers, so many of whom bear frequent tribute to the care with which our news items are checked and to the fair comments of our editorial columns.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, Sir Donald Cameron was a satisfied reader of this journal during his Governorship of Tanganyika Territory until we felt it our duty to criticise certain aspects of his administration." In particular, he appeared to resent our exposure of the Sultan Sajid's scandal and our revelations concerning the land settlement activities of certain German missionaries, whose operations had subsequently to be curbed by legislation.

We have never failed to appreciate Sir Donald's great achievements in certain directions, but that recognition did not prevent, and in our opinion should not have prevented, the appearance in our editorial, news and correspondence pages of frank and fair comments on the affairs of the Territory then under his control. We have no recollection of having been proved inaccurate in such matters; we do, however, retain a very vivid remembrance of being charged with inaccuracy by Sir Donald in regard to statistics which we published concerning the number of Germans resident at that time in the Muhandi and Dabaga districts.

The figures were brusquely dismissed as pure imagination by Sir Donald, who added that they far exceeded the total number of Germans in all areas south of the Central Railway. In proof of the complete truthfulness of our statements we offered to furnish the names of all Germans in the districts mentioned, showing which were married and how many children there were in the individual families—so scrupulous had we been to corroborate our information before publishing it. The then Governor, to our regret, refused that opportunity of satisfying himself that what he had believed to be a serious blunder on our part was nothing but a strict statement of the truth, and apparently he still labours under that same misapprehension, which we sincerely regret.—Ed., "E.A. & R."]

Resisting German Claims**To Territory in Africa**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—The best thanks of all lovers of the British Empire are due to you for keeping the matter of the Mandated Territories so prominently before the public, and for the fighting spirit with which your campaign has been and is being conducted by you in print and on the public platform.

That address of Mr. Joelson last week to the Over-Seas League at luncheon not merely commended itself warmly to a crowded audience, but has received such publicity in the daily Press that the salient facts have been brought under the notice of many millions of people in this country. And presumably news telegrams were sent to many other countries.

The very next day it was suggested in certain newspapers that another meeting is to take place between Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler to discuss the question of Colonies. It is to be hoped that there is no truth in that report, for the public and Parliament have the right to know first the exact lines on which the Prime Minister may contemplate any such discussion; or is the idea to follow the procedure of Munich and tell the public the terms only after they have been agreed to by Mr. Chamberlain? He has no mandate to embark on such talks and agree to a basis possibly of a character contrary to the wishes of the majority of the nation.

In the face of such a possibility it is refreshing to read the Earl of Erroll's reference in Kenya to the "arrogant autocracy of Downing Street." As things are tending, there is a growing fear that peace for our time may be synonymous with a peace of shame.

It cannot too frequently be declared that the surrender of any African territory to Germany would be completely unjustifiable.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.3.

H. HAMEL SMITH.

Pre-Pioneers of Rhodesia

Rhodes's Test of a Man

THAT A COMPLETE LIFE of Cecil John Rhodes still remains to be written was the emphatic declaration last week of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson, D.S.O., who gave the toast of "The Founder and Old Comrades" at the reunion dinner held in London to commemorate the forty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo and the occupation of Matabeleland; many books, he said, had been written about Rhodes, but they had either been the work of men who knew Rhodes but were not expert writers, or of professional authors who had no intimate personal knowledge of the man.

Rhodes, continued Colonel Johnson, was one of the greatest of men and the very greatest of Imperialists. He divided men into two classes; those who at death had left a spoon on the earth's surface, and those who had not. The latter he despised. Rhodes had left three great spoons—the *rapprochement* between Briton and Boer which he began when Premier of old Cape Province; Rhodesia, his lasting memorial; and his will, which embodied his scheme for the Rhodes scholarships.

His object in going north had been much misrepresented; some people averred that he merely sought to amass wealth. He wanted money, but only to get power with which to promote the interests of the Empire; money for its own sake never entered his head. He (the speaker) had been in close contact with Rhodes from 1889, and even when on *trek* he had never heard him mention gold, though all his contemporaries did; Rhodes's one idea was how many homes for Britons the country could carry.

Old Comrades

Coming to Old Comrades, Colonel Johnson urged that the original pioneers—pre-pioneers, he called them—of Rhodesia were the London Missionary Society's missionaries, such as John Mackenzie, who was in Shushong in the sixties of last century, and Sykes, who was in Inyati. Then there were Dan Francis, founder of Francistown; Sam Edwards; Cornelis van Rooyan, a fine man and a brilliant shot; Farren, the first store-keeper in Matabeleland, who with Jimmy Dawson represented the whole commerce of Matabeleland, sending a waggon once a year with skins and ivory down to Klerksdorp and bringing back trade goods, beads and so on. Selous was a link between pre-pioneer days and post-occupation times.

Three names famous in 1890 were those of Mother Patrick (applause), who mothered the Mashonaland Field Force marvellously; Dr. Jim, who was everybody's friend and was "full of elasticity" (loud applause and laughter)—which was just what the country wanted at that time; and Forbes, the bravest of men, with the heart of a lion. Then there were Jacky Spreckley, Skipper Host, and Borrow—to which list General Sir Alexander Godley added Father Bela, S.J.

Mr. Herbert, the first Mayor of Bulawayo, who was present, reminded the Chairman, the Earl of Athlone, that that was the forty-first anniversary of the opening of the railway to Bulawayo, and the fortieth anniversary of the granting of municipal rights to Bulawayo and Salisbury.

Mr. J. Reid Rowland, twice Mayor of Salisbury, who has spent 37 years in Rhodesia, asked those present why they were out of the Colony? He described the tremendous advance of Southern Rhodesia,

(Continued at foot of right-hand column)

Lord Lugard Honoured

His Statuette in the Imperial Institute

A BRONZE statuette of Lord Lugard, the gift of members of the Royal African Society, was unveiled by the Earl of Athlone in the Imperial Institute on Monday. This is the first such memorial to an Empire-builder to be placed in the Institute during the life of the individual so honoured.

Sir Henry Galway said the statuette was an excellent likeness of a great Englishman and a great African. It represented him as he was when he retired from the service of Africa—the Lugard whom Africans remembered so affectionately.

A message was read from Lord Lugard, who wrote that he found it extremely difficult to put into words how much he appreciated the generous impulse of those who had subscribed for the statuette. He felt it a very high honour thus permanently to be associated with the country in which he had worked so long.

The Earl of Athlone, having unveiled the statuette, said it was unnecessary for him to sing the praises of Lord Lugard, who was so well-known all over the world—throughout the British Empire, in Europe, in the League of Nations, in America, and most of all in Africa, where his name was held in almost legendary respect and affection. Africa had known him since he was a young lieutenant—in Nyasaland, in Uganda and in Northern Nigeria. Lord Lugard would also be remembered for his greatest book, "The Dual Mandate," and as the father of indirect rule—Britain's chief contribution to the solution of Africa's problems. Above all, said Lord Athlone, Lord Lugard was respected as a wise guide and counsellor, the doyen of elder statesmen of Africa.

Rhodesian Railway Rates

THAT a reduction in railway rates will occur in the Rhodesias early next year is the interpretation placed upon an official announcement that the Railway Commission and the Governments concerned have agreed that current rates shall remain in force until the Commission orders otherwise, and that the presentation of accounts shall be postponed.

According to the Act, there can be no rate reductions on account of an anticipated surplus while the amount standing to the credit of the reserve account of Rhodesia Railways is less than twice the sum required for the annual debenture service. If the railway estimates had been presented in July, when the reserve account had not reached the required figure, rate reductions could not have taken place until October, 1939, when the succeeding financial year begins. It is understood, however, that the railway authorities share the anxiety of the Government and the public for the lower rates to be introduced as soon as possible. By postponing the estimates, the time when the public will benefit will be brought considerably nearer.

mentioning that this season over £1,000,000 in cash had been distributed to tobacco growers at the Salisbury auction sales, and spoke of the Jubilee of the Colony in 1940, urging all old Rhodesians to attend the celebrations and bring at least two people with them. It was hoped that His Majesty the King would be there.

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. G. Heby-Hutchinson, a director of the British South African Company, were the guests of honour.

East Africa's New College

Duke of Gloucester Cuts First Sod

WHEN H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER cut the first sod of the foundations of the New Makerere College, Kampala, last week, the Governor of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the British Resident in Zanzibar were present. Large crowds of Natives greeted the Duke and Duchess on their journey from Entebbe to Kampala, where Their Royal Highnesses were met by a guard of honour of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles. More than 5,000 Indian inhabitants of the Protectorate were among the vast crowd.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, said, in welcoming the Duke and Duchess, that the occasion was one of great significance for the people of East Africa, for it marked a great step forward in the provision of the means of higher education for them. His Excellency continued:—

"That it has been possible for this function to take place to-day is due first to the work of the Principal and staff of the existing Makerere College in the last 14 years, and to the labours of all those in mission and Government schools throughout East Africa, which have resulted in there being available pupils for the more advanced courses which it has become possible to give. It is due, of course, to much more than that—to all the striving and high endeavour which have gone to the pacification and development of these countries, and to the men and women who have devoted their lives to them."

Uganda's Munificent Contribution

The Governor said that, in addition to a contribution of £250,000 to the endowment fund, the Uganda Government was providing £170,000 for the new buildings, and making over to the College not only the whole of the land required, but also existing buildings to the value of not less than £50,000. He expressed thanks to the Imperial Government for its promise of a substantial contribution to the endowment fund, to the Governments of the neighbouring territories which also proposed to contribute, and to the Government of Buganda for a gift of £1,000 and a special grant of £4,000 to the schools to mark the occasion. The Native Administration of Busoga had generously given £5,000; other Native Administrations had together contributed £2,000; and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation had munificently presented £10,000 for the biology laboratory.

"We have in Uganda," continued Sir Philip, "and I have no doubt in the same with our neighbours, a great need for African professional men and women to undertake many difficult tasks in the development of the country, particularly in the struggle against diseases of human beings, animals and crops, and in the extension of a balanced and skilful agriculture whereby rich land may without deterioration be made to yield to a ever-increasing extent, the crops upon which we must rely for the future progress of the people."

"We believe that this College will be a great force in establishing the culture and traditions of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the common tongue that binds them together."

The King's Message

The Duke of Gloucester, after cutting the first sod, read a message from the King, who expressed to "my loyal people of the East African territories my

cordial good wishes for the success of the great educational project which is being inaugurated to-day. The College will afford splendid opportunities for service and advancement, especially for African men and women, of which I am sure they will eagerly avail themselves."

His Royal Highness said they should remember with gratitude the men and women whose labours had made possible the foundation of the College, and should accord a high place to Lord Lugard, whose fort, which stood nearby, brought order from chaos. The ceremony marked another stage in the relations between the British Empire and the people of East Africa, begun by the English explorer, J. H. Speke, and followed afterwards by H. M. Stanley.

The Duke quoted Cecil Rhodes's phrase, "Equal rights for all civilised men," and advised the African people to make use of a great opportunity and to strive manfully to ensure that their College should become equal to other centres in older countries.

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Royal Highness presented to the College the silver hoe with an ivory handle with which he had cut the first sod of the first foundation trench.

New Church for Lindi

THE Bishop of Masasi has long wanted to establish a permanent church in Lindi, one in which services for Europeans and Africans could be held. For the past decade the Africans have had a temporary church built by themselves, but services for Europeans have had to be held in drawing rooms, the tennis club-house, or in the police court.

Bishop Lucas, having now received rather more than £1,000 for the building of a church—and this without making any public appeal—has entrusted the preparation of plans to a firm of London architects, who have designed a building 80 ft. by 25 ft., with accommodation in the nave for 150 worshippers, and for 12 more in a side chapel which can be extended later.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of the building, but tenders have been invited from local contractors, who have been requested to estimate also for a house for the resident priest, and for a covered way joining the house to the church. The estimate of the Public Works Department, based on 6d. per cubic foot, is in the region of £2,500, and so, even though that figure may be considerably reduced, the cost of building, apart from furnishings and adornments, must be considerably in excess of the sum in hand.

Mr. D. E. Preston, of Lindi, who has undertaken to act as honorary treasurer of the appeal now made for funds, would be very glad to receive donations from any readers who may have served on the Lindi front during the War or lived in that district in more recent years.

Padre George Tibbatts, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, will be the first resident padre in Lindi, the present European population of which is approximately 50.

The Cotton Trade League has been formed in Lancashire to improve the county's export trade. Among the measures advocated by the League are the abolition of the most favoured nation clause and abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, as a result of which 93% of the cotton trade of the East African territories in 1937 was in Japanese hands, while in the Belgian Congo the Japanese share was 68%.

Mr. Murray's Racy Comments

On Trade, Tobacco, and Other Matters

MR. S. S. MURRAY, representative of Nyasaland in H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, had prepared the following arresting address for a meeting to be held at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow. The arrangement had unfortunately to be cancelled, but we have prevailed upon Mr. Murray to permit us to publish extracts from his paper.

"Glasgow has been an important place in the history of the tobacco trade because it is the home of a Corporation which did on a smaller scale for Central Africa what the East India Company did for India. It is not too much to say that to the African Lakes Corporation we owe the fact that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia became parts of the British Empire, and it was from Nyasaland that the first tobacco from the Empire was shipped to this country as long ago as 1892.

"Nyasaland was at one time hopefully called the Virginia of Africa. Circumstances of competition have rather damped progress along those lines in recent years, but indications are not lacking that if this country continues to extend its support of Empire tobaccos, Nyasaland can and will take its place in the forefront of the production of flue-cured tobacco.

"I wonder if we always realise to what an extent the whole foundation of our economic life depends on the tobacco industry. For example, the import duty alone in this country is about £80,000,000 a year, or some 30s. a head of the population. If we add to this the excise tax, local rates, and so on derived from the industry in all its branches and the subsidiary trades dependent on it, as well as the vast numbers of people employed in them, we can form some idea of the magnitude of the trade economically.

If Smokers Went on Strike!

"Although I do not advocate such a course, the whole functions of government could be paralysed if smokers in this country instituted a self-denying ordinance to refrain from smoking! I cannot conceive any direction in which the Administration could successfully replace within any reasonable time the direct and indirect loss of revenue that would result from such a course. The consumer's power in this direction is perhaps greater in regard to tobacco than in any other raw commodity, and, although the consumer has not yet turned upon the Government, he has, by the demand for ever and ever cheaper cigarettes and tobacco, crushed the producer, in America and elsewhere, into an almost desperate state.

"Fortunately, inspired perhaps by Mr. Henry Ford, the business world is at last beginning to regard the producer as a 'market,' and not as a vague entity existing to supply the consumer with what he wants as cheaply as possible. In the tobacco industry we can see signs of this change of economic policy all over the world in the introduction of various systems and arrangements to ensure that the producer gets a reasonable margin of profit, and thus obtains the means to become in turn an effective consumer of other goods.

"It can roughly be said that one-quarter of the tobacco consumed in the United Kingdom comes from the Empire, and that one-quarter of this comes from the Colonies, which thus supply about one ounce out of every pound of tobacco consumed in this country. Last year imports from Nyasaland were about 13,500,000 pounds, of which something under two million were flue-cured and the rest dark-

fired or air-cured. Northern Rhodesia sent us about 330,000 lb. of flue-cured and sold the rest of its crop of some 2,000,000 pounds in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

"Nyasaland is the most important of the Colonial producers from the point of view of the tobacco industry in this country. It dominates the U.K. flue-cured tobacco market, and the only drawback is that the consumption of pipe tobacco is not increasing, so that there is little room for further expansion here, while foreign markets are difficult to obtain in the face of various restrictions and the fact that they depend more and more on home-grown supplies. It is the more to be regretted because Nyasa dark-fired is perhaps the one type of Empire-grown tobacco that has so far proved itself an efficient substitute for the American article on its own merits.

The Paradox of Tobacco Production

"Some Colonies are flirting with the idea of growing tobacco for export to this country. If I thought any advice of mine would be taken, I should advise them not to do so in present circumstances. It is a nerve-racking business. There is a paradox about the tobacco trade. The grower cannot produce till he is assured of a market, and the manufacturer will not use a new type until he can be assured of adequate, regular and uniform supplies to maintain the blends in which he proposes to use it.

"It is possible, for it has been done, to blast a country into the market by over-production, costly advertisement and sacrificial prices. Apart from the temporary dislocation of the whole market, and the ruin of poor but innocent rivals, this method cannot be recommended for imitation. The danger lies in the fact that a sudden increase of production may take in unsuitable soils and outstrip labour supplies. When the test of time is taken, it may be found that much of the tobacco grown is not really so good after all, and, when the temptation of initial cheapness disappears, the manufacturers may turn from it in disgust. Even with the advantage of the preference, tobacco must have this and that, and everything if it is successfully to oust American tobacco permanently from any specific use.

"The key to the position lies with the consumer. If we can persuade the smoker to demand Empire cigarettes, the manufacturer will be bound to supply them. Those Colonies that can then prove their ability to produce a suitable flue-cured tobacco will be able to take their share in the newly created market according to the number of their talents.

Benefits of Developing Colonial Trade

"Consider the idea of the producer as a 'market,' and think of the advantages of developing Colonial trade. When we trade with a foreign country, the goods may be carried on foreign ships; the traffic both ways from the foreign port to the inland foreign town travels over foreign roads and railways; foreign merchants and handlers take their profits. Now consider trade with a Colony. We buy its tobacco or other raw product, and with the money the producer buys goods from us; cargoes both ways are carried in British ships; merchants are British; internal transport is British, and as trade develops, new settlers will be sent out as producers, middlemen and so on. Their needs for homes and the necessities of life will still further develop trade, and so it will go on.

"Trade, like mercy, blesses him that gives and him that takes. In the case of trade with the Colonies, both the parties blessed are British.

"If the cotton trade of Manchester would spend one-tenth of the sums on studying the tastes and

requirements of the Native customer which it spends on improving the production of cotton, it could undoubtedly in a short time build up in the Colonies, especially in Africa, a trade that would more than replace that which is irrevocably being lost in old markets where the dice are now loaded against us.

Lancashire Piece-Goods Could Displace Japanese

The Native is willing to pay for what he finds is best; he loves change and variety; he is a born dandy. The cotton industry could, by the personal agency of qualified resident observers with open and elastic views, drive out Japanese cotton goods as surely and swiftly as the English cycle has driven out the cheaper Japanese article.

"The Native is a fish, but you must bait the hook. Bait it with goods he wants, and there is no more avid feeder in existence.

"The complaint is always made that the Native is too poor, that his wages are too low. It is not always remembered that he lives rent free; has only a low tax and no rates to pay, grows his own food, and is free to spend whatever he earns.

"Reports of Royal Commissions read like utopias of H. G. Wells with introductions by Karl Marx. It is as though a Commission from Rome had recommended that the ancient Britons should wear Savile Row suits, live in Park Lane flats and consult the Imperial physician when out of sorts.

"If we can perform the dual task of buying the produce of the Colonies and supplying the producer in return with what he really wants, poverty will disappear and all the desirable things will come after. In a few years the Native will be trucking his tobacco and other products to central markets, as the poor whites and negroes do in the Southern States of America. He will want wireless, European clothing, all the amenities and necessities of modern life.

"The possibilities of Colonial trade are almost illimitable. Government aid by trade agreements and other means can only be of slight efficacy. In the end it is the people of one country who buy from the people of another. Nowhere can you cast your bread upon the waters with such certainty of a swift and sure return as by buying from Colonial producers. Foreign trade is complicated and insecure; trade with the Colonies is simple and direct.

"Take one example—tobacco. Nyasaland this year re-organised its system of marketing tobacco with the aim that the producer should receive a greater share of the purchase price. The result was immediate and proportionate. Imports increased directly. The reaction to increased purchasing power was not delayed at all.

Encouragement of Colonial Production Essential

"It is difficult to resist the thought that our future and that of our Colonies lies ultimately in the hands of the individual purchaser in Great Britain. In some parts of the Colonial Empire we have deflected the activities of the Natives to the production of tobacco, in other parts to cotton, sugar and so on. European settlers, too, have devoted their lives and capital to the same ends.

"Any action that stopped this production without a compensating outlet would throw the Natives back to the state in which Livingstone and other explorers found them, and, eventually, as foreign trade became more difficult for us, would also throw this country back to the eighteenth century. Our own fate and prosperity will depend more and more on encouraging Colonial production, so that our manufacturers and the long-distance carrying trade can survive."

WHO'S WHO

427.—Mr. James Angus Gillan, C.M.G.



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Mr. J. A. Gillan, Civil Secretary to the Government of the Sudan since 1934, was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen College, Oxford, at which, like so many other men who were to enter the Sudan Political Service, he won his Blue, rowing for the Varsity in 1907 and in 1909, and joining the Sudan Service in the latter year. He had rowed in a winning boat in an Olympic race in 1908, and four years later, though he had been in Africa for three years in Africa, he was a member of a Leander eight which won an Olympic event in Stockholm.

After spending five years in Kordofan, he was appointed Assistant Political and Intelligence Officer with the Sudan Frontier Force during the Darfur Expedition of 1916. Later he was for six years Deputy Governor in the Naba Mountains, and for the following four years Governor of Kordofan.

Brought to headquarters in Khartoum as Assistant Civil Secretary, two years afterwards he was promoted to his present office, in which he has shown judgment, initiative and ability.

Mr. Gillan has from time to time acted as Governor-General of the Sudan, has been Chieftain of the Khartoum Caledonian Society, a member of the Sudan Church Council, and Bishop's Lay Representative in El Obeid.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Germany.—"Herr Hitler has a profound contempt for democracy. He has destroyed two democratic nations, and utilised his power to aid the destruction of Spain. These things he has done by threats of force or by the actual use of force. His Weimar speech breathes his detestation of democratic institutions. The danger of war comes, not from the democratic States, but from those who, as Dr. Goebbels recently said, 'carry *Mein Kampf* in one hand and the sword in the other,' and who make full demands without according any concessions. Hitler's speech at Weimar offers a good illustration of the weakness of dictatorship. I am loth to believe that the Fuehrer would wish deliberately to misrepresent my words. Yet, with all the resources of the German Reich behind him, he was provided not with an accurate report of what I said but only what it was thought he might like to hear."—*Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.*

Defeatism.—"Let us not run down our own country by talking of its defeat. If we had spent £70,000,000 in an enterprise like that of Signor Mussolini in Spain and lost thousands of lives and had so little to show for it, we should call that a defeat. The truth is that Mussolini finds his policy will not work, and is only too anxious to wind up the whole speculation if he can do so without admitting that he was misguided. His position would have been very different if he had had the rapid success that he expected; so would Gen. Rodde have been if the Jameson raiders had won a signal victory. But if it is a British defeat that a great nation prefers to be a friend of ours instead of an enemy, let us have more such defeats."—"Scrutator" in the *"Sunday Times."*

King's English.—"The King's Speech is a Ministerial production, but some trouble should be taken to make it worthy of its august title. Last week's was the most soporific composition that ever left an official hand. There is no reason for sinking into this incompetent otiosity. The writer should have the stimulus of handling vital events and of knowing that his words will remain in the passage of history. The second half of last week's deliverance could only be compared to a literary morass or to the Alexandrine line that, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. Any tradition that seems to prescribe such a deadly delineation of detail should be ruthlessly broken. The King's English (in style no less than syntax) ought to have worthy representation in the King's Speech."—"The Observer."

Merchant Navy.—"In the light of the possible combination of Powers that might have ranged against us had war broken out, and the fact that they possess between them more than 200 submarines, it cannot be considered that the Merchant Navy was adequate to the task that would have confronted it. These submarines could have threatened nearly every trade route, which means that we should have had to institute a convoy system in practically every ocean. . . . In 1914 we possessed 41.6% of the world's tonnage; in 1938 26.4%. Our ships have diminished by about 2,000 vessels of 1,500,000 tons gross. As our tanker tonnage has increased during the same period from 500,000 tons to 2,500,000 it means that we are weaker in ships to carry food and materials to the extent of 3,500,000 tons. The personnel of the Merchant Navy, excluding Natives, has also fallen by 20% since 1914. Between 1911 and 1936, indeed, there was a decrease of 59,000 seamen. While the number of our fishing vessels has not diminished, the estimated number of fishermen in the U.K., regular and occasional, has fallen by 44,381 since 1913. Adding this figure to the Merchant Navy diminution means that we have over 100,000 fewer active seafarers now than at the outbreak of the Great War."—*Naval correspondent of "The Observer."*

German Aircraft.—"Some factories in Germany can turn out from 40 to 60 machines per month. I estimate that at least 700 aircraft per month are being produced and that this number could be rapidly expanded. From my own observation and inquiry I should estimate the present German air force, civil and military, at 25,000 machines, with supply and rejection balanced so as to maintain this figure up to strength. . . . The Germans believe, as regards tactics, in the bombers flying low so as to ensure a good target. . . . One of the Zeppelin hangars to be constructed in the new flying field at Frankfurt will be supported on water, so as to be able to revolve. In this way it will answer to any requirements of wind and weather. . . . To accommodate aircraft in secrecy and safety there are the underground aerodromes complete with workshops and spare parts."—*Colonel P. T. Eibertón in the "Daily Sketch."*

Refugees.—"We have to-day the problem in Germany of the remaining prospective Jewish refugees, non-Aryans and political opponents, in Austria of the Jews, non-Aryans and political dissidents, the Jewish refugees from Italy, and refugees from Sudetenland, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The problem is enormous, but the various components are not equally urgent. Potential refugees from Germany who have lived under the Nazi régime for five years are not in the same desperately dangerous position as the German social democrats of Sudeten areas. Many of these are unquestionably in extreme danger and their escape must be arranged at all hazards. Then there is the general problem of the myriads, possibly a million and a quarter or a million and a half, who cannot live under the German government as long as it continues the present persecution of undesired citizens."

The problem is not a Jewish problem pure and simple. Of the Czechoslovakian refugees only a comparatively small portion will be pure Jews."—*Sir John Hope Simpson.*

Rearmament.—"An important element of delay in our rearmament occurred when the Government said that there must be no interference with the ordinary trade of the country. It was another version of 'Business as Usual' while other European Powers were working night and day with a mobilised industry."

Faced with enormous increases in German rearmament, it is difficult to understand Ministerial optimism at our scale of production or the persistence of the Government in the restrictions that they themselves had imposed upon output. We can hardly escape the conclusion that, to gain the necessary acceleration of output, authority must be obtained from Parliament to give priority for munitions work and create greater mobility for skilled labour. In spite of our immense resources, we are being further outdistanced in the armament race every day by foreign Powers, who work three shifts to our one or two and who give priority to armaments production. There is no indication that the Government are taking adequate steps to deal with this critical situation."—*Major-General A. C. Temperley, in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"Truth is the first casualty in war."—*Captain Liddell Hart.*

"We are buying time with space."—*General Pei Hsung Chi, Chinese G.O.C.*

"War with modern weapons is criminal lunacy."—*The Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer.*

"Europe is the continent of all the talents, and of all the temptations."—*Professor John Murray.*

"It is no good giving expensive food to a chicken if a fox is going to eat it."—*Mr. H. R. Attlee, M.P.*

"Nazi-Germany is advancing with *Mein Kampf* in one hand and the sword in the other."—*Dr. Goebbels.*

"A chain of peace cannot be forged by linking one surrender to another."—*Princess Elizabeth Bibesco.*

"When the Socialist Prime Minister was the Foreign Secretary—*What a splendid side of it!*"—*Colonel Wedgwood, M.P.*

"The Nazi slogan *Volksdienst ist Gottesdienst* is tantamount to blasphemy."—*Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich.*

"Hitler and Mussolini both assured me in Munich that they had no territorial ambitions whatever in Spain."—*The Prime Minister.*

"Twice the Prime Minister has saved Mussolini from the fate that all democrats hoped would befall him."—*Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P.*

"I have seen a refugee woman in Czechoslovakia who had been branded with a swastika by the Nazis."—*Mr. Richard Acland, M.P.*

"The Government must have a crick in its collective neck from coming on turning the other cheek."—*Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, M.P.*

"Germans who were prepared to rise against Hitler from the fear of war are now saying: 'We see that, after all, Hitler was right.'"—*Mr. Edward Bevan.*

"If energy takes the place hitherto occupied by complacency, in our economic life the future of our export trade will be much brighter."—*Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.*

"The Prime Minister went to Munich as the obstetrician of Europe, complete with gamp, and produced a monstrosity of which members of the House of Commons are being asked to be the godparents."—*Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P.*

"Ribbentrop has been telling Hitler for the last six months that the governing class in this country is more interested in its cash than in the country."—*Mr. R. Boothby, M.P.*

"The transfer of Lord Stanhope to the Admiralty is a bad appointment, although he is no doubt a good man. He has no industrial experience, no proof of drive."—*Daily Express.*

"It is because signs of moral disarmament across the Rhine seem so singularly lacking that insistence upon the need of strengthening the defences of France is still the main topic of the Press and politicians."—*Times' Paris correspondent.*

Anglo-American Trade.—"No one in this country would care to see the international policies of the British Government influenced, however slightly, by considerations of Anglo-German trade. It is, therefore, all the more important to regard an Anglo-American trade agreement as an essential re-orientation of British economic and defence policy. The truth is that Germany's drive to secure her political and economic hegemony in Central and Eastern Europe may diminish the influence of France and Britain in these countries. She is competing more actively with the British Empire, often with methods which scarcely conform to fair commercial practice. She is subsidising her exports and dumping them in markets where they can drive out British goods. She has already the mastery of Central European markets. She has even tried to invade the British home market in small-powered cars. She has also canvassed South American markets with barter arrangements and special exchange facilities. German exports to Brazil have increased by nearly 70% in two years. Germany now accounts for 10% of the goods purchased by Argentina (against our 19%) and is rapidly increasing her share of the trade with Uruguay and Chile. The British business man and investor should be awake to this drive and should see to it that the Government counters unfair methods and concentrates on the development of trade between the U.S.A. and the British Empire."—*The Investors' Chronicle.*

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 7 6
Kenya 5%	110 5 0
Kenya 3½%	103 10 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3%	87 17 6
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	90 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	89 17 6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 10 0
Sudan 5½%	108 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	110 15 0

Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 0 7½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 11 10½
Brit. Ropes (3s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 9 4½
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 4 3
General Electric (£1)	3 17 3
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 10 9
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 15 0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$59½
Prov. Cinematograph	19 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 18 6
U.S. Steels	\$66
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 6 0
Unilever (£1)	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 10 0
Vickers (10s.)	1 4 1½
Woolworth (5s.)	2 18 6

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	7 13 9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 13 9
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 6 0
Anglo-Iranian	4 17 6
Burmah Oil	4 10 0
Cors. Goldfields	3 12 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	17 0 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	11 12 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	6 1½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 15 0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 4 0
Johannesburg Cons.	2 10 0
Mexican Eagle	5 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	9 6 3
Randfontein	2 0 7½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	37 17 6
Shall	4 7 6
Sub. Nigal (10s.)	12 0 0
West Wita. (10s.)	7 2 6

Bank, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 3 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	96 10 0
Clan	4 10 0
E.D. Realisation	9 3
Gt. Western	28 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	82 0 0
L.M.S.	12 10 0
Nat. Bank of India	34 10 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	12 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 7 6
Union-Castle 5% prefs.	1 1 4½

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PERSONALIA

Sir Abe Bailey leaves England to-morrow for Capetown.

Major F. T. Stephens is shortly leaving Nyasaland on retirement.

Mr. E. H. Lane-Poole has arrived home from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, is shortly coming home on leave.

Sir Francis Newton left London last week on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Edmund Johnston has returned from Rhodesia to Worlington Old-Hall, West Suffolk.

Mr. A. W. Lewey, Solicitor-General in Uganda, and Drs. W. Barnetson and D. G. Snell are on leave.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda, and now Governor of Nigeria, has presented a young lioness to the Chester Zoo.

Major-General H. J. Huddleston, who had a distinguished career in the Sudan, at one time commanding the Sudan Defence Force, has retired from the Army.

Sir Douglas and Lady Evelyn Malcolm are to be the guests of the Over-Seas Group of the Over-Seas League, at a meeting at 5.30 p.m. to-day at Over-Seas House, St. James's.

Sir Douglas Jardine, former Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, and now Governor of Sierra Leone, said last week that a test mobilisation during the crisis proved satisfactory.

Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., who visited East Africa a few years ago, left for Paris last week to undergo electrical treatment of the leg which he broke in Switzerland four years ago.

Mr. O. B. Daly, the Nairobi advocate, who was recently appointed Chief Justice of the Bahamas, is on his way to this country to spend a short holiday before taking up his new appointment.

Mr. Percy Barry, former superintendent in East Africa of the Standard Bank of South Africa, presided last week at the annual dinner in London of the Veterans' Association of the bank.

Colonel H. Marshall Hole has sustained ankle injuries as a result of being knocked down by a motor-car in London. His many friends will be glad to know that he is progressing favourably.

Letters for Lady Brooke-Popham, wife of the Governor of Kenya, who arrived home last week by air from Nairobi, should be addressed to the Ladies' Carlton Club, 5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Lord Stonehaven has been appointed a member of a Committee set up to advise the Home Office and the Scottish Office on matters connected with the Administration of the Cinematograph Act of 1909.

Brigadier William Platt will leave almost immediately for Khartoum to assume command of the troops in the Sudan and as Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force. He is to be promoted Major-General.

Two old boys of Plumtree School, Flying Officer A. M. Bentley and Pilot Officer G. Ross, took part in the cruise from Nairobi to Southern Rhodesia and back of the five long-range bombers of the East African Bomber Squadron.

Major-General Udet, Chief of the Technical Bureau of the German Air Force, who has twice flown to East Africa, and was once rescued after making a forced landing in the Southern Sudan, has been promoted Major-General.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, has appointed Mr. W. C. Hankinson to be his private secretary, and Mr. D. B. Pitblado to be his assistant private secretary for Dominions Office duties.

Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, was entertained at a Government luncheon on Monday, and is to be the guest of the South Africa Club at a banquet on Monday next, when he is expected to refer to the subject of German Colonial claims.

The Hon. J. W. Downie is shortly returning to England from Southern Rhodesia in connexion with the plans for celebrating the Colony's Jubilee in 1940. He is Chairman of the Committee set up by the Government to prepare suitable schemes in connexion with that event.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, the Nyasaland business man, and Mr. J. H. Curle, the author and traveller, who had planned to leave Blantyre several weeks ago on a motor tour to East Africa and onwards to Kano and Tangier, found it necessary to postpone the start of their journey till last week.

Lord Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has ceased to be attached to the Home Office since the reorganisation of that department, but will continue to assist the Home Secretary with legislative business in the House of Commons, and will remain Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P. for Wankie, who arrived in England a few weeks ago to undergo further treatment, has left a London nursing home after undergoing an operation for the removal of one eye. The vision of the other eye has improved. Mrs. Thomson and he plan to return to Southern Rhodesia towards the end of December.

Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, will address the East African Group of the Over-seas League on Thursday next on "The Pre-History of Uganda in Relation to Practical Problems." Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begins at 4.15 p.m. The meeting will take at the headquarters of the League, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

The annual dinner of the Uganda Society in Scotland will be held at the Overseas Club, Edinburgh, on Friday, December 2. Members intending to be present should advise the secretary, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, at Tighnabruich, Pitlochry, Perthshire, before November 25. The price of the tickets is 5s. each, or, with drinks, 10s. for gentlemen or 6s. for ladies.

The following have been elected officers of the Kenya Convention of Associations for the ensuing year: Chairman, Captain K. T. Gooch; Vice-Chairmen, Major G. H. Riddel and Mr. R. Hall; Executive Committee, Messrs. H. B. Sharpe, J. Nordlinger, H. W. Featherstonhaugh, C. E. F. Clennell, Captain L. F. Evans, Captain H. Eckstein, and Lieutenant-Colonel Knapman. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer are Mr. F. Wallis and Lord Erroll respectively.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, who has flown as a passenger in established air lines since 1923, but who says that he became really air-minded during his stay in Kenya, and his partner, Mr. M. L. Branson, are using their own aeroplane for the extensive Continental touring which their practice as mining consultants involves. For their forthcoming visit to South America via Trinidad they have chartered a small sea-plane, by the use of which they will be spared well over a month's travelling by canoe and land.

When news reached England recently of the death in Bulawayo of Mr. J. W. Oakes, a curious mistake was discovered in the records of the Bermondsey (London) Council, of which he was a former Mayor. Denoting death had appeared against Mr. Oakes's name in the official diaries for many years past; though an official examination has failed to reveal any official notification of his death. Mr. Oakes served on the Bermondsey Council from 1900 to 1919, and was Mayor in 1912. He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1922.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester flew from Port Said to Cairo last week on the conclusion of their holiday in East Africa. In a personal farewell message to Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, His Royal Highness said that the Duchess and he had both enjoyed their visit to Kenya immensely, expressed his warm appreciation of the hospitality accorded to them everywhere, and added that as a result of the visit the Duchess's health had been completely restored. From Cairo the Royal couple flew to Port Said, where they embarked on the "Viceroy of India." They will spend the coming week-end in Paris with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

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Obituary

Two tragic deaths have occurred in Dar es Salaam in the last few days.

On Monday Mr. J. Knight Bruce, who had been acting as Chief Justice in Tanganyika during the absence on leave of Sir Llewellyn Dalton (who arrived back in the Territory only last week) was found shot in his bedroom. His wife, to whom the deepest sympathy of their many friends in East Africa will be extended, had left the Tanganyika capital for England only three days previously.

Joining the Administrative Service of Kenya in 1913, Mr. Knight Bruce became Resident Magistrate in Mombasa 10 years later, served for a short time in Uganda in 1925, and was then appointed Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar, where he became acting Judge in 1926. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in the following year, and after a period as Attorney-General in Zanzibar, was promoted Puisne Judge in Tanganyika two years ago. He was last in this country on leave at the time of the Coronation.

Major Napier Clark

The death of another leading figure in the legal world of Tanganyika was reported on Friday, when news reached London that Major R. Napier Clark had been found dead in his home near Dar es Salaam with a sporting rifle by his side. For some time he had been in ill-health, which had become accentuated by the sudden death of his wife last month from heart failure.

Major Napier Clark had served on various railways in India before going to Tanganyika just after the War to establish the legal firm of A. & R. N. Clark. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1926, was from 1921 to 1932 President of the Tanganyika Law Society, and also at one time President of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Caledonian Society. He was an ardent golfer and angler, the proprietor of the Mrangi gold mine in the Musoma district, and a director of several other companies operating in Tanganyika.

Mr. H. H. Rushton

With deep regret we announce the sudden death in his home in Bournemouth at the age of 63 of Mr. H. H. Rushton, a former Treasurer of Kenya, who retired from the Colonial Service a few years ago after 36 years' service. After spending from 1897 to 1915 in official positions in Gibraltar, he was appointed Assistant Chief Accountant of the Uganda Railway and five years later became Deputy Treasurer of Kenya, acting at different periods as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and as Chairman of the important Currency Committee. Transferred to East Africa in 1922 as Treasurer, he remained in that Colony for seven years, and then returned to Kenya as Treasurer. During the ensuing four years he was Chairman of the Land Bank, the Agricultural Advances Board, and the important Expenditure Advisory Committee of 1933. For his services he was made C.B.E. Mr. Rushton will be remembered for his sympathetic understanding of the non-official point of view. He was greatly interested in the Nairobi Club, and was at one time a Vice-President of the Kenya branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

Many East African and Rhodesian passengers of the Union-Castle Line will learn with regret of the death of Mr. George C. Gidden, an official of the first-class passenger department in London. He had served with the company since 1895, and was a fine cricketer and golfer.

Questions in Parliament

Discussion of Colonial Claims

SEVERAL SPEAKERS referred to Germany's Colonial claims during last week's Parliamentary debate on the international situation.

Mr. Attlee said the Mandated Territories were not ours. The Labour Party had put forward the only possible solution of this colonial problem—abandonment of the Imperialistic attitude towards Colonies and the holding of all which could not have self-government on the principles of a Mandate for the benefit of the inhabitants first and then for the benefit of the world. Time and again the Party had urged that action should be taken to deal "with these possible causes of war before they became acute, but we have always been put off by the Government saying the time is not ripe." It was not yet too late for a reconsideration of Colonial problems; we should not wait until the demand was made by force.

Sir Archibald Sinclair's Views

Following the speech of the Prime Minister, who made no reference to the Colonial question, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal leader, asked why the House could not be told the Government's policy on that subject. Was Great Britain to raise the question or wait till Herr Hitler raised it? A solution must be based on twin principles.

First, trusteeship for the interests of the Natives, with guarantees for their welfare and against militarisation and conscription; secondly, trusteeship in the interests of civilisation, with free access to the traders of the world. These twin principles, and not the rule of exploitation, should be the foundation of Colonial policy.

Further, would the Government agree that all Powers with Colonial interests must be consulted, and that all Powers with Colonial claims should be there too, so that the question could be thrashed out? The solution must not amount to the offer of a Mandated Territory in order to buy a few months' peace from Germany; it must be part of a general settlement, the acid test of which would be a measure of general disarmament.

Mr. Muff said the Government's attitude reminded him of the Negro parson in Virginia who said:

"Brethren, we will look this difficulty in the face and pass on to the next question." A year ago he and some other M.P.s visited Germany. They were asked about Colonies, and he replied that Signor Mussolini had not made the British position in Palestine any easier by his propaganda or by subsidising the Arabs against us and that Great Britain could not give up Mandated Territories to be manned, armed and fortified.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams Against Surrender

Did the Prime Minister's policy of appeasement mean the surrender of Colonies? asked Mr. Vyvyan Adams. In July he felt that a Colonial surrender was in the air, but instead we had been made parties to the division of other people's property. No doubt, Hitler, who was nothing if not cunning, would now begin to sustain his demand for Colonies by the argument that we had given him Czechoslovakia; it had not belonged to him or to us and we should now hand over something of which we were entitled to dispose.

If it is now the purpose of the Government to dismember the British Empire, why not give Colonies to Russia, the United States, or Poland? Why was not this policy of appeasement adopted

before the bully in Germany jumped into the saddle? Colonial concessions would not make things a jot better, they would only make things worse. Did the House really imagine that if Germany got a token Colony she would rest content? If she got one she would immediately proceed for parity of Colonies. He appealed to all parties not to allow the Government to begin the strangulation of the British Empire by Colonial concessions to Germany.

Mr. Robert Boothby emphasised that the Government had no mandate to betray the people who were killed between 1914 and 1918.

Brigadier-General Spears said that if we gave away this and that, we might find ourselves at last with nothing to surrender but our own liberty.

Mr. Chuter Ede (Labour) said that to suggest that we ought to hand over in any part of the world even one additional person to the terrors of Nazi rule was to advocate complete desertion of everything for which the British people had ever stood.

Mr. Lewis Would Bargain With Hitler

Mr. Lewis agreed that it was distasteful to cause anyone to pass under a Government under which we should not care to live ourselves, but the issue was not only peace for this country but probably for the greater part of Europe. "We must face the unpleasant necessity of being active partners in transferring other people to a Government none of us like. I cannot see how we can hope to establish really friendly relations with Germany unless we are prepared to give up the equivalent of what we took from them at the end of the War. We did not want the added territory. We took it to punish Germany. There might be some disadvantage in handing back precisely the same territory then taken. In negotiation she might prefer other territories. We should make an offer in some such terms to Germany. If not, I cannot see how we can re-establish friendly relations with the Germans."

Intermarriage in S. Rhodesia

What is the position in Southern Rhodesia of a coloured woman married to a white man? asked Mr. Mathers; and what pension rights are enjoyed by her and her children in the event of her becoming a widow?

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the fact that a coloured woman was married to a white man did not affect her status as a coloured person under the Southern Rhodesia Old Age Pensions Act, and she would retain that status if widowed. There was no scheme in Southern Rhodesia for the payment of pensions to widows as such or to their dependants. All cases of Government relief to persons under 60 or otherwise not eligible for Old Age pensions were dealt with under measures for the relief of distress. Replying to a supplementary question, the Minister said that old age pension schemes in Southern Rhodesia were not contributory.

Forthcoming Engagements

- November 10.—Archdeacon Owen on "Germany's Colonial Claims." Education Circle of Royal Empire Society. 5.30 p.m.
- November 10.—Annual meeting of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Mission. Speakers: Lord Lloyd, Father Francis Hill, and Miss Clare Lawrence. Westminster School Hall, Westminster.
- November 10.—Rhodesian Group, Over-Seas League. Guests: Sir Douglas and Lady Evelyn Malcolm. 5.30 p.m.
- November 14.—Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Defence, South Africa, to be entertained to dinner by the South Africa Club, Savoy Hotel.

Italy and Ethiopia

Court Claim of the Ex-Emperor

It having been stated in Court that it was likely that the British Government would grant *de jure* recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, the Court of Appeal last week adjourned its hearing of the case in which Cable and Wireless, Ltd., appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Bennett that they should pay to Haile Selassie the sum of £16,600 which the latter claimed under an agreement to establish a radio-telegraph service between Addis Ababa and Great Britain. When the case was first heard Mr. Justice Bennett held that he had no jurisdiction to decide what the rights of Haile Selassie were, and ordered all further proceedings to be stayed. Haile Selassie appealed, and the Court of Appeal sent the action back to Mr. Justice Bennett, who gave judgment for Haile Selassie with costs. From that decision Cable and Wireless now appealed, though indicating its willingness to pay the sum to whomever is entitled to it. The Italian Government has claimed the money.

The Abyssinian Association last week submitted to the Prime Minister a widely signed memorial protesting against the intention of the Government to bring into force the Anglo-Italian Agreement. It recalled authoritative statements that the Government did not intend to condone Italian aggression in Ethiopia, declared that Ethiopian resistance continued unabated, and asserted that a considerable proportion of the country was still under Ethiopian control.

From the Parliamentary Debate

During the debate on the Anglo-Italian Treaty the problem of recognising Italy's conquest of Ethiopia was discussed by several speakers.

The Prime Minister admitted that the propriety of recognising Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia weighed heavily on certain minds. How far would such people carry their reluctance? Would they withhold recognition in perpetuity? The League decided last May that each nation should decide whether to accord formal recognition or not. Only Great Britain and Russia had restricted themselves to *de facto* recognition. The new Ambassador of France was to be accredited to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. Great Britain intended to follow the same course, and Australia and South Africa supported that action.

Mr. Greenwood said the question was whether Ethiopia had been conquered. This was the first time a British Government had given recognition to a Power still in process of trying to obtain the submission of a nation. The Italo-Ethiopian war was by no means over, and Signor Mussolini could not regard himself as the effective master of that territory.

Dr. Edith Summerskill asked if it was wrong to look for evil motives in a man who had transgressed international law, bombed open towns, sunk neutral ships, and used gas on the Natives of Ethiopia. Was this country to be asked to "stand aloof and deliver" in order that a new Roman Empire might be erected?

Mr. Noel Baker thought that recognition would set aside the Covenant of the League and be in flagrant violation of the facts. Signor Mussolini was in the third year of his Covenant-breaking war in Ethiopia, and he had had heavier casualties this year than ever before. Some letters he had received from Ethiopian officers contained communications found on captured Italian officers; an extract from one read: "The hours of the night are the worst. You ask if we can leave our fort. It is out of the question. The smallest number which can venture out is a company."

Mr. R. A. Butler denied that that was the position. His latest information was that, except in one small district, the Italians were not experiencing great difficulty; there they had had to bring their forces up to six battalions. The Ethiopians, he had been told, could not regain control of their own country without outside aid.

The motion approving the treaty was carried by 345 votes to 138.

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"PRESENTLY, over the edge of the bank, a giraffe peered; satisfied that it was alone, it took the slope more majestically and stalked down to drink, planting its four legs grotesquely to each side before bending its long length of neck to the water. . . . You could see the water gurgling along the giraffe's throat, and it seemed to drink for an eternity. Finally it reared up satiated, and pulled its forelegs free of the mud, first one, then the other, slowly, as with judicious thought, till it regained its balance and stood there, hiccupping gently and licking its muzzle."

That typical extract from Mrs. Audrey Moore's vivid book "Serengeti" (*Country Life*, 10s. 6d.) illustrates her gift for keen observation and clear description. Married to Captain "Monty" Moore, V.C., the game ranger of the Serengeti, she has spent her time studying the habits of the wild animals, that live so close to their house at Banagi Hill, taking excellent photographs, and writing this book, any profits from which are to be devoted to the improvement of the water supply for the animals in the Serengeti National Game Park of Tanganyika Territory.

Mrs. Moore warmly acknowledges the help she has received, especially from Sir Philip Mitchell, who contributes a characteristic foreword. Not only has the book been "vetted" by her husband, a real expert, but the late Mr. G. F. M. Swynnerton placed his vast knowledge at her disposal, and Mr. R. E. Moreau, the ornithologist, and Mr. P. J. Greenway, the botanist from Amani, gave willing help. So the incidents in the book, however thrilling, and the information, domestic and scientific, may be taken as accurate.

Knows Lions by Name

Of the famous lions of the Serengeti, Mrs. Moore has much to record. She knows them by name, where the prides live, how to negotiate the extremely delicate and dangerous business of photographing a "nursery", pride of lionesses with their cubs, and she has a pleasing habit of crystallising her tales of her "pets" (as she calls them) into brief biographies, often with a charming photograph of the subject. Tourists visiting the Serengeti to photograph the game will do well to make a previous study of Mrs. Moore's book, for it abounds in hints as to safe procedure and necessary precautions; there is nothing of the sentimental babbling novice about her, and her every action is informed by knowledge and based on experience.

Not the least delightful section of the book is that which describes domestic life in the ranger's home at Banagi Hill. "Visitors sit on the veranda and coo: 'You must be so happy here; I should love it.' And you know quite well that even after a few weeks they would be hankering after the fleshpots."

A surprising fact is that Captain Moore caught and tamed two hunting-dog puppies—though nothing would cure them of biting the ankles of unsuspecting people on occasion. Their fate was tragic: their kennel was invaded by wild African bees, and the two almost full-grown dogs were stung to death.

This book is a treasure not to be missed by the lover of African game or by the admirer of the splendid work which British women are doing in East and Central Africa.

From Klondyke to Kenya**Mr. Fred Raper's Adventurous Life**

TO DIE of blackwater fever, the death certificate being signed by a Government medical officer, be "laid out" with all formality, including a strip of linen round chin and head; to have the grave dug and the death announced in the local newspapers—and yet to recover and write the story is an amazing experience, and possibly unique; but it happened at Masindi, Uganda, to Mr. Fred Raper, and is by no means his only narrow escape from putting *finis* to a life unusually full of adventure.

His book, "Klondyke to Kenya" (Skeffington, 12s. 6d.), is a true tale of wanderings by land and sea of real epic quality. Many Kenyans have known him well for years, but have probably not realised how much of the world he has seen. As a boy he ran away from his comfortable Yorkshire farm home, crossed the Atlantic as a stowaway, hoboed through Canada and the States, spent three years in the Yukon, found gold at Cape Nome and returned to the haunts of men to spend it.

Being there, shanghaied, he rounded the Horn in a windjammer, and his description of that voyage must be one of the most vivid ever written; did his bit in the Boer War and the Great War; traded in the Belgian Congo, a particularly hot spot in his day, and came to Mombasa at long last. Thence he went through Uganda to the Congo again, and once more back to Kenya. And everywhere he bumped into perils and bad luck, including being blood-drawn by leeches and almost eaten alive by *siafu* ants. Yet he always came up smiling, and, like Kipling's little 'stute fish, proved himself a man of infinite resource and sagacity.

On his way up to the Belgian Congo through Uganda, he had, amongst other trade goods, no

The**NATIONAL REVIEW****(Incorporating the English Review)**

The NATIONAL REVIEW was founded in 1883 in response to a suggestion by Lord Beaconsfield, with Mr. Alfred Austin as the first editor. In 1892 Mr. L. J. Maxse became editor and remained in control until his death in 1932 when his sister, Lady Milner succeeded him.

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fewer than 48 cases of whisky, only to find at the Customs post that a European could import only one case of whisky in three months:—

"I went outside, opened a case, put a bottle in my pocket, and went off to pay my respects to the *chef de secrétaire*. It was midday and he invited me to lunch. I asked him, would he care for a bottle of wine? He replied in the affirmative and we both enjoyed it the better for a glass or two.

"As soon as we had finished I told him I had 47 cases of the same label, and asked him what I could do about getting them in. He gave me a note to the Customs officer. On presenting it, the officer looked hard at my long row of cases and said: 'Well, if the *chef de secrétaire* says they're candles, they must be candles. Pass, *monsieur*.' Before I passed I gave him and the *chef de secrétaire* a couple apiece to light themselves to bed."

His first job in Kenya was on a mixed farm, where there were a hundred ostriches. As many were ailing, he "tapped all the weary ones on the head as they came out of their *boma*." His Kikuyu boys refused to touch the carcasses—he could not speak a word of their language—and he had "some 5,000 lb. of stinking meat and billions of blue-bottles round my little wood and iron house."

In Trouble with a Rifle

Once when he went out to shoot a lion his wild mule bolted out of the compound entrance with Raper on its back, jamming his rifle in the narrow gateway so that it curved round his middle without hurting him a bit. He took it into Nairobi to "old B..." who remarked: "I can't do anything with it; but next time you have a lion around the house you'll be able to shoot him round the corner."

When down in hospital with spirillum fever he

was kept on a marble slab for days, and not allowed to move head or limbs—which seems drastic treatment for the complaint. "My room was next to the Native maternity ward. The nurse in charge suddenly went barmy one day while on duty. Before it was discovered she carried into my room every one of the 20-odd newly-born black babies and laid them alongside me and under my marble slab. I, not being able to move an inch, couldn't raise the alarm; and before another nurse came along my room was like a bear garden, the babies all stark naked and yelling at the top of their voices."

At Kilwa in 1917 he witnessed the appalling waste of fine horses, saddlery and equipment sent out by the War Office, presumably on the recommendation of the South African C.-in-C. Kilwa was marked on all German maps as a "fly" area, but the horses were sent, and many tons of oats, bran and fodder were sent and wasted too. "One could step from carcass to carcass of horses for a march of over 20 miles. Then came hundreds of donkeys, quite untrained and wild as zebras, but complete with forage and costly pack saddles. The Natives detailed to handle them were as wild as the donkeys and knew nothing of fixing saddles. "Waste, waste and more waste," writes Mr. Raper. "Waste of animal life, and waste of money, not by the hundred pounds, but by hundreds of thousands of pounds. The whole criminal foolishness should have been punished by nothing less than a life sentence."

The Nandi to the Rescue

Cattle dealing in Kenya nearly broke his heart. Humped Native cattle, fresh from the Native reserves, were as wild as buffaloes. His collie dog (afterwards carried off by a leopard) stampeded a mob, but some Nandi herdsmen came to his rescue.

"I told them what had happened. Immediately they mounted the nearby hillocks and began to send out an S.O.S. with their quaint rams' horn trumpets. Never before had I heard such weird notes. In the stillness of the dark, silent night the echoes resounded eerily amongst the lonely hills. Then they were picked up and answered still more eerily by other Nandi tribesmen. An hour later the first lot of cattle was brought back by them. By day-break every beast was again under my care."

Mr. Raper was always in and out of trouble, but he pays very handsome tributes to the hospitality and help which he has received from Kenya's European settlers, Indians and Africans. Having been general manager of the Kenya Stock-Breeders' Co-Operative Society and done well out of the contracts with the Italians during the Ethiopian War, he took his cheque and a nice little bonus and went off on a tour round the world.

The author dedicates his book to "Mary Gabbett-Milhallen, who compiled and edited the manuscript"; the lady, who had gorgeous stuff to work on, has performed her task well.

A. N. G.



Recent Official Reports on East Africa

NYASALAND

The Report of the Commission on the financial position and further development of Nyasaland presents the results of a detailed survey.

10s. (10s. 6d.)

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Labour Conditions form the subject of a comprehensive report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, which also contains recommendations and suggestions for dealing with the many problems involved.

2s. (2s. 2d.)

AMANI RESEARCH STATION

Scientific reports by research officers on many agricultural problems of East Africa are contained in the annual report of the Station for the period April 1 to December 31, 1937.

1s. (1s. 1d.)

TANGANYIKA

Report by H. M. Government to the League of Nations on the administration, financial and social position, etc., of Tanganyika during 1937.

4s. (4s. 4d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE,

LONDON: York House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH, 2: 120, George St.; MANCHESTER, 1: 26, York St.;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Cres.; BELFAST: 80, Chichester St.;
or through any bookseller.

"Ivory Valley," by C. J. Cutcliffe-Hyne (Ward Lock, 7s. 6d.)—An "elephant cemetery" floored by the bones, and tusks, of many thousands of the great pachyderms which have gone there to die is a legend of perennial interest all over Africa. Mr. Cutcliffe-Hyne's truculent little hero, Captain Kettle, after many peregrinations and dangers, finds one, and this book tells readers where it is, and how to get there. A stirring yarn, in the true Hyne tradition, but located in West, not East or Central Africa.

From Lord Hailey's Report

(Continued from page 259.)

"In British Colonial areas other than those mentioned the prevailing policy is that of indirect rule. Based on the recognition of traditional sources of authority, such as the chief or group, its most significant contribution lies in the grant to them of financial and executive powers for the purposes of local government. The Native authority therefore has full scope for gaining in a defined field, and under official supervision, experience in the exercise of authority, both executive and judicial. The Native administrations are perhaps less effective agencies for rapid development than those employed by direct rule; but supporters of the system claim that these disadvantages are outweighed by the greater readiness of the governed to accept innovations, which are introduced through the agency of their own authorities.

"In many areas the system has been far more successful in its working than the procedure of Native administration formerly in use, but its real test will come when the traditional Native authorities are faced with the necessity of introducing social services on something more than the rudimentary scale to which they are now accustomed. It will be subject to a further test with the growth of political and national aspirations in Africa. The system, as it now operates, results in a series of isolated efforts at local government with no connecting link or means for voicing general opinion, such as the Natives Representative Council of the Union may ultimately

"Up to the present the fact that the system makes little provision for recognising educated opinion has not resulted in open opposition to it; in the future, however, it will inevitably have to meet pressure due to this cause.

"The growth of urban communities raises a special problem of local government which extends beyond the necessity for providing housing and social amenities. One of the gravest problems of the future will be the development of a legal and administrative system which will provide for the rapidly growing class whose social life is not assimilated to that of the European, but which cannot be suitably regulated by tribal institutions. It is a problem which so far has engaged more attention in the Union of the Belgian Congo than in the British Colonies."

"Like a Stream of Ants"

Migrants from Ruanda into Buganda

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON, recalling in some ways the great march to the sea of the Norway lemmings, is revealed in the Report (just published) of the Committee of Inquiry into the Labour Situation in the Uganda Protectorate, namely, the wholesale migration of the Natives of Ruanda and Urundi, apparently under the pressure of over-population, into Uganda in search of work.

Some 100,000 of these Banyaruanda invade the Protectorate annually, making for the Province of Buganda, which, says the report, "represents to them what the United States did to the Irishmen of the nineteenth century." The route they follow is a long and trying one, with expanses of empty and largely waterless country nevertheless, "purposeful, silent and not readily to be deflected, they may be seen in groups on almost any day in the year on the south-western roads, pressing on relentlessly towards Buganda, reminiscent of nothing so much as a stream of ants."

Without leaders or headman, in a strange land where few indeed speak their language and none seems to care about them or to strive to understand and help them, some, at least, arrive at long last, starved, exhausted and miserable, in the Kampala area; there they quickly find work, stay perhaps for six months, and then tread again the weary road home, preyed upon, according to report, by the tribes they pass through, like locust-bands harrassed by flocks of insectivorous birds.

Naturally, the passage of this multitude through Uganda brings many troubles in its train. In fairly good health when they leave the Belgian Mandated Territory, the hardships of the journey play havoc with them; malaria ravages their ranks; tuberculosis is being introduced by them among the populations through whose lands they pass; spirillum fever is reappearing along their routes, and their insanitary habits are spreading intestinal parasites and other infections round their camping places.

It might seem an easy thing for the Uganda Government to set up camps for the accommodation and medical care of the immigrants on the routes they follow—and, indeed, proposals to that effect are made by this Labour Committee—but the solution of the problem is not quite so simple as that, for the Banyaruanda are exceedingly suspicious of Government control, and any precipitate attempt at compulsion, to use the camps might result in their scattering into the bush tracks, so escaping all supervision and rendering aid hopeless. Thus would confusion be worse confounded.

To judge from the Committee's statements, Uganda is faced with a labour problem of a complexity and character that must be unique in Eastern Africa.

For a Happy Christmas
JACOB'S
BISCUITS



Photo showing Queen termite flanked by King (right) and soldier (left) on portion of nest is by courtesy of the Curator, Botanic Gardens, Singapore

KILL THE QUEEN . . .

and the other inhabitants of the termitary will surely die. Yet even this troublesome method is but a palliative. For your property remains exposed to fresh infestation; your timber still liable to further attack and damage. The most reliable means of annihilating white ants is to treat all timber and woodwork with "Atlas A" Wood Preservative. The protection thus afforded is positive and permanent. Not a single termite will feed off "Atlas"-treated wood, nor remain in the vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless. The method of treatment is particularly simple. A solution of "Atlas A" and water is prepared, and applied by brush-coating or by immersion. Subsequently, the treated surfaces can be painted or varnished, as desired. The Preservative is not a tar-oil product. In fact, it provides the additional protection of rendering the timber highly resistive to fire action. "Atlas A" is inexpensive and being highly CONCENTRATED, it is extremely economical in use. Send at once for descriptive literature.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Mining in S. Rhodesia

REPLIES have been given by the Southern Rhodesian Government to resolutions submitted at the last Congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation.

In regard to royalties, the Government is opposed to granting a rebate for the first six months' crushings "to encourage fresh capital in new mining ventures" on the ground that such relief would be of negligible importance to prospective investors or promoters. If, however, the Royalty Review Committee cannot deal adequately with the position, the Government will consider the matter further.

The resolution asking for a higher allowance for depreciation of plant and for a three-years' working basis of profit and loss for income tax purposes has been referred to the Commissioner of Taxes. Provision of cheap boring facilities by the Government in areas where water is badly needed for mining has not been promised, but water conservation on all rivers is to be intensified.

Of 17 resolutions submitted not more than four have been rejected, and there is now little difference between the policies of the Federation and the Government.

Geology of The Lupa

A VALUABLE paper on the geology of the North Lunga area of the Lupa Goldfield of Tanganyika has been prepared by Dr. A. C. Skerl and Mr. F. Oates, and published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 3s. In transmitting the report to the Director of the Department of Lands and Mines, the Chief Geologist, Mr. F. B. Wade, says:

The foundations of Lupa geology were laid by Dr. Grantham's work between 1928 and 1932, when much less was known of the geology of the Territory as a whole. At that time necessity dictated that the first regional mapping be performed on terrain now acknowledged to be almost unique in its geological complexity.

Although complete solution of the many academic and economic geological problems of the field cannot be said to be even in sight, the detailed work in restricted areas by geologists in the employment of the larger mining companies has already made important contributions to our knowledge of Lupa geology. This detailed work has demonstrated that the only hope of unravelling the tangled skein of igneous sequence is to map the field on a scale very much greater than that normally employed for regional work, say on 1:25,000, instead of 1:250,000.

"Needless to say, such an ambitious programme cannot be envisaged under the present financial conditions of the Territory, but until the Lupa problem has been tackled in the manner suggested, disagreement and speculation in regard to the interpretation of its geology is bound to be rife."

Wanderer Consolidated

WANDERER Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. report a profit of £115,504 for the year ended June 30, compared with £114,838 for 1936-37. The mine working profit was £133,375, from which South African and Rhodesian expenses, royalties, London expenses and plant renewals have to be deducted. After bringing £140,893 forward, and deducting £92,900 in respect of provision for taxation, final dividend of 6½% paid in November, 1937, interim dividend of 6¼% and directors' percentage, there is an available balance of £163,497, from which the directors recommend a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share (6¼%), less tax, making a total distribution for the year of 12½%. After allowing for this distribution, £125,997 remains to be carried forward.

Ore reserves in the Wanderer section in June 30 last were estimated at 1,028,000 tons, averaging 2½ tons, compared with 1,131,000 tons of the same value a year previously. In addition, a reserve of 44,000 tons of ore averaging 5.2 dwt. per ton was estimated to be available in the Surprise section. During the year 429,000 tons were treated and 48,571 oz. of fine gold extracted. Costs have been reduced from 10s. 10.59d. to 10s. 2.8d. per ton.

The annual meeting will be held to-day at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, E.C.2, at 12.30 p.m.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—October coal sales, 82,513 tons.

Rosterman.—During October, 3,021 tons were crushed, yielding 1,231 oz. fine gold. Development: Total footage, 488 ft.

Kimingtoni.—Milled in October, 2,558 tons; yield, 662 oz. fine gold; revenue, £4,800; average head value, 5.39 dwt. per ton.

Wanderer.—Report for quarter ended September 30 states that 114,500 tons were milled for a recovery of 12,240 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £86,992; working profit, £32,315. Development footage, excluding Surprise section, 5,059 ft., compared with 3,884 ft. for previous quarter. Sampled: 4,025 ft.; payable, 1,040 ft.; av. value, 4.8 dwt. At the Surprise section, 171 ft. adv., of which 60 ft. av. 18-1 dwt. over reef channel 30-1 inches wide.

Bushick.—During October 14,189 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,333 oz. fine gold. Estimated working revenue, £13,385; working costs, including 2s. 6d. a ton for development redemption, £9,448. Government royalty, £300; estimated profit, £3,637. In addition 2,111 tons from the Eveline and Woolwinder mines were milled at an estimated profit to Bushick Mine of £513, making the total tons milled 16,300 and the estimated total profit for the month £4,150.

Rezende.—During October 8,000 tons were treated yielding 1,911 oz. fine gold; estimated revenue, £13,401, taking gold at 144s. 6d. per fine oz. (less realisation charges); total working costs £9,201; estimated profit, £4,200; add royalties £250, rents £50. Estimated total mine profit £4,500 (September, £4,506). Capital expenditure, £7,366. Footage for the month—development 863 ft. Rezende circular shaft 42 ft. Rezende—No. 17 level, winze No. 1 W., 31 ft. sunk assaying 4.8 dwt. over 46 in. Winze No. 2 E., 44 ft. sunk assaying 7.1 dwt. over 62 in. Old West—No. 3 level, east drive, 91 ft. driven assaying 4.6 dwt. over 70 in.

Sherwood Starr.—Monthly report for October shows that 8,400 tons of ore were milled; yield, 1,272 oz. fine gold, estimated value, £9,183 at 144s. 6d. per fine oz. (less realisation charges); total working costs £7,500; estimated mine profit £1,683; less estimated Government royalty, £470. Add sundry revenue £290. Estimated total net profit £1,503 (September, £1,002). Capital expenditure £181. Footage: Development 311 ft. No. 3 level, No. 1 rise, 7 ft. risen to 150 ft. average 8.1 dwt. over 51 in. throughout jasperlite; reef not fully exposed. Sub-level drive south-west, 37 ft. driven assaying 11 dwt. over 47 in. jasperlite reef not fully exposed. Sub-level drive north-east, 34 ft. driven assaying 14 dwt. over 53 in. jasperlite; reef not fully exposed.

Cam and Motor.—Milled in October, 26,200 tons, yield, 8,457 oz. fine gold, estimated value, £60,540, at 144s. 6d. per fine oz. (less realisation charges); total working costs, £23,616, estimated profit, £36,924. Government royalty, £3,007. Add sundry revenue, £116. Estimated total net profit, £34,013 (September, £33,009). Capital expenditure, £4,482. Footage for month: Sub-vertical shaft 2 ft. sub-circular shaft 9 ft., development 1,644 ft., and shaft 115 ft. Cam—No. 33 level, No. 2 south stope drive 310 ft. west co-ordinate, 23 ft. driven assaying 17.6 dwt. over 18 in. Cam Spur—No. 35 level north drive 310 ft. west co-ordinate, 23 ft. driven assaying 17.6 dwt. over 18 in. Cam Spur—No. 35 level north drive 450 ft. west co-ordinate, 67 ft. driven assaying 6.1 dwt. over 42 in. Rise at 450 ft. west co-ordinate, 22 ft. rise assaying 4.7 dwt. over 28 in. Motor—No. 35 level stope drive 715 ft. west co-ordinate footwall "A" reef, 25 ft. driven assaying 12.7 dwt. over 41 in.

Consolidated Gold Fields

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 13¼%, which, with the interim dividend already paid, makes a distribution of 20% for the year ended June 30. The company has substantial interests in Rhodesian mining.

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Bushtick Mines (10s.) ...	6s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) ...	58s. 9d.	57s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.) ...	14d.	14d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.) ...	9s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.) ...	26s. 0d.	26s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.) ...	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Kagera Mines Ltd. ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kavisoondo Gold Mines ...	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.) ...	2s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) ...	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kimingini (10s.) ...	3d.	3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) ...	1s. 0d.	10 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.) ...	4s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
Lauri Gold Areas (5s.) ...	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Mashaba Asbestos (11s.) ...	11d.	11 1/2d.
Nchanja Cons. (20s.) ...	33s. 0d.	32s. 6d.
Rezende (1s.) ...	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) ...	5s. 4 1/2d.	5s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (11s.) ...	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) ...	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) ...	26s. 9d.	27s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) ...	3s. 3d.	3s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) ...	19s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Rhokana (41) ...	£12 17s. 6d.	£12 16s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.) ...	19s. 0d.	18s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.) ...	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.) ...	23s. 3d.	23s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.) ...	5s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.) ...	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) ...	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41) ...	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.) ...	22s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.) ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.) ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Wanale Colliery (10s.) ...	20s. 6d.	19s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring (41) ...	6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.

News Items in Brief

The Byret Tea Company announces the payment on December 1 of an interim dividend of 12 1/2%, free of Kenya tax.

Last Thursday was the anniversary of the meeting in 1871 of Dr. Livingstone and H. M. Stanley in Ujiji, Tanganyika.

A benefit to the Colony of from £30,000 to £50,000 a year is expected from the Coinage and Currency Bill which has been passed by the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

The Aiyu River Crown Forest in the Madi sub-district and the Mount Kei Crown Forest in the West Nile district, both of the Northern Province of Uganda, have been proclaimed sanctuaries for the protection of the white rhinoceros.

During the past year Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., reserved for itself a sum than £35,300 for pensions and cash bonuses to employees, this representing an addition of about 15.6% to basic salaries and wages of all employees on the pay-roll at the end of the year.

Export traffic received at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year totalled 354,523 tons, an increase of 48,707 tons over the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic railed from Kilindini was 116,815 tons, an increase of 5,587 tons.

Speaking in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. Bertin, M.P., said he welcomed the Coinage and Currency Bill because it was designed to forge another link between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyaland, making them a unit capable of dealing in such things as currency and bank notes.

The Southern Rhodesia National Rifle Association has decided to withdraw from the N.R.A. postal match for Colonies and Dependencies in view of doubts as to its eligibility since the Colony is self-governing, but the Association has asked whether a similar competition cannot be arranged for the Dominions and self-governing Colonies.

An entertainment is to be given on November 18 at the Empire Theatre, Nairobi, to raise further funds for the scholarship fund of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya. Just before his death Captain H. E. Schwartz had told some friends of his intention to arrange the entertainment for the benefit of the fund, the establishment of which was in large measure due to Captain Schwartz.

The directors of Messrs. Dalgety & Company, Ltd., have decided to recommend to shareholders at the annual meeting to be held on November 17 payment of a final dividend of 3s. per share, being at the rate of 6% per annum for the 12 months ended June 30, less British income tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ after allowing for Dominion income tax relief, and, making, with the interim dividend of 3s. paid in May, 6% for the year. The dividend will be payable on November 25.

The first of a new fleet of Imperial Airways flying-boats has been delivered to the company. It represents a development of the type at present in use on the African service, but is strengthened to carry an additional 5 1/2 tons all-up weight. Every effort is being made to get as many of the fleet as possible into commission to help cope with the rush of mails expected in the Christmas mail period, during which the company will be called upon to shoulder a task unequalled in the history of mail carriage by air.

Mr. H. C. Howitt, who was appointed receiver of East African Goldfields, Ltd., by the Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd., trustees for the debenture-holders, has issued a report confirming the news which we published some time ago that the properties of the company at Saza have been sold to the Joanyi Syndicate, Ltd., for £40,000 in cash. The terms of sale also procured the surrender of £46,000 debenture stock issued as collateral security to the manufacturers of the milling plant. All preferential payments have been met, including the prior debenture debt. An interim dividend of 5s. in the £ is to be paid to outstanding debenture-holders, now totalling £87,840, and a further return may be expected by those holders at a later date.

Mining Personalities

Mr. R. J. Morgan, general manager of Kentan Gold Areas, reached England by air last week from Geita.

Lord Stonehaven, Chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, visited Lisbon last week. Lord Stonehaven was received by General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, and Dr. Salazar, the Prime Minister.

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Sudan Plantations Syndicate

SUDAN Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., announce in their annual report, that the net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 was £205,754, to which is added £445,570 brought forward from last year after payment of dividend, bonus, and directors' remuneration. From the total credit balance of £711,324 the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 10% for the year, less business profits tax (which is graded according to profits) at the rate of 1s. 7d. in the £, and U.K. income tax at the rate of 3s. 11d. in the £. This payment, together with the taxes deducted, will absorb £247,500, leaving £463,824 to be carried forward.

The area under cotton in the Gezira was 167,982 feddans, and the yield 195,328 bales, while at Zeidab 5,160 feddans were under cultivation, yielding 4,778 bales. A high average yield of 4.53 kantars was obtained in the Gezira, while at Zeidab the average yield was 4.06 kantars per feddan.

The whole of the Zeidab 1938 crop and the remainder of the Gezira 1936 crop have been sold, and the major portion of the Gezira crop has been disposed of. Sales of the 1938 crop have been satisfactory taking into consideration the lower prices obtaining for all classes of cotton throughout the year. All the cotton seed resulting from the Gezira and Zeidab 1938 crops has also been sold.

The annual meeting is to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, at 11 a.m. on November 17.

"In Uganda about two-thirds of all agricultural work that is in both subsistence and economic is performed by the women and children."—*Labour Committee Report of Uganda.*



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Kassala Cotton Company

A NET profit of £33,503 for the year ended June 30 is disclosed in the annual report of the Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd. After adding the balance of £41,197 brought forward, there is an available total of £74,700, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 10%, less Sudan business profits tax (graded according to profits) at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the £, and U.K. income tax at the rate of 4s. 3d. in the £. This will absorb £30,000, leaving £44,700 to be carried forward.

During the year 38,671 feddans were planted, yielding 47,125 bales, or an average yield of 4775 kantars per feddan. The balance of the 1936 crop and most of the 1937 crop have been sold, and good progress has been made in the disposal of the 1938 crop. Owing to the general fall in the price of cotton, prices obtained were lower than those of last year.

During the year £11,300 of the company's 4½% debentures were redeemed. The instalments on account of repayment of capital expenditure in the Gash Delta have been received from the Sudan Government.

The annual meeting is to be held at 12 noon on November 17 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

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 26)—Chemelil, 0.93 inch; Donvo Sabuk, 1.06; Elama, 0.83; Eldoret, 0.69; Fort Hall, 2.15; Fort Ternan, 1.37; Gilgil, 0.37; Hoey's Bridge, 0.68; Kabete, 0.53; Kaimosi, 1.65; Kapsabet, 0.58; Kericho, 0.72; Kiambu, 0.53; Kijabe, 0.38; Kifiifi, 1.33; Kitangop, 0.91; Kipkarren, 0.42; Kisumu, 0.08; Kitale, 0.64; Koru, 1.23; Limuru, 0.47; Lumbwa, 0.56; Machakos, 0.47; Mackinnon Road, 0.41; Makindu, 0.01; Makuyu, 2.85; Malindi, 0.02; Menengai, 1.10; Meru, 1.52; Mitabiri, 1.23; Miwani, 2.49; Moiben, 0.48; Mombasa, 3.87; Muhoroni, 0.46; Nairobi, 0.72; Naivasha, 0.65; Nakuru, 0.30; Nandi, 0.88; Nanyuki, 0.91; Narok, 0.48; Ngong, 1.55; Ol Kalou, 0.74; Rongai, 1.65; Ruiru, 1.60; Sagana, 0.64; Songhor, 0.12; Sotik, 0.36; Soy, 0.86; Thika, 1.03; Thomson's Falls, 0.48; Timau, 0.25; Timboroa, 0.53; and Voi, 0.02 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended October 24)—Amani, 9.69 inches; Arusha, 3.91; Bagamoyo, 3.87; Biharamulo, 0.72; Bukoba, 0.53; Dar es Salaam, 1.10; Dodoma, 0.08; Iringa, 0.17; Kigoma, 0.49; Kilosa, 2.57; Kilwa, 0.86; Lindi, 0.13; Lushoto, 0.95; Lyamungu, 2.29; Mahenge, 0.94; Mbeya, 0.38; Morogoro, 2.93; Moshi, 5.71; Mpwapwa, 0.47; Mwanza, 1.25; Ngomeni, 11.60; Njombe, 0.04; Tabora, 0.09; Tanga, 10.16; Tukuyu, 0.02; and Utete, 0.23 inch.

Uganda (Week ended October 23)—Butiaba, 0.17 inch; Entebbe, 1.11; Fort Portal, 1.97; Hoima, 1.77; Jinja, 0.14; Kabale, 0.99; Kololo, 0.47; Masaka, 0.44; Masindi, 1.71; Namasgali, 1.86; Soroti, 0.30; and Tororo, 1.07 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended October 22)—Glenorchy, 1.68 inches; Lauderdale, 1.84; Limbuli, 0.36; and Zoa, 2.72 inches.

News of Our Advertisers

A fine catalogue of their extensive range of products has been produced by Messrs. Robey and Company, Ltd., of Globe Works, Lincoln, from whom copies may be obtained by readers mentioning *East Africa and Rhodesia*. It is divided into sections dealing with machinery for particular industries, and including winders, steam and electric, air compressors, diesel engines, boilers, steam engines, stone crushers, road and footpath rollers, sisal machinery, and alloy castings.

Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya, unchanged at 107s. to 108s. per cwt. (1937: Kenya, 140s.)

Cashew Seed.—Bombay to Hull, easier at £10 15s. for Nov.-Dec. (1937: £14 10s.; 1936: £12.)

Cloves.—Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8 7/16d.; Madagascar, spot (in bond), 7¼d.; c.i.f., 6¼d. (1937: 8½d.; 1936: 8d.)

Coffee.—Quiet, with Kenya "A" 75s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt., Tanganyika 65d.

London stock of East African, 26,055 cwt. (1937: 40,380 cwt.)

Copper.—Firm, with standard for cash £45 16s. 3d. to £45 17s. 6d., and three months £46 2s. 6d. (1937: £36 5s.; 1936: £44 6s. 3d.)

Copra.—Lower at £9 5s. per ton c.i.f. for East African f.m.s. for November shipment. (1937: £14 8s. 9d.; 1936: £15 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Good to fair Uganda, 5-36d.; Sakellaridis, f.g.f., 8-40d. (1937: 4-5d.; 1936: 6-6d.)

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull for November to January, steady at £6 12s. 6d. (1937: £5; 1936: £5 7s. 6d.)

Gold.—146s. 1½d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 0½d.; 1936: 142s. 8½d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined), steady to Rotterdam/Hamburg for November at £9 15s.; December (new), £9 11s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., £9 10s. (1937: £12 11s. 3d.; 1936: £14 12s. 6d.)

Hides.—Mombasas easier: 12 lb. and up, 6¾d.; 8/12 lb., 6¼d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 7d. (1937: 8½d., 8¼d., 9¼d.)

Maize.—East African No. 2 lower at 24s. 3d. per qtr.

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers have sold at £115 per ton, but Japanese are nominally unchanged at £77. (1937: Kenya, £91; Japanese, £62 10s.)

Sisal.—East African white is nominally lower at £13, with mixed £1 less ex ship for Nov.-Dec. shipment. (1937: £12.)

Sisal.—Great permits issued to German spinners temporarily arrested the downward movement, but this buying has now subsided; as afloat supplies are not heavy, it is hoped that the present price level may be maintained. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 for Nov.-Feb., £17 2s. 6d. per ton; No. 2, Nov.-Jan., £15 7s. 6d. and Dec.-Feb., £15 10s.; No. 3, Nov.-Jan., £14 7s. 6d. and Dec.-Feb., £14 10s. c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £24; No. 2, £22 15s.; No. 3, £22; 1936: No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £25.) Tanganyika shipped 9,405 tons in October.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedar estates during September totalled 129 tons.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that the output during October amounted to 319 tons, of which 46% was No. 1 and No. 1a grade.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the company's production for October totalled 190 tons, making 743 tons for the first four months of the current financial year.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company comment in their current sisal review: "The world crisis caused the absorption by consumers of spot and afloat material, but did not effect any substantial improvement in values. Although steady business is being transacted in forward shipments, the demand so far has not been sufficient to lift the industry out of its depression. Recently, however, there have been signs of more interest on the part of buyers. Statistically the market is in a fairly sound condition, with an absence of large stocks pressing unduly for sale, so that it is surprising that sisal at to-day's low and unremunerative prices

should not attract greater attention from manufacturers.

It is difficult to understand why demand is not better from America, unless the use of the combine has displaced twine to a greater extent than is indicated."

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat, inactive at £7 5s. per ton; November shipments £7 12s. 6d. per ton, usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 10s.)

Tea.—At the London auctions Kenya parcels averaged 11-68d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 14-57d.; 1936: Kenya, 13-75d.)

Tin.—Firm at £212 5s. for standard for cash, and £213 2s. 6d. for three months. (1937: £181 5s.; 1936: £240 5s.)

Tobacco.—During September, out of a total of 2,743,466 lb., valued at £135,412, of Virginia flue-cured-leaf exported by S. Rhodesia, the U.K. took 2,402,774 lb. (including 24,039 lb. of N. Rhodesian), valued at £116,282. Of Virginia flue-cured strips, the U.K. took 722,113 lb., valued at £42,635; of dark flue-cured leaf, 9,451 lb., £347; of Virginia dark fire-cured strips, 27,527 lb., £1,030; and of Turkish leaf, 40,772 lb., £2,250. The total exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the month were 3,548,133 lb., valued at £181,800.

August Nyasaland exported: 1,409,674 lb. of dark-fired tobacco leaf, 226,982 lb. of flue-cured, and 189,504 lb. of air-cured. Tobacco strips exported included 612,588 lb. of dark-fired, 94,960 lb. of flue-cured, and 127,734 lb. of air-cured.

"Plantings in Southern Rhodesia are expected to begin in the middle of November, and a larger crop is expected next season," says the report of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire.

"Nyasaland reports that there will probably be an increase of flue-cured planted next season.

"Uganda's final returns show that in the Bunyoro district there were 3,400 acres, against 2,418 acres last year.

"Flue-cured tobacco is being grown experimentally in the Central Province of Kenya. Last season there were 7½ acres, yielding 2,288 lb.; this season there are 85 acres. There will not be a surplus of flue-cured for export for some time."



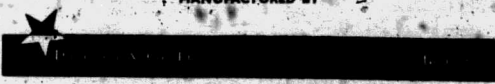
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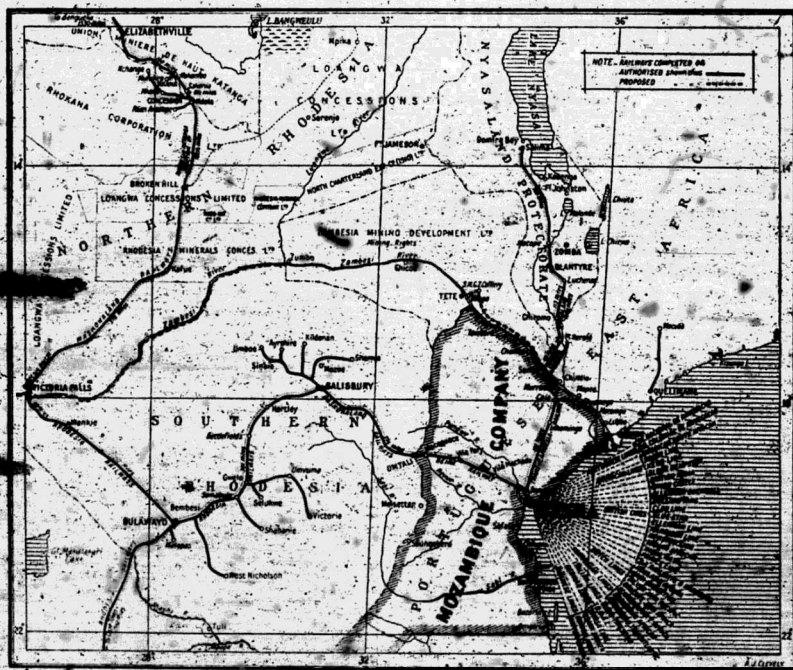
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LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Nov. 24	—
ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 25
DUNBAR CASTLE	Nov. 26	—	—	—	Dec. 3	—
BALMORAL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 3
ROCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	Nov. 29	Dec. 9	—
WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 9
GRANTULLY CASTLE	Dec. 3	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	—
EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 16

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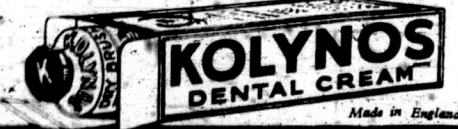


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