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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IDEA OF APPEASING GERMANY by some form of internationalising both the former German African Protectorates and the Colonies and Protectorates of other Powers is being increasingly propagated, usually without that definition of terms which is so essential to an understanding of what is really proposed. As a means of satisfying Germany's Colonial hopes not one of the schemes as yet propounded seems to us in the least degree likely to achieve its ostensible purpose, for the leaders of the Nazi Party have said definitely that they will accept nothing less than sovereignty over African territory; and it is also perfectly clear that the great attraction to Germany is the prospect of establishing aerial, naval and military bases in Africa from which to strike at Great Britain and France at a moment opportune from the Nazi standpoint. Being now well advanced towards securing the hegemony of Europe, and still dreaming of world domination, the leaders of National-Socialism covet jumping-off places in Africa, and they are completely interested in high-minded schemes for the amelioration of the lot of the African, for the elimination of conflicting policies in neighbouring African territories, and for the gradual development of international co-operation in African administration and development. Anything calculated to promote the progress and welfare of Africa certainly deserves examination on its merits, but there is no reason to justify the common assumption that proposals with those ends in view are likely to silence or mitigate the German clamour for Colonies.

The most detailed plan for the internationalisation of great areas of Tropical Africa which we have yet seen, and in various respects the most surprising, is that of Mr. Michael Huxley, who starts from the curious proposition that Great Britain, so long as she maintains integrally her control over non-self-governing territories, has no moral right to refuse Colonial demands by Germany or any other State now without Colonies. For that pronouncement he does not attempt to advance any justification. We should have taken diametrically the opposite view—namely, that it would be most immoral to place African territories under a totalitarian régime which is conspicuously devoid of that magnanimity which is an essential ingredient of the discharge of African trusteeship, which proclaims that the superior race has the right to exploit the inferior, and whose leader has cynically defined right as "that which serves the interests of the German nation." The spirit of trusteeship which permeates British African administration is the very antithesis of Hitlerism, and it would be an unforgivable betrayal, not an act of justice, to turn over millions of Africans, to say nothing of other residents, to a Government which outrages every conception of civilisation.

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Mr. Huxley also assumes—though why we cannot conceive—that the permanent peace of the world would be assured by his plan, which is detailed on

another page, for the international administration of the whole of British East Africa and Central Africa, in which **Africa Must Not Be Unfairly Sacrificed.** He would like to see a rapidly diminishing proportion of British and a swiftly increasing ratio of non-British officials. Even that does not go far enough, for the responsibility for the government of the Territory would, according to his plan, cease within ten years to be the concern of His Majesty's Government, since the editor of the *Geographical Magazine* is apparently satisfied that a small Governing Commission appointed by the League of Nations, and consisting of, say, a Russian, a Dutchman and a Portuguese—or, if their countries were to rejoin the League, perhaps even of a German, an Italian and a Japanese—would constitute a more trustworthy supervisory authority than the British Colonial Office. We have been outspokenly critical of that Office from time to time, but have certainly never made so unkind a suggestion. Despite its shortcomings, the British Colonial Service is, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying, the finest in the world. To deprive Africa of the guidance of that Service, and in the name of appeasement to substitute a *mélange* of every imaginable nationality, would, as we see it, be a crime of the first magnitude.

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**OPINIONS** that must modify and may even revolutionise the treatment of malaria among Africa and the Rhodesias are contained in Dr. D. B. Wilson's interesting report on the Moshi malaria unit, of which document **Malaria and a brief summary** appears on another page of this issue. His clear definitions of Africans who are immune, sub-immune and non-immune to malaria lead him to vital conclusions, the chief among them being that Natives living in (hyper-endemic) malarious areas acquire in the first two years of their life an immunity to the disease which is a valuable asset to them in after years—to such an extent, indeed, that he claims that they never *suffer* (his own italics) from malaria, and that quinine is wasted on them. He advises that infants in those areas should not be protected against the heavy infection that will result in permanent immunity, except that medical officers and others should see that the ten per cent mortality which is inevitable is not seriously exceeded; that ten per cent death rate is the price of immunity for the race in the future. With sub-immunes and non-immunes the case is different; with them infection is sporadic and results in malaria, and they do not acquire immunity even if they move into a hyper-endemic district. In their case mosquito control and quinine are, of course, necessary.

\* \* \*

It is evident that these conclusions are of great importance to all employers of Native labour and to the Governments. If a labour force is drawn from a hyper-endemic area, no malaria control precautions are needed, for the men are already immune; yet hitherto employers **Labour Forces** have made no distinction in their labour force between immune Natives and the sub-immune, to say nothing of the non-immunes, though the last two groups will be liable to repeated attacks of malaria, which must

result in absenteeism and, even after treatment, in a debility which may seriously affect their efficiency as workmen. Dr. Wilson indicates one rough and ready means of discovering whether a Native is immune or not—his tribe; but here an urgent need is indicated for maps showing the degrees of endemicity in a given area. Hyper-endemic localities should be clearly marked, endemic districts defined, and places really free from malaria, whose African inhabitants are often as susceptible to fever as any European, outlined for the guidance of employers. Such practical steps would save much expense and a great deal of disappointment with a labour force, for the employer would know at once in which cases mosquito control and malaria precautions were necessary to keep men in good health.

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While Dr. Wilson's report is clearly written and intelligible to the layman, one statement requires elucidation. "Occasionally," he writes, "an immune person may suffer from a comparatively heavy infection when he visits, or moves to, a new place—an alien area. Its significance **Is Immunity Only Local?** will, however, be quite other than that of a similar infection in a non-immune.

A single dose of ten grains of quinine will be a fully adequate treatment." Why, may we ask, should an acknowledged immune get heavy infection by merely moving from one place to another? Is the inference that immunity is only local? If so, is it due to infection by only one species of mosquito—by *Anopheles gambiae*, let us say, since that insect is the dominant vector in northern Tanganyika—while in the alien area the immune Native may come into contact with *A. funestus* as the prevalent carrier with, so to speak, a different "brand" of plasmodium, one to which the Native in question is not really immune? The report does not suggest that the attack of malaria may be due to a low state of general health after hard travelling and exposure; the statement, taken at its face value, implies that the determining factor is the new or alien place in which the Native receives a heavy infection, which he would accept in his usual place of abode with no apparent effects. Though it appears to affect materially his whole thesis, Dr. Wilson does not discuss this question, on which it would be interesting to have authoritative guidance.

\* \* \*

**EXPERIENCE** has established that the African will generally work only if he wants to, that peasant production is his normal activity, and that wage-earning is to him an alien form of life. Such, at least, is the opinion quoted with approval by the Uganda **Native Wage-Earning Class for Uganda** Labour Committee, which records as a fact that Uganda

is pre-eminently a land of peasant producers, who are indeed happy in that they are not confronted by the sole alternatives of wage-labour or starvation. The Committee also declares that non-Native endeavour has never been, and can never be, of more than subsidiary importance in the economic structure of the Protectorate, and then, apologetically exceeding its terms of reference, envisages the creation in Uganda of a permanent wage-earning class of Natives entirely divorced from the land, dependent upon their wages for every want of themselves and their families, living in circumstances increasingly urban in character.

buying all their food with money, and paying rent for their accommodation.

\* \* \*

In its investigations, the Committee was strictly confined to unskilled labour, of which only fifteen per cent. is at present supplied from within the Protectorate; the balance coming from the Belgian Mandated Territories of Ruanda and Urundi, with smaller contributions from Kenya, Tanganyika and the Sudan. Its object was to ascertain whether there is in Uganda an untouched source of supply for the upkeep of essential local public services and for the processing of the Native-grown economic crops of each district. It was admitted by the Committee that large-scale, non-Native industries must depend for the present on labour attracted from outside, but the inquiry did reveal that there are in the whole Protectorate over a quarter of a million men who could have been occupied in wage-earning employment if the remuneration had been sufficiently great to divorce them entirely from dependence on the subsistence agriculture which is still the mainstay of the population, whose cotton cash crop accounted last year for four-fifths of the total value of the domestic exports.

Very cautiously and tentatively, but very definitely, the Committee develops this idea of a wage-earning class of unskilled labourers—for the investigation deals with unskilled labour only and does not take into account skilled artisans such as

**The Long-Range View.** carpenters, smiths and masons. The members do not disguise from themselves the grave disadvantages inherent in the wage-earning scheme, but they take a long-range view which does not overlook the certain effect on immigrant labour of the tightening up in practically all the Eastern African Dependencies of emigration laws and regulations. They are satisfied that there does exist in the Protectorate an adequate reservoir of indigenous labour if it can be induced to come out and work for wages and they conclude that with a better distribution of the seasonal workers, supplemented by the creation and maintenance of a wage-earning class, Uganda can face the future with confidence so far as its labour is concerned. With the establishment, as they recommend, of a strong Standing Economic and Labour Advisory Committee to examine regularly the inter-relationship of economic development and of labour policy, there seems no necessity to doubt the soundness of their conclusion.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Liveliness

Several lawn tennis circles have suffered a great loss by the resignation from the honorary secretaryship of the Lawn Tennis Association of the Colony after eleven years of devoted service of Mr. H. V. Clark, who in that office, as in his business affairs, well justified his telegraphic address of "Liveliness." It will indeed be difficult for his successor to follow so capable and zealous a worker. From a grateful Association has presented a suitably inscribed silver salver and tea service, also honouring him with election to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Clark is also a keen cricketer, and was at one time honorary secretary of the Kenya Cricket Committee. His business travels throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar have made him known to a large circle of friends, who will congratulate the governing body of lawn tennis on having retained his active services for so long.

### To Promote Travel

TO TRAVEL 16,000 miles by air, 2,300 miles by road, and a couple of hundred miles by rail within twenty-three days, visiting just over one hundred towns and townships, and doing actual business in Rome, Cairo, Khartoum, Kisumu, Mombasa, Beira, Lourenço Marques, Johannesburg, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Salisbury and Umtali, has recently been the experience of Mr. David Philips, who has for some time been planning to promote greatly increased tourist traffic with East Africa and the Rhodesias. "I thought I knew all there was to know about travel in Southern Africa," he told *East Africa and Rhodesia* on his return to London the other day, "but the attractions of Southern Rhodesia, and particularly of its Eastern Districts, certainly opened my eyes." In the company of Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity, he covered great areas of that Colony, which may reasonably hope for many more visitors as a result of this tour by an experienced travel manager.

### European Priests and Native Languages

ONE EAST AFRICAN, at any rate, received a shock when he heard Canon A. C. Kibble, until recently Rector of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, confess in London a few days ago that he could not speak the Native language of his part of Rhodesia, but had therefore to employ an interpreter; when he added that he was sure he could have done better work had he been able to speak the language, it recalled Mark Twain's declaration: "I speak the German language best through an interpreter." In East and Central Africa generally the missionaries are real linguists; for instance, the late Bishop of Nyasaland, after acquiring excellent Swahili under the tutelage of that wonderful Swahili scholar, the late Bishop Weston, became, when translated to Likoma, equally proficient in Chinyanja. Many missionaries speak several local dialects, and to some the world is indebted for the first grammars and dictionaries in tribal tongues. To name one well-known to Rhodesians, the Rev. E. W. Smith tells graphically of his struggle with the Ila language, which he was the first to reduce to writing.

### A Great Handicap

To the layman it certainly seems a tremendous handicap for a priest to be unable to talk fluently the language of the Natives he is seeking to convert, and not only to be fluent in it but to have command of the idioms and tricks of speech which embody the thought that lies beneath the words and give vitality to the language. No wonder Canon Kibble longs to see priests recruited in Rhodesia itself, for even as novices they would have some knowledge of the Native and his ways and mentality—though to judge by the way Native languages are neglected in Rhodesian schools (a defect upon which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has frequently commented) it does not appear that they would necessarily be experts in the vernacular.

# Proposed Internationalisation in Africa

## Lord Lugard's Vigorous Exposure of the Plan

LORD LUGARD, than whom nobody writes with greater authority on African problems, has done a real service to that continent by scotching some of the vague ideas of internationalising African territories which are being propagated with increasing frequency in the British Press.

Not long ago *The Times* devoted its first leading article to this topic, gave Sir William Goodchild a whole column in its next issue for further comment of a character similar, and then markedly boycotted the subject—certainly not because further correspondence was not forthcoming, for a number of our readers at once wrote in critical vein. The only reply published has been that of Lord Lugard who wrote:—

"Repeated questions in Parliament and many letters and articles in the Press show that there is a widespread uneasiness in the public mind lest H.M. Government may have it in contemplation to negotiate with Germany regarding her claims for Colonies. The cession of any Colony or Protectorate—save as the result of a crushing defeat in war—is simply unthinkable and would never be accepted by the nation.

### Mandates Not Relinquishable

"As regards the rendition of the international territories held under Mandate—which alone Germany demands—it is not within the competence of Germany to relinquish the trust it undertook at the behest of the Allied and Associated Powers without their consent (and they still of course exist), until the inhabitants are able to stand alone. If there were any doubts on this point the unequivocal assurance of H.M. Government (by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, February 12, 1936, and repeated most categorically by Mr. Baldwin, April 27, 1936) that they 'have not considered and are not considering the transfer of any Mandate,' reinforced by a similar declaration by the French Government, and the emphatic refusal of the Dominions which hold Mandates to relinquish them, should suffice to dispel any doubts. An attempt by one Mandatory to act alone and set a precedent would undoubtedly be resented by the others, and not improbably by the United States also.

"Germany bases her claims (a) on the question of prestige; (b) on the removal of the charge that she was unfit to control subject races; and (c) the need of access to raw materials and foodstuffs.

"As to prestige she claims, and no one denies, that she has fully established her prestige as a world Power. Her fitness for Colonial rule was recognised (as far as this country is concerned) by the Prime Minister (Mr. Baldwin) when he stated in Parliament on July 6, 1926, that Germany would, as a member of the League, be eligible for a Mandate. There is, however, no denying that the recent action of the present rulers of Germany has caused misgivings in this country.

"In the desire to live on terms of friendship with the great German nation—which we all desire—a proposal has been made, over signatures which command universal respect, that all Colonies should, as a measure of 'appeasement,' be placed under direct international control.

"If it means that an international body should be set up replacing the several Colonial Powers in the control of policy and the appointment of the local

staff, a gigantic central office must take over the work which now occupies the various Colonial Ministries. By whom would the prodigious cost be borne, and where would it be located? Since it is to serve as a means of appeasement, the totalitarian Powers will claim an equal—perhaps a predominant—voice. The Colonial policies of the different Powers differ fundamentally: who will decide in a body responsible to no one?

"The official appointed as Governor in each territory will in practice give effect to the policy of his nation, and so far as the interests of the local population—European and Native—are concerned, the territory might as well be ceded outright to that nation. I can conceive no more certain way of creating international friction both at headquarters and in the Colony. Space forbids me to enlarge on the difficulties of a local staff of mixed nationalities each favouring the policy of his nation. What would be the official language and currency?

"In his letter in *The Times* on November 17 Sir William Goodchild says that 'the Natives would be guaranteed an impartial administration directed to their interests.' By whom would the guarantee be given? And how enforced? It would be a condition (he says) that Germany and Italy rejoin a reformed League. But Germany refuses to accept any conditions whatever.

### Scheme Would Not Make for Appeasement

"If the proposal means that the territories would continue to be administered by the nations which now control them, but subject to the supervision of an international board, is friction less likely? And is it practical politics to assume that the States which had refused to surrender their Mandates over international territories would surrender their sovereignty over their own Colonies and agree to act as the agents, or Mandatories, of the board? If some other connotation is intended, it should be explained, for the interpretation I have put upon it would not make for appeasement except in the economic sphere.

"If limited to that sphere I hope that H.M. Government would lead the way in granting the most complete equality of commercial opportunity in her Colonies—a policy which has in the past been at once our boast and our justification in the possession of so large a Colonial Empire, a policy which, in this very connexion, Sir Samuel Hoare advocated before the Assembly of the League in September, 1935. In this sphere we could accept the principle of international control by the appointment of a Commission on which Germany would be represented. Its function would be to see that there was no infringement of the pledge either by legislation or in practice, and to suggest any practicable facilities in matters of foreign exchange, currency, the placing of loans and tenders for works, etc. I would make one proviso—to which I think Germany would take no exception—in the interest of the Native producers, namely, that the purchase of produce for export by any nation in any one territory should bear a reasonable proportion to the value of its imports. This, however, is of secondary importance.

"In addition, I would suggest the admission of Germans to the Colonial Civil Service, especially in the technical services."

Some few days earlier the editor of *East Africa and*

Rhodesia had addressed to *The Times* a letter which has not been published. It said:—

"In a leading article you have suggested that German Colonial claims might be satisfied by the establishment of an International Bureau composed of representatives of the Powers now engaged in African administration, plus Germany (though why the only exception should be in favour of Germany is not clear), and Sir William Goodchild has indicated that all international claims would be satisfied 'if not only the ex-German Colonies but all Mandated Territories classed as at present incapable of self-government were by international agreement placed under the administration of mixed International Commissions appointed by the League of Nations.' Whether those two proposals are intended to be similar or in striking conflict surely needs clarification.

"Your leader might be taken to imply the conviction that the existing national administration must remain unchanged, but that your proposed International Bureau would be, as it were, a development of the Permanent Mandates Commission to which every non-self-governing State in Africa (presumably south of the Sahara only) would give an account of its stewardship each year. Why it should be assumed that the inclusion of one German among the examining committee—or judges—should appease Germany I cannot conceive.

#### German Ambitions Would Not be Satisfied

"British Colonial rule is, I believe, of such a character that, despite its blunders, it need not fear the task of justifying itself before the bar of international public opinion. If that were the objective, then the proposed International Bureau might have been said for it. As a means of satisfying German ambitions in Africa, however, it must surely be a complete failure.

"Sir William Goodchild would place under the administration of mixed International Commissions appointed by the League of Nations not only the ex-German Colonies but all Mandated Territories at present incapable of self-government.' He appears to labour under the misconception that there are Mandated Territories in Africa in addition to the former German territories; perhaps he meant to suggest, as other people are doing, that not only the Mandated Territories, but non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates should all be brought under a new régime.

"He would not merely impose the obligation of reporting to the International Commissions and bringing policy into harmony with their rulings, but would actually transfer administration to those Commissions. Such direct international control is regarded as hopelessly unpractical by the most experienced African administrators. Lord Lugard, the greatest living African administrator and thinker, who was for years the British representative on the Permanent Mandates Commission, has said publicly that such international control would be absurd.

#### Quixotic Scheme Would Prejudice Africans

"Your correspondent cannot see what objection could be taken to his idea that in the administration of Colonial territories executive posts should be open to nationals of all the Powers concerned. The scramble for posts on the staff of the League of Nations would be repeated, and it would be inevitable that, for the sake of harmony, the supervising authorities would select men, not according to their abilities, but on the basis of what it considered a fair share of the appointments available to nationals of the different Powers.

"The sense of fair play which is so charac-

teristically British is one of the pre-requisites of successful Colonial administration, but all men of African experience know that, though almost all our officials possess this quality in a marked degree, and though they have undergone the same public school and university training—have, in other words, been moulded so far as possible to work as a team—great difficulties are experienced in all the larger territories, and even in provinces, in preventing deviations from the general standard and in ensuring the maintenance of the best ideals and their wise translation into every-day practice. It is no criticism of the Colonial Service to mention these inevitable results of differing human individualities.

"Who will believe that the African will not be gravely prejudiced if, in consequence of a doctrinaire and quixotic system of internationalising the public services, clashing racial outlooks are permitted to influence every branch of administrative or technical activities? Is it conceivable that Kenya, for instance, would be better served under a British Governor (that might be allowed temporarily), a German Chief Secretary, a French Financial Secretary, an Attorney-General who might or might not be British, while the Provincial Commissioners would have to make the most of their international human material?

#### Wholesale Internationalisation Condemned

"Quite a strong case might be presented for the appointment of Germans, Dutch, or other foreign specialists to medical, agricultural, veterinary and other scientific posts for which they were particularly qualified, and the experimental employment in the Administrative Service has been mooted of a few specially chosen German Rhodes Scholars who would pledge themselves to the loyal discharge of their duties, but that is something quite different from the wholesale internationalisation now advocated. The very first sufferers would be the Africans, who, in most areas, are long past the stage of thinking of the European merely as the white man. They recognise quite well the differing characteristics of the different races.

"On the whole, the British Colonial Service is now of a very high quality. By what moral right should we, as trustees, lower the standards of that Service—as they would inevitably be lowered by internationalisation?

"On the other hand, I have ventured for years to urge the creation of a separate African Colonial Service, the members of which would devote their whole careers to Africa, instead of being liable, as at present, to be sent off to Fiji or British Guiana almost at a moment's notice. Lord Hailey has now endorsed that proposal, the acceptance of which would benefit British Africa and the British Colonial Service."

"Sir William Goodchild then replied that: "The controlling authority under my scheme would be a reconstituted League of Nations: I should regard it as a test of good faith that Germany would be prepared to join such a League. I emphatically did not mean to suggest that these territories should be administered by the nations which now control them under the supervision of an international board. I envisaged such a board as in control, responsible to the League of Nations, and with an international staff of administrators.

"What I suggested avoids that terrible difficulty of an absolute cleavage of opinion between the policy of retaining ex-German Colonies and of handing them back to Germany in defiance of the wishes of their present populations. The policy which sincerely leads to co-operation and appeasement must surely be the wisest."

# The Problems of African Land Policy

## Lord Hailey's Analysis of Practices and Tendencies

THERE IS LACKING any general statement of policy by the British Government in regard to the treatment of land tenures in their Colonies and mandates.

The Commission on Closer Union in East Africa confined itself to suggesting that existing systems of communal or clan cultivating rights could not be permanent, and that economic conditions would create a demand for some secure form of individual tenure. The Southern Rhodesia Commission of 1925, while of opinion that land tenure in the reserves must be regulated by Native custom, would not perpetuate in the Native purchase areas a system which they held to involve an uneconomic use of land. Native witnesses preferred freehold to leasehold, and the Commission recommended the introduction of individual tenure in the purchase areas, but thought that title should not be conferred till proof had been given of beneficial occupation; it should then be qualified by the condition that transfer should require sanction, and mortgage be allowed only under stringent safeguards.

The Kenya Land Commission considered that Native custom in the reserves should be guided in the direction of private tenure, proceeding through the group and family towards the individual holding. The Committee on Kikuyu Land Tenure, in discussing the development of the *githaka* system, regarded the ultimate individualisation of the rights as inevitable; they held, however, that the transition should be effected not only by regulation, but also by the action of the Native authorities under the guidance of their administrative officers. The report of the Committee throws an interesting light on the extent to which Native land custom can be modified in Kenya by officers presiding over District Councils. In areas coming under indirect rule influence would take the form of advice to Native administrations.

### Security for the Occupier of Land

All discussions on the subject agree as to the value of giving security to the occupier of land, and the further advantage of what is generally termed the individualisation of tenures. It has been urged on different occasions that the extended system of rights, vested in the family or group, has proved in Africa to be an obstacle to improved agriculture; this applies not only to long-term improvements such as drainage, terracing of hill-sides, or planting of permanent crops such as cocoa and coffee, but also to cultivation designed to increase the output of subsistence crops. A Bechuanaland chief has been quoted as saying that in the communal system nobody who is willing to progress can have freedom to use his ideas.

Those who have had to deal with East African conditions have added the further argument that there is little incentive to Natives to reduce their live-stock in order to prevent the wastage of pasture and consequent erosion, since nothing done by the individual will avail unless his neighbours take corresponding action; it is said again that in some areas the need has already begun to be felt for credit to finance the improvement of systems of cultivation, as well as for trading and minor industries, and that land, which is usually the sole security on which it can be raised, is not available for the purpose where a communal system of

holding prevails. Each of these arguments is relevant in its own context; but it is necessary to analyse some of the general implications which, taken together, they would seem to suggest.

'Communal' or 'collective' tenures do not necessarily involve insecurity for the cultivator: in parts of Africa where cultivation is well established there is, in practice, little disturbance of occupation; insecurity on the part of the cultivating occupier is, indeed, an incident much more common to the relations of landlord and tenant than to the 'collective' system prevailing in Africa.

The practice of shifting cultivation does not involve insecurity of tenure; it would be premature to tie down cultivators to fixed areas until we can indicate to them with confidence agricultural methods which are likely to yield better returns. Again, the advantages held to be inherent in 'individualisation' are not necessarily to be secured only by attaching rights to the individual; there are some types of cultivation, such, for instance, as those which require frequent clearance of forest growth, which make the family or extended family the most suitable economic unit in cultivation. The question of rights over grazing commonages presents its own difficulties; the partition of grazing grounds into small units would be a bar to the adoption of that rotational use of pasture which many hold to be the best preventive of erosion in East African conditions.

It is clear, therefore, that there are many areas in which, at this stage, a policy of unqualified 'individualisation' would involve economic disadvantages; and it is unnecessary to enlarge on the prejudice to the existing social structure of Africa which might result from the premature adoption of any policy extending exclusive rights in land.

### Progress Towards Individualisation

There are, on the other hand, certain areas in which a more definite advance in the direction of individualisation is now justified both by economic and social conditions, and it becomes of importance to consider what form the process may most suitably take in such circumstances. Experience elsewhere abounds with illustrations of the far-reaching effects, often unforeseen by their authors, which have followed from the form taken by legislation defining the title to land. Thus, it was the form adopted in creating title which gave to Bengal, on the one hand; a rural economy of large landlords and a servient tenantry, and to parts of Northern India, on the other hand, a system of strong peasant proprietors. Any action taken in this matter becomes difficult of subsequent recall, because valuable interests settle round the form of title adopted.

The power of regulating forms of title arises in three fields. The first, comprises those areas in which the State has retained ultimate ownership in its own hands, such as the reserves in South and East Africa, or the areas in which it has asserted a full power of control over all lands over which it has not already given a definite title, as in Tanganyika and the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. In such cases the State recognises, defines, or creates subordinate rights by virtue of its own position as ultimate proprietor.

Secondly, there is the field in which the State has asserted right of ownership only in vacant or unoccupied lands, as in French or Belgian territories: in such areas the process hitherto adopted for the grant of title has been to declare a particular unit of land to be vacant or 'unoccupied,' and to

\*Being further extracts from Lord Hailey's "African Survey."

confer a title from the State over what has thus become its own property.

"Thirdly, there is the field in which the State has claimed no rights over land, save those acquired by it through purchase or escheat, as in the British west-coastal areas. Here the method employed will be the legal recognition of some form of title found to exist in practice, possibly modified in the process of definition.

The strong preference which was, at one time at all events, expressed in Europe for the proprietary title, was not based on any comparison between 'collective' or 'individualistic' systems. The belief in the 'magic of property' which, in Arthur Young's phrase, turned sand into gold, was based on a conviction of that superiority of the status of cultivator-owner over that of cultivator-tenant. If in later years, the proprietary status generally has come under attack, it is not because it is no longer held to possess the virtue then believed to be inherent in it, but because the proprietorship, in some circumstances, can give the holder a larger share of the incremental value acquired by his property than his contribution of capital or other effort justifies.

"In the present conditions of Africa the problem of securing for the State a share in the incremental values of land, though not unimportant, is not one of the more pressing considerations which must determine the decision regarding the type of title to be recognised in Native lands. Other consequences of the creation of the proprietary title have greater significance at the present stage.

"Those who regard its extension as unsuitable to Native African conditions have urged that it has been everywhere to lead to the over-capitalisation of land values, the misuse of the power of raising credit on land, the economic mischief of sub-division and fragmentation, and the creation of a landlord régime. It is not suggested, even by those who most strongly oppose the creation of proprietary rights, that these results necessarily flow from the nature of the title itself: it is, however, felt that given other conditions, the holding of land in proprietorship is favourable to their development."

## Accommodation for Natives

**B**ULAWAYO seems likely to be the first of the "proclaimed" towns provided for in the Native Registration Act of 1936, for its hostel for the accommodation of both male and female Natives has been completed and equipped.

The Act states that the Governor, when satisfied that a hostel for any township has been erected and equipped, may declare such a township to be proclaimed township, and that every Native who is seeking employment in or is visiting a proclaimed township shall, if he wishes to remain for the night, go to the township hostel not later than half an hour after sunset and remain there until half an hour before sunrise the following day. Any Native without a current certificate of service found outside the hostel of a proclaimed township and within the township between the hours specified will be guilty of an offence—though a good many exceptions are detailed in the Act.

Native Commissioners will explain fully to Natives the meaning of the Act, and lectures on the subject will be given to Natives in their location, to avoid unnecessary misunderstandings, hardship and frequent prosecutions. The hostel, which will be in charge of a Native official and his wife, is provided with water and sanitation, and with accommodation for both male and female Natives.

## Italy and Ethiopia

### Bill to Protect Haile Selassie

LAST week the House of Commons agreed to bring in a Bill to safeguard the title of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, to property within the jurisdiction of the courts in this country. Asking leave to introduce the Bill, Mr. Arthur Henderson explained that the court had ordered payment to Haile Selassie of £10,600 which he sought to recover from Cable and Wireless, Ltd., under an agreement for wireless services in Ethiopia. The Italian Government had claimed this sum, and as Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia had now been recognised by the British Government and an appeal had been lodged, the money would go to the Italian Government unless the Bill were passed. Its object was to secure payment of the money to Haile Selassie.

A protest against the Anglo-Italian Agreement and the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia has been sent to Lord Halifax by the Abyssinia Association, which gives the following reasons for regarding such recognition as both wrong and inexpedient:—

(1) Because the obligation still rests with Great Britain to uphold and protect the Covenant of the League of Nations; (2) because recognition of annexation by force creates a bad precedent; (3) because the Ethiopians are still fighting to recover their independence, and deserve the sympathy of this country; (4) because it enhances the prestige of the head of the Italian Government in wrong-doing; (5) because the probable result will be the loss by Great Britain to a union of Fascist Powers of the control of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

### The Future of the Ethiopian Refugees

The Abyssinian Association points out that there are about 15,000 Ethiopian refugees in British and French territories, and that most would be shot if they returned to their own country. The Association urges that the only solution is to allot them a considerable tract of land under the British flag in Africa, where they may maintain themselves in a self-supporting colony.

The Paris *Agence Economique et Financière* examines the financial structure of the Suez Canal Company in the light of Italy's claims to a larger share in the management of the company, the writer saying that when the company's capital was raised, France subscribed for over 208,000 shares, while Italy only took 2,719. The subscriptions of other countries were hardly greater, and it was only as a result of the action of the then Viceroy of Egypt in taking up the unsubscribed capital that the company could be got under way. This holding was purchased by Great Britain.

If Italy's desire is to have the rates reduced, the writer continues, it should be remembered that she seems less justified than any other nation in considering the tariffs too heavy. The company's policy has always been to reduce its rates when possible. Since 1921 they have been progressively decreased from 8s. to 6s. and they will again be reduced to 5s. 9d. on December 15. The existing tariff is already much below half the maximum which the company is entitled to levy.

Twin-screw motor ships for use off the East African coast are being built in Italy. Two will be completed next year and three others later. The vessels will have a displacement of 1,100 tons, with a carrying capacity of 475 tons and a speed of 13½ knots.

# More About German Colonial Claims

## Mr. Pirow's Visit to Herr Hitler

THE VISIT to Germany of Mr. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, has, as was expected by those who know Germany and its leaders, been unproductive of the results which the sentimentalists anticipated. It is not without significance that on the eve of Mr. Pirow's arrival in Berlin General Smuts, Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, declared that that country would fight for the retention of South-West Africa if necessary.

Mr. Pirow was known to wish to place before Herr Hitler his own plan that Germany's Colonial aims should be satisfied by the cession of a large territory in West Africa, but the British newspaper representatives in Berlin, although unanimous that Mr. Pirow's advances were rejected, differ as to the measure of the German refusal.

The *Sunday Times* declares that Herr Hitler emphasised that he would be satisfied with nothing less than the return of all the former Colonies; *The Times* asserts that the visitor received no encouragement to develop views which could not be harmonised with the German claims set forth in Hitler's speeches; and the Berlin correspondent of the *News Chronicle* says that Mr. Pirow met with a rebuff for his two plans—one for giving German Jews a refuge in South Africa, and the other for Germany to receive Tanganyika and renounce South-West Africa, for which she would be compensated in North Africa and the Congo. Herr von Ribbentrop is reported by this correspondent to have told Mr. Pirow that he would show the first plan to Herr Hitler the Fuehrer would turn him out of Berchtesgaden.

### Mr. Pirow Criticised in South Africa

Criticism of Mr. Pirow's visit at a time when the world was shocked at the pogroms have been voiced in many parts of South Africa. At a private meeting of United Party M.P.s in Johannesburg, Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, was told that constituents were strongly protesting against the visit.

Labour and Dominion Party representatives are likewise outspoken in their view that Mr. Pirow should have abandoned his trip to Germany. A Port Elizabeth meeting of 1,500 people unanimously pledged resistance to any attempt to restore the former German Colonies to Germany, or to the offer of any territories in Africa as compensation.

Mr. Pirow left Germany for Rome on Sunday, when he was expected to sound the Duce on his solution of the Colonial problem. Meantime the weekly journal, *Relazioni Internazionali* discussed the subject, thus summarising the attitudes of the three principal Powers which have inherited Germany's Colonial possessions: (1) Belgium appears disposed to consider the retrocession of Ruanda-Urundi; (2) France takes up a purely negative attitude; (3) opinion in Great Britain is divided between those who have favoured the return of the Colonies to Germany and those who will not hear of it, the latter being less numerous but of considerable influence. The article suggests that, with Germany resolved to get her due, with Great Britain disposed to accept a negotiated solution, and with France likely to have to follow Great Britain's lead, the decision will probably lie with Italy.

Dr. Goebbels's speeches show less and less desire for any accommodation. Addressing the German Chamber of Culture last week he said that National Socialism did not find it funny when "a gentleman

in evening dress babbles in enervating phrases before an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 in a variety theatre about the Colonial problem while the leaders of the State are racking their brains about it."

### Our Colonial Responsibilities

"Can we so develop our Dependencies in Africa as to raise the standard of African life and lay the foundations of eventual self-government?" asked Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, addressing the Cambridge University Conservative Association last week.

"Fortunately Lord Hailey can help us to find the answer. He has just completed a comprehensive survey of many of the chief problems of African administration. He finds wherever he looks the insistent factors of poverty, malnutrition, and bad communications—poverty meaning a low standard of life, malnutrition sometimes meaning too little food and sometimes meaning bad food, but always leading to a poor level of health and to disease of every kind, and bad communications making it almost impossible to raise the standard of living and only to be improved by motor roads and air routes rather than by the building of railways.

"We have done much, and he emphasises the value of our efforts to improve the condition of the African people. The present state of affairs is much better than it was. None the less, the conclusions that he draws—and I agree with him—are that a concentrated effort should be made upon raising the standard of life, upon improving education, and upon helping the Africans to govern themselves preferably by the development of their own institutions. This is a task as great as any that we have ever attempted in the other Continents of the world:

"These two Imperial problems—the problem of Imperial action and the problem of our Colonial mission—I have put before you to stimulate you with the greatness of the task that is placed on your shoulders. It is our responsibility to prove to the world that our oft-tried principles of liberty and trustfulness, of tolerance and self-government can hold their own in any world, however much the world seems outwardly to change. It is a heavy responsibility upon us all."

### To Give Germany Colonies an Act of Baseness

Mr. Churchill, referring to the Colonial question in a speech in Essex last week, said that whereas only a few weeks ago many influential people took it for granted that the former German Colonies, or their equivalent, would be handed over to Hitler to appease him for the time being, there had now been a very decisive rally against any such surrender and betrayal of trust.

"I noticed that the candidates on both sides in the recent significant by-elections all declared in one way or another against handing over helpless Native populations to the men who have been organising the recent pogroms in Germany. It is quite certain that no such act of baseness could be committed without splitting the Conservative Party from top to bottom; and, what is of larger consequence, dividing the British Empire from end to end.

"The public statements made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons and endorsed by the Colonial Secretary in his message to Tanganyika, the attitude of General Smuts in South Africa and of Mr. Lyons in Australia, all make it plain that the policy of appeasing Nazi Germany by handing



over British subjects of many races to the rule of terrorism and concentration camps has come to a pretty blunt stop."

#### Lord Dufferin Opposes Surrender

Lord Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said in Oxford that the Government did not contemplate the transference of any British territory to any other country. "Whatever else has been said, that is quite true," he added. It was fallacious for Germany to say that the return of those territories would be of any economic value to her; they could not supply any of her basic needs. In any case, it was quite unthinkable that any of her former Colonies should be returned to Germany under conditions which were likely to reproduce in Africa the conditions prevailing in Europe at present. "We cannot have Africa turned into an armed camp."

The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the official Nazi Party organ, takes Lord Dufferin severely to task for his suggestion that Germany might turn Africa into an armed camp, saying: "There is not the slightest evidence that Germany harbours such plans. It was the English and French who in the World War placed a million coloured soldiers, most of them from Africa, on the battlefields of Europe, and in face of these facts Lord Dufferin's windy fantasies about alleged German plans in Africa appear very odd. His other argument against the German Colonial claim is too thin to appear convincing even to himself. He clapped us benevolently on the shoulder and said in a tone of fatherly anxiety that we would obtain no economic benefit from the possession of Colonies."

#### Sir John Harris's Views

Sir John Harris, speaking in Manchester, said it would be a profound mistake to assume that the German demand would be limited to that for restoration of the former German Colonies. Germany had made no secret of the fact that their return would not meet her requirements; her statesmen had left us under no delusions as to which kind of territory they required.

Dr. Goebbels has told us that no Colonial territory is of any use to Germany which does not provide at least six of the basic raw materials and provide for the colonisation of Germans overseas. Yet before the War the German Colonies were so unsuited to colonisation that Germans went everywhere rather than to their own Colonies; for every German who went to the German Colonies 50 went to British Colonies. Neither as areas of colonisation nor as potential areas for large supplies of raw material would the tropical and sub-tropical Colonies anything like fill the bill.

There are four main conditions to any solution of this problem. It must form part of a general settlement; there should be no arrangement involving a change of administration without the full acquiescence of the inhabitants; the modern and accepted motive of Colonial effort should be that set forth as the basis of the mandatory system, which was trusteeship and not exploitation of the inhabitants; there should be no discrimination in law or administration, trade or industry which rested upon race, creed, or colour; and whatever settlement was reached must be placed under some form of international oversight similar to the mandatory system.

"I want to enter a caveat against two proposals—one the international colonisation of our Colonial territory, which enlightened opinion in our Colonies holds to be utterly impossible, and the other, even worse, that there should be an international administration in these territories. Colonial statesmen

have had quite enough of that particular kind of folly and they wish for no more."

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., addressing the Empire Industries Association in London on Tuesday, made a spirited attack on advocates of the formation of an international body to govern the Colonial Empire. He said:—

"Some politicians and others are talking about handing over the whole of our Colonial Empire to some fantastic international body in order that we may win a more peaceful atmosphere in the world. Those countries are not theirs to give, any more than Scotland or Wales; they are in the trust of the whole British race. Another scheme is afoot which would put Natives of the Mandated Territories in pawn for peace, and abandon those vital strategic points which seem to me to be the sole remaining asset of our great sacrifices of 1914-1918.

"Friendship we seek, but not at the price of ignominy or betrayal of those who look to us for liberty and peace. This is not the time to talk of breaking up the British Empire. We must realise that the gratitude of the British peoples overseas must remain our one sure hope of safety. Underpin the Empire, rivet it, and strengthen it, for upon those foundations only can you build a permanent peace.

Mr. Allan Chapman, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Health, speaking in Camluskang, said: "If you can tell me how, when, and in what spirit Herr Hitler will demand the return of the former German Colonies, and whether he wants some or all of them, then, and then only, will I be able to tell what my attitude is,"—but he added that this was a desperately difficult problem involving Empire safety and the self-determination of Native peoples.

#### Strategically Dangerous and Morally Indefensible

Mr. S. S. Hammersley, the recently elected National Conservative M.P. for East Willesden, has declared himself definitely against the transfer of any British or Mandated Territory to Germany without the consent of the British nation.

Mr. Walter Muter, prospective Liberal National candidate for Greenock, has emphasised the danger of handing over large territories containing non-Aryans to a State wholly incapable of dealing in a Christian manner with minorities within its own borders.

Commander E. B. Hoyle, of Turbo, Kenya, recently addressed a large public meeting in Langholm on the subject of German Colonial claims, which he rejected for ethical and strategic reasons, urging that Great Britain must stand firm against the readmission of Germany to Africa. The meeting resolved unanimously to urge upon His Majesty's Government that the retrocession of territory in Africa to Germany would be strategically dangerous and morally indefensible.

At a meeting in Felbridge Mr. Leslie Seth-Smith spoke strongly against the return of African territory to Germany.

Captain F. W. Bowman, of Nyasaland, took a similar line in addressing a meeting of the South Aberdeen Women Unionist's Association.

In our last issue Mr. Joelson was reported to have said, when addressing the Company of St. George: "Only the evasion and vacillation of successive British Prime Ministers have caused Herr Hitler 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, concessions which his

armed forces could then turn to good account strategically."

The speaker actually referred, not to "a weak British Minister," but to "a weak British Ministry," unfortunately, owing to a typographical error, that necessary distinction was not made in the report, as it should have been, for the responsibility for concessions would manifestly rest upon the Cabinet as a whole, not upon one member of it, however eminent.

Major A. E. Perkins, of Moshi, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, who has been on holiday in South Africa, has availed himself of opportunities of interesting South Africans in the campaign for the retention of Tanganyika within the Empire.

A large meeting in Iringa has pledged full support to the Tanganyika League, and appointed a local Committee, consisting of Major Dew (Chairman), Colonel Penn (Vice-Chairman), the Rev. A. M. Anderson, Mr. Fooks, Mr. Constaniodese, Mr. Hassan Ali, and Mr. Raji Singh.

Canon J. C. Norrish, the Tanganyika missionary, speaking in Torquay, said that the Germans were not aware of the change which had been wrought in Tanganyika under British rule. It was the most peaceable country in the world. The Government had placed local government in African hands. Germany, on the other hand, had conquered the country and destroyed the power of local administration.

Speaking at the recent Bulawayo meeting of protest against the return of the mandated territories to Germany, Colonel C. M. Newman referred to the creation of the Caprivi Strip as a monstrous piece of map-making, what was formerly German South-west Africa, it pointed straight at the very vitals of Southern Rhodesia and came perilously close to their main line of communication at the most sensitive point, where the railway line crossed the Zambesi.

#### Statement by Governor of Tanganyika Territory

According to brief telegraphic reports received in London, Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, said when opening the Budget Session of the Legislature on Monday:—

"The maintenance of British rule in Tanganyika has been thought by many as being in jeopardy, and those of us who have no misgivings realise that nevertheless the subject is one on which it would be fitting that this Council should give public expression to the wishes of the inhabitants of the country. It is a subject on which we should ourselves express our confidence to others, for at the moment confidence is the most vital and compelling need of every interest in Tanganyika."

The Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Evening Post* cables that the Governor also said that "uncertainty and misgiving about the Mandate in the absence of a definite statement by the Imperial Government are still having a serious effect on the revenue."

Messrs. R. Lehmann and Co., Ltd. received from Dar es Salaam recently the following letter:—

"Since the crisis the Mandate question has to all intents and purposes paralysed business in Tanganyika.

"So far as we can ascertain by inquiry, every firm, regardless of the goods they sell, is suffering in one way or another. This even applies to firms selling consumable stuff which would quite obviously be consumed long before a decision regarding the fate of Tanganyika is made.

"We are having put before us by Indian custo-

mers the most absurd propositions; in fact, they are offering to buy articles provided we are prepared to guarantee in writing that in the event of Tanganyika being returned to Germany all moneys which they may have paid will be refunded in full!

"The Mandate question also seriously affects the collection of outstandings, a certain section of the Indian community apparently believing that if they do not pay now they may eventually be able to wriggle out of their debts."

#### A Plea for International Administration

Mr. Michael Huxley, editor of the *Geographical Magazine*, pleads in the *Spectator* for an international administration for the whole of Central Africa, and urges in particular that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should be brought under international administration within the next 20 years.

He proposes that the Council of the League of Nations should be asked to appoint three men of suitable experience and of different nationalities to form a Supervisory Commission for the first 10 years and a Governing Commission for the second 10 years, one of the three members retiring every three years and being replaced by some one of another nationality. In the first year 5% of the recruits for official posts would be drawn from non-British sources; and an additional 5% in each succeeding year, so that at the end of a decade half the *personnel* up to 10 years' seniority would be non-British. The claim is made that under such a system there would be greater continuity of policy than under a democratic *régime* subject to the vagaries of party influences.

Mr. Huxley visualises a new currency, "backed by an international banking consortium under League auspices, with power to raise loans for development; thus neither German nor any other State would be able to complain of inability to obtain raw materials from these territories on exactly the same terms as every other State. All they would have to do would be to join, or rejoin, the League." It is claimed for this proposition—to which editorial reference is made under Matters of Moment—that British prestige would be immeasurably increased as being the first Great Power with the courage to make a real sacrifice for permanent peace.

#### Nazi Dragoon Germans in Tanganyika

A correspondent of *News Review*, writing from Tanganyika, says:—

"Every German here is being compelled to join the Nazi League. Many of my German friends dislike the Nazi rule as much as we do, but they are powerless to help. One young German was called before the Nazi tribunal. He was asked why he had not joined the Nazi League. He replied that he was British subject, as after the war his parents had moved to South Africa, and therefore they (the Germans) could not compel him to fight against the British. He was told that the Nazi Government did not recognise the right for any German to become British; he must join, and be prepared to go to Germany for training. He refused, and was told that if he went to Germany he would be shot, and that when Germany took over this Territory this year he would certainly be shot."

On December 12 the Company of St. George will hold another meeting at 8.15 p.m. at the Royal Empire Society to discuss "The Crisis and The Future," and a resolution will be moved against the surrender of any African territory to Germany. Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan, K.C., will preside, and Mr. Wickham Steed will be the chief speaker.

## Immunity to Malaria

QUININE is an expensive drug, and the money wasted by distributing it indiscriminately to African tribal agencies in hyper-endemic malarious regions should be discouraged, writes Dr. D. B. Wilson in his "Report on the Malaria Unit, Moshi." The discovery of a few malaria parasites in a non-immune person, African or European, means that he or she is suffering from malaria; in the case of an immune person, it means nothing of the sort.

There are many non-immune Africans in the Tanga and Northern Provinces of Tanganyika; and there is no reason to suppose that they have greater resistance to malaria than members of other races who are susceptible to it; indeed, they suffer severely, and, owing to the inadequate treatment they frequently receive, chronic ill-health often follows. As the Native population in these mountain districts is increasing rapidly, their land will soon be inadequate for them, and Dr. Wilson utters a warning against the overflow being settled on the plains, which are hyper-endemic areas:—

"If they are to be a social as well as an economic success, malaria control, in its widest sense, at least in the early years, and an enlightened policy of communal habitation throughout, are inescapable conditions of such a result. The failures of similar schemes in India and Palestine, where these conditions were not observed, are object lessons which should in no circumstances be ignored."

### The "Immune" May Suffer Malaria

A normally immune person may sometimes experience an attack of malaria when he moves to or visits a new place, but a single dose of 10 grains of quinine will be adequate treatment in his case. It seems, acquired by infants during the first two years of their age, when infection in endemic and hyper-endemic areas is serious, though unimportant after the age of six. In the reporter's opinion it is highly desirable that no measures taken on their behalf should prevent, or attempt to prevent, their acquiring that immunity which is so valuable an asset in their later life. Infection can be controlled, but not eradicated, by the medical man, who can avoid fatal results in babies.

Dr. Wilson has something to say about mosquito control in trains, where the unit of mosquito-proofing is the compartment. The principle of double doors, always recognised as essential in the mosquito-proofing of a house, is absent in Tanganyika trains, with the result that large numbers of *Anopheles* enter the corridor at stations, and then push their way into the compartments at their leisure. The proper proofing of compartments, he maintains, would be neither expensive nor difficult.

The report is a searching and interesting one, the control of malaria on estates in the Moshi, Arusha and Usukuma, and in Tanga being detailed and clear, and illustrated by five maps and nine figures.

## Christmas Air Mails

IMPERIAL Airways announce that, to meet the Christmas rush of mails to East and South Africa, one additional service per week is being run to Beira.

The new flying-boat "Caribou" will make her maiden flight within the next few days by carrying her first load of Christmas mails to Kisumu; she will then return to Alexandria to meet "Mercury," the top-half of the Mayo composite machine, bringing Christmas mails from England. African mails will be transferred to the "Caribou," which will then fly back to Kisumu.

## Rhodesian Defence Measures

MR. R. C. TREGOLD, K.C., Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, has announced details of the re-organisation and expansion of the Southern Rhodesian Defence Force. Telegraphing from Salisbury, the correspondent of *The Times* says:—

"The scheme includes the formation of leader-training units to supply officers and N.C.O.s not only for Rhodesian contingents, but also Imperial units, including Native regiments in other African territories; and the creation of a fully mechanised reconnaissance unit, a mechanised battery of 37 in. howitzers, and a larger air unit, which is to be eventually brought up to squadron strength. There will be training for men in mining areas as Royal Engineer officers and N.C.O.s.

"The scheme aims to make the maximum use of man power in Southern Rhodesia, where conditions are considered to encourage the qualities required for the leadership of technical troops. It follows consultations with the Imperial authorities in England, and Major-General Giffard, Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces, has been consulted during his present visit.

"Attention has also been paid to the general position of the Colony in the event of emergency, relative to the maintenance of essential industries, for it is recognised that Southern Rhodesia is an important producer of raw materials, including gold and base minerals. An A.R.P. system has been initiated."

## Uganda Native Handicrafts

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Uganda, recently flew to Mbale to open the sixteenth annual Native Handicrafts Exhibition, founded by Archdeacon Mathers. Over 8,000 articles from 400 different schools were on show, some having been brought over 40 miles on foot by their exhibitors.

The Bishop of the Upper Nile said that the exhibits had come from a large number of bush schools, which were the broad foundation of the educational pyramid of which Makerere College was the apex, and Archdeacon Mathers emphasised that handwork in schools contributes to balanced development and the preservation of Native crafts, which, the Governor commented, often produced more artistic and more durable objects than those imported from abroad; moreover, Native handicraft was essentially a development of something characteristically African.

Excellent made Native articles were presented to the Governor, by neighbouring chiefs.

## Forthcoming Engagements

- December 2.—Uganda Society in Scotland annual dinner, Overseas Club, Edinburgh, 7.30 p.m.
- December 7.—Royal African Society dinner to discuss "Leprosy," Hotel Splendide.
- December 7.—Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company's annual meeting. Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.3, 12 noon.
- December 8.—East Africa Dinner Club annual meeting, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, 2.30 p.m.
- December 12.—Mr. Wickham Steed to address Company of St. George at Royal Empire Society, 8.15 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.]

## East African Languages

SWAHILI was the most popular East African language for study at the School of Oriental Studies during the session that ended on July 31 last: 14 students—six part-time, seven occasional, and one inter-collegiate—took the course, in which Mrs. Ethel Ashton is the lecturer. Two occasional students took Kikuyu, in which Dr. L. S. B. Leakey is an additional lecturer; four studied Luyoro, one Shona, one Sudanic language, and one Yao.

Dr. A. N. Tucker, Mrs. Ashton and Miss Beatrice Honikman have been collaborating in an analysis of the underlying ideas of Bantu form and their application to an increasing number of Bantu languages, together with a comparative study of phonetics, both theoretical and practical. This work is specially valuable in that instruction can be given to the student who has little time for work on a special language before going out to Africa, and who needs guidance in method.

Miss Honikman is preparing for the press a long study on the "Phonetic and Tonal Structure of Kikuyu" written by Miss L. B. Armstrong, who died a year ago.

Dr. Tucker's book on the Nilotic languages is in the press, the Sudan Government having provided £250 towards its publication; he spent three months in the Southern Sudan in order to advise on the best dialect of Dinka for educational purposes, and to work out a suitable orthography.

The total number of students was 449, of whom 319 were men and 130 women; 27 students of the School are proceeding to East Africa, but no overseas student is recorded from East Africa.

The total income of the School was £39,242. The University of London made a special grant of £148 for a Nyanja-speaking Native to be brought to England.

Mr. F. J. R. Bottrah has been appointed secretary of the school in succession to Mr. Rossetti, who has resigned.

## Uncertainty in Tanganyika

TANGANYIKA is expected to finish the current year with a deficit of £178,000, instead of with the surplus previously anticipated, said Sir Mark Young, Governor of the Territory, in the Legislature on Monday; next year is expected to produce a deficit of £113,000 in addition to £100,000 to be contributed to Makerere College and the cost of various public works. Thus the surplus balances, which exceeded £1,000,000 at the end of 1937, will have been reduced to the neighbourhood of £600,000 by the end of 1939. For the coming year revenue is estimated at £2,161,000, and expenditure at £2,275,000.

The Governor attributed the serious fall in revenue to prevailing uncertainty as to the future of the Territory, and said that it would be fitting for the Council to express the feelings of the country.

He announced that he would appoint a Select Committee to report upon Jewish refugee settlement in the Territory.

### South Africa and the Italian Empire

The decision of the Union of South Africa to recognise the Italian Empire has been communicated to Count Ciano in Rome by Dr. Albert Heymans, the Union Minister in Italy, who informed him that he would shortly be presenting new letters of credence addressed to the King-Emperor of Italy.

## Jewish Settlement Problems

LARGESCALE Jewish immigration into Southern Rhodesia would be impossible, said Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, last week after the Cabinet had discussed the matter; nevertheless, Southern Rhodesia, in common with every other civilised country, would have to do something to solve the problem. Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, is to discuss the matter in Bulawayo next month with representatives of Jewish organisations.

A scheme for the settlement in Northern Rhodesia of Jewish refugees has been sent to the Governor of that territory by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It provides in the first instance for the acceptance of only 25 selected Jewish refugees trained in agriculture, five being married men. The intention is that the refugees should first be established on farms in order to acquire local knowledge, and that farms would later be allotted to them; the scheme also provides for the expatriation within five years of unsuitable refugees.

### Opinions in East Africa

Views from East Africa on the proposed settlement of Jews in Tanganyika have reached London since the announcement in Parliament that 50,000 acres were available in the Territory.

It appears to be generally felt that such a project would be best organised by the allocation of a large area to an influential and well-financed London Jewish organisation, which could divide the area into 100 or 200-acre plots. The organisation could select suitable applicants and arrange co-operative marketing and buying societies.

Opposition to the scheme has been voiced by certain members of the Indian community, who fear that a large influx of Jews would adversely affect their position as small traders, middlemen and buyers of Native produce.

When news reached Germany that the Government was considering the settlement of Jewish refugees in Tanganyika, one evening newspaper in Berlin wrote: "Great Britain is merely the trustee for Tanganyika entrusted with the management of the Colony, but not entitled to turn it into a dung-heap."

A warning note is also sounded by Mr. Denis D. Lyell, who writes in a letter to the *Scotsman*:

"Several practical points forbid the suggestion. First, the majority of Jews are urban-dwellers and gregarious in a high degree; loneliness suits few of them. There are Jews and Jews, and the administrations of our territories in Africa are not likely to welcome indigent Jews, or any other race who go there without adequate means of support.

The capital of each emigrant would need to be at least £1,000, and even then in five years not 10% of them would likely have proved a success.

Most of the East African countries have probably the problem of dealing with distressed British subjects, and have no superfluous funds to support the immigration of people most of whom are unfitted for an arduous life in such unhealthy environments."

### E. A. Dinner Club

The annual general meeting of the Eastern Africa Dinner Club will be held in H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, on December 8 at 2.30 p.m. The report of the committee states that the club has now 115 life members and 38 ordinary members. Accounts show a balance in hand of £293, included in which is a contingent liability of £230 in respect of subscriptions of life members.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Verily I say unto you, Except ye turn and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven."—*Matthew xviii. 3 (R.V.)*.

"Kenya is indeed a land of peace and possibilities."—*Aden Powell, in "Birds and Beasts in Africa."*

"The Belgian Congo has developed internal air communications far more than have the British Colonies."—*Lord Harlech.*

"Anybody who has ever been to Nyasaland will tell you that the country is the future tourist resort of Southern Africa."—*Mr. A. P. Cartwright, in the "Rhodesia Herald."*

"There is apparently no certain evidence of Chinamen actually visiting East Africa before the fifteenth century."—*Professor R. Coupland, in "East Africa and its Invaders."*

"Tanganyika was taken by East African, South African, Indian and British troops at a cost of 57,300 dead."—*Major F. W. Cuvendish-Bentinck, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"We have in the past considered the wants of the landless man, but we must in future consider the needs of the soil."—*Sir Geoffrey Evans, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.*

"Southern Rhodesia's exports have now reached £12,000,000 and imports £8,000,000, the highest in the history of the Colony."—*The Hon. J. H. Smit, Finance, speaking in Salisbury.*

"We want the Imperial Government to look upon us as an estate to be developed rather than merely as a place to be administered."—*Lord Francis Scott, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"Mr. Chamberlain has set the example of using the aeroplane for the preservation of peace instead of as a means for waging war."—*Sir Robert Brooke-Baker, Governor of Kenya Colony, in his Budget speech.*

"Bulawayo's electricity consumption per head for light and domestic purposes, excluding the industrial load, is greater than that of any town in the British Empire."—*Mr. J. V. Phillips, Electricity Engineer to the Bulawayo City Council.*

"Eland are about the most difficult of all game to photograph. They never allow you to approach within reasonable distance, and are always on the move. I have never seen a really good picture of them."—*Mrs. Audrey Moore, in "Serengeti."*

"It is only of late years that the Hima have been persuaded, often with pains and penalties, not to eat the flesh of cattle that have died of diseases such as anthrax and rinderpest; it is galling to them to see such waste."—*Mr. F. L. Williams, writing in the "Uganda Journal."*

"It may interest you to know that the Italians have a fleet of stream-lined motor buses running from Dire-Dawa to Addis Ababa in nine hours—a distance of 300 miles."—*Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C. for Mombasa, speaking in the Budget debate in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"Anti-famine policy in Tanganyika is simple; it consists in the planting of adequate areas of such root-crops as cassava and sweet potatoes, both of which are drought-resistant and are not damaged by locusts to any appreciable extent."—*Tanganyika Agricultural Report for 1937.*

## WHO'S WHO

### 430.—Mr. Jean Rémi Martin



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That Kenya offers excellent opportunities even in times of depression is demonstrated by the success achieved by Mr. J. Rémi Martin, whose initiative and enterprise have led to the development of the important Karen Estate near Nairobi.

Mr. Martin, who was born in the Philippine Islands and lived in Madrid for seven years during his boyhood, was educated at Rugby, and then qualified as a mining engineer at the Royal School of Mines, London. Visiting Kenya in 1928, he was so attracted by the Colony that he decided to forsake the possibilities of mining engineering in order to enter instead upon a business career; he accordingly joined the then firm of Tyson Bros., on the dissolution of which three years later Sir Philip Richardson and he formed Richardson & Martin, Ltd. Shortly afterwards that firm acquired the Karen Coffee Estate within easy reach of the Kenya capital, and Mr. Martin has been entirely responsible for planning and developing it as a residential area; indeed, within a short time it had become one of the leading residential areas in Kenya.

He is managing director of Richardson & Martin, Ltd., Karen Estates, Ltd., Karen Building Co., Ltd., and of the Mortgage Company of Kenya, Ltd. Music, golf and tennis are his recreations.

**Japan's Butchery.** — "The sufferings which Hitler has inflicted on half a million of his subjects are terrible, but they are wholly negligible compared with the suffering the Japanese armed forces are inflicting on the Chinese people. In the past 18 months, besides the best part of a million men killed or disabled while defending their country, the Japanese have butchered tens of thousands of civilians and rendered destitute and homeless some 30,000,000 more. A proportion have died of starvation, and it will be surprising if 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 more, mostly children and old people, do not share this fate during the current winter. It is in the circumstances almost pedantic to mention the frequent cases of rape and beating by the Japanese forces.

Does the world recognise some racial scale of human suffering? Does it perhaps regard 100 dead or destitute Chinese as equivalent to one persecuted Jew? May we expect, when Japan's victims top the 50,000,000 mark, to see ambassadors withdrawn from Tokyo and international action taken to make life possible for the refugees? Or is it simply that the Jews are near at hand, while the Chinese are a very long way away, and yellow at that? Just to make the whole matter of compassion and relief puzzling, I note that the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Distress in China has raised just over £150,000 in 18 months. A similar fund, designed to succour the victims of the 1923 earthquake in Japan, raised £265,151 in three months." — *The Special Correspondent of "The Times" near Shanghai, China.*

**Mr. Chamberlain's Leadership.** — "Mr. Chamberlain is the prisoner of a policy whose every aspect spells disaster. But he is its willing and headstrong prisoner, rejecting the co-operation of his colleagues and the obligations of publicity. Munich was negotiated, and prepared for, without consultation with the majority of the Cabinet. Worse still, in May he told American and Canadian journalists that he refused, even under pressure, to reveal to the House of Commons his intention to abandon Czechoslovakia. The concealment practised at Chiveden was designed, like the adjournment of the House before Munich, and like the long silence upon Mussolini's known designs in Spain, to commit this country to a course it would never have endorsed freely. Such a procedure is gravely unconstitutional. No one can reasonably believe in the good faith of a man who not only establishes personal rule, but hides its operation; nor can a free country brook the hazards of such leadership." — *Mr. L. W. Carruthers, in "Time and Tide."*

**National Groups.** — "The old anarchy of multitudinous national sovereignties is about to dissolve—and quickly. It is not going to disappear through a revived League of Nations, for the League, basing itself on national sovereignty, consecrated anarchy as a principle. It is going to disappear either through federation, which is the democratic way, or through an integration consequent on the rise of the great totalitarian Powers. The process is going on in Europe and Asia under our eyes, whereby the great military Powers consolidate a group of otherwise autonomous units to whom they promise peace, security, and prosperity in return for entering their orbit and for accepting mutually satisfactory arrangements for trade. . . . That the world is going to fall into four or five main political and economic groups, each in great measure self-supporting, each under the leadership of a great State equipped with modern military and air power, at any rate for a time, seems certain. Nothing that we can do can prevent it. The only issue is whether the process need involve world war, and whether when the consolidation is made the groups can live together in peace. But for us the central question is whether the greatest of these groups is going to consist of the nations now practising democracy." — *Lord Lothian, in The "Observer."*

**British Deficiencies.** — "Let no one suppose that because we published to the world our own deficiencies, we were the only great country that did not possess a Navy, Army and Air Force ready to the last button to take the field. If other countries had welcomed public criticism as we welcomed it, it would have found that there was not a Navy, Army, or Air Force in the world that had not gaps in its organisation and deficiencies in its personnel. Our programme was incomplete and there was no secret about it. Yet for all its incompleteness our rearmament has reached a stage at which we should have shown ourselves unshakable in the early days of a war and irresistible as the war progressed. I say this to dispose once and for all of the charge that we shrank back from war because we were too weak to fight." — *Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Home Secretary.*

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

### Britain and Maginot Line.

"The Maginot line is as important to every Britisher as it is to all Frenchmen. British military engineers and staff officers should be given greater knowledge of the intrinsic working of the Line, and facilities for seconding them for duty in peace-time with the permanent garrison of the Line should no longer be delayed.

The financial burden of this inverted Great Wall of China falls wholly on the French Treasury. The British Treasury, either by loan, or by direct contribution, should not be unprepared to play some part—particularly if the French domestic difficulties threaten to retard progress. . . . The Maginot Line will be the foothold of any great allied army in Western Europe. That foothold could not be loosened until an enemy obtained decisive command in the air. Even then, that would not represent a short cut to victory. Ultimate decision would have to be consolidated by the victorious outcome of a major land engagement, obtained by a superb feat of arms backed by superiority in man-power and supply." — *Mr. Robert Cary, M.P.*

**Germany To-day.** — "Having just returned from re-visiting Germany I realise that conditions have become considerably worse than in 1937. There is more fear, more distrust, more suspicion of spying for the régime even among intimate friends. The 'Eintopf' levy is now 1 mark weekly, 50 pfennig for *Winterhilfe* in Germany, 50 pfennig for the Sudetens. The flour is abominable; the meat, whether fresh or frozen, is due to the inferior cattle food, spongy and most unpleasant; the butter ration is 1 lb. per person per week. Raw materials are unobtainable for many small manufacturers—an ill-broody and inadequate ration of material for delivery in six months' time is held out, but no suggested solution of how to tide over a winter of extreme hardship and difficulty is offered. Talking freely with old friends, I found not one sign of a united people following the Nazi ideology." — *G. B., in The "New Statesman and Nation."*

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

# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"I am not aware that the country is threatened with a slump in industry."—*The Prime Minister.*

"No less than £130,000,000 is spent on advertising every year."—*Lord Southwood.*

"The totalitarian Powers live by crisis and the dramatic use of violence."—*Lord Lothian.*

"Can the world do anything against us? We get what is ours or we draw the sword. That works."—*Dr. Goebbels.*

"I do not bet, I have never been to a greyhound track in my life, and I do not even know what a football pool is."—*Lord Derby.*

"Rudyard Kipling once told me that he systematically destroyed about one-third of everything he wrote."—*Major-General J. H. Beith ("Ian Hay").*

"The Jews of this country and should buy a large plot of land, if possible, in Portuguese West Africa."—*Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P.*

"Language is apparently a sword which cuts both ways. With its help man can conquer the unknown; with it he can grievously wound himself."—*Mr. Stuart Chase.*

"At 10,000 ft. the actual release of bombs from a bombing aeroplane occurs when the machine is about two miles away from the target."—*Air Commodore, U. M. Bonham-Carter.*

"A hostile world, petrified in old moulds, hostile to youth and progress, blinded by hatred, still thinks it can impede Germany's path into the future by lies, calumny, terror and murder."—*Herr von Ribbentrop.*

"In totalitarian countries the whole newspaper press can be turned this or that way like a fire-hose, either pouring water on a conflagration or petrol on flames already ignited."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"We have spent £110,000,000 on aeroplane construction, but to-day it is doubtful whether we have one-tenth of the number of efficient bombers and fighters possessed by Germany."—*Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.*

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

"The only shred of comfort that the Jewish people have is to know that it is not Christian people who are persecuting them but those who are rejecting the fundamental principles of the Christian faith."—*Canon Guy Rogers.*

"If the German Government wished at one and the same time to offend Liberals, Tories, Socialists and the great mass of simple people who hate persecution and cruelty, it could hardly have done better in recent weeks."—*Mr. J. A. Spender.*

"Sir John Reith has, with characteristic clarity and candour, pressed in the past for the nationalisation of the railway, steel and coal industries. Need one be surprised that he should now welcome bureaucratic control of civil aviation?"—*The Investors' Chronicle.*

"The stories of British atrocities in Palestine are the product of the warped and distorted mind of Dr. Goebbels, and the German Press should note that the murder of Mr. Moffat in Palestine was not followed by an Arab pogrom."—*Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, M.P.*

"A leading American business man who has toured this country, France and Germany, has told me that if England could treble her aeroplane output to-morrow she could not catch up to the output of a certain European country until 1945."—*Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Brabazon, M.P.*

"The British have been retained within the framework of the American most-favoured-nation principle and out of the two-party *quid pro quo* system to which the Germans are addicted. It is a sign of solidarity between the English-speaking democracies plainly addressed to Berlin."—*New York Herald-Tribune.*

"The gangsters in Palestine are a very small proportion who have been paid or stimulated to do their work by propaganda coming mostly from Germany. Our troops in Palestine, very well able to do their job, are being hamstrung and held back by a pusillanimous Government which dare not face a Government like Iraq, which is very largely in the hands of Germany."—*Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P.*

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

	£	s	d
Consols 2½% ...	71	10	0
Kenya 5% ..	110	10	0
Kenya 3½% ..	100	7	6
N. Rhodesia 3½% ..	101	10	0
Nyasaland 3% ..	95	5	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	90	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	89	12	6
S. Rhodesia 3½% ..	101	10	0
Sudan 5½% ..	108	2	6
Tanganyika 4½% ..	109	10	0

### Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1) ..	5	0	0
Brit. Oxygen (£1) ..	3	12	6
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.) ..		6	6
Courtaulds (£1) ..	1	8	4½
Dunlop Rubber (£1) ..	1	3	6
General Electric (£1) ..	3	18	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1) ..	1	10	10½
Imp. Tobacco (£1) ..	6	12	6
Int. Nickel Canada ..			55½
Prov. Cinematograph ..		19	10½
Turner and Newall (£1) ..	3	18	0
U.S. Steels ..			\$67
Utd. Steel (£1) ..	1	4	6
Unilever (£1) ..	1	17	6
United Tobacco of S.A. ..	8	10	0
Vickers (10s.) ..	1	3	7½
Woolworth (5s.) ..	2	17	6

### Mines and Oils

Anacosta (\$50) ..	7	5	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) ..	2	13	6
Anglo-Amer. Inv. ..	1	5	0
Anglo-Iranian ..	4	15	0
Burmah Oil ..	4	7	9
Cons. Goldfields ..	3	8	6
Crown Mines (10s.) ..	17	5	0
De Beers Df. (50s.) ..	8	12	6
E. Rand Con. (5s.) ..		5	9
E. Rand Prop. (10s.) ..	2	17	6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.) ..	1	3	10½
Johannesburg Cons. ..	2	10	6
Mexican Eagle ..		5	0
Rand Mines (5s.) ..	9	2	6
Randfontein ..	2	0	6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.) ..	38	0	0
Shell ..	4	4	0
Sub. Nigel (10s.) ..	12	12	6
West. Wits. (10s.) ..	6	18	3

### Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) ..	2	2	6
Brit. India 5½% prefs. ..	94	10	0
Clan ..	4	12	6
E.D. Realisation ..	3	0	0
Gt. Western ..	27	15	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. ..	81	10	0
L.M.S. ..	12	5	0
Nat. Bank of India ..	34	0	0
Southern Rly. def. ord. ..	13	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A. ..	15	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs. ..	14	6	0

### Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1) ..	1	6	10½
Linggi (£1) ..		15	4½
Lond. Asiatic (2s.) ..		3	6
Malayalam Pl. (£1) ..	1	9	0
Rubber Trust (£1) ..	1	9	0

## PERSONALIA

Dr. J. C. St. G. Earl is acting as Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda.

Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Hall have arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. Jesse, Chief Accountant in Zanzibar, left England last week on return from leave.

Major Childlaw Roberts, who has served in East Africa and the Rhodesias, has retired from the Army.

Mr. C. Bartlett left England last week by air on his return to Zanzibar after a brief visit to this country.

Colonel Cecil Hodgson Colvin, who died in Basingstoke last week, served in the Nile expedition of 1884-85.

Mr. S. Barr, assistant manager of the Union-Castle Line, and Mrs. Barr have returned from South Africa.

Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley is expected to arrive home very shortly from Kenya. She has been travelling *via* the Nile route.

Mr. E. B. Hosking, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, is on leave, and Mr. S. H. La Fontaine is acting for him.

Mr. [Name obscured], who is on his way home to consult a heart specialist, expects to return to Trinidad in January.

Count Fiele Wisckler, who, going to Kenya in 1928, bought a large estate in the Lumbwa district, has died in Germany.

Mr. D. Seth-Smith left England last week for Mombasa, accompanied by Mrs. Seth-Smith and their son and daughter.

Sir Robert Shaw, Bt., M.C., and Lady Shaw and their son, are outward-bound for Kenya by the s.s. "Llanstephan Castle."

Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. G. W. Tory to be his private secretary.

Mr. F. S. Joelson was the guest at luncheon last week of the Bevil Branch of the Over-Seas League and spoke on the subject of German Colonial claims.

Mr. V. Cudlipp has retired from the service of Rhodesia Railways after 18 years in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. He intends to settle in the Cape Province.

Mrs. Brooksbank, of Endebess, won the Trans-Nzoia ladies' golf championship, beating Mrs. Englebrecht, of Njoro, who won the finals in 1936 and 1937.

Lord Stanley, the former Dominions Secretary, who died recently, left estate, so far as can at present be ascertained, of the gross value of £1,428,709, with net personalty £1,409,562.

Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, the South African M.P. for Zululand, has left England for Kenya and Uganda to study Native conditions. He is accompanied by Mrs. Heaton Nicholls.

Mr. W. F. Poulton, C.B.E., Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, having gone on leave pending retirement, Mr. R. J. Simmons, Senior Veterinary Officer, is acting for him.

Colonel and Mrs. T. O. Fitzgerald have returned to Kenya after a year spent in England. Before his retirement Colonel Fitzgerald commanded the 3rd K.A.R. and was Staff Officer of the Kenya Defence Force.

The National Rifle Association announces that a clasp to the King's medal has been awarded this year to Lieutenant F. H. Morgan, 2nd Battalion the Rhodesia Regiment. Lieutenant Morgan also won the medal in 1932.

The Reverend J. G. Soulsby, Chairman of the Methodist District in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to represent that Protectorate at the International Missionary Conference at Tamarand, Madras, India, whither he will shortly proceed.

Mr. H. A. Green and Mr. V. R. Anley, both retired Administrative Officers from Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Anley will shortly leave England for Ceylon, where they expect to stay some three months, returning to England about mid-April.

Mr. Negley Farson, the American journalist and author, left England last week on an extended tour of Africa. From Walsh Bay he will travel overland to South Africa, and thence northwards to the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya.

Mr. A. G. Besson (Civil Service) has won the Crawford Bowl for 1938 of the Kenya Rifle Association with the good net score of 98.306. Mr. A. A. Blowers (Nairobi) was second with 98.284 net, and Mr. W. D. Randall (Nanyuki) third with 97.912.

The King and Queen have sent a message to Lady Stanley conveying good wishes for the speedy recovery of Sir Hubert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, who recently underwent an operation in Salisbury. He is now making good progress.

The following officers of the K.A.R. Reserve of Officers, Kenya, have been promoted Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants J. R. Nimmo, C. E. Corbett, A. B. Tannahill, J. I. Nicholson, T. H. Rice, T. C. Templeton, A. F. S. Archer, C. R. Onslow, and G. T. Miller.

Dr. J. D. Tothill, who was recently appointed Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, and who has done such excellent work in Uganda since his appointment to that Protectorate in 1920, has been very busily engaged since his arrival in London nearly a fortnight ago.

Mr. Colin Maher, who is in charge of soil conservation under the Department of Agriculture of Kenya, returned to England last week after spending four months in the United States on an investigation of soil conservation methods in that country. He will leave for Kenya in about a fortnight.



Commander F. T. Hare (R.N. Retd.), Chairman and managing director of Overseas Motor-Transport Company, Ltd., is joining the "Llanstephan Castle" in Genoa to-day *en route* for Kampala to assist in the organisation of the new Uganda bus services which will begin on New Year's Day. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hare.

Lord Lloyd, Chairman of the British Council, last week attended the opening in Lisbon of the British Institute in Portugal, formed to promote the study of the English language and literature and the diffusion of British culture generally in Portugal. The Institute is in charge of Mr. S. G. West, recently lecturer in Portuguese in the University of London.

Sir Frederick Whyte presided last night at a meeting of the English Speaking Union which discussed the subject of Germany's Colonial claims. The speakers were Lord Hailey, Mr. Coffin Brooks, Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Thwaites. The opening speech by Lord Hailey was broadcast to the United States.

Dr. William Cullen, Chairman of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., and a prominent figure in the mining world, has presented to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, for display in Rhodesia House, London, the original cartoon by Phil May of the departure of a Castle liner from England in the early nineties. Many well-known personalities of that period are to be seen in the drawing.

Mr. J. G. Ball, who has served in the B.S.A.P. and the Northern Rhodesia Police, now on the staff of the Mufulira mine, and Miss Margery Howe Elliott were married recently in Shoreham, the native town of both of them, and are now outward-bound for Northern Rhodesia. The High Commissioner for New Zealand proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom at the reception, and the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia sent a telegram of congratulations.

Captain W. Clive Powell, M.B.E., whose death at the age of 57 is reported from Bulawayo, was for some years head gaoler in Nairobi, joined the East African Mounted Rifles in 1914, and fought throughout the East African Campaign, during which he was promoted captain and decorated. After the War he started coffee farming, but returned to Southern Rhodesia some 10 years later as resident agent for the Bechuanaland Exploration Company. He held the King's and Queen's medals for the Boer War, the 1906 Zulu Rebellion medal, and the 1914-15 Star. His son is sub-lieutenant in the Royal Air Force.

Our many readers who have flown on the African service of Imperial Airways will have learnt with deep regret of the death in a flying accident near Baghdad on Sunday at the age of 50 of Captain E. H. Attwood, who had served on the African route for many years until the flying-boat service was instituted last year. He then became a flying-boat commander, being one of the first officers to qualify. Before joining Imperial Airways in 1926 he had spent nine years in the R.F.C. and R.A.F., part of his service being on frontier work in Somaliland. His small stature earned him the nickname of "Tich," and he was well-known for his good spirits, his consideration for his passengers, and his conscientious discharge of his duties.

## 'SYMPHONY OF THE ABYSS'



The soul trembles with a strange ecstasy at the mighty music of Nature's grandest orchestra—the vast Falls of the Zambezi: it charms, bewilders, absorbs you, to the forgetting of the present: while you listen, you are in tune with the elemental melody of a million years.

This is but one of Southern Rhodesia's unforgettable thrills for Tourists of all ages. The baffling mystery of the age-old Zimbabwe ruins—the grave of Rhodes amidst the lovely panorama of the Matopos—big game—native pageantry—only five days from London by air, or 16 days by sea, you can see all these in the luxury of modern road and rail comfort: you can stay at hotels replete with every modern convenience.

To home-makers Southern Rhodesia offers the most attractive home conditions—modern amenities, healthy climate, low living costs, no Income Tax on married incomes under £800.

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

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## OUR BOOKSHELF

**Elephants in Africa****Mr. Melland's New Book**

ALTHOUGH a great deal has been written about the African elephant, many misconceptions are still rife, and sportsmen and lovers of Nature should therefore welcome Mr. Frank Melland's "Elephants in Africa" (Crosby Lockwood & Co., Ltd., 10s. 6d.), for he has drawn a faithful picture of the elephant as it really is and lives, not as many would have us believe it to behave under a variety of circumstances. Few will cavil at the general conclusions drawn by the author from his long and intimate observation of this beast in the wilds, supported by the experiences of other hunters and naturalists.

Some may wish that he had examined his subject at greater length, yet the chapter titles indicate how wide a field he has covered. His writing is marked by manifest sincerity, sympathy and an abiding affection for Africans and the elephant family, and the desire to enrich our store of knowledge. Mr. Melland pleads earnestly for a better understanding of the elephant and of our trusteeship towards him.

The author has approached his subject in a highly critical spirit; nothing has been accepted as correct without careful sifting of the available evidence, and so the book deserves a place on the sportsman's bookshelf. The writer is never dogmatic: to quote his own words, "I think it is rash to generalise about elephants. They have certain characteristics, as I will explain, but individual characteristics are most marked."

No exaggerated claims are made for this book, which is an absorbing, fascinating, thrilling and reliable

reading. Mr. Melland has conclusively proved the error of some widely accepted views on the lives, habits and characteristics of the elephant family— notably in regard to that hardy myth concerning "elephant cemeteries."

The text has been illustrated by Mr. Stuart Tresilian with 12 full-page drawings which are exceptionally good studies of the elephant. The combination between author and artist is indeed a happy one. The Earl of Onslow has contributed a sympathetic introduction, and there is a most useful appendix dealing with national game parks and game reserves in Africa. W. R. F.

"**Lexicon de Stratigraphie**," Vol. 1: Africa (Murby, 31s. 6d.).—Prepared by the Commission appointed by the Fifteenth International Geological Congress held in Pretoria, this volume contains contributions by Dr. F. Dixey (Nyasaland), Mr. H. B. Maupe (the Rhodesias), Mr. H. L. Sikes (Kenya), Mr. J. S. Stoddard (Zanzibar and Pemba), Sir Edmund Teale (erroneously described as Dr. Teale) (Tanganyika), and Mr. E. J. Wayland (Uganda). Naturally the articles are technical, but the collection makes a valuable reference book, for it is written by many of the best geological authorities in Africa.

"**Bantu Beliefs and Magic**," by C. W. Hobley (Witherby, 15s.).—This is a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Hobley's standard work on the Kamba and Kikuyu tribes of Kenya, with the original introduction by Sir James Frazer. Especially valuable is Part IV, which follows the section on "East Africa After The War" which concluded the first edition. In it Mr. Hobley asks "Quo Vadis?" and discusses every aspect of the problem of whether the tribes and our policy towards them are tending. It is a volume which deserves the careful attention of all students of Eastern Africa's many and varied Native tribes.

"**My Life in South Africa**," by Captain D. Forbes, D.S.O. (Witherby, 10s. 6d.).—A splendid book, recounting the stirring events of 70 years' pioneering in Mid East Africa; it has a genial foreword by the Earl of Athlone. After a six months' voyage, the Forbes family arrived in Durban in 1850, settled in Swaziland, and thereafter was mixed up in Native wars, the Boer Wars, and every other possible trouble. The author's intimate knowledge of Natives, particularly the Swazis, is informing, but the whole book is packed with good things, including a veracious account of the treatment of British South Africans by the British Government after the Boer War. Captain Forbes evidently went to Kenya on a hunting trip at one time, but beyond some good photographs there is no record of it in his book.

"**Facing Mount Kenya**," by J. Kenyatta (Secker & Warburg, 12s. 6d.).—As a Kikuyu (or, as he prefers to spell it, Gikuyu), Mr. Jomo (or Johnston) Kenyatta's account of his own people is well worth reading. He gives a full, lucid and no doubt reliable description, written in excellent English, of an important Kenya tribe, with a useful glossary of Kikuyu words. It is strange, however, that while Mr. C. W. Hobley, also a student of Kikuyu life and customs, makes a special point of emphasising the two kinds of male circumcision among the tribe—the Kikuyu and the Masai methods—which, he says, divide the tribe into two distinct classes, Mr. Kenyatta makes no mention of this important point. The author's political record is well known in East Africa and in London; it trails all over his book, and to the ordinary reader, spoils it.

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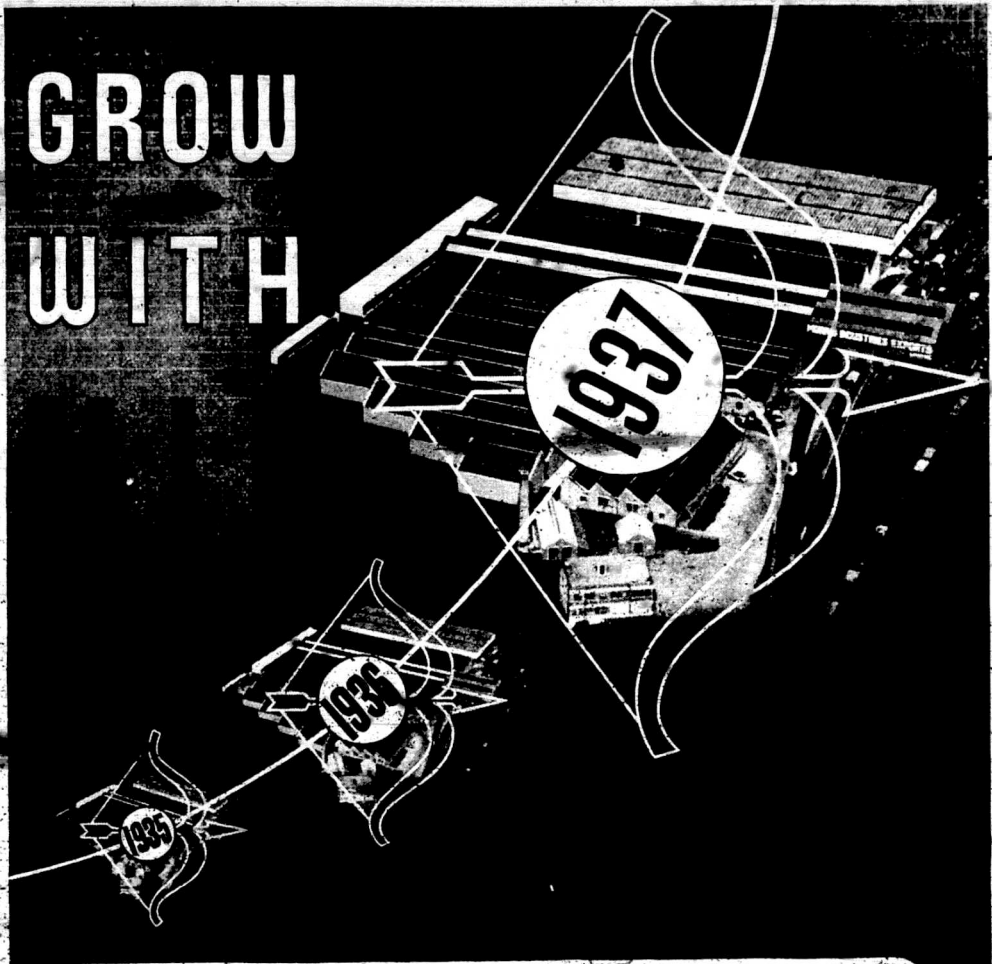
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## Questions in Parliament

### Mr. Pirow's Visit To Germany

REPLYING to Mr. Arthur Henderson in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said last week that the object of the visit to this country of Mr. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, was to discuss certain technical aspects of the defence programme of that Dominion.

Mr. Henderson: "May we take it that Mr. Pirow, when he was in London, was not authorised by H.M. Government to commit this country in any conversations that he might have with the German Government in respect of German Colonial Claims?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Bellenger asked whether one of Mr. Pirow's objects had been to discuss with the Government the German Colonial claims, to which Mr. MacDonald replied: "Naturally, when any distinguished statesman from a Dominion comes to this country, we take the opportunity of discussing informally all sorts of international questions. Beyond that and beyond the official purpose of Mr. Pirow's visit, no significance attaches to the visit."

Mr. Mander asked whether Mr. Pirow had been entrusted with any mission from the British Government on his visit to Berlin.

Mr. MacDonald: "No, sir."

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: "Do we understand the Minister to say that, neither directly nor indirectly, is Mr. Pirow entitled to express the views of H.M. Government on these Colonial questions?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Yes, that is the position."

### Assistance to Mandated Territories

Asked by Mr. Arthur Henderson for details of the total amount expended since 1918 by H.M. Government by way of loan, grants or otherwise for development purposes in African territories held under mandate by the British Government, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald gave the following information:—

"Free Grants to Tanganyika Territory from 1920-21, to 1925-26: £408,109 in aid of expenses of administration, 1919-20 and 1920-21:—

"£14,036 for Dar es Salaam electric power station; £14,036 for Nyanza salt mines; £2,002,415 for railways and public works (including £49,555 capitalised arrears of interest); £449,506 deficit in railways accounts; 1921-22 to 1925-26: £448,093 deficit on Territory's accounts 1921-22 and 1922-23; £177,969 for war damage restoration. Total: £3,135,448.

"Grants and loans approved from Colonial Development Fund for schemes in Tanganyika Territory.—Free grants: £694,014; loans, £92,183.

"Guaranteed loans.—Two loans, totalling £5,070,000, guaranteed by the U.K. Government under the Palestine

and East Africa Loans Act of 1936 have been raised for railway, harbour, port, road and other works of development in Tanganyika Territory. An instalment of £500,000 on a further loan of £750,000 guaranteed by the United Kingdom Government under the Tanganyika and British Honduras Loans Act of 1932 was raised in June, 1932, for the purpose of refunding to the accumulated surplus balances of the Territory sums expended from revenue on capital works undertaken before the passing of that Act.

### Native Lands in Kenya

Mr. Creech Jones wished to know whether it was proposed to delay the operation of recent legislation in respect to Native and European land in Kenya, and whether the policy of evicting Native people from the European Highlands continued to have the support of the British Government.

Mr. MacDonald replied that two Bills dealing with Native and other lands had been passed by the Legislative Council of Kenya, but had not yet received the Governor's assent, and he was not yet able to say when they would be brought into operation. There had been no change of policy by H.M. Government in the matter. He was in communication with the Governor regarding the arrangements for providing alternative accommodation for the Natives removed from the Highlands with satisfactory alternative accommodation.

Mr. Jones asked the Minister to bear in mind the very considerable Native opposition to the legislation, and that the Kenya Government should be requested to "stop these brutal evictions until further inquiry has been made." He added that these matters were being used in Middle Europe to prejudice British Colonial administration in the eyes of other countries.

Mr. MacDonald was not aware of any "brutal evictions," and in reply to a supplementary question by Mr. Jones, who said he had given Mr. MacDonald "thousands of cases of evictions," the Secretary of State said he was giving close attention to the information received from Mr. Jones, but was satisfied that the action being taken was quite proper.

### Kenya Land Bank

Mr. Donner asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the inability of the Land Bank of Kenya to lend at a low rate of interest, and the consequent departure of settlers from their holdings and the abandonment of thousands of acres in the Colony; and whether he would consider measures to provide agricultural credit commensurate with the requirements of the situation by placing Kenya, in respect of Land Bank assistance, in the same position as other overseas agricultural countries, particularly in view of the scale of present agricultural indebtedness, which for white settlers alone, was already estimated at £4,000,000.

Mr. MacDonald did not agree that the rate of interest on loans charged by the Land Bank was the cause of the departure of settlers from their holdings. The present capital of the Kenya Land Bank was £750,000, and he was considering whether there was any justification for making a larger sum available.

Mr. Paling made the point that if it was a fact that thousands of settlers were leaving their holdings, there was no reason to evict Native landholders. Mr. MacDonald replied that he had no evidence of any large-scale abandonment of holdings in Kenya, though there had been some, owing to the poor price of coffee.

Mr. McEwen asked for details of the number of Europeans and the number of Germans in Tanganyika in August, 1914, and at present.

Mr. MacDonald replied that, according to the figures of a German census taken in 1913, the number of Europeans in Tanganyika was 5,336, of whom 4,107 were Germans. At the end of 1937 the total European community was estimated to be 9,107, which included 2,981 Germans.

Mr. Malcolm MacMillan asked whether a settlement in the Ethiopian conflict had yet been reached by the Italian and Ethiopian Governments in accordance with international law, and whether fighting still continued. Mr. Butler replied that according to the information in his possession, the Italian Government had now established control over Ethiopia with the exception of a particular area in which it was known that resistance was still being offered.


Replying to Mr. Ridley, the Colonial Secretary said he had now received from the Governor of Nyasaland a preliminary statement that the Protectorate Government was prepared to

(Concluded on page 372.)

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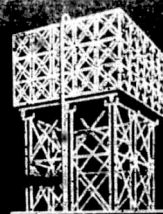
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## Questions in Parliament

(Concluded from page 370.)

accept the majority of Sir Robert Bell's recommendations, but a number of the more important proposals were still under consideration. He was expecting a further report shortly.

### Northern Rhodesian Health Services

Asked by Mr. Mathers whether he proposed to take immediate steps to deal with the under-nourishment and disease referred to in the report of Major Orde Browne on Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied:—

"Yes. The conditions to which Major Orde Browne directed attention, together with the proposals for the extension of the Northern Rhodesian health services put forward by Sir Alan Pini and Mr. Milligan, are receiving active consideration. A disease survey is being undertaken, and campaigns against syphilis, yaws and skin affections initiated. Additional provision for health services will be made in the 1939 Estimate. The Government is fully alive to the importance of securing an adequate standard of nourishment."

Mr. McEntee was told by the Colonial Secretary that by an Ordinance enacted last month, the age below which children might be employed in industrial undertakings was raised to 16 years. It was the intention of the Government of Uganda to consolidate the labour legislation of the Protectorate, and the Governor has intimated that the consolidating Ordinance will include provisions regulating the employment of children in all other forms of employment, including agriculture.

Mr. Parker asked why an exclusive licence was given in Uganda to "the alien Overseas Motor Transport Company, Ltd., to the detriment of Baganda omnibus owners, instead of creating a public service under the Baganda Government."

### Uganda Bus Services

Mr. MacDonald replied that the object of creating the monopoly in Uganda was to ensure a safe and satisfactory service for the general public. Tenders

to operate the monopoly were invited over a period of two months; and he was satisfied that, in awarding the contract finally to the Overseas Motor Transport Company, the Protectorate took the course best calculated to serve the public interest.

Mr. McEntee: "Was it the lowest tender?"  
Mr. MacDonald: "It was the best, having regard to all the circumstances, but I am not certain that it was the lowest as regards the amount."

Mr. Hopkin asked what steps would be taken to provide accommodation for secondary education in the Sudan when the proposals for converting Gordon College into a centre of higher education were put into effect.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that secondary schooling was to be transferred from the Gordon College building, so that that might become the central building of an institution for post-secondary education developments towards university college status; it was hoped to transfer part of the secondary school in 1940 to a new site outside the capital, and the remainder in 1941 to a provincial site still to be determined.

Mr. Hopkin invited a statement on the proposals for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission on Educational Development in the Sudan, including the university college in Khartoum, and inquired from what sources the necessary finances would be found.

Mr. Butler replied that a comprehensive programme for educational expansion and reform based primarily on the report of Lord De La Warr's Commission and on that of Ali Bey El Garem had been accepted in outline by the Governor-General's Council, and was being embarked upon forthwith. That programme, which would be spread over the next eight years and cover the whole educational field, envisaged capital expenditure of about £500,000 and raised recurring expenditure on education, which was approximately £150,000 in 1936, to approximately £300,000 in 1946. The funds were to be found by the Sudan Government.

### Arusha Plantations, Ltd.

A frank explanation of the reason which caused Arusha Plantations, Ltd., to cease sisal production until April next was given at last week's annual meeting of the company by Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, the Chairman, a report of whose speech appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Labour Party's Colonial Policy

An important debate on the Labour Party's Colonial policy will take place in the House of Commons on December 7, when Mr. Noel Baker will move a resolution on that subject, following his success in winning first place in the ballot for motions by private members on that date. As it is likely that the question of Germany's claim to Colonies will be raised, it will present an admirable opportunity for Members of Parliament to express their views, and for Ministers to tell Germany that there is no possibility of African territory being transferred to the Reich.

### Estate Duty in Uganda

The duties at present levied on the smaller estates in Uganda are the same as those in England, i.e. 1% on estates from £100 to £200 in value, 3% on £1,000 to £2,000, 14% on £25,000, and 50% on £2,000,000. It having been represented that in a developing country estates should be taxed very lightly, if at all, amendments will come into force on January 1 next. On estates up to £1,000 there will be no duty to pay, and the duties on estates varying in value from £1,000 to £25,000 are reduced—i.e. 1% in the former case to 10% in the latter. Estates of over £25,000 will not, however, benefit.

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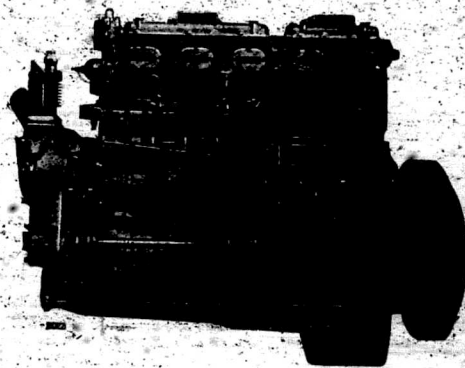
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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Rhodesia Mineral Concession**

The annual report of Rhodesia Minerals Concessions, Ltd., for the year ended June 30 states that the total prospecting expenditure during the 12 months amounted to £18,578, compared with £20,235, and that the total sum expended on that account is now £116,123. Cash in hand amounts to £4,753.

The report states that on June 28 last an agreement was entered into with the American Corporation of South Africa whereby that Corporation agreed to advance to the company by way of loan sums not exceeding £18,000 for the purpose of completing prospecting of company's concession, and on October 12 the Corporation agreed to advance to the company further sums not exceeding £5,000 to be used exclusively for preliminary development of the Chakwenga area.

The engineer gives the total area of the concession as about 13,000 sq. miles, and to the end of June last 9,600 sq. miles had been geologically mapped in detail. During the year traversing of new areas led to the discovery of numerous occurrences of economic minerals, from some of which picked samples may be taken which yield relatively good assays; because of their limited dimensions and the low average tenor of their ores, however, none of these deposits can be worked profitably.

At the Chakwenga gold prospect work has been directed to determine whether payable values extend far enough below water level within orebody "B" to ensure that the primary ore can be mined profitably. The shaft being sunk with this aim in view was extended to a depth of 325 ft. and on the 300 ft. level 450 ft. of driving and 778 ft. of cross-cutting were accomplished.

Although this work penetrated mineralised zones with low average gold values, and including a few narrow seams of higher grade, it is believed that owing to changes in dip and pitch and the presence of minor faulting the downward extension of the orebody has probably not yet been located on the 300 ft. level. Work has been temporarily suspended on this level, and a drive is being extended southward from the shaft at the 230 ft. level. The northern end of the orebody has been located 18 ft. south of the shaft, and about 20 ft. further southward the face of the drive and a short cross-cut have exposed 5 ft. of ore averaging 10 dwt. gold per ton. When the orebody has been delimited on the 230 ft. level, a further attempt will be made to locate its position on the 300 ft. level.

The annual meeting was held in London on Tuesday.

**Kagera's Improved Results**

KAGERA MINES, LTD., announce a net profit of £8,133 in their annual report to June 30, compared with £409 during the preceding 12 months. The gross operating profit totalled £32,330, from which depreciation and the writing off of prospecting expenditure absorbed £21,179; after adding £3,884 brought forward, there is an available total of £12,017, of which £5,000 is to be transferred to reserve and £5,330 applied in payment of arrears of 6% Cumulative Preference dividend, leaving £1,687 to be carried forward.

During the year 345 tons of tin concentrates, 3,273 oz. fine gold and 304 oz. fine silver were produced. The tin ore handled at Mwirasandu totalled 52,130 tons; operating costs there were £88 7s. 10d. per ton of tin concentrate produced, exclusive of development redemption and depreciation, and ore reserves at the end of the year amounted to 1,465 tons of tin oxide.

A small amount of further prospecting has been carried out in the Mwirasandu E.P.L. area, but no discoveries of any importance have been made. Alterations to the hydro-electric power turbine were completed in May, when the plant was brought into full operation. It has since been running satisfactorily.

In the Lubare gold area the manager estimated that the proved deposits at the close of the financial year aggregated 238,347 cubic yards of an average value of 3-26 shillings per cubic yard, or a total of £38,800. No primary deposits of gold have yet been located.

The annual meeting is to be held in Holland on December 30.

**Cam and Motor Report**

The annual report of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company for the year ended June 30 states that working profit totalled £423,086, to which is added £1,388 in respect of sundry revenue. General expenses, directors' fees and provision for income tax and N.D.C. amount to £90,691, and Salisbury office expenses to £4,147. Two dividends of 4s. per stock unit have absorbed £300,000, and depreciation of machinery appears at £10,625, leaving £115,339 to be carried forward.

Ore reserves on June 30 were computed at 1,405,500 tons, valued at 8-3 dwt. per ton, compared with 1,270,000 tons valued at 8-9 dwt. in the previous year. Tonnage mined during the year totalled 320,871 tons; working costs were 18s. 6-46d. per ton, including 3s. 6d. for development redemption, the net costs, excluding development redemption for the year, being 15s. 0-46d., compared with 14s. 8-23d. for the previous year. Expenditure on capital account amounted to £42,805.

The annual meeting will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, at noon on December 7.

**Kenya Reefs' New Capital**

KENYA REEFS, LTD., have issued a circular to shareholders pointing out that at the recent annual meeting a resolution was passed recommending that the 3,704 unissued shares of 5s. each should now be issued to shareholders at par.

The circular recalls that the company has for some time been passing through a very difficult period. The future programme of work has had to be formulated and has been completed; machinery trouble has been experienced and overcome; and the wet season has passed and dry weather working is now in progress. The result of these difficulties is that the company is in urgent need of funds, but should the 3,704 shares now be taken up, the financial position would be alleviated; particularly in view of the enhanced results now being obtained.

Mr. G. C. Barnard, the manager, has reported that 66½ oz. of gold were produced in the first 11 days of November though only two of the plants were actually working to full capacity, while two of the plants have only just started to treat the high grade gravel referred to in the annual report. It is anticipated that, when all four plants are in full production, the company should recover rapidly from its present financial difficulties.

The directors, who have guaranteed an overdraft of £650, ask shareholders to co-operate by applying for the unissued shares.

**Nuggets**

Three gold nuggets weighing respectively 95, 60, and 53 oz. are reported to have been found by Mr. Henshaw in the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika.

**Rhodesian Antimony**

A new deposit of antimony is being worked on the Ingezi River, between Belligwe and Shabani, Southern Rhodesia. Assays of the ore have given as much as 62% of antimony metal.

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## Copper Restriction Again

RENEWED restriction of copper production was announced last week by the companies operating under the restriction scheme. Production will be so reduced by January 1 that output will be at the rate of 110% of the basic quotas.

Discussing the decision, *The Times* says: "The decision to remove restriction on October 15 was made on account of increasing consumption and falling stocks, both inside and outside the United States. This decision quickly checked the price, which had risen to an undesirable level, and a temporarily normal situation was restored. Whether or not the marked armament activity around the time of the crisis inflated consumption, the fact remains that non-United States consumption in October was 7,000 tons less than in September, while output of refined copper increased by 2,000 tons. In America the excess of consumption over production of refined copper continued to widen last month, but activity in the second half of October fell off considerably compared with the first half, while mine output increased sharply to a point equal to the month's consumption. This, together with a sharp rise also in non-United States blister output, means a larger future supply of refined copper. Stocks failed to show the large fall expected of them, and the price of copper declined, but on the re-imposition of restriction the price jumped by £1 8s. 9d. to £45 3s. 9d."

### Worked in the Lupa Goldfield

A meeting of creditors was held in London last week of Mr. R. G. Turrall, who recently lost an action which he brought against East African Goldfields, Ltd. and the Trans European Company to recover remuneration and expenses in connexion with geophysical work which he had done in the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika. The Official Receiver, who attributed the failure to the loss of that action, said the debtor estimated his liabilities at some £2,000 and returned his assets as 3,000 shares in a company now in liquidation. The estate remains in the hands of the Official Receiver.

## Mining Personalia

Mr. H. B. Wall, A.I.M.M., has returned to England from Kenya.

Mr. Bernard Dowey, A.I.M.M., has arrived on three months' leave from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. F. MacDonald, M.B.E., a director of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, has left England to re-visit the property of the company.

Mr. F. A. MacQuisten, K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, and Mrs. MacQuisten left England last week to revisit Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Michael Haskell, who has mining interests in Kenya, and who is a member of the Johannesburg Committee of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has arrived in England by air from South Africa.

### Tin Quota

The International Tin Committee last week decided to make no change in the tin quota for the first three months of next year.

### Territorial Output

During August Tanganyika exported 10,696 troy oz. of gold bullion, valued at £57,459; 589 carats of diamonds (£500); and 41 long tons of tin ore (£5,684).

### Training Tanganyika Youths

The Tanganyika Government has asked Southern Rhodesia to accept two youths every year for training at the Mine Training School in Bulawayo.

### Latest Progress Reports

**Kagera Mines.**—Output for October: 29½ tons of tin concentrates; 317 oz. unrefined gold.

**Tanganyika Central.**—October output: 1,986 tons; yield, 396 oz. fine gold; value, £2,704; loss, £2,260.

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ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2. • EAST AFRICA, EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. CO., P.O. BOX 51 KISUMU

## COMPANY MEETING

**Arusha Plantations, Ltd.****Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Address**

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Arusha Plantations, Limited, was held in London last week, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Chairman of the company, presiding.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said:—  
“The accounts set out in the director's report show a profit on trading of £838, to which has to be added a net balance on interest account of £29, making £868. Director's fees for the period amounted to £990, but £400 of these have not been drawn. After allowing also for the various allocations for depreciation and amortisation, together with debenture interest and the trustee's remuneration enumerated in the profit and loss account, the result is a loss of £7,928.

“Turning to the balance sheet, the items of £8,888 under sundry creditors includes the sums of £4,850 and £1,305 owing to Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Ullmann & Co. respectively. The unsold stock of sisal fibre taken at a valuation amounts to £302.

“The board regrets that Mr. Kepetsakos, technical adviser to the company, has now found it necessary to spend a greater part of his time in Europe, and is therefore unable to continue his duties, while Mr. F. D. Murray, the general manager, has suffered a breakdown in health and has also resigned his directorship.

“In the prospectus issued on the formation of the company it was stated on the authority of the expert employed to report on the Themí Estate that 1,000 tons of fibre could easily be produced on the property in the first 12 months. Anxious that that figure should be fulfilled, the general manager made every endeavour to reach it, with the result that too much leaf was cut. We were later advised by our general manager that we should have to “rest” the estate to give the new leaf time to grow.

**Conditions on the Estate**

“Unfortunately, we were unaware of the extent of the over-cutting, and also that the leaf grew more slowly on the estate than normally. It became apparent that we should not be able to resume production in October, as we stated, and an independent expert whom we consulted advised us not to resume cutting until March, which advice we have accepted. Our revised estimates are for 180 tons for 1938-39; 700 tons in 1939-40; and 1,180 tons in 1940-41. These estimates are on the conservative side.

“The estimated cost of production given in the prospectus was low, but we believed we should be able to produce at that figure; unfortunately we were wrong. A number of handicaps attacked us. Without wishing to go into details, the cost of production from the end of 1937 until we closed down in April last was about £3 16s. per ton less than the costs during the first half of the production year, so that our efforts towards reducing costs were successful. I think, moreover, that we shall be able to bring them considerably lower than the £18 6s. 11d. mentioned in the report.

“Our coffee production at Themí, estimated at 150 tons, came out at 128 tons. At Loliondo the crop may be said to have failed, for against an estimated outturn of 50 tons we produced between 12 and 13 tons, and the result showed a loss of about £1,500.

There being indications that the coming crop would be still smaller, we took the advice of an independent expert, who attributed the declining yield to causes which can easily be rectified.

“On our sisal property we began to build permanent labour lines, and on resuming production we shall continue with them. New machinery has been installed in the sisal factory, and everything is now ready for our programme for the next 18 months:

“We had hoped to lease from Government land adjoining Themí Estate for extending our sisal areas. Government have, however, refused our request, but we believe they appreciate the great importance to us of more land, and we hope our wishes will be met eventually.”

Questions having been answered, and the report and accounts adopted, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the board for their work on behalf of the company.

**Of Commercial Concern**

Southern Rhodesia now has 1,700 miles of strip roads.

Umtali's Native Welfare Hall, just completed, is the largest of its kind in Southern Rhodesia.

Imports into Tanganyika for the first eight months of 1938 were valued at £2,344,874 against £2,437,594 in 1937 and £2,168,464 in 1936.

Legislation to control hire-purchase is to be introduced into the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, following a request of Major L. M. Hastings.

East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., announces the payment of an interim dividend of 3% on the Ordinary shares. Warrants will be posted on December 16.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd., announce the payment of a final dividend of 7%, making 11% for the year, compared with a distribution last year of 10%.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) announces payment of a final dividend of 3% on the “A” and “B” shares, making 6% for the year to September 30, compared with 6% for the preceding 12 months.

Considerable progress has been made in the past few months in the provision of roads and water supplies in the Wankie Game Reserve of Southern Rhodesia. It extends over three million acres and is estimated to contain over 20,000 head of game. The Government hopes to make the reserve accessible to the public before the end of next year.

The Cholo District Tea Association has dissociated itself from remarks made in the Nyasaland Legislative Council concerning the adequate supply of labour in the Protectorate, and has protested against further ex-territorial permits being issued. A resolution expresses the hope that the Nyasaland Government “is not prepared to break up Native tribal life in order to supply our neighbours with labour.”

Uganda's domestic exports during the first seven months of this year amounted to £3,685,598, compared with £5,014,069 in the corresponding period of 1937, the fall being primarily due, of course, to the heavy decrease in the world price of cotton. The value of imports for home consumption during the period January 1 to June 30 last was £1,631,313, a decrease of 17.5% compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

## East African Estates, Ltd.

Accounts of East African Estates, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 last disclose a loss of £5,532, bringing the debit balance to £77,745.

The report states that the directors are still unable to place a valuation on the investments, which stand in the balance sheet at £254,448, and on the basis of earning power there must be a large depreciation in their value. British Colonial Provision Company, Ltd., in which East African Estates hold over 80% of the capital, have declared a dividend of 10%; Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., of which East African Estates hold all debentures and over 87% of the share capital, lost £636 in the year ended March 31 before charging debenture and other interest; and Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., in which the company holds all the debentures and about 54% of the capital, lost £410 for the year ended February 28 before charging debenture interest and management fee. The policy of gradual liquidation is being continued, small areas being sub-let to keep farms in salable condition. Further amounts were received by Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., on account of assets sold, the total received to the date of the balance sheet being £34,041.

The amounts due for interest and management from Evans Brothers, Ltd., and Central Coffee Estates, Ltd., have again been omitted from the accounts which show a loss of £5,532. To the balance of £63,969 brought forward must be added the book value of the Waa Estate written off and the balance of the irrecoverable Gazi purchase money, totalling £8,244.

## £239,000 Surrendered

By abolishing the 10% surcharge imposed in 1932 on first and second class passenger fares; season tickets and special trains, on parcels and excess luggage, and on goods and mineral traffic, the 15% surcharge on third class and Native passenger fares, and extending the individual scale of Native fares to the Mafeking-Bulawayo section, and by other smaller concessions, Rhodesia Railways propose to surrender revenue calculated at £239,000 for the current financial year. The consent of the Railway Commission is required.

### Consolidated Sisal Estates

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce in an interim report for the half-year ended September 30 that production amounted to 1,527 tons, compared with 1,330 tons during the corresponding period of 1937, and that the percentage of sisal was 54%, against 39%. The cost of production has shown a reduction in recent months, and the average for the half-year was £14 18s. 2d. per ton, which figure includes estate costs, depreciation of £3 per ton, and London expenditure; no provision for taxation has been made in the above figures. The average sale price after allowing for shipping charges was £17 13s. 7d. per ton. The development programme mentioned in the Chairman's speech at the last annual meeting is proceeding satisfactorily.

### British India Profits

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., announces a net profit of £210,153 for the year ended September 30, compared with £193,045 for the preceding 12 months. A final dividend of 3% is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 6% for the year, against 5%, and £57,717 then remains to be carried forward. Floating assets amount to £3,797,073 (of which £2,731,149 is represented by British Government securities), and current liabilities total £1,327,094. The annual report states that the general improvement in freight conditions which obtained last year continued into the current year and enabled the level of profits to be maintained.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

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

Kenya (Week ended November 16).—Cherangani, 0.44 inch; Donyo Sabuk, 3.13; Eldama, 0.39; Eldoret, 0.48; Fort Hall, 1.46; Fort Ternan, 0.91; Gilgil, 0.22; Hoey's Bridge, 0.29; Kabete, 0.31; Kaimosi, 2.41; Kapsobet, 2.35; Kericho, 0.51; Kiambu, 0.40; Kijale, 0.67; Kinangop, 0.41; Kipkarren, 0.20; Kisumu, 0.22; Kitale, 1.05; Koru, 1.36; Meru, 0.38; Lumumba, 0.79; Mackinnon Road, 1.00; Makindu, 0.94; Makuyu, 2.48; Meru, 0.44; Mitubiri, 1.79; Miwani, 0.83; Moiben, 0.39; Molo, 0.33; Mombasa, 1.30; Muhoroni, 0.91; Nairobi, 0.56; Naivasha, 0.11; Nakuru, 0.17; Nandi, 0.46; Nanyuki, 0.80; Narok, 1.21; Ngong, 0.17; Njoro, 0.33; Nyeri, 0.08; Ol'Kalou, 0.19; Rongai, 0.19; Ruiru, 0.82; Rumuruti, 0.10; Machakos, 0.70; Sagana, 0.59; Simba, 2.14; Songhor, 1.55; Sotik, 1.03; Soy, 1.95; Thika, 1.48; Thomson's Falls, 0.35; Timau, 0.44; Timboroa, 4.02; Turbo Valley, 0.19; and Voi, 0.24 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended November 14).—Amani, 0.13 inch; Arusha, 1.05; Bagamoyo, 0.06; Biharamulo, 1.48; Bukoba, 1.18; Dodoma, 0.06; Iringa, 0.10; Kigoma, 1.07; Kilwa, 1.15; Kinyangiri, 1.51; Lindi, 0.09; Lushoto, 0.11; Lyamungu, 0.35; Mbeya, 0.02; Morogoro, 0.10; Moshi, 0.28; Musoma, 0.05; Mwanza, 0.61; Ngomeni, 0.11; Njombe, 0.35; Old Shinyanga, 0.12; Tabora, 0.38; and Tanga, 0.55 inch.

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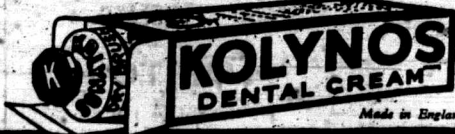
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## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Steadier at 99s. per cwt. (1937: 110s.)

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull for November-December unchanged at £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £14; 1936: £12 5s.)

**Cloves.**—Unchanged, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8 7/16d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¼d.; c.i.f., 6½d. (1937: 8d.; 1936: 8¼d.)

**Coffee.**—New crop Kenya realised steady to firm prices at last week's level. Tanganyika new crop, after being retired, later sold at easier rates.

Kenya new crop "A," 67s. to 85s.; "B," 63s. 6d. to 67s.; peaberry, 88s.; peaberry old crop, 58s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt.

Tanganyika new crop "A," 60s. to 62s.; "B," 57s. to 61s.; peaberry, 58s. to 60s. per cwt.

London stock of East African, 21,498 cwt. (1937: 35,638 cwt.)

The Kenya Coffee Board states that the recent rise in the average Nairobi price of Kenya coffee is due to a series of circumstances which may not continue to operate in the future, and that as only about 3% of normal total crop has so far been sold at the higher levels (44s. 9d. during the early part of September), the effect on producers as a whole is likely to be limited.

**Copper.**—Lower at £43 12s. 6d. for standard for cash, and 5s. higher for three months. (1937: £40 10s.; 1936: £44 1s.)

**Copra.**—Consumers have been buying heavily, and East African f.m.s. is £9 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for December shipment. (1937: £13 5s.; 1936: £19 5s.)

**Cotton.**—Generally quiet, with good to fair Uganda 5-49d. and Sakellaridis f.g.f. down to 8-19d. (1937: 4-75d.; 1936: 6d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—London market quiet, with Egyptian black to Hull for November £6 16s. 3d. and Dec.-Jan. 1s. 3d. (1937: 10s.; 1936: £5 10s.)

**Gold.**—After attaining the record level of 150s., gold has dropped slightly to 149s. 9½d. per oz. (1937: 139s. 11¼d.; 1936: 141s. 11d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Quieter, with Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for November £10 5s., and Dec.-Jan. £10 3s. 9d. (1937: £11 16s. 3d.; 1936: £15.)

**Hides.**—Mombasas weaker, with 70/30%, 12 lb. and up, 6d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6¾d. (1937: 7½d., 7¼d., 8¼d.)

**Maize.**—East African No. 2, firmer at 24s. per qtr. (1937: 27s. 9d.; 1936: 26s.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers have risen £5 in the week, and business has been done at £124 per ton. Japanese best quality has been on offer at £84 5s. (1937: Kenya, £94; Japanese, £63 15s.; 1936: £49.)

**Simsim.**—East African nominally unchanged at £13 for white and £1 less for mixed, ex ship, prompt shipment. (1937: £14 2s. 6d. per ton.)

**Sisal.**—Prices have eased, Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 being quoted £16 10s. to £16 15s. per ton; No. 2, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 7s. 6d.; and No. 3, £14 2s. 6d. to £14 7s. 6d. c.i.f., optional ports for Dec.-Feb. shipment. (1937: No. 1, £22 10s.; No. 2, £21 15s.; No. 3, £21 5s.; 1936: No. 1, £27 5s.; No. 2, £25 5s.)

Tanganyika exported 9,405 tons of sisal during October, of which 2,832 tons were sent to the U.K., 1,474 tons to Holland, 1,439 tons to Belgium, and 1,329 tons to Germany.

A message from Batavia published in the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* scouts the suggestion that the Netherlands East Indies should associate itself with any control scheme for the sisal market, the quality of N.E.I. sisal being claimed to be better than that of the East African fibre. Since increased production is taking place in East Africa and, it is alleged, also in Mexico, co-operation may be necessary in the future to avoid over-production, but that position is held not to have been reached at present.

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat nominally quiet at £7 10s., with November £7 13s. 9d. per ton to usual ports. (1937: £8 15s.; 1936: £8 5s.)

**Tea.**—Auction sales attracted brisk demand, prices being fully firm on last week's rates, Nyasaland averaging 10-6d. and Kenya 11-57d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 13-9d.; 1936: 1s.)

Nyasaland exported 249,467 lb. of tea during October. Tanganyika exported 363 cwt. during the same month.

**Tin.**—There have been sales in the East at £223 15s., but buying interest at Home has been slack, and standard for cash now stands at £214 12s. 6d., with three months 15s. higher. (1937: £190 15s.; 1936: £234 15s.)

**Tobacco.**—Nyasaland and Rhodesian leaf, dark, 9d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 12d. to 18d.; medium bright, 18d. to 22d. per lb. Strips, dark, 9d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 17d. to 24d. per lb. These prices are between 1d. and 3d. higher than those of 1937.

Nyasaland exported during October 421,815 lb. of dark-fired tobacco leaf, 198 lb. of air-cured leaf, and 193,135 lb. of dark-fired tobacco strips.

For the first time more than one half (actually 53%) of the stock of tobacco held at the present time in bond at the Port of London Authority dock warehouse is of Empire origin.

This season's production of flue-cured tobacco in the United States is expected to be 813 million lb., or 11 million lb. more than was estimated on July 1. Output of all types is put at 1,485 million lb., or 12 million lb. lower than the July estimate.

According to the latest review of agricultural conditions in Southern Rhodesia, the estimated increase over last year's acreage of bright flue-cured tobacco will be about 10%, but a decrease is expected in dark flue-cured. Exports of bright flue-cured during October totalled 671,873 lb. (dry weight).

**Wheat.**—Kenya steady, with Equator at 21s. and Governor 6d. higher.

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## Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which sailed from London on November 24, for East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

**Mombasa**  
 Barber, Mr. W. S.  
 Barber, Miss E. L.  
 Barrow, Miss M. L.  
 Beaton, Mr. I. W.  
 Beatty, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Browne, Miss M.  
 Caton-Jones, Col. & Mrs. F. W.  
 Chorley, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.  
 †Christiansen, Miss E.  
 Cohen, Mr. M.  
 Collins, Mr. T.  
 Coton, Mr. C. F. M.  
 Conroy, Miss K. M.  
 Crichton, Mr. C. O.  
 Dands, Mrs. T. C.  
 †Darling, Mr. F.  
 Davidson, Mr. D.  
 Davidson, Mrs. E. M.  
 Denwell, Mr. & Mrs. J. T.  
 Donegan, Miss G. A.  
 Douglas, Mrs. A. J. R.  
 Dove, Mr. & Mrs. E. B.  
 Duder, Mr. A. F.  
 Edwards, Mrs. A. M.  
 Edwards, Mr. L. C.  
 Farthull, Mr. A. E.  
 Foley, Rev. G. T.  
 Fulton, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Gillet, Mr. D.  
 Groves, Miss D.  
 †Harc. Comdr. & Mrs.  
 Hignell, Mrs. M.  
 †Hudson, Mr.  
 †Hodkinson, Mrs. J.

Hudson, Miss M.  
 †Hughes, Dr. & Mrs. T. P.  
 †Irvine, Mr. C. D.  
 †James, Mrs. W.  
 †Jackson, Mrs. A. M.  
 †Jeffreys, Mrs. H.  
 †Jary, Col. E. C.  
 Kepes, Miss E.  
 Kidner, Miss E. S.  
 Kirby, Mr. A. F.  
 Kirk, Mrs. N.  
 Lemon, Mr. C.  
 Le Pelley, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
 Le Pelley, Miss M. M.  
 †Lynch, Miss M.  
 †Mason, Mrs. W. E.  
 Maturice, Mrs.  
 McCam, Mr. P.  
 McDermott, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.  
 McGahan, Miss G. F.  
 McGinty, Miss M. C.  
 McHenry, Miss K.  
 Micholls, Mr. W. H.  
 Moon, Miss M.  
 Morrison, Mr. T. S.  
 Morrison, Mr. W. S.  
 Mount, Mrs. A. R.  
 Munro, Mrs.  
 Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.  
 Nicholls, Mr. & Mrs. G. Heaton  
 Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
 Osmond, Dr. & Mrs. A. H.  
 Partridge, Mrs. M. E.  
 Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. E.

Pearce, Capt. S. N.  
 Phillips, Mr. K. N.  
 Plant, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.  
 †Prain, Mr. A. M.  
 Proger, Mr. T. W.  
 Pulley, Mr. R.  
 Rainsford, Mrs. H. F.  
 †Richards, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. T.  
 Roberts, Miss G.  
 Rockey, Mr. & Mrs. N. F. W.  
 †Roe, Mr. J. E. R.  
 Russel-Roberts, Mr. E.  
 †Schmolder, Mr. N.  
 †Seth-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
 Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
 Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. G. S.  
 †Shaw, Sir Robert  
 †Shaw, Lady  
 Shepherd, Miss M. F.  
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H. A.  
 Stephens, Miss M. A.  
 Stewart, Miss A. M.  
 Stone, Miss E. M.  
 Sutton, Mr. J. C.  
 Symes, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.  
 Tainsch, Mrs. E. B.  
 Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. M.  
 Templeman, Mr. F. G.  
 †Thresher, Miss S. M.  
 Tweedy, Mrs. J.  
 Twist, Miss W.  
 Whiteway, Miss M.  
 †Williams, Mr. F. H.  
 Winter, Mr. F. H.  
 Worker, Mrs. G.  
 Wright, Mrs. L. J. S.

**Tanga**  
 †Davies, Mr. H. N.  
 †Evans, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Kilroe, Miss  
 Miller, Mr. E. W.

**Zanzibar**  
 Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs. L. W.  
 †Jesse, Mr. W.  
 †Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Buckhurst, Mrs. F. H.  
 †Davies, Mrs. D.  
 de Las Casas, Lt. E. J. E.  
 Robertson, Mr. J.  
 †Sutherland, Mr. E. S.  
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.

**Beira**  
 Barton, Mr. & Mrs. T. Y. R.  
 Bowler, Mr. G. A.  
 Brander, Mr. & Mrs. J. P.  
 Brown, Mrs.  
 Heath, Rev. & Mrs. A. W.  
 †Jones, Mr. & Mrs. A. N.  
 McIntyre, Mr. J. C. B.  
 Randall, Miss E. A.  
 †Roubicek, Mr.  
 Spence, Mr. J. M.  
 Webster, Mr. D. R.  
 †Weston, Mr. & Mrs. W. V. B.

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles, † Genoa.

## Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which arrived in England on November 24, has brought the following homeward passengers from:—

**Mombasa**  
 Bathani, Mr. E. W.  
 Beck, Mr. & Mrs. W. C.  
 Boynes, Mr. F. A.  
 Bristow, Mr. R. H. M.  
 Butcher, Mr. E. G.  
 Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.  
 Carver, Mr. M. D.  
 Chalk, Mr. H. A.  
 Clark, Miss M.  
 Cribb, Mrs. Hewitt  
 Davenport, Miss J.  
 Eames, Mr. G. M.  
 Fritschic, Mr.  
 Gallinos, Mr.  
 Gibbons, Miss F. R.  
 Glasby, Mr. R.  
 Grant, Mr. R. S.  
 Haworth, Mr. G. T.  
 Haworth, Mrs. T.

Harris, Mr. W. V.  
 Henderson, Mrs. M.  
 Hooper, Mrs.  
 Hooper, Miss L.  
 Illingworth, Mr. E.  
 Lockie, Mrs. W.  
 Manning, Mr. I. J.  
 Murdoch, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.  
 Murdoch, Miss E. V.  
 Oglenny, Mr. W.  
 Oldfield, Miss R. G.  
 Reed, Miss  
 Roberts, Miss J. M.  
 Roskoff, Mr. C.  
 Spiers, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
 Smith, Mrs. M. E.  
 Taylor, Mr. M.  
 Whiting, Mr. P.  
 †Zimmerman, Mrs. F. G.  
 Zimmerman, Mr. T. C.

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## Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on November 22 included Professor N. Bentwitch, from Beira; Mr. O'Brien and Mrs. Flint, from Mombasa; and Mrs. Leuchars, from Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on November 20, included Mr. Predicaris and Mrs. Murray with her baby, from Port Bell.

Passengers who arrived on November 18 included Mr. G. Dent, from Beira; Mrs. Knight-Bruce, from Dar es Salaam; Mr. Chadwick, from Mombasa; and Dr. J. D. Tothill, from Port Bell.

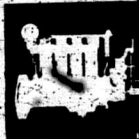
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHILE THESE WORDS ARE BEING PRINTED German Colonial claims will be under discussion in the House of Commons, not because the Government has appreciated the importance of setting public anxiety at rest, but because his luck in the ballot has enabled Mr. Noel Baker, a member of the Labour front bench, to ask the House to declare, in the first place, that no distribution of Colonies or Mandated Territories should be made without the consent of the inhabitants. With that portion of his motion there ought to be unanimous agreement, but unhappily the rest of it is not designed to attract the many supporters of the Government who are gravely dissatisfied with the evasiveness of its replies to repeated Parliamentary questions on this subject. Having emphasised the principle of self-determination in the first clause of his resolution, Mr. Noel Baker gaily jettisons it when he proceeds to urge the extension of the Mandate system to all non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates. He does not, however, go so far as to advocate the internationalisation of such territories, as do many members of the Labour Party, some of whom are almost certain to take that line during the debate. As we have reiterated in these columns ever since that unpractical idea was first mooted, it has the dual disadvantage of failing to satisfy Germany in the least degree and of prejudicing Africa in the highest degree. It is to be hoped that speakers with knowledge of British Africa will expose the hollowness of the claims now being made in so many quarters for this pretended solution, which, whatever its appeal to sentimentalists, does not commend itself to those who know their Africa and

have experience of administration. As in so many other matters of African importance, Lord Lugard, as liberal-minded an administrator as that continent has known, has been foremost in emphasising the truth, and in declaring internationalisation to be unsound he speaks with added authority as a former British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Mr. Amery, who in recent years has been incomparably the best champion of British Africa in the House of Commons, has given notice of an amendment which declares that it would be inconsistent with British trusteeship for the welfare and progress of the Native inhabitants, and with Imperial security, to surrender to a foreign Power any British Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory. That so forthright a challenge is to be offered to the Government by the ablest Secretary of State for the Colonies since Joseph Chamberlain will be warmly welcomed, not merely by British East, Central, South and West Africa, but by all who believe, as so many members of the general public do, that vacillation and formulae susceptible of diverse interpretations are a disservice to the peaceful and free nations and an incentive to acquisitiveness by covetous and power-crazy dictators. Without any adequate justification, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House last week that the Prime Minister's recent statement on the subject of German Colonial claims had reassured people in East Africa. That the responsible Minister should have derived so completely false

an impression is most regrettable, and how unalert the House can be is revealed by the fact that a supplementary question was not immediately put to expose Mr. MacDonald's misunderstanding of the position. It remained for the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council to cable their protest, which was partly necessitated by their own choice of phraseology. What British Africa requires is that the Secretary of State should seize this opportunity to give in the name of the Imperial Government a declaration which can have only one meaning—that the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories now under British administration will remain under the Union Jack.

\* \* \*

At about the same time Herr von Ribbentrop is expected to broach the question of German Colonial ambitions during his talks with French Ministers in Paris, where it is generally assumed that M. Bonner, the Foreign Minister, would be prepared to make far-reaching concessions in West Africa. Until recently there was a fear that M. Daladier, the Prime Minister, would accept such a plan, but at the recent congress in Marseilles of the Radical Party he was constrained to emphasise the inviolability of the French Colonies, though some commentators retorted that his words still left undefined the fate of the West African territories mandated to France. On Monday, however, in a public statement made necessary by the astonishing Italian claims to Tunis, Corsica, and Nice, M. Daladier asserted that "these manifestations run counter to the resolute will of Frenchmen to compel respect by every possible means for the absolute integrity of all territories over which our flag flies." That certainly covers the Mandated Territories, just when von Ribbentrop least desired such a development. The demonstrations in the Italian Chamber and the Italian Press, both of which are so rigidly controlled, were certainly not made without the prior knowledge of the Reich, which doubtless agreed with Italy as to the desirability of bringing France to a more reasonable frame of mind from the Axis standpoint. Once more totalitarian psychology has been sadly at fault. What was to have encouraged complacency has merely stiffened the resistance of the whole nation—which has in M. Paul Reynaud, the Finance Minister, and M. Mandel, the Colonial Minister, two stalwarts who may be trusted to have no truck with surrenderism.

If representations from the British Empire and a coolly calculated affront to France afford proof of the need for a firm stand by the Imperial Government, the course of affairs even in Germany appears to make

**Hitler Countermands  
Ribbentrop's Plans  
For Intensified Campaign.**

the moment favourable, though calamitously and inexcusably belated, a statement which must be unequivocal but need not be provocative—though the Nazi Press will almost certainly be ordered to describe it as such. That is part of the technique. If Great Britain refers, even in the most friendly words, to her existing obligations to safeguard populations living beneath her flag, ful-

filment of her trust may be interpreted in propaganda-ridden Germany as an unfriendly act; but if an armed and aggressive Nazism expands at the expense of weaker neighbours, bringing millions of them, Germans and non-Germans alike, under its domination for the first time, the outer world is expected to accept the development as something quite natural. The Four Power meeting in Munich had scarcely ended when an intensified campaign for the former Colonies was launched in Germany, where many speakers and writers—all, remember, subject to censorship—began to hint that this "awkward question" would have to be settled early next year. Now, to the great surprise of the people most concerned, the work of the Colonial propaganda offices opened by von Ribbentrop has been drastically curtailed "for the time being"—at, it is believed, in usually well-informed circles in Berlin, the direct orders of Hitler. Only one British newspaper, the *Sunday Times*, has so far as we are aware, reported this important and unexpected turn of events, and that the officials working in those offices have been told that the big campaign must be delayed for about another year, until Nazi rule is firmly established in Austria and the Sudetenland. Once again, then, the Fuehrer shows, as he does throughout *Mein Kampf*, that he believes the destiny of Germany to be concentrated upon South-Eastern and Eastern Europe.

\* \* \*

For years we have pleaded that the Imperial Government should declare unequivocally that there can be no surrender of African territory to Germany—whose dictator would then have understood such a decision, and might even have welcomed it as an opportunity of **The Danger of Postponement** suppressing his Colonial agitators once for all. He cannot be expected to accept so readily to-day what he would not have made a cause of complaint a few years ago, for in the meantime he has been encouraged by the successive surrenders of British Ministers to expect compliance with his demands, and has been led by the unstatesmanlike handling of this matter by successive Cabinets to voice a demand for the return of the former German African territories, though until relatively recently he dismissed them as of no account. If the Fuehrer has changed his mind, the responsibility rests primarily upon those in whom the British public has placed its trust, but who seem unable to appreciate the risks of delay. This may be the last opportunity of a firm stand by Great Britain without the risk of provoking a warlike reply. Postponement clearly enhances the danger, and is gravely detrimental to the Empire at a time when its solidarity is more necessary than ever.

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**T**HE WORST FORM of whisper campaign is that which is so general that anyone may interpret it in any way he pleases: as it may be most damaging to the attacked, so it reveals the attacker's lack of a sense of responsibility. A particularly unpleasant example **An Unfair Attack on Southern Rhodesia.** has been produced by *Truth*, which, after expressing the view that it would be a sensible thing in principle to

unite Southern and Northern Rhodesia, proceeds: "But things are not always what they seem, and several people on the spot are resolutely opposed to the amalgamation. As far as one can see, Parliamentary government in Southern Rhodesia is to all intents and purposes suspended, in itself an extraordinary state of affairs. In fact, there is good reason to believe that Southern Rhodesia owns a score of scandals which would never be tolerated in Canada or Australia or Great Britain, and Mr. MacDonald would do well to investigate them before they blow up into a crisis of the first magnitude." That "several" people among a European population approaching seventy thousand in the two Rhodesias should be resolutely opposed to anything can surely be taken for granted, but that the displeasure of those "several" good folk should be permitted to influence the destiny of thousands of their fellows would be dictatorship in its worst form, not democracy at all.

\* \* \*

As far as *Truth* can see, "Parliamentary government in Southern Rhodesia is to all intents and purposes suspended." Our contemporary can obviously

not see very far—apparently not even as far as the columns of the London **Criticism Devoid of Real Substance.** quite recently contained telegraphic reports of the proceedings in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. What the "score of scandals which would never be tolerated in Canada or Australia or Great Britain" may be is anybody's guess, the luridness of the picture conjured up by the guesser being doubtless in inverse ratio to the knowledge which inspires the speculation. We, assuredly because we have close contacts with Southern Rhodesia, cannot think of one scandal so grave that it would not be tolerated in other parts of the Empire, and we know nothing which justifies the prophecy of a "crisis of the first magnitude." Southern Rhodesia, of course, like any other country, has her difficulties, doubts and defects—as her unusually single-minded Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, would admit with alacrity, for there could be no leader of a people less disposed to hide from his fellows the true state of affairs, his real plans, and even the shortcomings of his own Ministry. Indeed, his candour is a distinguishing characteristic, one which guarantees the failure of such an attack as *Truth* has attempted.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### **Uganda Cotton Commission.**

DR. R. W. TOTHILL, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, who left London for Marseilles last Thursday, is a passenger in the "Comorin" to Port Said, will travel thence to Khartoum, and there be met by a plane sent from Uganda, since the heavy Christmas air mails have made it impossible for Imperial Airways to provide accommodation. It will be recollected that Dr. Tothill flew to England three weeks ago for final consultation here with his colleagues on the Uganda Cotton Commission. Dr. Tempany, the Chairman, who is Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. E. C. Reynolds, until recently manager in Uganda for the British Cotton Growing Association and one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. Since the report of this important Commission is known to be still in the drafting stage, Dr. Tothill's departure may evidently be interpreted as an indication that unanimity has been reached. There is reason to think that the report should reach Uganda early in the New Year, and that it will be made public without delay. By that time, however, Dr. Tothill will have left the Protectorate to take up his new appointment as Director of Agriculture in the Sudan.

### **Overdoing It**

THE S.P.F.E.—a handy abbreviation for the sesquipedalian title of that very worthy body, the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire—must take care lest the just enthusiasm of its speakers in the good cause they champion should overstep the bounds of commonsense and fall into the slough of sentimentality. Colonel J. L. Sleeman, for instance, who addressed a recent meeting on "Hunting Big Game with a Camera," equated the "controlling" of elephant by the East African Game Departments with the "liquid-

ating" of political undesirables by Stalin and his agents; and, though admitting that he saw literally thousands of elephant during his tour of Tanganyika and Uganda, he made no mention of the Natives whose cultivations are destroyed by the elephant and who must be protected by the staff of the Game Departments.

### **A Lion Family**

Then he seemed to waste a good deal of sympathy on a lion, one of two which were accompanied by four lionesses and no fewer than seventeen cubs—some considerable family, as an American might aver. One of the lions were shot—not by an Englishman, Colonel Sleeman was very glad to say—and so the remaining paterfamilias was left with four wives and seventeen children. It sounded sad, except to those who know how much interest, or, rather, how little interest, is really taken by adult male lions in their own cubs, leave alone other lions' cubs.

### **Mass Colonisation**

IS ENGLAND LOSING her place as the greatest colonising Power? The rather less than twenty thousand British in Kenya are the product of many years of colonisation, and Southern Rhodesia is not over-satisfied with the slow growth of her white population, though conscious that immigration must proceed with caution. Colonel Frank Johnson, speaking in London recently, referred wistfully to Mussolini's mass colonisation of the Libyan sands, where twenty thousand Italian immigrants have been landed in one day, and so cared for that there were even cradles for the babies born on the way, full layettes and one thousand lire credited to each infant in a bank book; they went to farms equipped with all the new settler could need. Whether this great scheme turns out to be a success or not, Mussolini has at least tried it. How Rhodes would have admired him for the attempt!

# German Colonial Claims Vigorously Debated

## Lord Hailey Opens Discussion Before English-Speaking Union

"THE GERMAN CLAIM FOR COLONIES" was debated last week before a packed audience of the English-Speaking Union.

Lord Hailey's opening statement was broadcast to the United States. The Chairman, Sir Frederick Whyte, then urged the other members of the panel of speakers to state as freely and vigorously as possible their own points of view, and to be no less direct in rebutting the arguments of others.

The panel consisted of Mr. Collin Brooks, the well-known publicist and former editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*; Mr. C. Roden Buxton, a former Labour M.P. and member of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa; Mr. F. S. Joelson, founder and editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*; Mr. Duncan Sandys, Unionist M.P. for Norwood; and Colonel N. G. Thwaites, honorary secretary of the English-Speaking Union.

### South Africa More Explicit than Great Britain

Lord Hailey said:—

"A few days ago the papers told us that General Smuts had said that the Union would fight for South-West Africa rather than that it should go back to Germany. When we read that many of us compared it in our own minds with two other statements recently made on the same question.

"In talking with Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg, Herr Hitler said that the Colonial issue was very important, though it was an awkward one; but he added that it was a question for mobilisation. Early this month the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that the Government was not contemplating the transfer to Germany of any territories under British administration. The language of this statement was obviously less conclusive than many people liked, and particularly the British residents in East Africa. It was much less definite than the expression by Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden to Herr Hitler in 1935; they told him then that transfer of the colonies was not a discussable question.

"Mr. Chamberlain's declaration practically repeated the words of one made by Mr. Thomas early in 1936, and both then and now it seemed to be intended to give some reassurance to residents in the Mandated Territories, but at the same time to avoid a definite statement that under no circumstances could a transfer be considered. One does not want to place too great weight on the actual words used by General Smuts, but looking also at the statements made by the Union Government in 1936 and afterwards, it is clear that the language used by South Africa has been much more explicit than that of the British Government.

### Germany's Demand Dates Only from 1938

"This question did not become part of the official programme in Germany until 1936, when Germany had introduced conscription and occupied the Rhineland. She clearly felt that she was by this time strong enough to adopt the Colonial demand as part of the national programme. Until then the matter had been left to the propaganda of the Colonial Society, which had supported the claim on both economic grounds and grounds of moral right.

"It was the economic grounds that first occupied our attention here. The chief argument was that Germany needed Colonies to provide for her surplus population, and also required better access to raw materials. It was easy enough to dispose of the

claim based on the need for emigration: the German Colonies were nearly all tropical, and there never had been and never could be an amount of emigration to them that would make the slightest difference to Germany's population.

"The claim for access to raw materials had to be taken more seriously, though actually Germany's part in calling attention to the question was much less important than that taken by Italy. It was mainly Italy's position which led to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in Geneva in September, 1935, which suggested the possibility of some kind of share out of the world's Colonial raw material. But examination of this possibility gave very disappointing results. Only 3% of the essential raw materials of the world come from the world's Colonies. Moreover, there never was any difficulty in access to Colonial raw materials. The difficulty lay in paying for them.

"For most people the discussion on this topic soon lost any real interest, but it led to two important suggestions. The first was that the British Colonies should return to the old principle of the Open Door with regard to tariffs which had been in force at the end of last century. Apart from other results, other nations would clearly have less reason to grudge us our Colonies if everyone could trade in them on equal terms.

"Our Colonies and Mandates taken together have a population of 68 millions. The principle of the Open Door is already in force in areas inhabited by 47 millions. The extension of the principle of the Open Door would therefore bring only another 21 million within the system.

### Germany Rejects Idea of a Mandate

"Secondly, there was a section of British thought, including the Executive of the Labour Party, which was willing to put the Colonies under the Mandates system in order to secure the principles of commercial equality. The Mandates Commission at Geneva does not, of course, create or direct policy. Its chief function is to apply the necessary publicity to enable the world to judge if the terms of the Mandates are being observed. This fact, indeed, led a further section, including the Peace Pledge Union, to propose that actual administration of all our Colonies should be taken from the Colonial Office and handed over to an International Board, possibly a Committee of the League of Nations.

"There are two important points in connexion with these proposals. First, they show that a considerable part of the public has not been intransigent about Germany's claims, though it hoped to meet them by some other means than the transfer of the territories. The second point is that if we accept the word of those who have been speaking for Germany, she would not regard these measures as going any part of the way to meet her claims. She wants her Colonies back in her own exclusive control, and has said so; she rejects the idea of a Mandate.

"Finally, everything shows that in proportion as Germany has grown in strength and self-confidence, the economic argument and the moral right argument have receded into the background. The question has left the field of economics and ethics, and entered that of political dynamics.

"If this is so, there is very little use in continuing to discuss these moral or economic aspects of Germany's demand, or proposing alternatives intended

to change its course. It is much more important to know, if we can, how far she is determined to carry her purpose through. On that point two entirely different views have been maintained. One is that the whole of German mentality is now absorbed in asserting once more the superiority of Germany amongst the nations of Europe. The recovery of her Colonies is from this point of view of paramount importance to her. The economic gain would be modest, but it would be something; and it could be used as an argument to help in securing allegiance to a Government whose position depends so largely on proofs of its success.

The opposite view is that the Colonial demand is only a manoeuvre. Herr Hitler has never really attached importance to the Colonies. His real objective is Eastern Europe. To-day he only utilises the Colonial propaganda in order to create an artificial asset for himself. He can now offer us the abandonment of his claim to the Colonies in return for a free hand in Eastern Europe. There may be some truth in this last view, but it would clearly be dangerous to direct our policy on the supposition that the German demand is only a political manoeuvre.

We have then in the first place to ask whether anyone now sees any real advantage in giving way to Germany on this issue? I believe myself that after the events of the last 12 months there can be very few people in England who think that we should do much good for the peace of Europe by returning the Colonies as a gesture of goodwill.

If then the grounds for accepting the demand are so nebulous, what are the positive arguments for opposing it? The objection does not lie only in the economic loss. That is of course something, but it is not vital.

#### Real Objections to the German Demand

To my mind the real objection lies in three directions. There is first the upheaval which a return of the Colonies would make in the lives of their Native inhabitants. Do not let us be pharisaical about this. We have no right to say that Germany, taking over the Colonies as she would now find them, would necessarily fail in the standards of civilised administration. But we do know that during our trusteeship we have devoted all our energy to training the Native in responsibility for managing his own affairs. We have consistently taught him to believe that his future lies in some form of self-government. Whatever else we may feel about German rule, we may be sure that this policy would go by the board.

Secondly, we must recognise that there is very real danger in bringing back to Africa a Power with imperialistic ideas of expansion. From the days of Versailles General Smuts has consistently warned Great Britain of the danger and it is clearly one of the grounds for his recent declaration.

Thirdly, there is a serious possibility that the return of the Colonies might lead to a break-up of the British Empire.

What then is the conclusion? The British Cabinet is doubtless right in refusing to say the future can never contain circumstances in which it would be right to agree to a return of the Colonies. But we should be clear as to the conditions which would justify our giving them back. There can only be two: first, the certainty that by returning them we can avoid a war on which our resources at the time will not permit us to enter; secondly, the assurance that we can by this means, and this means alone, secure an agreement of which we can believe; on solid and substantial grounds, that it will make a radical change in securing peaceful relations in Europe.

Mr. Collin Brooks said his lot was to enunciate what some called the German but what he would call the European point of view. Lord Hailey had referred to the break up of the Empire, and that seemed the essence of the question. The ethical side had receded since 1936, but it could not recede into the background of the British mind, and his first stand was that the German claim for Colonies had an ethical justification arising out of President Wilson's Fifth Point.

Mr. Sandys and Mr. Joelson countered with the arguments which have been repeatedly published in this journal, the legalistic tussle continuing for some time on the subject of the Armistice and the definition in law of the term "real German land" used by Mr. Lloyd George on the morning of Armistice Day. Lord Hailey cited the law of the German East African Protectorate to show that the Colonies could not be designated "real German soil."

Mr. Brooks: "Germany did not expect the Allies to take her Colonies, and has said she will demand them back. General Goering says it is a question of prestige. Lord Hailey put his finger on the spot when he asked: 'If we refuse Germany's claim, are we prepared to fight to retain those Colonies?' If we are, can we withstand the effect of that war? Godesberg and Munich did not show the Allies prepared."

Mr. Sandys: "Does Mr. Brooks take the demands made by the German leaders at their face value?"

Mr. Brooks: "No. I should not be so foolish."

Mr. Sandys: "We have Hitler's assurance that in no circumstances could the Colonies give rise even to mobilisation."

#### The Argument of Arms

Mr. Brooks: "The lives of statesmen are limited by the tables of mortality. Some might fall tomorrow. We know that in the past five years Germany's whole resources have been devoted to arms. Hitler believes that a great air force could decimate a country in modern warfare. We are particularly vulnerable to that form of attack, and when talking about the break up of the Empire or the strategic importance of the ex-German Colonies, a vital fact is that the heart of the Empire is extremely vulnerable to modern aerial attack. The whole point is: 'Can we risk the heart of the Empire over a highly contentious question, which would not be a matter of great loss if it were amicably settled?'"

Mr. Sandys: "Your contention is that Hitler would be prepared to go to war?"

Mr. Brooks: "No. I said Germany."

Mr. Sandys: "No successor to Hitler is likely to be more aggressive, and meantime I think Hitler is not prepared to go to war merely for the sake of the Colonies. He may wish to go to war, but for something much bigger. In *Mein Kampf*, still the official political bible of Germany, Hitler said 'Have a care that the strength of our people should be founded not upon Colonies but upon the soil of Europe.'

Mr. Brooks: "This is a matter of prestige."

Mr. Joelson: "Surely Hitler has said perfectly clearly that the Colonies are not a matter of prestige for Germany. He reiterates in *Mein Kampf* that Germany made a great blunder before the War in dabbling in Colonial policy, and that her future Colonies must be in Europe, not overseas. He has even said to so friendly an organ to Germany as the *Daily Mail* that all the former German Colonies put together are not worth the blood of a single German."

Mr. Brooks: "The practical position is that Germany is demanding Colonies."

Mr. Sandys: "You say Germany might attack"

us to get Colonies. Mr. Joelson and I are saying that Germany may want Colonies but not to the point of making war upon us for Colonies alone, and that her needs, economic or military, lead her to ambitions in Eastern Europe, which are very much more important to her than the Colonies."

Mr. Brooks: "If I accept your assumption that Germany's desire is to make a drive to south-eastern Europe, it would be a logical step for her to eliminate the British Empire first; she might choose the Colonies as something on which to pick a quarrel."

Mr. Joelson: "If Germany is preparing to attack the Empire, is it reasonable to establish her in Africa, so presenting her with aerial and submarine bases?"

Mr. Brooks: "The strategical consideration of Tanganyika is far less important than that of London. By bombing London she would be striking at the heart of the Empire. To do the same to Tanganyika would be far less important."

Mr. Joelson: "By re-establishing Germany in West Africa, of which there is more likelihood than in Tanganyika, you enable her to threaten our vital sea communications, to say nothing of havoc by air in Africa. In the House of Commons debate on the King's Speech Admiral Sir Roger Keyes said—and it is astonishing how many newspapers failed to report the statement—that German submarines were identified in the South Atlantic at the time of the crisis. So they are already planning attacks on our supplies."

Mr. Brooks: "To stress the strategical consideration of the ex-German Colonies seems futile, because in a new war ports of Great Britain would be bombed incessantly. What we must do is to create a field of goodwill between Great Britain and Germany rather than ill-will."

#### • We Right to Cede Millions of Africans

Mr. Joelson: "You overlook the fundamental point that we have no right to cede millions of Africans."

Mr. Brooks: "Do you say that we must continue to govern the Mandated Territories whatever happens?"

Mr. Joelson: "The A Mandates provided for the termination of the trust; in Iraq the British trusteeship has been terminated because that country reached the stage at which it could stand by itself. The B Mandates in Africa, which we are considering, provide that we shall continue to exercise our trust until those territories can stand on their own feet."

Mr. Brooks: "I say we should pass back the trusteeship to the Permanent Mandates Commission, which represents the Allied and Associated Powers."

Mr. Joelson: "The Permanent Mandates Commission has not that character at all and has no power in such a matter."

Mr. Brooks: "The Allied and Associated Powers do not exist. Japan, for instance, is no longer a member."

Mr. Sandys: "How can she cease to be?"

Lord Hailey: "I hope the Permanent Mandates Commission, of which I am a member, will not be brought into this."

Mr. Brooks: "By the Treaty of Versailles the Allied Powers appointed the Mandates Commission to supervise the government of these ex-German Colonies."

Mr. Joelson: "But the sovereignty still rests with those Powers."

Mr. Brooks: "Suppose Australia wants to give up her Mandate. Is there no means of her doing so?"

Mr. Sandys: "Of course. She can tell those Powers that for certain reasons she wishes to relinquish her obligations."

Sir Frederick Whyte: "If a transfer is decided to be desirable, a way would doubtless be found to do it."

Mr. Sandys: "An important point is that any transfer would have to receive the approval of the U.S.A., and I do not believe the U.S.A. would agree to hand over all or any of the territories to Nazi Germany."

Mr. Brooks: "Germany would in any case not accept a Mandate."

#### Relinquishment: Honourable and Dishonourable

Mr. Joelson: "Surely honourable and dishonourable forms of relinquishment are conceivable. For perfectly honourable reasons a country might decide that it could not continue to exercise its trust, but it would be a dishonourable relinquishment and a gross breach of trust to attempt to purchase safety for itself by handing over millions of Africans."

Mr. Buxton: "I sympathise with Mr. Brooks. Negotiations with Germany will certainly come, and offer the chance of a real step forward in the direction of international participation in the government of Africa. Lord Hailey's magnificent survey shows that Africa suffers from being divided up in spheres of government which produce different policies, some Administrations not even knowing what others are doing. All manner of things might be done for Africa in economics and transport, health and science fields, in the allocation of groups between different areas and boundaries. Things could be done for Africa if there were a greater measure of international co-operation."

Mr. Joelson: "How would that appease Germany?"

Mr. Buxton: "This is an opportunity of making an advance upon the Congo Basin Treaties. In 1885 a measure of economic co-operation was taking shape, and a permanent Commission, representing various Powers, was proposed to supervise the application of those provisions. The Congo Basin Treaties should be revised and Germany brought in. There should be a Commission to supervise their application over the whole of the Congo Basin area, which exists right through Central Africa. Such a system should be established and Germany admitted as one of the Powers administering territories in Central Africa. There should be a re-allocation of territory. Probably it would be possible to do that in West and Central Africa. That would not touch East Africa at all. Would Germany accept it? I do not know, but I am not convinced they would not. As any other bargainer would do, they begin by their whole demand. If we say: 'You cannot have your Colonies except under some system of direct control,' they say: 'No, thank you' because they assume that they will be subjected to some system of international control to which we are not liable."

#### Trusteeship in Practice

Mr. Joelson: "Is there any difference between the practice of our trusteeship in the Mandated areas and the neighbouring Colonies?"

Mr. Buxton: "Yes, things happen in our Colonies which would not happen if they had to report to the Permanent Mandates Commission."

Mr. Brooks: "If there were a new system of international control, with complete equality between members, the position would be wholly changed."

Mr. Sandys: "Have you known Hitler to accept less than his full demands?"

Mr. Buxton: "Yes, indeed. I think he accepted less than his demands at Munich; I think that Mr. Chamberlain's intervention obtained something better than Hitler's original demands."

(To be concluded next week.)

# Parliament Debating Colonial Question

## Mr. Amery's Amendment to Mr. Noel Baker's Motion

AS THIS ISSUE IS BEING PRINTED the House of Commons is debating a motion by Mr. Noel Baker, on behalf of the Labour Party, which reads:—

"That in the opinion of this House no re-distribution of Colonial or Mandated Territory should be made without the consent of the inhabitants; and that, as part of a general peace settlement, international agreements should be drawn up extending the application of the Mandate system to all Colonial territories which are not ripe for self-government, providing equal economic opportunity for the nationals of all signatory Powers, and establishing as the primary purpose of Colonial policy the welfare and progress of the Native population."

Mr. Amery has moved an amendment "that in the opinion of this House the primary object of British Colonial policy is the welfare and progress of the Native inhabitants, and that it would be inconsistent with that object, as well as with our Imperial security to surrender any of our Colonial or Mandated Territories to a foreign Power."

Before the House of Commons met yesterday afternoon every member of Parliament received literature issued by the Tanganyika League setting out the views of the inhabitants of East Africa, emphasising the assurances given by British Ministers in the past, and giving extracts from speeches made by East African leaders. There was thus no reason for any member to be in doubt as to the wishes of the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory or of the neighbouring countries.

Reference to the motions appears in our leading article columns.

### Tanganyika Protests

Last week the Tanganyika Legislative Council passed unanimously a resolution which read:—

"Be it resolved that this Council, having taken note of the recent confirmation by the Prime Minister's declaration that no territory under British Mandate would be transferred from British sovereignty without the fullest regard being had of the interests of all sections of the population in the territories concerned, and of the statements that all representations on the subject would be taken fully into account,

"The Council desires to place on record its considered view that the maintenance of British rule in Tanganyika is in accordance with both the wishes and interests of the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Territory; and further having noted the assurances recently given by the Prime Minister that H.M. Government is not contemplating the transfer of any territory under British administration, this Council expresses the hope that, in the interests of the development and prosperity of the country, this declaration will further restore confidence throughout Tanganyika and dispel doubts or uncertainties which may exist in the minds of the inhabitants with regard to the future of Tanganyika."

Sir William Lead, however, while acknowledging the value of Mr. Chamberlain's statements, said he must express the desire of the people of the Territory for an even further indication of the policy of the present British Government. Indian and other non-official members supported this statement.

The Governor, Sir Mark Young, intimated that the Tanganyika Government unreservedly accepted the motion.

Later last week the Tanganyika League held a mass meeting in Dar es Salaam, at which all the non-official members of the Legislative Council were present. Speakers declared that, so far from being reassured by the statement of the Prime Minister, they had received unmistakable evidence from every district in the Territory that the statement made in Parliament by the Secretary of State that the Prime Minister's statement had had that effect was without foundation, and that the only step by which H.M. Government could relieve the present anxiety and alarm would be an open and unequivocal statement that Tanganyika would remain in the Empire. It was decided at the meeting that the non-official members of the Legislative Council should dispatch the following cable to the Colonial Secretary:—

### Secretary of State Corrected by Cable

"On November 29 the Legislative Council, by a unanimous resolution, made clear the desires of the peoples of Tanganyika to remain under British rule, and expressed the hope that confidence would be restored to them by recent assurances given by the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"The Tanganyika public is now informed that on November 30 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald stated in the House of Commons that the Prime Minister's recent statement had reassured the people of the Territory."

"The unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council hereby record that their motion, while expressing the hope that confidence would be restored, did not in any way state that the reassurance mentioned by the Secretary of State had, in fact, resulted.

"Unofficial members regret that their motion appears to have been misinterpreted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a way which greatly impaired the value which it should undoubtedly have possessed."

To-morrow a mass meeting is to be held in Kampala in support of the aims of the Tanganyika League. Representatives of all races have been instrumental in convening the meeting.

### Mr. Pirow Silent About Colonies

Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, arrived back in London on Sunday after his visit to the capitals of Portugal, Belgium, Germany and Italy. Oh his arrival from Africa it was widely reported that he had a plan of his own to satisfy German Colonial claims. That plan would have meant the creation of a new German Colonial Empire on the West Coast of Africa. Portugal and Belgium would have none of it, and when it failed to meet with German commendation, he substituted another suggestion, this time making Britain and France the principal donors of territory. It is even suggested that Mr. Pirow intended to assure Herr Hitler that he might receive financial assistance to help him develop these possessions!

The fact that on Monday Mr. Pirow issued a statement which did not even mention Colonies is presumably evidence that his proposals did not receive the welcome he anticipated.

At a national demonstration in the Albert Hall last week the Archbishop of York said that though he thought we did wrong to take away Germany's Colonies, all Christian and humane opinion should

be united in a firm refusal to subject African races to a Government whose conception of justice found expression in the recent attack upon the Jews: He added that we must hope for the day when we could discuss that question with an altered Germany, which stood again for those principles on which rested every civilisation worthy of the name.

A resolution strongly protesting against any proposal to hand over African territory to Germany was passed by the West African Students' Union in London last week. Copies were sent to Mr. Chamberlain and to the Presidents of France and the United States.

"Opinion is widely gaining ground," the resolution states, "that the British Government is contemplating a scheme whereby Nigeria, other British African Colonies, and the former German Colonies shall be handed over to Germany. Having studied Germany's administrative policy, we strongly protest against any proposal whereby any African territory, Mandated, British, French or otherwise, shall be handed over to Germany."

Concern was felt in French circles last week over the demonstration which took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Rome, when Count Ciano's speech was interrupted by cries of "Tunis, Nice!" Though it was not widely reported, the deputies also shouted "Jibuti"—emphasising Italian Colonial interest in French Somaliland. The oft-repeated rumour that Italy has proposed to cede to Germany a part of Jubaland has again come to life in Paris.

#### Astonishing Statements of Mme. Tabouis

Madame Tabouis, the well-known French political writer, says in the *Sunday Referee* that Herr von Ribbentrop should tell that during his Paris visit he must make it clear that all future Franco-German negotiations must be based on the Colonial question. He must stress that it is France's duty to return Germany's former Colonies, fix a date when the Colonies are to be returned, and discuss the new Colonial frontiers which France will then have.

Hitler, she says, has lately issued a series of orders of the greatest importance which, up to now, have been kept secret. His first decree ordered the formation of an army corps of Colonial troops. In the next two months 100,000 men of the Regular Army are to be trained for the new force. Besides this Colonial army Hitler has also formed from the Storm Troops a Colonial police force. His second and most important decree ordered the construction of giant aeroplanes which could transport troops from Berlin to the Colonies. These troop-carriers will be guarded by fighter planes and everything is planned in detail. The third decree informs Germany's military forces that Hitler and Mussolini have agreed to fit up air bases rapidly in the extreme south of Italy and even in the Italian Colonies.

In Brussels the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, addressing Colonial Commissioners of the Senate, said that Fort Kinshasha was to be re-equipped, and that defence measures would be put in hand at various centres in the Congo to protect them against air attack. M. Spaak, the Prime Minister, repeated that any breach of the integrity of the Belgian Congo was out of the question, Belgium's right to the Congo could not be contested, he added; she had received explicit pledges to that effect from Britain, France and Germany.

In Germany Dr. Ley, head of the Labour Front, said on Saturday that as long as Germany was a nation without sufficient space she was not free. "While a small number of British and a small

number of French rule over more people than their own populations number, we Germans, who with 80,000,000 people are the largest racial unit in Europe, have no Colonial territory whatsoever. We demand nothing but equality, but as long as Germany is a nation without sufficient space we are not free."

#### Lord Chesham Pleads for a Declaration

Lord Chesham, in an interesting article to the current *Fortnightly Review*, emphasises that the German settlers in the Iringa district of Tanganyika are dissatisfied with their relations with the company formed, supported and financed by the German Government to look after them. Those German settlers have, he says, approached four different British firms in the past year in an endeavour to persuade them to act as a marketing medium for agricultural produce in place of the existing German Government-controlled company, and although representatives of the German company "violently opposed" the idea that the pyrethrum of the German settlers should be marketed by a British organisation (the Kenya Farmers' Association), the Germans, says the writer, do not show a majority in favour of the substitution of German for British rule. A strong plea is made for a declaration that Tanganyika is an integral part of the British Empire and that there is no question of its cession to Germany.

Mr. Francis W. Hirst, who has on many occasions warmly supported the German claim to Colonies, wrote recently to *The Times* in a strain that will surprise many of our readers. He said—

"After the heroic efforts of our Prime Minister to prevent a war, it will be a shame and eternal disgrace to the Leader of Germany if by intimidating language and by pressing his ultimatum he sets Europe on fire and precipitates the ruin of his own country as well as of its neighbours, converting potential friends into bitter enemies."

"If one who has always favoured the redress of Germany's Colonial and economic grievances and a complete revision of the Versailles Treaty may be permitted to address a word to Herr Hitler and other leaders of public opinion in Germany (including the captains of industry as well as of war), I would like to point out the ruinous consequences to Germany's foreign trade and shipping of forcing another quarrel on England."

"Since Mr. Chamberlain's visit Germans know full well to what lengths the British Government has gone to avoid another murderous conflict with them. John Bright used to say that war nearly always destroys the Government which undertakes it, and I for one cannot believe that the Nazi system (for all its apparent success) would survive such a war as a German invasion of Czechoslovakia would probably provoke."

William Barkley, the political writer, has some hard things to say in the *Daily Express* about Mr. Noel Baker's motion. The mover, he says, belongs to a political party which, like most people, wants to see higher wages in this country, better provision for the distressed, more comfort for the aged. "Could human folly go further," he asks, "than to champion schemes of great expenditure at home and at the same time to advocate the abandonment of our property overseas? Let us hope that the Tories, who last week destroyed the Socialist Milk Bill will attend in force to show their contempt of such half-baked theories and to divert the debate into a fruitful discussion how to tend our vineyard, how to nurse our properties, how to develop the Colonial Empire."



## The Menace of Karamoja

### Drastic Measures Against Soil Erosion

ENCOURAGEMENT of the tsetse fly, introduction of *Lantana camara*, "one of the world's most dangerous weeds," the reduction, even to extermination, of Native cattle, and the removal of whole pastoral populations are some of the remarkable suggestions made in "Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Karamoja" written by Mr. E. J. Wayland, the Director of Geological Survey, Mr. N. V. Brasnett, Conservator of Forests, Mr. C. B. Bisset, Geologist, and Dr. W. S. Martin, Chemist of the Agricultural Department, recently published as Geological Memoir No. IV by the Government Printer, Entebbe, at 7s. 6d.

Karamoja is the key position in the urgent and vital problem of soil erosion. It is marginal land between the Turkana desert and the more fertile areas of the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda. At one time a vast swamp lake, it is historically, climatically and inevitably a "thirst-land."

For generations the tribesmen have been destroying the bush and forest for their domestic needs, and their enormous herds of cattle have been browsing down the grass and trampling the ground during the dry seasons, so that the earth has become dry and hard. At the moment it is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and if allowed to deteriorate further it cannot fail to influence the rainfall in adjoining areas such as Teso, where the effects of soil deterioration and erosion are already becoming marked.

#### The Danger of Cattle

Better that all the cattle should be blotted out than that they should increase in number," and "Be fruitful and multiply" is about the worst thing that can happen in Karamoja if that command is applied to cattle," are therefore two of the pungent comments made in this Memoir. Livestock at present number 812,000 head.

Karamoja has a rainfall of some 15 inches annually, which means that its 10,700 square miles of surface receive 2½ cubic miles of water a year, enough, in fact, "to float and manoeuvre with ease all the navies of the world."

While on safari from Moroto one of the authors was caught in a rainstorm which lasted two hours. "Within 10 minutes of the initial downpour the whole surface of the plain for miles was covered with a sheet of water moving westwards. Nowhere except on the rises did I find it less than ankle-deep, and small gullies which, when they were dry, I passed two days before almost unnoticed, were now roaring torrents against which it was impossible to stand." But after the storm had passed it was found that the water had not penetrated more than six inches, and generally not more than two inches, below that the earth was bone-dry and powdery.

Fortunately it is not too late to save Karamoja from itself, so to speak, and to remove its threat to Uganda. The Memoir, however, wisely takes the long view and deals with the problem as one affecting the welfare of Uganda as a whole.

To the east and north Karamoja is bordered by high hills, and it is imperative that the vegetal cover on those hills shall be preserved, by afforestation if necessary; it is here that the tsetse fly comes in, for it exists in northern Karamoja and is said to be spreading.

"In order to obviate this, a considerable amount

of forest clearing has been done, and much more, we understand, is contemplated. This must be prevented at all costs if soil erosion is to be checked, and in our view the tsetse fly should be encouraged to spread." For one thing, it would keep out cattle. A similar suggestion is made for Ankole, where soil erosion is proceeding at a very rapid pace, and where a de-bushing campaign against tsetse is carried out.

"In the Simla Hills in India," writes Mr. N. G. Pring, "*Lantana camara* is the greatest safeguard against overgrazing, denudation and erosion; indeed, for the drier regions of these low hills it is probably the finest counter-erosion agent that we have." Relying on that statement, the authors suggest that the plant should be introduced in the Karamoja Hills. The Director of Agriculture does not consider it likely to become a dangerous weed in Uganda, but points out that in Fiji it has proved poisonous to cattle—a point rather in its favour, as the authors would discourage Native cattle in Karamoja.

Afforestation of the hills as Crown forests, the protection of springs and river heads, the abolition of grass fires and tree burning by honey-hunters, chiefly Ndorobo, are the fundamental principles for saving Karamoja, though other points are mentioned in this exhaustive, detailed and able memoir. It is full of commonsense proposals, such as drilling wells where water is likely to be found, and moving Native villages to those wells instead of, as at present, making the wells at the villages, where many of them may, and do, fail to find water. Another proposal, illuminated with clear diagrams, is for submerged dams in sand rivers in order to dam back the water during the rains and syphon it off for use. The photographs of "bad lands" and of erosion are convincing, and the tables of rainfall are instructive, as are the discussions on soil erosion.

The hills of Karamoja remain the front line against the encroaching desert. "If it is not established, or if it goes, Karamoja will become irreclaimable and possessed of a desiccating influence beyond the inexorable advance of which the second line (the forest belt in Teso) will wither and cease to be."

#### Natives and Water Divining

"Water divining is by no means infallible, and is often demonstrably a failure; successes can usually be explained on grounds other than on any specific power of divination; and even if this power exists, it does not show consistent experimental results in the same way that ordinary natural forces, such as electricity or radio-activity, may be relied upon to do; moreover, it opens the door to self-deception and charlatanism. It is therefore hardly a subject to be taught to Natives." "Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda."

#### An African Army

Mr. R. W. Fraser, presiding last week at the annual dinner in Kampala of the Caledonian Society of Uganda, advocated the formation of an Imperial force for Africa, officered by men who were prepared to spend their active lives in Africa. At present, he said, the K.A.R. and the West African Frontier Force were officered by officers of the British Army seconded to those regiments; the consequence was that they were returned to their regiments just at the time when they had learned the language and understood the African *askari*. He urged that a force similar to the Indian Army should be created.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Housing of Africans Great Improvements in Broken Hill

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

DEAR SIR,—In view of the interest taken by your paper in Major Orde Browne's report and the strictures passed on the way in which Africans were housed by local authorities, you may be interested to learn that 200 new buildings are to be erected in the Broken Hill Location, in the vicinity of which a very fine welfare clinic and also a market hall are now in course of erection; the second class trade area is also being opened up, and a new beer hall will be erected next year.

The Government has built and opened a school for Africans in the same area and intends to extend it next year to cope with the great demand; the additional building will provide facilities for cinema shows, and also provide a recreational centre for the evenings, while the African's library will be housed in the new building.

Yours faithfully,

BROKEN HILL MANAGEMENT BOARD,  
Broken Hill,  
Northern Rhodesia.  
JAN L. MOORE,  
Secretary.

## A Practical Proposal Made to Readers in Africa

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

My brother who, to my mind, misguidedly took up coffee land in Tanganyika on the definite assurance that the Territory would always remain British, I have naturally been interested in reading in our local newspaper occasional references to East Africa by speakers at various meetings, but never have I seen a letter from an East African refuting some of the most obviously scandalous untruths uttered by people who consider themselves authorities on East Africa and its government.

Here, then, is an excellent opportunity for East Africans to help themselves. If everyone in East Africa who reads this letter would write to the local newspaper of his or her home town in England, expressing in no uncertain terms why Tanganyika should not be returned to Germany, and why she should not be readmitted to Africa, we should have thousands of letters in newspapers up and down the country from the men and women on the spot—whose words would sink into the minds of the public more deeply than the half-truths with which readers are now so often presented.

London,  
S.W.19. Yours faithfully,  
A. B. C.

## Stone Age Man in Kenya

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—May I correct an error which crept into my letter on "Stone Age Man in Kenya," published in your issue of November 3.

The opinion that the age of the objects collected from the Njoro River shelter is approximately 4,000 B.C. is due to Dr. Leakey; my knowledge of the subject is not sufficient for me to venture an opinion.

Fort Portal,  
Uganda. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PARKINSON.

## Juvenile Labour in Kenya

### Settler Confident Africans Welcome It

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Many people in this country are under a complete misapprehension regarding child labour in Kenya. The big tea companies are the largest employers of children in the Colony, and some time ago, when the matter was raised locally, I took the trouble to ascertain what treatment children receive on those estates, and also on mixed farms and on coffee plantations.

In hundreds of cases, including the tea companies, the children undoubtedly benefit greatly by this employment. Their fathers are in many cases away working, and there is no one to discipline them at home. On the average European farm nowadays a school is run for the Native labour; footballs are provided to encourage organised games; the piece work is so light that it is finished by midday; the children benefit by the regular food, work and play; and in all camps they are regularly doctored. A good deal has been said and written of drunkenness among juveniles, but in very few camps indeed would heavy drinking be tolerated amongst the grown labour, much less amongst children.

Many African children are sent to the estates by their fathers and mothers because they have seen how other children have improved mentally and physically in a very short time from such employment. I have questioned chiefs, headmen, and men of the tribes from which I know much child labour is drawn, and they all laughed at the idea of harm coming to the children from working for Europeans. Their opinion, like mine, was that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." They confirmed that not only do the children benefit directly from employment, but that their families do because the children, when idle, far too often employ themselves in stealing from other Natives and from the white people.

My own employees bring their children to me at a very early age to do easy tasks, such as herding sheep and cattle, weeding in the flower and vegetable gardens and orchards, and even in the coffee lines. The children are happy and out of mischief; that they cannot be tired out with their work is proved by the fact that they so often request that I play the gramophone so that they may dance afterwards—for our tribe, like most Kenya tribes, is passionately devoted to music.

A very wild child was once brought to me by his father who begged with tears in his eyes that I would take him in hand; he said that he was being crippled by paying the fines for petty thefts by his son, who was aged only seven or eight. Now, at the age of fifteen, this boy is one of the most honest and hard-working boys on the estate, and he declares that he will never leave me; yet, realising that most of his trouble was excessive energy I worked him far harder than most of my children, believing that that would be for his own good.

Not only the boys work, however, small girls take on jobs of weeding, and as they grow up the young men of the tribe come to watch them work; so far all my girls have married well according to Native standards, the dusky suitor being satisfied that a girl who can work so well will look after his garden properly.

Yours faithfully,  
RUTH PENTREATH.

London, S.W.11.

## Running A Native Paper

### Mr. Denny's Interesting Broadcast

PROBLEMS of a newspaper for Natives in Africa were described by Mr. S. Reeve Denny, editor of *Mutende*, of Northern Rhodesia, in a recent broadcast talk from London. By the courtesy of the B.B.C. and *The Listener* we are permitted to publish the following passages:

*Mutende* runs on pages a month, sells for 2d., and is printed in English and four local dialects, all set out as far as possible in parallel columns, so that those who wish to learn English may do so. Two Bantu clerks do the translating, and do so amazingly well. They could have let me in for a good deal of trouble by pulling my leg, for I am no linguist, but they have never done so as far as I know. I give a reasonable amount of world news, which interests an increasing number of Bantu, but local news is also important.

Special articles figure in as many issues as possible. The Bantu likes uplift. He wants to know about things. The more solid the fare provided, the better he likes it. So we have articles on agriculture, hygiene, history, geography and many other subjects. Lives of famous living Africans are especially popular, but are hard to come by. Photos of other parts of the world are popular, and the Bantu himself is becoming a keen photographer.

The competition page always draws a good entry. The Crossword puzzle even has arrived; I have run them in both English and dialect made up by our readers. We have a women's page and children's corner. About the only thing in which we do not resemble Fleet Street is in our lack of free subscribers.

#### Written by Africans for Africans

The essence of a newspaper for the Bantu is that it should be as far as possible written by them. It is no earthly use my pushing my own ideas into them each month. The paper must be a forum for Bantu opinion, a clearing-house for their thoughts, a place where they can let off steam.

Our readers from readers were few at first, but later months brought 200 and more. Though there is no censorship, many letters were unprintable either because they were libellous or so incoherent that I could not make head nor tail of them. Others were personal letters to myself: a man would tell me that his wife had gone off with another man, and what was I going to do about it. Another optimist wrote saying that he found it uncomfortable travelling in a lorry from Lusaka to Fort Jameson, a distance of 400 miles over hilly country; would I please approach Government to build a railway between those towns!

Inability to print letters causes a little trouble. We all like seeing our names in print, and the Bantu is no exception; he not only likes his name in print, but all his names. I once had an angry letter from a gentleman who rejoiced in the names of Munalula Sikapisa Cigarette James Macdonald who protested against being blue-pencilled down to M. S. C. MacD.

The Bantu realise what they can gain by copying the ways of Europeans, not only in education. But some of them are aware of what they call bad imitations. There may, for instance, be a profound truth in this comment on handwriting: "The one reason why children write unreadable letters is through their disobedience of not understanding what the teacher tells them; the second reason is through their pride, for they think that if they can write unreadable letters they will be like Europeans."

We in Northern Rhodesia are interested in co-operation. One of my readers goes so far as to suggest a 'better living society, an anti-disease society, and a malaria fighting society,' and sums up the matter with a dialect proverb which means 'You cannot pick up a louse with one finger.'

"It takes a long time in Africa for any movement to gather way, but I believe that after two and a half years *Mutende* is popular among those who can read and those who have it read to them. Our subscribers range from Capetown to Uganda.

But I confess that I got rather a shock when I read in one letter that the paper should be used for these purposes in this order: (1) For smoking the pages will be used; (2) for keeping books clean by covering; (3) fresh meat may be sent to brother or sister any distance; (4) to read and hear it (at last). I may be forgiven for having commented editorially that 'it is better to read *Mutende* before wrapping up meat, fresh or otherwise, because the ink gets smeared.'

The Bantu is by no means a child mentally. He is logical, he chooses what is good for him, and with help will get what he wants. The chief trouble is that his arguments are so often based on incorrect facts. He is overawed by an official behind a table.

'European hustle is no use in Africa. Half our difficulties, I suspect, arise from our wish to cram a century's advance into ten years.'

## S. Rhodesian Prosperity

Southern Rhodesia's finances at the close of the first half of the current financial year showed a most satisfactory position. Receipts of £1,468,560 indicate that the estimate of £3,320,000 for the year to March 31 next should be exceeded, as revenue is invariably larger in the second half of the financial year, when licence duties and income tax payments fall due. Customs receipts of £459,791 compare with an estimate of £850,000 for the year.

### Why Italy Needs Peace

"Nowhere was the news of the Anglo-Italian agreement received with more pleasure than in Italian East Africa," writes a correspondent of *The Times* recently in Ethiopia, "not merely because it is expected to bring an increase of trade with the Sudan, but because it is clearly recognised that the development of the Empire depends on a long period of peace in Europe."

## Forthcoming Engagements

- December 8.—Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) annual meeting, Southern House, Cannon Street, E.C.4, 2.30 p.m.
- December 8.—Rhodesian Corporation Ltd. annual meeting, River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2, 12 noon.
- December 8.—East Africa Dinner Club annual meeting, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, 2.30 p.m.
- December 12.—Mr. Wickham Steed to address Company of St. George at Royal Empire Society, 8.15 p.m.
- December 12.—"Forced Marriage of African Girls" to be discussed at meeting organised by St. John's Social and Political Alliance, Caxton Hall, London, S.W.1, at 8 p.m. Speakers include Archdeacon and Mrs. Owen.
- December 13.—Captain Victor Cazales, M.P., to speak on "Empire Defence" to Public Schools Business Society, Hobart House, Wilton Street, S.W.1, 8 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.]

**British Policy.**—"It is now barely two months since the country paid a very heavy price to save the world from war. We are striving for a policy called appeasement. What response has it evoked? Within a fortnight of Munich the wildest abuse of ourselves, attacks on our politicians, and a defiance of every canon of civilisation in the treatment of Jews that aroused anger and dismay in every corner of the globe. There is a growing feeling that nothing we can do can satisfy Germany, that friendly words and actions are mistaken for cowardice, and that only armaments can speak effectively. If fight we must, our cause would triumph not because we had adopted dictator methods of regimentation, but because we can call on human beings inspired by the will that comes from freedom and conviction, and by the bitter determination that would burn itself into our hearts if our efforts at peace are finally rebuffed."

—*Lord De La Warr, President of the Board of Education.*

**Air Power.**—"Hitherto it has always been laid down that if the Air Force is to be effective it must be by virtue of its offence and not its defence. Yet we are going to make vast quantities of fighters, which have no real influence on the result of a campaign. A well-informed observer of this and foreign countries recently declared that if we trebled our air force to-day we cannot approach the production of one of the great Continental countries by 1945—and here we are, even after Sir Kingsley Wood's speech, increasing our production by only 30%. Seventy thousand people are employed in the production of aircraft in this country; one Continental country employs 200,000."

—*Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.P., in the "Empire Review."*

**Hitler's Flowery Language.**—"It is not true that the German language is not sufficiently sublimated to permit of fine shades of difference. On the contrary, our language possesses the most subtle depths of differentiation imaginable. The great speakers and writers of a people are the true creators of its language. Our Fuehrer stands as an exemplary proof of this before our eyes. His speech is real creation in the true sense of the word. He treats language as a careful gardener treats the flowers and plants in his garden. Whether he speaks or writes, his words are polished and turned to the last point of style. Herr Hitler's policy is the highest statesmanlike art. He has become the great example of German creative culture."

—*Dr. Goebbels, speaking in Berlin.*

**Nazi Spy Organisation.**—"On November 22 the Danish police unmasked a widespread Nazi spy organisation which had built up an effective naval and aeronautical intelligence service spanning the Baltic and its approaches. It appears that the activities of the gang had been directed primarily against British shipping. The far-flung and complex apparatus, ready to be set in function immediately a general war broke out, operated with secret broadcasting stations and a complex code system. Out of 14 men arrested, no fewer than 10 were Germans, including three newspaper correspondents, members of the Foreign Press Association, the rest being Danes. Though it had long been rumoured that Nazi correspondents in Scandinavia were not real journalists, but mostly spies in disguise, not before now has official proof of this suspicion been provided: the correspondent of the *Berliner Borsen Zeitung* is officially accused of being the leader in the spy organisation. It had long been a riddle why the German Press needed in Copenhagen 10 accredited correspondents, compared with one Briton, one Frenchman and not a single American. To-day the answer is clear and overwhelming."

—*The "Spectator."*

**Mr. Chamberlain.**—"Political leaders from whom a country has most to fear are not those who merely deceive it, but those who also deceive themselves. If Mr. Chamberlain admits to himself that Munich was a major defeat, then he has to admit he was wrong when he dispensed with Mr. Eden and Sir Robert Vansittart; that the whole foreign policy which he imposed in the teeth of all his Foreign Office experts was utterly and disastrously mistaken. Everything is involved, his will to power, his belief in his own judgment, not merely his vanity, but his whole self-respect. How many of us could say we were capable of honestly facing the implications of facts which must shatter our whole belief in our own prescience and wisdom, even in our very selves? It would take a deeply sincere and humble man with a profound knowledge of himself and quite remarkable moral courage to look such an unpleasant set of facts about himself fully and honestly in the face. Mr. Chamberlain is not that man."

—*"Time and Tide."*

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Germany Destroying World Trade.**—"Germany is by her methods destroying trade throughout the world. . . . At a particular date this year Germans were paying over £10 a ton for wheat, when Manitoba No. 1 was £7 in London; they bought barley at £7 10s. a ton when the London price was £5 6s.; eggs at £7 12s. the metric quintal when the London price was £5 18s. Germany has followed the same course with cotton, hides, meat, poultry, oil seeds and cereals. By these methods she is obtaining an uneconomic stranglehold at the expense of her own people, because it means raising the cost of living to them, and, in fact, exporting goods at less than cost price. We must organise our industries so that they will be able to speak as units to their opposite numbers in Germany and say: 'Unless you are prepared to end this and sell your goods at prices which give a reasonable return, we will fight you and beat you at your own game.'"—*Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.*

**British Agriculture.**—"Agriculturists are repeatedly warning the nation that the country is not in a position to expand supplies of home-grown food on the outbreak of war. But they risk being accused of attempting to induce the Government to put the agricultural industry on an artificial basis in peace. That is not their desire. Practical farmers know that the industry, if expected to increase output in times of emergency, must be inherently sound in peace. . . . The fundamental conditions of restoration of soil fertility are (1) effective drainage (2) establishment of temporary leys with the sowing of proper grass seed and (3) the use of compost. These depend in turn upon remunerative prices and provision of capital. Government must state clearly the nature of the products which should be raised on British soil, the optimum areas of their production, the degree of increased output of each which it desires under present conditions, and the further increase it may demand 'in war.'"—*Letter from Lord Bledisloe, Lord Radnor, Lord Hastings, Sir Albert Howard, and Mr. C. Turnor, to "The Times."*

# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"Firmness is not necessarily provocative; weakness may be."—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"Dictators break every promise and no pledge binds them."—*Mr. Norman MacLean.*

"It is not new thinking that is wanted, but right thinking."—*Major Lloyd George, M.P.*

"The instinct for truth is the highest prize a school can offer."—*The Bishop of Exeter.*

"We are living in the twentieth century with nineteenth or eighteenth century minds."—*Lord Derwent.*

"Hotel and restaurant managers represent the fifth largest industry in this country."—*Captain H. Hills.*

"Great Britain is divided upon foreign policy as she has never been for 50 years."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"There may be a worse thing for mankind than war—the wholesale slaughter of the righteous."—*The Bishop of Bradford.*

"I cannot understand why any Minister of first rank has not been to the United States for many years."—*Lord Londonderry.*

"When Ministers come to the House of Commons they are just Ministers of Parliament like the rest of us."—*Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.*

"People in the distressed areas around Durham cannot live on the beauty of the cathedral and the eloquence of the Bishop."—*Mr. Ritson, M.P.*

"The two root causes of crises like that through which we have passed are prejudice and credulity. The true test of education is the extent to which these two faults have been overcome."—*The Dean of Wells.*

"Duke and Cook's son marching together will do more to bring about the millenium of peace than any amount of vapid, disorganised talking which can only lead towards Communism and the barricades."—*The Duke of Montrose.*

"Remember that Mr. Chamberlain has staked his political future upon the policy of appeasement with Germany, that Hitler had already demanded that the British Press should be prevented from criticising his actions, and that during the crisis the British Press was requested to abstain from publishing cartoons of Hitler."—*Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, M.P.*

"Mr. Oliver Stanley has made a greater contribution by his Anglo-American Trade Treaty to the prosperity and peace of the world than Mr. Chamberlain by his pacts with Hitler and Mussolini."—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

"During last year 27,000 acres were lost to agriculture—an area almost equal to that of Rutlandshire—and 42,000 fewer men were employed upon the land. For that number of land-workers we received in exchange 20,000 more Civil Service clerks."—*Mr. W. A. Hirst.*

"I have an arrangement with the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, whereby he deals with foreign affairs, while I handle the business of cleaning the streets of New York. But when it comes to Herr Hitler we are both dealing with the same commodity."—*Mr. La Guardia, Mayor of New York.*

"Though sugar consumption per head rose from 70 lb. a year before the War to 94 lb. in 1936, and though the population itself rose from 45.6 millions to 47.3 millions, our annual imports of sugar have fallen from over 37 million cwt. before the War to under 29 millions in recent years."—*The "Investor's Review."*

"By her handling of the General Strike, France has vindicated herself in the eyes of the world, notably of Germany and Italy; the Labour extremists have had a severe and salutary shock; and the re-establishment of confidence is being manifested by the return of invested capital."—*The "Spectator."*

"That so far 14 Greek ships and one Yugoslavian have been chartered by the British Government or its agents to carry our recent purchase of Rumanian wheat is profoundly disconcerting and at a time when British ships are being laid up in increasing numbers through lack of remunerative employment."—*Lord Lloyd.*

"Reliance upon the voluntary principle for maintaining the power, honour, safety and influence of the democratic peoples in face of the totalitarian systems is a fallacy and a gamble prompted at heart by nothing but electioneering considerations. There is no excuse at this late and urgent hour for flinching once more from the task of compiling the complete national register of manpower and woman-power."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

**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%	70-10 0
Kenya 5%	110 0 0
Kenya 3½%	100 7 6
N. Rhodesia 3½%	101 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	94 0 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debs.	90 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debs.	88 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 5 0
Sudan 5½%	108 10 0
Tanganyika 4½%	109 10 0

**Industrials**

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	4 18 9
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 11 3
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 8 3
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 3 9
General Electric (£1)	3 17 9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 10 6
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 11 3
Int. Nickel Canada	\$55½
Prov. Cinematograph	19 10½
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 18 4½
U.S. Steels	\$62½
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 2 9
Unilever (£1)	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 3 9
Vickers (10s.)	1 3 4½
Woolworth (5s.)	2 17 9

**Miner and Oils**

Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 13 6
Anglo-Iranian	4 12 6
Burmah Oil	4 4 4½
Cons. Goldfields	3 6 3
Crown Mines (10s.)	16 0 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	8 7 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5 6
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 15 0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 3 3
Johannesburg Cons.	2 10 0
Mexican Eagle	4 10½
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 12 6
Randfontein	2 0 7½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36 15 0
Shell	4 1 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	12 0 0
West. Wit. (10s.)	6 12 6

**Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails**

Banque Ind. (D.C. & O.)	2 2 3
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	92 0 0
Clan	4 12 6
E.D. Realisation	3 2
Gt. Western	27 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	82 10 0
L.M.S.	12 0 0
Nat. Bank of India	34 10 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	12 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 10 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	14 9

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 6 3
Linggi (£1)	14 9
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3 6
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 8 6
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 8 4½

## PERSONALIA

Captain E. L. Barazyn is on his way home from Kitale.

Mr. E. J. Mardon left England last week for Kenya, travelling *via* the Cape.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Bartley left England last week on his return to Que Que.

Mrs. P. B. Williams, formerly of Dar es Salaam, left England last week for Capetown.

Sir Dougal and Lady Evelyn Malcolm will leave London about December 16 for Ireland.

The Rev. J. R. Gray has been appointed a member of the Zomba Town Council, *vice* Mr. T. Price.

Mr. Justice Hudson is acting as Governor of Southern Rhodesia during the illness of Sir Herbert Stanley.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Kittermaster have been re-visiting Southern Rhodesia.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Joseph Shanahan, Bishop of Abila, has left Dublin to take up work in the Roman Catholic Vicariate of Zanzibar.

Mr. Fred Darling, the well-known trainer, will shortly for Kenya to stay with his sister, Mrs. Duncan Stanning.

Vice-Admiral E. W. Elphinstone Wemyss, who died in Sussex on Saturday at the age of 72, served off the East African coast in the nineties.

Mrs. Sham-ud-Deen, wife of one of the most active of the members of the Kenya Legislative Council, has, we regret to record, passed away in Nairobi.

The death is reported at Kaimosi at the age of 25 of Mr. L. M. Norman, who first went to Kenya in 1934 to take up farming, but later turned to gold prospecting.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Belart left London last week to spend about a fortnight in Switzerland before returning to Kenya by the Messageries Maritimes steamer "Porthos."

Sir Henry Chapman, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and Lady Chapman and Miss Meredith Chapman are due in England to-morrow by the "Athlone Castle."

Mr. F. A. Strobel, the third bidder to settle in what is now Southern Rhodesia, bought a plot of land in Salisbury 40 years ago for £100; it has now changed hands for about £12,000.

Mr. Tom Hughes, a young motor mechanic of Bulawayo, is reported to have killed seven lions with nine successive shots when recently motoring between Livingstone and Bechuanaland.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Chairman and managing director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd., left Capetown last Friday at the conclusion of his long visit to the Rhodesias and the Union.

Sir Arthur Lawrance, Governor of British Somaliland, has arrived home on leave. Mr. C. H. F. Plowman is Acting Governor, and Major B. H. Horsley is acting as Secretary to the Government.

The Duke of Gloucester had a bad fall on Saturday while hunting with the Belvoir and fractured his collar-bone. The accident prevented him from going to Norway to represent the King at the funeral of Queen Maud.

Lady Kennet—perhaps more familiarly known to East Africans as Lady Hilton Young—is engaged on a statue of the late Lord Delamere. It will be erected in Nairobi. Lady Kennet is relying on photographs for the statue.

Mr. E. R. J. Hussey presided last night at the December dinner of the Royal African Society in London, when Dr. E. Muir, Mrs. Charles E. B. Russell and Mr. A. Edgar spoke on "Leprosy in Africa." A report will appear in our next issue.

The death at the age of 88 is announced from Salisbury of Mrs. J. J. ("Grannie") Hards. She and her husband reached the Southern Rhodesian capital in 1909, and had been resident there ever since. She leaves 26 descendants, all living in the Colony.

Mr. Edward Salmon, the former editor of the journal of the Royal Empire Society, will visit Southern and Northern Rhodesia during the latter part of this month and January, and later he may go to Nyasaland. He will leave Beira on his homeward journey on March 14.

Mr. E. J. MacQuarrie, who served in Tanganyika for many years as Attorney-General, and who was promoted Puisne Judge in Sierra Leone in 1931, has now retired. He is to be succeeded by Mr. C. A. G. Lane, Resident Magistrate in Kenya, who is expected to arrive in Sierra Leone early in February.

Mr. J. W. E. Mackenzie (Malvern College) and Mr. M. J. Macoun (Oxford University) have been selected for appointment to the Colonial Police Service in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Macoun is to undergo a course of study at the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, before embarking to take up his probationary appointment.

The Rev. A. B. Lloyd, the former Uganda missionary, who spent so many years among the pygmy tribes of Central Africa, told a Northampton audience last week that soon after he went to Africa in 1894 he was out hunting for food near the Mountains of the Moon when he almost shot what he took to be a monkey up a tree, but what proved on closer inspection to be a pygmy.

As the result of discussions with Bishop Paget and Archdeacon Gibbs, the Mayor of Bulawayo, Mr. T. A. E. Holdengarde, has announced that the division of the Southern Rhodesia Diocese into two—Mashonaland and Matabeleland—is possible within the next two years. That would necessitate the building of an Anglican Cathedral. Bulawayo would then be raised to City status.

Mr. K. E. Poyser, who served as Attorney-General in Uganda from 1928 to 1933, when he was promoted Puisne Judge in Ceylon, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States.

Several Rhodes scholars were present when the Queen attended a tea party in Seaford House on Saturday. They were the guests of a private organisation known as the Dominion Students' Hospitality Scheme, started in 1930 by Lady Frances Ryder to welcome and defend young people who come to Great Britain from the Dominions and Colonies to study or for attachment to H.M. Forces.

Lady Jackson has presented to Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, two handsome chairs in memory of her husband, Sir Frederick Jackson, a former Governor of Uganda. The chairs were originally sent by the Portuguese to Kilwa in 1650 for use in the church built in that village, then a centre of the slave trade; when the town was sacked they were taken by the Arabs to the Island of Patta, where they were used as thrones by the Sultan.

Bishop Kitching, the former Bishop on the Upper Nile, told an Over-Seas League audience in Southsea last week how on one occasion he amputated a Native woman's arm. "The woman," he said, "had been rescued two days previously from the mouth of a crocodile. I saw that the arm must be amputated, and though I knew nothing about surgery I looked up some books, procured some chloroform and severed the arm. The woman lived for a fortnight afterwards." The Chairman of the meeting was Major C. H. Hannington, J.P., brother-in-law of Bishop Hannington, the pioneer Uganda missionary.

Lord Harlech, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has decided to sell portions of the Brogyntyn estate, near Oswestry, covering 1,424 acres, to close Brogyntyn Hall for a period, and to let his home farm and dispose of flocks, herds, and studs. He has explained to his tenants that he has to pay cash death duties amounting to 30% of the capital value of all land, buildings, stock and other assets of his late father's estate, and that he is therefore compelled to take the course indicated. A letter to the tenants adds: "The effect of death duties on agricultural land and farm buildings is the inevitable break up of country estates, and as each new owner succeeds, this effect will become more and more marked and must only end in their disappearance."

**BOVRIL**  
is the essence  
of enjoyment

## The Future of N. Rhodesia

### Mr. Maybin Surveys the Prospects

THE session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia was opened in Lusaka on Saturday by Mr. J. A. Maybin, the Governor, with an important statement on the future policy of the Colony, particularly in regard to the Dowbiggin, Orde Browne, and Pim Report on police, labour, and economic questions respectively.

Sir Herbert Dowbiggin's recommendation had been carried out and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment re-organised. It was too early yet to carry out Major Orde Browne's recommendations; the proposal for the formation of a Labour Department had been submitted to the Secretary of State.

To carry out the recommendations of the Pim Report, His Excellency proposed a five-year plan financed by loan, though he doubted whether it was possible to carry out the plan within the limit of expenditure suggested in the Report. If no setback were experienced before 1944 it might be possible to carry out the programme to provide £100,000 a year for public works, £200,000 as an extraordinary reserve in 1939, and £100,000 a year afterwards, thus bringing the country to a state of financial stability.

#### The Financial Outlook

Sir Alan Pim estimated the revenue at £1,350,000, but the latest estimate for this year was £1,484,770, and for next year £1,480,500. The years of possible danger were 1941-43, but by then the reserve would be £900,000, while the position of the copper industry might be sufficiently strengthened to meet any depression, so that while the drop in the revenue suggested by Sir Alan Pim was a possibility, it was improbable. Mr. Maybin said he had passed on to the Secretary of State the view expressed by the elected members that the Imperial Government might make a direct grant instead of a loan of £500,000, but even if it were granted he favoured a loan, which could then be placed to the reserve.

Referring to the Bledisloe Commission, the Governor stated that the report had not yet been received, and therefore he made no comment, except to deny the suggestion that officials had attempted to influence Native evidence against the amalgamation of the Rhodesias.—Times telegram.

## Bishop Hannington Memorial

THE foundation stone of the Bishop Hannington Memorial Church, Hove, was laid last week by the Bishop of Chichester. Beneath it was a deep red stone which, dedicated in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, had been sent by Christians there as their share towards the cost of building the Hove Church.

The stone from Uganda, on which was inscribed: "October 29, 1889, Uganda," was laid by the Rev. J. E. M. Hannington, son of Bishop Hannington, first Bishop of East Equatorial Africa. Mr. Hannington has also served as a missionary in Uganda, where he baptised the son of the king who had decreed the murder of his father.

The Rev. A. B. Fisher, now Vicar of High Hurstwood, who was one of the first missionaries to go to Uganda in 1862, and who discovered Bishop Hannington's bones in the grave in which they had been secretly buried, spoke at a meeting which followed the ceremony.

## OUR BOOKSHELF

**Fine Life Story of a Lion****A Book About the Serengeti**

MR. C. A. BROWN'S "Claws: The Tale of a Lion" (Quality Press, 10s. 6d.) is quite an exceptional book of its kind, because the author is that rare being, a keen and very understanding observer of wild life who can write.

Here we have the life story of a lion from the days when, as a tiny cub, it obtained its first views of a "new and vastly exciting world," to those of full maturity, where it is left, the proud possessor of five wives and three children, with plenty to eat and drink, and "nothing left to wish for." The years between have been full of interest and hazard, and we discover just how Claws struggled through the various stages of cubhood and adolescence, tutored first by mother and "auntie," and afterwards by an unrecognised and unrecognising father, learning gradually and sometimes by bitter experience the "way of the wild," tasting the joys of friendship and love, and the pangs of jealousy, hunger and thirst.

Though Claws himself is always the central figure, the story touches upon almost everything within the orbit of a lion's life, the creatures upon which he preys with varying success, those he learns to avoid—man included—and the many others which go to make up his world.

Method and style are alike delightful. There is excitement, adventure, and near-tragedy, but no trace of exaggeration, no unnecessary or ill-chosen adjective, or straining after effect. To portray the world through the eyes of an animal is one of the most difficult of all literary tasks, but this author has done with such success that this reviewer at any rate believes that if a lion could tell a story, this is just the story he would tell.

It is all so good that to select passages of special merit becomes difficult. The descriptions, however, of a giraffe defending its young; of the attitude of a herd of zebra after one of the number has been killed; and of a gnu and bull buffalo, rescued by his herd when almost overpowered by Claws and three companions, but defiant to the last, are perfect cameos of wild life.

The illustrations—especially of lion life—can have few equals; they will be admired and appreciated by everybody, and most by those who have striven in this field, amongst whom may be counted this deponent. Surely there is but one place in all Africa where such pictures can have been secured—the game sanctuary presided over by a certain gallant game ranger and his charming wife, herself "more than somewhat" an observer and student of wild life. If that suggestion be accurate, and since the mission of a critic is to criticise, it would have been nice to have an acknowledgment of the fact.

Kenya's Game Warden, Captain Ritchie, than whom there is no better authority, "commends the book whole-heartedly" in a delightful foreword, admitting the wish that he might have written it himself. So will many others, with smaller pretensions to the task.

Finally, a word of congratulation to the publishers. The make-up and format of the book are unusually attractive, and, more important still, the price is right. Too many good books in this category have been restricted to a library sale by their price, which may be well enough for the publisher but is not very encouraging to the author. "Claws" is fine value at half a guinea.

F. R. H.

**A Credit to Uganda****"Uganda Journal's" High Quality**

THE current issue of the *Uganda Journal* contains three long articles of a quality rare in Colonial journalism, illustrated by good photographs, an interesting note on Uganda's royal drums, and a complete list of members of the Uganda Society.

In "The Natives of Uganda and the Criminal Law," Mr. H. R. Hone, K.C., defends British law for Africans against those who think it fundamentally unsuitable for Native communities. He concludes that "not only is the present administration of criminal justice in Uganda and Eastern Africa generally on a proper basis, but that to demolish the existing structures and to endeavour to substitute for them some imperfectly conceived and untried modernised system of primitive Native law and custom would be an unjustifiable experiment fraught with incalculable danger."

Mr. F. Lukyn Williams discusses Hima cattle with manifest knowledge, and shows how true it is that a Hima tribesman is born in the midst of his cattle and lives all his life in their midst; his life is bound up in his cattle and he takes little interest in anything except cattle. Exhaustive as the article appears, a further instalment is promised. The photograph of an Ankole beast with horns so great that they have caused a permanent twist in the animal's head must surely be unique.

Mr. W. J. Eggeging continues his researches into Uganda flora, and his list of Karamoja plants collected by him and "vetted" as to names by Kew, is a definite contribution to botanical science. The photographs of trees are masterly.

**Uganda Football Pool Prevented**

Canon E. S. Daniell, the former missionary and Archdeacon of Uganda, told a C.M.S. meeting in Dorchester last week that an Englishman had recently been prevented from starting a football pool among Natives in Uganda. The Natives, he said, were extremely keen on football, and crowds of between 10,000 and 20,000 people attended local cup-ties. It had been intended that the pool should apply to matches played between African teams.

**U.M.C.A. Requires Workers**

The Universities Mission to Central Africa announces that, as a result of the news of the recent murder near Tanga of Miss Monroe, a member of their staff in Tanganyika, offers of service were received from no fewer than 17 schoolmasters. Although the majority were not well informed about the conditions of service, it is hoped that several may join the Mission. The Nyasaland diocese is still in need of a priest with experience of work in a theological college; Northern Rhodesia requires more priests; and Masasi is still without an agricultural instructor.

**Wanted: A Hehe Author**

Each year the International Institute of African Languages and Culture offers prizes for books written by Africans in African languages. This year prizes are offered for a manuscript in the Hehe-Bena language of Tanganyika, and another for a language used in Nigeria. One prize will be awarded in each language chosen for competition; either a first prize of £20 or a second prize of £10. Manuscripts, which should contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 50,000 words, should reach the Institute at Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, not later than October 1, 1939. Full particulars of the competition can be obtained on application to the secretary at that address.



## Flax Growing in East Africa

### Points Which Growers Should Note

THE IMPORTANCE of re-establishing a flax-growing industry in Kenya was emphasised by Dr. W. H. Gibson, Director of Research of the Linen Industry Research Association, at a meeting on Tuesday of the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts.

He recalled that at the end of the War, owing to the unsettled conditions in Eastern Europe, the chief source of flax supply, there was a great scarcity of flax for the Ulster linen industry. Climate and soil of the mountainous districts of Kenya being suitable for flax growing, cultivation was begun, and for a few years, while the flax prices remained high, there was considerable expansion, the area under the crop increasing from 8,000 acres in 1918 to over 26,000 acres in 1921.

It was a false dawn; the high price for flax minimised the effects of the many blunders made, which remained uncorrected, and when prices fell flax growing in Kenya became uneconomic and rapidly died out. Growers had not had time to gain experience of the crop under East African conditions. Unsuitability of land at elevations below 6,000 feet and the need for protecting the crop against sun scorch had not been sufficiently recognised.

#### The Problem of Retting

One of the greatest problems was retting. In Ulster the grower puts his harvested flax in a dam for bacterial fermentation, which loosens the flax fibres from the woody stem, to proceed for from 10 to 15 days, after which it is spread out in a field to dry. In Kenya the problem of the stage to which retting should be taken in the steeping was as great as in Ulster, and owing to wide differences of temperatures and lack of knowledge of the suitability of water, great irregularity occurred. Moreover, although labour was cheap, transport costs to Ulster were a serious item.

Now that a revival of flax growing in Kenya is possible on very different lines, the work of the Linen Industry Research Association during the past 20 years is of importance.

Plant breeding to establish high-yielding pedigree strains of flax has been expedited, and the Association now possesses stocks of pedigree seed giving more than 50% greater yield of fibre than ordinary commercial seed. Efforts were made to produce high quality flax in England, similar to that produced at Courtrai, in Belgium, and stocks of the few pedigree seeds, notably Liral Monarch, were thus established.

Experimental growing took place in England, and a drastic simplification of flax processing being found desirable, it was decided to try to eliminate the costly operation of retting. This involved research on scrutching machinery, which in the last few months has resulted in a simple mechanical scrutching process giving entirely satisfactory results without any retting operation.

Complete vertical integration of the flax and linen industries is now possible. The British farmer can be provided with British pedigree flax seed, the best in the world, and can grow flax with no more trouble than cereal crop; the fibre can be extracted by purely mechanical process all the year round, and if necessary for 24 hours a day; the linen firms can produce from home-grown natural flax linen fabrics superior to those made from imported retted flax.

While Great Britain must for reasons of defence grow a good deal of flax at home and in Ulster, she should for reasons of economy encourage the growth of much more in the Overseas Empire. Dr. Gibson estimated that if we normally grew one-fifth of our requirements at home, all requirements could be grown at home in an emergency. Thus Kenya and other Dependencies should be urged to grow, the remaining four-fifths.

The Linen Industry Research Association method for the extraction of natural flax fibre was entirely suitable to conditions in Kenya, but Kenya flax growers must be careful to choose suitable land, to sow the crop sufficiently thickly, to harvest and sort the flax carefully, and to avoid over-ripeness and sun-scorch.

Sisal growing in East Africa was reviewed in the same paper, which, however, contained no point on the subject with which our readers are not acquainted. A German decorticator was given an apparently unnecessary advertisement by name, but no English machine was mentioned.

#### Salisbury's Satisfactory Finance

With a net loan debt of £1,006,276—the first time it has exceeded £1,000,000—an assessable value of ratable property of £5,354,924, and a surplus balance at June 30 last of £4,853, the finances of the capital city of Southern Rhodesia have “never been in a more satisfactory state,” declared Mr. L. B. Fereday, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to the City Council. No less than 86.67% of the loan debt is invested in remunerative works. Though the price of electricity has been reduced, that undertaking showed a large profit on the year's working.

## CLAWS

### THE TALE OF A LION

By Lt.-Col. C. A. BROWN

Foreword by Capt. A. T. RITCHIE, Game Warden of Kenya, with 60 wild life photographs. 10/6 net

“One of the best animal books of the year.”—*Observer* (London).

“... this reviewer at any rate believes that if a lion could tell a story this is just the story he would tell.”—*East Africa and Rhodesia*.

“Especially good.”—*Times Literary Supplement*.

“The record makes an enthralling story.”—*East Anglian Daily Times*.

“Fascinating photographic intimacies.”—*Daily Telegraph* (London).

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## Questions in Parliament

### Nazi Activity in Tanganyika

Mr. Woods asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that pressure and menaces were being used to compel German nationals in Tanganyika to become members of the Nazi League.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was aware that allegations to that effect had been made but he had received no evidence to indicate that there had been any illegal activity on the part of the Nazi organisation, on which a careful watch was kept by the Tanganyika Government.

Major Dower: "Would not this problem, and also the uncertainty which exists in Tanganyika, be solved if we made it perfectly clear that in no circumstances would we ever hand back the Mandate?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I have asked the Governor recently for a report on the whole matter, and I will see that the question of these allegations is included in the inquiry." As to Major Dower's point, Mr. MacDonald thought the statement recently made by the Prime Minister had reassured people in East Africa.

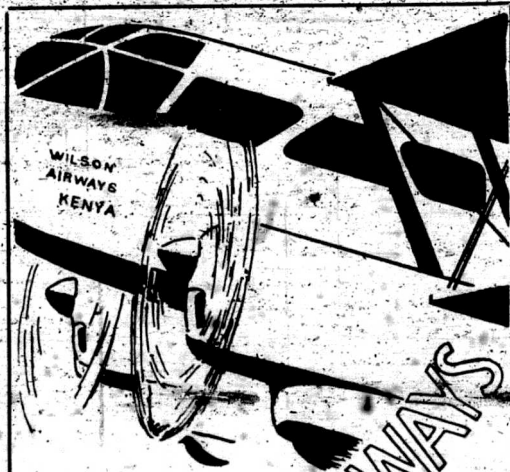
### Threats to British Subjects

Mr. Woods asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to any attempt, by use of threats, to force any British subject of German ancestry resident in Tanganyika to go to Germany for military training, and would he cause inquiries to be made as to the extent to which intimidation of that kind was being used in Tanganyika.

Mr. MacDonald: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. If the hon. member has information on this subject, I shall be glad to receive it in order that I may make inquiries."

Mr. Woods: "Is the Minister prepared to give a guarantee of security to persons giving the information, since that is the only way in which they can be protected?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Perhaps the hon. member will communicate with me, and I will consider the matter."



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### De-stocking in Kenya

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that 19 of the 21 cattle of Samuel Mwindi, of Kenya, were seized by force by the Government in July; that the forced seizures of the cattle of the Wakamba tribe was indiscriminate and arbitrary without regard to Native rights; that after the protests and demonstration of these tribesmen in Nairobi, Mwindi was arrested for asking for the Governor's reply, and for the return of his cattle; why Mwindi was prosecuted and deported and his wives and children left without means of maintenance; and whether he would order that Mwindi be brought back and his cattle restored and the *askaris* withdrawn from the homes of these people.

Mr. MacDonald circulated the following reply:—

"Cattle belonging to Samuel Mwindi and other Natives in the same sub-location in the Machakos district were seized in July because they had refused to bring in their cattle to be branded in accordance with the grazing quota allotted to that area under the de-stocking policy. The seizures were not indiscriminate, in that orders were given to leave all sound working oxen, one milking cow for each *boma* (or family), and all cows with small calves, and that record be made of the cattle taken from each owner.

"The purpose of these orders was, however, to some extent frustrated by the non-co-operation of the owners of cattle. It was at all times open to the Natives to have their cattle returned to them on their agreeing to co-operate in the de-stocking policy.

"Samuel Mwindi was deported on October 4 to another district on the recommendation of a judge of the Supreme Court, not on the grounds suggested in Mr. Jones's question, but because he had been conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, in that the evidence showed him to be a leader, if not the ringleader, in an agitation in opposition to his own tribal authorities, and had been a party to the public cursing of those authorities. I have received a petition praying that Samuel Mwindi should be allowed to return to his home, and I have referred it to the Governor for his observations.

Questions regarding negotiations between the British and Italian Governments with a view to agreeing the boundaries between the Sudan, Kenya, British Somaliland and Italian East Africa were raised by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was told by Mr. R. A. Butler that negotiations would begin shortly and that there would be close collaboration with the Egyptian Government. He informed Mr. MacMillan that the League of Nations had not officially recognised that a settlement had been reached, in accordance with international law, between the Ethiopian and Italian Governments.

### Labour in Northern Rhodesia

Mr. Banfield wished to know what action the Secretary of State for the Colonies intended to take to give effect to the recommendations of Major Orde Browne regarding Native labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. MacDonald replied that proposals for the appointment of a Labour Commissioner and of labour officers had been submitted by the Governor, and that provision was being made in the 1939 Estimates. A labour officer of Northern Rhodesia to Southern Rhodesia had been appointed. The arrangements for recruiting from Barotseland on the lines proposed by Major Orde Browne had formed the subject of discussions between the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and representatives of the Witwatersrand mines. These and other recommendations were receiving active consideration.

Trade marks of British manufacturers wishing to export to the Colonial Empire have to be registered in each Colony, and Mr. Woods asked if an inclusive charge could be instituted whereby one registration could cover the whole Colonial Empire, as is the case in respect of the French Colonies.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the suggestion was considered by a Committee of the Board of Trade in 1933, but there did not then appear to be sufficient prospect of practical support to justify the Government pursuing the matter.

Mr. Woods pointed out that competition which has to be met in the Colonies was now so keen that it was driving British producers out of the Colonial market. The Minister replied that he had not any representations from the interests concerned, but was prepared to inquire whether circumstances had changed since the last inquiry.

## Congo Basin Treaties

"A great deal of propoganda is going on in Lancashire in favour of this country 'abrogating the Congo Basin Treaties,' said Mr. Sutcliffe in the House of Commons last week in the debate on the development of British export trade.

"No doubt the treaties are operating very unfairly, and the situation is in many ways unsatisfactory, but the legal position is, of course, that they cannot be abrogated unless all countries who are parties to them agree. Nevertheless, I urge the Government to take advantage of every opportunity which arises to alter the present situation."

Mr. Hamilton Kerr said that British exporters resembled a number of individual skirmishers acting on their own account without orders from headquarters. Would it not be possible to mobilise them into an efficient and highly knit army, and to divide world markets into sectors? All firms directly interested in trading in those sectors might agree to pool their marketing resources—merchants, bankers, shippers—into one organisation, which might be called a marketing company. An example of the success of great marketing companies could be seen in the great Japanese merchant firms of Mitsui and Mitsubishi, which had been successful largely because they combine all the functions of producing, merchandising, and marketing.

Mr. Burke thought that to describe the working of the Congo Basin Treaties as "in many ways unsatisfactory" was an extraordinary mild way to refer to the situation; it was entirely unsatisfactory. Why should we for political reasons always sacrifice our big industries to Japan?

"British East Africa in 1928 took from us about 4,000,000 sq. yards of cotton piece goods and 3,000,000 sq. yards from Japan. Now the position is entirely reversed. We are down to 1,000,000 sq. yards and Japan is up to 19,000,000 sq. yards."

Mr. P. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Commission, referring to the Congo Basin Treaties in replying to the debate, said it was quite impossible to alter or denounce the Treaties except with the assent of the other signatories, and as one of them was Japan and one of the objects of alteration would be to reduce Japanese exports, the chances of Japanese agreement were extremely small.

On the other hand, as a result of the quota policy in the Colonies in favour of Lancashire, exports of British textiles had risen from £4,000,000 to £7,800,000 in five years, our share of the trade increasing from 57% to 66%, while that of Japan had decreased from 27% to 9%.

The total imports of cotton piece goods from all countries into the Congo Basin Treaty areas amounted in 1937 to only £1,700,000, and if the whole of that trade were given to this country, which was obviously impossible, that would bring Lancashire merely a tithe of the advantage she had already got as a result of our quota policy.

## Uganda Government and Tanganyika League

Mr. Pritt asked why the Uganda Government had circularised Civil Servants forbidding them to bear or become members of the Tanganyika League, or even to attend meetings organised by that League; whether there was any good reason why such persons should not be members of the League or attend its meetings so long as they did not participate actively in politics; and whether the Colonial Secretary would have the circulars withdrawn.

Mr. MacDonaki replied that the Governor of Uganda had directed that no official should become a member of the Uganda branch of the Tanganyika League or take part in any public meeting or demonstration organised by the League. In giving these instructions the Governor was actuated by the well-established principle that Government servants may not publicly take sides on political questions. He (Mr. MacDonaki) saw no reason to doubt the propriety of his action.

Replying to Mr. H. G. Williams, Mr. MacDonaki said that air raid precautions plans for the main centres of Kenya, and other schemes for the defence of the Colony generally, had been prepared and would have been put into operation if necessary.

## Sir Abe's Reminiscences

SIR ABE BAILEY was in reminiscent mood when interviewed by the *African World* before his recent departure for South Africa.

He recalled that he was the only person who had been a member of three Parliaments—of the Cape, the Transvaal, and the Union. "I went through every strike and rebellion," he said, "through the Jameson Raid, and have been in gaol and through every war in South Africa. I played cricket and polo for South Africa, won the middle and heavy-weight boxing championships, fought and defeated the trainer of Kilrain, Bushell, champion of Cape Colony, and Halifax, the champion of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with bare fists. I played 'Rugger' and 'Soccer' for the Eastern Province, and I shot most of the big game of South Africa, including elephants.

After being a broker, I started gambling on the share market, and I have been at it ever since. I am, therefore, very interested in the stock markets. I noticed during the recent crisis that the only shares which kept firm were Beecham's Pills, and ever since Mr. Chamberlain returned from Germany, with peace assured, I have noticed that the shares which have most spectacularly risen have been those connected with armaments!

Appeals for donations to the Emperor of Ethiopia's Fund are being made by the Abyssinian Association, which states that all sources of income connected with Ethiopia are now entirely lost to him, while the money which he brought with him to Europe in 1936 was only a few boxes of silver dollars.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Beira's Poppy Day gale realised £63 16s. 9d.

The first tarred road in the Copperbelt will be opened between Ndola and Lushanya after the rains.

During October the Port of Beira handled 91,032 tons, 49,662 tons being export and 41,430 import.

Next year all drivers of motor vehicles in Southern Rhodesia must take out insurance policies against third party risks.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first nine months of this year amounted to £2,624,264, while imports totalled £2,589,864.

H.M.S. "Norfolk," flagship of Vice-Admiral J. F. Somerville on the East Indies Station, will be at Colombo during Christmas.

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Tea Board and for the imposition of a cess on tea manufactured in Tanganyika has been passed by the Legislative Council.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first 10 months of this year totalled £645,658, compared with £595,264 last year. Exports amounted to £884,742, compared with £779,870.

Conducted tours of Ethiopia are being organised by the official Italian travel agency. The first parties will leave Naples in January; other trips have been arranged for February and March.

The "Durban Castle," one of the new Union-Castle passenger vessels, has begun her trials, and is expected to make the last intermediate sailing of this year to Cape and East African ports.

A Bill for the compulsory registration of Native births in certain districts of Northern Rhodesia, especially where Native clinics have been established, is to be introduced in the next session of the Legislative Council.

Parry, Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd., the African tourist agents, report a net profit of £16,128 for the year ended June 30, compared with £25,622 for the preceding 12 months. A final dividend of 5% is to be paid, making 10% for the year.

Export traffic received at Kilindini by the Kenya and the Uganda Railways during the first nine months of this year totalled 371,455 tons, compared with 352,301 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic totalled 128,348 tons, against 123,619 tons.

The Pyrethrum Bill, which provides for the control of the industry, has passed the Kenya Legislative Council; but amendments have halved the proposed licence fees, and provide that it shall be set off against any cess which may be introduced later. Growers may sell only to the agency set up by the Bill.

Seven specimens of the African jumping hare (*Pedetes surdaster*) from Kenya Colony have arrived at the London Zoo, and are at present in the sanatorium of the Gardens. Jumping hares, which may reach a length of two feet, not counting the tail, are the largest placental mammals with jumping habits.

Debts amounting to approximately 1,000,000 lire owed by the Italians to a number of stock traders in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of the Colony and the Royal Italian Consul-General, says the latest Kenya Native Affairs Report.

At the inter-territorial sports between Native athletic teams from Kenya and Uganda, held under the auspices of the Uganda Native Athletic Association, Kenya retained the Beiles Shield by 47 points to 40. A record was set up by Zabaloni, of Rift Valley, Kenya, who won the three miles race in 15 minutes 14 3/5th seconds.

Tributes to the British Government in Somaliland were paid in Berbera when the usual festivities marking the close of Ramadhan were held there recently. Leading Somalis, Arabs and Indians attended a tea party in Government House, and the Kadi, Seyyid Hamud Hassan al Hazimy, emphasised public appreciation of the benefits conferred by the Government.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., announce payment of a final dividend of 10% and a special bonus of 15%, free of South African normal income tax, for the year ended September 30, on the Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shares. There will still remain £557,329 to be carried forward. A first interim dividend of 3 1/2% is declared on the Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary share in respect of the current year.

Complaints are being increasingly made in the Italian Press that, although Italy is now the second largest user of the Suez Canal, paying nearly £4,000,000 annually in Canal dues, she has still no part in its control, in which she desires a share. It is suggested that if some suitable arrangement is not offered by France, inquiries will be made of the Egyptian Government as to whether an overland route could be developed for some of the Italian traffic with Ethiopia.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Kentan's Annual Report**

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., whose chief subsidiary companies in the Geita area of Tanganyika hope to reach production next month, announce in their annual report to September 30 that, including £25,456 written off shares, the loss for the year is £27,350 to which has been added the balance of £494,492 at September 30, 1937, making a total debit balance to be carried forward of £521,850.

Mr. R. J. Morgan, the mining engineer, reports that the first stage of development on the Geita, Geita Extension, Lone Cone West, Ridge 8 and Mawe Meru mines has been completed. The combined ore reserves developed to date amount to 711,697 tons, averaging 5.7 dwt. gold per long ton, allowing 10% for dilution. This, he adds, is more than ample for the present milling programme, and the work on the mines is at a stage where the ore reserves can be rapidly increased as required. Stopping of ore began on December 1 to prepare for milling.

At Lone Cone, in a winze 50 ft. below No. 6 level, cross-cutting showed the orebody to be 14 ft. wide, averaging 5.9 dwt. gold per ton. This cross-cut is 950 ft. below the crest of the Geita outcrop and is the deepest point yet explored on the Geita series of lodes. At Ridge 8 mine, at a point where work was stopped on the North drive, the lode was still the full width of the drive and maintaining its gold content.

The mining engineer's report on the Saragura Development Company states that preliminary prospecting of the Saragura concession has been completed and an area of about 72 sq. miles has been retained for more detailed investigation, the remainder being abandoned. Three claims have been pegged, covering prospects Nos. 2, 10, 28, and 20.

On Prospect No. 2, 564 tons of picked ore from the surface rubble capping a small vein, together with 31 tons of surface ore from No. 28, were treated in the pilot mill at Geita and gave a return of 1,755 oz. fine gold and 307 oz. silver, which realised £12,863. A further 125 tons has been treated, which is expected to yield about 100 oz. fine gold. Work is being continued on the remaining areas, and there are several that are promising.

Arrangements are being made to begin active development work on the Star and Comet mine in the near future, and it is suggested that a milling plant be erected to treat development ore from this mine, supplemented by ore from several of the surrounding prospects.

**North Zambesi Coal Syndicate**

The annual report of the North Zambesi Coal Syndicate, states that expenditure to March 31 last amounted to £455, making the total of general expenditure account £20,167. No development work has yet been undertaken. The annual meeting will be held at 2 London Wall Buildings on December 12.

**Chakwenga**

The results of work on the Chakwenga gold prospect in Northern Rhodesia of Rhodesia Minerals Concession had not been very encouraging, said Mr. Francis L. Giblin at the annual meeting last week. Nevertheless, the consulting geologist had advised the expenditure of a further £5,000 to prove whether the ore persisted in depth. A cable had just arrived saying that orebody B, the most important, did not appear to be maintaining its volume in depth.

**Watende Report**

The accounts of Watende, Ltd., formerly Watende Mines (Kenya), Ltd., for the year ended September 30 show a loss of £1,655, compared with a loss of £7,337 for the preceding 12 months, which increases the debit balance carried forward to £13,667. During the year £1,089 were realised by the sale of plant and the treatment of the slimes on the Watende property; the remaining assets in Kenya have been sold since the date of the balance sheet for £4,000, it being decided to accept this offer owing to the difficulty of maintaining the company's title to the E.P.L. without further expenditure on maintenance. No dividend has yet been paid on the company's issued capital of £225,000. The annual meeting will be held on Friday.

**East African Gold Interests**

CAPTAIN A. H. MOREING, addressing the shareholders last week at the annual meeting in London of the London, Australian & General Exploration Company, Ltd., said that development on the Rosterman mine in Kenya during the past year had been mostly confined to exploration of the footwall reefs cut by diamond drilling. A cross-cut put out on the 6th level intersected the No. 1 footwall reef, and another cross-cut was now being driven to the reef at the 9th level. It was expected that that reef would be cut by the end of the year, and when that had been done No. 1 footwall reef would be developed for stoping.

Progress on the property of the Borderland Syndicate had resulted in a production of 3,500 oz. of gold to date. Cross-cuts from the bottom of the 170 ft. shaft to cut the east and west branches of the Davis reef had revealed assays of 5 dwt. over 66 in. on the east branch, which was being extended to cut the west branch.

On the property of Lufri Gold Areas in Northern Rhodesia high values had been encountered both during shaft sinking and in the drives.

Captain Moreing also mentioned that the bulk of the £10,000 loans shown on the credit side of the balance sheet had been made to a gold mining company operating in Tanganyika, a first charge on the undertaking having been taken as security. A reserve of £6,000 deducted from the loans was a matter of precaution only, and was not to be taken as indicating the directors' opinion of the value of the asset.

**Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.**

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., reports a profit of £31,092 for the year ended July 31, compared with £78,299 for 1936-37. After adding £1,888 brought forward, there is an available total of £82,980 to the credit of profit and loss account. From this figure £15,000 was provided for taxation, £15,000 has been transferred to the reserve account and £10,000 to contingencies reserve, leaving £42,980 at the credit of profit and loss account, which sum is being carried forward.

During the year 35,600 tons of current ore were treated at the Fred mine, and 7,900 tons of accumulated slimes, the total yield being 11,933 oz. of fine gold. Gross profit at the mine from all sources was £20,433. Ore reserves now total 54,810 tons averaging 6.8 dwt. gold per ton over an average width of 36 in.

After reviewing progress in other companies in which the Corporation is interested, the report states that sales of land in Rhodesia during the year amounted to 1,475 acres. The area of the company's Rhodesian land still totals 1,664,000 acres, the bulk of which is situated near the railways and large towns.

The annual meeting will take place at noon to-day at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

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## Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—Coal sales for November amounted to 82,917 tons.

**Lonely Reef.**—Output for November: 15,000 tons crushed; yield, 1,373 oz. gold. Estimated profit: £354.

**Thistle-Etna Gold.**—Ore treated during November, 3,050 tons; production: 758.94 fine oz.; pay footage 14 ft.; average width 24 in.; value, 22.7 dwt.

**Rosterman.**—The consulting engineers publish the following information: "No. 9 level: main S. cross-cut intersected reef at 345 ft., which assayed 16 dwt. per ton for 54 in. width."

**Borderland Syndicate.**—The consulting engineers, Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Co., report that at the 170 ft. level the W. cross-cut intersected at 334 ft. a reef av. 87 dwt. per ton over a width of 12 inches.

**Sherwood Starr.**—During November 8,400 tons ore milled yielded 1,386 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £10,263 at 147s. per fine oz.; working costs, £7,466; estimated net profit, £2,600. Capital expenditure, £1,037. Results include 145 oz. fine gold of a net value of £1,000 recovered from excess grade.

**Rezende.**—During November 8,000 tons were treated for a recovery of 1,788 oz. fine gold. Estimated revenue, £13,271, at 147s. per fine oz.; total working costs, £9,130; estimated profit, £4,141. Development footage, 1,075 ft. Rezende circular shaft, 68 ft. sunk, av. 25.6 dwt. over 41 in. Old West: No. 5 level E. drive, 58 ft. driven, av. 7.7 dwt. over 78 in. W. drive, 54 ft. driven, of which 35 ft. av. 5.8 dwt. over 76 in. No. 6 level, No. 2 rise E., 21 ft. risen, av. 4 dwt. over 51 in. In all cases reef not fully exposed.

**Mashaba Asbestos.**—A circular to shareholders, which Chairman of the company has returned to London with full details of the final development and working programme, states: "Your directors have obtained the expert technical guidance of an important American group of undoubted integrity and great experience in asbestos mining and development. This was rendered possible by the exhaustive nature of the reports referred to in the circular issued in October, and to the information they contained as to the geological formation of the properties, which now leave no doubt as to the value of the holdings."

**Bushtick Mines.**—Milled in November, 13,320 tons; yield, 1,761 oz. fine gold; value, £12,875; profit, £3,407. In addition, 1,980 tons from the Elyline and Woolwinder mines were milled at an estimated profit of £379. Hollins section No. 5 E. drive, 100 ft. from 660 ft. E. to 760 ft. E. av. 4.5 dwt. over 63 in.; face still in ore. No. 8 E. drive, 190 ft. from 860 ft. E. to 1,050 ft. E. av. 3.5 dwt. over 60 in.; 110 ft. from 1,050 ft. E. to 1,160 ft. E. av. 2.5 dwt. over 31 in. Warwick section No. 9 E. drive from sub-vertical shaft crosscuts, 40 ft. from 40 ft. E. to 80 ft. E. av. 2 dwt. over 60 in.; 50 ft. from 80 ft. E. to 130 ft. E. av. 6.2 dwt. over 30 in. Eighth level haulage between Hollins section and Warwick section will be in commission latter part of December.

**Cam and Motor.**—23,000 tons milled in November yielded 8,201 oz. fine gold. Value, £59,693 at 147s. per fine oz. Working costs, £24,222; estimated profit, £35,471, less est. Government royalty, £2,984. Capital expenditure, £3,151. Decreased tonnage and output due to bursting of slimes dam resulting in water shortage. Footage for the month; sub-vertical shaft, 20 ft.; sub-circular shaft, 44 ft.; development, 1,633 ft.

Cam spur: No. 35 level, N. drive, 450 ft. west co-ordinate, 71 ft. driven, av. 6.3 dwt. over 50 in. Rise at 450 ft. west co-ordinate, 8 ft. risen, av. 15.9 dwt. over 45 in. Motor No. 26 level, drive 620 ft. west co-ordinate, footwall C reef, 63 ft. driven, av. 18.6 dwt. over 15 in. No. 34 level, winze 685 ft. west co-ordinate, 31 ft. sunk, av. 6.4 dwt. over 31 in. No. 35 level, stope drive footwall "A" reef 655 ft. west co-ordinate, 196 ft. driven, av. 6.6 dwt. over 41 in. Reef not fully exposed.

### Territorial Outputs

Gold exports from Kenya during October totalled 8,129 oz. of unrefined gold, valued at £47,148, this being easily the best monthly output figure during the current year. In January the output was only 4,455 oz., valued at £24,948; by April it had grown to 7,534 oz., valued at £42,189; and since then it has shown slight but progressive increases each month. The total value of gold exported from Kenya during the first 10 months of this year amounts to £389,733.

Exports of refined gold by individual concerns in Kenya during September included the following: Rosterman, 2,700 tons crushed for 1,234 oz.; Kimjigini, 668 oz.; Kavironde, 510 oz. from Kakamega, 235 oz. from No. 2 Area; Edzawa Ridge, 481 oz.; Bukura, 321 oz.; Sama Syndicate, 72 oz.; Pakaneusi, 336 oz.; Ngiga, 423 oz.; Bellamira, 163 oz.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 622 oz.; and Macalder Mines, 299 oz.

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during October included 69,864 oz. of gold, valued at £510,590, an increase on the previous month of 2,474 oz. Among the base minerals produced in October were: Coal, 401,100 tons; chrome ore, 12,782 tons; asbestos, 4,879 tons; tin concentrates, 44 tons; tungsten concentrates, 25 tons; iron pyrites, 3,288 tons; limestone, 7,953 tons; corundum, 22 tons; lead, 3 tons; nickel ore, 30 tons; arsenic, 1.41 tons; copper ore, 73 tons; barytes, 100 tons; and mica, 712 lb.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during October was as follows: Copper, 17,978 tons; zinc, 1,015 tons; lead, 80 tons; manganese ore, 232 tons; vanadium, 69,969 lb.; cobalt, 280,171 lb.; mica, 700 lb.; and silver, 1,389 oz.

### North Ilunga Geology

The North Ilunga area of the Lupa goldfield lies at the north-west corner of that field, just above the southern end of Lake Rukwa. Its geology is remarkably complex, but is elucidated so far as is at present possible in a Short Paper, No. 18, entitled "The Geology of the North Ilunga Area," by Dr. A. C. Skerl and Mr. F. Oates, with a coloured geological map based upon the field work of Dr. Skerl; it is published by the Department of Lands and Mines of Tanganyika Territory. The microphotographs of mineral sections are well reproduced, and the paper will be of interest to geologists, if possibly a little disappointing to prospectors. Ten gold prospects have been located in the area, of which one holds out the promise of being large enough to warrant its exploitation by the Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold Development Company, in whose service Dr. Skerl was employed as geologist.

### Mining Personalia

Mr. S. Shelburne Taylor, managing director of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and a director of many other Northern Rhodesian enterprises, has been appointed a director of the Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. L. E. B. Homan, who was Chairman of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company, and of Watende Mines, Ltd., left estate valued at £24,918, with net personalty £10,176.

Seventeen students, the second batch to complete the two years' course at the Bulawayo Technical School, will leave in December to be apprenticed for three years to mining companies approved by the Government.

# NYASALAND

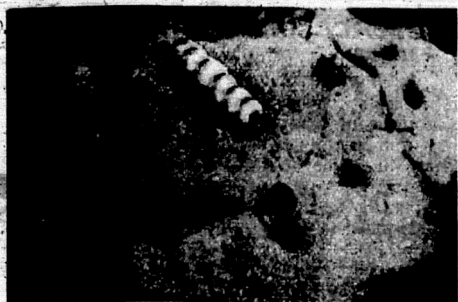
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Photo, showing Queen termite flanked by King (right) and soldier (left) on portion of nest, by courtesy of the Curator, Botanic Gardens, Singapore

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## Bank's Latest Trade Report

THE Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following comments in its current trade review:—  
**Southern Rhodesia.**—Partly owing to seasonal influences, and partly owing to shortage of water in some districts, general business conditions are quieter. The value of building permits issued in the six municipalities during August was £87,517, compared with £45,227 during August, 1937; during the first eight months of 1938 the value of permits issued was £555,017, against £418,942 during the same period of 1937.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General business in Livingstone is steady and turnovers are higher than during the corresponding period of last year. Retail trade in the Copperbelt is steady, with a slight upward tendency at Luanshya. Sites in the Native trading area in Ndola are in good demand.

**Kenya.**—Mombasa bazaar trade has been quiet but steady, and engagements are generally being regularly met. In view of the international situation and possibility of a lower cotton crop from Uganda, a cautious indenting policy is being pursued.

### Team Work in Research

"What impressed me more than anything else in the African agricultural stations I visited last year," said Professor J. W. Munro, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, at the Third Conference on Cotton Growing, "was the way in which all the specialists were working together, and the extraordinarily fruitful results which are being obtained in consequence. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has formulated not only on the work which it is doing, but its personnel and on the way that they work together; the necessity for that spirit of team work is continually being impressed on all members of the staff."

### Kenya's Agricultural Development

The agricultural census of European holdings in Kenya during the period of 1936-38 shows that the total area occupied increased by 10%, that under cultivation by 9%, that under crops by 9%, and that under mature coffee by 2%. The maize area decreased 4% and the coffee area 7%; sisal areas increased 30%, wheat 10%, tea 6%, sugar 34%, and pyrethrum 76%. The number of cattle increased by 15%, grade and pure-bred sheep by 16%, the area of sown and planted permanent pastures by 66%, and of forage crops for stock-feed by 15%. The production of tea increased by 22% as gardens came into maturity, but the coffee yield was lower than in the record season of 1935-36.



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## Defence of Nyasaland

THE Nyasaland Convention of Associations, has resolved: "That, in view of the recent international situation, this special session of the Convention of Associations is of opinion that a scheme should be prepared immediately whereby the whole British population in Nyasaland should be compulsorily organised to meet any emergency that might arise, having especially in view military training, the provision of adequate supplies and social services. To this end the session urges that a deputation should meet His Excellency the Governor to discuss principles and details so that a scheme may be formulated for presentation to the public."

### Standard Bank Dividend

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have resolved, subject to audit, to pay an interim dividend of 5s. per share, or at the rate of 10% per annum, less tax; warrants will be posted on January 1. The bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value on September 30, and all usual and necessary provisions have been made.

### Bordeaux Mixture for Hemileia

"Field observations indicate benefits from spraying coffee trees with Bordeaux mixture of 1% and 0.5% strength," says the latest report of the Coffee Experiment Station at Lyamungu, Moshi, "and less for the proprietary copper hydroxide, compared with the untreated controls. The benefits, as estimated by the eye, of Bordeaux on the vegetative growth of the trees, are similar to what has been observed in previous years, particularly the dense growth of green leaves on which little *Hemileia* is present. The trees treated with copper hydroxide are not so good, and little better than the controls."

### Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

The annual report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states that the net profit for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £439,244, to which has to be added £134,320 brought forward from last year, making a total of £573,564. After appropriating £100,000 to contingency reserve and £75,000 to the reserve fund, and deducting £121,216 in respect of interim dividends, the directors recommend payment of a final dividend at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, absorbing £51,997, and a final dividend at the rate of 7% on the "A" and "B" shares, less tax, absorbing £80,755, leaving £144,594 to be carried forward. The annual meeting will be held at Southern House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

### Bandanga, Ltd.

The first annual report and accounts of Bandanga, Ltd., for the period September 30, 1937, to September 30 last, states that after providing for all charges, depreciation, reserve for income tax and N.D.C., and writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses, there is a net profit of £3,593, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 9%, absorbing £2,880, and carry forward the balance of £713. The area under tea in Nyasaland totals 525 acres, from which 337,300 lb. of leaf were harvested. The gross average selling price was 12.16d. per lb. During the year an issue of 16,000 shares of 5s. each was offered at par to shareholders pro rata; the issue was fully subscribed, and provides adequate working capital to modernise the factory and carry out the inter-planting of tea fields and other necessary expenditure. The annual meeting will be held in London on December 12 at 11 a.m.



## Market Prices and Notes

- Butter.**—Kenya butter has improved to 102s. per cwt. (1937: 110s.)
- Castor Seed.**—Unchanged at £10 17s. 6d. for Bombay to Hull, Dec.-Jan. (1937: £10 5s.; 1936: £12 10s.)
- Cloves.**—Zanzibars quiet; demand for Madagascars has improved: Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 8 7/16d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¼d., c.i.f., 6¾d. (1937: Zanzibar, 8¼d.; 1936: 8½d.)
- Coffee.**—At London auctions demand for Kenya and Tanganyika new crop has improved, supplies selling at steady to firm prices.  
Kenya new crop: "A," 65s. to 101s.; "B," 60s. to 68s. 6d.; "C," 56s. 6d. to 59s.; peaberry, 58s. to 65s. per cwt. Tanganyika: "A," 61s. to 66s. 6d.; "B," 58s. to 60s.; "C," 55s.; peaberry, 60s. to 66s. per cwt. London cleaned, 1st size, 65s. to 73s.; 2nd, 58s. to 61s. 6d.; 3rd 49s. to 55s. 6d.; peaberry, 61s. to 68s. per cwt.  
East African landings in London to date total 145,203 cwt. (1937: 126,786 cwt.; 1936: 138,013 cwt.) Present stocks are low at 23,983 cwt., compared with 35,336 cwt. last year, and 40,102 cwt. in 1936.  
During November 577 bags of Kenya "A" were sold (of 1,282 offered) at an average of 77s. 2d. per cwt.; 198 bags "B" (318 offered) averaged 64s. 1d.; 50 "C" (59 offered) 57s. 7d.; 49 bags peaberry (162 offered) averaged 64s. 3d. 15 bags of "A" were sold at 101s. per cwt.; the minimum price for "C" was as high as 56s. 6d.
- Copper.**—Improvement in sterling exchange and limited buying has led to a further decrease, standard for cash being now £42 1s. 3d. to £42 3s. 9d., and three months £42 6s. 3d. to £42 7s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £41 10s.; 1936: £43 15s.)
- Copra.**—Satisfactory demand has not prevented a fall in price, and East African f.m.s. is £9 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f., for December shipment. (1937: £12 15s.)
- Cotton.**—Lower, with good to fair Uganda down to 5.20d., Bellaridis to 7.85d. (1937: Uganda, 4.63d.; 1936: 10s.)
- Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull, steady at £6 18s. 9d. for Dec.-March. (1937: £4 10s.; 1936: £5 10s.)
- Gold.**—148s. 3d. per ounce. (1937: 139s. 1d.; 1936: 142s. 1d.)
- Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for Dec.-Feb., £10. (1937: £11 12s. 6d.; 1936: £14 5s.)
- Maize.**—East African No. 2 continues to improve, and is 24s. 3d. to 24s. 6d. per qtr. (1937: 27s. 3d.)
- Pyrethrum.**—Prices continue irregular, Kenya having sold at £116 and Japanese being valued at £86. (1937: Kenya, £90; Japanese, £62 10s.)
- Simsim.**—Unchanged at £13 per ton for East African white and £12 for mixed for prompt shipment. (1937: £14; 1936: £16.)
- Sisal.**—London sisal prices are practically unchanged. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 15s. to £17 2s. 6d. per ton; No. 2, £15 5s. to £15 10s.; No. 3, £14 10s. to £14 12s. 6d. c.i.f. for Dec.-Feb. shipment onwards. (1937: No. 1, £22; No. 2, £20 10s.; No. 3, £19 5s. 1936: No. 2, £27 15s.)  
Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that their output of sisal during October amounted to 286 tons, of which 50% was No. 1 and No. 1a grade.  
East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output from their estates during November was 185 tons, making a total of 928 tons for the five months of the current financial year.
- Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat nominally £7 10s. per ton. (1937: £8 12s. 6d.)
- Tea.**—Demand active at London auctions, and prices generally higher, Nyasaland averaging 10.76d., Kenya,

11.70d., Tanganyika, 11.75d., and Uganda, 11.25d. per lb. (1937: Nyasaland, 12.86d., Kenya, 13.52d.; 1936: 11d. and 1s.)

**Tin.**—Easier, with standard for cash quoted £212 17s. 6d., and three months £1 higher. 1937: £200 12s. 6d.; 1936: £227.) There is general confidence in the American outlook, whence demand has been steady.

**Tobacco.**—Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from S. Rhodesia during October were:—Turkish leaf: to U.K., 9,097 lb.; Virginia flue-cured leaf: to U.K., 379,389 lb., Ceylon, 49,902 lb., Hong Kong, 12,913 lb., and P.E.A., 6,390 lb.; Virginia flue-cured strips: to U.K., 157,762 lb.; Virginia dark fire-cured leaf: to Bechuanaland, 1,877 lb.

**Wool.**—At the recent London auctions 495 bales of Kenya and 56 bales of Southern Rhodesian were offered. Kenya: Greasy "A," 8¼d. to 12¼d.; "A.A.," 7¾d. to 8¼d.; "B," 5¼d. to 10¼d.; 1st combing, 8¼d. to 10¼d.; 2nd 9¼d.; 3rd 7¼d.; super combing, 7¼d. to 8¼d.; 1st Hogts, 8¼d. to 10¼d. Southern Rhodesia: Greasy super combing H 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 7¼d. to 12¾d.; combing, 10d.; pieces, 8d.; fleece, 8¼d.

### Sisal Freight

Following representations by the African Sisal Freight Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the East African Conference lines have agreed to reduce the additional rate on sisal to Havre from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per B/L ton and also to deliver Liverpool sisal in Antwerp at an extra freight of 10s. per ton in addition to the usual charge of 1s. 6d. per ton for options of 3s. per ton for change of destination. These changes become operative immediately. Hitherto it has been necessary for the shipper to pay the actual cost of on-carriage from English West Coast ports to Antwerp.

With regard to the basic rates of freight and optional conditions for sisal from East Africa for the six-monthly period as from January 1 next, the Section is not satisfied with the reply of the Conference, and has taken up the matter again with the lines.



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## The Union-Castle Guide

"THE South and East African Year-Book and Guide," issued by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, is one of the most useful guide books published, and the 45th annual edition, just published, is better even than the 44th. It contains a mass of valuable information covering a wide variety of subjects, an atlas containing 64 pages of maps in colour, and an index covering 49 pages and including more than 4,000 place-names. For the business man there is a special section giving details of postal and telegraphic regulations, licences, and stamps duties; the tourist will find the sections devoted to routes of great aid when planning his itinerary; and the intending settler is provided with much useful information on land laws, agriculture (including special articles on the main crops), the pastoral industry, etc. So complete is the book that nobody interested in Africa ought to be without an up-to-date copy, which costs only 2s. 6d. (3s. post free in the U.K. or 3s. 3d. elsewhere); it would be excellent value at four times the price. Copies can be obtained on application to the Union-Castle Line at 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, from any of their agents, or through any bookseller.



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## Passengers for East Africa

THE m.v. "Boschfontein" which left Dover on December 3, carries the following passengers for:—

### Beira.

Power, Mr. A. D. Strog, Miss J.  
Strong, Mrs. A. M. Terol, Miss C.

THE m.v. "Dunbar Castle" which sailed from London on December 2, carries the following passengers to:—

### Beira

Bryden, Miss G. Darkin, Miss E. A.  
Butler, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Darlington, Miss A.  
Hardy, Mr. & Mrs. G. Duthy, Miss I. A.  
MacDonald, Miss M. J. C. Mardon, Mr. C.  
Middlemas, Mr. & Mrs. A. Mardon, Mr. E. J.  
Smyth, Mr. E. H. Russell, Miss E. F.

### Mombasa

## Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Adolph Woegmann," which has arrived from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

### Mombasa

Kaysen, Mr. & Mrs. L. Balleusck, Mr. F. von  
Murray, Miss E. Hungerland, Mr. K.  
Schwentafsky, Miss P.  
Veasey, Mrs. R.  
Waber, Mr. R.

### Dar es Salaam

### Beira

Mason, Mrs. G.  
Pickering, Mr. A.

### Tanga

Konrad, Miss L.

## Air Mail Passengers

PASSENGERS who arrived on November 28 included Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wright, from Kisumu; and Mrs. Wynne, from Nairobi.

Outward passengers on December 10 will include Mr. H. S. Morton, Miss J. Reynolds and Mrs. Middleboe, for Nairobi.

On December 17 Mr. W. H. Brindley will leave for Kisumu.

Mr. C. Sumner is booked to leave for Khartoum on December 30.

## Rainfall in East Africa

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

**Kenya (Week ended November 23).**—Cherangani, 0.12 inch; Donyo Sabuk, 0.72; Eldama, 0.40; Fort Hall, 0.86; Kabete, 0.60; Kiambu, 1.47; Kijabe, 1.30; Kllifi, 1.10; Kinangop, 1.09; Kipkatren, 0.01; Limuru, 2.22; Machakos, 1.30; Makindu, 1.43; Makuyu, 1.30; Memengai, 0.35; Mitubiri, 1.07; Moiben, 0.65; Molo, 0.56; Mombasa, 0.19; Nairobi, 0.26; Naivasha, 0.07; Norak, 0.16; Ngong, 1.09; Njoro, 0.08; Nyeri, 0.89; Rongai, 0.08; Ruiru, 1.67; Rumuruti, 0.59; Sagaa, 1.84; Simba, 3.89; Sotik, 0.17; Soy, Thika, 0.77; Thomson's Falls, 0.76; Timau, 0.86; Timboroa, 0.33; Tsavo, 0.24; and Voi, 0.14 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended November 21).**—Amami, 0.12 inch; Arusha, 0.42; Bagamoyo, 0.03; Biltaramulo, 0.49; Bukoba, 1.54; Dar es Salaam, 2.03; Dodoma, 0.59; Iringa, 1.54; Kigoma, 2.77; Kilosa, 0.46; Kilwa, 0.33; Kinyangiri, 0.99; Lindi, 0.94; Lushoto, 0.90; Lyamungu, 0.22; Mahenge, 1.84; Mbeya, 0.67; Morogoro, 0.16; Moshi, 0.12; Mpwapa, 0.27; Musoma, 0.64; Mwanza, 2.11; Ngomeni, 0.02; Njombe, 1.76; Old Shinyanga, 1.41; Songea, 1.75; Tabora, 2.93; Tanga, 0.55; Tukuyu, 7.18; and Utete, 0.39 inch.

**Uganda (Week ended November 21).**—Butiaba, 0.06 inch; Entebbe, 0.17; Fort Portal, 1.26; Hoima, 0.85; Jinja, 0.17; Kabale, 0.75; Lira, 0.49; Masaka, 0.56; Masindi, 0.27; Mbale, 0.15; Mbarara, 0.36; Mbende, 2.71; Namatagali, 0.36; Soroti, 0.14; and Tororo, 0.58 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended November 12).**—Chisambo, 2.24 inches; Glenorchy, 1.83; Lauderdale, 2.56; Lucheny, 0.68; Likanga, 1.16; Limbuli, 2.73; Makwaza, 0.15; Mini Mini, 1.57; Nyanga, 0.69; Ruo, 1.37; and Zoa, 1.21 inches.

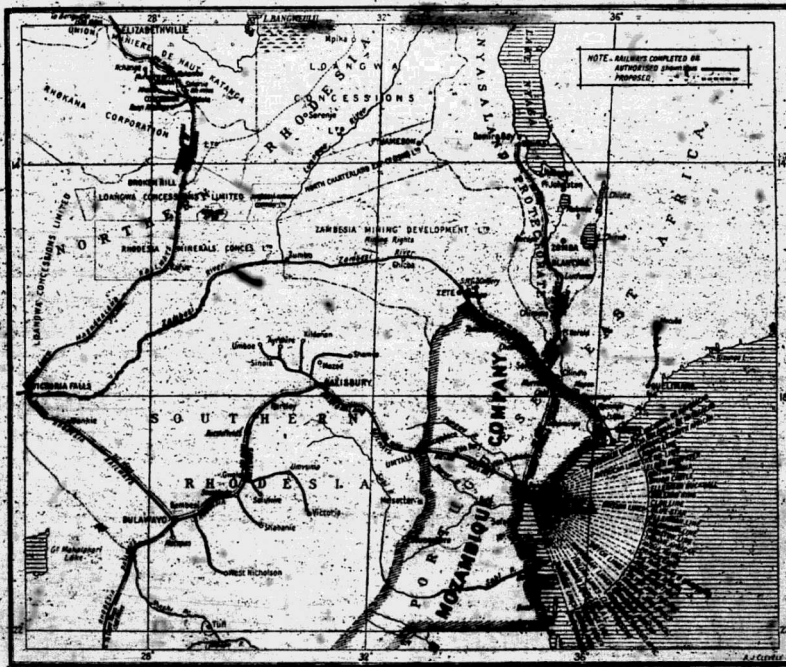
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ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 22
WINDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 29
DURBAN CASTLE	—	Dec. 21	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	—
CAPTOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 5
GARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 12
LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Dec. —	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 13	—

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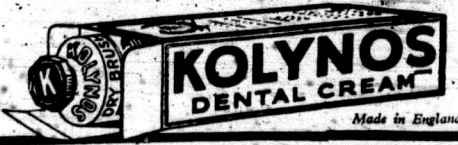
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