

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephones: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: Lintable, London

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS, we have repeatedly insisted, have been directly stimulated by the equivocal character of the statements made in the House of Commons by successive Prime Ministers, who have apparently failed to understand that their decision has been unfavourable to their Secretaries of State for the Colonies (who have for so many years refused to contemplate the surrender to Germany of territory in Africa mandated to Great Britain), to the inhabitants of those territories and all connected with them, to the Empire as a whole, and even to Germany, whose Dictator would certainly have silenced his Colonial propagandists and abandoned the agitation for Colonies if only he had not been encouraged to think that British vacillation would provide him with a cheap diplomatic victory. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when questioned in Parliament on Monday evening, lost another golden opportunity of making the Government position clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding.

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"Can the Prime Minister inform the House whether His Majesty's Government are contemplating the transfer of the Mandated Territories on any terms?" asked Mr. Bellenger, and when Mr. Chamberlain replied "No, Sir," no

**Why Was This Ambiguity Not Challenged?** one interjected the obviously necessary supplementary question to discover what that negative was intended to mean. Many newspapers have construed it as an undertaking that the Government is not contemplating any transfer. We

only wish that we could add ourselves to their number, but for that to be possible a similar question requires to be repeated and to be more definitely answered, since at present it is open to the Prime Minister to say that he has been misunderstood, and that his intention was to assert that he could not inform the House whether the Government is contemplating transfer. Indeed, a few minutes later, when Mr. Vyvyan Adams asked for an undertaking that Parliament should be consulted before any discussions are initiated with foreign Powers respecting the transfer of Mandated Territories or Colonies, the Prime Minister would do no more than promise that "His Majesty's Government will not commit themselves to any settlement in connexion with this particular problem without giving full opportunity for discussion in the House." In other words, he refused the suggestion that the opinion of Parliament should be obtained before discussions are begun with Continental Powers, and gave instead a quite useless undertaking for it goes without saying that no Government could, even if it wished, commit itself to a settlement, which was not subject to ratification by Parliament.

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The House of Commons has, we are convinced, by no means reflected the widespread anxiety felt throughout this country and the Overseas Empire, in which there is an instinctive fear that next week's visit to Paris of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, may be made the occasion for representations that France should join with Great Britain, and perhaps also with Belgium and Portugal, in offering Germany a compact area in

**The Visit To France Next Week.**

West Africa. If any such suggestion is made, it is to be hoped that it will be rejected out of hand by the French Ministers, who should be strengthened by the knowledge that Belgium and Portugal have in recent weeks declared their African territories to be inviolable. French opinion is disquieted, and finds its main consolation in the thought that in M. Mandel the country has a Colonial Minister who would resign rather than be a party to a surrender indefensible from the ethical and strategic standpoints. Not long ago, moreover, M. Daladier, the Prime Minister, committed himself in Marseilles to uphold the integrity of French Africa. Since discussions would manifestly need to start with France, it is particularly unfortunate that that country, like the British Empire, should have been left in the air by Monday's proceedings in the Commons, which ought to obtain clarification before the departure of the British Ministers for the French capital.

\* \* \*

Mr. Chamberlain's hope that the "assurance" he gave will be sufficient is manifestly vain, for, as we have shown, one of his answers was ambiguous and another unsubstantial and dangerous. We therefore welcome the action of a few of his own supporters in drafting a resolution.

**A Critical Resolution.** "That this House is of opinion that no agreement should be made under which any British Colonies or Mandated Territories should be transferred without the consent of the people of Great Britain. The party Whips will doubtless dissuade many Conservative members from associating themselves with a motion which clearly condemns the Government's lack of candour and its indecision, but M.P.s can scarcely fail to recall that at the last two annual conferences of the Conservative Party unanimous support was given to resolutions against the transfer of any Mandated Territory to Germany. This present motion is much less drastic; indeed, it does not seem to go far enough, since "the consent of the people of Great Britain" might be construed merely as demanding a Parliamentary majority, which, despite the true feelings of the House, might be secured by pressure upon members, many of whom, thinking of the forthcoming general election and of the personal consequences of rebellion, might compromise with their convictions in the name of expediency.

\* \* \*

We say "might," not "would," because we believe that in this matter, vital to Africa and to the Empire, a great wave of national indignation would sweep the country and perhaps carry the surrenderists from office. If the whole truth were

**A Nation-Wide Campaign Needed.** made known to the mass of the people, that would assuredly be the result. That abysmal ignorance of what is at stake is widespread among all sections of the community, by no means least among the intelligentsia, is undeniable. Thus the education of the electorate in this crucial matter is essential—but, as we have argued, a campaign which is to be successful must be waged under the leadership of men prominent in the public eye and trusted by the great body of their fellow-countrymen. The projected

formation of a body of that character is unhappily meeting with unexpected difficulties and postponements, but we have not yet by any means abandoned hope of the creation of an instrument suited to the immense and honourable task waiting to be discharged. It offers a challenge that must be accepted in a spirit of self-sacrifice if Africa and the Empire are not to be deserted.

\* \* \* \* \*

**BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP** of the Native in the African Dependencies of the Crown has for its guiding principle the protection of the African from the bewildering and strenuous circumstances of an alien world, with the corollary that, when he is sufficiently trained, fortified and educated to stand on his own feet, he shall, in the distant future, be given independence and allowed to rule himself. Looked at from that angle, the remarkable independent-schools movement which has sprung up among the Kikuyu in Kenya, annoying as it has been and is to the European educational authorities, and perhaps unfortunate from a technical point of view, is nevertheless a tribute to the success of our trusteeship. For what are the facts? The Independent Schools Associations have already built over fifty schools entirely on their own initiative and with their own funds. They are justifiably proud of that achievement, and their one fear is that the control of their schools may be taken from them by the Government. Consequently they resent any interference whatever from Europeans, even to the bolting of the doors against Government officers. In short, they claim that independence which it is the avowed object of our trusteeship to bestow, and, provided they keep within the bounds of law and order, they must in logic be given a free hand.

\* \* \*

It is reasonable to ask what the associations have done with, and in, the schools they have built with their own money and staffed with their own teachers. An education officer who was seconded to investigate these schools, has reported, in **Achievements Worth Noting**, a manifest spirit of honesty, that the buildings are generally large and well built; that the standard of cleanliness is high; that drill on independent lines, but containing many individual and interesting movements, is smartly and keenly performed; that agricultural work is done in nearly every school, (under, be it noted, the guidance of, and in co-operation with, the Agricultural Department); and that in some schools garden areas are measured and plotted out, compost is made and used, crop records are kept, and experiments carried out with anti-erosion measures. Even the hide-bound pedagogue must find it difficult to condemn results so sound and promising as a basis for the real education of the African.

\* \* \*

It is in "class work"—the bookish side of "education" to which the European is wedded, and which he instinctively inclines to force on the African—that

these independent schools break down badly. Their staffs are inadequate, badly trained. **Weaknesses of the Movement.** management is little understood; and far too many pupils are in the sub-standard stage. All that, of course, is very distressing to the European mind, but hardly surprising. Time and experience may remedy these defects, but at present the demand of the Kikuyu for independence badly handicaps the pupils in their efforts to pass Government examinations—and, if the children are to take advantage of the higher education at

Makerere College, such examinations must be passed. This practical consideration must influence the independent schools movement, and may be the most potent kind of pressure which can be applied to it. In our view the greatest dangers which threaten the movement are the subtle flavour of politics which pervades the management, and the fissiparous tendency that seems inevitable among Africans, shown in this case by the splitting of the original Association into two sections, the Kikuyu and the Karinga, and the schism of the Independent Pentecost Church from the African-Orthodox Church.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Twenty Years Ago

ON November 14, 1918, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German commander in East Africa, learnt that an Armistice had been arranged in Europe, and on the following day hostilities ceased in Northern Rhodesia, which the small remnant of the German forces had invaded a short time previously. Tuesday last therefore marked the twentieth anniversary of the end of the War in East and Central Africa, and on that day certain newspapers published an In Memoriam notice "to the proud and glorious memory of all ranks of the King's African Rifles who gave their lives in the King's service in East and Central Africa between August 4, 1914, and November 14, 1918." It is seemly that those services, including those of thousands of gallant Africans, should be recalled at a time when the surrender of the Territory they won is advocated by so many people, most of whom, to do them justice, know not of what they speak and write. It is not because Tanganyika was acquired by conquest—though in Nazi eyes there could be no higher title—that British Africa is adamant against its surrender, but because such a surrender would dishonour British trusteeship and make vain the sacrifice which eliminated an aggressive militarism from the African continent; its reappearance in which would jeopardise the security of the Empire and constitute a new threat to world peace.

### Archidiaconal Arithmetic

DR. M. B. FURSE, Bishop of St. Albans, is a prelate with a highly developed sense of humour, who believes in cheerful Christianity and see no offence in honest fun—as he proved when presiding last week over the Festival of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Missions, at which his witty comments and quaint asides kept his audience in ripples of laughter. Father Francis Hill was explaining the Land Acts of the Union of South Africa, which, he said, gave only 18% of the land to sixty million Natives, while the twenty million whites got "hum... ha... 78%." "Six million," corrected the Bishop, "and two million; and is 78% right?" "My arithmetic is not very good," murmured the one-time Archdeacon of Johannesburg. The Bishop appealed to his audience and solutions were bandied back and forth till at last the correct proportion was settled, amid applause, at 82%, Father Hill joining merrily in his discomfiture. Bishop Furse's sense of humour and his essential manliness were shown during the East African Campaign, when he came up from the Union to visit the South Africa troops, having already encouraged his young clergy to join up and do their bit.

### Rhodes and Money

MANY a monarch has had to borrow from his aide-de-camp in order to reward some unexpected small service—just as Queen Victoria never saw a railway ticket for many years after their introduction, and, when one was at last shown to her, remarked that "it was a very good idea." Cecil Rhodes also had this regal characteristic of not carrying money; though a millionaire, he "seldom had a bean in his pocket," to quote Colonel Frank Johnson, organiser and leader of the Pioneer Column which occupied Rhodesia. Twice the Colonel had to pay cab fares for him; and once Rhodes was locked out of his own flower show because he had not enough money in his pocket to pay the entrance fee. Nor, it will be recalled, was he careful always to carry a cheque book with him. One of his Pioneers once told the writer that he had seen an order to his bank to pay two hundred pounds to another member of that gallant company of adventurers written by Rhodes on the margin of an old newspaper!

### A Ceara-Rubber-Cassava Hybrid

"THE SUCCESSFUL CROSSING of cassava with Ceara rubber is reported for the first time," writes the Director of the Agricultural Research Station at Amani in his annual report just published; and surely never since the old war-time proposal to cross the carrier pigeon with the grey parrot so that messages could be delivered verbatim has a more intriguing statement of the kind been made. Most people in Tanganyika know the Ceara rubber tree—some of them call it a pestilent weed—and a good many must have sampled cassava flour, which looks and tastes rather like an inferior brand of sawdust. Why mix them? What virtues are expected in a hybrid between these two specifically different but generically-identical plants?

### A New Chewing-Gum

Is Amani aiming at a dual-utility foodstuff combining the nutritive value of cassava meal with the concomitant masticatory delights of chewing-gum, furnished by the modified rubber content of the root? Cassava starch makes dull eating; the prolonged champing necessitated by the rubber chewing-gum would promote the excretion of saliva needed for proper and adequate carbohydrate digestion in the mouth, a scheme with which no physician would quarrel? And the Native would be subtly introduced to the chewing-gum habit, that feature of the higher civilisation evolved by the Greatest of Democracies, and now spreading over the modern world like an epidemic. Science is a very wonderful thing; and what it can do when it tries, is plenty, as an American might say.

# Germany's Colonial Claims in Africa

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

GERMAN PRESTIGE demands Colonies, we are told. Yet Hitler, the great champion of German prestige, scoffs in *Mein Kampf* at the idea of German territories overseas, emphasising that pre-War Germany blundered badly in seeking such an Empire. That opinion of the Fuehrer stands unexpurgated in the current edition of his book, and assuredly represents his real opinion—though, of course, if he thinks he can bluff or cajole other nations into the gift of strategic bases which his armed forces would find extremely valuable, he is too much of a realist to lose the opportunity.

The tragedy is that, as some of us have been urging for a decade and a half, it has not been made crystal-clear to Germany that in no circumstances will her former Colonies be returned. There has been a succession of statements in that sense by Ministers in this country, France and Belgium, but here one Prime Minister after another has refused to endorse unequivocally the pronouncements of his Colonial Secretary. The inevitable result has been to encourage the Colonial clique among the Nazi hierarchy and to discourage Hitler from suppressing their propaganda and turning their thoughts eastwards in Europe. This apparent indecision of successive Prime Ministers has been immeasurably prejudicial to Africa, and probably the prime factor in inducing the German leader to demand what he had so vigorously denounced.

## Not Illogical to Keep Germany out of Africa.

The Fuehrer had no patience with the proposition that it is illogical to keep Germany out of Africa; his conviction is that the logical course is for Germany to have Colonies in Europe, where he is busily engaged in creating them. His actual words on the first page of the English version of *Mein Kampf* are: "The German people have no moral right to dabble in Colonial policy, as long as they are unable to gather their own sons into a common State. Not until the boundaries of the Reich include the last German still outside does the right for Germany to acquire new territory arise out of the need of the nation." The German edition—but not the English—grimly adds: "Then the plough will be the sword, and out of the tears of war will grow the harvest of future days."

Elsewhere he declared: "The cry for a new war fleet and restoration of our Colonies is mere empty talk, since it contains no idea of practical possibility; calm judgment makes this plain at once. Those who protest are simply exhausting themselves in harmful demonstrations against God and the rest of the world."

Remember, where Hitler's written word has conflicted with his speeches or with his verbal assurances, what he has written has always prevailed. It is fair, then, to assume that he will press home the Colonial issue only if he anticipates unnerved compliance and a new political victory.

And by no means all his verbal statements assert the need of Colonies, as Nazi and pro-Nazi propaganda indicates to-day. He has declared to so friendly an organ as the *Daily Mail* that "Germany does not want Colonies; they are too onerous a luxury," and that "All the former German Colonies

are not worth the blood of a single German"; and only a few days ago he told the retiring French Ambassador in Berlin that he does not regard the Colonial problem as "particularly pressing."

Africa's problems are so vast and the future so dark that calamity can be avoided only by enlisting German co-operation, say some apologists. But they refrain from specifying the catastrophes or acknowledging the immense progress achieved in the 20 years since the German flag disappeared.

## Mandated Territories are not "Different"

"Of course, we should fight for our Colonies, but Mandated Territories are different" is another suggestion. How are they different? As already mentioned, South-West Africa is administered as an integral part of the Union of South Africa; there is an indisputable right to administer Tanganyika as a union with Kenya and Uganda; and we probably lost more men in fighting for the Mandated Territories than for all our African Colonies. We hold both by the same right of conquest, which Nazism regards as the highest title conceivable.

Provided adequate compensation be paid, we might give the Germans some territory, says a business man now and then. A more contemptible proposal I do not know. Whether Germany were to offer two, 20 or 200 millions sterling for Tanganyika would be entirely beside the point as long as acceptance involved, as it would, neglect of the duties of preserving the honour and life of the Empire. British Africa is fighting, not for the protection of investments, but for its very existence and against a first step which, if taken, would result in the disruption of the Empire.

That the Germans should set up chartered companies to operate in British, French, Belgian and Portuguese Africa is another idea—which fails to understand that they would be utilised as centres of sedition. The proposal for the internationalisation of certain areas of Africa, with German participation, similarly overlooks the fact that Hitler is openly contemptuous of international co-operation of all kinds.

If we were to yield to German importunity any territory, however small, in West Africa, as some people believe to be the intention of the Prime Minister, we should be debarred from refusing later German demands on the grounds of trusteeship or strategy. Having sacrificed those reasons once, how could we advance them if in a few years the next instalment of *Mittelafrika* were demanded?

## East Africa's Settlers Would Spring to Arms

That truth, hidden from the public in this country, is realised by the Empire overseas, which has every right to be consulted. The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia has proposed an Empire Conference to consider the question, and there is no justification for refusing the request. The Dominions, knowing more of world geography than most British politicians, will not put their security in pawn. Neither will the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

As to the settlers in East Africa, they would unquestionably spring to arms if any British Government attempted to give back Tanganyika, and so place Kenya and Uganda between Italy on the north and Germany on the south. Then British—or German—troops would have to shoot down British settlers to clear the way for the Germans. That is

\* This concludes the analysis of Germany's Colonial claims which was begun in our issue of Nov. 3 and continued in that of Nov. 10.

not a flight of fancy. It is the dilemma which would face—and break—a surrenderist British Cabinet.

France, Belgium and Portugal have declared again and again that the integrity of their African territories is inviolable. That must be the British stand; and we must beware the constant endeavour of German agents to attribute false intentions to each of those countries in turn. Only a few days ago the world rang with the allegation that France was to yield West African territory, and when it was immediately denied in Paris, many of the British newspapers which had published the false news overlooked the correction, as they have omitted the resolution of the Conference of the French Radical Party against any cession of Colonial territory.

The anxiety of people who know most about this issue is not that we shall be betrayed by France, but that British pressure will be exerted upon France to change her policy, despite the fact that the Conservative Party Conferences held in 1936 and 1937 in Margate and Scarborough resolved *nem. con.* to urge H.M. Government to declare "that the cession of any British Mandated Territory was not a discussable question and still represents the unaltered attitude of H.M. Government."

**The Dangers to be faced**

What are our dangers?

(1) Of being rushed by Germany, which, thinking she has the democratic powers on an inclined plane,

believes she can gently push us further down the slippery slope.

(2) Of swallowing the German and pro-German propaganda, which is rampant, often skilfully disguised and plausible to the uninitiated.

(3) Of being advised by short-sighted politicians, who do not understand that every concession will provoke a new demand, to surrender our security in the name of appeasement.

(4) Of allowing this to become a matter of bilateral discussion between Germany and Great Britain, instead of insisting that it equally concerns the Dominions, France, Belgium and Portugal.

(5) Of failure to remember that the maintenance of justice, freedom and open sea communications are vital British interests; and, in the last resort,

(6) Of forgetfulness of the Prime Minister's statement on September 27 that "any nation that made its mind to dominate the world by the fear of its force should be resisted."

German war-mindedness, her callous crushing of minorities within her own frontiers, her cynical disregard of international obligations freely contracted, her suppression of free speech and the free Press, her denial of freedom of conscience and of worship, are not merely the internal affair of Germany. National policy which issues in such actions is the antithesis of the principles embodied in the Mandates, and its extension and application to Africa must be resisted at all costs.

# Parliament and The Colonial Question

## Prime Minister Still Does Not Satisfy The House of Commons

THE PRIME MINISTER replied in the House of Commons on Monday to a number of questions regarding the former German Colonies in Africa. Afterwards a number of members, feeling strongly that Mr. Chamberlain had not made a sufficiently clear and satisfactory definition of policy, decided to table a motion on the subject.

Mr. Bracken requested an assurance that no transfer of former German Colonies would be effected until adequate financial compensation was given to the enterprisers and investors who had been engaged in developing those territories since Great Britain accepted the mandates.

The Prime Minister referred Mr. Bracken to Earl Baldwin's statement of December 18, 1935, when he said "that no British territory and no territory under British protection or mandate would be transferred from British sovereignty or authority without the fullest regard being had to the interests of all sections of the population in the territory concerned."

Mr. Bracken: "Will the Prime Minister realise that meanwhile, owing to the publicity about the future government of these Colonies, a large number of English people are being deprived of their livelihood?"

Mr. Pilkington: "Does the Prime Minister not think that recent happenings in Germany have made it abundantly clear that Germany is not yet fit to undertake the welfare of other populations?" (Cheers.)

No reply having been given to those questions, Mr. Bellenger asked: "Can the Prime Minister inform the House whether H.M. Government are contemplating the transfer of these territories on any terms?"

The Prime Minister: "No, Sir."

Mr. Paling inquired if anything was being done to deal with the intensive Nazi propaganda in Tanganyika, and Mr. Benn asked if the Prime Minister had any knowledge of the reason for Mr. Pirow's projected visit to Berlin. No reply was returned to either question.

**Representations from the Colonies**

Mr. Davidson asked what recent representations the Prime Minister had received from British Colonies on the question of transfer.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "H.M. Government have received many representations on the subject, all of which will, of course, be taken fully into account."

Mr. Davidson: "Have H.M. Government made any reply to the representations which the Colonies have made; if so, can he indicate the nature of the Government's reply?"

The Prime Minister: "Perhaps the hon. member will put that question down."

Mr. Vyvyan Adams urged an undertaking that Parliament would be consulted before any discussions were initiated with foreign Powers respecting the transfer of mandated or Colonial territories.

The Prime Minister: "As my predecessor stated in the House on April 27, 1936, H.M. Government will not commit themselves to any settlement in connexion with this particular problem without giving full opportunity for discussion in the House."

Mr. Adams: "Is not the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the initiation of negotiations may commit this Government a long way with foreign Governments,

\* Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

and is he aware that there are wide misgivings in this House and outside lest it be presented with an accomplished fact? Ought not Parliament to be fully informed about a matter which vitally affects the future of the Empire?"

The Prime Minister: "I hope the assurance I have given will be sufficient."

When Mr. Adams raised the matter in the House of Commons last week, the Prime Minister referred him to the answer given on November 30, 1937, which, he said, contained a statement of the present position.

On that occasion a *communiqué* was issued after a conference between British Ministers and the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of France. It was then recognised that the Colonial question was not one that could be considered in isolation, and, moreover, would involve a number of other countries. It was agreed that the subject would require much more extensive study.

Mr. Shinwell asked how far the Government had moved from the position stated by Sir John Simon when he was Foreign Secretary, when he said that the question of the ex-German Colonies was not discussable, and Mr. Adams asked if the Prime Minister was aware that any policy of Colonial concessions to Germany would meet with tremendous opposition throughout the country, but no answer was returned to either question.

#### Points from Debate on The King's Speech

During the debate on the King's Speech, most speakers in the Commons refrained from mentioning the Colonial question.

Mr. Harvey, member for the combined English Universities, who said we should have to face the problem, hoped it would be in a spirit which would contribute to good relations with Germany and to juster treatment of backward peoples under our control; that namely, by extending the mandate principle and asking other nations to share in the responsibility of guiding and helping backward peoples to a full measure of nationhood.

Mr. Wynnan Gallacher, Communist, declared that in no circumstances should the country consider such a criminal act as handing over Colonial peoples to the savage treatment they would get from Nazi Germany. "We are not going to encourage any handing over of these peoples even under the cloak of a mandate."

Mr. T. Johnston said that if we said "yes" to the German demand, Natives might be drilled for gun fodder; if we agreed to return the Colonies, we should have no guarantee that it would bring peace. Thus neither acceptance nor resistance would bring peace. He suggested that non-self-governing territories, representing 23% of the world population which has no share in its own government, should be placed under an international trust, run for the benefit of the inhabitants; Germany and the United States would have an equal seat on the board of such a trust. Three months ahead might be too late to consider this proposal; it would be too late after demands had come from Germany.

Sir Stafford Cripps said the demand for Colonies had been made and reiterated "in a speech of slapstick comedy by Herr Hitler." Was the Government's policy the same now as a year ago?

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that much would depend on whether the Colonial problem was to be solved on the basis of power politics, or in accordance with law, justice and morality. He believed Colonies should be handed over to the League and placed under an international mandate system.

#### Admiral Sir Roger Keyes's Strong Speech

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes said that Germany's former Colonies, which were a threat to our sea communications during the War, were conquered by force—not, as Herr Hitler had declared, by false pretences. "Why should Great Britain surrender to a beaten foe the Colonies she captured, Colonies, which under Nazi rule would once again be a threat to our communications? It cannot be contended that they would be of economic value to Germany, or that she needs them for raw materials or as a home for the surplus population. They are needed for nothing but as a strategic threat to the British Empire, which the Germany of Bernhardt's day was determined to destroy.

"With the lead we possess Germany cannot hope in our time to build a Navy to challenge our sea supremacy, but she has reserved the right to build an unlimited number of submarines, and in the recent crisis her submarines were located as far away as the South Atlantic, ready to prey upon our trade routes. That was a serious menace, but it would be much more serious if Germany possessed ports which she could use as submarine bases on the African coast. . . . A peace by negotiation which is dependent upon the return of the Colonies cannot be a permanent peace."

Mr. Benn said the German Colonial organisation, now demanding the return of all their former Colonies, had brought to our doorstep a model of the Nazi technique; the methods applied in dealing with Austria and Sudetenland were now being applied in South-West Africa, where the Germans kept together, had their Fuehrers, their cells, their Hitler Jugend (except that they called them Path Finders and Maidens' Guilds) and, what was worse, had repudiated the 1923 agreement by which Germans of South-West Africa accepted Union nationality. Herr Böhle, head of the Ausland organisation, was educated in Capetown, where his father is a professor in Capetown University. Mr. Benn emphasised Article 22 of the League Covenant, which provided that there shall be no fortifications in mandated territories and that the Natives shall not be trained to arms.

## British Opinion Influenced

### By Savage Nazi Treatment of the Jews

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION in regard to Germany's Colonial claims has been greatly influenced by the brutalities meted out to the Jews in Germany last week. Whereas some people have hitherto seen no objection to Germany becoming once more a Colonial Power, the proofs that by organised savagery she is endeavouring to wipe out a race within her borders has caused a great revulsion against the idea of putting millions of Natives at the mercy of Nazi Germany.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, spoke for all shades of opinion when he said in Northampton last week that we could not honourably hand over to a Government which instigated such vile outbursts any primitive people in Africa who now enjoy the blessings of freedom and impartial justice under British rule. There were several possible solutions to the Colonial problem, but that solution must now be ruled out.

Mr. H. R. Attlee, M.P., Leader of the Socialist Party, argued in Oldham on Sunday that Colonial possessions should be held on the principle of the mandates. He did not believe in handing over groups of people from one Imperial Power to another as if

they were counters in some bargain, but he did not believe in retention by any Power of areas for their own use and exploitation, and advocated the principle of the mandates, primarily in the interest of the people living in the Colonies and secondly in the interests of the world. He suggested a world conference to discuss the problem.

In Bridgeport where he is contesting a by-election as a National Conservative, Mr. P. G. Heathcoat Amory has made it clear that he is against the return of mandated territories. Mr. Amory visited Tanganyika only a short while ago.

The Company of St. George resolved on Monday that H.M. Government be urgently requested not to surrender to Germany Crown Colonies, Protectorates or Mandated Territories; or to bring pressure upon the Dominions or upon our Allies to make such surrender; that to give Germany naval and air bases overseas would jeopardise Empire, communications and endanger world peace; that to break the specific pledges of non-surrender made in the past would be an incredible breach of faith with the European, Indian and Native population; and that an attempt to purchase safety in Europe by such surrender would be cowardly, dishonourable, and futile.

#### Governor of Kenya has Strong Views

Major Cavendish-Bentinck proposed, and Lord Francis Scott seconded, a motion in the Kenya Legislative Council last week "viewing with perturbation the repercussions on Kenya of the continuing uncertainty with regard to Tanganyika, and calling on the Imperial Government to give an unqualified assurance." Representatives of every community living in East Africa, European, Asian, African and Arab supported the motion.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor, intervening in the debate, said: "I believe all members on the Government side have strong views on the subject of Tanganyika. So have I, and there are regular channels available for the Governor to use in order to convey the opinions of the Colony or his own convictions to the authorities in Great Britain. I consider it would be improper for members of the Government in this Council to vote for a motion calling on H.M. Government to take certain action, and I should therefore have no alternative, if the division is pressed, but to instruct official members to vote against the motion."

In view of the Governor's statement the motion was withdrawn, Sir Robert saying that he would transmit the terms of the motion and the debate immediately to the Secretary of State.

#### Mass Meetings in Tanganyika

News from the Lupa shows that at a recent meeting in Chunya under the auspices of the Tanganyika League German diggers, some of whom might have attended the gathering, received the most stringent orders from the local Nazi authorities to absent themselves.

Sir William Lead brought a firm speech to an end with the declaration that the only line open to H.M. Government was that of the preservation of the Empire and its peoples. Major Cavendish-Bentinck argued that the cession of Tanganyika might well presage the end of British Africa: a South African-Dutch speaker emphasised that the surrender of Tanganyika would be the death-warrant for the Rhodesias and the Union. It was made clear that there would be resistance "by every conceivable means" to any transfer of the territory to another Power.

The representative character of the meeting is evident from the fact that the resolution was moved

in English, Afrikaans, Greek, Gujerati and Swahili. It demanded that Tanganyika must remain British, "and that those present will resist by every conceivable means any transfer of Tanganyika to another Power."

An Arusha meeting placed on record "its utmost loyalty to the King," but declared that "if the Imperial Government attempted to surrender Tanganyika to Germany the non-German inhabitants of the Territory must take steps to protect themselves by force of arms against any foreign Power desiring to absorb them."

The East African-Indian National Congress resolved last week that "H.M. Government should not bargain with Germany on the fate of Tanganyika; that its future should be decided on the principle of self-determination by the peoples residing in the Territory, and that meanwhile administration should remain on the basis of the present British mandate." The Congress decided to support the Tanganyika League, and three members were elected to its Organising Committee. The League will thus be strengthened by the addition of many thousands of Indian members.

#### Support from Southern Rhodesia

A mass meeting in Bulawayo objected to negotiations with Germany on the question of the return of Tanganyika; supported the idea of an Imperial Conference too discuss the matter; sympathised with the attitude taken by Tanganyika and South-West Africa against any possible relinquishment of the mandates; and decided to form an organisation to reinforce the efforts of the Tanganyika League. Colonel C. M. Newman said that if Tanganyika were restored to Germany, Rhodesia might have to spend £2,000,000 annually to maintain a large Native army.

Sir Richard Goode, interviewed last week on a homeward-bound steamer in Colombo, said that the objection to Germany having any Colony was chiefly because of the defence problems which would be raised. Feeling in Rhodesia was becoming stronger against the return of Germany's former Colonies.

In South Africa resistance to the return of Tanganyika or South-West Africa is growing, though the suggestion that Germany should be given "a place in the African sun" elsewhere on the West Coast appears to have sympathisers. The Press as a whole is said to be "soft-pedalling" the Colonial issue.

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.P., who served with the South African troops in the East African Campaign, said at a meeting in Johannesburg that if Germany were willing as a final settlement to accept a great piece of territory in Equatorial West Africa, every effort should be made to come to such an arrangement.

The four South African National Congress parties met in Bloemfontein last week. The party as a whole opposed the British connexion with South Africa and favoured a Constitution similar to that of Eire. Speakers at the Conference advocated a settlement of the German Colonial question as far as South Africa is concerned by friendly negotiations and co-operation with the Reich. Dr. Malan, the Nationalist leader, urged that Germany should get back her African Colonies.

On the other hand, South Africans have formed a South-West Africa League in South-West Africa to resist the transfer of African territory to Germany.

#### Views of the German Controlled Press

The controlled German Press continues to press for Colonies. The *Boersen Zeitung* asserts that since Mr. Chamberlain met Herr Hitler the problem has been discussed several times by the British Cabinet.

(Concluded on page 304.)

# Forms of Government in Africa

## Lord Hailey Compares the Different Systems

LORD HAILLEY'S views on some major problems of governing Dependencies—as expressed in his "African Survey," published last week by the Oxford University Press at 21s. net—will be of wide public interest, and we therefore extract the following passages:

"Nothing impresses itself more forcibly upon the observer of African administration than the frequent transfers of administrative officers from one station to another. One officer in Kenya was posted to as many as eleven different stations in six years.

"The problem, by no means peculiar to East Africa, exists possibly in a more acute form in West Africa. It is of exceptional difficulty owing to the shortness of the period of 'tour' necessitated by health and living conditions in the African Colonies. The period of tour has been gradually extended to meet the progressive improvements in conditions of living, and most expert evidence seems to oppose a further extension at the moment. *The question of the frequency of transfer invites the most earnest attention.*

"Universal experience shows that lack of continuity in the administrative services produces one inevitable result—the decay of the factor of personality and the substitution of a mechanical routine of administration. The mischief is accentuated in areas where success depends on the personal relations between district officers and Native authorities, and demands on the part of the former intimate knowledge of the language and customs of their areas.

### Separate African Service Suggested

"Though in principle officers of the Colonial Service are liable to transfer to any of the British Colonies, in practice transfers from Africa, or indeed from one Colony in Africa to another, are infrequent except among the higher branches of the Service. But this type of transfer, involving mainly officers of the standing of Governor or Chief Secretary, produces its own difficulties. A change of governorship may coincide with one in the office of Chief Secretary; neither of the new incumbents may have had previous experience of the Colony, and may perhaps have had only a limited experience of Africa.

"It is contended that the system gives the African Colonies the benefit of experience of service outside Africa; and enables the Colonial Office to try out its senior officers in some of the smaller governorships before appointing them to important charges in Africa. It may be doubted whether the experience gained in some of the outlying Dependencies of the Empire is of any material value in solving the problems of Africa.

"The system does not secure a Governor in the tenure of his post for a fixed number of years; and where the tenure of the head of the Administration is of uncertain duration, routine problems are apt to exclude the consideration of general policy, and attention concentrates on the efficiency of the machinery of government, rather than on the direction in which the machine itself is going.

"It is a matter for consideration 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 a strong reason for constituting a separate branch of the Colonial Service, confined to employment in Africa.

"In the British Colonies the accepted policy may be said to have for its objective the creation of institutions designed to assist each unit to achieve the highest social and material advancement which its own peculiar circumstances permit.

"It is implicit in its policy that the character of the political or cultural institutions to be adopted must be related to the capacity of each unit for development, rather than to any preconceived theory of the value of the institutions of European civilisation; it follows that on the material side, while every effort should be made to increase the contribution which each unit can make to the commercial or military resources of the Empire, this object cannot be allowed to override the primary considerations previously mentioned.

"But these views constitute a philosophy rather than a policy; their acceptance would not predicate the adoption of any particular type of Government; and it is of more immediate importance to discuss the concrete form in which the British Colonial philosophy has in practice expressed itself.

### British Colonial Philosophy in Practice

"In dealing with the relations between the Motherland and the Government of the Colony, its practice has been to allow as wide a field as possible for local initiative, both in legislative and executive activity. It has thus secured the full value of the personality and the sense of responsibility of its officials, a benefit which may be held to outweigh the fact that the results achieved are unequal, and that the systems followed in different units present a diversity which must be a source of some bewilderment to foreign observers. For the same reason administration within the unit is as far as possible decentralised.

"It is a system under which the British character seems to work at its best, though the foreign critic, traditionally in favour of logically devised and centrally directed policies, is apt to find that in British areas the various administrative and social activities of the Government—as, for example, the organisation of justice, the regulation of land tenures, the selection of educational or agricultural systems—often fail to follow a co-ordinated scheme of policy.

### Double Function of Legislative Councils

"The most characteristic outcome of British Colonial philosophy is to be seen in the adoption of the Legislative Council as a standard feature in the organisation of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. It has a double function, as the source of law and as the chief organ for the expression of public opinion. Use is seldom made of the power of Parliament to legislate directly for the Colonies, or of the Crown to create law by the issue of Orders-in-Council, and the Legislative Council is now almost the only source of law in the territory. But it is not enough there to accept the Legislative Council as the outcome of a well-established British tradition. It is necessary to inquire how far it serves the purposes for which it is designed, and what is likely to be its future part in political development.

"Compared with the French and Belgian method of legislating by Ministerial decree, the British system not only has the advantage of ensuring some measure of public discussion on the legislative projects, but it provides means for adapting the law



to local circumstances; it is perhaps a more satisfactory provision for the latter purpose than the local *arrêté* widely used in the French system. Publicity is not, moreover, confined to legislative projects, but, by use of the privilege of interrogation, has been extended to the field of executive action.

On the other hand, it is an important fact that the Councils, as is indeed inevitable in the present conditions of Africa, are not in the normal sense representative—the elective system is confined to Europeans, or in the West Coast to certain sections of Africans; nowhere does representation bear relation to the numerical strength of the different communities.

This does not, of course, involve that African interests go without expression, but in East Africa the extent of the expression given to them is dependent on officials or on non-official Europeans specially interested in Native affairs; in West Africa, though African views may receive direct expression, they are voiced mainly by a section with particular interests of its own.

#### Influence of Europeans in Kenya

In these circumstances the influence which a Council has been able to exert on the course of legislation or of administration, including the expenditure of public moneys, has varied widely in different areas. While there are some areas in which non-official members of Council have exercised little influence on official decisions, there are others, of which Kenya and the Gold Coast may be taken as examples, where this is far from being the case.

Non-official representatives in Kenya have had an unusual position, for they have more than once been able, when in controversy with the Kenya Government, to avail themselves of the support which their connexions have enabled them to secure in English political circles, and to resist measures which the Secretary of State would have liked to enforce. The European community has on several occasions been able to secure abandonment of projects of taxation put forward by the Government in the general interests of the Colony, and has been able to direct the course of tariff and land legislation for the benefit of European farmers.

In discussing whether Colonial and Protectorate Councils are likely to halt permanently at the present stage, or to develop on the lines followed elsewhere, we met with the fact that the political future of the African Colonies has never been made the subject of systematic consideration in Great Britain; certainly there is nothing comparable to the deliberations which preceded the different stages of constitutional change in India.

#### Looking to the Future

Neither the Covenant of the League nor the Mandates explicitly envisage any one particular form of government as the goal of Mandatory rule. Such consideration as has been given to the question by the British Government has centred mainly on the problems arising from the existence of British communities in the East African territories.

The Secretary of State in 1922 stated that he could not contemplate anything which would prevent Kenya from looking forward in the full fruition of time to responsible self-government, but however encouraging this aspect was to settlers, it was hardly a considered statement of policy.

On the other hand, the White Paper of 1923, which had more of this character, was impressed with the paramount need for safe-guarding Native interests, and regarded the grant of responsible self-

government as "out of the question within any period of time which need now be taken into consideration" and, for the same reason, the Government declined to contemplate the possibility of substituting an unofficial for an official majority in the Council.

The White Paper of 1930 stated that Dominion status was the ultimate goal of Kenya, but could not be attained until the Native community could participate in self-governing institutions. Useful as was the comprehensive study of political issues in East Africa made by the Committee on Closer Union in 1927, neither their report nor the recommendations made on it by the Joint Parliamentary Committee can be said to have done more than reinforce the arguments for maintaining the existing position.

Responsible self-government would seem to have been tacitly accepted as an ideal, but one which is removed from the field of practical politics owing to the existence of a conflict of interests between the European and the Native (or immigrant non-European) populations. But this decision is based on grounds of expediency rather than of logic; in the light of the grant of responsible self-government to Southern Rhodesia it invites the question what precise ratio of European to Native population can be held to justify the concession of responsibility; and the answer given to Kenya would not in any case hold good for other territories, such as some of those in West Africa, where the same conflict between European and Native sections of the population cannot be said to exist.

If strict logic is applicable in such circumstances, it must be assumed that it is the intention to concede responsible self-government in West Africa when Africans are considered competent to exercise it. They would in that case benefit by the absence, just as East Africa would lose by the presence, of a European community which has brought with it all the traditions of responsible government.

#### Is Responsible Government the Goal?

It is not in the British tradition to explore far-reaching constitutional issues until the force of circumstances makes it essential to do so; and it is not reasonable to expect that any Government would now enter on an explicit commitment regarding the future status of the African Colonies. But there is one reason at least why some further consideration should be given to the question whether responsible government based on representative institutions is to be held to be the most suitable constitution for the African Colonies.

It is increasingly clear that Africans must before long be given a material addition to their very limited representation in the Legislative Councils. There is not in the African Crown Colonies any body similar to the newly constituted Native Council in the Union, which, though it may have only a consultative status, can nevertheless claim to be widely representative. The French Administrations have been more liberal in their provision of advisory bodies than the British.

If Native representation in the Legislative Councils is progressively increased, this will stimulate a hope, if it does not convey a promise, that Parliamentary institutions will be allowed to pursue their normal evolution in the African Colonies; all experience shows the difficulty of calling a halt when political representation has once become a matter of interest. But in the meanwhile Great Britain, in fostering the system of indirect rule, is promoting a widespread agency of local self-government for which a place will eventually have to be found in the

political organisation of the Colonies. There is much that is difficult to see in the future of indirect rule, but possibly the most difficult problem of all is to envisage the feasibility of integrating the system with the normal type of Parliamentary institutions.

"The greatest boon which the British can hold out to a subject people is self-government; the best that the French can envisage for them is admission, in such measure as conditions permit, to the social and cultural institutions of French civilisation. All the social activities of the Administration are co-ordinated with a logical precision to that end; and it is fully in keeping with that position that the Colony should be held liable to contribute to the military resources of France, and, when no treaty or other obligations forbid, should be brought within her commercial economy.

"At the moment there seems no tendency to extend to African *subjects* the privilege of election to the French Chamber, which is now only enjoyed by the *citoyens indigènes français*, a relatively small body whose growth by the process of naturalisation is rigidly controlled. Save for the existence of this feature in the constitution, a French Colonial Government may be viewed as a bureaucracy, dependent on Ministerial decree for most of its legislation, admitting coloured *citoyens* to its Colonial Service and to the rank of officer in the Army, and making a wide use of African *subjects* in subordinate employment, but in other respects confining Africans to the membership of advisory bodies.

"The conception is logical; it does not have to

confess, like the British, that circumstances may render it impossible to make further progress in the development of the political system on which its subjects believe it to have embarked. At the moment French policy seems successful in achieving its more immediate purposes, and its execution is attended with few signs of political discontent. This may, as some critics have suggested, be due partly to the fact that the attitude of the Administration on the subject of the Press or of public meetings is admittedly less tolerant than in the British territories; it is clearly due also to the care taken to retain the interest of the *élite* and to the fact that the French attitude is less provocative than some others of a sense of social inferiority on the part of the subject race.

"Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted that the French will have to face sooner or later the problem which is the natural outcome of circumstances such as they are creating. With the general growth of education and standards of life it would be strange if there did not arise among their African subjects a demand for a greater share in the government of their own affairs; and the embarrassment which this will present to France will be increased in proportion to the success which has been achieved in making Africans identify themselves with French civilisation.

"The flexible nature of the British Colonial system can possibly accommodate itself to such a demand with less shock than the French system, which is at once more centralised and more rigidly attached to a framework of European institutions."

## Mr. Pirow Entertained

### African States and the Native

MR. OSWALD PIROW, K.C., M.P., South Africa's Minister of Defence, who was the guest of the South African Club at dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Monday, did not refer in his speech to German Colonial claims—which he is to discuss this week with Herr Hitler and other German leaders, having flown to Berlin yesterday for that purpose.

He claimed that the Union of South Africa has done more for the Bantu than any other State in Africa, giving as his reason that the gold and diamonds of the country had enabled it to do more than other territories. Impartial investigation would, he asserted, prove the truth of his contention, and it therefore followed that the transfer of the three Protectorates to South Africa would be in the best interest of their Native inhabitants.

Though persuaded that Great Britain and the Dominions would never have any form of government but democracy, its success was due, he felt, to tradition and a political temperament, in the absence of which highly civilised nations in Europe had found democracy a failure. Africans, to whom some people in England wanted to give the vote, were far more certain to fail under such a development, for they were more primitive than Europe's ancestors of 2,000 years ago.

The Minister, commenting on speculations in this country as to the attitude of South Africa if Great Britain were involved in war, emphasised that, since 60% of the Union's population has no British blood in its veins, the only possible course must be for the Government to decide on the merits or demands of any particular dispute. There were cases in which non-participation would be sheer suicide for South

Africa, but participation against the wishes of the population would lead to grave difficulties, and possibly to civil war.

#### Those Present

Mr. C. T. de Water presided, and among those present with East African and Rhodesian interests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, the Earl of Athlone, Sir Harry Battenbee, Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, Sir John and Lady Gault, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Lord Clarendon, Captain and Mrs. Lionel Cohen, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, Sir Edmund Davis, Baron and Baroness Emile d'Erlanger, the Earl and Countess De La Warr, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin,

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Feetham, Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Mrs. Robertson, F. Gibb, Captain and Mrs. Graham Gibb, Lady Gould-Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Grandison, Mr. and Mrs. Nell Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gray, Colonel Harry Greenwood, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Major H. Hemming, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hely Hutchinson, Sir Watson Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jenkln, S. Joelson, Sir Roderick Jones,

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Lawn, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Lord Lothian, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lowndes, Sir Dougal and Lady Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Lord and Lady McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, Sir Ernest and Lady Oppenheimer, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Phillips,

Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, Mr. C. J. Saywell, Mr. F. W. Sarginson, Captain Donald Simson, Mr. D. Storrar, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mrs. de Water, Sir Vernon Thomson, Sir George and Lady Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. M. Tritton, Major-General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

Mr. Pirow, who was received by the King last week, was on Tuesday among the guests at the State banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of King Carol of Roumania.

## The Outlook in Kenya

### Sir Robert Brooke-Popham's Review

SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM'S address to the Budget Session of the Kenya Legislative Council dealt with practically every problem facing the Colony—defence to the registration of domestic servants.

The defence of Kenya must, said the Governor, be in proportion to the scale of attack to be anticipated, the vulnerability of the country, and its financial resources. The organisation was sound, and when the war clouds were gathering, all that had been necessary was to concentrate on air raid precautions and man power—on which work had been previously started.

The one body which it was necessary to form at short notice was the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation, which, planned on September 28, was functioning next day; over 800 women were registered. His Excellency paid tribute to the excellent work of the voluntary helpers, men and women, during the crisis. The K.W.E.O. would be kept alive to carry out a complete registration according to qualifications.

No mobilisation orders were issued, and it was not necessary to call up the Kenya Regiment. The Defence Force was sufficiently organised to supply guards for important points and escorts for internees. There had been a shortage of equipment, of which the Government was aware before the crisis, the cause being the need for rearmament in England.

#### Services to the African

Turning to the work being done in Kenya for the African, Sir Robert drew attention to the health and education services. Government, for instance, maintained 2,000 hospital beds for Natives and 134 dispensaries; the overcrowding of Native hospitals, if it placed a heavy strain on the Department, was proof of the value placed by Africans upon those services.

Education was being given to over 100,000 Native pupils in 1,600 schools, and the training of African girls was receiving special attention. The development of social services for Natives now depended largely upon a greatly increased supply of trained African workers, which Makerere College would supply; the Council would be asked to sanction a contribution to that College, in the Assembly and on the Council of which Kenya would be represented.

Stressing the need for greater publicity to dispel the ignorance and combat the misrepresentation as to what the Government was really doing for the African, the necessity for encouraging secondary industries in a Colony that was primarily agricultural, and the problems of soil conservation, Sir Robert emphasised that, as Liebig's meat factory was an aid to destocking, so was destocking a step in the solution of the problem of soil conservation and the restoration of soil fertility. The Government intended to carry out its destocking policy, whatever difficulties might be encountered. Destocking was to begin in Samburu.

Imports for the first seven months of the year had remained at about the same level as last year, but exports of domestic produce for the first eight

months had declined by some £182,000, or 6%. Oversea prices for the chief Kenya commodities had generally been steady; pyrethrum was buoyant, the price of butter was well-maintained, the decline in tea, hides and oilseeds showed signs of being arrested, and coffee had taken a welcome upward turn; but sisal and maize prices were still low.

#### The Government's Development Policy

The official policy was to develop an export beef industry, and as a first step to eliminate rinderpest; then the pork industry, but swine fever must be eliminated; and an export mutton industry, which would necessitate very careful breeding and feeding to ensure even weight of carcase and quality. The export trade would require refrigerating coaches on the railway and increased cold storage at the port.

Agricultural indebtedness loomed large, and the 6% interest charged by the Land Bank was said to be too high; it would be if there were no bad debts, but as it was the Bank only just paid its way. A Handbook of Agriculture would, he hoped, be ready next April. The marked improvement in coffee prices since the case for assistance was prepared by the Coffee Board would enable the question to be approached from a different standpoint.

After an extensive review of agricultural industries in detail, and of European and Indian education, His Excellency came to the Budget, framed, he said, on a revenue of £2,618,000, or £50,000 higher than the original estimate for the year, but £23,000 lower than the total they expected then to receive in 1938. It had been necessary to take a cautious view of the revenue prospects; Customs duties showed a reduction of £75,000 on the 1938 estimates and £118,000 on the receipts for 1937. The position had been saved by the unexpectedly high yield of income tax, the estimate from which in 1939 was £134,500, an increase over the 1938 estimate of £91,000.

Apart from automatic and inevitable increases in recurrent expenditure, the first claim on the revenue must go to the defence heads of the estimates, which showed an increase over 1938 of £12,450 in recurrent expenditure and provided £26,000 for military buildings and equipment, in addition to the £48,000 to be spent from loan funds on the barracks at Nanyuki. Expenditure in other directions must be curtailed if further taxation was to be avoided, as it had been. The total expenditure on defence amounted to £214,000, of which Kenya's share was £138,000.

The Budget had been balanced at a total expenditure of £2,617,500, which allowed for two additional assistant agricultural officers, a field officer and bacteriologist for the veterinary department, a geologist for water supplies, and a forestry research officer but, apart from military equipment, it had been possible to provide only £52,000 for extraordinary expenditure of a capital nature. If anticipations were realised, the accumulated revenue balance at the end of 1939 would amount to £330,000 in liquid form.

#### Mementoes of the Pioneers

The Southern Rhodesian Government Archives have been enriched by the acquisition of the nominal roll book of the 1890 Pioneer Corps (present by Mrs. Arnott) in the handwriting of Colonel Frank Johnson, the O.C.; the regimental orderly books of A and C Troops; Colonel Johnson's copy of the "Regulations for Instruction of the Pioneer Corps and Expedition"; and the negatives of Mr. W. E. Fry's fine photographs taken at various stages of the trek to Mashonaland, these having been presented by the British South Africa Company.



## Lord Harlech Broadcasts Thoughts on Tropical African Problems

LORD HARLECH dealt with Tropical Africa last week in one of his broadcasts on "The Significance of the Colonial Empire to Great Britain and the Dominions." By the courtesy of the B.B.C. and the *Listener* we are publishing the following extracts:

"In our system of Native administration there is more in common between East and West Africa than many people realise. Recent policy and experiment have been concerned with what is called indirect rule, more properly defined as 'Native local self-government,' though when I use the word 'self-government' I do not mean the ballot box, but the devolution by the British governing authority of responsibilities for varying functions of government to the pre-existing indigenous Native authority constituted under chiefs selected according to Native custom.

"The present problem of indirect rule is to ensure that the Native authority customarily accepted by the people will be an instrument of true progress and not of mere conservatism. In the first stage it involves the special education of the chiefs and their staffs, the grafting on to the hereditary system, so deeply ingrained in the African mind, of the opportunities for a career open to talent among the ordinary tribesmen.

"It also involves both vigilance by the British officials, with the effective delegation by them of very real responsibility for success or failure, including financial administration. There can be no real delegation of responsibility that does not involve the right to make some mistakes.

### The Introduction of Money

"Perhaps the great complication we have inevitably introduced into Tropical Africa is a money economy in the place of an economy based upon services or on wealth in kind. In East Africa we have introduced money, but we have failed to demonetise the cow and the goat, which are still the main banking account and medium of exchange for thousands of Natives. The wealth of a Masai chief in Kenya must be measured in cattle and not in money, and the two types of currency are not easily convertible.

"The introduction of a purely money currency, such as now obtains in Uganda, with its thousands of Native cotton growers, has brought in its turn a major problem—namely, the instability of world prices for tropical products. In that country cotton represents over nine-tenths of the annual purchasing power of the Native community; it may fetch anything from 3d. to 10d. per pound, according to widely fluctuating prices in New York or Liverpool or Bombay. The revenues of Government and the reward of labour consequently vary enormously from year to year, and alternate booms and slumps have been experienced with great frequency and violence. In consequence of this great variation of purchasing power, European export trade to such countries must be somewhat speculative.

"In the main the present capacity of these Colonies to produce raw materials far exceeds the present capacity of the world outside to buy them. It is no use developing more land for their production if you cannot find a market for what you produce already. The economic problem of British Tropical Africa is fundamentally the same problem that arises when we discuss the settlement of further British migrants in Canada, New Zealand or Australia, only that in Tropical Africa there are no possibilities of secondary industries of any significance.

"There has in the past been a dangerous tendency in Tropical Africa to concentrate on cash crops and buy imported food in return. Any sound Colonial economy must be based on local food production sufficient for the local community's needs. In many parts of Tropical Africa the nutritional habits and standards of the Native communities leave a great deal to be desired if physical and intellectual health is to be improved. A better food production policy is therefore important.

"Air travel is bringing Africa very much nearer to us all—and flying is the obvious means of communication across the vast distances of Tropical Africa. The Belgian Congo has developed internal air communication far more than have the British Colonies. Strategy, defence, administration and commerce are now being revolutionised in Africa by the aeroplane. The first thing, therefore, in considering the future of Tropical Africa is, in my opinion, to be air-minded."

## Canon Kibble Criticises The Training of Native Teachers

"THE GOVERNMENT of Southern Rhodesia, which takes such an interest in education if someone else pays for it," was criticised by Canon A. C. Kibble, until lately Rector of Umtali, when speaking in place of Lord Lloyd at the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Missions Festival in the Hall of Westminster School last week.

The Government, he said, had insisted that all Native teachers, including Church teachers, must have passed at least Standard IV, and would probably in the near future insist on Standard VI. As the St. Augustine Anglican Mission at Penhalonga already found itself short of Native teachers, and especially of those who had reached the standard set by the Government, it was difficult to know what to do.

The Government talked about establishing a secondary school for Natives, but had proposed that the missions should all unite to support such a school. Penhalonga demurred, as they wanted their own school. They had asked their own Natives if they preferred a Government school, a united school, or one of their own? The vote was unanimous for a school of their own. That meant that they would require an additional £250 a year.

Farmers had applied for schools on their farms, but Penhalonga could not supply the teachers. A large farm had been offered for a school for the sons of chiefs; but whence were the teachers to come?

Finally, said Canon Kibble, they must have European priests to boss up everything. He appealed for more priests to serve for five years in Southern Rhodesia, but they were even more anxious to get priests from Rhodesia itself. The difficulty was that there was no money to send young men from Rhodesia to Grahamstown or to England to be trained for the ministry. The advantage of priests from Rhodesia was that they already had a knowledge of the Native. He thought six months at a mission station should be insisted upon for all European priests before they took up full work, so that they might get proper contact with the Native.

"I cannot speak the Native language," concluded the Canon; "I read it pretty well, but speak it through an interpreter. I could have done better work had I been able to speak the language."

The Bishop of St. Albans (Dr. Furse) presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."—*Ecclesiastes viii. 11.*

"Africa has a larger proportion of tropical area than any other continent."—*Lord Hailey, in a broadcast talk.*

"Of the 15,000 Indian, including Goan, inhabitants of Zanzibar, 11,000 live in Zanzibar City."—*Zanzibar Education Report.*

"Wherever more than one race occupies a single land there is bound to be a 'race' problem."—*Lord Harlech, in a broadcast talk.*

"Before his venture in Ethiopia, Mussolini told me that no country which kept slaves was civilised."—*Lady Simon, speaking in London.*

"The women of Banagi are for the most part very attractive, disgracefully lazy, and quite brainless."—*Mrs. Audrey Moore, in "Serengeti."*

"One hundred thousand Banyaruaanda enter Uganda at some time or other in the course of the year in search of employment."—*Uganda Labour Committee's Report.*

"A lion gets into full stride immediately, and from a standing start can catch a galloping horse in the track."—*Colonel J. L. Sleeman, writing in the "Crown Colonist."*

"In any scheme of land settlement it is necessary to look for and obtain the settler with personality."—*Sir Frank Stockdale, speaking at the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture.*

"The idea of milk being life-giving, has raised it to the same level as blood in the minds of many pastoral people."—*F. L. Williams, writing on "Hima Cattle" in the "Uganda Journal."*

"Far more nonsense has been written and talked about the Native problem in Africa than about any other question."—*Mr. A. T. Penman, at a London Missionary Society meeting in London.*

"There is no other tribe in Africa to compare with the Kamba professional skinner for efficient workmanship; it must be seen to be believed."—*Mr. J. A. Hunter, in "White Hunter."*

"There is not a single international boundary in Africa which does not violate tribal, racial or such-like sentiments."—*Captain Alex. W. Newell, writing in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

"Concentration on the curative side of medicine to the exclusion of the preventive side is not only bad medicine but unsound finance."—*Dr. A. P. Martin, Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia, in his Report for 1937.*

"The result of Government stocking of Lake Navasha with Tilapia and black bass was to raise the land value on the lake shore from £15 to £45 per acre."—*Report of the Committee on the Control and Development of Fishing in Kenya.*

"When a man wins an appeal case, he always loses money. I won an appeal case in the Union of South Africa with costs and damages, and yet it cost me £400."—*Mr. H. H. Beamish, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

## WHO'S WHO

### 428—Mr. Charles Edwin Lane



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Mr. C. E. Lane, who was in training at the Potchefstroom Agricultural College when the War broke out, served throughout the campaign in German South-West Africa and later went to East Africa with the 9th S.A.I. was commissioned in the 3/2nd King's African Rifles, and wounded during the operations near Lindi.

After trading cattle in the Singida district and a spell with the Rufiji Delta Trading Company, he joined Messrs. Lehmann's (Africa), Ltd. in 1926, later becoming general manager and a director, greatly interested in the development of mining; he was the first Dar es Salaam business man to establish the practice of regularly touring the goldfields.

All aspects of public affairs interested him. He was secretary of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for a decade; secretary of the Tanganyika Planters and Tanganyika Ginners' Associations; Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce in 1936 and 1937; a member of the Tanganyika Publicity Committee, the Tanganyika Local Advisory Committee, the Tanganyika Sisal Cess Board, the Committee appointed to report on competition between road and rail, and a temporary unofficial member of the Legislative Council. He started the first Rugby football team in Dar es Salaam, and was Almoner of the Haven of Peace Lodge, Dar es Salaam. He is now general manager of the Uganda Bus Company, Ltd.

**Savagery.**—"Throughout Czechoslovakia victims of different forms of political persecution are suffering great distress. I have just seen some at the Sudeten frontier towns, where a new wave of Jewish emigration from the Nazi terror has set in. Members of one party of refugees were forced to watch the burning of the local synagogues, sacred vestments, and in them to dance and perform degrading antics before the mob. Then all men under 50 were forced to crawl on hands and knees from the German frontier into 'no-man's-land' between German and Czech forces, being kicked and spat upon as they went. Women and men over 50 were allowed to walk upright. After attending to their injuries and giving them food and shelter for 48 hours, the local Czechoslovak authorities were ordered by Prague to send them back to German territory. The German officer in command at the frontier promised them safety, but hardly were they across when Nazi mobs attacked them again. Conversations in Berlin and in the provinces show that the great mass of decent-thinking Germans are astounded and disgusted at the manner in which the wave of anti-Semitic hooliganism has been carried through. Conversations in Berlin were particularly disgusted by the sight of German soldiers in uniform looting the fashionable Dobrin Café on Thursday. The soldiers speared cakes with their bayonets and waved them round their heads. The savage laws which are now daily being added to the already intolerable burden placed upon the Jews have intensified this feeling of revulsion."—*The Berlin and Prague correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

**Blackguardly Conduct.**—"No foreign propagandist bent upon blackening Germany before the world could outdo the tale of burnings and beatings, of blackguardly assaults upon defenceless and innocent people, which have disgraced that country. Either the German authorities were a party to the outrage, or their powers over public order and a hooligan majority are not what they are proudly claimed to be. The *Angriff*, the journal controlled by Dr. Goebbels, has attempted to implicate British politicians in the murder of Herr vom Rath in Paris. The *Angriff* is not an obscure sheet, but a journal controlled by the Minister of Propaganda. It is much worse than merely ludicrous. It is wholly intolerable."—*"The Times."*

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

**The Visit to France.**—"M. Daladier's almost pathological indecision and his inability to stick to any line of action had brought him, despite the apparent triumph at the Radical Party Congress in Marseilles, into disrepute. Bonnet's zeal in encouraging appeasement by all sorts of methods had made him a host of personal enemies who were openly gunning for him in the thickets of the Palais Bourbon. Moreover, Bonnet's chief opponent in foreign affairs, Paul Reynard, had finally been persuaded to accept the care of French finances. There was a possibility of a new National Union Cabinet under Herriot, or even of a new Popular Front Government under Blum. Yet the policy of further surrenders to the dynamic dictators needed men like Daladier and Bonnet in office. What more natural than that just at this instant an invitation in the form of a distress signal should go forth from London? Or that Chamberlain and Halifax, mindful of the dangers to the new policy if men of an older, tougher school should return to power in France, hastened graciously to accept?"—*"Time and Tide."*

**Britain's Wealth.**—"In August, 1914, we possessed an immense reserve of invested wealth and taxable capacity. The National Debt was only about one-twelfth of what it is now, and it was being reduced by a large sinking fund. Incomes of £3,000 a year only paid 1s. in income tax, super-tax of 6d. in the £ started only at incomes of over £5,000. Death duties were comparatively low; Customs duties were few and moderate. To finance the last War the income tax was multiplied sixfold. If in the next war the standard rate were merely doubled, it would be 11s. in the £; even to cover the present deficiency on the Budget it would have to be raised to 7s. 6d. in the £. Since the beginning of the last War the super-tax, now called surtax, has been multiplied by 16. If in the next war it were doubled, the highest rate would be 16s. 6d. which, added to an 11s. standard rate of income tax, would amount to a total of 27s. 6d. in the £ on the highest incomes!"—*Mr. Francis W. Hirst, in a letter to "The Times."*

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"I, the arch democrat, have removed the dictatorships of Schuschnigg and Benes."—*Herr Hitler.*

"Recrimination is not one of our national vices."—*The "Observer."*

"Ideals unsupported by disciplined strength lead nowhere in an anarchy."—*Lord Lothian.*

"The situation in the world to-day is as menacing as at any critical time in history."—*General John J. Pershing.*

"The pace of the attack on Christianity in Germany is becoming more terrifying."—*The Bishop of Chichester.*

"Since the advent of the dictators a long-term investment policy has become almost impossible."—*Major C. B. Ormerod.*

"We are inclined to indulge in psittacism, the language of the parrot, who repeats words without meaning."—*Mr. Stuart Chase.*

"No characteristic of the Englishman is more misunderstood abroad than his love of compromise—frequently interpreted as weakness."—*Sir Alexander Gibb.*

"Anyone who has contemplated the devastated areas of France will agree that defence itself is the greatest of all social services."—*Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, M.P.*

"To advance, in defensive ideas, from dug-outs to anti-aircraft guns, is to advance only as far as from the methods of the turtle to those of the porcupine."—*Mr. Thomas Howard.*

"Goebbels has described me as a little Glasgow Jew. Well, I would prefer a thousand times to be a little Glasgow Jew than a dirty little Nazi."—*Mr. William Gallacher, M.P.*

"Schooled in adversity, the Jews know that they will outlive the Nazi tyranny, which is destined to break under the weight of its own follies and inequities."—*The Rev. M. L. Perlzweig.*

"I do not recollect a period during my lifetime when the international atmosphere was more charged with distrust, antagonism, and apprehension."—*The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

"Mr. Chamberlain asks why anyone is gloomy. He should seek an answer from the unemployed or the Czechs or from anyone who has read *Mein Kampf*."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

# to the News

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



"I take these outbreaks against the Jews in Germany as an indication of the way in which the mentality of mankind is sagging back into barbarism."—*The Bishop of Salisbury.*

"The moment appears to have arrived when we must choose as the directing idea of our efforts the full realisation of the French Empire."—*General Weygand, former Chief of French General Staff.*

"A series of attractive tourist posters has for some time been displayed bearing the caption 'Visit Mediæval Germany.' How well the adjective fits, in view of present happenings."—*Mr. A. Neville Baillie.*

"If politics are to be conducted by such methods (as the assassination of Herr vom Rath in Paris) international life will be reduced to gangsterism."—*Dr. Goebbels, speaking after the rioting in Germany last week.*

"Germany realises that appeasement with this country is not helped forward by exhibitions of unrestrained mob law and the persecution of people whose only fault is their race."—*Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P.*

"We have the right to say to Germany, 'Go back to her own country. If you want equity you must come with clean hands,' and add that we would do nothing to put anyone else in the world under German power or domination."—*Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P.*

"Democracy has no need to be afraid of dictatorship. The source of its peril is its own failure to find the leadership necessary to make its high and necessary ideals triumph in a world where men are neither naturally wise nor naturally virtuous."—*Lord Boyd.*

"Rioting began in Berlin when the news of Herr vom Rath's death was received. It is understood that the action was planned two days beforehand in readiness for his death. The destruction was carried out with great precision. Groups of Storm Troopers and Black Guards went on motor-cycles, with side-cars filled with stones, to stipulated points, threw the stones through windows and departed. Street mobs quickly took up their cue. After describing the wrecking in Berlin, the announcer at the Berlin radio station said: 'All this is too mild. We need sharper measures. This is the signal.'"—*Evening Standard.*

"Hitler's oratory has aroused forces which he is powerless to control. We are no longer dealing with the man of Munich whose professions were for peace and goodwill, but a nation whose entire population has been trained for an opposite and most iniquitous purpose."—*Lady Oxford.*

"Herr Hitler has described Germany as an island of peace and order amid a sea of Bolshevik and democratic anarchy. If that is true, then the anti-Jewish rioting could not conceivably have taken place unless the mob knew beforehand that it would be favoured and countenanced by the German Government."—*Mr. L. G. Montefiore.*

"Hitler is the mouthpiece of the real rulers of Germany, namely, the Prussian militarists and the big industrialists, who called him to power in order to subject the population to military rule. At what price has its great technical achievements been achieved? The most sacred possessions of man, such as liberty, individualism, freedom of thought, self-government and Christianity have been sacrificed to make Germany once more a great war machine."—*Mr. A. Vincent, of Paris.*

"On behalf of our Party, which has the friendliest feeling towards the masses of the German people, I feel compelled to protest against the barbarity and bestiality of the attacks upon the Jews which have occurred in Germany during the last few days. We denounce the assassination of the German representative in Paris, but to express revenge for this action by organised ferocity against a whole race is a throwback from civilisation to the jungle."—*Mr. Fenner Brockway, general secretary of the Independent Labour Party.*

"The Liberal Party Organisation joins with the rest of the civilised world in expressing indignation and disgust at the brutal persecution to which the Jewish subjects of the German Reich are being exposed. The outrages have occurred in circumstances which suggest the consent, if not the connivance, of the authorities of the Reich; and this latest addition to the sufferings of an already cruelly oppressed people must surely impair the hope of more cordial relations between Germany and this country."—*Lord Meston.*

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	0	0
Kenya 5%	110	0	0
Kenya 3½%	103	10	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102	2	6
Nyasaland 3%	87	15	0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	90	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	89	12	6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	100	12	6
Sudan 5½%	108	8	9
Tanganyika 4½%	110	7	6

**Industrials**

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5	1	3
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3	13	9
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Courtaulds (£1)	1	10	6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	4	4½
General Electric (£1)	3	18	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1	11	9
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6	15	0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$58½		
Prov. Cinematograph	19	6	
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	18	9
U.S. Steels	\$68½		
Utd. Steel (£1)	1	6	1½
Unilever (£1)	1	17	6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8	10	0
Vickers (10s.)	1	4	6
Woolworth (5s.)	2	18	0

**Mines and Oils**

Anaconda (\$50)	7	15	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	15	0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1	6	3
Anglo-Iranian	4	14	0
Burmah Oil	4	7	9
Cons. Goldfields	3	10	7½
Crown Mines (10s.)	17	0	0
De Beers DI. (50s.)	11	15	0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	6	0	
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2	15	7½
Gold Coast Sel. (6s.)	1	4	6
Johannesburg Cons.	2	11	10½
Mexican Eagle	5	0	
Rand Mines (6s.)	9	2	6
Randfontein	2	0	7½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	38	10	0
Shell	4	7	6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	12	0	0
West Wits. (10s.)	7	0	0

**Banks, Shipping and Home Rails**

Barclays Bank (D.C.A.O.)	2	3	0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	96	10	0
Clan	4	12	6
E.D. Realisation	10	3	
Gt. Western	28	10	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	82	0	0
L.M.S.	13	0	0
Nat. Bank of India	34	10	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	13	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	10	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	15	6	

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	8	6
Linggi (£1)	16	6	
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	9	
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	10	1½
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	10	3

## PERSONALIA

Mrs. W. T. Shapley left England last week for Kenya.

Lord Baden-Powell is on his way back to Kenya to spend the winter in his new home in Nyeri.

Mr. B. J. Hartley, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Aden in a similar capacity.

Mr. J. E. Higginson has won the Kenya amateur golf championship in a closely fought match with Mr. J. V. King.

The Hon. Francis Bampfylde and the Hon. Mrs. Bampfylde, with their daughter, are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. A. C. Spurling and Mr. C. P. Connell, have been appointed Resident Magistrates in Nairobi and Kisumu respectively.

Among those recently elected to the Royal Empire Society are Mr. W. N. Dolton, of Nairobi, and Mrs. M. J. Fox, of Nairobi.

Sir John Ramsden, who has extensive interests in Kenya, and Lady Ramsden have returned to London from the country.

Mr. S. P. Teare, Game Warden in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Teare left London last week by the s.s. "Madura" for East Africa.

Sir George Bettsworth-Piggott, who served in East Africa many years ago, and Lady Bettsworth-Piggott are staying in Monte Carlo.

Mr. R. E. Robins, general manager of Tanganyika Railways, was featured in the "Who's Who" series in *Modern Transport* last week.

Mr. Tracey Philipps, who formerly served in the Sudan and Uganda, addressed the Near and Middle East Association in London on Tuesday on Palestine.

Count Penha Garcia, a leading figure in Portuguese Colonial affairs, and the Portuguese member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, recently visited Beira.

Mr. F. S. Joelson is to speak on "Germany's Claims to Colonies" to the Company of St. George on Monday afternoon next, and at a luncheon of the Bexhill Group of the Over-Seas League on Wednesday.

The Livingstone Bowling Club has elected the following as office-bearers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. C. S. Knight; Vice-Presidents, Sir Leopold Moore, Messrs. F. H. Lowe, R. H. Orr (Mayor), and E. Susman; Committee, Messrs. A. Forbes (Chairman), J. Legge and K. McKillop; Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Thomson.

Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, who has been appointed Registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika Territory, was formerly Assistant Land Officer in Hong Kong.

The appointment has been gazetted of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne, D.S.O., as the nominated member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council to represent Native interests.

Mr. A. E. S. Charles, Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and Mr. G. W. Bell, Assistant District Commissioner in El Obeid, have been seconded for service in Palestine.

Prebendary W. Wilson Cash, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who has visited East Africa, has been licensed to the chaplaincy of the C.M.S. Training College for Women, Foxbury, Chislehurst.

Colonel Denys Reitz, who served through the East African Campaign, and recently re-visited East Africa, has resigned the portfolio of Agriculture and been appointed Minister of Mines in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. W. A. Mauran has been re-elected President of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, with Captain H. E. Rydon as Vice-President, and Messrs. F. Anderson, A. L. B. Bennett, W. Buechsel and J. Neumann as members of the Committee.

Mr. Edward Salmon, who is well known to many of our readers as the former editor of the monthly journal of the Royal Empire Society, is on his way to Southern Rhodesia, where his son and daughter-in-law live. He is accompanied by Mrs. Salmon.

Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell addressed the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday afternoon on the work of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, to which Colonel J. L. Sleeman is to speak on Monday next on "Hunting Big Game with a Camera."

In view of what he called the "avalanche" of Bills passing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, Mr. H. H. Beamish, the newly-elected member for Hartley, and formerly of Tanganyika Territory, has suggested the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to M.P.'s!

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived home by air from Paris on Saturday on the conclusion of their holiday in Kenya. They had reached Paris on Friday, and spent the day with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who saw them off at Le Bourget aerodrome on the following morning.

During his recent visit to Kenya H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester played at No. 1 for Sergioit in the annual tournament of the Sergioit Polo Club, whose team won the Sawyers Memorial (Seniors) Cup. Nineteen teams competed. The cups and prizes were presented by the Duchess of Gloucester.

### IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.**—To the proud and glorious memory of all ranks of The King's African Rifles who gave their lives in the King's Service in East and Central Africa between Aug. 4, 1914, and Nov. 15, 1918.



Among passengers who left by the s.s. "Madura" last week for Mombasa were Major and Mrs. S. E. Bagley, Mr. C. Burnett, Mrs. M. E. Coldham, Dr. N. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. C. Penfold, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Procter and their two children, and Mrs. E. Wingfield-Digby.

Three transfers to the Colonial Audit Service are of interest to East Africans. Mr. J. E. Barker and Mr. J. M. Crombie, Assistant Auditors in Kenya, have been transferred to Malaya, and Mr. N. S. Carey-Jones has been transferred from the Gold Coast to serve as Assistant Auditor in Northern Rhodesia.

Major-General G. J. Giffard, Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces, left London by air on Saturday for Salisbury on a long tour of inspection. From Southern Rhodesia he will go to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, and will then visit the four British West African Colonies, returning to London in the spring.

The foreign consuls in Nairobi are reported to have refrained from participating in the Armistice Day ceremony owing to their dissatisfaction at having been assigned a lowly position in the order of precedence, but after the ceremony they visited the Cenotaph in a body and laid a Consular Corps wreath. This dispute with the local authorities has prevailed for some years, but has, we think, not previously found public expression.

Mr. E. J. Wayland will address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League this afternoon on "The Pre-History of Uganda in relation to Practical Problems." Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., will speak at the meeting to be held on December 15, taking as his subject the impressions left by his recent visit to East Africa and Rhodesia, and at the January meeting Sir Donald Cameron and Sir Claud Hollis will give an account of the Volta Conference recently held in Rome for the consideration of African problems.

## Obituary

Major-General Sir Murray Irwin, who died in Bidford last week, served in the Sudan Campaign of 1898.

Mrs. Celia Maud Tailby, who died near Uppingham last week, visited Northern Rhodesia just over 10 years ago with her husband, Captain G. W. Tailby.

The death is announced from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, of Major Frank Longworth, who had farmed in the Protectorate since 1928, after long service in India and the Boer War. He had only recently recovered from a serious attack of black-water fever.

Mr. Rudolph Stulik, who died last week, was Lord Kitchener's chef in Khartoum in the early part of this century. Some thirty years ago he bought the Eiffel Tower Restaurant in the West End of London, and made it a well-known haunt of London Bohemians.

Colonel David Hill, who died in Ireland last week at the age of 64, served in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia during the Campaign, and was mentioned in dispatches six times, awarded the D.S.O. and made C.M.G. for his services. He served with the Army Ordnance Department.

## E. Africa & the Hadhramaut

### Miss Caton Thompson's Researches

IT IS NOT EASY to correlate East Africa with archaeological work in South-West Arabia, but Miss C. Caton Thompson, whose researches at Zimbabwe have become classical, has, with two other lady scientists, been busy in the Hadhramaut, the maritime province of Arabia, and in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society she has advanced evidence as to the date of the separation of East Africa from Arabia possibly in the early Pleistocene, say, 200,000 years ago.

"In East Equatorial Africa," Miss Thompson declared, "an unbroken succession of Stone Age industries, made known in the first instance by Mr. E. J. Wayland and Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, begin in Lower Pleistocene deposits and progress steadily through a series of vast physiographical happenings until the end of the Upper Pleistocene times. These industries include hand-axe culture, flake industries and blade industries."

The distribution of the first of these, the hand-axe group, includes all East Africa from north to south, yet it failed, so far as evidence goes, to reach the Hadhramaut. A crude flake industry belonging to the second class would seem alone to represent palaeolithic man in the Hadhramaut; and so poor is the standard of these crude flake instruments that Miss Thompson thinks it is due to absence of contact by their makers with more progressive groups.

In other words, the palaeolithic inhabitants of what is now South-West Arabia learned how to make crude flakes from the East Africans of that ancient day and that they were a progressive race is shown by their subsequent development of better-class flakes and eventually hand-axes. Owing to the separation of Arabia from East Africa, however, the Hadhramauts, an untalented race, never got beyond making crude flakes. And as the earliest crude flakes date from the Upper Pleistocene—again, say 200,000 years ago—the maritime separation of East Africa and South-West Arabia probably took place during that period.

That bridges the gap in Palaeolithic distribution maps between East Africa and Asia.

## Forthcoming Engagements

November 17.—Sudan Plantations Syndicate annual meeting, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, 11 a.m. Kassala Cotton Company annual meeting, Winchester House, 12 noon.

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

November 17.—Dr. Leticia Fairfield to address Empire Social Services Group, Royal Empire Society, on "The Position of Nursing, Maternity, and Child-welfare Services Overseas," 8 p.m.

November 21.—Colonel G. F. B. Turner and Mr. F. S. Joelson to address The Company of St. George on "German Colonial Aims," 5.45 p.m.

November 21.—Colonel J. L. Slegman to address Empire Fauna Society on "Hunting Big Game With a Camera," 4.30 p.m.

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

December 2.—Uganda Society in Scotland annual dinner, Overseas Club, Edinburgh, 7.30 p.m.

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

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

## Sir Melville Heyman Great Services to Rhodesia

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR MELVILLE HEYMAN, who died in Capetown last week, was for many years a prominent figure in Southern Rhodesia. One of the original officers in the B.S.A. Police, he commanded one of the police companies in the Pioneer Column which occupied Salisbury nearly 50 years ago. Later he was posted as magistrate to Umtali, served in the Matabele Rebellion, and then became magistrate and Civil Commissioner of Bulawayo. Retiring from the Chartered Company's service in 1896, he was appointed managing director of Willoughby's Consolidated Company, represented Bulawayo in the Legislative Assembly from 1901 to 1904, and during the Great War organised the Rhodesia Reserve Regiment, which he later commanded.

He was the hero of the famous Macequece incident, of which *The Times* obituary says:—

"Old Rhodesians love to dwell on Heyman's cool resource in that first clash of arms in the Chartered Company's history. The issue centred in the village of Macequece, within the line claimed by Rhodes, which the Portuguese had fortified. Heyman, believing that Umtasa, a facing-both-ways chief, but on balance friendly, was threatened, took a position which overlooked the approaches to Umtali, the Chartered Company's camp, and Umtasa's Kraal.

He had with him 33 of the Company's police; dismounted, 15 volunteers (members of the disbanded Pioneer Force), and a 7-pounder gun. This humble weapon, the stony goes, was supported by sundry *diselbooms* (ox-wagon poles) which Heyman's transformed into a formidable semblance of artillery. The Portuguese attacked with 200 white troops under Captain Bettencourt and seven other officers, and 300 black Angolense soldiers, but during two hours' fighting no single member of Heyman's force was hit. The danger, however, was that the enemy might work round to Heyman's rear. To prevent that he kept up active signalling with an imaginary force supposed to be coming up to his support. These apocryphal signals were duly read by an engineer officer in the Portuguese lines, and on the British pressing forward the Portuguese fell back on their fort.

"As luck would have it, Heyman's 7-pounder—a moment before it was smashed by an enemy shot—had pitched a shell right in the middle of the fort; the Portuguese, concluding that he had found the range, abandoned their position and fled. According to Native reports the Portuguese had 20 killed; Captain Bettencourt, it was learnt, was severely wounded. One white man and one native soldier were taken prisoner. On the following morning the enemy had completely disappeared. Thereafter the adjustment of the misunderstanding—quickly replaced by friendly relations which have subsisted ever since—was transferred to the skilled hands of the late Lord Salisbury and the late Marquis de Soveral.

### Dean Wright's Resignation

"In gratitude for much kindness through a long ministry in Kenya by friends, many of whom remain, others are overseas, and some rest beyond the sea." Such was the inscription on wreaths laid on the Crown of Remembrance cut out of the hillside overlooking Nairobi Cathedral, and on the Warrior's Memorial inside the Cathedral, at the request of Dean W. J. Wright on the day on which his resignation took effect after 18 years of devoted service in the capital of the Colony, where he will be long and affectionately remembered. At present Mrs. Wright and he are on holiday in Hove.

## French & American Concern

(Concluded from page 293.)

"Germany demands her Colonies and nothing but her Colonies. No compensations at the cost of smaller Powers can be entertained."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that France and Britain now have the opportunity of making a generous gesture, thus providing the preliminary condition for co-operation with a completely peaceful Germany.

Mr. Pirow, who is visiting Germany this week, is highly praised by the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*. The *Times* Berlin correspondent reports that it is assumed that a purchase of German armaments will be discussed by him after his arrival!

A chair for Colonial Politics has been established in the Berlin High School for Politics.

French interest in Colonial matters has assumed much importance as a result of the fear that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will ask France to abandon Colonial territory to Germany. The Union Republicaine, the important Right Wing group, demands a statement expressing the Government's attitude to Colonies, and the Colonial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been asked to meet to discuss the question.

While some circles believe that M. Daladier, the Prime Minister, is determined that France's Empire air routes and her African Empire shall not be sacrificed and that M. Bonnet, the Foreign Minister, will stand against the cession of the Cameroons, other doubt whether such high hopes are justified, and pin their faith on the Colonial Minister.

Mme. Tabouis, the well-known French political writer, said at a meeting in London last week that if France were to give back Togoland and the Cameroons, all of Central Africa would be poisoned by Nazi propaganda in less than a year, and Germany would find means of raising an army of three or four million Natives in the two Colonies.

The United States of America have at last awakened to the fact that the transfer of West African territory to Germany would involve dangers to American commerce, since it would almost inevitably entail the creation of German naval bases less than 2,000 miles from the coast of South America, that is to say, nearer to Brazil than the existing American naval bases. Mr. Walter Lippmann, one of the best-known writers in the States, has declared that the establishment of the German Navy in the South Atlantic would make it very difficult for America to meet a challenge to the Monroe Doctrine, and many newspapers have drawn attention to the fact that the German population of Brazil is already more than one million and that Nazism is strongly entrenched in that country.

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MBALE IN UGANDA

## Prosperity of the Rhodesias

### Sir Dougal Malcolm's Optimism

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, President of the British South Africa Company, and Lady Evelyn Malcolm were entertained by the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League last week. The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, C.B., Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, presided.

Sir Dougal said that he had been struck during his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia by its remarkable material progress, chiefly attributable to the development of the mining industries. To a returning visitor the changes were really astonishing. He arrived in Bulawayo at a magnificent railway station, and drove through wide tar-macadamed streets, originally laid out by Doctor Jim to enable wagons drawn by 16 oxen to turn round on their own axis; gone were the old notices on shop-doors—"Please shut the door—come inside"—placed there because of the dusty streets; around the town were beautiful houses in place of the old iron-roofed bungalows.

#### Salisbury, Livingstone and Lusaka

Salisbury now had a fine Municipal building, the extensions to the Cathedral had been opened, and altogether there was the same evidence of excellent private dwellings and business premises. Farmers complained of the last season, in which drought had had an adverse effect on maize, but the principal crop, tobacco, was doing well at the auctions in Salisbury during the last season about 25,000,000 lb. were sold for something like 19s. a pound, representing £47,500,000 in cash.

Livingstone did not look much the worse for not being the capital of Northern Rhodesia, but Lusaka seemed rather incomplete. There were magnificent Government offices there, and some good houses for officials, which, however, were scattered about such a vast space and in such natural landscape surroundings that it reminded him of Canberra as it was ten years ago. Doubtless the capital would develop, but at present it looked as though something new had been dumped on the *veld*. "Without wishing to criticise, I cannot but feel that with the expenditure of less money than has been incurred in Lusaka, the town of Livingstone, with its nearness to the Victoria Falls, should perhaps not have been passed over," said Sir Dougal.

#### The Great Copperbelt

"Through Broken Hill, where the lead and zinc deposits are being mined more deeply, we went on to the great copperfields farther north, where the most remarkable mineral developments in the British Empire of the last fifty years are to be found.

"Thirteen years ago when my wife and I motored from Bwana Mkubwa to Nchanga with the manager of the Nchanga Company—incidentally, there was then on that road a belt of ten miles of tsetse fly which has since disappeared—he pointed to a tiny clearing in the bush and said: "These are the Nkana claims, but it isn't worth getting out of the car to see them." Now over a thousand white men and about seven thousand Natives are employed there, and the company working those deposits paid some £2,000,000 in dividends last year.

"Politically Southern Rhodesia has in recent years proceeded on an equable course under the genial and capable direction of its Prime Minister, Mr. Martin Huggins. In Northern Rhodesia a small step has been taken in giving the white community rather more say in the conduct of public affairs, in that the number of unofficial members of the Legis-

lature is now equal to the official members, the Governor having appointed one non-official member to represent the interests of the Natives.

"Some white inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia and some of the elected members of Northern Rhodesia favour amalgamation of the two territories, and Lord Bledisloe and his Commission have been investigating the problem—which enables me to pay my tribute to Lord Bledisloe for his fine public service in undertaking such long and arduous journeys by ship, rail and air in those countries.

"In 1940 Southern Rhodesia will celebrate its Jubilee. It will then be fifty years since Tyndale Biscoe ran up the flag in Salisbury, and I hope that Northern Rhodesia will join with us in those celebrations. I hope also that the societies formed to commemorate the various campaigns in those early days will unite into one body.

#### Inter-Territorial Co-operation

"Our future will depend much on the report of Lord Bledisloe's Commission, and the reaction of the Imperial Government to it; but if we have to go on as we have done, there is much that Southern Rhodesia can do to help the other countries by an interchange of experts on various subjects.

"There might also be a good deal of co-operation between all communities in that part of Africa in the matter of defence, particularly in aerial defence. I would go further. If, which God forbid, there should be serious military trouble affecting Rhodesia, it could only be as part of the British Empire that it would be affected. With the hands of the British Government filled over here, Rhodesia should make concerted arrangements in regard to its aerial defence with the Union of South Africa, especially as, according to Lord Hailey's report, the white population of the whole of Africa south of the Sahara is about two and a quarter millions, of whom two millions are in South Africa.

"Given a peaceful future—and I think we may without undue optimism feel that the immediate danger of the last few months is passed—the future of Rhodesia is bright. So far as we can see, it will be primarily a mineral country in the sense that unless and until we find in the products of the soil something we can sell overseas at a profit, the possibilities of increasing white population upon the land would seem to be limited by local marketing, which means the mineral industry. But with the world appetite for gold and with the growing appetite for copper, as well as business recovery in the United States, my impression is that we can look forward with confidence to the future prosperity of Rhodesia."

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Great Fire on Kilimanjaro****Grave Threat to the Forest Area**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—We in the Kilimanjaro district have had a startling illustration of how indirect rule, sometimes works, and but for the efforts of one man, acting on his own sensible initiative, Kilimanjaro as a whole might have suffered from a catastrophe which would have taken years to remedy.

A fire occurred above the forest area, and, owing to a strong wind and the high grass, spread over miles of country and burned for more than a week; it was to be seen day and night in huge clouds of fire and smoke; in one day it travelled 26 miles.

The day after the outbreak a European coffee officer, Mr. Taylor, urged the chiefs to take action at once; this they were generally willing to do, for they fully realised the ultimate danger to themselves, but were awaiting orders all the same. However, once started, about 5,000 Natives got to work, endeavouring by trenching and digging to stop the fire from entering the forest below. By great efforts this was achieved, but the forest area planted with cedar at Rongai had a very narrow escape, and the results of a decade of planting were nearly wiped out.

In the week during which this fire was burning there was no forest officer on the spot, and his Native forest guards, being without direction, were lost, but above the fire wondering what to do.

Reports on the water situation of Kilimanjaro and the area supplied by it have been published, thousands of pounds have been spent on topographical survey by aeroplane, and a large staff is projected to conserve and distribute the supply of water—all of which is acknowledged to depend vitally on the conservation of the forest area. Yet what I have described is what has actually happened here recently.

Moshi,

Your faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

P. J. SINCLAIR.

**Germany's Claims to Colonies****Misconceptions About Compensation**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Your initiative and efforts for the formation of a Colonial Defence League will be widely welcomed, but evidently the prospects of success of such a League depend largely upon the speed with which it begins to function, to judge from the views expressed in the German Press on the recent Radical Congress in Marseilles, and from the establishment in Ladeburg of a new Colonial School for Nazis.

It would appear unbelievable to anyone not familiar with German mentality, that the Press of a country which never misses an opportunity to express, and in no measured terms, a pious horror and resentment when any foreigner or foreign journal dares to criticise expressions or actions of its own Government or leaders, should have the effrontery to suggest that a policy of reconciliation is impossible with Great Britain and France so long as they possess Governments elected by the people. If that is the considered view of the Reich, as expressed through its rigidly controlled Press, why should the

British and French Governments waste further time or effort in that direction?

The opening of the first School of Colonial Politics in Germany should give every one in the British Empire, and certainly its Governments, furiously to think. If the Reich goes to such lengths to promote a campaign for the return of territories to which it has not one iota of legal or moral right—especially judged by its own standards of right and might, which it must now be obvious to everyone are applicable only where its own interests are involved—it surely behoves the British Government as the party most concerned to take steps to combat equally and immediately what are bound to be early results of such an action on the part of Germany.

From time to time one has seen and heard references to the compensation which Germany would have to pay if she regained her lost Colonies. Such an idea argues a wholly false appreciation of German mentality. If the time ever came—which God forbid—for any of the former German Colonies to be returned, the country committing such a folly would be far more likely to be faced with a peremptory demand for the payment of compensation to Germany, to meet a wholly fictitious claim for financial losses suffered as the result of its deprivation of territories during the past 20 years—on which, when owned by Germany, that country spent enormous subsidies and derived no revenue and comparatively little else of economic value.

What would be Germany's attitude if the Press of the whole world came out with headlines referring to the "stealing" of Austrian and Czechoslovakian territory?

Arthur's Club,

London, S.W. 1.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. KNOLLYS.

**Travelling Flying Schools****Northern Rhodesia's Pioneer Effort**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—May I mention that the belief expressed in "News Items in Brief," in your issue of October 27 concerning the Southern Rhodesian flying school is hardly correct?

In 1936 the Flying Club of Northern Rhodesia, founded by Lady Young, was in effect a travelling flying school. As pilot-instructor, based on Lusaka, I used to visit in turn Matala Mine, Broken Hill, Livingstone, and Nkana, giving instruction on the taper-wing Hornet Moth presented by Lord Wakefield, to between four and 16 members at each centre.

Although the Government helped as much as could be expected at the time, instruction cost £4 per hour; in spite of this and other difficulties, including piecemeal lessons (one machine—five centres), the support obtained was amazing, as was the aptitude shown by Northern Rhodesians. I speak with ample experience in this country, and consider the obtaining of five "A" licences and more first solo flights in the first seven months to be no mean achievement.

Now that civil aviation in the Rhodesias is at last under one department, I sincerely hope that the Flying Club of Northern Rhodesia will be allowed to help in a defence scheme similar to that of Southern Rhodesia.

Heston Airport,

Middlesex.

Yours faithfully,

G. P. MOSS.

[We regret having published a paragraph which described the new travelling flying school of Southern Rhodesia as probably the first of its kind in the world, for we well recall the zealous and successful work of Mr. Moss in Northern Rhodesia more than two years ago.—Ed. "E. A. and R."]

## Promoting Rhodesian Trade

### Mr. Hall on the Appointment of Agents

"THE PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE in the Rhodesias and South Africa" was the subject of an admirable address recently given before the Institute of Export by Mr. A. W. B. Hall, Trade Commissioner in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The two Rhodesias, which could be considered as one territory for marketing purposes, were, said Mr. Hall, together about the size of the Union of South Africa and five times the area of Great Britain. Southern Rhodesia had a white population of about 56,000, and Northern Rhodesia something more than 10,000, while in Nyasaland, covering about 37,600 square miles, there were less than 2,000 Europeans.

While the standard of living for Europeans was higher than in England, and the *per capita* spending capacity of the European population was greater, the spending capacity of the Native was very small, though it varied greatly in different districts. Cash earnings of more than £30 per annum were very exceptional.

#### Secondary Industries

Secondary industries had developed steadily during the last 20 years in South Africa, with a noticeable acceleration in the last five or six years, accompanied by a marked widening of the range of goods produced. In Rhodesia the establishment of local industries had been restricted by the small population and the absence of favourable, external markets other than Northern Rhodesia.

Nevertheless, the range of goods manufactured in Rhodesia is extensive, and included soap, polishes, cement, biscuits, confectionery, fruit cordials, beer, bacon, butter, cheese, vegetable oils, fertilizers, tobacco and cigarettes, furniture and the lower grades of clothing.

Generally speaking, the Rhodesian industries did not directly affect United Kingdom manufacturers, because their products replaced those otherwise supplied by the Union. In recent years the Union's share of the import trade had declined from 20% to less than 16% of the total, but her trade with the Colony still exceeded £1,000,000 a year, and much of it was at the expense of this country.

Lines in which South African competition in Southern Rhodesia was serious included groceries, battery shoes and dies and replacement parts for the mining industry, wire netting, motor vehicles, certain types of earthenware, glass bottles and jars, polishes, soaps, insecticides, cattle dips and fertilizers, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and certain rubber goods.

#### The Appointment of Local Agents

As to local agents for British manufacturers, Mr. Hall said it was surprising how many manufacturers of repute were badly represented. Only comparatively rarely did British exporters consult the Trade Commissioner regarding their agents, even when they thought they had grounds for dissatisfaction.

Trade Commissioners were in daily touch with manufacturers' agents, with the British Manufacturers Representatives' Association, and with the importers and buyers for the wholesalers and large stores. Probably the Trade Commissioner and his staff saw more of the agent's side of the story than they did of the manufacturer's. Sometimes they could see difficulties arising between principals and agents, but, because it was the policy of the Department of Overseas Trade not to interfere in the business of an individual manufacturer unless invited, they could not offer their advice.

Another thing which had often surprised him was the very obvious absence of co-operation between the principals of an agent. Firms had told him that they were unaware of the other firms represented by their agents! When a manufacturer told him that the agents he had had for 10 years or more were not doing as much business as they used to do, despite the prosperity of the country, it was natural that he (the speaker) should ask about the experience of other principals of the same agent.

Was it advisable to appoint separate agents for the Rhodesias, or should Southern and Northern Rhodesia be included in the Union agent's territory? "If your South African agents have a branch office in Salisbury or Bulawayo," said Mr. Hall, "the question does not arise, but actually there are practically no such branch offices, though there are one or two exceptions to that in heavy engineering.

"A fairly large number of agents visit the Rhodesias, usually twice a year, and are well-known, but the vast majority of Union agents do not include Rhodesia in their itineraries. Some make no claim to cover Rhodesia, but many appoint sub-agents. Whatever the chances may be of your agent being unsatisfactory, the chances are more than doubled in the case of a sub-agent.

#### Dangers of Sub-Agencies

"Moreover, if a man finds a good market for a line when he is working on a split commission, it is almost certain that he will do his utmost to obtain a direct agency for a similar line. Agency firms in Rhodesia may act as sub-agents for as many as six Union agents, and therefore represent 100 manufacturers or more. Such agents naturally pick the plums out of the agencies and ignore the rest.

There is much to recommend the appointment of separate agents for the Rhodesias, but it must be borne in mind that in a small business community the big buyers look with suspicion at the samples they know can be seen by every trader in the country.

The agent from the Union who comes to Bulawayo and Salisbury twice a year, spends only a few days in each town, shows his samples to a carefully selected number of customers, and puts the patterns they select under the table. Rhodesian buyers often put off their buying until they come.

The Northern Rhodesian market is a small one, and it is difficult to say what is the best method of representation. Some of the best agents in Bulawayo visit Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola and other places periodically, as the wholesale merchants do, travelling by lorry. Still fewer of the Union agents pay an occasional visit to Livingstone, when they expect the traders in other parts to come down to see them, but most of the import trade is booked when Northern Rhodesian firms visit Bulawayo.

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## News Items in Brief

A modern cinema with accommodation for some 600 people is to be built in Beira.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has been prorogued until March 20, 1939.

The Egyptian Government has decided to recognise the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The submarine *Albatross*, which is on a visit to South Africa, will return *via* the East Coast.

Last Friday marked the forty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Pioneer Column into Bulawayo.

Income tax in Kenya is expected to yield £134,000 next year, or nearly £100,000 in excess of the original estimate.

The m.v. "Richmond Castle," a new refrigerated-cargo liner for the Union-Castle Line, was launched in Belfast last week.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during September totalled £329,784. Imports during the same month amounted to £244,990.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of the Rhodesia Railways for September were £410,764, compared with £432,312 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The British India Steam Navigation Company announces a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3½% for the six months ended September 30, making a total distribution of 6% for the year, compared with 5% last year. The annual meeting will be held on December 7.

Messrs. Brooke Bond & Company, Ltd., who have extensive interests in tea growing and selling in Kenya Colony, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5%.

A puff-adder no more than 18 inches long is reported to have bitten and killed a Native at Jafuta, Northern Rhodesia, though the wound was treated with permanganate.

The Port of Beira handled 893,319 metric tons of cargo during the first nine months of this year; 474,635 tons were shipped, 262,455 landed, and 156,229 transhipped.

At a meeting of the Salisbury (S.R.) Motor Club a two-seater car, overturned when travelling at nearly 80 m.p.h., but neither the driver nor his mechanic was injured.

Parry Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd., a company catering for tourist traffic to the Rhodesias and East Africa, announce the payment of a final dividend of 5% making 20% for the year.

The s.s. "Amra," the latest ship to join the fleet of the British India Steam Navigation Company, will leave London on November 18 for Calcutta. She has a gross tonnage of 8,300 tons.

The Egypt Exploration Society has presented to the British Museum a collection of antiquities, including small bowls, dishes and scarabs of the eighteenth dynasty (*circa* 1370 B.C.) from Sešebi in the Sudan.

A town-planning scheme for Addis Ababa approved by the Italian Cabinet provides for strict segregation of the various races in separate zones, for areas devoted to special activities, such as industries, railway, and air transport, for a political centre, and for public parks.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways Advisory Council recently discussed the extent to which assistance could be given, or continued, to the cotton, sisal and coffee industries. Definite proposals were made by the Council, and announcements are likely in the near future.

That the Necma Dam, which is to cost Bulawayo about £180,000, will ensure the water supply of the town for many years, is the considered opinion of Mr. W. M. Campbell, water and town engineer of Durban, and Mr. A. C. Thornton, Bulawayo's town engineer, who investigated the scheme in collaboration with Dr. du Toit, a noted South African geologist.

During the first six months of this year 716 European births were registered in Southern Rhodesia, an increase of 124 over the same period of 1937. European deaths were 270, against 236 deaths of infants under one year of age accounting for 35, against 26. About 55% of the deaths were of persons aged 45 or over. Hartley recorded no deaths in the period either this year or last.

The film "Four Feathers," which is being made at the Sabalika Cataract in the Sudan, is fortunate to have obtained the help of the officers and men of the East Surrey Regiment, who, says the *Sudan Herald* are "developing period moustaches for the occasion." Mr. Zoltan Korda, who filmed "Saunders of the River" in East Africa some time ago, is directing the production of this new picture.

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# "THE SHOUTING FACE OF THE CATARACT—"

(Victoria Falls)



...er of the watery phalanxes as they charge and reel and are shattered. . ."

"Never can there fade from the mind the vision of those towers of descending foam. . . wrote the late Lord Curzon in 1909 after viewing the vast Falls of the Zambezi. Many other emotional thrills await tourists old and young in Southern Rhodesia—country of strange romance and subtle charm: the massive, enigmatic Zimbabwe ruins—Rhodes' grave in the Matopos—big game—native tribes. Modern comfort in travel and hotels adds a touch of luxury to this ideal holiday-land—five days from London by air, or 16 by sea.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA



## Italy, Ethiopia, and France

PROBLEMS affecting Italy's East African Empire are expected to be raised very shortly, now that the new French Ambassador, M. François Poncet, has been appointed to Rome. Italy's conditions for an agreement with France are likely to include a claim for a final settlement of the question of the Jibuti—Addis Ababa railway, which the Italians want as a main trunk line for the conveyance of passenger and goods traffic adequate for the needs of Ethiopia; and also a claim for an overhaul of the management and directorate of the Suez Canal Company, which in the opinion of the Italian Government, should cease to be run for the advantage of private shareholders. The dues levied on shipping using the Canal are a heavy burden upon Italian East Africa.

The latest casualty list from Italian East Africa states that during reconnaissance and police operations in October three officers and two men were killed, one officer and two men died of wounds, and seven officers and 48 men died of sickness and other causes. During the same period 65 workmen died of sickness and other causes.

### Uganda's Dying Rivers

Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, addressed the Geological Society in London last week on "The Face of Uganda." He mentioned that, in addition to Victoria Nyanza, Uganda has representatives of four other kinds of lakes: (1) those formed by the drowning of valleys in consequence of river reversal resulting from earth-movement (e.g., Lake Kioga); (2) rift-valley lakes, always more or less saline (Lake Albert); (3) those formed by the damming of erosion valleys by lava flows (Lake Bunyoni); and (4) crater lakes (as in the Toro district). With the exception of the Nile and the Kagera, respectively the effluent and the main affluent of Lake Victoria, the major rivers of Uganda are, he said, dying or dead, and are represented by papyrus swamps or by more or less completely dried-out, flat-bottomed valleys.

### Two Excellent Annuals

Two excellent annuals dealing with various aspects of life in East Africa and the Rhodesias have just been published. The "East African Annual" (obtainable from the East African Standard, Ltd., Nairobi, or Messrs. Davis & Soper, 54 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., at 7s. 3d. post free) is a 160-page art paper production, profusely illustrated, and containing many articles which will attract readers to visit East Africa. Contributions deal with East Africa from the points of view of agriculture, business and pleasure, and are written by authorities on their particular subjects. The "Rhodesian Annual" is likewise splendidly compiled and illustrated, and has sections devoted to the copper mining areas in Northern Rhodesia and to Beira. Copies may be obtained from the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., Bulawayo, or from Argus South African Newspapers, 72, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, price 3s. 9d. post free.

The church at Kuruman, opened in 1838 by Robert Moffat, the pioneer London Missionary Society's padre, in which building David Livingstone was married to, Moffat's eldest daughter, Mary, and which celebrates its centenary this month, is to be restored to its original cruciform shape.



## LATEST MINING NEWS

**N. Rhodesian Copper Mines**

REMARKABLE figures relative to the finance of the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia were given to the new Governor, Mr. J. A. Maybin, when he recently visited the Copperbelt, by Mr. Frank Ayer, general manager of the Roan Antelope and Mufulira companies. Income tax amounting to £1,000,000 was, he said, paid last year, £560,000 to Northern Rhodesia and the balance to the United Kingdom. £1,870,000 had been spent in wages and the purchase of local products; there had been large payments in Customs duties; wages during the past five years had increased by £830,000; the staffs now included 2,483 Europeans and 20,400 Natives; and further capital expenditure of £2,500,000 had been authorised. Some £25,000,000 has already been invested in the copper mines.

**Rhodesian Chrome**

In the course of a paper read before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy on chrome mining in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. Musgrave said that the exact extent of the chrome deposits at Selukwe is not known, but that there are believed to be great reserves of ore as yet undiscovered. An interesting case of this was, he mentioned, found at the local Rugby football ground, when permission was asked to sink a well in order to obtain water for the ground. Sanction was granted on condition that the well was sunk as a prospecting shaft. High-grade chrome ore was struck at about 20 feet.

**Central Mining Dividend**

The directors of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation have announced that an interim dividend of 6d. a share, or 3¼% less U.K. tax and after Dominion relief, will be paid on November 23. Last year the interim distribution was at the rate of 6%.

**Prospects of Kenya Reefs**

THOUGH the results achieved to date may be considered disappointing, the directors of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., state in the annual report submitted to shareholders in Nairobi yesterday that the board only resumed management of the property (which had been under option to the National Mining Corporation) at the end of 1936, and had therefore had a trial period of only a little over 18 months in which to fathom the details and difficulties of alluvial working on the Yala, a river of uncertain moods. With the experience gained during that period and the knowledge gained by intensive bank drilling, the board feels justified in regarding the most difficult time as past.

Mr. G. C. Barnard, M.I.M.M., who is now in charge of the company's workings, estimates that the properties on the Yala River give, at the present rate of working, another four and a half years in alluvial reserves. With the installation of new machinery on order and given an adequate labour supply, he sees no reason why the alluvial properties should not show considerable working profits for at least another four years.

He believes that in the Tintax claims the company has an asset of considerable potential value. There are several reefs on the claims which are now only partially exposed on the surface. One of these reefs, a particularly wide one, has been opened up continuously for some 60 ft. of strike. From an average of 26 samples taken by two different companies over this length and over widths varying from 6 ft. to 20 ft., the average grade was 6 dwt. per ton.

Another parallel reef sampled at two points 100 ft. apart gave assays of 7 dwt. over 6 ft. and 15.2 dwt. over 13 ft. Four other parallel reefs cut by a transverse trench gave encouraging results. A small amount of diamond drilling in the past showed pay values over good widths to persist at a depth of 300 ft.

The above values, coupled with such large ore widths, should prove the claims on development to be one of the most promising reef properties in the Kakamega district. It has been leased to the Edzawa Ridge Mining Company.

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## Mining Personalia

Mr. Alan Cawley, Assoc.Inst.M.M., is expected home on leave very soon from Tanganyika.

Mr. Bernard Davey, Assoc.Inst.M.M., has arrived home on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. E. Lee, Stud.Inst.M.M., of the Colonial Mines Service, has been transferred from Uganda to Malaya.

Mr. S. L. Terrell, M.Inst.M.M., is expected to arrive home on leave very shortly from Uganda.

The death is announced of Mr. George Bottoms, M.Inst.M.M., a mining engineer who visited East Africa not long ago to report on gold mining propositions.

Colonel C. J. S. Scovell, Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., left England a few days ago to visit the mines in East and South Africa in which he is interested. He is travelling overland to Venice, thence by sea to Alexandria, and will fly to Kisumu if he can obtain accommodation in an air-liner, or otherwise go by sea. His first visit will be to the Rosterman property in the Kakamega district of Kenya. Colonel Scovell does not expect to return to England for three or four months.

### Territorial Outputs

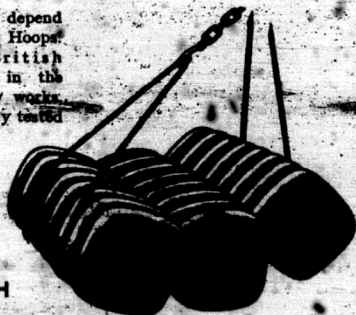
Production of fine gold by the leading gold producing companies in Kenya during August was as follows: Rosterman Gold Mines, 1,230 oz.; Kisingini Gold Mining Company, 753 oz.; Kavirondo Gold Mines, 515 oz. in Kakamega and 217 oz. in No. 2 Area; Pakaneusi Prospecting Company, 454 oz.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 447 oz. and 88 oz. from sands; Bukura Mining Company, 296 oz.; Ngiga Mining Company, 321 oz.; Asembo Mines, 240 oz.; Sama Syndicate, 114 oz.

Uganda during October was as follows: total provisional weight, 2,021 Troy oz.; tin ore, 58 long tons.

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## Salisbury (Rhodesia) Deal

THE liquidator of Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd., has issued to the shareholders a circular stating that he has disposed of the mining claims and all other property of the company in Rhodesia to the South American Exploration Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Exploration Company, Ltd., and having a nominal capital of £100,000 in 2,000,000 shares of 1s. each. Its financial position prior to this purchase was that 180,000 shares had been issued, and that it had a debt of £8,830; it has practically no assets or property other than that now acquired from the liquidator of Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields.

According to the circular, the terms of the sale of the latter company's assets are: first, a sum sufficient to pay the creditors in full and the costs of the liquidation; secondly, an option on 511,007 shares of the South American Exploration Company, Ltd., at the price of 2s. each until September 29, 1940.

"Although the immediate intention of the purchasing company is to extract and treat the ore reserves at present available," writes the liquidator, "it is evident that if the deposit persists in depth it will be to their interest to follow any payable ore, and any extension in depth or value will accrue to the benefit of its shareholders, and the option thus affords an opportunity of participating in any such success.

"The prospect of the shareholders receiving anything in the liquidation was very remote, and I am satisfied that you will appreciate the action of the South American Exploration Company, Ltd., in affording you this opportunity of participating in the possible success of the undertaking. On the distribution to you of the option certificates giving you the right to take up a number of shares equal to the number of shares of Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd., standing in your name at the date of the liquidation, the winding-up can be completed, and I hope shortly to be able to convene the necessary meeting, when I will submit my final report and account."

### Company Progress Reports

**Tati Goldfields.**—During October 2,680 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit: £1,252.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—October output: 1,015 tons of zinc; 56 tons of fused vanadium.

**Gabait Gold.**—During October 1,980 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 879 oz. fine gold.

**Lauri Gold Areas.**—The general managers report that on the 4th level of the Dunrobin mine, E. drive on old orebody has been extended 94 ft.; average value 27 dwt. over 26 in. width. Winze completed from No. 3 to No. 4 level in values av. 24 dwt. per ton. W. drive on new orebody extended 47 ft.; av. value, 4.8 over 60 in.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During October 6,000 tons were treated for a recovery of 4,508 oz. fine gold. Profit: £19,672. Developments: 5th level sunk 31 ft., av. 17 dwt.; 5th level sunk 7 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 6th level driven 15 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 6th level driven 11 ft., av. 7 dwt.; 11th level sunk 11 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 11th level driven 11 1/2 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 12th level raised 28 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 19th level driven 76 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 39th level driven 31 ft., av. 2 dwt.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

**Wanderer Consolidated Ltd.****Mr. D. Christopherson's Review**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London last week.

Mr. D. Christopherson, Chairman of the company, who presided, said the profit for the year was £115,504. An interim dividend of 6½% was paid in April, and a final dividend of 6½% was now recommended. During the year 16,631 ft. of development was accomplished, 4,265 ft. proving payable with an average 4.5 dwt. per ton, or 0.1 dwt. higher than last year. Out of the actual footage sampled, 28.7% proved payable, showing an increase of 3.3% in the percentage of payability over the previous year. This increase was all the more satisfactory following, as it did, on the large increase shown in the previous year when the 1936 figure of 18.2% was raised to 25.4%.

**Progress in the Mine**

In the Wanderer section work was chiefly centred on the extension of the 2A ore body within the banded ironstone. Last year, when speaking of the banded ironstone, he mentioned that this rock was a potential source of low-grade ore; during the year that had been borne out, as the total payable footage averaged 3.8 dwt. against 4.4 dwt. last year. The former figure was, however, a very satisfactory one as, with all-in working costs of 10s. 5d., such a grade represented approximately 12s. a ton profit. The extension of the vertical haulage winze down to the 12th level was completed since the end of the year, and this would facilitate further development down to that level during the present year.

At Ashton work had continued on the large ore body in the banded ironstone at the northern extremity of the mine. Results from development in that section had been very satisfactory, 1,360 ft. averaging 5.4 dwt. per ton, as against 8.25 ft. averaging 4.3 dwt. last year. The new vertical haulage winze connecting the 12th and 16th levels had been completed, and deeper development would now be possible of the ore body already exposed on levels 12 and 13. No important disclosure was made in the Trinity section, but the Kemerton ore channel, which lay to the west of the Trinity, had, owing to secondary enrichment, given very high values in places in the upper levels, 600 ft. having been proved with an average value of 5.6 dwt. per ton.

**Ore Reserve**

The ore reserve at the end of the year, based on a pay limit of 2 dwt. per ton, was estimated at 1,028,000 tons averaging 2.7 dwt. per ton. To this could be added 44,000 tons of a value of 5.2 dwt. per ton from the Surprise section, making a total reserve of 1,072,000 tons.

He thought the underground position generally was more encouraging to-day than at any other time in the history of the mine. This was further confirmed by the very satisfactory cable they had just received giving the latest information from the mine. It was of particular interest to note the values being opened up on the 14th and 15th levels in the Ashton section. Those levels were being driven from the new haulage winze, and the results obtained not only emphasised the wisdom of sinking those haulages to expedite development, but also gave additional evidence of the continuance of values in depth.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

**Broome Rubber Plantations****Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Speech**

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

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., chairman of the company, presided, and was supported on the Board by Mr. Walter F. Nutt, O.B.E., and Mr. F. C. Rycroft.

The Chairman said in the course of his speech:—  
“The profit for the year was £19,783 11s. 9d., and after adding the balance brought forward and deducting debenture interest, trustee's fees, and transferring £4,000 to taxation reserve, there is a sum available of £20,603 1s. 6d. The interim dividend of 4% absorbed £5,748 9s. 4d. and the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 4%, making 8% for the year, and carry forward a balance of £4,697 15s. 2d. subject to N.D.C., directors' additional remuneration and staff bonus.

**Trading Results**

“The details of the profit and loss account are set out in the usual way and call for little explanation, but a comparison with last year's trading results may be of interest. Rubber sales and stock amount to £59,533; or £3,909 less than last year, while the cost of production, £38,386, is £7,538 more owing to the larger crop. The price realised for 1,951,009 lb. of rubber exportable was equal to 7.66d. per pound gross London landed terms and about 1d. less than we obtained last season.

“The f.o.b. cost is fractionally higher at 4.25d., as compared with 3.99d. per pound. Quit rent and export duty paid to the Government is equivalent to 3d. per pound of rubber produced, or 2.15% on our present capital.

“The issued share capital has again increased owing to the conversion of debenture stock and the exercising of options, full details of which are given in the report. The amount of debenture stock outstanding at date is £24,370—£38,130 having been converted into shares.

**Arusha Investment**

“One item on which you undoubtedly expect to hear something from me is the matter of our investment in Arusha Plantations, Ltd. At our last meeting, as you may remember, that company had just started its career and your directors in pursuance of their promise to extricate you from the long-standing and unsatisfactory position in regard to Loliondo Estates, Ltd., had accepted a scheme by which we became holders of debenture stock and shares in the new company for a value of approximately the same amount as was previously owing to us on mortgage by Loliondo.

“We believed that in effecting this exchange we were greatly improving both the value and the marketability of the security held by us. We still hold this opinion, but unfortunately it is clear that that we shall need to continue to exercise patience before we can justify our belief. I can, however, conscientiously say that I am convinced that that company owns a first-class property and that in the course of time it will prove itself a satisfactory medium for investment.”

The accounts and directors' report were carried unanimously; Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., the retiring director, was re-elected; the auditors were re-appointed; and the meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to the staff.

## Dalgety & Company

NET profits of Dalgety & Company, Ltd., who have extensive interests in East Africa, but whose main business is in Australia and New Zealand, totalled £132,374 for the year ended June 30, compared with £173,043 during the preceding 12 months. Dividend on the 5% Preference shares required £25,000, and, as previously announced, the final distribution on the Ordinary shares is making 6% for the year, compared with 8%.

The balance sheet shows cash at £448,046, investments £157,487, bills receivable £64,774, advances on land, stations, etc. £6,704,038, sundry debtors £1,135,145, merchandise £60,762, balance in transit between branches £42,272, premises, etc. (at cost less depreciation) £525,055, and investment of reserve fund £1,000,000. Bills payable stood at £54,663, and sundry creditors and customers' balances, including contingency and taxation reserves, £2,792,504.

The annual meeting will take place in London to-day.

### Tobacco Dealer Sentenced

Sentence of 15 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed in Liverpool last week on Wilfrid Jack Keeley, a director of W. J. Keeley, Ltd., who were formerly in business in London and Liverpool as tobacco importers. With another director he pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud and to counts of false pretences. It was alleged that the two men obtained money or documents of title on the faith of false representations regarding tobacco to the company, which was wound up last year, and connections with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

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## New Sisal Association

To be Formed in London To-morrow

A SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION is to be formed in London to-morrow at a meeting of representatives of African growers and shippers of the fibre, who intend to invite growers and shippers in Java, Mexico and other countries to join this new body at a later date.

The new Association, which is the result of the report made some months ago by Sir William Lead, President of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, on the marketing of sisal in England, is sponsored by the Sisal Growers' Associations of Tanganyika and Kenya, which have come to the conclusion that there is urgent need for re-organisation within the industry, particularly in regard to the marketing of the crop.

Brokers and merchants, having their own organisation in London, will not be invited to join the new Association, but certain people who are both shippers and merchants will be eligible for admission in the first category though not in the second. Though that appears at first sight a matter of considerable difficulty, analogous problems have been overcome in connexion with other tropical producing interests, and it is not expected that the movement will be unduly embarrassed on that account.

### Good Cotton Yields

Cotton picked last season on the plantation owned by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation near Domira Bay, Nyasaland, gave a particularly good return. On 45 acres the average yield per acre was 813 lb. of seed cotton, and on one field of five acres the yield exceeded 1,260 lb. of seed cotton. These satisfactory results are attributed to the enforcement at the station last year of a close season as a measure of control against red bollworm, a pest which caused very heavy loss in 1936-37.

### 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 November 2).—**Cherangani, 0.67 inch; Donya Sabuk, 1.20; Eldama, 0.60; Eldoret, 0.50; Fort Hall, 3.13; Fort Ternan, 0.45; Gilgil, 0.98; Hoey's Bridge, 0.98; Kabete, 1.64; Kaimosi, 1.38; Kapsoabet, 0.68; Kericho, 0.85; Kiambu, 2.87; Kijabe, 1.35; Kilifi, 0.20; Kipkarren, 0.70; Kisumu, 0.32; Kitale, 0.69; Koru, 1.19; Lamu, 0.25; Limuru, 2.89; Limbwa, 0.23; Machakos, 2.53; Makindi, 0.08; Makuyu, 3.64; Malindi, 0.61; Memengai, 1.31; Meru, 10.17; Mitiburi, 1.86; Miwani, 0.66; Moiben, 0.45; Molo, 6.00; Mombasa, 0.22; Muhoroni, 0.39; Nairobi, 1.04; Naivasha, 1.59; Nakuru, 1.11; Nandi, 0.16; Nanyuki, 1.22; Narok, 0.72; Nyeri, 2.26; Ngong, 2.62; Ol'Kalou, 2.00; Rongai, 0.57 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended October 30).—**Amani, 1.21 inches; Arusha, 0.06; Biharamulo, 1.19; Bukoba, 1.51; Dar es Salaam, 0.23; Kilwa, 0.13; Lindi, 0.39; Lushoto, 0.09; Mbeya, 0.01; Musoma, 0.22; Mwanza, 1.15; Ngomeni, 0.63; Tanga, 1.18; and Utete, 0.41 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended October 30).—**Butiaba, 2.06 inches; Entebbe, 0.42; Fort Portal, 2.20; Hoima, 2.34; Jinja, 2.11; Kololo, 0.95; Lira, 1.79; Masindi, 1.13; Mbale, 1.38; Mubende, 1.44; Namasagali, 2.88; and Tororo, 2.46 inches.

**Nyasaland (Week ended October 29).—**Glenorchy, 0.27 inch; Lauderdale, 0.27; Limbuli, 0.57; Zoa, nil.

### Ships Well Known on East Coast

The "Llandoverly Castle," "Llandaff Castle" and the "Llanstephan Castle," will be temporarily withdrawn from service in December. They will re-enter the service in May, June and July, 1939, respectively.

## Market Prices and Notes

**Beeswax.**—East African spot, quiet at 97s. 6d. to 100s., with sellers of Dar es Salaam for shipment at 95s.

**Butter.**—Kenya; unchanged at 107s. to 108s. per cwt. (1937: 135s.)

**Chillies.**—Mombasa, spot supplies small; good quality has sold at 72s. 6d. New crop Sudan, 52s. 6d. for Nov.-Dec. shipment; spot, 62s. 6d. (in bond).

**Cloves.**—Steady. Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8 7/16d. Madagascar spot, 7¼d. (in bond); c.i.f., 6 7/16d. (1937: Zanzibar, 8½d.; Madagascar, 7¼d.)

**Coffee.**—Mbeya new crop sold at steady prices, although few new crop Kenya offerings found buyers. Kenya fair quality "A," 70s. per cwt.; "C," 58s. Mbeya (new crop) London cleaned, 1st sizes, 64s. 6d. to 68s.; 2nd, 56s. 6d.; 3rd, 47s. 6d.; peaberry, 63s.

During October 290 bags (of 1,244 offered) were sold of Kenya "A" at Milling Lane auctions at an average price of 74s. 10d.; 218 bags (472 offered) of "B" at 58s. 11d.; 9 bags (16 offered) of "C" at 52s. 6d.; 35 bags (103 offered) of peaberry at 66s. 11d. The maximum price reached was 92s. for 18 bags of "A." London stocks of East African, 23,580 cwt. (1937: 37,518 cwt.)

Tanganyika exported 1,539 tons, valued at £49,230, during October, compared with 1,477 tons, valued at £44,233, a year ago.

Expressing the opinion that Brazil has nothing to fear in regard to her coffee industry, President Getulio Vargas told Press representatives in Rio de Janeiro last week that since the country abandoned the price policy and reduced the export tax, exports of coffee had increased by 48% over the 1937 figures.

**Copper.**—Firm at £46 6s. 3d. to £46 7s. 6d. three months, 3s. 9d. higher. (1937: £39 2s. 6d.; 1936: £43 8s. 9d.)

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s., steadier, at £9 7s. 6d. per ton for November shipment. (1937: £9 5s.; 1936: £11 8s. 9d.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda, unchanged at 5.48d.; Sakellaridis f.g.f., firmer, at 8.29d. (1937: 5.36d.; 1936: 4.5d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull, steady for November-January at £6 8s. 9d. (1937: £6 12s. 6d.; 1936: £5.)

**Gold.**—Higher at 148s. 3d. per oz. (1937: 140s. 1d.; 1936: 142s. 3¼d.)

**Gunnybags.**—Coromandel (machined) inactive to Rotterdam/Hamburg for November at £10 1s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb. (new), £9 16s. 3d. (1937: £12 10s.; 1936: £14 2s. 6d.)

Exports of only 252 tons, valued at £2,088, were made last month by Tanganyika; in October last year 1,978 tons were exported, valued at £20,721.

**Gum Arabic.**—Korofan spot, quiet, with natural 36s. 6d. and cleaned 1s. higher. Sellers of new crop cleaned for Dec.-Jan. at 34s.; natural 32s. 6d., and cleaned 33s. 6d.; c.i.f. for Nov.-Dec. shipment.

**Hides.**—Quiet and easier. Mombasa 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 6¼d.; 8/12 lb., 6½d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 7d. (1937: 8½d., 8d., and 8¾d.)

October exports from Tanganyika were 298 tons, valued £15,826.

**Maize.**—East African No. 2, lower at 23s. per qr. (1937: 27s.; 1936: 26s.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers are firmer at £119 per ton; Japanese best quality have recovered to £82 10s. per ton, although there is little business. (1937: Kenya, £90; Japanese, £62 15s.)

**Simsim.**—East African white and mixed, nominally unchanged at £13 and £12 respectively. (1937: £15 7s. 6d.)

**Sisal.**—Tanganyika and Kenya, steady, with No. 1 for Nov.-Feb. £17; Jan.-March, £17 2s. 6d. No. 2; Nov.-Jan., £15 5s.; Dec.-Feb., £15 7s. 6d.; Jan.-March, £15 10s. No. 3; Nov.-Jan., £14 7s. 6d.; Dec.-Feb., £14 5s.; Jan.-March, £14 10s. c.i.f. optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £24; No. 2, £22 10s.; No. 3, £22.; 1936: No. 1, £26 12s. 6d.)

Dwa Plantations announce that the output of sisal and tow from their Msinga estate during the quarter ended September 30 amounted to 148 tons.

Output of Dwa and Kedai estates for October amounted to 132 tons.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow on their estates during October amounted to 416 tons, making a total of 1,783 tons for the first four months of the current financial year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that output of sisal and tow during October was 190 tons, making a total of 743 tons for the first four months of the current financial year.

Kenya exported 1,096 tons of sisal during September. Tanganyika exported 9,405 tons of sisal during October, of which 2,832 tons were sent to Great Britain, 1,439 tons to Belgium, 1,474 tons to Holland, and 1,329 tons to Germany.

Reduced rates for sisal on the Kenya and Uganda Railways are announced. Fibre, flume tow, waste tow, and undergrade line sisal consigned to carding factories will be charged according to Class 8, while sisal in 8-ton lots and over per short truck, and 16-ton lots and over per bogie truck (loading and unloading by owner), will be charged in Class 10, less 50%.

**Sisal.**—Manchurian afloat, inactive at £7 5s.; £7 12s. 6d. for November shipment. (1937: £8 15s.)

**Tea.**—At London auctions prices were slightly lower, Nyasaland averaging 10.53d., and Kenya 12.50d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 14.34d., Nyasaland, 13.50d.)

**Tin.**—Promising reports from the East and America have brought higher prices, standard for cash being now £216 10s., with three months at 7s. 6d. premium. (1937: £189 10s.; 1936: £234 10s.)

**Tabacco.**—Production of flue-cured tobacco in Nyasaland is expected to be more than double the quantity produced last year, when the output was just over 2,000,000 lb.

**Vanilloes.**—The small supply of Seychelles is in fair demand at 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

**Wheat.**—Depressed, with Kenya Equator 20s. and Governor 1s. higher.



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

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**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
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## Passengers for East Africa

THE S.S. "Madura," which left London last week for East Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

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 \*Morrice, Mr. H. A.  
 \*Somers, Mr. R. B. V.  
 Woolidge, Mr.  
 & Mrs. H. A.  
 Woolidge, Miss M.  
**Mombasa**  
 Atkinson, Mrs. G. G.  
 Bagley, Major  
 & Mrs. S. E.  
 Bailey, Mrs. W.  
 \*Biggs, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. J.  
 \*Brasnett, Mr. M. V.  
 Brierley, Mr. & Mrs. J. L.  
 \*Burnett, Mr. C.  
 †Bury, Cdr. W. A.  
 Byatt-Scott, Mrs. D. L.  
 Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. E. W.  
 †Cavendish-Clark, Miss H.  
 Cherry, Mr. C. C.  
 Clark, Mrs. U.  
 \*Coldham, Mrs. M. E.  
 \*Colet-Birch, Mr.  
 & Mrs. W.  
 Collinson, Mr.  
 & Mrs. H. M.  
 Colville, Miss A. B. R.  
 Cormack, Mrs. A. M.  
 †Dick, Mr. G.  
 Driscoll, Mrs. M. K.  
 Duncan, Mrs. L. M.  
 †Durnford, Mrs. M. E. H.  
 Edwards, Mr. J. A.  
 Harrison, Mrs. R. L.

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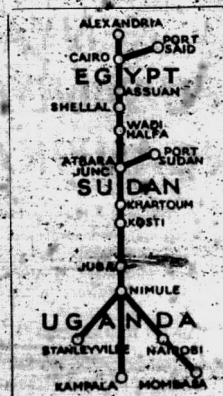
**Dar es Salaam**  
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 Lartin, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.  
 Lowden, Mr. S. R. Harrison  
 Marshall, Mrs. M. E.  
 Stevenson, Mr. & Mrs. I. P.  
 Thomas, Messrs. J. J.  
 & W. V.  
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.  
**Zanzibar**  
 McCarthy, Capt. A. J.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Darroch, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
 Esson, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.  
 Holloway, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
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 Jubb, Mr. J. R.  
 Ross, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.

**Beira**  
 Black, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.  
 Emberson, Mr. & Mrs. S. T.  
 Pegg, Mr. R. W. G.  
 Perkins, Mrs. H.  
 Steel, Mr. & Mrs. H.

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on November 4 included Mr. Holford-Walker, from Nairobi, and Mr. M. M. Harvey, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on November 6 included Miss J. Morton, from Kisumu; Mr. H. Harrison and Mrs. C. P. Downes, from Port Bell; and Major Voisin, from Khartoum.

Dr. H. Richards and Mr. E. G. Coryton left for Khartoum on November 9, and Mr. M. Harrison left for the Sudan on November 11.

On November 12 the following passengers left: Mr. Cayley, for Juba; Mr. A. H. Gee, for Port Bell; Mr. R. J. Morgan, for Kisumu; and Major-General G. J. Giffard and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. A. Bishop, for Salisbury.

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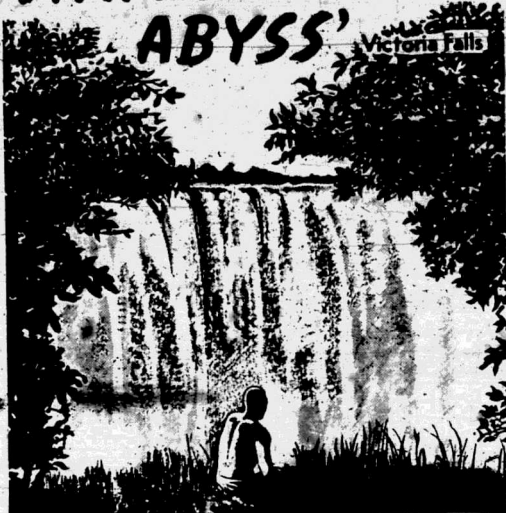
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT** is not contemplating the transfer of any territories under British administration." A telegram in those words was sent last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir Mark

### Unsatisfactory Nature of the Government's Statement on Colonies

Young, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who communicated them to his Legislative Council as a definite denial of the allegation that the Cabinet had contemplated the cession to Germany of African territory now under British administration. The Secretary of State's undertaking was, of course, based on Mr. Bellerenger's invitation to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons to state whether the Government was contemplating the transfer of African territory, to which he received the reply "No, Sir"—the ambiguity of which answer we examined editorially last week. It would be both false and foolish to pretend that these new statements of the Prime Minister and his Colonial Secretary are satisfactory; indeed, in the opinion of every single person with whom we have discussed them, and of every correspondent who has written to this newspaper since they were uttered, the words are calculated by their manifestly evasive character to arouse again the very anxieties which they were presumably intended to assuage.

nor can it be." The British Government did not even deny that the transfer of French Government's African territories to Germany has been considered, let alone undertake, as it should, that it will not be discussed. It is common knowledge that phraseology is often employed in political circles to disguise rather than to reveal the truth, and this country and the Overseas Empire will certainly not rest content with an alleged assurance which guarantees nothing. The affirmation a week ago that His Majesty's Government was not contemplating transfer is no proof either that certain members of that Government had not seriously debated the question only a few days previously, and it is equally no guarantee that, in its search for "appeasement," the Cabinet may not at quite an early date be persuaded not merely to contemplate transfer, but even to urge its desirability upon France and Belgium, and perhaps also upon Portugal, though Germany disclaims any covetousness of Portuguese Africa. It can be stated with some measure of authority that in both Paris and Brussels extremely well-informed quarters, which are determined to resist any such movement to the uttermost, expect such approaches from Great Britain—and that they should expect them despite the statements of Mr. Chamberlain and of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is an unpleasant reminder of the present disposition on the Continent of Europe, even amongst friendly Powers, to attribute unrealistic and defeatist motives to those in authority in this country.

Contrast them with the forthright declaration on the very same day of the French Prime Minister, who declared that "no cession has ever been considered,

For years we have argued that, in common fairness to the British Empire and to Germany, nothing less will do than an open declaration that Great Britain will faithfully discharge her trust to stand by the former German territories now

### An Opportunity to Close the Ranks.

mandated to her until they can stand by themselves. We have no hesitation in writing that the vast majority of people in this country, the Dominions, and in the Colonial Empire would endorse such a statement of policy. Two consecutive annual conferences of the Conservative Party have unanimously accepted it, and there can be no doubt that the Liberal and Labour Parties are solidly against the surrender of a single British subject, whatever his colour or creed, to the sadistic régime which in the past fortnight has brought down upon itself the disgust of the whole civilised world. This, surely, is the moment for a closing of the ranks. Was there ever a more favourable moment for a Government to attract to a declaration of Colonial policy of first-class importance the leaders on the Opposition benches in the Commons? If the Labour and Liberal leaders were invited to associate themselves with a categorical refusal to consider the transfer of any territories under British administration to Nazi Germany, who can doubt that they would accept with alacrity? Thus could doubts be dissipated and continuity of policy assured.

Quite enough members of Parliament are fully seized of the great issues at stake to turn this proposal into an accomplished fact if only they would brace themselves to what they confess in private to be a desirable development, though it is one which they are reluctant to espouse in public lest they should be thought to be disloyal to the Prime Minister or to their party. Our reply is that there are higher loyalties—those to conscience and to the Empire—and that where there is conflict those higher loyalties should be decisive. That backbenchers on the Government side of the House have constantly made representations against any Colonial surrender is an open secret, but the contrast between the firmness of France and the Dominions and the evasiveness of successive British Prime Ministers is convincing evidence that those representations have been ineffective. There ought, we believe, to be insistence upon a declaration so framed that no man may doubt its validity, not merely for the moment, but as a guiding policy in Empire affairs, indeed, in world affairs. British Africa, which is fighting for its very existence, will not be fobbed off with a phrase which would be valueless in any commercial transaction, as Mr. Chamberlain, himself a business man, must well realise it to be.

\*\*\*

**WHAT SIGNIFICANCE** must be attached to the fact that the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture sat in London for six days

without even mentioning European agricultural activities in the British Dependencies. Nine representatives attended from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar and the Seychelles, and fifteen from other Colonial Territories, but, according to the official report, their attention was devoted exclusively to Native interests. Indeed, a careful but uninstructed reader might close the book with the impression that no such thing as European agricultural enterprise exists anywhere in the Colonial Empire; the only possible hint to the contrary is the casual remark of Sir Frank Stockdale, the Chairman, that in Kenya "progress (in soil conservation) in the settled areas is suffering from a lack of finance," and, a very superficial reference to "permanent farming" in Kenya by Mr. R. Danbury.

Taking the items on the agenda, we find that the discussion of animal husbandry was concerned with mixed farming in areas "that were formerly under shifting cultivation"—clearly a Native system; that land settlement dealt with settlers who have to be carefully selected, trained and supervised—which pre-in Conference, sumably does not refer to European settlers; that education and training for adolescents and adults were confined to Native education; and even in regard to produce inspection it is impossible to see in what was said any particular reference to European activities in that very important branch of agricultural work. Much praise was bestowed upon the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, which do play a valuable part in the work of the research departments in the Colonies; a good deal was said about the improved system of recruiting agricultural officers, and of agricultural and veterinary scholarships; but of definite crops grown by Europeans—nothing. Seven years had elapsed since the previous Conference was held, and during that period remarkable developments have occurred in broadening the basis of agriculture in, say, Kenya, where a most promising new pyrethrum industry, to take only one factor, has been established; yet even so striking a fact passed entirely without notice.

It is, of course, quite right that the welfare of the Native under British trusteeship should occupy a prominent place in the minds of all officials in the Colonies and in the Colonial Office, and that the Agricultural, Medical, Forestry, Education and other specialist Departments should co-operate wholeheartedly with the Administration in improving the conditions of Native life from every angle. We yield place to no one in our concern for Native welfare, but that concern cannot be exclusive, and must not deny fair treatment to other communities. European agriculture in Eastern Africa has great need of help and advice. Why had the Conference nothing to say on sisal, coffee, tobacco, or on such new crops as tung and passion fruit, on cattle and the important dairy industry, or of the research into fodder grasses, and the innumerable veterinary prob-

lems that engage unremitting attention from Colonial experts? According to the report, mention was made of only one insect pest, termites—probably the very last that would occur to any Eastern African entomologist; and then it was only to ask for help in determining termite species! A European settler who turns to this record of the proceedings of the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture has every right to expect that he will find valuable discussions and conclusions on points of importance to himself and his fellows; instead he will meet with nothing but disappointment—and be justly angry. He might fairly say that the Directors of Agriculture appear to have considered themselves on this occasion to be merely Directors of Native Agriculture. As, indeed, Mr. T. G. W. Reinecke, of the Union of South Africa, officially was.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

**PASS LAWS**, as imposed in various forms on Natives in different parts of East Africa and the Rhodesias, are a favourite subject with Home critics of British administration in Africa, and a handy weapon with which to belabour their African Who compatriots in the Colonies. But is **Want Passes**. there any inherent injustice in the principle of such passes, and does the Native—apart from their value for purposes of agita-

tion—look upon them as one of the bugbears of the white man's rule? Uganda offers a remarkable argument against this thesis. Some hundred thousand Natives of the Belgian Mandated Territories of Ruanda and Urundi annually invade the Protectorate in search of work, and, when leaving, are so anxious to have some means of recognition or identification that as many as forty thousand of them have in a single year gone out of their way to pay sixpence each for a trader's road pass—which "curious survival," reports the Uganda Labour Committee, "is without legal authority other than a circular dated October 11, 1899," and confers no substantial right or privilege; it appears to be obtained simply and solely because the Banyaruanda desire to have some official bit of identification; in other words, a "pass." That they should be willing, without any legal obligation or official pressure whatever, to pay sixpence for it—a not inconsiderable sum to men whose maximum wage is fifteen shillings a month, without food—demonstrates their idea that such a document has a very real value. Those who denounce the idea of providing Africans with what is tantamount to a passport might usefully ponder this matter.

## Government Still Evasive on Colonies

### *Striking Contrast of French and British Pronouncements*

**THERE IS A STRIKING CONTRAST** between the statements issued last week by the British and French Governments in regard to Germany's Colonial claims. While the Imperial Parliament was told merely that the Government was not contemplating the transfer of any territories under British administration—the exact phraseology used was fully reported in our last issue—the French Government resolutely stated that "no concession has ever been considered, nor can it be."

Mr. Mander, having asked in the House of Commons for a specific answer to his question whether the Colonial problem would be considered only as part of a general settlement, and having been told by Sir John Simon that statements had already been made on that subject, pressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies to indicate what reply had been sent to the representations of British colonists in Tanganyika that the Territory should not be handed over to Germany.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: "A telegram was sent to the Governor yesterday authorising him to announce that the Prime Minister had given an answer to a question by Mr. Bellenger to the effect that H.M. Government is not contemplating transfer of any territories under British administration."

Mr. Mander: "Will the Minister make it clear, in view of the great anxiety among all classes of the population there at the present time, that they do not contemplate in any foreseeable period handing over territory to the bullies of Berlin?"

No answer was returned.

Mr. Kennedy requested an assurance that in any conversations or negotiations regarding German Colonial claims British influence would be used as

far as possible to ensure that no change would take place which was not endorsed by a majority of the adult population of the Colonies concerned.

Sir John Simon replied that H.M. Government was not contemplating the transfer of any territories under British administration, adding: "In this matter H.M. Government must, of course, give full attention to the views of the populations of any territory concerned."

M. Daladier, Prime Minister of France, was much more emphatic in a statement issued in Paris on November 16. He said:—

"The French Government did not await the campaign about Colonial questions now in progress to make known their attitude towards this problem. Some weeks have now passed since they made it known that France will oppose any inroads upon her Colonial Empire, and that she will resolutely maintain the integrity of her possessions as constituted at the end of the world war. No cession has ever been considered, nor can it be. Consequently no negotiation on this point has been considered. The Government renew the denial they have already given to false reports which tended to cause the belief that the question of Colonies would be brought up during the coming Anglo-French conversations."

#### **South Africa Would Fight**

When the United Party of South Africa met in Pietermaritzburg, on the same day, General Smuts, Minister of Justice, said that South-West Africa was entrusted to South Africa as a sacred trust by the League of Nations. If the necessity arose, he said, they would fight for it, for it was essential for the safety of South Africa. He believed that South

Africa herself was in greater danger than Britain, for recent history showed that it was the small nations and not the big ones which were attacked. "You haven't seen big dogs fighting one another, but big dogs biting little dogs. I therefore make it plain that we will defend South Africa, including South-West Africa, to the bitter end."

Cabled reports of that statement reached London and Berlin just before Mr. Pirow, the South African Minister of Defence, was in Germany on an official visit.

Emphasising how aerial developments have changed South Africa's position to one of danger, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the former South African Minister, who has visited East Africa, said in Johannesburg a few days ago that the Witwatersrand was one of the world's treasure-houses, but its inhabitants were but a handful of people. "Even to-day there are potentially hostile Powers established in Africa within what is fast becoming easy bombing distance of the Witwatersrand. There is danger also of Germany, a Power whose ambitions are incalculable, again-obtaining a foothold in Africa, perhaps at our very doors. We dare not let ourselves be lulled into a sense of false security. We have encouraged States north of us to look to us for sympathy, guidance and support. Thus South Africa dare not disinterest itself to-day in what happens in Tanganyika. It is not only a question of our safety, but of our honour. We must use all our influence to prevent Tanganyika being handed back to the tender mercies of the Germany of to-day."

#### British and German Holdings in Tanganyika

In the House of Commons Mr. Price asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that in Tanganyika German planters were heavily subsidised by the Government of the Reich, and were therefore able to compete on unfair terms with planters of other nationalities; that German Government credit was being used to buy up the land of non-Germans; and that, in general, the German community was becoming a totalitarian State within another State.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that he was aware of the statements, and was asking the Governor for the facts.

Mr. Thorne inquired if German planters in Tanganyika were allowed to sell their own produce in their own way without any interference from anybody, and the Minister replied that no restrictions were put upon them or anybody else. To supplementary questions he added that he was asking for a full report.

Particulars of the land holdings of various nationalities in Tanganyika were given by Mr. MacDonald in reply to another question. Britons, he said, had 493 holdings, covering 650,221 acres (380,410 acres leasehold, 269,811 acres freehold); British Indians, 349 holdings, covering 315,302 acres (152,347 acres leasehold, 162,955 acres freehold); South African Dutch, 47 holdings, covering 48,930 acres (27,493 acres leasehold, 21,437 acres freehold); Germans, 546 holdings, covering 450,529 acres (332,162 acres leasehold, 118,367 acres freehold); Greeks, 226 holdings, over 206,004 acres (66,644 acres leasehold, 139,360 acres freehold). At the end of 1935 the European community was estimated to be 8,455, which included 2,665 Germans. The holdings of alienated agricultural and pastoral land at December 31, 1935, numbered 2,317, covering 1,930,992 acres, 1,123,674 acres being leasehold and 807,318 acres freehold.

#### Great Britain and Portuguese Colonies

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked for an assurance that this country was no longer bound by the convention signed secretly with Germany in 1898 to settle which of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa should be assigned to this country and to Germany in the event of Portugal desiring to sell part of her African Colonies.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that H.M. Government did not regard that pre-war convention as having any operative force to-day.

Mr. Henderson: "Can the hon. member say whether the statement of policy made by the ex-Foreign Secretary on December 31, 1937, that H.M. Government did not intend to make any deal with Germany in the Colonial field at the expense of other Colonial Powers still stands?"

Mr. Butler: "The hon. member has put on the Order Paper a question which I have answered. I really cannot give any further answer."

Mr. Henderson asked if the Prime Minister was aware of the declaration made by the Prime Minister of Portugal that this country was pledged to defend Portuguese Colonies, and whether the declaration secretly signed on October 14, 1899, which renewed the Treaty of Alliance with Portugal, as a guarantee of Portugal's Colonial possessions against attack, was still in force.

Mr. Butler replied that the answer to both parts of the question was in the affirmative; H.M. Government had always admitted, and still admitted, the validity of the treaties between themselves and Portugal.

#### Statements in East African Legislatures

In the Tanganyika Legislature last week Sir Mark Young read a cablegram from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald stating that the Prime Minister had stated in the House of Commons that H.M. Government was not contemplating the transfer of any territories under British administration. Those words, said the Governor, constituted a definite and unqualified denial that the Government was contemplating the transfer of any territories under British administration. Tanganyikans, however, were quick to point out that Mr. Chamberlain had not referred to the future, and that until he did so uncertainty must continue.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham also referred in the Kenya Legislative Council to the Prime Minister's statement, which, he said, was "definite and had no proviso."

While the announcement is reported to have been welcomed, our latest news from East Africa is that until satisfactory assurance is given about the future, the present campaign will not be relaxed since Germany manifestly intends to make direct or indirect demands for a Colonial settlement.

Two further crowded meetings in Dar es Salaam last week demonstrated the determination of the inhabitants of Tanganyika to resist the return of the Territory to Germany. Major H. Bown, who moved a resolution demanding an open and irrevocable declaration that Tanganyika would remain under the British flag, appealed to the churches and the religious Press of Great Britain to make a stand on behalf of the Natives, who desired to remain British. The people were law-abiding, but, if they were forced, they were prepared to be both Ulster and Southern Ireland rolled into one.

Dr. Malik, an Indian member of the Legislature, emphasised that Indians had made their homes in Tanganyika; that all citizens of the Empire enjoyed freedom, liberty of conscience and innumerable other benefits; and that Great Britain had no right to divorce them from the Empire.

Later thousands of Natives and Indians attended an open air meeting, which was addressed by their own leaders in different languages. Amid great enthusiasm the crowd unanimously passed a resolution that Great Britain should openly declare her intention to retain Tanganyika.

#### Mr. Pirow's Visit

Mr. Pirow's visit to Germany has been given tremendous publicity in the controlled Press of the Reich, where he has been hailed as an Empire-builder of German descent, one of the ablest administrators in any Dominion, the future Prime Minister of South Africa, an ardent advocate of African Colonies for Germany, and a man sympathetic to National-Socialism.

Whereas it was until recently suggested that a solution of the Colonial problem would probably be reached in principle during the visit, the present suggestion is that conversations will be confined to discussing improved conditions for Germans in South-West Africa, including full freedom to the Nazi Foreign Bureau to organise the German nationals.

Mr. Pirow is to meet Herr Hitler in Berchtesgaden this week.

Dr. Goebbels, speaking in Reichenberg on Saturday, said, with reference to German Colonial claims, that the world is divided up afresh only rarely, that the world was living in such a historic hour, and that responsible men must have the courage to grasp their opportunity.

## The Duty of Great Britain

### Surrender Not Honourably Possible

ADDRESSING a crowded meeting of the Company of St. George held under the Chairmanship of Brigadier-General E. L. Spears, M.P. at the Economic Reform Club on Monday evening, Mr. F. S. Joelson said there could be little doubt that, but for the outbreak of savagery in the Reich, the admission of Germany to Africa would have been discussed in Paris this week by British and French Ministers. Even now the French correspondents of some of our most reliable newspapers felt that the topic would not be excluded, though, as a concession to public opposition, any such references were to be treated as unofficial not official.

If that did happen, it would be a travesty, especially as the French Prime Minister had affirmed only last week that Colonial concessions never could be contemplated by France. That small section of British opinion which wanted to placate Germany by paying Danegeld could have no justification for bringing pressure upon France, which appeared to have a far more realistic appreciation of the meaning and needs of the times than the British Government, which would do no more than say that the transfer of the former German Colonies is not contemplated, thus leaving itself the loophole of changing its policy at any moment to one of territorial surrender.

The Mother Country, the Empire, and particularly the African Empire, he urged, require an unequivocal pronouncement that Great Britain will not surrender to Nazi Germany any African territory—first, because it would be the grossest betrayal of our trusteeship for the Africans to hand millions of them over to the tender mercies of a Government which, in the eyes of the whole civilised world, stands convicted of the most brutal and systematic maltreatment of non-Nazis, and, secondly, because to give Germany

aerial, naval and military bases in Africa would enormously strengthen her powers of attack and weaken beyond calculation the forces of resistance of the Empire and of the whole world.

Having explained the strategic dangers inevitably involved in the re-establishment of Germany in Africa, the speaker emphasised that we could not justifiably abandon our trusteeship for the mandated territories or stake the future of world peace on any undertakings which Germany might give not to militarise territory if it were transferred to her.

Surely the one clear thing in a befogged world was that promises made by Germany are regarded by those who give them as valid only so long as they suit the exigencies of German diplomacy? Moreover, the protagonists of the German *Mittelafrika* plan had shown quite clearly that one of the main attractions of that dream was that its consummation would wreck British world dominion.

"It is merely begging the question to pretend, as is done every day by Nazi apologists," continued Mr. Joelson, "that the issue is whether Great Britain is to accept or refuse an understanding with Germany. That that is not the issue is confirmed by Herr Hitler himself, who has declared that all the former German Colonies put together are not worth the blood of a single German, and that Hohenzollern Germany made the worst possible blunder in engaging in Colonial ventures overseas. The man whose whole aim and object is to rebuild German prestige scoffs in his book '*Mein Kampf*,' at the idea that German honour is wounded by the loss of the Colonies, and there lays it down that German expansion must be in Europe, not beyond the seas.

Only the evasion and vacillation of successive British Prime Ministers have caused him to modify his former attitude, obviously because their failure to take a firm stand led him to believe that, under the blare of ceaseless propaganda, he might in time cajole a weak British Minister into concessions which he could present to his people as the results of his policy of force, and which his armed forces could then turn to good account strategically. It is the strategic argument which really weighs most with Germany, and it is one to which the British public should be more alert.

"Those who talk of yielding Colonies as the price of an understanding blithely ignore the fact that the one element in Germany which can find expression is Nazism, which thinks only in terms of power and threats, and which despises weakness and concession. The only possible policy permitted by our pledges and our Imperial responsibilities is frankly to decline any transfer of African territory to Nazi Germany—which, in Herr Hitler's words to Mr. Chamberlain in Munich, does not regard her former Colonies as a cause for war. We have undertaken to stand by those territories until they can stand by themselves, and from that honourable duty there can be no honourable withdrawal."

The Company of St. George has a four-point programme, the third reading: "Adequate development and protection of the Empire as a whole, and the definite insistence and demand that none of it shall be given away to another nation, the strategic safety of our sea and air communications being thereby jeopardised."

A great national drive on non-party lines is planned to enlighten the public as to the need for accelerated rearmament, to the truth about German Colonial claims, and to the need for national service. Readers in this country who can help are invited to communicate with the honorary organiser at 18 Cranleigh Gardens, London, S.W.7.

# No Surrender of Tanganyika Territory

*Straight Speaking at Meeting of Joint East African Board*

RESISTANCE to any negotiations with Germany in regard to British Colonies, Protectorates, or Mandated Territories was reiterated by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its November meeting, which, after a long discussion of all aspects of the matter, unanimously decided to issue a statement in the following terms:—

"The strong opposition to the surrender of Tanganyika Territory to Germany as shown recently at representative and largely attended meetings and demonstrations in East Africa of Europeans of many nationalities, Indians and Natives, was fully supported at a meeting of the Joint East African Board held to-day. The Board upheld the resolutions passed unanimously at these gatherings, and resolved to bring them to the notice of H.M. Government. Further, the Board considered that the recent events in Germany provide additional reasons for making no change in the administration of the Territory."

Colonel C. E. Ponsöfby, M.P., Chairman of the Board, said that during his recent visit to East Africa and the Rhodesias he had found everyone deeply concerned with this question, and insisted that the Imperial Government was by its failure to make an unequivocal declaration, gravely prejudicing Tanganyika and its neighbours. He had already reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the flow of new capital to Tanganyika had dried up, and that lenders in the country would not advance money on good security until there was a clarification of the position, and that business was at an almost complete standstill.

## No Cession of any African Territory

Sir Dougal Malcolm, who made it clear that he was opposed to the cession of any African territory to Germany, and that he thought a condominium the worst possible kind of administration, referred to that morning's proposal in a *Times* leading article for something in the nature of an extension of the mandate principle over those parts of Africa which could not be expected to attain self-government within any period of time which need now be considered. Reports, it was suggested, should be made annually, not to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, but to a consultative body representing the Great Powers, Germany being given membership, though not administrative powers in any African territory.

Mr. Geoffrey Peto could not conceive that such action would appeal to Germany, which was interested only in recovering territory in Africa. If, to gain that end, she gave undertakings, who could believe that they would be respected more than the Treaty of Versailles or subsequent engagements voluntarily concluded? Delimitation of the frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia were by the Munich agreement to be settled by the British, French, German and Italian Ambassadors in Berlin. What had happened? The German armed forces took what the German Government wanted, in many respects in breach of the Munich agreement. If Germany returned to Africa she would likewise disregard any promises she might have made as a condition of her re-entry.

Mr. Peto argued strongly against compromise with the principle at stake, and pointed out that the suggestion of surrendering West African territories

inevitably involved the defeat of arguments which were vital to the British case in East Africa and elsewhere. British and American public opinion was so disgusted with German savagery to the German Jews that he could conceive no more favourable moment at which to make a stand.

Mr. Wigglesworth was convinced from his close knowledge of Germany that she would not accept a mandate if one were offered; the sole desire of the Reich was to acquire supreme control of African territory round which a wall could be built for exploitation and other purposes. To grant such a demand would be a betrayal of our vaunted trusteeship for the Natives.

## Mischievous and Purely Academic

He regarded as most mischievous and as purely academic the proposals of *The Times*, which had taken up this topic in the past in a way which had largely strengthened Nazi Colonial propaganda, and had encouraged the German Government to believe that there was wide dissension in this country on the matter. The barbarity with which the German Government treated those who differed from it or whom it disliked should completely destroy any possibility of surrendering African populations to their mercies, and he hoped no East African organisation would even discuss German participation in African affairs.

Sir Humphrey Leggett was opposed to the retrocession of former German Colonies and the transfer of any other African territory to her administration, but drew attention to the suggestions made in many quarters, including Socialist political circles, for the establishment of an international consultative body which would review the work done in Colonial territories and the exploitation of their raw materials, the idea being that such a body would concern itself not only with the present Mandated Territories but with non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates in Africa.

Mr. Alex. Holm was unconvinced that Germany would be mollified by such a development, and doubted whether the proposed new organisation would do better than the Permanent Mandates Commission. He was, however, attracted by the suggestion of Lord Hailey that a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament should be set up to watch over questions of British Colonial administration and development.

## Nazism Objects to International Committee

Mr. F. S. Joelson had no doubt that Nazism would scorn the thought that its Colonial demands could be met or side-tracked by merely persuading the Powers exercising administrative control in Africa south of the Sahara to render an account of their stewardship annually to an international body composed of their own nominees plus one from Germany and perhaps one from America. Totalitarianism had no use for international committees, and when the League of Nations set up a committee to inquire into the question of world supplies of raw materials, this action being taken as a direct result of German complaints, Germany would neither appoint a member to the committee nor give evidence before it.

There seemed no possible argument for taking seriously the suggestion of *The Times*; to indulge in hair-splitting speculations and unpractical theses

would be playing the German game, for it could not possibly have any positive result which could satisfy Germany except at the cost of British dishonour and danger, but it would weaken, or give the appearance of weakening, British resolution that the Mandated Territories must not be surrendered. As to the assertion which was now being made with increasing frequency that a flat refusal must involve war, the Prime Minister had been told only the other day by Herr Hitler that there could be no question of war over Germany's Colonial demands.

Mr. Joelson described the self-sacrificing zeal with which the campaign against surrender was being organised and waged in Eastern Africa; emphasised that South African Dutch, Greeks, Danes, Swedes and other non-British Europeans, Indians, and in some places Natives were enthusiastically supporting the movement; and urged that it would be an encouragement to the territories, as well as a further reminder to His Majesty's Government, if the Executive Council were to place its views on record once more, and issue the resolutions to the Press and to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

#### Time to Make a Stand

Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., cordially agreed with the previous speaker. He saw not the slightest good in approaching Germany, whose present rulers had gained a great deal by bluff, who would go on bluffing, but who would not risk war over the Colonies, particularly at a time when the whole civilised world stood aghast at Nazi excesses. What man in this country could contemplate handing over any Africans to such rule? Even if it were proposed, there was not the faintest prospect of the present House of Commons accepting such an idea, and our Conservative members would resist quite as strongly as Conservative members. Vital British interests were engaged, and this was the time to make a stand.

Lord Chesham, who had recently returned from Tanganyika, regarded the Prime Minister's recent statements as useless. What was the result? That many people in this country who did not know the real facts vacillated, and that, to his personal knowledge, prospective settlers who had arranged to go to Tanganyika between September last and June next had already decided not to go while this uncertainty prevailed.

The Chairman spoke of the activity of the French Union Coloniale, which has had posters put up even in small villages in France against any surrender of Colonial territory to Germany.

Means of assisting a great national campaign for the education of the public, and of the Government, were then considered.

#### Colonel Ponsonby's Visit to Africa

Colonel Ponsonby touched briefly upon his visit to Africa during which he had had discussions in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Fanga, Kampapa, Chunya and Blantyre with Chambers of Commerce or other representative bodies.

The provision of identification certificates and of lorry transport for Natives of Nyasaland who sought work in Southern Rhodesia had, he said, transformed the situation, and in July the exodus from and influx into Southern Rhodesia had almost exactly balanced, while the opening of a Nyasaland office in Salisbury had encouraged many Nyasaland Natives to remit money to their relatives in the country of their birth.

There was something approaching chaos in regard to recruited labour in some parts of Tanganyika, but all parties welcomed the appointment, from Rhodesia, of Mr. Howman as Chief Labour Inspector, as a result of whose tour of the Terri-

tory far-reaching recommendations were likely to be made to the Government and to employers.

Capital was needed in Nyasaland and Tanganyika especially. Nyasaland was now within easy reach of South Africa's big towns, and if some of the hotels could be improved to the standard of comfort which tourists required, that trade might grow rapidly, and some of the visitors would doubtless invest money in the country. There was a scheme for joint advertising by Kenya and Tanganyika under a Publicity Committee in Nairobi, and he wondered if the Government could make small loans to local publicity organisations which would in turn be able to assist the hotels in the required direction.

There seemed real need for urgent action in regard to the education of the children of Europeans in Tanganyika who had very small resources, for otherwise a poor white problem might develop. It was a matter to which Colonel R. B. Turner had given much attention in Kenya, and Colonel Ponsonby had discussed it in Dar es Salaam with the Director of Education.

The whole question of development throughout all the territories was affected by the widespread anxiety as to the future of Tanganyika.

The Executive Committee agreed to offer its help to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in connexion with its efforts to secure uniformity of legislation in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and also resolved to offer its co-operation to the various Empire educational societies in this country, to the committees of which it was felt that representatives of the Board might usefully be co-opted.

## News Items in Brief

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Volunteer Naval Defence Force has been introduced into the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Locusts are threatening certain districts of Kenya, particularly the Trans-Nzoia, where steps are being taken to organise a hopper-destroying campaign.

Seventy species of big game and 10 of rare wild birds are to be protected in Italian East Africa. Regulations issued in Addis Ababa forbid the shooting of 18 species except by special permission of the Governor-General.

Free, universal, compulsory education was the ideal affirmed by the European Education Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia meeting in Lusaka; as a first step to that end it was recommended that all tuition fees should be abolished.

A private game reserve, 150 square miles in extent and about 30 miles from Monze, Northern Rhodesia, has been sold to a South African for £5,000. It is estimated to contain 5,000 head of a wide variety of big game, including lion, cheetah, and buffalo. It was the property of Mr. Hall.

The Southern Rhodesian State Lottery Trustees have distributed £5,000 towards the establishment of a medical unit to combat malaria, bilharzia and other tropical diseases; £4,000 to the Rhodesian Red Cross Society for a national blood transfusion service; a further £5,000 to the Rhodesian Child Welfare Home Society; £2,000 to the Lady Chancellor Nursing Home; and many smaller sums, such as £150 to the Salisbury Sports Club to lay down a turf wicket, and £50 in payment of the rent of the Moslem Library, Salisbury.

# Practical Applications of Pre-History

*Mr. E. J. Wayland's Fascinating Address on Problems of Uganda*

THE RELATION of the pre-history of Uganda to practical affairs was demonstrated to the East African Group of the Over-Seas League last week by Mr. E. J. Wayland, the retiring Director of Geological Survey. He said that it used to be considered no small matter if a man could claim progenitors among the rabble who landed on this island with William the Conqueror, to which the only answer was that Adam was the father of us all.

Man has progressed by culture stages conveniently classified by the materials he chiefly used. Thus we have the Earliest Stone Ages, the Older Stone Age, the Newer Stone Age, a short-lived Copper Age, and the Iron Age, which passes into the present time. It is arguable that in the arts and literature we have not advanced by any step that matters since the early days of Greece and Rome; and great painters existed in Europe 20,000 years ago. Mechanically we have triumphed almost beyond belief, and if the triumph is not civilisation it is an important aspect of civilisation.

"In these days of world-unrest our brains are atrophied with questions, and even the philosopher cannot dream undisturbed in his study. Nor is it enough if the truth be pragmatical; it must be immediately heard: if he evolves a fresh idea or makes a new discovery he will be asked, 'In what relation does it stand to practical affairs?' I shall try to answer this question with regard to that new-born science of pre-history.

## Early Man in Uganda

"The earliest remains of man discovered in Uganda nearly 20 years ago consisted of utilised pebbles, split or pointed or otherwise trimmed for definite purposes; those earliest of implements are found in very ancient gravels and some other deposits, so placed to-day with regard to drainage systems and topography as to make it certain that when early man made and used those pebble tools the physiography of the country was markedly different from that of to-day.

"The general altitude of the ground above sea-level was lower, and the direction of flow of the Kafu, Katonga and Kagera rivers was apparently E-W, not W-E, as to-day. Moreover, the Rift Valley, already in existence, was not so pronounced a surface feature, as it is now; but it had already beheaded the E-W rivers which had previously fed into the Congo, and diverted them northwards into the Nile.

"Since then the country as a whole has risen, especially towards the Rift Valley, the bottom of which has been pressed down as the sides have been elevated, and as a result of these and associated earth movements the main rivers of Uganda have been reversed for the major parts of their lengths; that is to say, for by far the longest portions of their courses they have been made to flow backwards. At their present outlets Lake Victoria has made its appearance and has found an outlet by way of a pre-existing river course. At first the outflow was down the Kafu river; now it is along the Victoria Nile.



"These changes have been intermittent—by geological jerks, as it were. Meantime nearly all of the great volcanoes of Buringa (Mufumbiro) have been piled up, and wet and dry climatic régimes have succeeded each other. Men, no doubt of different races, have come and gone and left behind them almost imperishable records of their occasions in the form of stone tools, buried by natural means in deposits of one kind or another, which were forming during Pleistocene days.

"These regional changes brought about by earth movement, volcanism and climate have produced regional effects which, because the régimes they portended were of long duration, acquired an indelibility sufficient to project them (incongruously though in many cases) into present times. They are, so to speak, entailed, and not without a measure of restrictive or of formative influence which cannot be neglected in any assessment of Uganda's physical ensemble to-day. As integrants of its economy they enter into its problems in a measure which demands recognition of sound solutions are sought.

"To take a simple example. Gold is known to occur in the alluvial deposits of the Kafu valley. When the precious metal is so found the practice is to trace it up-stream to its source; in this case, however, any such search would be misdirected, for the gold was originally derived from an area which is now down-stream. Pre-history tells us that the river has turned back upon itself.

## Now Gold Collects

"During pluvial times erosion and transportation in many of the stream valleys occurred at a high rate, while during the dry periods they were slowed down almost to a standstill; deposition replaced transportation, streams became silted and finally disappeared. Minerals such as gold, tinstone, tantalite, rubies and diamonds are relatively heavy, and thus, bulk for bulk, are not so easily transported by streams as ordinary sands, pebbles or mud. They therefore, tend to accumulate on the bottom. In the dryer periods, then, or under other circumstances favouring accumulation rather than transportation, deposits of these minerals may be formed in certain areas, even in those where they occur but sparingly in the mother-rocks.

"Should such deposits be formed during the decline of river-flow preceding a dry period, they will be sealed up in the valley during that dry period and until something happens to disturb them. Many of the gold deposits of south-west Uganda are of this nature, and characteristically they are associated with tools of the hand-axe type and are found in hanging valleys—that is to say side, or tributary, valleys which enter the main valley, not at its river level, but high above it.

"These are the conditions on the Buhwezi plateau in N.W. Ankole, where some of the hanging valleys have yielded quite remarkable quantities of gold, while the main river channels, except for rather special places, have failed to do so. This has proved both a surprise and a mystery to prospectors, but the mystery vanishes and the facts appear in accordance with expectation when the pre-history of the area is understood.



#### How Not to Combat Soil Erosion

"Pre-history also has a most important bearing on soil erosion in Uganda. Not only does it show what our problem is, but how it should not be tackled.

"Just before the advent of man in Uganda much of Central Africa was passing out of a very long period of aridity to be succeeded by one of abnormal wetness. The pluvial and epi-pluvial (lesser wet) periods were superimposed upon conditions of aridity, one of the results of which has been the production of a characteristic type of topography—namely, that of hills rising from the plains not directly or by gradation, but abruptly from pediments, or gently sloping rock platforms thinly covered with *débris*. Such a setting is to be found all over the country irrespective of local variations of rainfall, altitude, and vegetal cover, and it is significant that it finds its completest expression precisely in those parts which are still the driest to-day.

"Karamoja is semi-arid and more useless in keeping with the highly developed arid topography of much earlier date, superimposed upon which are the relics of now extinct swamp-lakes, and most impressive river-cut gorges, and other evidences of a succession of wetter periods of apparently declining importance jammed in, as it were, between the dry pre-human period and the present day.

#### Effects of Destroying Forests

"Left to themselves, forests are very persistent things, and often live on for centuries after the soil beneath them has been exhausted. They live on themselves. To destroy such forest is to destroy it for ever and to expose the ground to the ravages of erosion, against which there is no better protection

Extensive destruction of typical forest is most likely to lead to the establishment of a different and much less beneficial type of rainfall, and in time to an actual diminution of its quantity. Other things being equal, the rains over forested areas tend to good distribution and steady falls, while over barren, treeless areas in the tropics they tend to spasmodic distribution and torrential falls, separated by long dry seasons and periodic droughts.

"These conditions have supervened in Karamoja in spite of the fact that many of its soils, which have escaped much leaching on account of the normal dryness of the area, are still good for forest growth. In would appear, therefore, that a most effective way to combat soil erosion, which is rife in that part of Uganda, would be to carry out an extensive programme of afforestation. But would this not be very costly? It would. Would it achieve the desired end? It would not.

"What has pre-history to say about it? That the forests which would have yet remained had the tribesmen not demolished them, and which would have continued to exist for a long time to come, had long outlived the environment which created them, and that any attempt to re-establish forests under the conditions which obtain in Karamoja to-day would prove both futile and a hopeless waste of money. Sound policy, it indicates, is not to plant up barren areas in an attempt to make the desert blossom, but to protect and encourage such forest and other vegetal cover as yet remains.

"A well-known authority in pre-historic research once said to me: 'Thank God, pre-history can never be of any use to anybody.' All scientists feel like that at times, especially when they see the outcome of their efforts applied unworthily. In a measure it is right that Science should exist for its own sake, but in extreme implementation that view is narrow,

mediaeval, unbalanced and selfish." That which exists for itself alone should not exist at all; equally, that which can be applied can be misapplied. Better that Science should be suppressed than that it should be employed to destructive ends. But if Science can be pursued not only to the joy of the few but for the benefit of the many, the duty of its *savants* is clear and imperative."

## Settling Jews in East Africa Measures to Assist Refugees from Germany

EAST AFRICAN participation in measures to facilitate the settlement within the Empire of German Jewish refugees was mentioned by the Prime Minister on Monday in the course of his statement in the House of Commons. He said:—

"The Colonial Governments could only co-operate in any schemes of large or small-scale settlement provided the schemes were formulated and carried out by responsible organisations. His Majesty's Government considers that there is no territory in the Colonial Empire where suitable land is available for the immediate settlement of refugees in large numbers, although in certain territories small-scale settlement might be practicable.

"The Governor of Tanganyika has, however, been asked to state whether, without detriment to Native interests, land could be made available for leasing on generous terms for the purpose of large-scale settlement to the voluntary organisations concerned with refugees, provided they undertake full responsibility for the cost of preparing the land and of settling refugees of suitable types as the land is made available.

#### Suitable Areas for Settlement

The Governor has expressed readiness to co-operate in any schemes of settlement of the refugees so far as existing obligations will permit. While he has not yet had an opportunity of consulting his Legislative Council, the Governor has expressed the view that the only suitable areas for large-scale settlement are likely to be found in the Southern Highlands and in a part of the Western Province, but a thorough investigation will be required before a definite indication of the available areas can be given.

"He would welcome a mission from the refugee organisations, and would readily give them all facilities for inspecting the areas and forming an opinion of the possibilities. The area that might be available comprises about 50,000 acres of land. In addition, a scheme of small-scale settlement up to a total of 200 settlers is being considered.

"A small experimental private scheme in Kenya, devised by one of the Jewish organisations in London, has been approved by the Governor after consultation with the Legislative Council, and young men who have undergone a course of training at one of the agricultural training centres established by Jewish organisations in Germany have already been selected for this scheme. These men will be settled on farms purchased by the Jewish organisations after a further period of training in the Colony; and if the scheme proves successful they will be joined by other members of their families.

"Inquiries have been made of the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as to the possibility of small-scale settlement in those territories also, and I am glad to say that replies from both Governors indicate that this may be possible."

# The Anglo-American Trade Treaty

## Imperial Preference on Tobacco Unchanged

GREAT ANXIETY has been felt and expressed by tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as to the possible prejudice they might suffer from the Anglo-American Trade Agreement which has been under discussion for some months, and which was signed on November 17. The text, now published as Command Paper 5882 (1s. 6d.) will relieve that anxiety, at any rate for the immediate future.

"The United States Government," says the Agreement, "asked for a reduction in the preference accorded in the United Kingdom to Empire tobacco. The Government of the United Kingdom recognised that this request is one to which the United States Government has attached much importance but they have been prevented from entertaining it by the existence of agreements with several Governments within the British Empire which guarantee continuance of the present margin of preference until August, 1942. The Government of the United Kingdom will be prepared before decisions are taken as to the level of preference after August, 1942, to examine the position as it then stands and the possibility of reducing the margin of preference. Meanwhile it will not be increased."

That is a reprieve, which will at least allow Empire tobacco interests to consolidate their position and continue representations in the right quarters.

### Mutual Concessions

Among the concessions granted by the U.K. to the U.S.A. are the following, which may increase U.S.A. competition with East African and Rhodesian produce, or which specifically take into account the interests of our territories:—

Maize in grain; other than that white maize, free; maize starch, 10% *ad valorem*; pork, chilled or frozen, free; grapefruit, free; pineapples, 5s. per cwt.; raw cotton, free; cotton waste, free; pencil slate, 10%; hide leather, undressed, 10%; undressed snake, lizard and crocodile skins, 10%; ditto, dressed, 15%; and fur skins, free.

Concessions by British Colonies on goods imported from America:—

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The provisions under this head do not apply to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia exclusively to the Union of South Africa or to Southern Rhodesia. Changes in the maximum margin of preferences are scheduled for the following articles:—

Oatmeal, 4d. per 100 lb.; condensed full cream milk, 6d. per 100 lb.; preserved vegetables, 5%; electrical machinery and materials, 10%; self-contained air-conditioning machines, 5%; motor-cars and omnibuses, 10%; parts and spares of motor-cars, etc. (except electric bulbs, tires and tubes), 10%; typewriters, 10%; office machinery, weighing and calculating machinery, 5%; grease, anti-friction and lubricating, and turpentine, 5%; tires for motor vehicles, 4d. per lb.; tubes for ditto, 3d. per lb.

**British Somaliland.**—Motor-cars, trucks and omnibuses; parts for same (except tires and tubes); and self-contained air-conditioning machines, all 5% *ad valorem*.

**Kenya Colony, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory.**—In these territories the United States have, by virtue of various conventions and treaties, for many years enjoyed equality of tariff treatment with all other countries, including the United Kingdom.

### Concessions By the United States

Concessions made by the United States, so far as they affect East African and Northern Rhodesian produce by reduction of duties, are as follows:—

Mangrove extract, 7½% *ad valorem*; oils and essences, not containing alcohol, 15%; china clay or kaolin, \$1.75 per ton; Fuller's earth, \$1 per ton; chromium metal, 25% *ad valorem*; manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, not specially provided for, 35 cts. per lb.; cigarettes \$2.25 per lb. and 12½% *ad valorem*; extract of meat, including fluid, 15 cts. per lb.; coconuts, ¼ ct. each; flax, not hacked, ¼ ct. per lb.; flax, hacked, including pressed line, ¼ cts. per lb.; flax tow, ¼ ct. per lb.; vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat or sheep skins, 10% *ad valorem*.

Chrysotile asbestos, crudes; chromite or chrome ore; coir fibre; diamonds, rough or uncut; mangrove bark; sisal, not dressed; ivory tusks in their natural state or cut vertically across the grain with bark intact; copra; cinnamon, citronella or lime oils, distilled or essential (not containing alcohol); cloves; cinnamon, ginger root, not preserved; nutmegs; locust beans; tea (not specially provided for); tin in bars; blocks or pigs; tobacco stems not cut, ground or pulverised—all are granted free entry into the United States.

The Agreement, so far as the Colonies are concerned applies only to non-self-governing territories; hence there is no reference to Southern Rhodesia. The hope is expressed that the self-governing Colonies and the Dominions will shortly conclude similar Agreements with the United States.

## The New Sisal Association

### Mr. E. F. Hitchcock as Interim Chairman

As we forecast last week, British and Continental interests connected with the sisal growing industry of East Africa have formed a new organisation entitled "The Sisal Growers' Association," with headquarters in London.

The new body, which has come into being as the result of the recommendations of Sir William Lead, has replaced the East African Sisal Growers' London Committee, of which Mr. Wigglesworth was Chairman. It will be the sole authoritative representative in London of the East African sisal growing industry, with full executive powers to deal with the subjects entrusted to it by the Sisal Growers' Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika.

An Interim Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, was appointed to draft the constitution and rules of the new association, to consider finance, and to report on marketing. Its proposals will be referred in due course to a joint meeting of the Sisal Growers' Associations in East Africa. The members of the Interim Committee are Lord Cranworth, Mr. Campbell Hausburg and Major C. L. Walsh, representing Kenya; Messrs. E. F. Hitchcock, N. C. S. Bosanquet, A. Wigglesworth, J. J. Warnholtz, R. Strahlendorff and J. E. M. Scholvinck, representing Tanganyika; and Mr. L. Speakman, representing shipping houses in London.

# Nazi Truculence in Tanganyika

## The Post-Munich Attitude of Germans in the Mandated Territory

GERMANS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY are openly boasting that Herr Hitler has won every point in the game in his Munich meetings with the representatives of the democracies.

A few days ago I entered a shop in Arusha which was liberally draped in and out with Swastika flags—as were all the other German shops. "So your Fuehrer does not want war?" I remarked to the proprietor.

"War!" he exclaimed violently. "Nein! Our Fuehrer doesn't require war; he gets what he wants without it. That," he continued, his voice rising in anger, "is fortunate for England, for had it been war England would have been ground underfoot."

"Possibly your sentiments are not those of your compatriots in Germany," I suggested. "Look at Chamberlain's reception in Munich."

"That may be so," he replied. "We don't want war so long as we get our just demands. Well, we got them; and we rejoiced. *Naturlich!*"

Since that talk it has become obvious to me that it represents general Nazi sentiment in Tanganyika, where the Germans believe that the return of all their pre-War Colonies is imminent.

### The Swing of the Pendulum

I have lived in Tanganyika off and on for over ten years. When I first arrived, three years after the Germans were allowed back into the Territory, their sentiment was one of peace, co-operation and goodwill. This continued until about 1932, when I was on leave by a German ship. The voyage was very pleasant socially, and on the last evening aboard many speeches were made on the subject of Anglo-German friendship and mutual esteem.

My next voyage on a German liner was in 1934, when I felt instantly a complete reversal of the attitude to the English. The Germans kept strictly to themselves; there was no fraternising or suggestion of goodwill and not even the service of the stewards to English passengers was so willing.

My last trip, fortunately only a short one, took place this year, when I found myself and other Britons viewed with active dislike. The service was of the minimum and grudgingly given.

One elderly English lady, about to visit a daughter in Kenya, made her seventh trip on a German ship, which she left in Mombasa with deep relief. "In view of the political situation," she told me, "I could understand a chilly atmosphere, but I met vulgar rudeness, not mere frigidity. Several times when I met ship's officers in a narrow passage I had to make way; had I not done so I should have been thrust aside. Not even my white hairs were proof against such ill-manners—and from the ship's officers!"

Such truculence is now so blatant in Tanganyika that it makes life for a Briton in some of the towns decidedly unpleasant. Yet the Territory is under British rule! Furthermore, it makes it painfully obvious what treatment would be meted out to all non-Nazis if the Territory were handed over to the tender mercies of the National Socialists.

This state of affairs is already affecting Kenya. The "Situations Wanted" columns in the newspapers of that Colony are getting longer and longer, for refugees and non-Nazis from Tanganyika and outside are advertising for posts as assistants or

managers on estates, it being by no means rare to see "Willing to work for keep only," or "Will accept £5 per month." This, of course, means fewer posts for Kenya-born youngsters. Startling facts would be revealed if the number of foreigners now employed in Kenya—not by virtue of their superior knowledge, but purely on account of their intrinsic cheapness—could be made publicly known. Though this danger is not yet generally recognised in Kenya, it is fast dawning upon many parents that the refugee problem threatens to become a danger; every refugee who lands in Kenya, usually with nothing much more than the minimum deposit of £50, is a potential obstacle to the employment of a youth just leaving school.

To return to the question of Tanganyika, there are some who say, "We have more territory than we need, but the Germans have Tanganyika, and compensate those who are dispossessed by the transfer. It would be cheaper than war anyway."

That that is a dangerous point of view is the unanimous conviction of those who have lived in Tanganyika with the Nazis as next-door neighbours.

### Arguments Against Surrender

The strongest arguments against the surrender of the Territory are (a) that we cannot break our solemn pledges to the Native inhabitants, and (b) the great strategic disadvantages to the Empire and immense advantages to Germany which would result, but as the people who think in terms of surrender are usually concerned with trading considerations it must be added that commercially Tanganyika is of considerable value. Its mineral wealth has so far been but scratched, but this mere scratching of the surface has revealed the prospect of a really large output of gold, copper, mica, salt, vast coalfields, and lately pitch-blende (the ore from which radium is extracted). All these minerals are coveted by Germany, which would obtain them at cheap rates by using her own doctored currency if she regained the Territory.

If the country were transferred, there would be available from the five million Natives first-class material for a black army, as was proved to our sorrow in the last war. Kenya would then be between the millstones—on the north, a black Italian army, and on the south a similar force under efficient German command. The immediate and direct result would be the necessity for vastly increased defence measures within the Colony at great cost to the local taxpayer, to say nothing of the unfortunate British taxpayer. And Uganda, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and even the Union of South Africa would likewise be put to enormous expense.

Lastly, there is the greatest argument of all, the fearful danger which would threaten our trade routes to the East. From bases that would most certainly be built, in spite of any promises to the contrary, there would issue at the first crisis submarines and other ships and aircraft. From those bases they could close the Red Sea and create havoc to shipping diverted to the Cape route.

All must hope, of course, that the German Chancellor's words of peace are sincere, but the attitude and behaviour of his nationals in East Africa cannot but leave grave doubts in the hearts and minds of those who know them, and it would not be keeping faith with the British public to leave it ignorant of this truth. "HAKIKA."

## Agriculture in the Colonies

### Report of Conference of Experts

**LAND SETTLEMENT**, so easily invoked as providing a solution of certain social problems of pressing importance in British Colonial territories, has very definite limitations, which are set out authoritatively in the Report of the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture (Colonial No. 156, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.).

The Conference stresses that in all schemes of land settlement careful consideration must be given to the selection of the land, which should be suitable for cultivation not only from an agricultural point of view, but with transport facilities and a market; water supply is essential; and in malarial districts improved health conditions will be required. The settlers must be carefully selected—great importance is attached to that—must be trained after selection, and be continuously supervised by qualified officers:—

“Unsupervised settlement and the unrestricted possession of lands by peasant owners (as in freehold tenure) frequently results in unsatisfactory methods of cultivation, to fragmentation of holdings, and the ultimate frustration thereby of settlement schemes. It is emphasised that if land settlement is to be a source of permanent improvement and not merely a temporary palliative of existing difficulties, it is necessary to take a long view and act accordingly.”

Other points made in the report are that successful land settlement is costly, and though a portion of the initial outlay may be recouped, the prospect of financial loss must be faced; that a collection of small holdings is less efficient agriculturally than a large estate; that cultivation must include at least one cash crop; that settlers must follow cultural practices in accordance with the instructions of the supervisors to ensure that the fertility of the soil of the settlement is adequately preserved; and that co-operation is desirable in purchasing farm implements, stock and buildings; and in the preparation and marketing of produce.

#### Unsuitable Land Settlement Schemes

“It is felt,” concludes the report, “that there have been sufficient examples in the past of the folly of establishing land settlement schemes on unsuitable lands without adequate preliminary enquiries or without the provision of continued instruction for the settlers.”

Attention was drawn to the fine work of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, since the previous Conference in 1931. It is rather curious that one destructive pest, the termite or “white ant,” and the losses which it occasions in the Colonial Empire, was the first considered.

Soil conservation has long been in the forefront of Colonial agricultural problems, and though the Conference detailed fully the steps that have been and are being taken to ensure it, nothing startlingly new emerged, except perhaps an insistence on more investigations into the causes of crumb formation in soils and of the factors that lead to soil stability. Enthusiasm was, however, shown for small dams and terraced fruit and vegetable gardens, which are proving successful in Basutoland.

The Conference emphasised the importance which animal husbandry must play in the development of mixed farming, “the value of which cannot be overstressed if soil fertility is to be maintained and the nutritional standards of the inhabitants of Colonial Dependencies improved”; but here again extensive preliminary experiment was insisted upon, and the training of cultivators in the new methods, as well as the need for financial assistance and other forms of Government aid—which ranged from instruction

in agriculture to veterinary assistance, and from provision of stock and implements at the lowest possible prices, to development of market centres.

Nutrition, resolved the Conference, involves the closest co-operation between the medical, agricultural, veterinary and education departments. The value of skimmed milk was pressed; ghee-making leaves a residue of skimmed milk which is available for food, whereas if no ghee is made, the average Native will not trouble to milk his cow or cows, and his family will get no milk at all, thus missing an essential “protective food.”

#### Inspection of Agricultural Produce

Inspection of agricultural produce has made great progress since 1931, but must be related to the recognised demands of the markets; agricultural education was discussed without any radical proposals being put forward; and the use of films and broadcasting was advocated with insistence on the need for a “following up” intensively by extension workers if permanent results were to be obtained.

East African representatives who attended the Conference included Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya; Mr. A. S. Richardson, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda; Mr. C. E. J. Biggs, Senior Agricultural Officer in Uganda; Mr. N. V. Brasnett, Conservator of Forests in Uganda; Mr. E. Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika; Mr. C. J. Lewin, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. C. Muir, Senior Agricultural Officer in Zanzibar; Mr. F. L. Squibbs, Director of Agriculture in the Seychelles; and Mr. L. R. Doughty, Geneticist to the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, Tanganyika Territory.



For a Happy Christmas

**JACOB'S**  
**BISCUITS**

## Statements Worth Noting

"We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."—*Romans* viii. 28.

"As a race, we are not good at publicity."—*Sir Robert Brooke-Popham*.

"Strategy, defence, administration and commerce are now being revolutionised in Africa by the aeroplane."—*Lord Hailey*.

"Nyasaland cannot, on an agricultural income, carry an overhead affordable only by a mining or manufacturing country."—*The "Rhodesia Herald"*.

"Skimmed milk contains 60% of the first-class proteins of whole milk, and all the minerals."—*Sir John Orr, the expert adviser on the nutrition of the African*.

"Buganda represents to the Banyaruanda what the United States did to the Irishman of the nineteenth century."—*Labour Committee Report, Uganda*.

"It is broadly true that nothing can be done in tropical Africa unless Africans help to do it."—*Professor R. Coupland, in "East Africa and its Invaders"*.

"There are a large number of different kinds of termites, and only a small percentage of these are injurious."—*Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology*.

"Our prestige in Africa received a tremendous blow over our action in regard to Ethiopia."—*The Rt. Rev. A. B. L. Karney, former Bishop of Johannesburg, speaking in London*.

"One-eighth of a doctor and seven-eighths a member of a profession requiring no brains whatever."—*Mr. G. Martin Huggins, F.R.C.S., M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia*.

"All through history a decline in farming has heralded the collapse of one great civilisation after another."—*Mr. E. W. L. Noakes, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament*.

"In Tanganyika Territory the mixed farmer must stall-feed his animals and take his cattle out to work."—*Mr. F. Harrison, speaking at the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture*.

"Cat-fish, even when disguised and stuffed for the table, remain always cat-fish, so we do not favour them. The boys like them, but the cats won't look at them."—*Mrs. Audrey Moore, in "Serengeti"*.

"When I first set out from railhead at Kimberley for Salisbury the journey took me four and a half months. Now we cover the distance by rail in 36 hours."—*Sir James G. McDonald, speaking in Aberdeen*.

"The Rhodesian Court of Appeal Bill marks an advance in the development of Southern Rhodesia and a further step in co-operation with the North."—*The Minister of Justice, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament*.

"Out of the African territories administered by Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Britain and by the Natives themselves, only in the British territories did I find a policy which works with and for the Native."—*Miss Iris Palmer*.

"Putting trout in a virgin Kenya stream at a suitable altitude is like putting a class of schoolboys into a sweet shop; it is indeed a Lord Mayor's banquet."—*Report of the Committee on the Control and Development of Fishing in Kenya*.

## WHO'S WHO

### 429.—Mr. James John Rowsell.



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As Deputy Postmaster-General for East Africa, Mr. J. J. Rowsell, who recently retired from the Colonial Service, shared prominently in the detailed work of amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and contributed to the successful working of the unified service, the first to cater for these three contiguous territories. He had previously had wide experience of the immense development of the Post and Telegraph Departments of Kenya and Tanganyika, having first joined the staff in East Africa in 1913 after eight years in the British Postal Service.

On the outbreak of the Great War he volunteered for the East African Pioneer Corps, with which he served in the field in British and German East Africa before being sent home to serve on the Western Front with the Royal Engineers (Signals) in the 47th (London) Division.

Returning to East Africa on demobilisation in 1920, he served in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika until the above-mentioned amalgamation was accomplished, when he went to Nairobi under Mr. Fitzgerald, the first Postmaster-General of East Africa, but he soon returned to Dar es Salaam as O/C, Tanganyika. In 1930 Mr. Rowsell had been seconded to the Government of Zanzibar to reorganise its postal services.

**Pogrom.**—As part of the general destruction of Jewish institutions, a boarding school at Caputh, near Potsdam, was invaded and utterly demolished at 2 a.m.; the young children were driven, without adult guidance or protection, into the night. At Bad Soden the only Jewish home for consumptives in Germany was destroyed and sacked; the patients were driven away, wearing nothing but coats in which they slept. At Nuremberg the inmates of the Jewish hospital were forced to line up on parade; some had just had serious operations, and one of them dropped down dead. At Ems an asylum for aged Jews was raided, and the old people were driven out. A paralysed old man was driven from his bed, and his wife refused to leave his side; she was assaulted with an axe and her crippled husband was dragged away. At Bernsford, in Silesia, the boys in a Jewish camp were summoned to parade, and some were missing. A Storm Trooper, at the point of the pistol, asked a young Jew if he knew the whereabouts of the others; the young Jew was either afraid to answer or really did not know anything about it, and he was shot dead immediately. As he was lying on the ground the Storm Trooper kicked him with his heels. In a concentration camp at Bächenwald, near Weimar, 70 Jews were shot on the night of November 8-9—that is to say, before it was known that Vom Rath was dead. British journalists are unanimous in their testimony that the attacks were not spontaneous. In Berlin traffic was diverted half an hour before the looting actually began.—*Mr. Noel Baker, M.P.*

**Hitler.**—“If it is possible to be a great man without having a great individuality, Hitler is certainly a great man. He is a power transmitter, and exploits the immense energies of the German people. He plays on the best feelings of others, and on the worst. He appeals to the chivalry of youth, and calls blackguardism to his aid. He is an exploiter, who exploits gentleness as well as unscrupulousness. Most of us judge Hitler's character by English standards, and so we get a quite false idea of him. Many people assume that he is animated by goodwill. Goodwill is a word we are very fond of; it covers the generally benevolent attitude towards other nations of a people that have got most of the good things of this earth. It does not apply to Hitler in the least. He is convinced that the Germans are a specially gifted race whose destiny is one of almost illimitable greatness.”—*Mr. A. L. Kennedy, in The "Spectator."*

**National Service.**—“I can see many possibilities of our Air Force using bases on the Continent, protected and covered by mobile armoured forces and anti-aircraft units from this country. I can also envisage relatively small, high quality, mechanised forces being landed to help Allies. But I completely fail to make any strategic sense out of the employment of vast British conscript armies overseas.”

I am quite clear in my own mind that we should have a national register organised on a regional basis. At the very root of democratic freedom is the universal obligation to defend the social fabric. I am wholeheartedly in favour of immediate registration and allocation of each of us to his or her war-time job, of compulsory training for the young, but not compulsory military training—so few of them will be soldiers. My picture of our needs is a nation organised on the basis of a national register to produce food, make munitions, care for the sick and wounded, man all the services included under A.R.P., and have its anti-aircraft defences ready for the day.”—*Sir Auckland Geddes, P.C.*

**A Limit to Surrender.**—“The events of the last fortnight have reinforced the warning which persons who have spent many years studying foreign affairs have never ceased to utter for months past. The warning is that while it is right to desire to improve relations with any foreign Government, it is not only prudent but indispensable to have regard to the conditions in which negotiations take place. It is vital to the success of any international negotiations that they should be based on confidence in each other's good faith, and there can be no such confidence where one of the parties openly glories in the violation of the engagements it has entered into with other Powers. If elementary precautions are ignored, the country that ignores them soon finds itself in the unenviable position of doing all the giving, while the other does all the taking.”—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

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

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Opinions Epitomised.**—“U.S.A. orders all-Jew guard for Nazi Consul.”—*The "Daily Sketch."*

“The Archbishop of Canterbury—the Bolshevik Archbishop.”—*The Berlin "Angriff."*

“Nothing is more dangerous than to leave the offensive to the opponent in time of crisis.”—*Dr. Goebbels.*

“The only way our indignation can be Christianised is to translate it into action.”—*The Archdeacon of Dudley.*

“The placing of Jewish immigrants in Tanganyika will certainly impress the Germans.”—*Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P.*

“In England freedom and tolerance in creed and conscience are the very essence of civilisation.”—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

“I call for an intensification of the boycott of German goods.”—*Mr. William Green, head of American Federation of Labour.*

“To call the behaviour of the Nazi Government barbarism is a misnomer. It is sophisticated devilry.”—*New Statesman and Nation.*

“The German decrees point to a complete confiscation of Jewish capital, to be used by the State as it sees fit.”—*The "Investors' Review."*

“German Jewry has been deprived of all it possessed.”—*Mr. Neville J. Laski, K.C., President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.*

“Since 1934 six times as many slum-dwellers have been decently rehoused in this country as in the whole of the previous 60 years.”—*Lord Elton.*

“The tone of the remarks from Germany since Munich does not give the impression that a spirit of appeasement prevails there.”—*The Duchess of Athol.*

“The effect of the anti-Jewish measures in Germany will be to make some 500,000 people outlaws in everything but name.”—*The Times' Berlin correspondent.*

“To hit by anti-aircraft fire an aeroplane 20,000 ft. high and flying at 300 miles an hour is practically impossible.”—*Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Brabazon, M.P.*

“The more the Government expresses its horror at the Jewish pogrom the more impossible does the Chamberlain appeasement policy sound.”—*"Time and Tide."*

# to the News

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

"The ruling Nazi Government has disgraced and put to shame their civilisation in the eyes of the whole civilised world."—*Chief Justice Greenshields, speaking in Montreal.*

"The actions in Germany are nothing but a reversion to paganism and a repudiation of all those ideals for which Christianity and other religions stand."—*Mr. Mander, M.P.*

"If the German Government could be induced to close the office in Berlin from which subversive activities in Palestine are directed there would be a complete change in the situation."—*Rabbi Perleweig.*

"The news from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. I could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilisation."—*President Roosevelt.*

"So long as our peoples are able to combine independence of thought with the discipline which is increasingly necessary in this technical age we need not fear for our future."—*Mr. de Margerie.*

"A 50-lb. gas bomb bursting in a street will contaminate about 8,000 square feet. On a wet day the gas might lie about for 24 hours; on a dry day it might evaporate in five or six hours."—*Colonel A. J. G. Bird.*

"For the next crisis the German authorities have arranged to collect all wireless sets in Germany and replace them with sets on which it is possible to listen only to German stations."—*The "Evening Standard."*

"One stands aghast at the wholesale and vindictive retaliation against thousands of innocent persons in which the German Government have thought fit to indulge."—*Lord Zeland, Secretary of State for India.*

"That great financier Otto Kahn once said to me that whatever storms might assail Britain he could always weather them, because the world could not possibly do without Britain's brains."—*Mr. Beverley Nichols.*

"Students of Glasgow University convey to the German people their feeling of horror and disgust at the barbarous treatment of the Jewish minority within the German Reich, and question the possibility of increasing friendship between German and British Governments while such atrocities continue to outrage the conscience of the world."—*Resolution of student bodies at Glasgow University.*

"I have resigned from the chairmanship of the Anglo-German Fellowship because of the treatment of the Jews in Germany and the attitude of the Germans towards the Catholic and Lutheran communities."—*Lord Mount Temple.*

"Is the German State verging on bankruptcy, and so compelled like an Eastern tyranny, to plunder? Is the German Government verging on collapse, and therefore obliged to stipulate its partisans with fresh intoxicants?"—*Mr. G. M. Young.*

"General Franco has broken the laws of war, humanity and the recognised maritime law of nations. He has illegally arrested 10 British merchant ships, bombed and sunk 14 vessels, damaged 75 others, and murdered 40 British officers and seamen, and injured over 80 others."—*Lord Strabolgi.*

"The current literature of the European Continent for the last 300 years has shown that during periods of peace England had always been thought to be decadent—an illusion which had frequently led to war, when it had invariably been discovered that this notion was without foundation."—*Sir Alexander Gibb.*

"So long as we have no passive protection the partisans of the short war or knock-out blow theory in the Fascist countries will have a plausible case. They will persuade themselves that Britain can be defeated within a month. The same people certainly calculated on a short war in Spain and probably in China. They were wrong. But the fact that they were wrong did not prevent them from attacking Spain and China. Adequate provision of bombproof shelters will guarantee the world against a war started on this theory."—*Professor Haldane.*

"Is it of any concern to us that brave men like Pastor Niemöller are imprisoned and cast into concentration camps because they could not accept the control of a State which proclaims its contempt for Christian morality and directs its whole energies to the destruction of the Christian religion? Ought we to condone the brutal oppression of Jews and other non-Aryans which is filling the world with poverty-stricken and desperate refugees? Is it no concern of ours that Christianity is being deliberately stamped out in Germany?"—*The Bishop of Durham.*

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 0 0
Kenya 3½%	103 10 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3%	95 15 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	90 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	89 12 6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 15 0
Sudan 5½%	108 2 6
Tanganyika 4½%	109 10 0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 1 3
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 13 9
Brit. Ropee (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 9 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 4 0
General Electric (£1)	3 18 0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 11 6
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 15 0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$56½
Prov. Cinematograph	19 10½
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 19 0
U.S. Steels	\$67
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 6 1½
Unilever (£1)	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 10 0
Vickers (10s.)	1 3 10½
Woolworth (5s.)	2 18 0

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	7 6 3
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 15 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 5 0
Anglo-Iranian	4 15 7½
Burmah Oil	4 8 9
Cons. Goldfields	3 10 7½
Crown Mines (10s.)	17 3 1½
De Beers Df. (50s.)	8 12 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5 10½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 15 7½
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 4 3
Johannesburg Cons.	2 11 3
Mexican Eagle	5 1 1
Rand Mines (5s.)	9 1 3
Randfontein	2 0 7½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	37 17 6
Shell	4 5 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	12 3 9
West Wits. (10s.)	6 17 6

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Birpays Bank (B.C. & O)	2 3 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	94 10 0
Clan	4 12 6
E.D. Realisation	3 0
Gt. Western	26 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	81 10 0
L.M.S.	12 0 0
Nat. Bank of India	34 0 0
Southern Ry. def. ord.	12 17 6
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 7 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	15 3

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 7 6
Linggi (£1)	4 6 0
Long. Asiatic (2s.)	3 6
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 9 6
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 10 3

## PERSONALIA

Major S. Layzell and his daughter have left for Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. D. Frudd left London last week for South Africa.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Feetham left England last week for South Africa.

Lord Lloyd attended the opening of the British Institute in Lisbon yesterday.

Mr. C. A. B. Barton and Mrs. Barton, of Nyasaland, are on holiday in South Africa.

Mr. F. G. Shaw, ex-Mayor of Gwelo, has resigned from the Town Council on account of pressure of business.

Mr. A. Dalton, Assistant Superintendent, has been appointed Superintendent of the Line of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, who has been appointed Commissioner for Lands and Settlement in Kenya, has served in Kenya since 1917.

Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Hall are passengers from Capetown to England by the "Warwick Castle".

Mr. Peter Chandor, who formerly served in Tanganyika, has been appointed publicity manager to the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester.

It is reported that Sir Robert Shaw, member for the Ukamba constituency in Kenya, intends to resign his seat on the Legislative Council.

Captain R. C. Stidston-Broadbent has resigned from the Nyasaland Geological Department and taken over the Monkey Bay Hotel on the shores of Lake Nyasa.

Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., who visited Tanganyika some little time ago, and Lady Patricia Guinness will be married at Elvedon Church, Suffolk, on December 29.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Trinidad, and until recently Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left the West Indies on Monday, for London, to consult a heart specialist.

Major P. R. M. Mundy, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., has assumed command of the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles, vice Major V. K. H. Channer.

Mr. H. Knieser, who died recently in Salisbury, aged 71, was one of the few surviving members of the police column which escorted the Pioneer Corps to Mashonaland in 1890.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, F.R.C.S., M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was one of the principal guests at last week's annual dinner in Blantyre of the Nyasaland branch of the British Medical Association.

Dr. T. A. Austin, who is shortly leaving Nyasaland on promotion to Tanganyika, has served in the Protectorate for the past eight years, and was in Zanzibar from 1924 to 1930.

Mr. C. D. Makepeace, head of the produce department of Messrs. Dalgety and Co.'s London office, accompanied by Mrs. Makepeace, has been visiting coffee and sisal estates in Kenya.

Sir Richard Gregory, who (as editor of *Nature*) has often discussed East African and Rhodesian subjects, is retiring from that position after an association with the paper extending to 45 years.

Mr. J. Reid Rowland, one of Southern Rhodesia's best-known business men, a past Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Colony, and four times Mayor of its capital city, leaves England to-morrow on his way back to Salisbury.

Bulawayo has appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. W. C. Robertson, Mr. W. J. K. Skillicorn, Mr. C. M. Harris and Mrs. B. Gordon to scrutinise suggestions for entertainments during the Jubilee celebrations in 1940.

The Hon. C. T. de Water, High Commissioner for South Africa, will be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire to be held at the May Fair Hotel on December 19.

Mr. W. A. C. Goode, eldest son of Sir Richard and Lady Goode, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss M. A. Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harding, of Silksworth River, New Brunswick, were married in Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., last week.

Sir George Schuster, who was elected to Parliament in the Walsall by-election last week with a majority of 7,158, served as Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1922 to 1927, and was a member of the East African Commission on Closer Union in 1928.

Speaking at a gathering of the British Empire Service League in Bulawayo, the Minister of Justice and Defence, the Hon. R. C. Tredgold, said that as a result of work during the last two years the defence scheme for Southern Rhodesia covered every individual in the Colony and the maintenance of essential industries. Everyone would have a part to play.

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The German claim for Colonies is to be discussed by the English Speaking Union on Wednesday evening next. Sir Frederick Whyte is to take the Chair, and the other speakers are to be Lord Hailey and Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Sir Herbert J. Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, underwent an operation on Saturday by Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony. A bulletin afterwards stated that though the Governor's condition was serious, his condition was satisfactory. Mr. Huggins was assisted by Dr. Gane.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, standing as an Independent, won the Bridgwater by-election last week with a majority of 2,332 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. P. G. Heathcoat-Amory, who recently visited East Africa and vigorously protested in his election addresses against surrender to Germany's Colonial claims.

Mrs. Frank Worthington, who will be remembered by many of our Northern Rhodesian readers, is to present at a special matinee a new play entitled "Intervention" (a romantic drama of the French Revolution) at the Strand Theatre on November 30 in order to provide funds for the work of the Conservative and Unionist Associations in the poorer London constituencies.

After 37 years' service in the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. N. Watters, Native Commissioner in Gwelo, has gone on leave pending retirement. He was given a great send-off, at which the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. C. Bullock, and many chiefs, headmen and Natives assembled to present mementoes—for Mr. Watters was known to them all as *Maphonse*, "He who has saved us."

Professor R. Coupland has written a new book titled "East Africa and its Invaders: From the Earliest Times to the Death of Seyyid Said in 1856," which has been published by the Oxford University Press. This is the first in chronological sequence of the series of four volumes on East African history on which the author has been engaged for several years. The book, largely based on hitherto unpublished sources, describes the character of Arab rule in East Africa, and devotes special attention to the British efforts to suppress the Arab slave-trade.

His many friends in East Africa will warmly congratulate Mr. A. M. Campbell, Union-Castle agent in Mombasa, on his promotion as chief agent of the Line in South and East Africa. Mr. Campbell has served with the company since 1904, for the first 18 years in Capetown and then for six years in Durban; in 1927 he went to Mombasa, and seven years later was promoted joint agent in Capetown. Mr. P. J. Francis, who has been senior joint agent in Capetown since 1934, and who retired from the company's service on November 14, joined the Union Steamship Company in 1890, was transferred to Port Elizabeth in 1895, appointed agent in Beira of the Union-Castle Company in 1916, was transferred to East London four years later, and afterwards served in Johannesburg and Durban. Mr. H. V. Gandar, until recently Union-Castle agent in Mombasa, has been appointed Capetown agent of the company.

## Sir George Whitehouse

Forty-five years have elapsed since Sir George Whitehouse landed in Mombasa to build the Uganda Railway, and his lamented death on Thursday last brings vividly to our memory the momentous effects of that remarkable work. It is therefore fitting that a tribute should be paid to the great engineer who was responsible for carrying out the task.

Sir George came to East Africa from India, where he had played a prominent part in the construction of the Bolan Railway on the North-West Frontier, a work which entailed great difficulties.

Upon arrival in Mombasa he speedily realised that East Africa could not provide the vast amount of labour which would be required, so he was forced to turn to India. The rationing and other difficulties attendant on the introduction of many thousands of Indian coolies were tackled by Whitehouse in a far-seeing manner.

### A Remarkable Band of Assistants

He built up around him a remarkable band of assistants, and he owed much to the energy and loyal support of such men as Rawson, Blackett, Gailey, A. F. Church, Sandiford, R. Church, Couper, Eastwood, and others, whose names are or should be familiar to all who are interested in this page of the history of Kenya. The solidarity of the officers of the Railway has long been familiar to East Africans, who may not all be aware that this spirit owed its inception to their first chief.

Sir George (or Mr., as he then was) was invested by the Foreign Office with extraordinary powers, for he was given the right of communicating direct with the Secretary of State, instead of through the Commission of the Territory. Theoretically this should have led to endless friction, but somehow it worked; mainly, it is believed, owing to the mutual understanding established between Sir Arthur Hardinge, and later Sir Charles Eliot, with the man responsible for pushing forward the construction of the railway.

To a casual observer Sir George was a man of austerity and of few words; but that was a veil which covered much kindness and consideration for those who worked with him. His indomitable will and great ability carried him through the endless difficulties of the job. He left East Africa in 1902, and was later in charge of important works in the Argentine.

It is to be hoped that one of his old colleagues may be induced to write a life of this remarkable man, to whom Kenya and Uganda owe much.

He was ably supported in East Africa by his charming wife, and many of the older generation have pleasant recollections of much kindness extended to colleagues at their house under the hill at Nairobi. To her and their sons the deep sympathy of many East Africans will be extended.

C. W. H.

## Forthcoming Engagements

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

December 2.—Uganda Society in Scotland annual dinner, Overseas Club, Edinburgh, 7.30 p.m.

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

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

## Hunting With a Camera

### Colonel Sleeman's East African Visit

INTRODUCING HIMSELF as a "reformed character," who had spent 30 years in hunting big game, Colonel J. L. Sleeman, chief representative of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who recently toured Eastern Africa, declared on Monday at a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire that big game shooting with a rifle was now "not done." The barrier of hardship had been broken down, and men who could not be described as "sportsmen" had used aeroplanes to spot the animals and gone after them in luxurious motor-cars, in which they could approach their quarry to within 20 yards, utterly without danger. In former days it had taken him a fortnight's hard work to get into the game country, and then tracking was done on foot.

#### Forty-Seven Lion Within A Stone's Throw!

Colonel Sleeman's theory is that wild animals are never dangerous unless they have been wounded: in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda he had recently found it justified. At one time he had 47 lion within a stone's throw of his camp, and had studied and photographed them for three days. They were well-fed lions, he explained, and his films of them showed antelope carcasses hanging from trees as their larder. But they were wild lion, not the "half-tame" specimens of the Serengeti; none of his "shots" was taken in a game reserve. He saw one herd of 130 elephant and another of 140, but he killed not a single beast; he did not even take out a single lion.

The films, taken in duplicate, one in black and white and the other in colour, certainly revealed the great advantage of the colour film from the pictorial point of view. It showed up the animals remarkably well, whereas in black and white it was often difficult to distinguish them.

The Earl of Onslow, who presided, announced that the membership of the Society had reached 975, 26 new members having joined that day. Mr. A. C. Harris had sent a further donation of £40, bringing his contributions this year to £120.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has found it impossible to accept an offer of £2,500 from the Carnegie Trustees, who stipulated that all Carnegie libraries must be free. The Minister for Internal Affairs has explained that it would be difficult to run libraries in the Colony on that basis.

## E. A. Service Appointments

### Promotion for Mr. Beresford Stooke

THE following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during November:—

Mr. H. E. K. Field, to be Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. D. E. Newell, to be Assistant Auditor, Kenya.  
Mr. T. G. Chamberlain, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Kenya.  
Mr. D. Slavin, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya.  
Mr. J. F. C. Swan, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., to be Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia.  
Miss M. E. Bidgood, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.  
Mr. C. C. Cherry, to be Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Kenya.  
Miss L. N. Orr, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.  
Miss M. E. Roberts, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

#### Promotions and Transfers

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Mr. G. B. Stooke, Deputy Treasurer, to be Deputy Chief Secretary, Kenya.  
Mr. B. J. Hartley, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Agricultural Officer, Aden.  
Mr. J. E. Barker, Assistant Auditor, Kenya, to be Assistant Auditor, Malaya.  
Mr. N. S. Carey-Jones, Assistant Auditor, Gold Coast, to be Assistant Auditor, Northern Rhodesia.  
Mr. J. M. Crombie, Assistant Auditor, Kenya, to be Assistant Auditor, Malaya.  
Mr. E. G. Morris, O.B.E., Director of Education, Kenya, to be Director of Education, Nigeria.  
Mr. C. A. G. Lane, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, to be Puisne Judge, Sierra Leone.  
Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, Assistant Land Officer, Hong Kong, to be Registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. C. Mathew, Crown Counsel, to be Judicial Adviser, Buganda, Uganda.  
Mr. G. M. Gibbon, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Uganda.  
Mr. A. Cawley, Engineering Geologist, to be Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. D. Barrow-Dowling, Chief Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. J. W. Deegan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda.  
Mr. H. W. P. Butler, Inspector of Police, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. J. A. Dickson, Agricultural Surveyor, Medical Department, to be Labour Officer, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. E. E. Roden, Office Superintendent, Education Department, to be Assistant Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. F. S. Such, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.  
Mr. P. E. Tully, Assistant Livestock Officer, to be Senior Assistant Livestock Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Approximate revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during October amounted to £2,229,266, or £54,534 above the estimate.

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# Kenya's Budget for 1939.

## Heavy Yield from Income Tax

THAT KENYA'S new Income Tax Department is working smoothly, and that the rates are generally admitted to be fair and reasonable, was claimed by Mr. C. R. Lockhart, Financial Secretary of the Colony, when opening the Budget debate in the Legislature.

Trade conditions were, he said, below the 1937 level, but internal revenue showed no decline from the 1937 figures; if Customs duties had had to be calculated at £780,000, a reduction of £75,000 on the original estimate, a very much higher estimate had been put on income tax at £134,000, an increase of £91,000 over 1938.

The Secretary of State's decision that surplus balances should be held in liquid form made necessary certain transfers, which would reduce the figure to £330,000, on which it was not proposed to draw in 1939. Revenue was estimated at £2,618,052; £2,477,770 was allocated to ordinary recurrent expenditure and £139,773 to non-recurrent and extraordinary expenditure, leaving the negligible margin of £500.

Administration would cost 33.3% of the recurrent expenditure, social services 17.6%, economic services 14.2%, public debt and pensions 20%, and defence 4.5%.

Recurrent Expenditure was £77,700 over the 1938 figure, £36,100 being for personal emoluments, of which £23,200 was occasioned by new appointments in the Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary and Forest Departments. Though the estimated revenue from petrol tax and traffic licences was up by £7,000 and £2,000, provision for road maintenance had not been increased.

### Mr. Nicol's Comment

Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C. for Mombasa, thought it merely a good book-keeper's Budget; if it was the model for future years, the Colony's outlook was grim. He wanted hospital fees for unofficers to be calculated on the basis of their capacity to pay, and appealed earnestly for additional agricultural officers on the Coast, and certainly for one at Teita. There should be a great development in tourist advertising; to attract them in large numbers, good roads were essential, and he advocated a £10,000,000 loan, to be paid in instalments for that purpose, and the creation of a game reserve about 50 miles from Mombasa.

Lord Francis Scott declared that the 1939 estimates really exceeded those for 1938 by £250,000, which was a very serious position. They had been too willing to listen to pleas for more expenditure, and it was time to revert to true finance. Unhappily they had to follow Colonial Office regulations, instead of framing the Budget on commercial lines. The one idea of the Colonial Office seemed to be how attractive they could make posts for the surplus population of England, and how many of those posts they could find in the Colonies, without thinking whether the Colonies could afford it or not.

The Colonial Office was afraid of two things—the British Treasury and questions in Parliament. The Treasury was a soulless entity, which had suggested that Kenya should repay the £5,500,000 spent on the railway. In Parliament the answers for the Colonial Office were always half-hearted and apologetic; never was it said: "That has been done for the benefit of the Colony concerned." When the question of Tanganyika was satisfactorily

settled—which he hoped would be soon (hear, hear)—he did hope the Imperial Government would consider its relations with the Colonies.

To economic development only 14.2% of the Budget expenditure was allocated, and most of that was to go in administering rather than in development. It was impossible to expect Government to reduce taxation at present, but that object should be kept in mind, so as to leave in private hands money for development.

### Lord Erroll's Protest

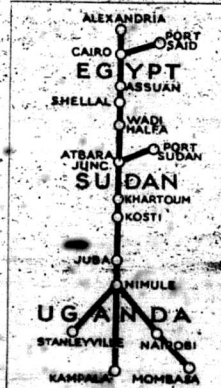
Lord Erroll protested against budgeting for an increase of £91,000 in income tax; after a bitter controversy £43,500 was agreed as the yield from that tax, so obviously the rates charged were much too high, and practically the whole burden fell on the European community. He urged salary economies, which showed an increase of £14,334, alluded to the necessity of exterminating rinderpest if a beef export trade was to become possible; and as the solution of the de-stocking problem proposed a De-stocking Committee with strong non-official representation under the chairmanship of the Director of Veterinary Services.

### Record Flight to Belgian Congo

Records were established on the inaugural flights of the accelerated Sabena air service between Brussels and the Belgian Congo. Leaving the Belgian capital at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday, November 6, the machine reached Leopoldville at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, November 9; on the return journey the pilot left at 5 a.m. on Saturday, November 12, and arrived in Brussels at 6 p.m. on Monday, November 14.

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## Sudan Drinks More Tea

A MARKED increase of tea imports into the Sudan occurred last year, according to the annual report of the Department of Economics and Trade, which states that tea imports increased from 2,917 tons in 1936 to 3,520 tons in 1937. The report continues:—

Considering that tea is taken only by Natives of the northern parts of the Sudan, consumption for 1937 must work out at nearly 5 lb. per head of the population, a figure exceeded in few parts of the world if we except the countries of production, the English-speaking world, and the Netherlands.

Not only has the consumption of tea in the Sudan increased in this surprising manner, but the quality of tea imported is much higher than it was. A few years ago there was a very large proportion of the cheapest stalky tea from Java. Nowadays much of the stalk has been eliminated; this is to some extent the result of efforts on the part of the tea trade to encourage consumption of tea by supplying a better article to foreign consumers.

## Of Commercial Concern

AFRICAN and Eastern Trade Corporation, which has interests in East Africa, will on January 2 pay six months' dividend to December 31, 1938, on the 6% Cumulative "A" Preference stock.

Manbre and Garton, Ltd., who have sugar-growing interests in Kenya, announce payment of a final dividend of 11% on the Ordinary stock, making 15% for the year to September 30.

The actual revenue collected in Northern Rhodesia during the first five months of 1938 was £330,122, against £377,58 for the corresponding period of 1937; the expenditure for the five months was £425,819, against £369,929.

The *Antestia* bug has devastated Native *arabica* coffee in the Kigezi Province of Uganda, and in some places half the area under coffee has had to be uprooted or stumped. *Robusta* coffee is replacing the *arabica* in the hope of abating the pest.

Hecht, Kahn, Ltd., whose Chairman, Mr. Walter Fletcher, was formerly in business in East Africa, are to pay an interim dividend of 5% on the Ordinary shares. The company's half-year to September 30 is described as "very satisfactory."

Railway rates on the Kenya and Uganda Railways for the transport of pyrethrum not consigned to the coast for export are to be charged as Class 7 from January 1 next. Pyrethrum for export in one ton lots and over will be charged according to the special tariff, No. 1 Class.

## Questions in Parliament

MR. HALL-CAINE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the present depression in prices for Empire coffee, he would consider giving an increased preference to such products in his next Budget. Sir John Simon replied that the suggestion had been noted, but that Mr. Hall-Caine would not expect him to anticipate the Budget statement.

Replying to Mr. Leslie, the Colonial Secretary said he had no doubt that the Government of Tanganyika would bear carefully in mind the views expressed by the Permanent Mandates Commission, and that they would consider, in the light of those views, what further measures could be taken to improve health conditions in the Lupa goldfields.

Questions concerning land alienation in the Colonies, including Kenya, were raised by Mr. Robert Gibson.

In Kenya, the Colonial Secretary replied, approximately 11,300 sq. miles had been alienated to non-Natives to December 31, 1937. On that date there were approximately 48,300 sq. miles of Native reserves; to which some 2,600 sq. miles are shortly to be added, in addition, there are some 160,000 sq. miles of Crown lands, the greater part of which is in Native occupation.

Alienation to non-Natives of land in the Kenya Native reserves was, he said, prohibited except to a limited extent for purposes which could be shown to be beneficial to the Natives.

Mr. Creech Jones, who asked if Mr. MacDonald had reached any conclusions from his inquiries into the employment of children and young persons in Kenya, was told by the Colonial Secretary that he had received an advance copy of the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question, but that he had not formed his final conclusions as he was waiting for the views of the Governor.

### Kenya's Contribution to Makerere College

Asked if the Kenya Government intended to share with the other East African Governments in the costs of erecting the new university college at Makerere, Mr. MacDonald said that the Governor proposed, subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, to contribute £50,000 towards the endowment fund.

Mr. Leach asked what steps H.M. Government proposed to take to give effect to the recommendation of M. van Zeeland regarding the generalising of the system of the open door which obtains in the Conventional Basin of the Congo; whether, as a first step, he would suggest the exclusion of the Colonial areas from the scope of the Ottawa Agreements.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the British Government had already announced its readiness to discuss the abatement of particular preferences in non-self-governing territories in cases where such preferences could be shown to place undue restriction on international trade. The Government did not consider the present a propitious time for going further in that direction.

Mr. Leach: "Is it not the case that if you delay this you are delaying the undertaking given by the Prime Minister in regard to appeasement?"

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Dominions Secretary whether, in view of the fact that there is nothing in the legislation either in Northern or Southern Rhodesia which forbids any Native from looking for and selling gold on lands in Native occupation, he would ascertain how many permits had been applied for and granted to Natives in Northern Rhodesia within the last ten years. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald promised to ask the respective Governments for the information.

"How many German and Austrian girls had been admitted into Kenya and Tanganyika to take up employment during the last two years?" asked Mr. Hall-Caine, who also inquired why, if opportunities for employment did exist, adequate information was not issued in this country in order to interest British girls.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he would make inquiries. Information concerning opportunities for employment in the territories could be obtained from the East African Office in London, which was in close touch with the Society of Overseas Settlement for British Women, which was in turn represented in East Africa by the East African Women's League.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Kimingini Closed Down**

KIMINGINI GOLD Mining Company, Ltd., announces in its annual report to June 30 that, after providing £11,094 for depreciation, the accounts for the year show a deficit of £319, which, added to the balance of £10,264 brought forward from last year, makes a total loss to be carried forward of £110,583.

During the year 2,880 oz. fine gold and 1,169 oz. fine silver were produced, valuing £67,842 and £102 respectively; royalties, transport, insurance and assay charges amounted to £1,376, leaving net proceeds at £66,569. As the payable ore reserves are exhausted, and the company's mining engineer is of the opinion that further development at depth would not be warranted, the mines have been closed down. The remaining resources of the company are comparatively small, and the directors consider that it is in the best interests of shareholders that the company be wound up voluntarily, and a resolution to that effect will be proposed at the annual meeting, at noon on December 12.

The balance sheet shows issued share capital at £600,000, plus creditors at £6,216, or a reduction of £6,584 compared with last year. Properties at cost stand at £339,311, expenditure on properties, less amounts written off, at £108,766; stores at £9,346; debtors at £991; gold in transit at £5,758; cash at £19,210; preliminary expenses at £12,251; and the debit balance at profit and loss account at £110,583.

The mining engineers' report states that at Kimingini development of the vein was completed on the 550 ft. and 640 ft. levels, but in neither case was any payable ore found. In view of these results further development was not considered justified, but three underground drill holes were put down to cut the lode at a distance of approximately 1,000 ft. below the outcrop. These boreholes showed no payable ore, and further underground development was stopped.

At Musgrave development on the 340 ft. level failed to disclose payable ore, and further underground development was not justified. A horizontal hole was drilled from the 340 ft. level for a distance of 500 ft. west, but no ore was found. The payable ore in both mines is exhausted, and the mill has been shut down.

**Wankie Colliery Results**

THE Wankie Colliery Company's annual report announces that the profit for the 12 months to August 31, subject to income tax, amounted to £256,107, against £222,959 for 1936-37. Three dividends of 6% have been paid, making 18% for the year, against 20%; the payment made last August, however, was on the capital as enlarged by the distribution of a capital bonus of 66%. Actually, the amount absorbed by the total dividends for the past year at £219,450 is about £20,000 larger than that for 1936-37.

During the past year 1,155,973 tons of coal were raised, against 1,026,645 tons in 1936-37. Sales of coal rose by 99,086 tons to 929,947 tons, but coke sales fell by 12,435 tons to 47,430 tons. Estimated coal reserves proved by actual development amount to 17,284,000 tons. Reserves in the area remaining under a radius of two miles from the Bell station to No. 1 colliery are estimated at 42,181,000 tons.

Advices from Rhodesia state that the company has consented to surrender one-third of its Gwaai concession of 860 sq. miles, and each year 30 sq. miles until the end of its grant in 1953, and that it has reduced the price of coal to 10s. per ton at pit-head. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has agreed not to work any of the grant until the end of the concession.

**Tanganyika Central Gold**

The report of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., for the year ended June 30 states that an arrangement was made with the company's bankers for an overdraft up to £17,500, this amount being guaranteed up to June next by a few of the larger shareholders; the overdraft at the end of the year was £10,503. The net profit for the 12 months was £3,218 (against £6,259), and after adding £3,447 brought forward and deducting £833 in respect of obsolete stock written off, £5,832 is carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. The annual meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 7.

**Leonora Reconstruction**

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Leonora Corporation, Ltd., is to be held in London on December 12 to consider reorganisation of the company's capital.

A circular to shareholders recalls that at the last annual general meeting it was stated that, apart from its holdings in and loans to Cornish Kaolin, Ltd., the company's interests were entirely confined to gold mining concerns.

Early this year Cornish Kaolin, Ltd., was, with the approval of the Corporation, sold to the English Clays Lovering Pochin and Co., Ltd., for £25,000 cash and 31,111 fully-paid 5½% First Preference shares of £1 each of that company.

"Although such purchase consideration became due and payable to Leonora Corporation as the owner of the whole of the £70,000 First Mortgage Debenture stock which had been created and issued by Cornish Kaolin, Ltd., yet after making provision for the payment of certain liabilities incurred by Leonora Corporation for account of Cornish Kaolin, Ltd., the net loss to the Leonora company in respect of its investments in Cornish Kaolin amounted to approximately £57,000.

"To provide for that loss, and at the same time to reduce the book value of certain of the company's other investments to figures representing more nearly their present market values, the directors recommend reorganisation of the company's capital on the following basis: (a) the issued 3,400,000 shares of 1s. each to be written down to 6d. each, the amount thus made available to meet losses being £85,000; (b) each of the 599,993 unissued shares to be divided into two shares of 6d. each, and the capital of the company to be increased from the reduced amount back to £200,000, the present authorised capital.

"When the above resolutions are confirmed by the court, the authorised capital of the company will be £200,000 in 8,000,000 shares of 6d. each, of which 3,400,000 will be issued and fully paid."

**"Lags" Annual Report**

LONDON, Australian and General Exploration Company, Ltd., made a loss of £3,992 during the year ended July 31. The report recalls that conditions in the stock markets were extremely difficult, providing little opportunity for the profitable sale of securities. Developments on the properties of the gold mining companies in which the company is largely interested have, however, continued satisfactory, though the low prices of lead, zinc, and tin have had a serious effect on the base metal holdings.

The profit and loss account shows general expenses at £1,904, note being made that of the £1,000 charged for director's fees only £166 was paid; similarly, of the consulting engineers' fee of £2,000 only £333 was paid; loss on realisation of investments was £508; and the loss on trading (Kingslade property), £1,818. Net income from investments totalled £2,775.

The balance sheet shows the issued capital at £217,553 and creditors at £5,729. There are contingent liabilities in respect of share transactions. Investments appear at £227,807, and the cash in hand is £4,172.

**Nigel van Ryn Reefs**

THE report of Nigel van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., to September 30 last shows that the profit amounted to £13,279, and that after bringing the reserve account to £11,500, £7,673 are carried forward. The issued capital stands at £282,917; investments appear at £236,115, at which they are understood to be conservatively valued; cash at bankers amounted to £55,996; loans to £10,377; and debtors and creditors about cancel each other.

Thus, at the end of the financial year, when markets were under a distinct cloud, the break-up value of the 5s. shares was not less than par, and since there have been good developments on some of the Australian properties in which the company is interested, to say nothing of its substantial holding in South and West African gold mining companies, the position appears distinctly encouraging.

## Company Progress Reports

**Ngiga Mining.**—During October the mill crushed 813 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 326 oz. bullion (approximately 75% fine gold).

**Rhominer.**—During October at the Flowing Bowl mine 976 tons were crushed for a recovery of 212 oz. from mill and cyanide. Value: £1,414, against £1,694 for September.

**Tanganyika.**—Development for quarter ended September 30: Total footage, 841 ft.; footage sampled 325 ft.; footage payable, 55 ft.; av. value, 10.5 dwt.; av. width, 63 in.

**Thistle-Etna Gold Mines.**—Progress report for the quarter ended September 30 states that the Hooper shaft, Etna mine, was sunk 72 ft. to a total depth of 1,678 ft. Development: Footage on reef, 1,536 ft.; footage sampled, 1,536 ft.; footage payable, 762 ft.; av. value, 13.1 dwt.; av. width, 21 in. Ore milled, 9,250 tons; yield, 2,151 fine oz.; accumulated slimes treated, 2,050 tons; yield, 164 fine oz. Total yield for quarter, 2,315 oz.

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

**"Kakamega.**—At Koamulim 2nd level N. was driven 39 ft. to a total of 65 ft. on lode 31 in. wide worth 6 dwt. per ton; 3rd level N. driven 60 ft. to total 268 ft. on lode 18 in. wide, av. 16.5 dwt. per ton. At 54 ft. in drive N. where lode was first intersected a drive S. was begun on lode 23 in. wide worth 42.6 dwt. per ton for the 12 ft. driven; 3rd level S. at 28 ft. S. of main development winze driven 19 ft. on lode 28 in. wide, poor value. Stopping continued in Sirius section and surface veins. Surface prospecting continued and resulted in discovery of Jakogo N. vein; for 95 ft. assay values average 10.93 dwt. per ton over 24 in. Sixty-five oz. fine gold were obtained from tributing during August, September and October.

**"No. 2 Area.**—Chausu: 2nd level W. adv. 35 ft. to total 210 ft. 16 in. wide, value poor. 50 ft. level: E. drive adv. 40 ft. to total 57 ft., quartz 47 in. wide, low value. Total footage No. 2 Area, 130 ft.

**"Milling.**—Kakamega mill crushed 1,338 tons, producing 364 oz. fine gold; Chausu mill crushed 690 tons, producing 211 oz. fine gold. Total production for month, 575 oz. fine gold."

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—An interim progress report states that on the basis of drilling results to date a rough calculation indicates probable ore reserves of 1,200,000 tons of sulphide ores, av. 35.5% zinc, 23.5% lead, and 17.5% sulphur, as well as 2,200,000 tons of oxide ores, av. approximately 23% zinc, 7% lead. The average vanadium content of the oxide ores is 1%. Latest drilling results: Vertical hole A. 145 was drilled to locate the apex of the ore body which was accomplished when from 294 ft. to 296 ft. and from 304 to 305 ft. this hole passed through low grade mineralized bands, av. 2% zinc, 0.7% lead and 0.5% vanadium oxide. Hole A. 146 inclined 70 deg. from 546 ft. to 630 ft. passed through 34 ft. of oxide ore, av.

19.4% zinc, 3½% lead and 0.8% vanadium oxide. Hole A. 147 inclined 80 deg. from 4,031 ft. to 1,046 ft. passed through 15 ft. of oxide ore, av. 25.7% zinc, 1.3% lead and 0.4% vanadium oxide. Hole A. 148 inclined 70 deg. from 568 ft. to 683 ft. passed through oxide ore av. 11.7% zinc, 9.2% lead and 1.3% vanadium oxide. Vertical Hole A. 149 from 475 ft. to 480 ft. penetrated oxide ore av. 30.8% zinc, and 9.1% lead, while from 480 ft. to 525 ft. it passed through sulphide ore av. 44.7% zinc, 22.4% lead and 21.9% sulphur. Vertical Hole A. 150 from 386 ft. to 450 ft. passed through oxide ore av. 23.5% zinc, 8% lead and 0.5% vanadium oxide. Hole A. 152 inclined 70 deg. from 496 ft. to 510 ft. passed through oxide ore av. 40% zinc, and 5.5% lead, and from 510 ft. to 556 ft. through sulphide ore av. 47.7% zinc, 15.4% lead and 17.5% sulphur and from 556 ft. to the foot-wall at 559 ft. through oxide ore av. 33.9% zinc, 6% lead, and 2.3% vanadium oxide. With completion of the pilot borehole, A. 152, the drilling to date has proved the "No. 1 Kopje" ore body to have a length of the 1,200 ft. with both ends open.

### 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 an area of 40 miles radius of Mkata railway station. Applications should reach the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dar es Salaam, not later than December 31.

### Territorial Outputs

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during October included 11,653 oz. of unrefined gold, 449 carats diamonds, and 28 long tons tin ore. Gold production was from the following districts: Lupa, 2,433 oz. alluvial and 2,360 oz. reef; Musomia, 3,929 oz. reef; Singida, 841 oz. reef; and Mwanza, 2,090 oz. reef.

The gold exports rate from Kenya has nearly doubled since the beginning of this year. In January the total quantity exported was 4,455 unrefined oz.; in April the total had increased to 7,534 unrefined oz.; and in October the amount was 8,129 oz. The estimated value of gold exported during the first 10 months of the year is £389,733.

### Syntron Electric Vibrators

International Combustion, Ltd., makers of the Hardinge ball mill, have issued an illustrated brochure dealing with their "Syntron electric vibrators" for vibrating bins and hoppers in which material arches over and tends to clog. With the Syntron vibrator the material will discharge smoothly and evenly. Similarly, where material is conveyed through a pipe or trough, sluggish flow can be speeded up or the angle of inclination can be reduced if the chute is vibrated. Moulds or forms when vibrated at high speed during filling will cast solid perfectly formed products. Copies of the brochure may be obtained on application to the company at Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.



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# Rhodesian Anglo American

## Sir Edmund Davis's Address

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Sir Edmund Davis, J.P., Deputy Chairman of the company, presiding. He said, *inter alia*:

Our authorised capital has not changed, but there has been a considerable increase in the issued capital. The final position is that 11,513,217 shares of 10s. each have been issued, representing a nominal capital of £5,756,608 10s. The report and accounts give full details of the additions to general reserve account during the year, as a result of which that account has been increased from £1,600,000 on June 30, 1937, to £2,206,015 on June 30, 1938. The latter figure does not include premium on shares received in the early days of July, 1938, amounting to £451,117. Our debenture debt has been reduced by £150,000 through the purchase of that nominal amount of debentures from Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd.

### The Company's Investments

Turning now to the assets side of the balance sheet, our shareholding in Rhokana Corporation stands at the same figure, namely, £6,859,666. As the holding consists of 1,340,288 Ordinary and "A" shares in Rhokana Corporation, the book value works out at £5 2s. 4d. per share, which I think you must agree is a very conservative figure. The book value of the shareholding in Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., is stated separately, and has been apportioned between the main headings of 'Investments' and 'Current Assets' in accordance with the nature of the underlying assets of the Loangwa Company. That company is now in process of being wound up, and in our future balance sheets the assets received in the liquidation will be included in our general assets. The shareholding in the Loangwa Company shown in the balance sheet before you represents the amount that company remaining after a first liquidation dividend of £488,008.

The item 'Other Investments' includes a holding of 997,914 shares of £1 each in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., which stand in our books at par. This holding has now been increased to a round million shares.

It is when we come to our current assets that we find a very great change from the previous year. On June 30, 1937, we had cash and liquid assets of £411,810, with current liabilities (including final dividend) of £939,800; whereas, on June 30, 1938, our cash and liquid assets were £733,242, against which our total current liabilities, including final dividend, amounted to £506,243. By July 6, 1938—when all the monies from the exercise of options had been received—cash and liquid assets amounted to no less than £1,635,476, with liabilities unchanged at £506,243, giving a surplus of £1,129,233.

Turning to the profit and loss account, on the credit side, 'Revenue from dividends, interest and other sources, less interests paid,' amounts to £874,860, an increase of £6,962 over the previous year. Against this, administration and other expenses in London and Johannesburg are £1,580 higher at £14,709, whereas debenture interest is £33,750, which shows a reduction of £3,750 when compared with the preceding year owing to the purchase of £150,000 debentures having taken place midway in our financial year. The balance of profit

for the year, £826,401, is £9,124 more than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The allocation of this profit, after bringing in the balance unappropriated on June 30, 1937, is clearly set out.

You will possibly be interested to learn the reason for the reduction in the provision for income tax, which this year is £102,177, compared with £172,580 last year, although our revenue this year is higher. In the first place, this charge for income tax in our accounts does not represent tax paid directly by this company. It represents income tax deducted from the dividends received from Rhokana Corporation and other investments, less deductions of tax made on payments of interest by our own company and a recovery of tax in respect of our administration expenses. The reason for the decrease of about £70,000 in the charge for income tax this year is that Rhokana Corporation have been able to pass on a larger amount of dominion income tax relief, the rate of relief received from that source being 2s. 6½d. in the £ compared with 7½d. last year.

### Dividends and Prospects

One other item in the appropriation account is the provision for the proposed final dividend of 9½%, less income tax, payable upon 11,413,217 shares. I have received several inquiries as to why this dividend is to be paid upon shares which were only under option on June 30, 1938. The explanation is that the shares resulting from the exercise of these options were allotted and issued in July, 1938, and from the date of their allotment they ranked *pari passu* in all respects with the existing issued shares of the company. Therefore, when Dividend No. 5 was declared payable to all members registered at the close of business on October 22, 1938, these shares ranked for this dividend equally with the original issued capital.

You will understand from my remarks that the advances we received from the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., in terms of an arrangement referred to in a Press announcement we made on March 10, 1937, were repaid during the year under review. In this connexion I might mention that we all regret that the market price of our shares during the period of the option the Anglo American Corporation were given was not sufficiently high to warrant their calling the 150,000 reserve shares of the company at £2 per share, a regret I am sure you will all share with the members of your board.

Coming now to Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., our interest in that Corporation remains intact, and owing to the very large amount of capital it represents—at yesterday's price, a matter of 1,340,288 shares at £12 11s. 3d. per share, £16,837,368—the future of the said corporation is of very great interest to the members of this company. You will have received a copy of the report and accounts of Rhokana Corporation, and a reprint of the proceedings at its ordinary general meeting, from which documents you will have learnt of the decisions, firstly to increase production from 95% to 105% of the quota basis, and secondly to authorise unrestricted production.

As to our interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., our present holding of 1,000,000 shares was, at yesterday's market price of £1 12s. 6d. per share, valued at £1,625,000 and it is sufficient for me now to say that progress in the development and equipment of the Nchanga Company's property is proceeding very satisfactorily.

The accounts and report were adopted unanimously; the retiring directors were re-elected; and the auditors were re-appointed.



## Dalgety & Company, Ltd.

### The Hon. Edmund W. Parker's Address

THE fifty-fourth annual general meeting of Dalgety and Company, Limited, was held in London last week.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. C. D. Mackintosh Gow) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, after referring to the loss the company had sustained through the death of Mr. Stephen Fairbairn, said:—

#### Conditions in Australia and New Zealand

"Economic activity in Australia during the past year has continued at a high level, despite the international situation and the great reduction in the wool cheque, but of course some diminution of prosperity must be looked for during the current year, owing to the natural sequence of a reduced spending power which is bound to follow.

"The position of the Governments continued to improve in the financial year just ended. The Commonwealth Government revenue was raised substantially by a high level of Customs receipts, and a satisfactory surplus was recorded. Figures for all the States reflect a general buoyancy of revenue, partially offset by expenditure somewhat in excess of estimates.

"There has been no alteration in the exchange rate, which still presents us with a burden of magnitude. This year the cost of converting our overseas profits into sterling was £93,943 17s. We have been able to absorb this in our profit and loss figures again without having recourse to our reserves. This shows the very strong position of your company.

"As I advised you when I last addressed you, we had ceased the continuation of our programme of redeeming Terminable Debentures. The poor season in the Commonwealth, however, has compelled us to come to the assistance of our clients in no uncertain fashion. Restocking operations, the necessity of carrying on those of our clients whose properties lie in the drought-stricken areas, the provision of funds to take up new business, and heavy expenditure on our premises building programme have run away with a large amount of cash, and we have actually increased our Terminable Debenture issue by £150,000 during the year. However, while the repayment programme was in full swing we reduced our Terminable Debentures by £640,433, showing a net saving of interest of £30,870.

"New Zealand has again enjoyed a prosperous year, prices for the Dominion primary products, with the exception of wool, having been on a high scale, and this has resulted in heavy buying of imports. The trade figures for the year which ended on March 31 last reveal a drop of £5,671,000 on her £12,614,000 favourable trade balance of last year.

#### Operations in East Africa

"As regards East Africa, we have had another active year in sisal trading, but the position of the market is far from satisfactory, and prices had declined to the level of about £18 for No. 1 by the end of the past financial year. Coffee values suffered a further drop at the end of last year on account of a decision taken by Brazil to reduce considerably her export tax and let her coffees find their own levels on the markets of the world. Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world, and her action resulted in a fall in the values of East African

coffees—a fall which the growers could ill afford to face. However, the bulk of the crop has been marketed, and I am pleased to be able to tell you that the 1938-39 season has opened with values somewhat higher, although, taking a long view, we cannot yet feel as confident as we should like.

"As to the results for the year, I regret to say that the price of wool was not maintained during the period covered by the accounts, and this, coupled with severe droughty conditions which have obtained in many parts of the Commonwealth necessitating the provision of heavy reserves, has affected our results adversely, and I am sorry to say that the board has felt it incumbent upon it to recommend a reduced final distribution by way of dividend. However, the 6% for the year which is recommended is a fair return when you realise all the difficulties we have had to contend with.

"It behoves us then to make provision for lean times, and I can assure you that everything is being done in that direction that can be done, and your company to-day stands on very solid foundations. There are indications that the price of wool may harden—the opening of the new season's sales having shown a rising tendency, and it is hoped that this movement may continue.

#### The World's Largest Wool-selling House

"The company continues to hold the primary position as the largest wool-selling house in the world. In 1937-38 we sold in Australia, New Zealand, and London 557,005 bales, against 594,032 bales in the 1936-37 season.

"The New Zealand selling season opens in Auckland on November 26, and, as there is a good demand for cross-breeds in these days, helped very largely by rearmament requirements, prices may be about on the level of last season. Very much depends on whether America is in the market. Recently in that country a satisfactory increase has been made in the consumption of wool, and if trade recovers there generally it is quite likely that we shall see a demand for wool in the overseas markets.

"A hardening tendency at the sales is noticeable in the reports coming through from the Commonwealth and the average prices obtained at the wool sales held in Brisbane on October 17-20, were £15 4s. 11d. a bale and 11 67d. per lb. for greasy wools, whilst for scoured the figures were £16 0s. 4d. per bale and 18 58d. per lb. These figures compare with £14 2s. 5d. per bale and 10 62d. per lb. for greasy and £15 7s. 4d. per bale and 18 22d. per lb. for scoured at the first series of Brisbane sales in September.

"As to wheat, prices at the opening of the 1937-38 season were thoroughly satisfactory, being about 42s. per 480 lb. c.i.f., but throughout the season this figure has fallen severely. The cause is attributable in the main to the factors I have already explained, and in addition both France and Russia have sold large quantities to the United Kingdom at very low prices.

"Summing up, then, the result of our operations for the year is that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, current expenses, depreciation, debenture interest, taxation, and the conversion of overseas profits into sterling, and for all contingencies it is possible to foresee, the net profit for the year amounts to £132,374 8s. 2d. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward from last year, £125,162 3s. 4d., and charging the 12 months' dividend on the 5% Preference shares, £25,000, and the interim dividend at 3% (less British income tax) on the Ordinary shares paid last May, £45,000, there remains to the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £187,536 11s. 6d."

## Sudan Plantations Syndicate

### Sir Alexander MacIntyre's Address

THE thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Limited, was held in London last week.

Sir Alexander MacIntyre, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I should like to introduce to you Mr. Evelyn Baring, who is present, and who, I am glad to say, has joined our board. His experience in India and other spheres will, I am sure, be of great value to the syndicate.

I will deal briefly with the accounts, which show substantial variation from those of the previous year.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, Gezira reserve, which is designed to provide for expenditure irrecoverable under our concession agreement, has been increased by £45,000, and now stands at £495,000. This allocation is £15,000 less than a year ago. The Gezira sinking fund accounts represent depreciation of the various items mentioned, and are, in a sense, the receipt in advance of expenditure-recoverable under our concession agreement. They have been increased by £28,927, and now amount to a total of £373,900.

The sum of £26,602 has been added to the Gezira tenants' reserve fund, which now stands at £270,702. This money has chiefly been provided by the tenants and is available to lessen to tenants the effects of possible bad years. Cash and British Government securities, together amounting to £2,038,000, show an increase of £16,760 over last year's cash position.

On the credit side of the profit and loss account £51,131 represents tenants' debts incurred in previous years for which a reserve was made. As these debts have now been repaid, the reserve for this amount is no longer required and has been transferred to the credit of the profit and loss account. The gross profits for the year amount to £582,560, and after deducting all expenses, appropriations to reserves, writings off, provision for taxation, and staff bonus there remains a net profit of £265,754. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% for the year ended June 30, 1938.

#### Auctioning Cotton in Port Sudan

All cotton seed has been sold, and our sales of cotton have been quite good considering the lower prices ruling for cotton throughout the financial year. Sales of cotton have been larger than in the previous year, and we are continuing to develop sales by auctions at Port Sudan. We have constructed stores, sampling sheds, buildings and offices to facilitate the work in connexion therewith. With the much larger production of cotton in the Gezira, it is hoped that as time goes on more buyers will avail themselves of these auctions and make sales to customers in new markets over a wider field.

It is for many reasons of the greatest importance for us to reserve a sufficient quantity of cotton to meet the requirements of our existing customers who in the past have bought their supplies from us direct, and who, in some cases, have given us their support from the commencement of the scheme.

The climate at Port Sudan is not too hot during the season from November to June, but thereafter buyers are disinclined to remain in Port Sudan. The first pickings and ginnings of our cotton cannot arrive there until towards the end of January, which means that there is a restricted period from February

to the end of June in which to hold the auctions. There is the danger that the auction period may coincide with the lowest cotton prices for the season in question. Least such should be the case it would seem to be a prudent policy for the producer to spread sales over the whole year and so obtain the advantage of the average of prices in that period.

#### Futures Contracts

With regard to effecting forward sales by means of futures contracts, the Liverpool Cotton Association has produced a new contract called Giza 7 No. 2. While this contract in some ways is an improvement on the old one, it still penalises Sudan-grown cotton as compared with that grown in Egypt. The wording of the contract in respect of the varieties and grades which may be tendered so limits them that it very much restricts the market in this contract.

The result is that it is subject to manipulation by speculators, and this is of little use to producers in making forward sales, or to merchants or to spinners who naturally wish to hedge their purchases. I think that it is much to be regretted that a contract of a wider character cannot be evolved embracing all varieties and grades of Egyptian type cottons. This would avoid the danger of such manipulation and would bring increased business to everyone concerned.

At present those who wish to provide cover for any substantial quantity are compelled to effect these covers in American growths where there is a free market, but this is not satisfactory as the prices of Egyptian and American cotton do not always keep in step or run parallel.

Development and canalisation in the Gezira have been confined to the finishing off of such areas as were not quite completed, and no new extensions have been undertaken. It is proposed to extend the capacity of our ginning factories by a factory of 40 gins to provide for the ginning of Government cotton, of which there are likely to be increased quantities.

The cotton crop produced in the Gezira for the past season was an excellent one, giving the high yield of 4.33 kantars of unginned cotton per feddan. Zeidab also gave a good return of 4.06 kantars per feddan, and all the crop has been sold.

#### Current Season's Prospects

With regard to the prospects for this season, many difficulties have been encountered in planting and establishing the crop.

In August, the month when the cotton is planted and weeding, hoeing, and other agricultural operations for the cotton and food crops have to be carried out, there were only 13 dry days, and some of the rains were so heavy that flooding occurred in the low-lying places, necessitating much re-sowing. On several occasions the rainfall exceeded three inches in a few hours.

Rains in September and October were also much above average in incidence and quantity, and our staff and the tenants were taxed to their utmost in establishing the crop. The effective area planted amounts to about 167,000 feddans, as compared with nearly 168,000 feddans last year.

The crop is rather later than usual, but the latest cable from our manager indicates that in spite of all the difficulties encountered, if weather conditions, which are now favourable, continue, an average crop may be expected. There has been more blackarm in evidence than one would like, but the crop seems to be throwing it off. Fortunately no leaf curl is showing anywhere. There is ground for hoping that the steps taken to eradicate leaf curl,

and to suppress blackarm and other pests, are helping to counterbalance the ill effects of heavy rain years.

The Zeidab crop which is now being picked should give a return of about 4 kantars per feddan, which is satisfactory. At one time the exceptionally high Nile, which occasioned damage to the cotton crop in Egypt, threatened Zeidab, but fortunately all the river defences held and no harm was done.

The results for the coming year must, to a large extent, depend on the normal yield in the Gezira and on seed and cotton prices, and it is too early now to predict what these are likely to be. It would appear that America will have an average crop of about 12,000,000 bales, as compared with 18,000,000 bales last year, and that Egypt will have the very much reduced crop of about 7,500,000 kantars, as compared with 11,000,000 kantars last year.

**Associated Companies**

A dividend amounting to 10% from the Kassala Cotton Company will come into next year's accounts. The Sudan Salt Company has made payments upon its Preference and Ordinary shares, and I see no reason why the syndicate should not continue to benefit in the coming year through its investment in this company. Parana Plantations, Ltd., has made profits through its subsidiary land and railway companies, but owing to exchange difficulties in Brazil it was not possible to remit these profits.

I feel that you will wish to express your appreciation and thanks to our manager, Mr. Archdale, and all our staff in the Sudan and London for their loyalty and hard work in obtaining the good results of the past year, and that you will support the payment of the best staff bonus proposed in the accounts. I would like to express our thanks to Sir William Himbury and the British Cotton Growing Association, and all those others who have assisted in the sales of our cotton, also to Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Campbell and Phillips, Ltd., through whom all our cotton seed was sold.

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend recommended declared.

The retiring directors were re-elected and the auditors were re-appointed.

**Native Labour in Uganda**

**SUFFICIENT POTENTIAL MAN-POWER** does exist within the Uganda Protectorate to meet its own needs for wage-earning labour. The unskilled labour problem of the future will be to open up outlets from this reservoir, of such a gradient as to furnish a steady flow of man-power to industry.

That is the comforting conclusion arrived at by the Committee of Inquiry into the Labour Situation in the Uganda Protectorate, which was appointed on November 12, 1937, and the report of which is just to hand.

Unskilled labour in search of employment comes from Ruanda and Urundi to the number of some 100,000 persons annually; 13,000 Natives from Tanganyika are working in the Buganda Province but practically none outside it; and Kenya supplies some 2,500, all either Jaluo or Bantu Kavirondo, who work on cotton-ginning in the Eastern province. Labour engaged on written contract forms a very small proportion of the total of those employed; and a point not to be overlooked is that the Native farmers in Buganda engage very considerable numbers of immigrant labourers.

Uganda is essentially a land of peasant producers, and non-Native enterprise has never been of more than subsidiary importance to the economic structure of the Protectorate. Thus in 1937 the total value of Uganda's domestic exports was £5,702,736; of which raw cotton and cotton seed, exclusively a Native-grown crop, accounted for £4,661,366, and Native-produced tobacco, coffee, oil seeds, and hides provided a substantial share of the balance.

Of the few large industries, sugar is produced at Lugazi and Kakira, where some 9,600 men are employed, and sisal at Masindi Port; at Mwirasandu there is a large tin mine, alluvial gold workings at Kikagati, many cotton ginneries, and some flourishing tea estates, but these depended mainly on immigrant labour in the broad sense of that term, only 15% or so of the labourers being Baganda.

The Committee recommends that a class of workers exclusively dependent on wages should be encouraged, but cautiously; that a Standing Economic and Labour Advisory Committee should be set up with a small selected membership of officials and non-officials and with a permanent secretary, who should also be Labour Secretary; that labour contracts for three years should be permitted, provided always that the worker is accompanied by his wife and family; that employers should form a common recruiting or employment agency; that, as a means of securing uniformity in conditions of employment, a comprehensive scheme of workmen's compensation and a comprehensive Labour Ordinance are desirable; and that the African farmer should come into line with other employers of labour in regard to working conditions as soon as practicable, the influence of the Native Government of Buganda being exerted to that end.



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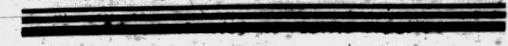
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<b>GRANDES ARMAZENS DA BEIRA</b> Beira		<b>J. W. VALVIS, P.O. Box 247</b> Khartoum
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**THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.,**  
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## Arusha Plantations

THE first annual report of Arusha Plantations, Ltd., states that, subsequent to the temporary closing of the factory in the middle of this year, the board became dissatisfied with the condition of the sisal areas owned by the company, and accordingly arranged for an independent report to be made. In the light of this report, it has been decided that it would be in the best interests of the company not to resume production till the end of March next. The revised estimates of production are: 1938-39, 180 tons; 1939-40, 700 tons; 1940-41, 1,180 tons. Thereafter production should further increase.

The accounts show that the trading profit from the incorporation of the company on April 5, 1937, to June 30, 1938, before providing for depreciation, amounted to £838, to which has to be added interest received £29, making £868. After deducting directors' fees, debenture trustees' remuneration and interest on debenture stock, totalling £5,412, and £3,384 reserve for depreciation and amortisation, there is a loss of £7,928.

Sisal production amounted to 1,003 tons, of which 735 tons were No. 1 and No. 1a grade, 168 tons lower grades, and 100 tons sisal tow. The cost of production, including £3 per ton depreciation, was £18 6s. 11d. per ton, and the selling price, including stock taken at valuation, averaged £18 17s. 5d. per ton for all grades. During the period covered by the accounts 1,000 acres were planted with sisal on the Themis estate, where another 500 acres will be planted. The coffee crop harvested totalled 128 tons on Themis estate and 12 tons on Iseliondo.

Mr. D. Kepetsakos has resigned from the board, and it is necessary to spend the greater part of his time in Europe, and he is therefore unable

to continue as resident director; Mr. F. D. Murray has also resigned owing to a breakdown in health. The directors do not propose to recommend the filling of these vacancies during the current year. The annual meeting is to be held at 3 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, at 12 noon to-day.

## Banks' Trade Review

BARCLAYS Bank (D.C. & O.) includes the following cabled items in its current trade review:—

**Kenya.**—Satisfactory rainfall has been particularly beneficial to the coffee areas and has brought very heavy flowering of pyrethrum. Bazaar trade is normal.

**Uganda.**—Weather conditions have been favourable to the cotton crop. Estimated acreage under the crop to the end of September was 1,502,000 acres; it is anticipated that the total will fall short of last year's by about 250,000 acres. Prices for "Ark" cotton have improved.

**Tanganyika.**—Good rainfall occurred in the northern districts during the latter part of October. It is anticipated that the current coffee crop will be smaller than that of last year.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Trading conditions remain satisfactory, with some indication of improvement in anticipation of Christmas activity. Tobacco acreages are expected to be larger than last year. Practically all the maize crop has been delivered; the European-grown crop is estimated at 950,000 bags, of which probably not more than 100,000 bags will be available for export.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General trading conditions are steady. Demand for slaughter cattle is keen.

**Nyasaland.**—European retail trade has been normal, but bazaar trade somewhat slow. Tobacco nurseries are satisfactory. Tung growers report satisfactorily on their crops.

## Rainfall in East Africa

The East African and Southern Rhodesian Offices in London have received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

**Kenya (Week ended November 9).**—Chemelli, 2.45 inches; Cherangani, 0.44; Donyo Sabuk, 0.53; Eldama, 0.05; Eldoret, 0.07; Fort Hall, 1.34; Fort Ternan, 0.33; Gilgil, 0.80; Hoey's Bridge, 0.40; Kabete, 0.40; Kapsabet, 0.39; Kericho, 0.22; Kiambu, 1.00; Kijabe, 1.88; Kipkarren, 1.40; Kisumu, 0.74; Kitale, 0.06; Kora, 0.72; Lamu, 2.03; Limuru, 0.46; Lumbwa, 0.38; Machakos, 1.34; Mackinnon Road, 0.23; Makuyu, 1.21; Malindi, 0.20; Menengai, 0.77; Meru, 2.88; Mjumbiri, 0.60; Mtwani, 2.48; Moiben, 0.12; Molo, 0.47; Mombasa, 1.26; Muhoroni, 1.02; Nairobi, 0.20; Naivasha, 0.40; Nakuru, 0.51; Nandi, 0.28; Nanyuki, 1.40; Narok, 0.08; Ngong, 0.18; Nyeri, 0.69; Ol Kalou, 0.06; Rongai, 0.25; Ruiri, 0.21; Rumuruti, 0.12; Sagana, 1.16; Songhor, 2.03; Sotik, 1.11; Soy, 0.52; Thika, 0.53; Thomeon's Falls, 0.18; and Turbo, 0.68 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended November 7).**—Amani, 0.69 inch; Arusha, 0.02; Bagamoyo, 0.45; Biharamulo, 1.47; Bukoba, 0.98; Dar es Salaam, 0.41; Kigoma, 0.24; Lindi, 0.12; Lushoto, 0.17; Mahenge, 0.43; Moshi, 0.06; Musoma, 0.26; Mwanza, 0.83; Ngomeni, 0.03; Old Shinyanga, 0.09; Tabora, 0.03; Tanga, 0.12; and Utete, 0.19 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended November 6).**—Butiaba, 0.66 inch; Entebbe, 2.64; Fort Portal, 2.31; Hoima, 2.73; Jinja, 2.03; Kabale, 2.12; Kojolo, 3.66; Lira, 0.66; Masaka, 0.54; Masindi, 1.83; Mbale, 0.15; Mbarara, 0.64; Mubende, 0.79; Namasagali, 1.46; Soroti, 0.45; and Tororo, 1.38 inches.

**Southern Rhodesia (Week ended November 1).**—Beitbridge, 0.51 inch; Bulawayo, 0.13; Essexvale, 0.36; Fort Victoria, 0.88; Melsetter, 0.50; Gwelo, 0.45; Que Que, 1.30; Wankie, 0.09; Victoria Falls, 0.87; Gatooma, 1.04; Marandellas, 0.16; Umtali, 1.00; Mazoe, 0.40; Salisbury, 0.01; and Banket, 0.13 inch.



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Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
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**LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4**

## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Lower at 98s. 6d. per cwt. for Kenya. (1937: Kenya, 119s.)

**Cloves.**—Steady, with a good New York and Bombay demand for Madagascars. Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8 7/16d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¼d.; c.i.f., 6½d.

**Castor Seed.**—Unchanged at £10 17s. 6d. for Bombay to Hull Nov.-Dec.

**Coffee.**—No sales last week.

**Copper.**—Standard market, easier at £44 3s. 9d. to £44 5s., with three months 3s. 9d. higher. (1937: £37 11s. 3d.; 1936: £44 10s.)

**Copra.**—Shows further recovery, East African f.m.s. now being £9 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for December shipment. (1937: £13 15s.; 1936: £18.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda, quiet at 5-4½d.; f.g.f. Sakelariidies, unchanged at 8-29d. (1937: 4-5d.; 1936: 6d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian, black to Hull, steady for Nov.-Jan. at £6 1½s. 3d. (1937: £4 17s. 6d.; 1936: £5 10s.)

**Gold.**—147s. 11¼d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 1d.; 1936: 142s. 2d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machined), firm for Rotterdam (Hamburg at £10 1s. 3d. (1937: £12 6s. 3d.; 1936: £14 15s.))

**Gum Arabic.**—Messrs. Boxall and Company, of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during the first nine months of this year totalled 19,703 tons, compared with 17,358 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

**Hides.**—Quiet, with Mombasas 70/30%: 12 lb. and up, 6½d.; 8/12 lb., 6¼d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 6¼d.

**Pyrethrum.**—Unchanged, with Kenya flowers £119 and Japanese £82 10s. (1937: Kenya, £94; Japanese, £65.)

**Smsim.**—East African white for Nov.-Dec. shipment nominally £13, with mixed £1 per ton less ex ship. (1937: £14 10s.)

**Sisal.**—Fair demand for spot and afloat, but otherwise the market weak and turnover small. Tanganyika and Mozambique £16 12s. 6d. to £17; No. 2, £15 5s. to £15 10s.; No. 3, £14 5s. to £14 10s. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports, for Nov.-Jan. and Dec.-Feb. shipment: (1937: No. 1, £23 10s.; No. 2, £22 5s.; 1936: No. 1, £26 12s. 6d.; No. 2, £25 10s.)

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat for November, £7 12s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £8 15s.)

**Tea.**—Good demand at London auctions, although low medium qualities declined. Nyasalands averaged 10-24d. and Kenyas, 11-25d. (1937: Nyasaland, 13-75d.; Kenya, 14-10d.; 1936: Kenya, 1s.)

**Tin.**—Slow and easier pending outcome of International Tin Committee meeting in Paris. Standard for cash, £213 17s. 6d.; three months, £214 12s. 6d. (1937: £182 10s.; 1936: £231 10s.)

**Tobacco.**—September exports were: Northern Rhodesia: leaf, 52,973 lb.; Southern Rhodesia: leaf, 3,157,709 lb.; strips, 374,082 lb.; Nyasaland: leaf, 2,529,910 lb.; strips, 1,083,775 lb. The total from these territories is about 64% of the Empire total for the month.

### Sudan Cordage Fibres

"Cordage Making from Sudan Fibres," by Mr. P. J. Sandison, of the Sudan Political Service, published as Bulletin No. 6 of the Sudan Government Department of Economics and Trade, is a useful little pamphlet detailing the experiments made by the author to utilise local plant fibres for making twine and rope suitable for Native use. Its value is enhanced by the 15 plates of Sudan fibre-producing plants drawn by Mrs. Grace M. Crowfoot, which are of *Kew Bulletin* class.

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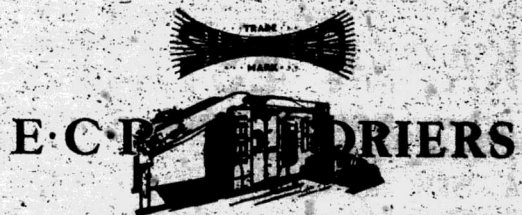
## Grading Canadian Tobacco

How tobacco leaf is graded in Canada is described in *Tobacco Intelligence*, the quarterly publication of the Imperial Economic Committee, which details the marketing system practised in Ontario.

"Four general classifications are recognised—leaf, cutters, lugs and nondescripts; the first three are again sub-divided into grades. Leaf is defined as leaves which are medium to thick in body and which normally are found on the upper middle to the top of the plant; they are sub-divided into eight grades, ranging from B-1, 'fancy' quality, to B-6, which is poor quality. Cutters are high grade lugs, thin to medium in body, and are found growing just above the sand lugs; they are divided into six grades, C-2 to C-5, 'fancy' to 'medium' in quality, and M-1 and M-2 'common' to 'poor' respectively.

"Lugs grow near the bottom of the plant, and normally show a dull dingy finish with a certain amount of injury; they are divided into three grades, 'good', 'medium' and 'common' in quality. Nondescript is all of one grade, designated by the letters ND, and includes all tobacco containing non-acceptable injury for which no tolerance is allowed.

"Each grade has been carefully defined, as have also the tolerances with regard to acceptable injury and to the permissible admixture of lower grade tobacco. For instance, B-1 is defined as 'fancy' quality leaf in lemon and orange colours, very smooth, very good texture, ripe, medium body, medium size and blending fibres; tolerance, 5% acceptable injury and 10% B-2."



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## Passengers for East Africa

THE *m.v.* "Dunnotar Castle," which left London last week for South Africa and Beira, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Beira</i>	Howell, Miss J.
Bacon, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.	Matthews, Mrs. J. B.
Bartlett, Mr. M. W.	McCormick, Mrs. J. W.
Burnett, Mr. J. M.	Pascoe, Mr. A. K.
Ellis, Mrs. J. M.	Rushmore, Mr. G. M.
Forsyth, Mr. W. A.	Thompson, Mr. H. R.
Gough, Mrs. W. A.	Triscott, Mrs. C. H.
Henry, Mr. & Mrs. T.	Tussaud, Mr. & Mrs. G. B.

THE *s.s.* "Ussukuma" which is outward bound from Southampton, to East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

<i>Mombasa</i>	Rushton, Miss M. L.
Barker, Mr. E.	Sutherland, Mrs. H. C.
Blackburn, Mr. G. R.	Sutherland, Miss H. B.
Borland, Mr.	Taylor, Mr.
Butlin, Miss, E. G.	Walter, Mr. S. H.
Butlin, Miss M. I.	Whitelaw, Mrs. L.
Donnelly, Mrs. I. C.	Whitelaw, Miss S. L.
Fisher, Mrs. M.	
Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. G. D.	
Godwin, Miss H. M.	
Green, Mr. A. M.	
Hammon, Mrs. D.	
Hopkins, Rev. A. I.	
Hopkins, Mrs. A. I.	
Kent, Miss A. F.	
Kianison, Mr. K. M.	
Kirk, Mr. N.	
Long, Miss C. L.	
Malyn, Mr. D. P.	
Nicholls, Lt.-Col. W. H.	
Parmentier, Mr. & Mrs. W. I.	
Polley, Miss K.	

### Tanga

Diel, Mrs. L.  
Dippe, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
Reel, Mrs. A. L.

### Dar es Salaam

Ihalainen, Miss H.  
Senior, Mrs. E. M.

### Beira

Bellamy, Mr. & Mrs. F. I.  
Ranniger, Miss  
Roberts, Miss D. M.  
Timcke, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Watson, Mrs. M.

## Passengers from East Africa

THE *s.s.* "Ubena," which sailed from Mombasa for Europe on October 26, brought, *inter alia*, the following passengers from:—

<i>Beira</i>	<i>Mombasa</i>
Aranha, Capt. P. E. de B.	Alber, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
Aranha, Mrs. A. B. de B.	Barr, Mr. D. S.
Arnott, Mr. G. F.	Barton, Mr. C. R.
Smith, Mr. H. M.	Berg, Mrs. A.
	Bone, Mr. H.
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	Christman, Mr. O.
Arning, Miss H.	Crosse, Mrs. A. E.
Humblet, Mr. J.	Devonshire, Mrs. M.
Jaster, Mr. H. M.	Gamlen, Mrs. M.
Kappus, Mrs. L.	Gill, Mr. H. W.
Peret, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Graffenreut, Miss E.
Ransbothyn, Mrs. L.	Hewson, Mrs. G.
	Hewson, Miss F.
<i>Zanzibar</i>	Hole, Mr. H. C.
Diapère, Miss I.	Horne, Mrs. E. M.
	Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. L. P.
<i>Tanga</i>	Riddell, Mrs. K. D.
Hassanali, Mr. E.	Salmon, Mrs. M. E.
Mauchle, Mrs. A.	Stauffer, Mr. & Mrs. E. W.

## Air Mail Passengers

HOMEWARD passengers on November 15 included Mrs. B. M. Martin and Mrs. R. W. Williams, from Beira; Mr. E. E. Weekes, from Mombasa; and Mr. S. L. Terrell, from Port Bell.

On November 14 Mrs. M. E. Tate and Mrs. G. M. Newman arrived from Nairobi, and Mr. V. G. Grylls, from Port Bell.

Outward passengers due to leave to-morrow include Mr. P. de Robeck, for Khartoum.

On December 4 Lieutenant Sands will also leave for Khartoum.

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## Christmas Posting Dates

The latest dates for posting Christmas mail from England to East Africa and Rhodesia have been issued by the Postmaster-General, who reminds the public that under the Empire air mail scheme all first-class mail (letters and postcards) for Empire countries on the East, Central and South Africa route go by air and that the rate of postage is 1½d. for each half-ounce for letters (up to 4 lb.) and 1d. each for postcards. Members of the public are asked to make sure that the correct postage is affixed, as unpaid correspondence is liable not only to be surcharged on delivery double the amount of deficient postage, but also to be delayed.

Christmas and New Year cards may be sent to countries served by the Empire air mail scheme by the printed papers post so long as they are posted in open covers, and, apart from the printed matter, do not bear more than five conventional words of greeting and the sender's name and address in manuscript. The rate of postage is 1½d. for each two-ounce. The printed papers post goes by surface route and the latest times for posting for delivery before Christmas are appreciably earlier than for the first-class mail, which is conveyed by air.

The latest times for posting at the G.P.O., London, are:—

*Sudan*.—Letters and postcards, December 15; printed papers, December 10.

*Kenya and Uganda*.—Letters and postcards, December 13; printed papers, December 1.

*Tanganyika Territory*.—Letters and postcards, December 9; printed papers, December 1.

*Zanzibar*.—Letters and postcards, December 8; printed papers, December 1.

*Southern and Northern Rhodesia*.—Letters and postcards, December 9; printed papers, November 24.



# UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA

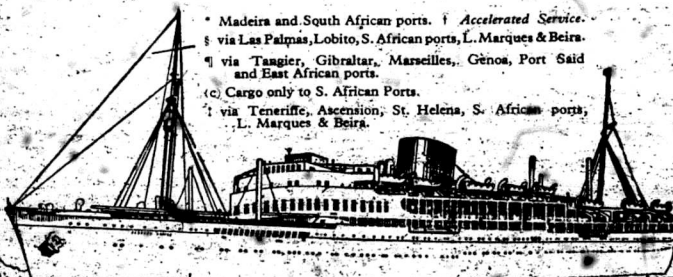


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ROCHESTER CASTLE	—	Dec. 3	—	—	—	Dec. 9
WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 9
GRANTULLY CASTLE	Dec. 3	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	—
EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 16
DURHAM CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Dec. 22	—
ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 22
WINDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 29
DURBAN CASTLE	—	Dec. 21	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	—

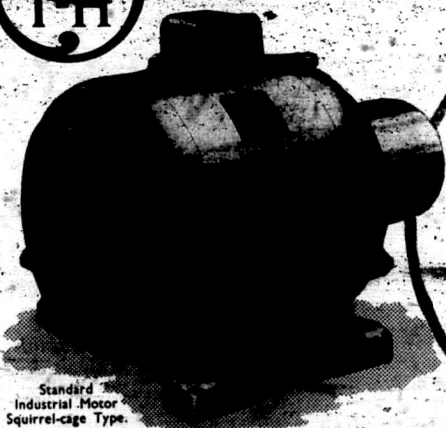
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REPRESENTATIVES

KENYA: R. G. Vernon & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 124).

TANGANYIKA: Lehmann & Co. (Africa) Ltd., Dar es Salaam (P.O. Box 165).

RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O. Box 224), Salisbury (P.O. Box 888), Gatooma (P.O. Box 35), N'Dola (P.O. Box 123).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box 190).