

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WEEK'S COLONIAL DEBATE in the House of Commons gained importance from several factors which we have not yet seen mentioned in any newspaper or in any of the speeches on that occasion, and to list some

**The Colonial Debate:** items of significance may facilitate an appreciation of the situation as it has developed.

Rightly or wrongly, Parliament, the Press, and the public throughout the Empire have grown increasingly anxious that, in his pursuit of "appeasement," the Prime Minister might be prepared in certain circumstances to advocate the transfer to Germany of some territory in Africa, an anxiety enhanced by the ambiguity with which direct questions asked in the Commons have been parried by him and other members of the Cabinet. As a direct consequence, a great campaign against surrender was swiftly, energetically and capably organised in East Africa, the Rhodesias, South-West Africa, and the Union of South Africa, where meetings great and small, local associations of all kinds, and Legislative Councils called upon the Imperial Government not merely to fulfil the letter of its trust, but to declare publicly and unequivocally that there could be no surrender of any Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory now under British administration. Simultaneously the Press in this country awakened to the importance of the issue, and in the ten weeks since the Munich Agreement was signed British newspapers probably devoted as much space to the subject as in any other ten months since the end of the Great War—thanks in no small measure to the brutal persecution of the Jews in Germany compelling the whole world to realise that the transfer of Native peoples to Nazism would constitute a crime impossible to con-

template. Such a development was, of course, a severe and salutary check to the few but busy and influential people who were ready to give proof of their magnanimity to Herr Hitler by ceding him territory in Africa.

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It is certain that the Imperial Government was surprised at the volume and the vigour of the representations telegraphed from Africa, but even after it had been informed by the Governor of Tanganyika that this year's revenue in that

**Thanks to a Private Member.** Territory will be some £200,000 under the estimates, partly on account of public anxiety as to the future, and had received a strong expression of opinion from the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, the Cabinet still refused to face the facts fairly. It is no credit to the Government that last week's important debate was due, not to its own initiative, but to the good fortune of Mr. Noel Baker, an Opposition member, in being entitled by the luck of the ballot to introduce a private motion, and to his good sense in deciding that no topic more urgently demanded discussion than this question of German Colonial ambitions. Being thus cornered, despite its endeavours to evade the issue, the Government was at long last brought to the necessity of authorising a further statement. It was an open secret that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would make a firmer declaration, and that expectation resulted in approximately two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons attending last Wednesday afternoon's debate, though Wednesday is notoriously a bad day for attendance and Colonial questions the reverse of attractive to the generality of M.P.s.

The Chamber heard Mr. Noel-Baker introduce his motion in an excellent speech, most of which might equally well have been made by a die-hard Tory, a humanitarian without party affiliations, or an East African influenced against surrender on the joint grounds of British trusteeship for the Natives, the dangers to Empire safety, and the rights of the inhabitants, white, brown and black, of Colonial territories. The protection of the Empire and to be consulted about their own destiny. With that part of the motion which advocated the extension of the Mandate system to all Colonial territories, practically all East Africans and Rhodesians will strongly disagree, but they nevertheless owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Noel-Baker for bringing to discussion the principle that there can be no redistribution of Colonial or Mandated territory without the consent of the inhabitants concerned. Curiously enough, no speaker in the debate pointed out that the adoption of Lord Hailey's suggestion of a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament for the constant study of Colonial affairs would afford a far better means of securing that publicity which is so useful a safeguard against maladministration than some international body whose members would serve conflicting interests. One slip, which must have amused a few who heard it, was Mr. Noel-Baker's description of General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German commander in East Africa during the War, as one of the men responsible for a "new and more humane policy towards the Natives," for humanity, whether towards himself, his European subordinates, or to Africans, was a quality as he saw it, was to prolong the war in East Africa, at no matter what cost of suffering, so he bore his own share of it and saw that most officers and men under him had their portion, but it was the Natives who paid in fullest measure, and who would be justifiably astonished to find the former German G.O.C. paraded as an exemplar in this respect.

Colonel Ponsorby, whose amendment will have been preferred by East Africans, and who was called to move the resolution standing in his name—whereas until a few hours before the debate it had been expected that Mr. Amery would have been called to **The Commons Solidly Against Surrender.** speak to a briefer and more direct amendment which he had submitted—requested the Secretary of State to make it clear "that British administration will be continued in Tanganyika Territory." Mr. Ernest Evans denounced the idea of treating Colonial territories as pawns on the chess-board of international policy; Mr. Orr-Ewing paid tribute to the valuable influence of Europeans upon Native progress; and Mr. Lansbury, the only speaker to give evidence of lack of knowledge of African conditions, advocated the administration of all Colonial territories by an international Civil Service, a proposal scorned by the Secretary of State. What was made quite clear—and it cannot have been lost upon the Prime Minister—was that the House was solidly opposed to the surrender of African territory to Nazism. If, as is firmly believed in some quarters, Mr. Chamberlain has been considering the possibility of a Colonial deal with Herr Hitler, he must now realise that the Commons will have nothing to do with such a plan.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who spoke with an emphasis which commended itself to those present, wasted little time in preliminaries. "I do not believe that there is to-day any section of opinion in this country that is disposed to hand over to any other country the care of any territories or peoples for whose government we are responsible, either as a Colonial or as a Mandatory Power," he said. "That view has been expressed this afternoon in every part of the House, and it is a view which is shared by His Majesty's Government. We are not discussing this matter; we are not considering it; it is not now an issue in practical politics." Then, unhappily, he went on: "If we were ever to come to a discussion of this question, there are certain things which would have to be borne in mind." His earlier phraseology had given the impression of a determination not to consider the question of surrender, the words "not now an issue" being accepted as meaning "no longer an issue." Here, however, was an immediate intimation that a discussion of the subject, however hedged about by conditions, was not for ever excluded, as British Africa demands that it must be. When Sir John Simon visited Germany three years ago he said frankly to Herr Hitler that the question of the former German Colonies was "undiscussable." Now, when it is far more necessary to make a stand against an enormously more powerful and more aggressive Reich, what started as a carefully considered and strong declaration had soon degenerated into words which invited two opposite interpretations.

Mr. Amery at once objected to the reply on that score, asking for a simple and unambiguous statement that would put the whole question at rest, but, despite a chorus of "Answer!" from members, the Secretary of State sat silent—with the **Government Loses a Golden Opportunity.** inevitable result that the German Press has translated his words as deliberately calculated to seem to close the door without doing so—in other words, to mislead—while newspapers in this country and in France, Italy and Belgium in particular, have likewise made diametrically opposite deductions. That disturbing fact is surely the best proof that once again the Imperial Government has lost a golden opportunity. Having braced itself to permit the Secretary of State to march a step or two in the right direction, it is tragic that he should have been restrained from the further step that would have made his destination clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. We have pleaded *ad nauseam* that postponement of the enunciation of a policy, which can have one meaning and one meaning only enhances the danger of provoking Germany and is gravely detrimental to the Empire at a time when its solidarity is more than ever necessary. It is the fault, not of British Africa, but of Ministers of the Crown in this country, that this disturbing element in British African development and in Anglo-German relations was not removed years ago, as it could have been by the firm but friendly intimation to Herr Hitler that, for reasons which he would have understood perfectly, there could be no question of reversing the verdict of the Great War, as a direct result of which Germany has ceased to administer African territory.



Believing firmly that German expansion must be in Europe and not overseas, the German leader would have accepted such a policy as in line with his own, would have quietened his Colonial agitators, and would have directed their energies in another direction.

**Statement Does Not Pass Crucial Test.** This is not wisdom after the event: our files bear witness to

the many occasions on which we urged such action and emphasised the inevitable consequences of failure to take it. In the face of the vacillations of successive British Prime Ministers, however, is it surprising that the Fuehrer should have permitted his lieutenants to continue their clamour, and that he should himself have participated in it, in the hope that by making it loud enough, it could be capitalised either to provide German aerial, naval and military bases in Africa, or at the appropriate moment to extort some other concessions elsewhere? "This is not the moment to tell Hitler that we cannot give way," say some people, apparently oblivious that the longer such an assertion be delayed the more provocative it must seem to the Germans when it is at last made, and the more difficult it must become for Herr Hitler to accept, even though, we repeat, his own views were identical a few years ago. He has moved, or seemed to move, from his then position for one reason only—because Great Britain has appeared increasingly disposed to give way to pressure. Judged by that crucial test, the Government's latest statement cannot be deemed satisfactory. While it is certainly an improvement on the utterances of recent weeks, only the very faintest gleam of light is perceptible as a satisfactory last word.

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**WITH ASTONISHMENT** we record that Mr. Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, declared publicly last week on his return to London from his European tour: "I never had a Colonial mission, either officially or private." **Mr. Pirow Had No "Mission."** He added: "I can, however, say that nowhere did I discover any desire to regard this matter as urgent." The operative word in that disclaimer must be "mission." Throughout his sojourn in Europe the world believed Mr. Pirow to be anxious to discuss German Colonial claims from the African standpoint, and it was only at the moment of his departure for the Cape that he thought it worth while to correct that universal impression. Some politicians are so prone to attribute to convenient words a breadth or a narrowness of meaning which is unexpected, and therefore unexpected, by the ordinary individual, that what means one thing to the speaker may mean something quite different to his hearers, and that fact has certainly to be borne in mind in connexion with Mr. Pirow's *démenti*. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred would interpret it as a denial that he has reconnoitred the situation created by Germany's Colonial ambitions but it would be the one man in the hundred who would be giving to the words the signification which Mr. Pirow intended, for he will assuredly not deny that he spoke of this matter in more than one important quarter in London. Perhaps he conceived himself to be speaking purely as a private individual, one without a "mission," but it may be assumed that his position as a Minister of the Crown, and as probable future Prime Minister of a Dominion, will not have

been lost upon the other parties to such conversations, some of whom, indeed, might easily have attributed undue importance to the words of the distinguished visitor had not his senior colleague in the South African Cabinet, General Smuts, declared at the very moment of Mr. Pirow's arrival in Germany that South Africa would if necessary fight to retain South-West Africa.

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In well-informed Colonial circles in Portugal and Belgium also it is firmly believed that Mr. Pirow's idea of granting Germany a large territory in West Africa was flatly rejected, and it seems impossible to doubt that the Nazi leaders derived

**Herr Hitler Made Angry.** the impression that they were to be sounded in the same connexion. No

visitor from a British Dominion or Colony had previously been received with so much acclamation by the controlled Nazi Press, which had obviously received instructions to emphasise his meteoric career, his German descent, his appreciation of the general principles of National Socialism, and his desire to see Germany re-established in Africa. The newspapers of the Reich gave great prominence to the so-called Colonial question just before his arrival, but the harmony so carefully prepared was shattered by General Smuts's well-timed pronouncement. Herr Hitler, angered by that reminder of South Africa's determination, postponed Mr. Pirow's visit to Berchtesgaden, and then granted him a much less generous amount of his time than had been expected in Berlin. As if to underline these facts, the Nazi Press promptly voiced an angry repudiation of the idea that "legal" German claims to all her former Colonies could be bought off by any plan for the substitution of territory belonging to other people—which was precisely what Mr. Pirow was known to favour. Thus the statesman who had been welcomed with the maximum of cordiality left Germany to the echoes of harsh complaints throughout the Press.

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His hopes had not fructified. Perhaps that is why he could later deny that he had even a "private mission," success might have raised to that status an undefinable something from which the absence of German appreciation stripped the **An Affront To France.** importance. After visiting Signor Mussolini, Mr. Pirow returned to London *via* Paris, but he did not remain in the French capital even for an hour or two in order to pay his respects to the French Government, though in his provisional recasting of the map of Africa France would have been called upon to make a heavy contribution—to her own detriment and to the advantage of Germany. Since his visits to Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy had been tremendously advertised, it is not surprising that French opinion was furious at what it regarded as a deliberate slight. It was at once assumed that he had nothing to discuss with France, because his visits to other capitals had shown him that his project was but the unsubstantial vision of a dream.

In fairness to Mr. Pirow it must be said that he is believed to hold that South-West Africa and Tanganyika Territory could in no circumstances be returned to Germany, but, despite his valedictory statement,

he has not left behind him the impression that he is disinterested in the appearance of the Tanganyika elsewhere in Africa.

Unfortunately for him, the official pogroms in Germany and the resistance of British Africa as a whole to any surrender to Germany coincided with his tour of the seats of government of the European Powers which would have been affected by development of the ideas which he is known to have nursed. More than a few well-informed people feared his intervention. Now they can take heart from his categorical assertion that nowhere did he discover any desire to regard the Colonial question as urgent. This considered opinion of the most influential German attitude from a man who has made no secret of his Germanophile feelings is of great significance, and ought to strengthen the British Government in its handling of this question. For years *East Africa and Rhodesia* has declared that Herr Hitler has not been seriously concerned about Colonies. Here is confirmation from a most unexpected source.

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**QUESTIONS ON LEPROSY** given last week before the Royal African Society offered no solution for the two outstanding problems of the disease—(a) whether leprosy can be cured, and (b) the factors which have determined its disappearance from certain countries within historical times. If the disease is no longer endemic in communities which were at one time ravaged by it—an admitted fact—some thing or things must have killed it; if medical science can find out what those things were, leprosy can be eradicated. For four hundred years, and only for that period, England has been free from this dread complaint, except for imported cases, which, be it noted, do not cause infection; even in Palestine, in Biblical times a main focus, the disease is no longer endemic, another remarkable phenomenon.

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Attempts to explain these facts by declaring leprosy to be a disease of dirt, poverty and malnutrition, and to assert that it can be prevented by raising the standard of living, are beside the mark. Until a century ago social conditions and food supply in England were fairly static; only within the last fifty years has medicine developed sufficiently to give an awakened humanitarianism an opportunity of producing some real improvement. There was enough squalor, poverty and starvation in the London of Charles Dickens's time to cause an epidemic of leprosy had those been in fact the operative factors, and the Israelites sojourning in the Promised Land, which then flowed with milk and honey, were most probably at a higher level of material comfort than are the

Arabs in Palestine to-day; moreover, the Jews had the inestimable advantage of living under the Mosaic Law, which embodied, and enforced by religious authority, sanitary regulations of the soundest character even by modern standards. Yet leprosy was common among the Chosen People, and Naaman the Syrian, a high class noble, and obviously rich and well nourished, was a leper.

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Opinions appear still to differ as to whether leprosy can really be cured: Mr. A. Edgar, of Toc H, quoted a lady doctor from Nyasaland as saying "I am not interested in leprosy; it can't be cured," but Dr. Muir seemed to imply that it can. He developed a theory of a "leprosy level," Western Europe being above the upper level and the wild nomadic African tribes, as in the Sudan, being below the lower level; only between those limits, he suggested, does leprosy occur. He was inclined to attribute the immunity of the nomads of the Sudan to their hard mode of life, to the scarcity of population which prevents close association, and even to natural selection killing off individuals weakened by the disease—which is not very convincing. Before Great Britain took over Nigeria lepers were "eliminated" by methods then considered purely African—but now the distinguishing characteristic of authoritarian regimes on the Continent of Europe, yet Nigeria has a bad leprosy record to-day. Because leprosy, one of the major, most intractable, and most hideous inflictions of long-suffering humanity, does not occur in Great Britain, as does cancer (which is the object of infinite research), the British public is apt to overlook its claims. One speaker, indeed, asked for one million sterling from Colonial revenues to be devoted to leprosy research and relief work. Such a proposal before such a gathering is the measure of a problem of which few East Africans realise the seriousness.

## S. Rhodesia's Support

At one of the largest meetings ever held in Salisbury, a Southern Rhodesian branch of the Tanganyika League was formed and a Committee elected consisting of Colonel T. E. Robins, Colonel H. P. Walker, and Messrs. F. J. Bagshawe, H. B. Soreff, S. C. Partridge (secretary), F. Allen, C. Olley, G. C. Pallet, E. J. B. Holmberg and Mrs. P. Bloom, with a representative of the Indian community.

Mr. Bagshawe, formerly Senior Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, said he did not believe that the British Government could ever have contemplated the crime of handing back the German Colonies; Native labour in Tanganyika was now voluntary, but under German control Natives would be given no option. They trusted Britain and must not be betrayed.

Mr. Soreff drew attention to the German wireless propaganda in the Native languages for the purpose of unsettling ignorant Africans.

It was decided to form branches of the League all over Southern Rhodesia so that both the Imperial Government and the Colony's own Government might have the backing of the people.



# Commons Discuss German Colonial Claims

## House Unanimously Opposed to Surrender of British Territory

THAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS is strongly opposed to the surrender of any British African territory to Germany was made clear last week, when Mr. Noel Baker moved:

"That, in the opinion of this House, no redistribution 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 in such territories for the nationals of all signatory Powers, and establishing as the primary purpose of Colonial policy the welfare and progress of the Native inhabitants."

Mr. Noel Baker said that the Nazi claim was that all the ex-German Colonies must be returned, without exception, without conditions, without the Mandate system, and without delay. Although much could be said on either side about the interpretations of Wilson's Fourteen Points, the fact remained that by Article 119, of the Treaty of Versailles Germany "renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions"; in law that article was absolutely decisive.

### German Arguments Examined

"The invaders of Austria or the victors of Munich," he continued, "who can safely challenge the morality on which that law is based. Herr Hitler tells us that Germany's 'living room' is far too small. General Goering says that the German people will suffocate unless they have their Colonies as an outlet for surplus population. Yet the rulers of Germany are doing everything to increase artificially the man-power they hope to use in future wars. If such a policy is applied with such an object it is no part of the duty of the peaceful world to provide Colonial outlets. Germany had at the last census 140 inhabitants per sq. kilometre, and we have 264. The Colonies have not the slightest real significance as an outlet for Germany's population."

"As to the moral right, Herr Hitler said characteristically not long ago in Munich that: 'The white race is destined to rule. This is its unconscious urge, which arises from an heroic conception of life and which is entirely non-pacifist. By what right do nations possess Colonies? By the right of taking them. We are back to the conception of power as the measure of national greatness. Power is used and used in Herr Hitler's words 'by naked force'; power over subject peoples, to do with them what they will."

Germany has said that Britain has an Empire 105 times the size of the Mother Country; that the Dutch have an Empire 60 times the size of Holland—the implication being that Holland has 60 times as much honour and respect from the world as Germany can expect. We reject those ideas. If the Dutch owe any element of their national greatness to their Colonial Empire, it is due not to the power they wield over 50,000,000 people but to the generosity with which they have ruled them.

"Herr Hitler's racial theories show that his Government and his party are utterly unfit to be trusted with the fate of subject peoples. True, he has promoted Japanese to the rank of honorary Aryans, but by his conduct at the Olympic Games

he does not grant the same privilege to the Negroes over whom he wants to rule.

### Nazis Unfit to be Trusted With Subject Races

"His treatment of Jews shows what inferior subject races might expect at his hands. All Jews between 18 and 60 capable of manual labour are in concentration camps—and some boys of 14 and men of 80 have shared that fate. They are there, it appears, for ever, or until they die—and they are dying very fast. They are engaged in forced labour of the most brutal and brutalising kind. This is slavery—more fearful than the world has known since the Roman days. Is Europe, which half a century ago at a Berlin Conference wiped out slavery in Africa, going to send back to Africa a Government which has re-established slavery? Men who have torn up every law of God and man cannot now be trusted with the fate of the weaker peoples struggling towards civilisation in the dim forests of the backward continents. That argument alone ought to be decisive against Herr Hitler."

"Is it conceivable that, while there is still the risk that war will happen, we should give these aggressor Powers new bases from which our shipping and territories could be attacked? Imagine Hitler in Tanganyika or in West Africa. He would break our through communications from the north to the south in Africa; would isolate Kenya and increase the threat to the Sudan; would create new bases from which submarines and aircraft could attack the millions of tons of British shipping bringing supplies without which we cannot live."

"He would make Africa what Europe is to-day—a volcano of fear, turmoil and unrest—and begin the formation of great black armies, by which the whole history of the continent might be changed."

### No Diplomatic Bargains About Native Peoples

"Native peoples should not be handed over as part of diplomatic bargains made by foreign Powers. They are human beings, belonging, as we are finding out, to highly gifted races, and destined very soon, as history goes, to rule themselves. It is they who should decide. If peoples of Mandated Territories were asked to-day about Herr Hitler, what would be their answer? In Tanganyika the British, Dutch, Indians and Moslems are, for the first time, united in a single league to resist a transfer. It is doubtful whether a transfer could be made without the shedding of British blood. Far more significant, the Natives think the same. I have a report of a speech by a great Native leader, Martin Kayamba, at a mass meeting of the Native inhabitants, in which he said that they are bitterly opposed to any transfer to Hitler's Germany."

"Conceptions of prestige and power have no reality or meaning for educated men and women of to-day, though these ideas have immense importance in the minds of some rulers of the world. The ideas are false but alive. We must have a policy by which they can be exorcised and laid to rest. How? Only if the ideas of British Colonial government at its best are sublimated in a modern, realistic, universal ideal of common service to mankind at large. We believe it can be done."

"How can we prove we are in earnest when we say we are trustees for these Colonies? Only by offering to accept the application of the Mandate

system to our Colonies. We lay down three conditions: (1) that it does not apply to places where the inhabitants are ripe or almost ripe for self-government, such as Ceylon and the West Indies; (2) it is to apply to all Colonies of all Colonial Powers; (3) it is to be part of the price which all nations must pay for peace.

"Our plan is the acceptance of the three principles upon which the Mandate system is based; (a) that the progress and welfare of the Native population must be the primary purpose of Colonial government; (b) that there shall be economic equality for all nations; and (c) that there shall be full publicity with regard to the administration. These are the very principles of British Colonial government on which our own statesmen have always boasted their policy was based. It is debate in this House, it is publicity, which is our only guarantee against abuse and maladministration in the Colonial Empire, but this guarantee works uncertainly and unevenly in many ways.

"We believe that by our plan we shall preserve for ever, for ourselves and for mankind, everything in the British Empire of which we can be proud. We believe it will give the peoples, including the people of Germany, a new vision of what Colonial trusteeship in our generation ought to mean."

#### Colonel Ponsonby's Amendment

Colonel Ponsonby moved an amendment: "That in the opinion of this House the primary purpose of Colonial policy should be the welfare and progress of the inhabitants of Colonial territories, and that, apart from any other consideration, no change in the status of Colonies, Protectorates, or Mandated territories shall be considered which did not take full account of the interests and wishes of the inhabitants."

He said that East Africans desired accelerated development of their territories, which demanded, first, a feeling of security, and, secondly, additional capital and the closest co-operation between Europeans and Natives; only by the capital, initiative and energy of the white man could these countries be developed.

During a recent visit to Tanganyika he had been asked everywhere to obtain from the Government a definite statement concerning the future of that country. Meantime, business had come to a standstill; existing capital was not being employed and new capital was always diverted by uncertainty. Even the Governor had quite recently said: "Until anxiety and uncertainty are dispelled we must expect development to be relaxed." The whole of East Africa was behind Tanganyika in the cry that the Territory must at all costs remain British.

"I hope the Colonial Secretary will make some statement by which he will make it clear that British administration will be continued in Tanganyika," continued Colonel Ponsonby. "If he can do so, it will go a long way towards ending the suspense."

"I wonder whether it is worth attempting to improve on the Congo Basin Treaties by bringing the Central African territories under the Mandate system? The hon. member might have gone further and suggested the creation of an international pool of Colonies, but he did not do so. He made a very moderate speech containing very moderate suggestions. Whether we bring those countries under the Mandate system or not, it is important to bear in mind that we in this country never put our best goods into the shop window. We are inclined to carp and criticise and to say that we do not do things as well as other countries, but we are proud of our Empire, its administration and of the system of government of backward peoples."

#### Members of Bledisloe Commission Speak

Mr. Orr-Ewing, a member of the Bledisloe Commission to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, said the Natives in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia were unanimous in preferring to remain under the British Crown and Colonial Office. It was necessary to avoid any uncontrolled forcing of the system of immigration by any interested Power signatory to an agreement, which, by subsidising immigration, could eventually control that Colony or Mandated Territory; in that way when the territory could claim to be ripe for self-government it would become merely a pendant State to one of the signatory Powers.

Native progress demanded the energy, drive, and educating power of progressive European settlers. Our experiments in Africa are based on indirect rule while most foreign experiments are based on direct rule. If these experiments are to be worked out properly—they may be the last which can ever be made in Africa—they must not be interrupted.

The whole House, the whole country, and the overwhelming majority of world opinion agreed, he continued, that the British Government could not contemplate the transfer of British Colonial possessions to any foreign Power. Before any transfer could possibly be approved by anybody the vital question of Imperial defence, of national defence in other cases, and of world trade and commerce would demand disarmament and pledges of actual, definite, tangible, real and lasting proofs of good will.

Mr. Ernest Evans, also a member of the Bledisloe Commission, said Great Britain was not afraid of giving an account of her stewardship to the League of Nations, and that anxiety as to the future was doing infinite harm to the life of the Natives and of British settlers in Africa.

Mr. Lansbury, having said he would not voluntarily surrender any territory to Germany at present, advocated the abandonment of private ownership of Colonial possessions and the extension of a revised Mandate system to all non-self-governing territories, with an international Colonial Service under a League of Nations.

#### The Secretary of State's Reply

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, admitted apprehensions in the Colonies and Mandated Territories, that uncertainty as to the future had checked development by a sudden paralysing sense of insecurity, and Tanganyika's revenue would be £200,000 under the estimate, partly due to that cause.

"In order to remove such misgivings I do not need to express opinions," he continued. "I do not need to marshal arguments; I only have to state a simple fact. I do not believe that there is to-day any section of opinion in this country that is disposed to hand over to any other country the care of any of the territories or peoples for whose government we are responsible, either as a Colonial or as a Mandatory Power. That view has been expressed this afternoon in every part of the House, and it is a view which is shared by H.M. Government. We are not discussing this matter; we are not considering it; it is not now an issue in practical politics."

Mr. Bellenger: "In spite of what a German leader has said?"

Mr. MacDonald: "If we were ever to come to a discussion of this question, there are certain things which would have to be borne in mind. First, this is not the only country concerned; we are not the



only country which assumed additional territorial responsibilities after the War. Secondly, the peoples who would be most directly and vitally affected are the peoples living in the Mandated Territories. We cannot regard them as mere goods and chattels to be disposed of summarily; we have responsibilities and obligations to them: We must pay attention to their wishes and consider the different sections of the populations in those countries.

"Not only are there the indigenous Natives. In some places there are European settlers who have put whatever wealth they possessed into these countries, and who have played a great part in their development over the last 20 years. There are important Indian communities. We must have regard to the rights of these people to express their opinions on a question which is all-important to them, and must attach full weight and force to those opinions. It would be impossible to consider any alteration in the status of any of these territories without paying full regard to the spontaneous views of the inhabitants. Moreover, these peoples have certain treaty rights and material interests which must be fully safeguarded.

"The relations between the Executive and Legislature in this country are well understood. In any circumstances it would be impossible for a Government to do anything with regard to this matter without the House of Commons having the fullest opportunity of discussion. In fact, nothing effective could be done without the positive approval of Parliament. So far as this House is concerned, a unanimous expression of opinion has been made from every section of the House in the debate this

#### Objections to Internationalisation

"Mr. Noel-Baker looks forward to the day when a general peace settlement may be possible, and urges that, as part of that settlement, the mandate system should be extended to all Colonies not ripe for self-government. I hope the House will not assent to any such sweeping proposition. Members opposite think that if this change were to take place, the suggested international organisation would decide that in all areas where British administration exists to-day, that British administration should continue. That is very reassuring, but there is nothing about it in the terms of the motion. I say without hesitation that the people of our Colonies would view the passing of this motion with alarm. It would not remove the uncertainty; it would add to it."

It might be argued that the scheme did not contemplate the transfer of a Colony from one sovereignty to another, but merely giving some control and power of interference to an international body, which might make no alterations in the powers and extent of British administration.

"But supposing it did decide on some re-distribution—and there is no guarantee against that in the motion. Supposing that in a certain case the agent governing the country for them should cease to be Britain and should become France (so far as the inhabitants of the territory are concerned theoretical questions of sovereignty do not matter); that would mean the same alterations in their customs and laws as if the territory had been handed over in complete sovereignty to that nation; they would have to accustom themselves to a new language, a new legal system, a new attitude towards Native institutions. All those apprehensions would be aroused in our Colonies if approval were given to the motion.

#### Happy to be His Majesty's Subjects

The peoples of the Colonies are not merely content to be His Majesty's subjects; they are positively happy and proud to be His Majesty's subjects, and it would not be proper or right that a major change should be made in affairs to which they had grown accustomed, and that a break should be made in the constitutional tie which they highly cherish, without our taking full account of their interests and wishes.

"The motion says that all Colonies not ripe for self-government should come under the Mandate system. Gibraltar, Malta, Aden or the Straits Settlements are not ripe for self-government. Under this proposal the House is being asked to commit itself to handing over to at any rate a certain amount of international interference a whole string of absolutely vital points in British communications.

"In our Colonies there is practically no restriction on access for anybody to raw materials, but the Government are still ready to consider proposals for the more equal distribution of raw materials.

"The area in which Imperial Preference operates in the African Colonies is very severely restricted. In East Africa, because of the Congo Basin Treaties, it does not exist except in Somaliland and part of Northern Rhodesia; in West Africa it operates only in Gambia and Sierra Leone. In the Gold Coast it is prohibited under treaty; in Nigeria we became free to introduce Imperial Preference two years ago, but the Government decided to refrain from doing so. In fact, the ideal of equal economic opportunity is almost completely attained in practice inside the British Colonial Empire in Africa.

"Two years ago the then Foreign Secretary said 'The Government are ready, as part of the efforts now being made to effect economic and political appeasement and increase international trade, but without prejudice to the principle of Colonial Preference, to enter into discussion with any Powers who may approach the British Government for an abatement of particular preferences in non-self-governing Colonial territories where these can be shown to place undue restrictions on international trade.'

#### Britain as Good as Her Word

"We have been as good as our word in carrying out that undertaking. The U.S.A. suggested that in the Colonial Empire these preferences were restricting unduly international trade. Under the terms of the Anglo-American Trade treaty there are to be reductions in the preferences on something like 200 items in different parts of the Colonial Empire. That is some indication of the Government's readiness to go as far as they can, without prejudicing the interests of the Colonies, towards giving equal economic opportunity for different nations and different nationals inside the Colonial Empire.

"The motion says that the primary purpose of Colonial policy is to be 'the welfare and progress of the Native inhabitants'. Why exclusively 'the Native inhabitants'? There are other inhabitants—Europeans, Indians, Arabs and others. Sometimes the interests of one community conflict with those of another, and adjustments have to be made, but I do not believe there is any fundamental conflict of interest between these immigrant communities that have settled more lately in the Colonies and the interests of the indigenous Native populations.

"Our first duty is due to the Natives; we have to foster their material well-being and see that they get fair play. But there is another objective we must keep in view. The great purpose of the British

Empire is the gradual spread of freedom among all His Majesty's subjects. That spread of freedom is a slow, evolutionary process. It inspires policy right through the Colonial Empire, and I believe that the best assurance these peoples can have that that spirit will continue to be a guide in their affairs is that they should continue their association with the British Empire."

#### Mr. Amery Pleads for Unambiguous Reply

Mr. Amery said the Colonial Secretary had gone a very considerable way to meet the unanimous feeling of the country, but after saying that no section of the House was disposed to hand over any territory to a foreign Power, a view shared by the Government, he had said that the Government were not discussing the question, were not considering it, and that it was not now an issue of practical politics.

"Now" is capable of two interpretations. It may mean 'no longer'; in other words, that after recent events it is a matter this country can no longer consider. If Mr. MacDonald will say that that is the meaning in which he used the word 'now,' we shall be well content.

"But if 'now' implies reservation that the Government are still thinking that they may change their minds, and be willing to change their present disposition, then our satisfaction is not quite so great. The Colonial Secretary went on to speak of the possibility of the matter coming under discussion, and in that connexion he stated very truly objections which were they all given their full weight, would be insuperable.

"The question is what weight the Government will in fact give them—and that does still leave some shade of anxiety and uncertainty. It may be that it is merely tactfulness. I doubt whether that sort of tactfulness really helps in international affairs. On the other hand, it may just serve to keep alive not only anxiety in our own territories but false hopes elsewhere.

"I wish it had been possible to say for the Colonial Empire, mandated or protected, what has been said of Nigeria, that the U.M. Government had no intention of transferring it. Is it not possible for the right hon. gentleman to say for the whole of our Colonial Empire what he has already very rightly said about Nigeria?"

Notwithstanding the shouts of hon. members: "Answer!" Mr. MacDonald remained silent.

#### Fear That Government Policy May Change

Mr. Lunn, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said they were agreed there should be no surrender of territory to any Power, particularly not to Germany, which showed barbarity towards a race which had helped to build it up. Since the Colonial Secretary had not given the guarantee that the Government had no intention of handing over any part of the Colonial Empire to any other one country, it was possible that the Government, which shifted so often, might soon change their policy.

"I should not be surprised, when we come back after the recess, if even on this question the Government will have a different policy from that which has been stated by the Minister—who has adopted an attitude which I do not remember having been taken up by any Minister before; he has accepted the position that no redistribution of Colonial territory shall take place without the consent of the Native inhabitants.

"If we could get international agreement to establish control over all these Mandated Territories, Protectorates and Colonies, we should be working towards a peace settlement. Is it not true that those areas now under British Mandate are the best

governed in the Colonial Empire? That can be stated as a fact. I should like to see some of the non-self-governing Colonies placed under an International Commission or under the Permanent Mandates Commission."

Sir Walter Smiles said that until 1928 he did not wish to see Germany entirely deprived of her Colonial Empire, but now he agreed there could be no surrender. He did not think enough had been said for the men who went to Tanganyika believing they would always remain under the Union Jack. There was a great responsibility to them, their wives and children, and the time had come to say definitely that those Colonies in East Africa now under the Union Jack would stay under that flag."

Mr. Creech Jones said the House was unanimous that at no time and in no circumstances should the Mandated Territories be surrendered to Germany, but the Colonial Secretary had not altogether relieved them of their anxiety, and Colonel Ponsonby's amendment did not require the acquiescence of the Mandates concerned.

"The real problems of Africa are how to regulate the contract and migration of labour, how develop the continent economically, how control water and forest rights, how deal with the problem of Native health, of soil erosion, the development of agriculture, and the resources of the continent, how educate the Natives in the work of self-government, how to campaign against disease.

#### Africa's Irrational Boundaries

"Africa is full of impossible boundaries cutting across tribes, and interfering with the rational development of economic and social life. We cannot perpetuate the old national individualistic system, which tolerates irrational frontiers, leads to an unsatisfactory check on sound economic policy, and later to the growth of economic nationalism.

"Great Britain cannot solve this problem alone, but we cannot allow this clash of interests to bring us to war and the collapse of civilisation. We must be prepared to consider conceding in a European settlement with other Powers something of national sovereignty in Colonial territories. We ought to announce that we are prepared to discuss whether something of our sovereignty can be conceded as part of the policy of appeasement.

"The Mandates were distributed by agreement among the Allies, and the sovereignty, conditioned by the terms of the Mandate, of the respective nations holding those Mandates was admitted. Seeing that we cannot meet the German claim by surrendering an inch of territory, we should consider whether some concession can be made to Germany by admitting her to her place on an international authority, an equal Power with the other Colonial Powers. We could extend the principle that the labour of her nationals might be employed in the scientific and technical services of the Colonial territories."

Sir Henry Morris-Jones said that though the Colonial Secretary was not able to make a categorical statement, if a vote were taken in the House it would be almost unanimous against the cession of any territory to any Power. He was sure the Government would take note of the position as disclosed in the House.

The motion moved by Mr. Noel-Baker was rejected by 253 votes to 127.

Since the debate Captain R. J. E. Conant, M.P., who had put down his name to Colonel Ponsonby's amendment, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[Editorial comment on the debate appears under Matters of Moment.]



# English-Speaking Union's Debate

## On the German Claim for Colonies

LAST WEEK we began our report of the panel discussion before the English-Speaking Union of the question of German Colonial claims. Here follows the conclusion of the report.

Sir Frederick Whyte: "Is it inherent in Mr. Buxton's suggestion that Germany should accept an international regulation applying not only to the African territories but to the civilised world—something resembling the Mandates Commission?"

Mr Buxton: "No one can say what it would be. It does not seem to me that there should be a universal system of control applying to the whole world. I do not think it conclusive that such a system would not be accepted by Germany in relation to Central Africa alone. I think it would be desirable if some such system of international control could be adopted for the whole of similar areas throughout the world."

### A Poser

Sir Frederick Whyte: "To which Colonial area would Mr. Buxton invite Germany to return or occupy for the first time?"

Mr. Buxton: "That is a hard question to ask. The moment you suggest any particular territory, such as a portion of the French Cameroons or Angola, everybody points out a hundred reasons why that territory should not be changed in its Government. My idea is that each of the four main powers would transfer a part of its territory, subject to this common control by the Powers concerned. It seems to me quite a possibility that not only the Mandated Territory of the Cameroons but a portion of south-east Nigeria and of the Congo and Portuguese Angola could be changed in the territorial disposition. I have an alternative re-allocation. Many existing frontiers in Africa are grossly inappropriate; they cut across races, tribes, and economic institutions, and there are strong reasons for re-allocation of these territories, which ought to be done after careful inquiry into economic and ethical representations."

### A Dilemma Results

Mr. Brooks: "What Mr. Buxton suggests leads to a dilemma. How can you go to Germany and say: 'We admit your right to control certain territories in Africa, but not your former Colonies?'"

Mr. Buxton: "Germany would have to take into account the difficulties of our own Government. If our Government made these suggested re-allocations in West Africa it would bring the problem a step forward. There would be much less flurry about the Cameroons than about Tanganyika."

Mr. Brooks: "But would not Germany say: 'That is your funeral?'"

Mr. Buxton: "That is not the diplomatic way of putting it."

Mr. Brooks: "That was said to Dr. Benes."

Mr. Buxton: "One is bargaining."

Mr. Brooks: "Once you admit that Germany has a right to control African territory you have given away the whole case against refusing her former Colonies."

Mr. Sandys: "Mr. Brooks's point is that because Germany had these Colonies before and they were taken away she has a right to have them back. Mr.

Buxton's point is that because Germany is a Great Power she has a right to take her share in administering African territory."

Mr. Buxton: "It is fantastic to suppose that Germany can be kept out of all share in the ruling of backward nations."

Mr. Sandys: "Poland, another Great Power, now declares her desire for Colonies, and she is more important perhaps than Belgium or Holland. There is something attractive in the idea of bringing non-self-governing backward peoples under some Mandated system, but what would be the advantage to Germany? From an economic point of view, the greater part of the suggested area is in the Congo Basin area and therefore already a free trade area, in which she has access to raw materials. As to prestige, I do not feel in the present state of the world that we are called upon to make sacrifices which entail an increase in German prestige. From an economic point of view there is justification for sacrifice; from a strategic standpoint none."

Mr. Brooks: "How would you answer claims by force?"

Mr. Sandys: "My answer is that these territories were forfeited at the end of the war, and that if you are going to arrange that a nation which starts and loses a war is in no worse condition, then I think you have removed the whole deterrent from any such action."

### British Honour At Stake

Mr. Joelson: "Are you not treating these territories as pawns? In them dwell millions of Africans, who were repressed and depressed under German administration; I have seen scandalous things done to Natives by Germans. Now under our administration they are being trained for a certain measure of local self-government, and we have given them a new conception of education. By handing them back to Germany you would cheat them of the very thing you have spent 20 years in building up. I cannot think of anything worse than the suggestion that we should hand them over to a Power inspired by such ideas of racial discrimination and so devoid of magnanimity as the Nazis, especially as in African administration magnanimity and an absolute absence of racialism are the essence of sound government. Should we, merely because a bully has a big stick, give him everything he asks? That is a policy which we cannot honestly accept. Our honour is engaged as well as our Empire. Despite Mr. Buxton's statement, I say that as far as East Africa is concerned there is no difference whatever between British trusteeship as shown in Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, or Nyasaland."

Mr. Brooks: "That is an emotional appeal. Can you retain these people under British control in the face of the Axis?"

Mr. Joelson: "If Hitler is going to attack us, it does not matter whether he professes to want Tanganyika or something else. He will be after the richest prize in the world, the British Empire. Who can believe that he would stop at the former German Colonies?"

Mr. Brooks: "That is a rhetorical point. Germany says the return of her Colonies is a question of prestige. She has spent five years in arming herself to tear up the Treaty of Versailles. She doesn't want

to attack us, but she wants to re-establish herself in the Colonial field."

Mr. Joelson: "Have you the slightest guarantee, if you give her Colonies, that in three or five years you will not be faced with a German attempt at world domination?"

Mr. Brooks: "If we concentrate upon re-arming we shall be better off in three or five years, and then the Axis may not be what it is now."

Mr. Joelson: "Does capitulation to a blackmailer ever get anyone anywhere?"

Mr. Brooks: "The only blackmailers with whom we are familiar are the ones who go into the courts. Many keep out of the courts."

Mr. Sandys: "Germany, even if given all her former territories, would not be satisfied."

Mr. Brooks: "I agree."

Mr. Sandys: "She was not satisfied before the War; during the War the Minister of Colonies said that Germany must receive a continuous dominion across Africa, with ports on each ocean. Her main reason was strategic. She wanted to be able to hold up Australian and Indian sea routes. We do not want to see a hostile nation menacing our trade routes, cutting our air routes from the Cape to Cairo, and generally forcing us to place the whole of our African possessions on a war footing; we should have to send aeroplanes, warships, and troops to safeguard our possessions in Africa, thus weakening our resistance here."

Mr. Joelson: "And however many aeroplanes we might send, they could not prevent the Germans from destroying towns, ports, railways and mines, and own ships could not prevent German submarines from cutting our trade routes."

Mr. Brooks: "Nobody expressed a wish to hand over Tanganyika. The point is whether we can retain these places with safety."

#### The Threat of War

Mr. Sandys: "I understood Mr. Brooks to take the high moral attitude that Germany is entitled to these Colonies, coupled with the argument that she is strong. The second point being the funk argument. Germany could walk into the Rhineland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, but she cannot walk into Africa."

Mr. Brooks: "You may find her bombarding your ports."

Mr. Sandys: "The Germans are not going to say: 'We want Colonies; the only way is by a world war and bombing London.' They may say: 'Great Britain stands in the way of our ambitions in Eastern Europe; better polish her off first.' Or they may be encouraged by our policy to say: 'We can mop up one country after another and eat up Great Britain.'"

Mr. Brooks: "She would make war because Hitler has told Germany that she is going to have back the Colonies and tear up the last vestige of the Treaty of Versailles. She would not make war for a few thousand square miles of territory."

Mr. Sandys: "You are not suggesting that Germany suffers from an inferiority complex?"

Mr. Brooks: "I suggest that the Fuehrer will go to great lengths to fulfil his pledge to his people."

Mr. Joelson: "We, having previously pledged our word to millions of Africans, must back down because Hitler has now given his word to the Germans?"

Mr. Brooks: "Was there any agreement from Africans when we went into the Sudan?"

Mr. Joelson: "There is no finer page in British African history than that of our work in the Sudan."

Mr. Brooks: "We sent out Kitchener, who mowed down many thousands and conquered the Sudan."

Mr. Joelson: "Re-establishing order after hundreds of thousands had been wiped out by the Mahdi."

Lord Hailey: "Was it not two million?"

Mr. Joelson: "My point is that in British Colonial Africa our policy of trusteeship for the Natives does honestly prevail, despite our human shortcomings. The Imperialism of to-day is something very different from that of 40 or 50 years ago, and whatever we may have done in the past has been wiped out by the magnificent work done in these territories in recent years—and there are no finer achievements than those in the Sudan."

Mr. Brooks: "I reply that Germany and the Axis represent heavily armed Powers and that we represent less well armed Powers."

Mr. Sandys: "To accept that position means the end of the Empire. You suggest buying our safety from Hitler by handing over people for whom we have accepted trusteeship, who now enjoy security and have the ultimate prospect, as they become capable of exercising it, of governing themselves. They could never look forward to, that under German rule. Until Germany shows herself capable of governing her own people, we have no right to hand over vast numbers of Natives who cannot defend themselves."

Sir Frederick Whyte then invited comments or questions from the audience.

#### Sir Humphrey Leggett's Comments

Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to Mr. Lloyd George's reminder in his new book that in 1916-17, when Germany foresaw the possibility of winning the war, and was contemplating the peace terms, Ludendorff laid it down that the peace must be one which would prepare for the next war. The whole argument of Mr. Brooks was that we should buy a peace; in other words, put Germany in a position to prepare for the next war if that were her ultimate object.

Sir Humphrey, reverting to the suggestion that to return Colonies to Germany might mean the break up of the British Empire, said that air routes would be cut and submarine bases established from which South Africa could be completely cut off from this country. If South Africa was to be cut off—and she had made it clear that she would fight for her vital interests in South-West Africa—wherein would be her advantage within the Empire?

"If you are going to buy a peace what must be the feeling of our great self-governing Dominions in times of crisis? If you entrust millions of Africans to a nation whose outlook is wholly militaristic, how will you bring a new conception of responsibility in African administration? We have no armed black troops in Africa for use in Europe. If you put territories under the sovereign control of militaristic nations, how can you prevent the militarisation of the African?"

Colonel Thwaites, who said his spiritual home was Germany, to which he first went 50 years ago, said the Reich had a good case for Colonies before Hitler came to power, but that the situation had been changed by what had recently happened in that country.

Lady Falmouth declared that there could be no justification for bringing Natives under the rule of Nazism, since it was anti-Christian; and an American asked about German treatment of the Herero tribe.



**Lord Hailey Sums Up**

Replying to the discussion, Lord Hailey said the Germans had practically extinguished the Hereros, reducing the tribe to some 15,000 by direct attack and by driving them into the desert. Since they were taken over by the South African Government in 1915 great efforts had been made to give them a new life; they now had their own reserves and were gradually coming into their own.

The implication of the questioner had been that because Germany killed off the Hereros—and in Tanganyika during the Maji-Maji Rebellion, the Germans were responsible for the deaths of nearly 200,000 Natives—that was proof that Germany should never again be trusted. Now, however, their former Colonies were peaceful, with social services organised and with a foundation of law and order. If Germany did again rule in Africa he believed she would show the world her better qualities as a coloniser, and, in particular, apply the latest scientific discoveries to development.

In referring to the breaking up of the Empire he had thought less of the physical break-up than of the spiritual break-up. The Empire, an association of particular ideals, depended for its unity on the strength of Great Britain, and he could not help feeling that if we were to hand over her former Colonies to Germany there would be a feeling in the Dominions and Colonies of weakness at the centre, a feeling that we had not adequately considered the interests of South Africa and Australia, both of which were prepared to fight for the Mandated Territories. Ultimately would come a complete break up of our great material associations.

**Not Afraid of Propaganda Among Natives**

He had not noticed much Nazi propaganda among the Natives, but in South-West Africa it was directed against the Union Government. In Tanganyika, particularly in some districts, meetings of Nazis took place at one time, but they were later called off; it was characteristic that at that time Germany sent a representative, who bluntly told the German settlers that they must not make a nuisance of themselves, for it did not suit Hitler's book to have trouble at that time. He (Lord Hailey) was not afraid of propaganda among the Natives.

"This debate has called forth from all speakers an expression of the opinion that it would be undesirable to hand back Colonies to Germany if we could possibly help it. The strong if not silent, men on my right would say 'No' even at the risk of war. Mr. Buxton does not wish to hand back without some guarantee as to the manner in which subject races should be treated and economic questions handled; he would not deal unless the German claims now made were very considerably modified. Mr. Brooks dislikes handing back the Colonies and would do so only under the threat of war.

"What I have heard does not go all the way, but goes part of the way to justify my own summing up of the situation—that there are only two conditions which would justify our giving the Colonies back to Germany: 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 only 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."

**"Not One Inch of Territory"****Lord Londonderry on German Claims**

LORD LONDONDERRY, the former British Air Minister, made a strong appeal at a luncheon on Tuesday of the Over-Seas League for a firm stand by the Government in regard to Germany's former Colonies. He said:—

"The Colonial question is said to be the next item on Germany's programme. I take it that our policy is that we are determined not to sacrifice one individual or one inch of territory, and that we will accept in its fullest implications any challenge to that policy. I believe it is right that this should be stated in no uncertain terms."

Herr Hitler, he believed, desired Colonies for two reasons—prestige and raw materials—but in view of the terrible persecution of the Jews we could not now in any circumstances hand over any population to the tender mercies of a country which seemed disposed either to exterminate a section of its own population or allow them to live in such barbarous conditions as to call for the condemnation of the whole civilised world.

**A Qualification**

Mrs. Sherwood Kelly asked if the Mandated Territories did not belong to us by right of conquest.

Lord Londonderry replied that we had accepted the government of those territories by right of conquest, and that he was sure that now, when threats were in the air, we should stand pat and face up to those threats, determined not to throw away any Colonial territory as a sop towards satisfying threats.

"I have always attached great importance to meetings of the four Great Powers. If as a result currency and raw material questions were considered at some future time, I realise that the question of the Mandated Territories might come up. But not until the question of peace or war has been settled between the Great Powers am I prepared to speak about it at all."

Mr. F. S. Joelson said that Lord Londonderry, who had complained of not being reported by the Press, would have his words fully reported by East Africans, and continued: "I should deplore it if any newspaper has in the past refused him space to say what he has said to-day about Colonies, but to the best of my knowledge Lord Londonderry has never before given public expression to these views. There does, however, seem to me an apparent contradiction between his clear statement that we could not give up one British subject with the subsequent suggestion that when raw materials and currency are discussed we could consider handing over British subjects—for the Europeans, Indians and Africans of the Mandated Territories are British subjects."

Lord Londonderry: "I referred to British Colonies—not Mandated Territories."

**Deportees in the Seychelles**

The Palestine Arabs deported to the Seychelles some time ago are to be released, the Imperial Government having decided that full facilities to attend the round-table discussions to be held in London in January should be afforded to all Arabs who have been excluded from Palestine.

## The Ravages of Leprosy

### Royal African Society Discussion

THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES of leprosy in tropical Africa were discussed by the Royal African Society last week.

Dr. E. Muir, who has just returned from a journey through Egypt, Sudan, the Belgian Congo and the British East African Dependencies on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, emphasised that leprosy is bound up with certain climatic, agricultural, social and sanitary conditions, and that only through education and improvement of those conditions can the disease be controlled and eradicated. He postulated a "leprosy level," bounded on the upper line by Western Europe, where leprosy, once prevalent, had died out, and where, even when re-introduced without special precautions, it does not spread, and a lower line, below which wild, nomadic tribes show no incidence of the disease. Between these boundaries is the "leprosy level."

In the Northern Sudan, said Dr. Muir, leprosy is not a serious problem, though Egypt has some 8,000 lepers. Why the Northern Sudan was immune was still not known. Is it due, he asked, to the diet, which includes plenty of milk? Or to the scarcity of the population, which prevents close contact? Or to the hard conditions of life, which send the leper to the wall? Or is it just that the Sudanese nomads are at present below the leprosy level?

Leprosy, a common disease in Palestine in Biblical times, has ceased to be a serious problem there because of its widely distributed and nomadic life of pre-war times. Palestine has suddenly been invaded by a go-ahead, cultured race of people—the Jews from Europe. It has thus not had time to linger on the leprosy level.

#### Leprosy Adviser for East Africa Proposed

Near Kabale, Uganda, Dr. Muir visited a C.M.S. leper settlement in the middle of a lake, and at the Catholic mission at Nkokonjoro he met Mother Kevin, famous for her leper schools; her leper hospital at Nyenga, and the leper settlement at Bulaba, on Lake Victoria. He also saw Miss Laing, of the C.M.S., who runs a home with over 300 leper children, a settlement with 400 lepers, and two out-patient clinics attended regularly and voluntarily by 300 lepers; here happy, busy cheerfulness, healthy exercise for body and mind, sanitation and better living are doing much to raise the level of living above the leprosy level.

In Kavirondo, he said, the tribes had risen to the leprosy level, but in Kenya, a poor country, leprosy had not been tackled effectively; the Government had a leper settlement at Msabweni and the C.M.S. a small one at Kaloleni.

In Tanganyika he met Sister Shelley, of the U.M.C.A., who has six leprosy clinics, and Dr. Stinnesbeck, who treats some 350 lepers at Ndanda; visited the big settlement at Morogoro with 1,500 patients; the U.M.C.A. settlement on the shores of Lake Nyasa, of which Dr. Wigan is in charge; Dr. Wallace's leper hospital at Dodoma; and the leper hospital and settlement under the care of that remarkable lady, Dr. Maynard.

Dr. Muir, who was able to correct many errors and suggest many improvements, has formed the opinion that, in spite of the devoted service given by missionaries and Government medical officers, at

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## Forced Marriages in Africa

### Archdeacon Owen Denounces Governors

ARCHDEACON OWEN, of Kavirondo, thoroughly enjoyed himself at Caxton Hall on Monday evening when speaking on behalf of the St. John's Social and Political Alliance on "Forced Marriages of African Girls." Holding the White Paper containing the replies of the Governors of the British African Dependencies to the circular on the subject issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he metaphorically tore it to pieces.

Those replies were, he declared, entirely inadequate; were contradicted by first-hand evidence, and were only a stepping-stone to further inquiries. "One gets entirely out of patience with reports one knows to be untrue."

After dealing fully with Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Togoland, the Archdeacon turned to Kenya and Tanganyika. Whereas the Governor of Kenya had said that forced marriages of Native girls were "practically non-existent," he (the speaker) and his elders estimated them at 500 a year in his own archdeaconry, which he knew like the back of his hand, and which was only one-third of the Colony of Kenya. He had seen girls dragged along the roads after trying to escape a hated marriage. It had taken him twenty years of work in Kenya to realise this dark blot on African culture.

In Tanganyika, the Governor had referred the matter to the senior Provincial Commissioner, who had been longest in the Territory, knew most about it, and had said that what coercion existed was moral, and similar to that exerted in non-native countries; he had, he wrote, not heard of physical coercion for years. Yet there was the Katwe case which rang through England, and in which a girl resisting physical coercion, accidentally stabbed a man, and was given a term of 15 months' imprisonment.

The fact was that British Colonial courts did not like to interfere with Native customs and turn down these cases of forced marriage. It was the business of the St. John's Alliance to persuade the Colonial Office to send out a circular to protect these girls. It should be an instruction that the laws should be implemented, and that men engaged in forcing girls into marriage should be punished, as they would be if they had raided a cow.

Mrs. Owen spoke in support, quoting many cases of forced marriage within her own experience, and advocating urgently education of African women and the appointment of a woman Director of Education.

Among other speakers were Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., and Miss Nina Boyle.

least 50% of results are being lost for want of knowledge and experience. He advocates the appointment of a leprosy expert for East Africa, who would visit each station in turn and stay long enough to get it working on the most efficient lines. The B.E.L.R.A. has offered to provide one-third of the cost of that scheme; who will find the balance?

Really excellent, if occasionally repulsive, film pictures of lepers and leper settlements illustrated the address.

Mr. A. Edgar spoke of the work which Toc H volunteers are doing in Nigeria for lepers, and Mrs. C. E. B. Russell criticised the Nigerian Government for its inadequate financial contributions to the very serious problem of lepers in that Colony.



## Statements Worth Noting

"Paul said, 'Herein do I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of offence toward God and men always'—Acts xxiv. 16 (R.V.)."

"It may be the best ally of the Tanganyika League will be Hitler himself."—*The Kenya Weekly News*, in an editorial.

"The medical profession is the best possible training for a politician."—*Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"Sunflower stalks have a high potash content and should not be wasted."—*Mr. L. A. Elmer, in the East African Agricultural Journal.*

"Production of sisal in East Africa in 1937 was five times greater than in 1925."—*Dr. W. H. Gibson, addressing the Royal Society of Arts.*

"Twenty years is a short time for selection work, especially when we are dealing with a perennial crop like coffee."—*The Tropical Agriculturist.*

"The Karamojan tribes live on blood and milk, and are largely independent of water for drinking purposes."—*Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda.*

"Enslavement was practised, no doubt, from the earliest days among the Africans themselves."—*Professor R. Coupland, in East Africa and its Invasions.*

"Up in the Ngarkwa Hills, which lie midway between the Ngorongoro Crater and the Ngorongoro Crater, the buffaloes have long, thick coats."—*Mr. J. A. Hunter, in White Hunter.*

"The uninformed statements which represented Ethiopia as an immediate outlet for thousands of Colonists are things of the past."—*The Times, in an article on Italy in East Africa.*

"Is it more important to build roads for tourists or to give essential services to those who are living in the country?"—*Mr. R. W. Albertson, addressing the Rhodesian Smallworkers' Association.*

"In East Africa we have introduced money, but we have failed to demonetise the cow and the goat, which are still the main banking account and medium of exchange for thousands of Natives."—*Lord Harlech.*

"The (Native) boys in the annual school camp would have preferred to crowd together in a small hut rather than live in a place that gave them plenty of fresh air."—*Education Report of Tanganyika Territory.*

"People do not, or sometimes find it difficult, to forget the direct benefits conferred upon the Native by British rule in this part of Africa."—*The Governor of Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"The question of currency should be removed from the political arena as much as possible. It is too serious a matter to be tampered with by the popular vote."—*The Minister of Finance, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"Kenya's excess of assets over liabilities at the end of 1937 was £506,000, and as a result of an estimated surplus on the working of the year 1938, the Colony should have a balance brought forward into 1939 of £580,000."—*The Financial Secretary, speaking in the Budget debate in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

## WHO'S WHO

### 431.—Mr. John Reid Rowland, C.B.E., J.P.



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Among the best-known business men in Southern Rhodesia is Mr. J. Reid Rowland, who, after serving as a youth on the Great Western Railway, went through the Boer War, and then joined the accountancy staff in Southern Rhodesia of Rhodesia Railways, later qualifying both as a chartered accountant and a chartered secretary. In 1908 he forsook Bulawayo to farm near Plumtree. In 1914 he transferred to Salisbury, started and managed the first Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative Society, was for a long time Secretary to the Mashonaland Farmers' Association and the Plumtree Farmers' Association, Secretary and Treasurer of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, President of the Mashonaland Rugby Board, and Honorary Secretary of Plumtree School and St. John's School, Bulawayo. He was elected President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce in 1924, was Mayor of the capital in 1924, 1925, 1933 and 1934, and Chairman of several school committees.

He is a past Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, was appointed by the Government as a Special Commissioner to Australia and the Far East in 1929 to examine the possibilities of increased trade in tobacco and other produce; has from its inception been a member of the Electricity Supply Commission; and is still in business as a tobacco merchant.

**Palestine.**— "Palestine has tended to become the national home of refuge for people fleeing from persecution. Immigration has gone from a few thousands a year up to 60,000 or 70,000, owing to persecutions, particularly from Germany, and this has frightened the Arab nation. The Mufti is playing his own dynastic game to become not merely the Sovereign of Palestine, the crowned or uncrowned King of Palestine, then of Palestine and Transjordan combined, and then of the whole of Syria. Of course, in that position he would be regarded as the leader of the Sunni world in view of the great changes that have taken place in Turkey. The Mufti is a man of quite unlimited political ambition. He is a Turkish staff officer and, incidentally, a Turk who knew him in those days has told me that he thought he was the blackest-hearted man in the Middle East. Though King Ibn Saud would be able to hold his position as long as he lives, we should make no doubt about it that Haj Amin al-Husseini's ultimate objective is the control of the holy places of Islam in his family, and the foundation of a dynasty of the House of Hashem, the considerable claim by descent, and the domination by him of the Arab world. The Mufti is a deep-seated enemy of Great Britain; King Ibn Saud, the King of Egypt, the King of Iraq and the Emir Abdulla of Transjordan are good friends of this country."—*Lord Harlech.*

**The Key to Peace Policy.**— "At what point should we put our foot down and say thus far and no farther? The answer is when Germany or Italy or both are in a position to menace our communications through the Mediterranean or to assail us in Asia. Provided that is understood, a German Middle Europe need have no terrors for us. But to uphold such a policy a Turkish alliance that will give us the passage of the Straits into the Black Sea is indispensable. If we neglect Turkey and put our trust in any federation of Arab states as allies, we shall, in Lord Salisbury's phrase, be putting our money on another wrong horse. Not then in Central Europe, but in the Mediterranean from Spain to the Dardanelles is the key to a successful constructive policy of peace."—*"Scrutator" in the "Sunday Times."*

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

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Tunisia.**— "Rome's interest in Tunisia goes back to the Caesars. A mile or two from modern Tunis, the seaport capital with the unforgettable smell, stood mighty Carthage, whose ships competed with Rome's for the trade of the ancient world, and ravaged her shores when the winds were favourable, whose armies gave her legions the longest, toughest campaign they ever had to fight. Through all the centuries when she lay rotting after the final great collapse, Rome dreamed of one day, restoring her sway along the sun-baked shore across the sea."—*Mr. Graham Alletson, in the "Evening Standard."*

**Mr. Churchill's Prophecies.**— "In February the Prime Minister said that tension in Europe had greatly relaxed; a few weeks later Nazi Germany seized Austria. I predicted that he would repeat this statement as soon as the shock of the rape of Austria passed away. He did so in the very same words at the end of July. By the middle of August Germany was mobilising for those bogus manoeuvres which, after bringing us all to the verge of a world war, ended in the complete destruction and absorption of the republic of Czechoslovakia. At the Lord Mayor's banquet in November he told us that Europe was settling down to a more peaceful state. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the Nazi atrocities upon the Jewish population resounded throughout the civilised world."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

**National Service.**— "The sense of pageantry of our people should be directed towards the future as well as towards the traditions of the past. Enlistment under the national service scheme should be the end of a National Voluntary Service Registration week. Let Registration Day itself be a public holiday. Let every method possible of influencing public opinion be used to convince the nation, and particularly the youth, that it is embarking on a romantic and dangerous enterprise that has become necessary for the protection of our liberties. No psychologist, no publicity expert, could be too big for this job. As far as I know, the younger people of this country are not frightened of dangers and difficulties; they are frightened only of muddle, cowardice, and delay."—*Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

**Opinions Epitomised.**— "Freedom of the Press is an essential part of democracy."—*Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, M.P.*

"Before the leaves turn green again we may be confronted with war."—*Major Rayner, M.P.*

"Tunis is coloured as part of the Italian Empire in Italian school atlases."—*Mr. E. W. F. Tomlin.*

"Trade cannot be fostered by reversion to primitive forms of physical barter."—*Mr. Cordell Hull.*

"The sea power wielded to-day by the Royal Navy is the greatest force for peace in the world."—*General Smuts.*

"The City is rapidly qualifying for Government assistance as a depressed area."—*The "Investors Chronicle."*

"It was not the Goths and Vandals who destroyed the Roman Empire; it was the hordes of officials."—*Mr. W. A. Hirst.*

"Nero was a model of justice compared to the Fuehrer of the German Reich."—*The Archbishop of Westminster.*

"Liberty is a leaky word; and it is surprising that Communists should venture on the board of it."—*Mr. E. M. Forster.*

"Bedford has the highest purchasing power per head of population of any town in England."—*The "Investor's Review."*

"Three powerful States have accepted the doctrine of force as the inspiration of national policy."—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"In England you value liberty before equality. In France we value equality before liberty."—*M. Chastenet, editor of the "Temps."*

"The supply by the Government of 40 million gas masks seemed to me a most fatuous way of spending money."—*Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.P.*

"The Versailles Treaties were never given a chance by the miscellaneous and unimpressive array of second-rate statesmen, who have handled them for the past 15 years."—*Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

"Even in these days, when adulation of Ministerial office-holders is carried to quite unprecedented lengths, most Ministers would still be reluctant to accept the doctrine of Ministerial infallibility."—*Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P.*



# to the News

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

"This meeting has no confidence in the agricultural policy of H.M. Government."—*Resolution passed by Lincoln farmers last week.*

"Everything points to an early resumption of Nazi aggression with no concerted resistance being made against it."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"The Salvation Army in this country is prepared to receive 1,000 men, women and children refugees, with the hope of doing more later."—*General Evangeline Booth.*

"There has developed in Central Europe the most cruel persecution the world has yet known—the most pitiless persecution in the history of the Jews."—*Mr. Ramsay Muir.*

"When France agreed to recognise the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia it was part of the arrangement that France should have a free hand."—*Mr. Andrew Still.*

"In the need, both in Germany and Italy, of fomenting a perpetual state of ebullience if support of the régime is to be maintained, lies an obvious and grave danger to world peace."—*The Spectator.*

"If Franco wins in Spain, German air bases will threaten all our trade routes. Britain and France are in grave peril of being attacked within the next few months."—*Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.*

"In Germany 12,000 officials are necessary to control the financial exchanges, and the rules and regulations and explanations circulated by the authorities run to more than 1,000 pages."—*M. Reynaud, French Financial Minister.*

"What makes Italy's demand for the transfer of Tunis, Corsica and Nice more disquieting is the conviction that a demand of that kind could scarcely be put forward by Rome without the active or passive approval of Berlin."—*Lord Cecil of Chelwood.*

"It is ludicrous that the essential work of a compulsory register should be left until after war has begun. What would the Prime Minister think if Parliament decided that the Parliamentary register should only be made up after a general election had begun? Our system of calling on the untrained patriotism of our people in the hour of battle is sheer murder."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"It is strange that it should be possible for a great State in this twentieth century to have recourse to a systematic persecution which is without parallel even in the somewhat over-maligned Middle Ages."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury.*

"I have seldom heard a maiden speech which won so much attention or was so delightful in its character and so full of freshness and common sense."—*Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., complimenting Mr. Vernon Bartlett on his maiden speech in Parliament.*

"I know that Jewish children in Germany have been shot dead. I have personally interviewed people who have escaped from concentration camps, and their experiences made the many horrors we read nowadays seem like nursery games."—*Lord Rothschild.*

"I have been told by one Government Department that everything I have done for Jarrow has been irregular, improper, unprecedented and impossible."—*Sir John Jarvis, whose purchase of the "Berenaria" for break-up in Jarrow has brought hope to one of Britain's most depressed areas.*

"There are the best of reasons for believing that during his talks with Herr von Ribbentrop M. Daladier said to his guest with that bluntness which he admits to be his outstanding quality that he (von Ribbentrop) could tell his Italian friends that France would fight without hesitation if an inch of her Empire was threatened."—*Times' Paris correspondent.*

"Of the many and varied interests which have occupied me during a long life, I look back upon none with greater affection and satisfaction than my association with Freemasonry, and for the remainder of my days I shall watch its progress with unabated interest."—*H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of English Freemasonry, in a letter read in Grand Lodge.*

"Perhaps the greatest mistake of the democracies, and especially of the English-speaking nations, has been the failure to realise that, so long as we cling to national sovereignty, the ideals which only triumphed in 1918 because of the stupendous effort they then put forth, could only be maintained if there was adequate military strength behind them."—*Lord Lothian.*

**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%	70	0	0
Kenya 5%	110	15	0
Kenya 3½%	100	7	6
N. Rhodesia 3½%	101	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	94	5	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	90	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	89	0	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	7	6
Sudan 5½%	108	7	6
Tanganyika 4½%	109	10	0

### Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	4	18	9
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3	10	7½
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Courtaulds (£1)	1	7	9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	3	1½
General Electric (£1)	3	17	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1	7	8½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6	10	0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$57½		
Prov. Cinematograph	19	10½	
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	17	6
U.S. Steels	\$62½		
Utd. Steel (£1)	1	1	6
Unilever (£1)	1	16	6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8	7	6
Vickers (10s.)	1	2	0
Woolworth (5s.)	2	16	7½

### Mines and Oils

Anacosta (\$50)	7	5	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	10	0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1	4	4½
Anglo-Iranian	4	9	0
Burmah Oil	4	2	6
Cons. Goldfields	3	2	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	10	0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	7	10	0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5	0	
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2	15	0
Gold Coast Bel. (5s.)	1	2	9
Johannesburg Cons.	2	7	6
Mexican Eagle	4	3	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	7	6
Randfontein	2	0	7½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	35	17	6
Shell	4	0	3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	10	0
West Wits. (10s.)	6	5	0

### Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Bank of India (D.O. & C.)	2	1	3
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	100	5	0
Clan	4	3	0
E.D. Realisation	3	6	
Gt. Western	27	10	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	81	0	0
L.M.S.	12	0	0
Nat. Bank of India	34	0	0
Southern Rly. Def. ord.	12	15	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	16	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	14	7½	

### Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	5	6
Langi (£1)	14	6	
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	4½	
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	8	0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	8	0

## PERSONALIA

Sir Douglas Jardine has arrived in London from Sierra Leone.

Viscount Bledisloe was received by the Duke of Gloucester on Tuesday.

Sir James MacDonnell returned to England last week to return to Southern Rhodesia.

Princess Marie Louise has consented to become President of the aviation section of the Forum Club.

Mr. B. A. Astley has been appointed Principal of the Prince of Wales' School, Kabete, Kenya.

Mr. D. K. S. Grant, Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement.

Mr. J. R. Gregg, who has been Crown Counsel in Nyasaland for the past two years, has been promoted Solicitor-General in Uganda.

Sir Herbert Stanley is making a good recovery from his recent operation and is now convalescing in Government House, Salisbury.

Lord Derby has resigned the Presidency of the Travel and Industrial Development Association. He has been succeeded by Lord Lloyd.

Lord Derby addressed the Royal Empire Society last night on "Some African and Indian Analogies." A full report will appear in our next issue.

Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, who edited "Trader Horn," and whose son is an Administrative Officer in Tanganyika Territory, is visiting Madagascar.

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., who has frequently spoken in Parliament on East African affairs, and Mrs. Maxton, left on a visit to South Africa last week.

Captain Keith Caldwell, former Game Warden in Kenya, addressed the Aberdeen Business and Professional Club last week on game protection in Kenya Colony.

Miss M. Chamberlain, a cousin of the Prime Minister, is on a motor tour in Nyasaland. Later she will stay with friends near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

Wing Commander R. W. Chappell, M.C., who has been promoted Group Captain in the R.A.F., served with Hartigan's Horse in the East African Campaign.

Mr. T. B. Davis, who has extensive lighterage interests on the East African coast, and Mrs. Davis left England last week for Durban by the R.M.S. V. "Warwick Castle."

Mr. J. Thom, a member of the Ndola Town Council, has offered £1,000 towards the cost of Town Offices in Ndola in commemoration of his brother, Mr. G. Thom, one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. H. P. Morgan, who recently returned to England after five years' missionary work in Southern Rhodesia, has accepted the living of All Souls, Heywood.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne, who has extensive interests in East Africa, which he has often visited, presided last week at the annual meeting in London of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of which he is Chairman.

The Rev. V. V. Verbi, the former East African missionary, who has been living in Bulgaria for the past two years, arrived in London a few days ago. Mrs. Verbi and he may next year visit New Zealand, her birthplace.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone will attend a meeting of the Royal Empire Society this evening to accept on behalf of the Society the portrait of Sir Archibald Weigall, which has been subscribed for by Fellows of the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gee are due to leave Genoa on December 30 by the "Durham Castle" to revisit their tea and coffee estates in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya. They expect to arrive back in England about April next.

Lady Hubert Young, who took such an interest in aviation while in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has been responsible for the formation of a light aeroplane club in Trinidad, of which Sir Hubert recently became Governor.

Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson, who conducted archaeological investigations at Zimbabwe some years ago, lectured to Manchester University last week on "Deserts Idle: a Study of Man's Early Environment in Africa and Arabia."

Captain the Hon. F. R. Clegg-Hill, who has been transferred from the Shropshire Regiment to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, was married while in Capetown to Miss Alice Chapman, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral C. G. Chapman, M.V.O.

Mr. E. W. L. Noakes, M.P., has been nominated United Party candidate for Mazoe at the approaching general election in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. P. B. Fletcher the U.P. candidate for the Western Electorate Area. The nominations were by ballot.

Mr. R. E. Loveday, secretary of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts & Company, Ltd., was entertained to luncheon and presented with a cheque by the directors of the company last week on the completion of 50 years of business life in the City. Hearty congratulations!

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., is to address the January meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Sea League, and Colonel C. F. Knaggs the February meeting, after which an informal cocktail party will be held to bid farewell to Colonel Knaggs prior to his departure for Kenya.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has accepted a motion by Colonel Gore Browne that the Government should consider the preparation of a scheme to enable all Europeans to take part efficiently in the defence of the country, the scheme to include national registration and a European defence force.



Major-General G. J. Giffard, Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces, who is now visiting K.A.R. units in Nyasaland and Tanganyika, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. He will be promoted Lieutenant-General when he assumes his new appointment next year. Hearty congratulations!

Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, who served in the Sudan for several years during the War, was later in Somaliland, and was Director of Education in Uganda from 1925 to 1929 before his transfer in a similar capacity to Nigeria, has been appointed a third Heath Clark lecturer in the University of London for 1938-39. He retired from the Colonial Service two years ago.

Mrs. J. G. Soulsby, Chairman of the Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia, who is at present in Madras, where her husband, the Rev. J. G. Soulsby, is attending a missionary conference, will be a delegate to the Triennial Conference in London of the Associated Country Women of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Soulsby hope to return to Northern Rhodesia in July next year.

Mr. C. H. Dayton, a member of the Nyasaland staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been badly mauled by a lion. According to the *Nyasaland Times*, he had been shooting with some friends near Chikwawa, and after returning to camp was sitting with them near his tent when suddenly a lion sprang at him, and was about to carry him off when an *askari* wounded the animal, which made off. Mr. Dayton is in Blantyre Hospital with shoulder and

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent has been nominated as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, in succession to the Duke of Connaught, who has been Grand Master since 1901 and has expressed a wish that a younger man should be nominated to succeed him. The Duke of Kent was initiated in 1928 in the Navy Lodge, in which the King was also initiated, and they were Masters in successive years. In 1933 the Duke of Kent was appointed Senior Grand Warden, and in the next year he was installed as P.G.M. for Wiltshire.

## East Africa Dinner Club

SIR EDWARD GRIGG was elected President for 1939 of the East Africa Dinner Club at last week's annual general meeting, and Colonel C. W. G. Walker was elected Vice-President.

The Executive Committee consists of Lord Cranworth, Mr. D. A. Crofton, Mr. C. W. Walker, Mr. Edén, Mr. E. P. Evans, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. Alex. Holm, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Major Sir E. H. M. Leggett, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby (Treasurer), The Commissioner, East African Dependencies (*ex officio*), and Major J. Corbet Ward (Secretary).

It was provisionally agreed that the next annual dinner should be held on June 14, 1939.

## East African Group

At this afternoon's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League a display of coloured films of life in the territories will be shown. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. The meeting will be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

## Obituary

The death in Nyasaland is reported of Mr. A. E. Seale.

Mr. Lawrence Dundas ("Larry") Dooner, of Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, has died in Johannesburg.

The death has occurred in Brighton after a long illness of Mrs. Ida May Simey, wife of Mr. P. A. T. Simey, formerly of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. Sabistan, who for over 20 years served as a teacher with the Church of Scotland Mission in Nyasaland, died recently near Aberdeen.

Mr. Omwani S. Mugwanya, who died in Mombasa last week at the age of 89, was one of the African signatories to the 1900 Agreement between Sir Harry Johnston and the Native Kingdoms of Buganda, Toro and Ankole, under which they became a part of the British Protectorate of Uganda. Until 1922 he was a regent of the Kabaka, and in the Coronation Honours list last year he received an honorary O.B.E.

Captain the Hon. David Leslie Melville, brother of the Earl of Leven and Melville, who had been a settler in the Gilgil district of Kenya for many years, died in a Nairobi nursing home during the week-end at the age of 46. He was alone on his estate when he suddenly became ill, and motored alone to Nairobi, 100 miles away. On entering the nursing home he was found to be suffering from peritonitis, and died shortly afterwards. His wife, who was playing polo at the time, learned of his death later in the afternoon. He was a brilliant polo player, but 15 years ago was seriously injured in a polo accident in Gilgil and had to give up the game.

His many old friends will join with us in condolences to Mr. Claud Metcalfe, for so many years general manager in Nyasaland of the British Central Africa Company, on the death of Mrs. Metcalfe, who is to be buried to-day in Fordingbridge, Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe (who before her marriage in 1900 had been a missionary in the Protectorate) were for some 20 years amongst Blantyre's most popular and trusted residents, and their bungalow, at which they entertained widely, was open house to everyone. Both took an active part in the Blantyre Sports Club, Mr. Metcalfe being for many years its President and the real "father" of the club, while Mrs. Metcalfe seldom missed a cricket match and kept the scores. Since their retirement from Nyasaland they have lived in Mevagissy, Cornwall.

Major G. St. A. Wake, who has died in Sidmouth, had a distinguished career in East Africa in the early days. A correspondent writes to *The Times*: "After serving as a sergeant in the Dorsetshire Regiment and taking part in the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon, he was appointed Lieutenant in the local forces in Zanzibar, and lost a leg while storming a blockade; he was awarded the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, and appointed Vice-Consul. In 1896 he took part in the suppression of the Mazrui rebellion and the bombardment of Zanzibar, and was appointed Garrison Adjutant in Mombasa for the East African Rifles. He served with them for two years in the suppression of the Uganda Mutiny, had two chargers shot under him, was twice mentioned in dispatches, received the C.M.G., and was recommended for a Regular commission and the D.S.O. He was invalided from the Uganda Rifles in 1903."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**The Menace of Hippo****Difficulties of Shooting Them**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I plead guilty to "Shanwa's" charge that I had not read the original article, but still think he has conveyed to the public an erroneous idea that shooting hippo is easy.

Ask the Game Warden of Tanganyika. It was found that game scouts who could shoot their dozen elephant in a month could not get hippo in numbers. After the first shot hippo scatter, submerge, and take much skill and hard work to kill. They represent a small target (the vital brain) and a quick target, exposed for about one second. African hunters, including game scouts, can shoot hippo one at a time at night when they are grazing on dry land, but when they are in the water it takes a very practised and quick trigger to account for them in steady numbers so that some result of benefit to the population results.

It is in those areas of Tanganyika where Islam forbids the eating of hippo flesh that the hippo increase in such an alarming manner. Then in many places they live in swamps or in lakes covered with floating grass, and all one knows of their presence is the noise of their breathing below the mass of vegetation on the surface. They then take patience, skill, and numerous other qualifications in the killing.

A game scout hunting hippo in the Rukha with a rifle was killed a few years back, and there are other instances of hippo turning on canoes containing hunters, twice a game ranger in the Rufiji, and once biting the canoe so badly that it was abandoned. Two men shooting hippo near Bukoba (I think it was) were drowned and savaged in the water. Piggot, an A.D.C. in Kenya, was also killed by hippo at Homa Bay, though he was well armed. "Samaki" Salmon and his hunters were attacked at Jinja by hippos and lives were lost. I have twice been deliberately attacked by hippo, but my customary quick shot on each occasion saved me before I had time to think.

The "poor devil" who shoots hippo has the comfort that he is doing a helpful task which many would not and could not do. If he owes anything to Natives, he feels that he is paying the debt, and the manner in which Natives will welcome and assist him when they do not want the meat, but merely the destruction of vermin, is significant.

Mohoro,

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

"RUFJI"

**The Tallest Elephant****Sir William Gowers's Interesting Pointer**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Some time ago you published letters from several correspondents (*quorum pars minima fui*) on the subject of the height of African elephants.

In the November number of *Natural History*, the magazine of the American Natural History Museum, there is recorded the shooting this year in the Voi district of Kenya of an elephant which measured 12 ft. 4 in. in a straight line from the base of the front foot to the top of the shoulder. The measurements were taken on the spot by Mr. G. Goodwin, who is a member of the Museum staff.

I think this must be the tallest elephant of which authenticated measurements have ever been taken.

Brooks's,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM GOWERS.

**British Sisal Machinery****Sisal Research Director's Curious Omission**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have read with interest your report of the address delivered to the Royal Society of Arts by the Director of Flax and Sisal Research.

Your report refers to a German make of sisal decorticator having been given prominence in this address, and as this was the only make of machine to which the Director referred, your readers might naturally assume that there was no machine of British make available.

May I request the courtesy of your columns to advise your readers that my company has spent some years and much money in the development of a new system of decortication specially designed to assist growers of sisal to meet the low levels of sisal values which have prevailed for so long, and which appear to be permanent. This new system has successfully emerged from the experimental stage, and is a definite contribution to the major problems of sisal production. Substantial economies are brought about by its adoption.

I would venture to suggest that any such effort as this, which has already proved its promise of bringing some measure of much needed relief to this important Empire industry, and which is a British product, might legitimately expect to receive some slight degree of recognition.

Yours faithfully,

35 Bishopsgate,

London, E.C. 2.

JAMES McCRAE,

Managing Director,

McCRAE PATENTS, LTD.

[We entirely agree, and for that reason drew attention in our report to the fact that Dr. Gibson had given to a German decorticator an unnecessary advertisement name without even mentioning any British machine.—Ed. "E. A. and R."]

**POINTS FROM LETTERS**

"The pity is that Great Britain did not long ago take over Tanganyika Territory, lock, stock and barrel—and burst the lock, improve the stock, and export the barrel!"

"A python 15 ft. long and weighing 35 lb. has been killed on the Ndola aerodrome. Why? It was apparently doing no harm and probably much good by keeping down rats and other vermin."

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## Italy and Ethiopia

JUDGMENT was given by the Master of the Rolls in the Court of Appeal case in which Haile Selassie claimed £10,613 from Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in respect of a radio service from Ethiopia to Great Britain. When the case first came before the courts the judge decided he had no jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal, however, decided that there was no rule of law which deprived Haile Selassie of his right to claim in the English courts, and Mr. Justice Bennett, having received the case back again, gave judgment for Haile Selassie. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., who said they were ready to pay to whomever was entitled to the money, appealed, and since then the British Government's *de jure* recognition of the King of Italy as ruler of Ethiopia had become a fact. The Master of the Rolls now said that the King of Italy was entitled by succession to the public property of Ethiopia, and the late Emperor's title no longer existed. The result was that the right to sue must be treated as having become vested in the King of Italy, and the appeal must therefore be allowed.

During police and reconnaissance operations in Ethiopia during November four Italian officers and one man were killed, one officer died of wounds and two officers, six N.C.O.s, and 31 men died of sickness and other causes.

Several battalions of *askari* from Ethiopia have been transferred to a town on the Libya-Tunis border.

## Jews and the Rhodesias

TWENTY Jewish refugee families, but no more, announced the Minister for Agriculture, Captain F. E. Harris, may, with the consent of the Southern Rhodesian Government and the assistance of the Jewish community, be established on arable and grazing land below the Ungusa Dam, 37 miles from Bulawayo.

By four votes to three the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council have approved the scheme suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies by which 25 German Jewish refugees might be settled in the Protectorate, with a possible extension to 150 refugees if the scheme proves successful.

### Native Languages

The importance of acquiring a real knowledge of Native languages and of speaking them without the help of an interpreter was stressed by Mr. C. Bullock, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, when addressing the Stanley Society, recently formed to study the archaeology and history of the Colony. Native testimony, he said, even in regard to recent events, could be extraordinarily misleading.

### Attempted Train Wrecking

An attempt was made last week to wreck a train travelling from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls. When the train was about five miles from Sawmills station a foreman saw Natives loitering near a bridge and as he approached them he saw some sparks coming from the rails on the bridge. Rushing forward, he seized the fuse from which the sparks were coming and threw the explosive to which it was attached over the bridge. Two of the Natives attacked him and then escaped.

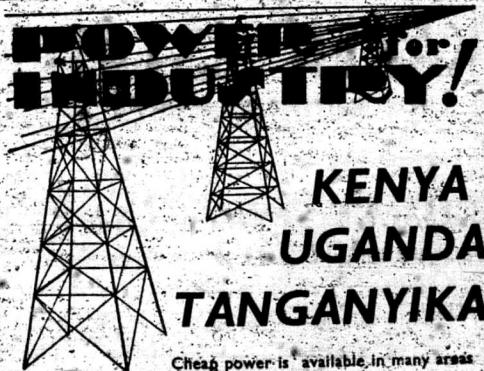
## Child Labour in Uganda

"NO CHILD shall be employed in any industrial undertaking," decrees the Employment of Children Ordinance 1938, of Uganda—"child" being defined as "any person under the age of 16 years"—the *onus probandi* lying with the defendant in any proceedings taken in court if the age is in dispute. "Employment" means "any labour, whether exercised for the purpose of gain or not," and specially includes mines and quarries, manufacturing industries, including electricity undertakings or motive power of any kind, and building, railway construction, harbours, and so on.

The Employment of Children Ordinance is repealed, "provided that, notwithstanding the other provisions of this new Ordinance it shall be lawful for any person to continue to employ any child between the ages of 12 and 16 years who has been lawfully in the regular and continuous employment of such persons for a period of not less than six months prior to the coming into operation of this (new) Ordinance."

### Education in S. Rhodesia

The new methods of education introduced into Southern Rhodesia by the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, are already beginning to show good results. Mr. A. D. Gledhill, Inspector of Schools in Matabeleland, reports that improvement is being shown in the "atmosphere" of many schools, in the acceptance of more responsibility by schoolchildren, and even in the standard of formal work. Work on a group basis, he finds, imparts greater confidence, reflected in the bearing and address of the children. All public examinations except the matriculation have been abolished in Southern Rhodesian schools, though internal examinations are still held.



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## Questions in Parliament

### Colonial Issue not Raised Officially

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on Monday Mr. Bellenger asked the Prime Minister whether an official request to this country had been made by Germany for a return of her former Colonial possessions.

Mr. Chamberlain: "No, Sir."

Mr. Attlee: "Was the question of German Colonies not raised as officially as the invitation to the right hon. gentleman to go to Italy?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "No."

Mr. Lunn asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in view of the disintegration of family and tribal life resulting from the emigration of Nyasaland Natives for labour purposes, he would consider bringing all contract labour in Nyasaland into harmony with the International Labour Office draft convention.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the international convention dealing with the recruitment of indigenous workers would shortly be ratified by H.M. Government, and that arrangements had already been made for its provisions to be applied without modification to the recruiting of indigenous workers in Nyasaland.

Mr. MacDonald told Mr. Leslie that a report of the Committee of Inquiry into Labour Conditions in Uganda would be placed in the library of the House. Briefly, the Committee's view was that a regular wage-earning class could not be established until the remuneration offered was sufficiently attractive to compete with the income which the peasant could obtain by growing crops on his own land.

The Colonial Secretary told Mr. Price that copies of the report of the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture had been sent to Governors of the various Colonial Dependencies, commending to their attention the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference, and suggesting that the report should be made available to all officers concerned with developmental work.

### Juvenile Labour

Mr. McEntee asked in what Colonies, in addition to Uganda, children under 16 years of age were prohibited from working in industrial undertakings, and whether regulations governing the conditions of employment in all other forms of employment, similar to those in force in Uganda, existed in any other, and if so, in which Colonies.

Mr. MacDonald replied that Uganda was the only Colonial Dependency in which the minimum age prescribed for the employment of children in industrial undertakings was as high as 16 years. In most Dependencies the minimum age was 14 years, the age prescribed in the convention on the subject adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919. In a few Colonies legislation existed under which the employment of children below a certain age was prohibited in any occupation; in certain others legislation prescribed a minimum age below which children and young persons were prohibited from entering into labour contracts; and in certain other territories, school attendance was compulsory for children up to a certain age. He did not regard this situation as satisfactory, and recently addressed a circular despatch to all Colonial Governors requesting them to consider the enactment of legislation making it illegal to employ any child under a minimum age in any occupation.

### Roads in the Sudan

Sir R. Ross asked the Prime Minister whether work had been suspended on the road from Wau to Raga in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan; if so, for what reason; and whether he was satisfied that the administration of the Raga district could be carried out properly while the road was not completed?

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that a programme for further work on the road in question, spread over a period of years, had been submitted and would be implemented as financial conditions allowed. Meanwhile there was no reason to anticipate any abnormal difficulty in ensuring the proper administration of the small and scattered population of the remote Raga district.

## E. A. Service Appointments

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during December.

Mr. F. W. Johnson, to be Assistant Master, Prince of Wales School, Kenya.

Mr. B. G. H. Balfé, M.B. Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. I. L. Briggs, M.B. Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. de B. Milne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. J. E. R. Roe, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

Mr. J. T. A. P. Addington, to be Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Kenya-Uganda Railway.

Miss B. R. Gillings, to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. G. Jenson, to be Telegraph Inspector, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Miss E. Humphreys, to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss M. J. C. Macdonald, to be Nursing Sister, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. P. C. Mackay, to be Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Kenya-Uganda Railway.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Mr. G. W. St. Clair-Thompson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Gold Coast, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Uganda.

Mr. J. R. Gregg, Crown Counsel, Nyasaland, to be Solicitor General, Uganda.

Mr. J. H. Gibbons, Chief Inspector of Mines, Northern Rhodesia, to be Senior Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. K. E. Lee, Assistant Inspector of Mines, Uganda, to be Inspector of Mines, Federated Malay States.

Mr. B. A. Astley, Acting Principal, to be Principal, Prince of Wales School, Kaberi, Kenya.

Mr. E. A. Hunter, Sergeant of Police, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

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## News Items in Brief

Nkana collected over £83 on Poppy Day.

H.M.S. "Somali" is running her acceptance trials. She will serve in the Home Fleet.

A Betting and Totalisator Control Bill makes football pools illegal in Southern Rhodesia.

The Board of the Nile Canal Company has fixed the interim dividend for 1938 at 290.85 French francs (against 263.53 f. for 1937).

Seventy-five Italian workmen died in Italian East Africa during November. The total now employed in that country is given as 39,000.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during January 1—July 31 amounted to £5,843,700, an increase of 3% over the first seven months of 1937.

Eldoret School now has 159 pupils on its roll, of whom 91 are boarders—58 boys and 33 girls. The attendance has doubled in the last six years.

Uganda's actual revenue for the first six months of 1938 was £1,219,172, compared with £1,319,131 in the corresponding period of 1937; expenditure totalled £953,180, against £903,674.

Stanley's Justard (*Neotis cafra*) and the crested guinea-fowl (*Guttera edwardi*) have been added to the list of birds protected during the whole year and over all the Protectorate of Nyasaland.

Civil aircraft and aircraft engines may now be exported from the United Kingdom under the open general export licence to all destinations in Italian East Africa, including that part which previously formed the Independent State of Ethiopia.

A railway from Beit Bridge to Victoria which would make that town the rightful distributing centre for Southern Africa and greatly shorten communication with Johannesburg, was strongly supported at a recent meeting of the Eastern Fort Victoria Farmers' Association.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika Territory during the first nine months of 1938 were valued at £2,024,204, a decrease of 26.9% compared with the corresponding period of 1937, this sharp fall being due to the lowered world prices of various commodities. Imports, at £2,589,864, showed a decrease of 8.3%.

A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed in Nyasaland to report upon the tobacco industry of the Protectorate. The Commission is composed of Mr. D. L. Blunt, Director of Agriculture (Chairman); Mr. H. G. Morgan, Attorney-General; Mr. F. J. Lock, Acting Treasurer; and Mr. A. C. Kirby, Provincial Commissioner.

A reduction in subsidies on Southern Rhodesian meat exported to Great Britain and a realisation for the cattle industry in the Colony are prophesied by the Hon. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, as likely to result from the acquisition by the Government of the cold storage works. Already the price of the Colony's mear on the London market has improved considerably, hindquarters to such an extent that Southern Rhodesian prices are now second only to Argentinian.

Preparations have been made in East Africa to celebrate the forthcoming Voortrekker Memorial Day, and both English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans are combining to do homage to the Voortrekkers. A hall, which is to be opened in Eldoret on December 15 by Sir Robert Brooke-Polham, has been erected in memory of the victory of Dingaan's Day. A piece of furniture for the new building has been presented by a number of English residents in Kenya.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Sir Robert Williams****Bronze Plaques to His Memory**

A HANDSOME and lifelike bronze plaque of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bt., the former Vice-President of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, was unveiled a few days ago by M. Felicien Cattier, President of that company, in the presence of the directors and staff of the Tanganyika Concessions group of companies at their offices in London.

Viscount Stonehaven, Chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., thanked M. Cattier for the gift of the plaque from the Union Minière and for having come to England to unveil it.

Copies of this plaque are being erected in Brussels and Elisabethville to accompany a like plaque of the late M. Jean Jadot, former President of the Union Minière.

**London and Rhodesian**

THE London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company's annual report to June 30 shows that the profit for the year totalled £104,540, compared with £137,713 during the preceding 12 months.

With the balance brought forward there is an available total of £152,292, which has been dealt with as follows: interim dividend of 5%, absorbing £50,000; final dividend of 5%, absorbing £50,000; written off investments, etc. £26,663, leaving £25,625 to be carried forward. In addition to the realised profit, the company's investments show a further unrealised profit on market prices current on June 30 and on an estimate of unquoted investments; the market value of the quoted investments at the date of closing the accounts was £675,833, which, added to those valued by the board at £107,952, gave a total of £783,785, or a surplus of £199,859 compared with the figure at which they appear on the company's books.

The company holds important share interests in the Cameroonian Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd., South African Coal Estates, Ltd., Rezende Mines, Ltd., North Charlerland Exploration Company, Ltd., and other concerns. Land holdings amounted on June 30 to 1,524,325 acres, 19,883 acres having been sold during the year. The number of cattle owned on June 30 numbered 17,681 head; 2,523 were sold during the year, the average price realised being £5 17s. 11d., compared with £4 14s. 9d. in the previous year. A net profit of £4,129 was made on ranching operations. Cattle prices have again hardened and indications are that the higher price level should be maintained.

The annual meeting will be held in London to-morrow.

**Leonora Corporation**

RESOLUTIONS approving the scheme of re-organisation of the capital of Leonora Corporation, Ltd., were passed unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in London on Monday.

Captain A. C. Moreing, Chairman of the company, explained the objects of the proposals (which were published in our issue of November 24), and referred to the latest developments on the Rosterman mine, where, he said, a main south cross-cut had been driven at the 9th level and at a distance of 345 ft. had intersected a footwall reef which at that point assayed 16 dwt. over 54 in. Since then the reef had been driven east and west. The E. drive for 5 ft. driven assayed 37 dwt. over 47 in., while the W. driven for 5 ft. had av. 22 dwt. over 60 in.

Summing up, he said that the earning power of the Corporation was unimpaired, and the only thing required was a revival in activity which would come as soon as the present tension in Europe was eased.

**Kavirondo Gold Mines****Encouraging Annual Report**

KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES, LTD., announce in their annual report to June 30 that there is in reserve approximately two years' supply of ore for the mills in both Kakamega and the No. 2 Area of Kenya, that working costs have been reduced, and that arrangements are in hand for increasing the recovery of gold from both treatment plants. The report states that milling began at Kakamega on July 12, 1937, and at Chauau, No. 2 Area, in April last. To the end of the financial year 17,607 tons had been crushed for a recovery of 3,775 oz. fine gold.

Development work at Kakamega totalled 1,591 ft. At Koa Mulimu the main winze was sunk and equipped to the 300 ft. level, at which horizon the lode is being developed. To the end of October a length of 230 ft. on the lode had been opened with an av. of 14.25 dwt. over 20 in. The 200 ft. level has been connected with a new vertical shaft from the surface; the ore shoot on this level has been proved for a continuous length of 284 ft., av. 9 dwt. over 30 in. width. Prospecting work in the Wacheche and other areas has disclosed some short shoots of ore of good grade.

During the year 16,724 tons were milled in Kakamega, averaging 6.56 dwt. gold per ton, yielding 3,587 oz. fine gold. In addition, 666 tons of concentrates were produced worth 35.14 dwt. per ton and were stored for further treatment.

In No. 2 Area underground development was confined to the Chauau vein, where 2,165 ft. of development work was done. The second level W. from shaft was begun and driven 90 ft. on narrow quartz of low value. At the west end of the mine a folded vein of quartz was followed downwards from the 34 ft. level to the 100 ft. level. This work opened up a block of ore estimated to contain 2,416 tons av. 11.6 dwt. over a width of 43 in. Preparations are being made to develop this fold by a winze below the 100 ft. level.

Milling in No. 2 Area began in April and to the end of June 883 tons worth 8.76 dwt. gold per ton were crushed, yielding by amalgamation 188 oz. fine gold. Tailings averaging 4.5 dwt. per ton are stored for later treatment. A leaching plant to give cyanide treatment to the sands portion is being installed. From July 1 to October, 1938, this mill crushed an average of 650 tons a month for a recovery of 200 oz. fine gold per month.

Receipts during the financial year totalled £26,373, and expenditure amounted to £46,217, showing a loss on revenue account of £19,844. Outlays charged to capital account were £4,836. Loss on revenue account has been carried to profit and loss account, the debit balance of which is now £32,629. Cash resources to the end of June were £22,914, and there were stores and materials in transit valued at £7,459.

**Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.**

The annual report of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 states that delays and difficulties with the plant, magnified by the location of the company's properties, resulted in the exhaustion of the company's financial resources, but the debenture holders and others have since given further financial support.

The general manager reports that the new mill and power plant were started in April last, and that to the end of October 3,448 tons were crushed for a recovery of 682 oz. fine gold, the ore coming mainly from the "C" reef and the low grade section of the Menzies reef.

On the Menzies reef no development work has been done since October, 1937. The S. winze was sunk 86 ft., from 0 ft. to 45 ft., av. 4.5 dwt. over 25 in. width, and from 45 ft. onwards in ill-defined reef showing stringers only. The N. winze from 64 ft. to 113 ft., av. 2.5 dwt. over 26 in. At 90 ft. depth the reef pinched out, but appeared again later over 40 in. width carrying low values.

On the "C" reef limited development work for stoping was carried out, and No. 2 vertical shaft, started about 200 ft. south of the prospecting shaft, was sunk to a depth of 45 ft., intersecting the reef at 41 ft. This reef, apparently consisting of a series of lenses, appears to have been intersected at the edge of one of these lenses.

The accounts show a net loss for the year of £8,732, which brings the total loss to March 31, 1938, to £13,612.

## Chunya Goldfields

The report of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 last, shows a loss of £6,933, which brings the debit balance to £8,182.

A milling plant with a monthly capacity of 400 tons was erected and brought into commission in September, 1937, and up to the end of the following March 1,889 tons of ore averaging 8 dwt. per ton had been treated for a recovery of 383 oz. of fine gold. The plant is now running at 4 dwt., tailings averaging 4 dwt. being stacked for re-treatment. Prospecting work was continued and several reefs opened to shallow depths, but little work was carried out in depths on the John and Gert reefs. At the date of the report, ore reserves were estimated at 7,300 tons with an average value of 8.7 dwt. During the six months since the end of the financial year the mill has treated 2,324 tons for recovery of 697 oz. gold.

The issued capital is £82,150, there is a bank overdraft of £2,329 secured on investments with a market value of £5,149, and sundry creditors total £1,097. Though all but one of the licences and options have been abandoned, they still appear in the balance sheet at cost, namely £52,862, and £13,847 spent on prospecting and developing properties now principally abandoned appear among the assets. It is therefore not surprising that the auditors have qualified their certificate by the statement that those items cannot be regarded as worth the value placed upon them in the balance sheet. Cash in hand was £386.

Mr. F. W. Davies has retired from the board, and Mr. A. Eevey, who was appointed in his place, offers himself for re-election at the meeting to be held in London at 3 p.m. to-day.

### Victoria Falls Power

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company has declared the following dividends: on the Ordinary shares, an interim dividend of 4% in respect of 1938; on the Preference, a dividend of 4% for the half-year ended December 31, 1938, and a further dividend of 4%, being the participating rights for 1938. These dividends will be paid on January 14.

## Rhomines, Ltd.

RHOMINES, LTD., announce in their annual report for the year ended August 31 that mining profit totalled £9,152, compared with £1,207 for the preceding 12 months. The improvement was largely due to the higher recovery value of the ore milled, tonnage being somewhat restricted by the time lost on a change from the use of D.C. to A.C. After charging Rhodesian and London office expenses, debenture interest, depreciation and loss on sale of machinery, caused through the change of plant, the above figure is reduced to a net profit of £4,323. The directors deemed it advisable, however, to write off certain items, such as preliminary expenses, cost of capital and debenture issues, and the loss of £1,972 brought forward; thus £686 is carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. Development work has proved the main reef to its full length on the main block, and a new vertical shaft is being sunk on the Flowing Bowl No. 3 block to strike the reef at greater depth. Work is also being resumed at another point on the No. 3 block, where a N. and S. reef has been opened up.

### Ikoma Gold Mines (Negoti)

At a recent meeting in Nairobi of Ikoma Gold Mines (Negoti), Ltd. (in liquidation), the liquidator reported that the realisations for the 12 months ended November 10 amounted to Shs. 5,725, while disbursements totalled Shs. 5,339; for the two years ended at that date realisations reached Shs. 8,225 and disbursements Shs. 6,939, leaving a balance of cash in bank of Shs. 1,266. The total due to creditors was Shs. 70,538, of which only Shs. 6,404 had been paid to that date. The liquidator reported that the tributing agreement with Mr. W. Ward continues in operation, and that all claims of the company have been amalgamated under two amalgamation certificates. All rents due to the Tanganyika Government have been paid, and all the titles are in order.

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## Latest Progress Reports

**Tati Goldfields.**—During November 2,670 tons were milled; estimated mine profit, £1,269.

**Kenya Gold Mining.**—During October 1,457 tons were milled, yielding 503 oz. fine gold and 60 oz. silver; 900 tons were cyanided, yielding 60 oz. fine gold and 7 oz. silver. Total: 563 oz. fine gold; 67 oz. silver.

**Wanderer.**—During November 39,600 tons were crushed for a recovery of 4,301 oz. fine gold; estimated value, £31,617; profit, including premium, £12,251; working expenses, £19,366; mining costs, including development expenditure, £4,550.

**Gabait Gold.**—Milled in November: 900 tons of ore and 1,570 tons of accumulated tailings; yield, 713 oz. fine gold. (The manager estimates that this includes 200 tons of ore from the rich pocket mentioned in the circular to shareholders dated July 25 last.)

**Globe and Phoenix.**—Output in November: Tons treated, 6,100; yield, 4,495 oz. fine gold; profit, £19,899. Development: 6th level driven 32 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 6th level driven 32 ft., av. 9 dwt.; 11th level driven 125 ft., av. 11 dwt.; 12th level driven 79 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 37th level driven 30 ft., av. 2 dwt.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—Output from the Fred Mine during November: 2,800 tons crushed; working loss, £400. The mine manager adds: "Electric power working excellently. Anticipate immediate reduction in cost by £200 monthly and further reductions later. General efficiency greatly improved."

**Rosterman.**—Progress report for November states that 3,000 tons were crushed for a recovery of 1,289 oz. fine gold. Development: The footwall reef already reported as intersected by the main south crosscut at 345 ft. has since been driven upon east for 5 ft., in values av. 37 dwt. per ton over 47 in. width, and west for 5 ft. in ore av. 22 dwt. per ton over 60 in. width. This reef is probably the downward extension of the No. 1 footwall reef previously intersected at the No. 6 level.

### Rhodesian Corporation

The reduction in the profits of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., were attributed by Captain H. B. Jameson at last week's annual meeting of shareholders to political and financial conditions, which, he said, had negated share dealings of any magnitude. The mining industry, as a whole, he added, was in a better condition than ever.

### Rhodesia Broken Hill

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company reminds holders of option certificates to bearer expiring on December 31 of the approaching end of their right of subscription for shares of the company at par. Rhodesian-Anglo American, Ltd., has agreed to subscribe at par, free of commission, for any of the 1,143,675 shares under option to December 31 not taken up by the option holders.

### Copper Restrictions

The copper producing companies operating under the restriction scheme showed their determination last week to maintain the price of copper at around £45 per ton by the decision to reduce production to 105% of basic tonnages as from December 15, and to 100% as from January 1. This makes the fifth adjustment since the middle of October. Prices had fallen to £42 at the beginning of last week, but on the announcement of the above statement they jumped 2s. 3d. and shortly afterwards reached £43 13s. 9d.

### Mining Personalities

Sir Cecil Rodwell, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has joined the board of the Ultramar Exploration Company, Limited.

Mr. A. S. Rome, Chief Mining Engineer to the Southern Rhodesian Government, will return to the Colony in February.

Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., is shortly leaving Johannesburg on his way to this country.

Mr. J. H. Gibbons, Chief Inspector of Mines in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Senior Inspector of Mines, and Mr. K. E. Lee, Assistant Inspector of Mines in Uganda, is to become Inspector of Mines in the Federated Malay States.

## Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

### Lord Elibank's Address

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd., was held in London last week.

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Elibank (the Chairman), after referring with regret to the loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. L. E. B. Homan, who had been Chairman of the company since its inception, said that the gross receipts from bullion, after deducting royalty, amounted to £709,319, compared with £727,490 in the previous year. This smaller gross revenue was due to the lower grade ore put through the mill. Costs of 18s. 6d. were up by about 4d. per ton.

The net profit amounted to £330,692, compared with £225,000 included in the profit for 1937 was a non-recurring profit on exchange, aggregating £40,542, so that the actual mining profit came out at very nearly the same as for the previous year. Two dividends, each of 4s. per stock unit, had already been paid, and there was a balance to be carried forward of £115,339, as compared with £95,273 brought in.

The balance standing to the credit of mine development, £68,178, represented under 1s. per ton as the cost of their ore reserves, whereas they were writing off through development redemption no less than 3s. 6d. per ton. This was a strong position as it was obviously in the interest of the company that the cost of their reserves should stand as low as possible.

The ore reserves showed an increase of 135,500 tons in spite of their having drawn from the mine 320,871 tons during the year, but there was a falling-off in the head value per ton from 8'9 dwts. to 8'3 dwts.

### Values in Bottom Levels

Last year the Chairman referred to the lower values being encountered in the bottom levels of the mine. This tendency had continued during the year and had continued since June 30. The tonnage of payable ore reserves was still very satisfactory, and they were nearly five years ahead of the mill at June 30 last, with considerable additions since that date, but the values so far encountered from the thirty-third level downwards were undoubtedly affecting the average value.

Development at the thirty-fifth level Motor had not yet been completed, but latest advices showed an improvement in values. The lower values encountered in course of development were affecting the head values going to the mill as all this development rock must inevitably be dealt with in this way. Moreover, as this tonnage represented 20% of the whole it would be understood that it must affect their working profits.

The two dividends distributed during the year increased the total sum paid in dividends to shareholders since the inception of the company to nearly £3,500,000 apart from the return of capital of 7s. 6d. per share in 1933. In view of the position he had outlined, and having regard to the present condition of development in the mine at depth, the board considered that caution was the best policy in the interests of the company, and accordingly had decided to recommend an interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per stock unit as at December 31 next. This was at the rate of 56% per annum on the 12s. 6d. units.

The report was unanimously adopted.

## Wankie Colliery Company

### Sir Edmund Davis's Views.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wankie Colliery Company, Limited, was held in London on Monday.

Sir Edmund Davis (chairman and managing director of the company) presided.

The secretary, Mr. H. W. Lampard, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman reviewed the accounts of the company, and continued:—

"You will have gathered from the contents of the report, as well as the accounts, that there has been a substantial improvement in our coal business, though a serious decline in the coke sales, during the year under review when compared with the previous 12 months. The coal sales have proved to be a record by being 99,086 tons above the figure for the previous year, and we confidently hope—in view of the developments which are taking place in Northern Rhodesia—that at no distant date we may still further improve upon this.

"I particularly mention the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, as their supplies came to 345,549 tons, compared with 310,692 in the 12 months ended August 31, 1937. This was naturally followed by an increase in the requirements of the railways on account of the in and out traffic for the mines in question, the sales to the railways being 279,011 tons, comparing with 260,064 tons in the previous year.

#### The Question of Coal Prices

The publicity which has been given in Southern Rhodesia, not only in its Parliament but also in the Press and in public speeches, to the price of coal, and to the exclusive rights we hold on what is known as the Gwaai area, it is necessary that some reference should be made to these two subjects.

First, as regards the price of coal, it is only necessary that I should say that in the interests of our company, as well as of the large consumers, both parties considered it advisable to enter into long-dated contracts at a very reduced price for coal on rail at Wankie. These contracts, which are with the copper companies in Northern Rhodesia, run for 18 years from October 1 last, and all parties to the agreement are satisfied that the arrangement made is in the interest of all concerned.

"Coming now to the question of comparisons which have been made with the price of coal in the Transvaal, I think that it is sufficient for me to state that the average price realised in the Transvaal for 1937 for all coal, including coal supplied under contract, varied from 15.11.04d. to 3s. 5.00d. per ton. But the general pit-mouth price to non-contract consumers was about 8s. per ton. It should also be borne in mind that there has been recently an advance in the price of coal to the large consumers in the Transvaal as well as to the domestic trade, which advance has been approved as thoroughly justified.

"Coming now to the collieries in the Orange Free State, the pit-head price of coal also shows an increase over the past two years, and in the case of Natal over the past three years. So far as the latter collieries are concerned, the latest information we have relates to May last, when the price charged was 6s. 9.66d. per ton. But the point which our critics neglect is the difference in the value of the coal supplied by us, when compared with that of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Natal. A large part of the better value of our output is due

to the careful treatment the coal receives, naturally followed by an increase in our cost of production.

#### Misleading Statements

Many misleading statements have been made on the subject just mentioned, but I do not think it necessary in view of the remarks I have already made to advertise those who have made them, whether in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament or elsewhere. I will leave them to digest the figures I have just given, which I think might tend to improve their lack of knowledge of the working costs in collieries, especially when considering that the power and water supply plant, which have not to be provided in the Transvaal collieries, has cost us in our equipment over £250,000, and naturally all the capital expenditure which we have incurred has led to an increase of cost.

In order to obtain accurate information on the subject of prices charged for coal, we considered it advisable that our general manager should make a fairly comprehensive tour of the Transvaal collieries, and the latest information we have received on this subject is dated at the colliery November 1, 1938. It is important to note that the result of this investigation has led to our being now satisfied that conditions in the Transvaal collieries are rapidly changing and that no less than six large coal-washing plants have been installed during 1938, comparing with one or two in use in 1936.

Not only have these washeries been erected, but on some of the collieries crushing plants have been installed, and in this way the grading for the consumer has been improved and, therefore, it is only in the last year or two that the output is being dealt with in this manner and the public supplied with a better coal, whereas we at our colliery have for many years put in all the necessary improvements, and instead of steadily rising prices—which is taking place in the Transvaal—we are gradually reducing the price of our output on rail at Wankie. Our long-dated agreements with our consumers are perfectly plain, and we guarantee a maximum of B.T.U. whereas in the new agreements for the better coal now being supplied in the Transvaal, though these clauses are not referred to in the published average prices, in the one case which has been investigated on our behalf, we are satisfied that under certain conditions there is a very large increase in the price.

#### The Gwaai Prospecting Area Agreement

"I think that I have dealt sufficiently with the question of price and, therefore, it only remains for me to refer to the Gwaai prospecting area. So far as this is concerned, we obtained, on June 30, 1923, from the British South Africa Company, a 30 years grant, which gave us the exclusive right to prospect coal over an area of about 800 square miles; this grant, therefore, expiring in 1952. I do not know why there has been such an outcry over a grant which was perfectly legal and duly acknowledged, by the Southern Rhodesian Government when it acquired the mineral rights of the country.

"However, with a view to meeting the criticism in Southern Rhodesia—though I do not consider that it was warranted—we have come to an arrangement with the Southern Rhodesian Government by which we have agreed to surrender one-third of the area now and one-fourteenth in each year commencing on September 1, 1939, on the distinct understanding that the Government will not work the area nor give any other assistance than that normally granted to the mining industry through the loan fund account of the Mines Department.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.



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

### Sir John Caulcutt on Empire Trade

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) was held in London last week.

Sir John Caulcutt, K.C.M.G. (the Chairman), presided.

The Chairman commenced by expressing regret at the death in the past of Mr. Harry Judson, Vice-Chairman of the South African board, and formerly a general manager of the bank in South Africa, and by congratulating the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., upon his appointment as Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. He then welcomed Sir Ernest Oppenheimer to the meeting.

After referring to his recent visit to South Africa and Rhodesia, he said:

"Turning to the balance sheet as at September 30, 1938, you will notice that the total of £110,000,000 attained last year has now been exceeded by £2,750,000. On the liabilities side, current deposit, and other accounts amount to £99,000,000, a figure more than £3,000,000 larger than a year ago. The note circulation, at £1,231,000, shows an increase of £147,000, while acceptances, &c., at £5,024,000, are lower by £689,000.

"On the assets side of the balance sheet the item cash in hand and with bankers stands at £26,579,000, an increase of £3,821,000 on the previous year, and represents a ratio to current deposit, and other accounts and note circulation of over 26%. Money at call amounts to £1,020,000, showing a reduction of £741,000. Bills discounted, at £9,860,000, are less than a year ago. Investments, at £27,032,000, are greater by £4,318,000. The policy of keeping a very large portion of these in short-dated Government investments has been maintained. Advances, at £33,175,000, are approximately £2,750,000 lower than a year ago.

#### Net Profit of £439,244

"The net profit for the period under review is £439,244, which is a slight increase—of about £8,000—on the previous year.

"Interim dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares and 6% per annum on the 'A' and 'B' shares, less income tax at the rate of 4s. 8d. in the £ in all cases, were paid in June last, and the board now recommends the payment of final dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, and at the rate of 7% per annum on the 'A' and 'B' shares, less income tax in each case at the rate of 4s. 8d. in the £. The dividend for the year, therefore, on the 'A' and 'B' shares is at the rate of 6½%. It is proposed to pay these final dividends on Monday, December 19.

After referring to conditions in South Africa, the Chairman continued:—

"In Southern Rhodesia, as a result of continued prosperity in the mining industry, together with satisfactory prices which have been obtained for certain agricultural products, general trading conditions have been good throughout the year, while in Northern Rhodesia the prosperity enjoyed by the great base metal mining industry was reflected in general trading conditions.

"In Nyasaland general trade has been well maintained, while prospects for the coming year are considered satisfactory, provided that the prices of the staple products—tobacco, tea, and cotton—are reasonably remunerative. In Mauritius the prices realised for the 1937-38 sugar crop showed

some improvement and the return per ton to planters was higher than in the previous season.

"In East Africa the past year has been a disappointing one owing to the decline in the selling price of certain of the chief products of those territories—namely, cotton, sisal, and coffee. The purchasing power of producers has consequently shown a decline and traders have had a difficult year.

"The effect of the lower prices received by Native cotton growers in Uganda has fortunately been partly offset by a record crop in that territory, the final figures being approximately 420,000 bales of cotton, representing an increase of nearly 30% over the previous year's production. Coffee prices, which have ruled on low levels throughout the greater part of the year, have recently shown some improvement, but the price of sisal unfortunately remains at a low figure. The combined domestic exports of the three principal East African territories reached the record figure of approximately £14,500,000 in 1937, but it is expected that the import and export figures for 1938 will be materially lower. Government revenue for 1937 in all three territories exceeded estimates.

"Trade in Egypt and the Sudan has been fair. Last year, in common with almost all cotton-producing countries, Egypt was favoured with an exceptionally large crop, which, however, was disposed of without an excessive carry-over. The official estimate for the current crop is between 25 and 23% smaller than that of last year at slightly under 8,000,000 kantars. The exceptionally high Nile floods caused apprehension earlier in the season, but fortunately serious damage was not caused.

"The territories served by the Bank—territories which are intimately concerned with the production for export of primary commodities—are closely interested in the development of international trade and the importance of the question is enhanced at a time when, for one reason or another, trade has shown a tendency to contract in many parts of the world. Perhaps, therefore, in concluding such a brief survey as this, it is not inappropriate for me to say a few words on the subject of oversea trade.

#### Empire Trade

The importance of Empire trade has been enhanced during a period when the exchange of goods with many parts of the world has been hampered by impediments of one form or another, but the value of trade with foreign countries cannot be ignored.

"In recent times much attention has been directed to this aspect of the question, especially owing to the new difficulties which exporters have to overcome in selling their goods in certain parts of the world. The means which should be adopted for the expansion of trade are no doubt constantly under the consideration of both producers and merchants and, as a banker, I would not venture to trespass too far upon their preserves; but I think it would be of assistance if some greater degree of co-operation in marketing for export could be arranged.

"So far as the United Kingdom in particular is concerned, there would also appear to be a greater need than ever to-day of developing our export business by co-operation in certain trades not only in marketing, but also in representation abroad. By this means, the requirements of some markets could be ascertained more precisely, and steps taken to meet them. It is, in addition, of great importance that every possible facility should be given for the marketing of the commodities which the Dominions and Colonies may wish to export. All this cannot be achieved without co-ordinated effort, but such an effort may well repay us in the future."

## Sisal Industry's Views

SPEAKING in Dar es Salaam at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, Sir William Lead, M.L.C., Chairman of the Association, said it was necessary that those in England who handled their products should realise that production costs could not possibly be reduced by a reduction in Native wages. Some dealers appeared to hold the opinion that prices could continue to reduce their costs in accordance with the price obtained for their product.

Major von Brandis, who proposed the toast of the guests, regretted that the Governor had been unable to attend owing to Court mourning for the late Queen of Norway.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, who responded, read a letter from Sir Mark Young, who paid tribute to the work of Sir William Lead in Europe and in Tanganyika, and continued:—

"Every effort must be made to increase our efficiency both of production and of the disposal of our exports. Government is making great efforts to encourage increased agricultural production by the Native peasant, and I have heard the fear expressed that these efforts may be detrimental to the supply of labour for other interests. I should like to take this opportunity of assuring you that Government is not unmindful of this danger, and will be vigilant to guard against it."

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy urged those who had invested in the sisal industry to visit the Territory and see how their investment was handled. In his view it was a long range investment. The industry could not reduce its costs of production by returning to the methods of the past.

## Mitchell Cotts & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd. announce in their annual report for the year ended June 30 that the net profit for the year amounted to £75,697, being, with £32,078 brought forward, an available total of £107,681. Preference dividend absorbed £6,084, leaving £101,597, from which sum the directors propose to allocate £25,000 to general reserve, £10,000 to staff provident fund, and to write off £900 against goodwill. From the balance of £65,697 an interim dividend of 4% on the Ordinary shares has been paid, and the directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7%, less tax, making 11% for the year, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £35,420. The combined net assets of the company, exclusive of goodwill, amount to £619,970.

The offer to acquire the capital of Comotichalot Darke & Company on the basis of an exchange of shares has been accepted by the holders of more than 98% of the shares, and it is now proposed to increase the capital of Mitchell Cotts by the creation of 555,000 shares of 5s. each with a view to carrying out the exchange. It is also proposed that the capital be further increased to £1,250,000 by the creation of another 1,845,000 Ordinary shares, so that additional shares shall be available for issue if further capital is required in view of the continued expansion of the company's business.

European holdings in Kenya now total 5,053,448 acres as against 5,111,161 acres in 1930, the peak year, the area cultivated is 546,602 acres, against 643,664 in 1930, and landowners number 1,800, against 2,607 in 1930.

## Market Prices and Notes

**Beeswax.**—East African, quiet, with pure spot 97s. 6d. to 100s. and sellers of Dar es Salaam for shipment at 94s. (1937: 117s.; 1936: 120s.)

**Butter.**—Kenya, firm, and up by 3s. to 165s. per cwt. (1937: 140s.)

**Cashew Seed.**—Bombay to Hull for Dec.-Jan., unchanged at £10 17s. 6d. per ton: (1937: £14 12s. 6d.; 1936: £12 17s. 6d.)

**Chillies.**—Spot supplies of Mombasas are very small, and business has been done at 72s. 6d. for good quality; nothing is offered for shipment. Sudans sold at 52s. 6d. for Dec.-Jan., with spot in bond at 62s. 6d.: (1937: Mombasa, 65s.; Sudan, 56s.; 1936: 45s.)

**Ciboes.**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot 8½d.; c.i.f. 7½d.; and Madagascar spot in bond, 7½d.; and c.i.f. 6½d. (1937: 8d.; 1936: 8½d.)

**Coffee.**—Demand has been slow, the majority of Kenyas and Bugishus being retired, and Tanganyikas selling at prices favourable to buyers.

Kenya new crop "A," 72s. 6d.; "B," 66s.; "C," 58s. 6d.; peaberry, 70s. per cwt.

Tanganyika new crop "A," 61s. to 62s.; "B," 58s. to 58s. 6d.; peaberry, 51s. to 59s. London cleaned 1st sizes, 55s. to 66s.; 2nds, 49s. to 58s. 6d.; 3rds, 51s. to 52s. 6d.; peaberry, 57s. to 63s. per cwt.

Bugishur "B," 57s.; "C," 54s. 6d. to 55s.; peaberry, 61s. per cwt.

London stock of East African, 25,810 cwt. (1937: 35,794 cwt.)

As is usual, sales will be suspended during the Christmas holiday from December 20 to January 5.

**Copper.**—Firm, with standard for cash £43 2s. 6d., and three months 5s. higher. (1937: £40; 1936: £44 12s. 6d.)

November statistics: world stocks 425,000 tons (American stocks, 269,000); world consumption, 178,000 tons (American, 51,000); world output, 199,000 tons (American, 67,000).

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s. has risen in an active market to £10 per ton, c.i.f. for January shipment. (1937: £13 7s. 6d.; 1936: £20 7s. 6d.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda, firmer at 536d. per lb. F.g.f. Sakellariadis 7-67d. per lb. (1937: 5d.; 1936: 6d.)

Uganda exported 387,839 bales of cotton between January 1 and October 29. Cotton tax collected amounted to £147,362.

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull, steady for Dec.-March at £7 1s. 3d. (1937: £4 10s.; 1936: £5 17s. 6d.)

**Gold.**—148s. 10½d. per ounce. (1937: 139s. 11d.; 1936: 141s. 9d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for Dec.-Jan. and Feb., £10 3s. 9d.; March, £10 5s.; April, £10 6s. 3d. (1937: £11 16s. 3d.; 1936: £15 17s. 6d.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Sellers of new crop Kordofan for Dec.-Jan. shipment, 33s. for natural and 34s. for cleaned, c.i.f. Spot firmer, with natural 36s. 6d., and cleaned 37s. 6d.

**Hides.**—Dull and depressed. Mombasa 70/30%: 12-lb. and up, 5½d.; 8/12 lb., 5¼d.; 4/8 lb., 6¼d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d.

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**Pyrethrum.**—Buyers show no inclination to buy, as it is believed that prices may be reduced in the near future. Kenyas unchanged at £116 and Japanese at £86. (1937: Kenya, £90; Japanese, £62 5s.; 1936: £50.)

**Simsim.**—Little business passing, but East African white is nominally higher at £13 5s., with mixed £12 5s. per ton ex ship, for Dec.-Jan. shipment. (1937: £14.)

**Sisal.**—Demand has been fair during the week with prices varying. Supplies not being abundant, sellers are in many cases not accepting business at present price levels.

Tanganyika No. 1, good marks, £16 10s. to £17; No. 2, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 7s. 6d.; No. 3, £14 5s. to £14 10s. per ton, c.i.f. optional ports for Dec.-Feb. shipment onwards. (1937: No. 1, £20 5s.; No. 2, £19 5s.; No. 1, £27 10s.; No. 2, £26 10s.)

Kenya exported 2,111 tons of sisal during October.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow for the five months ended November totalled 2,110 tons.

Messrs. Wigglesworth and Company write in their current review: "Demand from spinners is below normal, there still being a lack of confidence which deters them from entering into large-scale buying for next harvest's requirements. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates an increase of 540 million bushels of wheat compared with last year. Despite this excellent harvest, it is reported that there is a carry-over of binder twine of about 50,000 tons, which is exercising an influence on the sisal market. Apparently too much attention has been focused on wheat, while failing to take account of the oats crop, which fell far below the normal. The excess of sisal was larger than expected, but undoubtedly a more extended use of the combine reaper has also had its effect, though authentic estimates of its extension are unobtainable."

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat steady at £7 15s. per ton, usual Continental ports. (1937: £8 10s.)

**Tea.**—London auctions during the week have attracted a good demand and commanded higher prices. Kenya, 12-00d.; Tanganyika, 11-75d. per lb. (1937: Kenya, 13-17d., Tanganyika, 13-50d.; 1936: 11d.)

**Tin.**—Standard for cash is firmer at £214, with three months 17s. 6d. higher. (1937: £199; 1936: £234 5s.)

**Tobacco.**—With the strong approval of Fort Jameson growers a Bill to provide for compulsory auction sales of all flue-cured leaf in the Province, on the lines of the legislation existing in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be submitted to the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Legislature.

**Tortoiseshell.**—There was a moderate demand at the last auction of the year, a fair proportion being sold, although prices on the whole were lower. Zanzibar shell: medium to bold, 15s. to 40s.; small to medium, 5s. to 40s.; chicken, 3s. to 4s. Hoof: fair to good, 3s. to 10s. Yellowbelly: fair to good, 4s. to 10s. The next auction will be held on January 12, 1939.

**Vanilloes.**—Small supplies of Seychelles were in good demand and sold at 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

**Sisal Estates**

Sisal Estates, Ltd., have declared payment of a dividend at the rate of 6% annu. less tax, for the half year to December 31, 1938, on the 6% Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares.

**Development in Tanganyika**

The Tanganyika Government has appointed a Committee to examine and report on methods whereby the development of Tanganyika may be encouraged and assisted, and to advise on the extent to which development may be facilitated by works of public utility undertaken by the Government. Making this statement in the Legislative Council, Sir Mark Young, the Governor, promised that the present and future policy of Government would give every possible encouragement and assistance to non-Native settlement.

**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 30).**—Chemili, 0.24 inch; Donya Sabuk, 3.55; Eldama, 0.16; Fort Hall, 3.70; Fort Ternan, 0.21; Gilgil, 0.78; Hoey's Bridge, 0.01; Kabete, 2.98; Kaimosi, 0.19; Kericho, 0.50; Kiambu, 3.59; Kijabe, 0.52; Kilifi, 0.32; Kinangop, 0.70; Kisumu, 2.92; Kitale, 0.27; Koru, 0.07; Limuru, 2.86; Machakos, 2.32; Mackinnon Road, 1.05; Makindu, 5.35; Makuyu, 3.99; Malindi, 0.22; Menengai, 0.08; Meru, 4.24; Mitubiri, 3.24; Miwani, 2.54; Mjibeni, 0.02; Molo, 0.06; Mombasa, 2.75; Muhoroni, 0.30; Nairobi, 2.85; Naivasha, 0.58; Nakuru, 0.21; Nandi, 0.68; Nanyuki, 2.22; Narok, 0.27; Ngong, 4.44; Nyeri, 1.95; Ol'Kalou, 0.14; Rongai, 0.05; Ruiru, 3.51; Rumuruti, 0.74; Sagana, 2.72; Simba, 5.76; Songhor, 0.15; Sotik, 0.32; Thika, 3.08; Thomson's Falls, 1.41; Timboroa, 0.39; Voi, 2.17; and Kericho, 0.11 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended November 28).**—Amani, 3.58 inches; Arusha, 4.05; Bagamoyo, 3.32; Bukoba, 3.12; Dar es Salaam, 3.62; Kilosa, 4.05; Kilwa, 2.05; Lindi, 0.30; Lushoto, 2.85; Mwanungu, 1.10; Mahenge, 2.13; Morogoro, 1.53; Moshi, 1.10; Mpwapwa, 0.43; Musoma, 0.26; Ngomeni, 1.89; Tabora, 0.31; Tanga, 2.99; Tukuyu, 2.07; and Utete, 5.35 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended November 28).**—Entebbe, 0.20 inch; Fort Portal, 0.65; Hoima, 0.26; Kabale, 0.26; Kololo, 0.97; Masaka, 0.43; Masindi, 0.31; Mbatara, 0.34; Mubende, 3.00; and Namasagali, 0.05 inch.

**Southern Rhodesia (Week ended November 22).**—Banket, 0.15 inch; Bindura, 0.05; Chipinga, 0.02; Darwendale, 0.08; Gatooma, 0.15; Glendale, 0.01; Miamini, 0.40; Salisbury, 0.05; Sinoia, 0.12; and Umtali, 0.08 inch.


**The "Rowallan Castle"**

The s.s. "Rowallan Castle" launched in Belfast last week, is the sixth Union-Castle vessel built since 1935 in an endeavour to provide further accommodation for the carriage of South African fruit and perishable exports to this country. A diesel-engined ship, she will have 414,000 cubic feet of space for fruit and chilled beef. For extra fast handling of cargo, each hatch is provided with two winches and two derricks. Refrigeration is carried out by means of brine grids. Built to Lloyds 100 A1 class, there are seven watertight bulkheads and a double bottom.

**Beira Town Sites**

Beira Town Sites, Ltd., state in their report for the year ended June 30, 1938, that various factors have militated against the sale of the company's land during the year. Amongst these have been the international situation and uncertainty existing with regard to the transfer of land to foreigners in Portuguese East Africa. Consequently, although steady progress is being made with the construction of two further deep-water wharves at the port of Beira to provide for increased traffic anticipated as soon as the commercial outlook improves, only one small sale of about one-quarter of an acre was made. The accounts show a loss of £87 during the year under review, bringing the total debit balance to £18,967.

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## Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Llandovery Castle" which arrived at Southampton on December 9, brought the following passengers from:—

**Mombasa**  
 Bennet, Dr. & Mrs. H. H. W.  
 Cowie, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Dalgairns, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Denoon, Mr. A. L. R.  
 Dick, Mr. & Mrs. D. A.  
 Dickinson, Mr. J. L.  
 Gillies, Mr. E. C.  
 Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. H. R.  
 Howard, Miss R. I.  
 Harris, Miss E. K.  
 Horley, Mr. & Mrs. D. C.  
 Leighton, Mr. G. C.  
 Potts, Mr. & Mrs. P. R.  
 Pyman, Mr. G.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Geikie, Capt. & Mrs. F. C.  
 Morris, Major & Mrs. C. C. B.  
 Rounce, Mrs. M. J.

**Beira**  
 Cohen, Mrs. F.  
 Ford, Mr. & Mrs. M. A.  
 Hayes, Mrs. E. E.  
 Heald, Miss R. E.  
 May, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.  
 Penmetter, Mrs. L.  
 Pouishmoff, Mrs. I. N.  
 Stephens, Major & Mrs. F. T.

Leach, Miss E. T.  
 Leonard, Capt. & Mrs. G.  
 Lester, Mrs. A. R.  
 Lloyd, Mr. H. T.  
 Lubbock, Mr. H. L.  
 Mason, Mrs. N.  
 McArthur, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. W.  
 McDonald, Dr. & Mrs. J. H.  
 McVey, Miss T.  
 Molloy, Mr. H. A.  
 Narraway, Miss G.  
 Nixon, Dr. R.  
 Oborn, Miss W.  
 Pearson, Mr. & Mrs. E. O.  
 Pharazyn, Capt. E. L.  
 Plough, Mr. H.  
 Pocock, Mrs. R.  
 Preece, Mr. H. R.  
 Robertson, Miss M.  
 Roy, Miss J. Kettles  
 Rumsley, Miss M. E.

Seed, Mr.  
 Simpson, Mr. J. S.  
 Smith, Mr. F. A. Langa  
 Smout, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.  
 Stansfield, Mr. F.  
 Stevenson, Capt. C. Y.  
 Strauss, Miss H.  
 Tanner, Mr. G. H.  
 Thorpe, Mr. H.  
 Tritton, Mr. A. M.  
 Turnbull, Mr. R. G.  
 Turley, Mrs. K. M.  
 Walker, Mr. B.  
 Walker, Mr. J. M.  
 Ward, Mrs. A.  
 Watermeyer, Mrs. J.  
 Watson, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.  
 Whyte, Mr. F.  
 Whyte, Miss C.  
 Whyte, Miss A.  
 Wilkinson, Miss K.  
 Williams, Mr. I. G.

## Passengers for East Africa

THE m.v. "Llangibby Castle" which sailed from Mombasa on November 16, and arrived in London on December 8, brought the following passengers to:—

**Genoa**  
 Boyce, Mrs. F. D.  
 Cobb, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.  
 Craven, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
 Lawrie, Mr. A. A.  
 Medlicott, Miss D.  
 Meservy, Mr. J. R.  
 Milne, Mr. W. W.  
 Rothchild, Mrs. W.  
 Scotland, Mr. G. A.

**Marseilles**  
 Bailward, Mr. A. N.  
 Bell, Mr. T. M.  
 Benson, Mr. C. W.  
 du Bois, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.  
 Deegan, Mr. J. W.  
 Drummond, Mr. A.  
 Hines, Mr. T. J.  
 Hopwood, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.  
 Kampf, Mr. B. A.  
 Kay, Mr. S. E.  
 Lea-Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. I. C.  
 Liston, Dr. J. M.  
 McIntosh, Mr. H. J.  
 Rainsford, Mrs. R.  
 Watt, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.

**London**  
 Ballantyne, Mrs. M.  
 Bedford, Mr. & Mrs. F.

Blaber, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Brachi, Miss J.  
 Burgess, Mr. J.  
 Bryden, Mr. G. A.  
 Callender, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Cawley, Mr. A.  
 Chambers, Mrs. G. J.  
 Coke, Miss C. M.  
 Connell, Mrs. F. A.  
 Cooper, Miss M.  
 Coster, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.  
 Coutts, Miss M. E.  
 Covey, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Cuthbert, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Douglas, Miss G.  
 Eams, Mrs. J. W.  
 Ellis, Mr. R. G.  
 Evans, Miss F.  
 Fischer, Miss M. T.  
 Fishlock, Mr. C. W. L.  
 Galloway, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.  
 Grogan, Miss G. M.  
 Hale, Mrs. & Mrs. F. R.  
 Harris, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.  
 Hodgson, Miss W. M.  
 Hodgson, Miss R. V.  
 Hoon, Miss C. C. P.  
 Ingram, Mrs. P.  
 Jackaman, Miss M. K.  
 Jago, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.  
 Jeffrey, Mr. & Mrs. C. A.  
 Jones, Mr. L. A.  
 Kingdom, Mrs. H. E.

THE s.s. "Matiana," which left London last week for East Africa and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on December 17, carries the following passengers for:—

**Port Sudan**  
 Bradford, Dr. G. H.  
 Lyth, Mr. R. E.  
 Warwick, Miss J. M.

**Mombasa**  
 Armstrong, Mr. R. F. D.  
 Aronson, Mr. J. G.  
 Backe, Mr. E. M.  
 Beard, Mr. & Mrs. W. M.  
 Bell, Mr. G. H.  
 Berridge, Mr. C. A.  
 Berry, Mrs. D. M.  
 Borland, Mr. J. H.  
 Bradshaw, Mr. H. G.  
 Clive, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.  
 Clutton, Mr. S. G.  
 Cranston, Mr. R. S.  
 Cridlan, Mr. & Mrs. J. L.  
 Currie, Mr. H. B.  
 Dearden, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.  
 Docker, Mrs. E. A.  
 Docker, Miss M. W.  
 Evans, Mr. W.  
 Ewing, Mr. W. H.  
 Fair, Mr. & Mrs. M. G.  
 Fenwick, Mrs. A.  
 Fish, Capt. E. G.  
 Galloway, Miss W. M.  
 Salt, Mr. J. H.  
 Gayer, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. A.  
 Gladwell, Mr. A. L.  
 Gould, Mr. J. B.  
 Gowans, Mr. C. H. K.  
 Hale, Mr. R. E.  
 Hare, Mr. J. E.  
 Haslewood, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Hely, Mrs. W.  
 Henson, Mr. L. G.  
 Hosking, Mr. & Mrs. H. R.  
 Hurrell, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
 Lane, Miss E. A.

Manson, Miss F.  
 McQueen, Mr. D.  
 Milne, Fl.-Lt. H. C. de B.  
 Morton-Clarke, Mr. J. C.  
 Mowat, Miss M. A.  
 Newall, Miss G. L.  
 Nye, Mrs. G. W.  
 Portes, Mr. R. V. M.  
 Power, Mrs. E. I.  
 Rees-Webbe, Mrs. E.  
 Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. D. W.  
 Scanlon, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.  
 Stevenson, General K. C.  
 Stevenson, Mrs.  
 Stokes, Mr. H. W.  
 Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. G. I.  
 Thomson, Mrs. J. D.  
 Timmins, Mr. & Mrs. J. J.  
 Usher, Mr. C. G.  
 Watson, Miss R.  
 Wrong, Miss M.  
 Wyndham, Mr. P.  
 Wythes, Miss A. C.

### Dar es Salaam.

Clark, Mr. R. G.  
 Garner, Mr. A. T.  
 Glegg, Capt. & Mrs. G. R.  
 Hext, Mr. W.  
 Higgins, Mr. L. F.  
 Machattie, Mr. N. A.  
 McCleery, Mr. & Mrs. H. H.  
 Meredith, Mr. W. J.  
 Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. F.  
 Powell, Mr. D.  
 Priestley, Mrs. F.  
 Priestley, Miss P.  
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. B. H.

### Beira

Broome, Miss M. K.  
 Hoare, Miss I.  
 Lord, Mr. G. W.  
 Schuster, Lady

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles, † Port Said.

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers who arrived in Southampton on December 2 included Mr. K. J. Walter, from Beira, and Mr. F. Trueman and Mr. R. A. Snoxall, from Kampala. On December 5 Mr. C. Breskal arrived from Nairobi, and Mr. F. C. Yorke, from Kampala. Passengers who arrived on December 6 included Mr. Rowe, from Dar es Salaam, and Mr. Cornelius, from Nairobi.

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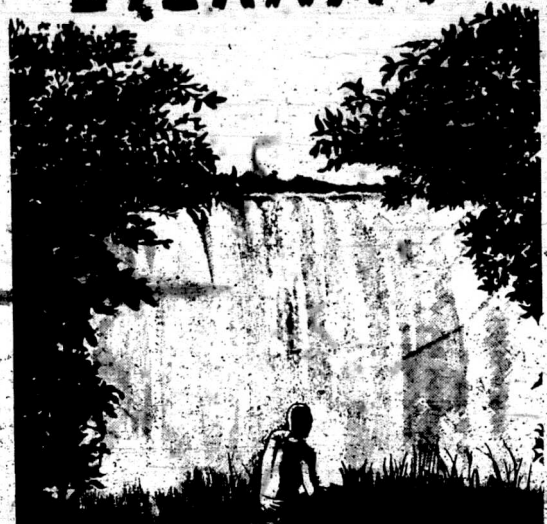
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WINDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Dec. 29
DURBAN CASTLE	—	—	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	—
CAPTOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 5
CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 12
LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 13	—
WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 19
DUNLUCE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Jan. 19	—

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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We wish

to all our Readers

at Home and Abroad

A Right Merry Christmas  
and

Health and Happiness  
throughout

The New Year.

To Eastern Africa and Rhodesia,

Progress and Service.

To those who Bear the White Man's Burden,

Strength and Recognition.

To all who strive to Link more closely

Our Territories with the Homeland,

All Power.



# OUR CHRISTMAS BROADCAST

**THIS IS East Africa and Rhodesia** broadcasting in the English language from East Africa House, 61 Great Titchfield Street, London, England. The news will be repeated in French, German, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Chinyanja and Kitchen Kaffir.

Here is our Meteorological Prophet's weather forecast:—

A deep depression is stationary over Kakamega, but is slowly filling up. Pressure is higher over Musoma, and weather there will be showery with long bright intervals. Conditions are unchanged on the Lupa, but improving at Geita, where an anti-shortage of equipment is developing, with fine prospects.

**Outlook for the New Year:** Settled over Uganda, fair prospects in Kenya, but squally, freshening to a gale, in Tanganyika. Visibility moderate. Forecast for Rhodesia: fair in the North with thunderstorms in places; rising temperature. Settled in the South. March winds possibly violent.

**Shipping Forecast:** For the Zanzibar *bêche-de-mer* fishing fleet. None issued—the boats being still in port and likely to remain there, as the crews are ashore enjoying an extra week's holiday ordered by the Government to bring up the number of public holidays in the Islands to a full month.

**Gale Warning:** Warning of strong easterly gale, veering south-east, in operation all coasts of Westminster from The Start to Ruddy Hopeless.

**Navigational Warning:** Bledisloe Commission light flickering and uncertain; may be extinguished. Mariners in Rhodesia and Nyasaland waters are advised to shape a course well clear of this beacon.

**Police Message:** Before the Christmas programme, here are a police message and two S.O.S.s. About 7 p.m. on Thursday, November 31, there was an accident in Joe's Bar, at the corner of Sozai Street and Bloffo Alley, Nairbette, in which Sandy Macfetish, an elderly prospector and very deaf, was involved. He was offered a drink, but did not hear it. On discovering the mistake too late, he received a shock which nearly proved fatal. Will any person who witnessed the accident or can give any information concerning it, please telephone Joe's Bar, Lushy wot o wot o, and renew the offer.

**S.O.S. Messages:** This is the first S.O.S. It is for Spieler.

Will Danny Spieler, last heard of about 1 a.m. this morning playing cayenne poker at the Pushers' Club, down Chips Street turning round the corner and up the steps by the tobacco shop, return to his home, Waster Lodge, where his wife, Loozey Spieler, is in a dangerous frame of mind.

This is for Bouncer.

Will Miss Gayley Bouncer, who believes herself to be a big-game hunter, and who was last heard of ten days ago in the outskirts of Tanga, where she claims no white woman has ever dared to go, return to her bungalow "Simba's Nest," where her pet python is dangerously hungry.

## The News

This is the first news, copyright by *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

**Parliament.**—

There was a scene in Parliament this evening when the Bill to Supply the Natives of the Eastern African Dependencies with Body-Belts (short title: "The Azanian Aborigines Abdominal Aperturances Bill"), came under discussion in the Lower House.

The Bill was introduced by Lady Donnington-Carminster (Independent Radical Tory, Hogs-norton-cum-Styfield), who, on rising to speak, was greeted with ironical cheering from the Government side of the House and cat-calls from the Opposition benches, members on which were annoyed that she had jumped their claim to be the only real friends of Africa. Mr. Herewake de Reddish (Communist, Caledonian Market) was reproved by the Speaker for the use of an expletive which was unfortunately inaudible in the Press Gallery.

Lady Carminster's friends of the "Mon Repos" set, who were in great force in the Ladies' Gallery, countered these demonstrations by shuffling their feet and whistling through their fingers until they were ejected. One, who was later identified in the police court as Mrs. Spankhard, and who had armed herself with a megaphone, kept on booming: "Body-Belts for East African Natives," until she was forcibly removed. Her following followed, urged *a tergo* by the officers of the House.

Colonel Raymond Maximilian Montcrieff de Soupçon (Nat. Soc., Corfe) had put down an amendment that the body-belts should be made of three-ply wool of a cerise colour in order to encourage Art Expression among the Natives.

Order having been restored, Lady Carminster invited the Minister for the Over-Seas Empire to state unequivocally the policy of the Government with regard to body-belts for Natives of East Africa. There had, she emphasised, been too much shally-sillying by Ministers in this matter.

Mr. Nuneaton Smiff, who gracefully acknowledged the debt owed by the public to the introducer of so important a Bill, which it had been decided after earnest consideration to leave to the free vote of the House, said:—

"Certainly I will endeavour to state where I stand in relation to this motion for a step forward. The Government's policy with regard to the supply of body-belts to Natives of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies has for a long time been under consideration by His Majesty's Government, which has also devoted attention to the suggestion of the hon. and gallant member that they should be made



of cerise wool; this is a point which the Government much appreciates, and on which it is still awaiting the final advice of its artistic experts. So the reply to the first question is the same as the answer to the second question; in other words, it is the same for both of them.

But I can assure honourable Members that, in view of the part most shown in these vital matters by them, as well as by the public at large outside this House, and of the representations received from influential East African quarters, it has been decided that unless there is unavoidable delay in circles or spheres beyond the Government's control, further consideration will be given to these questions should it be found necessary."

The Minister is still addressing the House.

## Mr. Pierrot's Passage

Mr. A. Pierrot, Minister for Offence in Outer Africa, has been making a long tour of Europe, having been charged, on his own insistence, with the solution of some of the most pressing problems of the day, from the redistribution of African territories outside his jurisdiction to the resuscitation of world trade, with special reference to that of certain Dictator States.

Our observer had the privilege of travelling with Mr. Pierrot throughout his tour, and will be able to give you first-hand exclusive information of the doings of this African statesman. We are taking you over to our observer, who will speak to you from Somewhere in Europe.

Bzz, clck, zzzzzz, sisssss, clik, POP, grrrr.

"Having accompanied Mr. Pierrot since he left Outer Africa, I have had exceptional opportunities of studying his methods, gaining his confidence, and learning the views of his hosts. We travelled by air more often than otherwise.

"Our first visit in Europe was to Lisbon, where it was an open secret that Mr. Pierrot was to consider with the Protector of the Portuguese Republic, if that is the right term to use, a little matter about air traffic and the bigger matter of handing over to Germany large areas of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. The first part of the business went well, and it was mutually agreed to insist upon the identity of view, solidarity of intention, loyalty of comprehension, and cordiality of determination with which the subject had been approached, broached, discussed and resolved by the High Contracting Powers.

"To build on that firm foundation would, the *entourage* thought, not be difficult; so courteous a host as the Protector could scarcely refuse his visitor a contribution of merely a few score thousand square miles to the African pool in which Germany might splash to her heart's content—and to everyone else's discontent.

"But something went wrong, so wrong that Mr. Pierrot has withheld details of the cause of the misfire. The meeting which would, we felt, conclude the business was surprisingly short; in fact, it seemed to finish almost before it had really begun. Scarcely had he left the hotel before Mr. Pierrot was back again. It was clear that definite conclusions had been arrived at in record time.

"Mr. Pierrot is noted for his hustle, and we took

the quickest route out of Portugal for a brief stay in London to pass the time of day with British statesmen and politicians, officials and business men. There was an invitation to the Press to meet Mr. Pierrot, who, however, omitted to keep the appointment.

"A brief halt was made in Brussels, which was not so disposed as London had been to listen to paper plans for a re-devision of West and Central Africa. Not that London did more than listen politely, even if somewhat frigidly; but the Belgian climate was distinctly frosty by comparison, recalling, indeed, the sharpness in the air on that last day in Portugal.

"Who would linger there after the necessary courtesies had been exchanged when there was the certainty of an especially warm welcome in Germany? Had not everything been arranged? There was that purchase of German aircraft to be announced, and three Ministers, Herren Boring, Misantrop, and Baubles, were to do the honours in Berlin for a few days before Mr. Pierrot went on to visit the All Highest Great German in his mountain retreat.

"Herr Baubles has made an interesting collection of tame newspapermen; 'tame' is the word, for they yap with pleasure, bark approvingly or disapprovingly at his nod, and snatch gratefully at anything he throws them. He had thrown plenty of good stories about Mr. Pierrot's career and destiny, his sympathetic appreciation of a much-maligned régime, and his enlightened understanding that Germany must have a new place in the African sun. So a warm welcome awaited the mission—or perhaps that is not the right word, lest hearers should think it a *pubka* diplomatic approach, official or semi-official, off the record or private. I spoke as a good African, whereas I should have been objective and spoken only as your observer.

"In that capacity I say the results were less than the anticipations. First, there was postponement—known to all the world—of the visit to the mountain retreat, and then, instead of being a long, intimate, cordial examination of facts, resulting in a practical scheme for the settlement of outstanding claims at the expense of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal—thus sparing the two negotiators the need of any contribution—the meeting was brief and cannot have given much pleasure to either party. I thought Mr. Pierrot would have spent at least one night in the home of the Leader; he did not even stay to lunch.

Herr Baubles must have been told—perhaps by Herr Misantrop—something of what happened, for all the German newspapers declared angrily that the Third Reich wanted back her own former Colonies and would not accept in their place a composite area provided by States on which the Reich had no claim. One paper, a rather militant journal, asserted that the All Highest curtly declared: 'When I want Colonies I shall take them. *Schluss!*' and was well understood by Mr. Pierrot, who speaks German fluently.

"Herr Boring, who has some extraordinary tastes in clothes, was most hospitable, and seemed more sincere than his colleagues.

"Leaving Munich—correctly pronounced 'München' by Mr. Pierrot—we made for Rome, where we experienced most contradictory manifestations of co-ordinated right-thinking. In public all talk among the leaders was of an Axis; in private even your observer was the recipient of confidences

which showed little faith in its value except as a temporary expedient.

"As we came back through France we made no official contacts in the Gay City. There was a reason, no doubt, though I did not hear why we did not even leave our train in Paris. It was a pity, perhaps."

## Colonial News

Some Colonial News has just been handed to me.

Our correspondent in Blankuru reports with pleasure that the Governor of Azania, during a tour of inspection of the outlying districts of the Colony, has been held up by bad roads.

The Director of Public Works was in the car with His Excellency when the vehicle sank up to its axles in a patch of black cotton soil, and, being unable to get away, even on the pretext of sending the nearest maintenance gang of road boys with their little *karais*, the unfortunate official received the full blast of the gubernatorial wrath on his devoted head—which, of course, was bared in the Presence.

As the Director goes on leave next month pending retirement, his injuries are not thought to be so serious as was at first feared, though there are grounds for the assumption that an expected C.M.G. may not now reach the address given in anticipatory confidence to many members of the public.

Mr. Saugenwitz, a well-known miner on the Loofah gold-field, recently rushed into the District Officer's quarters, announcing that he had found a nugget weighing two empty *debes*, a six-inch spanner, a tobacco jar and all his loose change, which was the nearest he could get to the correct weight, his scales having been illegally acquired by someone whom he would not name, beyond saying that his mother was of mixed Italian and Turkish descent, that he had left an English public school in a hurry, had an abominably irritating drawl, and was a rotten bridge hand.

The news—that about the nugget—has created great interest, as it is thought to be the biggest lie yet told on the Loofah. Mr. Saugenwitz did not bring the nugget with him to Mbesaza; he said he had left it with his boy to scrub nice and clean for the bank manager's edification.

Several important Bills are to be introduced in the Uganyia Legislative Council at the next session, which is due to begin on April 1 next.

One, intitled "A Bill to Promote Quick Exchanges of Appointments and Stations among Servants of the Crown in order to Ensure the Widening of their Experience (short title "The General Post (Officials) Bill, 1939"), is likely to cause some debate. Another provides for the compulsory insurance of *hamali* carts against third party risks.

A third, sponsored by the Director of Agricultural, Soil Conservation and Animal Health Services, provides for the supply of animal husbands for the female live-stock of Natives who give satisfactory evidence to a statutory body to be set up under the Ordinance of their compliance with the regulations

in force in regard to animal husbandry, of their inability to provide such animal husbands from their own financial resources, and of the possession of Certificates DASCAS 374.

The uniformity of uniforms in the Colonial Service has attracted the attention of the Over-Seas Minister, and an official circular has been issued over the signature of the Deputy Under-Secretary (Routine) of his Department pointing out that initiative, individuality and resource are fundamental requirements in Colonial officers, and that the proof of the possession of these essential qualities can be suitably demonstrated by originality in uniforms—it being added that a better word for these habilaments will be suggested at a later date, on completion of present consultations: with the Uniform Branch of the War Office, the Admiralty and the Royal Air Force.

That is the end of the first news.

## In the House To-night

HALT!

For the first time we still the mighty roar of East Africa House—the rattle of typewriters, the rumbling of printing machines, the crash of linos, the demands for "copy," the murmur of readers' queries, the throbbing of pneumatic drills in the busy street, and the calls of coalmen—to bring to you some of the interesting people who are IN THE HOUSE TO-NIGHT.

Here is Signor Saporelli Combatto, a veteran of the Italo-Ethiopian War, to tell us of his experiences in that campaign.

Well, Signor Combatto, I understand you took part in the Ethiopian War?

Sì, signor, I maka da fight. *Viva Italia, viva Il Duce!*

Quite so; very brave and patriotic of you, I'm sure. I believe you went out from England?

You betcha! Some years I live in Engleterra till I spik da language good; an' I maka da ize-creema; wot you calla da 'okey-pokey'—*ochi para*—becos I sella so leetle bits for so moocha money. Very foanny, yes, no?

That must have been very gratifying; but, still me, why did you give up a good living in England to go to war so far away as Ethiopia?

*Facilmente*, signor. Il Duce maka da *Impero Romana*, isn't it? An' he wanta molte Italiani to maka many army; yes? So come to me two big mens and they say to me: "Saporelli, you big lump of suet, you get fat here in England; you come alonga and sweat some wit' da army." So I go, signor.

Almost kidnapped, eh?

Ah, no, signor, notta da kiddinappa! Dese men dey big lika da bulls wit' eyes fierce lik' Al Capone. So they say, "Come"; an' I go.

I see; moral persuasion entirely. And did you get to Ethiopia?

Sì, verra nize sheep, tro' da Suez Canalla, an' den da Red Sea. Dam 'ot. But Benito Mussolini he fix all tings, *tutti*, verra nize. Plenty food, plenty ize, plenty cream in my sheep.



But there was plenty fighting too, wasn't there? Ah on da land, signor, moocha fightin'; black mens very fierce, wit' swords, and di Italiani dey fight good wit' airplanes and big guns. Santa Botticella! How dey fight! An' all de time, dam 'ot. Stout work it was, and no joy-ride, what with the climate and the mountains and the Ethiopian hillmen—a tough crowd, verra busy at close quarters. But where were you in da time fighting?

Me, signor? Corpo di Bacco! Where am I? In da sheep, signor, and I maka da ize-creema: molte kilo I maka; me, I am Saporelli Combatto, da ize-creem man from Engleterre wot know da ize-creema and ow to mak' him good. So I mak' him.

All the time?

Alla time, signor. Thirteen monts I live on da sheep, and maka da ize-creema; and come to me one day da Generalissimo, ver' brave man, wit' moustachios lika bull-horns, and he say to me: "Combatto, ow shall I tank you? My soldati verra 'ot, verra t'irsty, dying wit' da 'eat an' de sun; an' Combatto, amico mio, you save t'ousands wit' your ize-creem." An' he t'row 'is arms arounda my neck, and kissa me on bot' da cheeks, dese cheeks, signor, and he pin on me estomac a medallo; verra nize.

Splendid! But I expect you are glad to be back in England with no more fighting to do?

No, signor; 'Il Duce e' mus' ave' now da Corsica, da Nicchia', da Tunisia, da Suez Canalla, an'

We must apologise to our listeners for the interruption, which was due to a technical breakdown.

## Mr. Uxbridge, Financier

Gawky, old horse.

Mr. Uxbridge! Rather a gate-crasher, aren't you?

Gawky, I have here a proposition without parallel in the history of commerce! An enormous fortune in it, laddie; thousands and thousands.

Ha! Better explain?

Upon my Sam, laddie, I hardly know how to begin. It takes the breath away! See, here's the map—East Africa—and here's Kenya, where the cloves come from—cloves, coffee, cotton, coconuts, colonels and cattle—everything beginning with k. Tropical country, rains like . . . well . . . there's plenty of rait and the whole land is covered with palms and trees and grass, green all the year round. Note that, laddie, . . . green all the year round. Thousands and thousands of Natives . . . and not a single rabbit!

Not a rabbit? Well, what about it?

No one single solitary bunny, I give you my word! I've been reading up Government reports and blue-books and what not. If a man wants to make a fortune these days he has to buzz about and get busy; no good sitting down and waiting for chances to come to you. Upon my sainted Sam, there isn't a blighted rabbit in the whole of East Africa. And, old horse, everybody going about short of meat! Natives won't sell cattle; want 'em to buy wives with—I ask you! Europeans starving for steaks, M.O.'s preaching animal proteins and vitamins and other things all essential to keeping the human body in good working order; and nothing doin'.

Well . . . and what then?

A rabbit farm, laddie. Just that. You know my brain, Gawky, old horse; *bing*, and there I am, full of ideas, and all worth money! Pots of it! I saw at once what was wanted. Rabbits breed, you know;

get a pair to-day, and in six months you're spending all your time knocking up hutches for their progeny. Good food, laddie, for everybody; cheap, and steady supply, always growing; boiled, baked, roast, stewed, jugged, fricasseed, curried . . . no end to the variety. Pa Nattie comes home in the evening, hungry from hunting elephants all day, and says: "Mabel (or whatever her name is), what's for supper?" "Rabbit," she says. "Hot dog!" says he, "lead me to it!" Happy homes, Gawky, happy homes; plenty for the kiddies and a lot left over for the pet Pekinese. No end of skins for clothing; karosses and comfort, and to make a Peter Bunny for little Percy to play with.

That sounds all right; but you will have a job to feed them.

Feed them, laddie, FEED THEM! Look here, Gawky, did you ever keep rabbits? You did. Well, you know here in England you have to buy cabbage leaves for them, lettucees on Sundays, radishes to tempt their appetite, and marble chips for them to chew on and prevent them eating their way out of their hutches. Overheads tremendous, of course. In Kenya the grass grows ten feet high . . . ten feet, I'll trouble you! Think of what that means, laddie. You just send your head rabbit-keeper out to cut a few bundles of that grass . . . and you have enough stuff to feed a million rabbits for five days. No trouble, no expense. All net profit!

All right, all right! But if your rabbits breed at that rate, you will be snowed under with rabbits before even you can sell them.

Gawky, old horse, you don't know me and my broad, flexible outlook. I saw that difficulty at once, and solved it, *bing*, just like that! Python!

Python?

Kenya swamps swarm with pythons, all capable of swallowing a dozen rabbits at a meal. I put my rabbit farm alongside a swamp—Kenya's full of swamps, laddie—run a barbed-wire fence round the swamp to keep in the pythons; netted gate leading to rabbit enclosures; surplus rabbits shoed practically into the pythons' mouths—and disappear. Self-contained, my farm will be; fat, growing pythons, millions of rabbits. And, laddie, pythons' skins fetch money; they make shoes and bags and tobacco pouches and what-not out of them. Sounds impossible, but I've looked up the trade. At a conservative estimate, there's a colossal fortune in my rabbit-cum-python farm. All I want is a bit of capital to start it, and I'm off to East Africa with my first rabbit-cargo. Perhaps you would like . . . first in the field, you know . . . come in on the ground floor, as it were.

I am afraid not.

Oh, well, I must bite my uncle's ear for a bit and there's my pals . . . my dear old pals—touch them.

Phew! That was Mr. Alexander Fotheringhay Uxbridge, that was! Blew in here for a chat on his way to stay with his friend Mr. P. G. Wodehouse.

## Doing The Tight-Rope Walk

Mr. Alfred Hawkins is known as the London Cockney Rhymster, and here he is to justify his very honourable title.

Good evening, Alf. So you are London's Cockney Rhymster.

That's right, guv nor; I makes up me pair of tongs, and me and me pals we sings 'em.

"Pair of tongs"? Oh, I see; rhyming slang for "songs." Do you always talk that way?

Wot way, guv nor? Yus. It comes natcheral wiv us; me and me trouble and strife. Don't write like that though; me songs is wrote all O.K. like wot I learned in me swimming-pool.

But how do you find a topic to write about? Is it inspiration, or hard work, or luck, or what?

Dunno, guv nor, I just fits on 'em. There's these bundle of sticks they 'orks abaht in ve' 'Ouse dahn Westminster way. Lumme, 'ow they 'orks! 'Tork ve 'indleg orf a moke, they would. An' artful! You wouldn't 'ardly believe it. A fair sale at auction, it is.

So you are interested in politics? And have you made up a song about that?

That's right, guv nor, "The Tight-Rope Walk," I calls it.

Then let us have it.

### THE TIGHT-ROPE WALK

(Ajr. "The Lambeth Walk.")

Westminster you may have seen,  
Its Members number six fifteen,  
Most with the Empire out of touch,  
Though that don't worry them too much.  
They talk Westminster way,  
Their nay means yes, their yes means nay.  
Dodging replies to questions. Oi!

Oh, Boy!

Any time Westminister way,  
Any evening, any day,  
Doin' the Tight-Rope Walk,

Oi!

Every Minister has replies,  
May be true, or may be lies,  
You'll find them all  
Doin' the Tight-Rope Walk,

Oi!

Everything smooth and easy,  
Shakes as eels and please-y,  
Make them mean just what you like,  
No, there, Yes, there,  
Once you get Westminister way,  
Every evening, every day,  
You'll find them all  
Doin' the Tight-Rope Walk.

### Mr. Hannibal Johnson

Witchcraft is still a main factor in the lives of Natives in East Africa and the Rhodesias, and we have here in the studio to-night Mr. Hannibal Johnson, who declares himself to be a witch-doctor in Northern Rhodesia and has asked us to test his claim.

So, Mr. Johnson, you are a witch-doctor?

Sure, boss, ah sure am. De best of 'um.

And how did you become a witch-doctor?

Born so, boss, born so. Ma old Pop wus a witch-doctor an' his Pop before 'um. Runs in de fam'ly, boss, ah guess.

But do witch-doctors dress like you?—frock coat, trilby hat, brown pants, spats, and yellow gloves? I thought witch-doctors went about in rags and snake skins, with magic horns and rattles hung about them.

Nope, boss! dat's jus' wat you read 'bout in dem chilluns' books. A genuwine witch-doctor like me, he hab' just a hair-ball from the fit' stomach ob a cow—look ut here, boss—and I put it to me ear, so . . . and ask it questions . . . an' it tell me true.

I never heard of an African witch-doctor doing that. You said you come from Northern Rhodesia, didn't you?

Dere or dere 'bouts, boss.

Ever hear of Livingstone?

Sure, boss; ma big brother wus name Libingstone.

Where is the Copperbelt?

Dunno, boss. Ah always wear a leather belt; dem copper belts mus' be some new stunt. Eastern ah guess.

What language do the Natives in your part of Northern Rhodesia speak? and what is their word for "witch-doctor"?

Aw, boss, you're kiddin'!

Well, I think you are a fraud.

Yeah? Let me tell you 'sum'fin, boss. Ah was on de air de odder night wit' de Busybody Broadcasting Corporation, an' ah gets over big . . . BIG!

Anyway, you won't get over here. I will speak to you, but in a Northern Rhodesian language, but in one you do understand . . . Scram!

So ends IN THE HOUSE TO-NIGHT, first edition.

### American Commentary

WE ARE RELAYING from New York an American Commentary on East African and Rhodesian affairs. We take you over to the United States.

Good evening! You have heard a great deal about our isolationist policy in the United States, and it is certain that we have determined to keep out of a European war at all costs except business ones. We like our wars to be internal wars, which is why we have instituted that splendid force, the G-men, which has already had some good battles with rival gangs that are a feature of our civilisation in our big cities, like Chicago.

But while we resent any interference whatever from foreigners in our affairs, and will keep on doing so, we take great interest in the affairs of other countries, especially Great Britain; your policies, for instance, in East Africa and Rhodesia, on which we are always ready to give you advice and the benefit of our experience.

It is strange to us that you British have been so slow in your parts of Africa. You have a vast area of country there, but seem to do little with it. Southern Rhodesia, we hear, is soon to celebrate its Jubilee, which means that Britishers have for fifty years been in complete control there. But American tourists arriving in New York report that what you call your big cities, such as Salisbury and Bulawayo, are really what we call townships here.

Even our small towns, like Pokerville, Oklahoma, are progressive, and every citizen—and they are very smart citizens, too—wears in his lapel a button with the words "Boost for Pokerville," and is ready and eager to tell the world of its new water-supply, magnificent plumbing, and splendid prison—where the convicts play baseball, and see the movies, and a man with a 990-year sentence can shoot his way out of jail whenever he feels inclined to do so.

America is always ready to send a Commission to Africa to show the British how to do things; and I feel sure that American Mayors for Salisbury and Bulawayo, a hard-bitten dyed-in-the-wool Sheriff for Umtali, and maybe a tougher one for, say, Gwelo, would bring those backward townships up to American standards.

America, as you know, filled her great empty



spaces by throwing her gates wide open to immigration from Europe. Your empty spaces in East Africa and the Rhodesias are big enough, but your immigration laws are strict and the spaces remain empty.

One of our smartest newshawks has had exclusive information, that owing to the disturbed conditions in Central Europe, many thousands of Jews are without a home, as the case may be. He declares—and he is smart, being able to read maps—that your empty spaces are big enough to hold all these Jews, and then some. His proposition is that your African Colonies should be handed over to these Jews, who, as we know in the States, quickly make good and become fine citizens, owning theatres, opera-houses and chain-stores, running cinémas, and doing comic turns in vaudeville. The proposition is, a simple and effective one; it solves a world problem at one stroke, and needs only a little resource on the part of you Britishers.

Then there is sport; and perhaps nothing distinguishes an American from a Britisher more than his attitude towards sport. An American wants results; in business he must get results; and in politics, results are even more important. So when one of our tourists goes to East Africa to shoot big game, he must get results and bring them back home or be voted a quitter, which is a thing no American will stand for.

Civilisation has many amenities, such as aeroplanes and automobiles; and if these inventions, some of the greatest the mind of man has conceived, bring the hunter closer to his game than his own feet, and in perfect safety, they must be used. A Britisher to bait his hook with a grasshopper and fish for trout in a Kenya stream, coming home with one rise, recorded, three catfish returned, as under weight, and one mud-turtle, basketed; but not

an American. He wants the goods—and he has heard of dynamite.

A case has just occurred which illustrates the point I want to make. Hunting big game with a camera instead of a rifle is the latest stunt. It originated, of course, in America, when Elmer A. Lifter, of 1169 East and West Street, New York, exhibited his photographic studies of rats in his bedroom.

A famous cameraman, one of the Eleven Hundred of Oldport, Cardigan, announced that he was going to East Africa to get a white elephant. He knew there were white elephants, for the Natural History Museum, Oscar Hoppenheimer University, Ellavauois, had one, and he had seen it—a bit touched up, maybe, but when a Natural History Museum exhibits a white elephant to American citizens, it has got to be white or someone will get hurt.

Well, this cameraman went off to East Africa, just as I have said; and before long the British newspapers published photographs of a white elephant in the East African jungle taken by this American cameraman. There it was, and in the bush, all present, and correct. The picture created much interest, as no white elephant had ever been seen in East Africa, not even by the game warden or game rangers, who knew the country like the back of their hands. But, as the American said, photographs can't lie. It was cleverly done.

Back home, some snooper pointed out that the photograph showed the same black mark as on the stuffed white elephant in the Ellavauois Museum, where the whitewash had been rubbed off by accident. But that never got into the papers, the cameraman being in cahoots with the Press.

That is the end of Our Christmas Broadcast.

## Our Christmas Puzzle

At the prize African leopard of the Moscow Zoo, is dead. And how!

He came from East Africa to meet his fate at the teeth, claws and what-not of Apollo, a liger—which is a cross between an African lion and a tigress.

It started when the hybrid's keeper carelessly left the cage door open at feeding time. Apollo seized the chance, threw the keeper off his feet, and leapt to freedom.

So far, so good—at least, so far as Apollo's was concerned. The account of the fight that followed, as published in the Press, presents several remarkable and intriguing features. We quote textually:—

As if realising the danger to visitors, the leopard, Achilles, in an adjoining cage, *beat against the grate (sic) with his powerful tail and jaws*, and roared defiance.

"In one magnificent jump Apollo threw himself at the luckless Achilles, *whose only defence were (sic) his paws*"—his jaws and tail being occupied, as stated, in beating against the grate.

The Zoo's Director and an assistant who had handled Apollo, arrived on the scene of action, attracted by Achilles's roar, which soon changed to a piteous whine. Apparently satisfied with his victory, Apollo left the bleeding leopard and bounded *over the fence*, intending to take in the sights of the Zoo.

Armed only with an iron rod, which both knew from previous experience only irritated Apollo instead of frightening him, the Director and his assistant courageously blocked his way. The beast roared and was preparing to jump, when the assistant called him by name and quietly ordered him to take

his place. Apollo recognised the voice and the words. He turned slowly and majestically proceeded to his cage.

He halted with a growl before the bleeding Achilles, but the leopard lay motionless, and, urged on by the familiar insistent voice, Apollo returned to captivity.

And time enough, too!

The puzzle portions of this remarkable story have been italicised. Chief-Inspector Hornaby, our own private investigator, has been trying to make sense of them, but has failed, as he himself admits—which is quite a lot for him to do. So go to it readers.

## Picked from the Press

"Air paid precautions."—*Caption in a Sudan journal.*

"Reda to-yorrows news to-day."—*Injunction of a Tanganyika newspaper.*

"Departures: Mr. J. H. Harmer, Head Goaler."—*Uganda Official Gazette.*

"Chacun n'est pas aise qui qui danse."—*Heading to a letter published by a Kenya newspaper.*

"In search of a Farmula."—*Another East African publication.*

[Farmula = a little farm?—*Ed.*]

"In Tanganyika the introduction of early manuring crops is also mentioned."—*Report of the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture.*

"It was a credit to the Natives clinic that the child mortality in the Municipal compound had dropped 50%."—*Also from a Rhodesian newspaper.*

## Back from East Africa

### The Aunt and the Sloghard

"Hullo, Aunt," said the young man. "Here we are again."

"My dear, aren't you looking well! Aren't you lucky to have been living in a healthy, out-door life on what was it—a gold mine? Let me see, where is it you have been all these years—Tanzanjika?"

"Yes, Tanganyika."

"I suppose it is quite healthy there, isn't it?"

"Well," said the young man, clearing his throat, "it

"You know, I think it must be simply thrilling to visit all these wonderful places. I was talking to a lady who had just come back from near where you've been. I think she said it was Lagos. Did you ever go there?"

"Well, no," said the young man. "As a matter of fact

"Of course. Personally, I think I should find it terribly difficult to get used to the Natives. They are black, aren't they, in Tanzanjika?"

"As a matter of fact," said the young man, "they

"And of course the heat must be very trying. I believe it is very hot in the summer, isn't it? Let me see, when do you have your winter?"

"Well," said the young man.

"Oh, by the way, how's your mother?"

"She seems very fit, thank you."

"I'm so glad. It must be nice for her to have you back. How do you find it rather slow after all your adventures, don't you?"

"Slow," said the young man in a startled voice. "As a matter of fact

"My dear boy, I was quite forgetting. Do have a cocktail or something, won't you? Or don't you drink?"

"Why, yes, I do drink occasionally. I should rather like a cocktail."

"I'm so glad I suppose you can get nearly anything you want out there, can't you? I was talking to a gentleman from Durban a little while ago, and he said that of course anything you wanted in the way of drinks you could get. Quite like home, in fact."

"Well, you see," started the young man.

"Excuse me a moment, I'll just fetch the cocktails," said the aunt brightly, bustling out of the room. The door closed.

"Hell!" said the young man, very emphatically.

### Information Bureau

"Very glad to meet you," said the Swede, shaking hands with great energy and clicking his heels. "I am hear you are back from Tanganyika. I have read much about it. In my country we have much interest in East Africa. I think it must be very fine to live there."

"Yes, rather; pretty good; you know," said the young man, coming to life suddenly.

"I have friends growing coffee at Kiambu. That is, I think, near Nairobi in Kenya, is it not?"

"Yes, that's right," said the young man. "Very good coffee district."

"You have grown coffee perhaps?"

"Yes, did a few years of it."

"At what altitude do you find it grows best?"

"Well," said the young man thoughtfully, "let me think. I suppose somewhere around the 5,000 ft mark."

"Most interesting," said the Swede. "And how many acres of coffee are there in Kenya?"

"My dear fellow," said the young man, "I haven't the slightest idea."

"Not? There will be many, I think?"

"Oh, rather! Coffee's one of the biggest things there, of course."

"And Nairobi, you have been there?"

"Rather. I know it very well."

"It is very modern, I think. There is a big population?"

"H'm," said the young man, "fairly big, you know. Lots of Indians and Natives, of course."

"Of course," agreed the Swede. "There would be then how many whites?"

"To tell you the truth, I really couldn't say."

"About 4,000, you think?"

"I doubt it."

"Perhaps 2,000?"

"Heaven knows."

"The whites in Kenya are then how many?"

The young man exploded. "Come and have a drink, for the love of Peter!"

### Culture in the G.P.O.

"How much is this parcel for Tanganyika, please?" asked the young man politely.

"Let me see," murmured the postmistress, thoughtfully consulting a printed list. "Tanganyika—that's abroad, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the young man, smiling brightly, "I believe it is."

## Ponderosity

MARK TWAIN'S Tom Sawyer once forgot to say his prayers before retiring, and that night a terrific thunderstorm blew up, lightning flashed, thunder rolled, and rain poured while the boy cowered beneath the bed-clothes, expecting every minute to be struck dead by the levin of Heaven's wrath. It did not occur to him, wrote the great humorist, that that would be "like killing a bug with a battery of artillery."

With that episode in mind, read the following, which is faithfully quoted:—

*Kenya Proclamations, Rules and Regulations*

Government Notice No. 930.

THE MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE ORDINANCE

and

THE INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL CLAUSES

ORDINANCE

(Chapter I of the Revised Edition)

Order

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by section 3 of the Marketing of Native Produce Ordinance, 1935, and Section 8 of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, Cap 1 of the Revised Edition, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to amend the Order contained in Government Notice No. 672 of August 17, 1937, by adding the words "Potatoes (the tuber of the plant known botanically as *Solanum tuberosum*)" to the Second Column of the Schedule to such Order, opposite the words "The district of Nakuru, excluding the township of Thomson's Falls" which are set out in the First Column of such Schedule.

If the Order had added to the explanation "known botanically as *Solanum tuberosum*" the words "and colloquially as Spuds or Murphies," the Ponderosity of the Paragraph might have been lightened considerably.



## MORE ODDS THAN ENDS

### Sport in Schonwiedereinmaldeutschostafrika

THE REVELATION, given officially to the Impermanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, that the Giant Snail (*Limacodius elphani*) on Spitzbub is still hunted with success and enthusiasm in Togoland, has delighted Nazi-minded settlers in Tanganyika, who, anticipating the retrocession of that Territory to Germany, and the consequent arrival of Feldmarschall Goering to indulge his passion for the safer forms of sport (such as Jew-baiting); are introducing the snail into the forests of Kilimanjaro. Eggs of the Giant Snail—which are as large as pigeons' eggs—have already been brought by air from the West Coast, and are being hatched out under *Reinordlichhuener*, or hens of proved Aryan descent. It is realised that the Feldmarschall, who, is of robust build—*der dicke Mops*, he is playfully dubbed out of his hearing—and therefore sedentary rather than actively mobile, will be pleased with the snails, which, while faster than the ordinary *Limax* over a short course, remain for quite a time within easy range, and, being well over a foot in length, offer a reasonable target. They are, however, armoured, their shells being an effective protection against bullets. The latest model of anti-tank guns will therefore be provided to ensure a good bag.

### Euthanasia for Mosquitoes

has given fresh life to many Kenya settlers, but death to more than many mosquitoes. The Society for the Protection and Preservation of the Lesser Creation has, however, discovered a grim side to this slaughter, remunerative though they admit it to be to what they call "a handful of aristocratic highland farmers addicted to blood-sports, and indifferent to the sufferings of the humblest of Nature's creatures." The Society has therefore been investigating the effect of pyrethrum on mosquitoes, hoping to be in a position to have a poisoned brick at the Kenyans; but to its great disappointment, not to say disgust, it has been found that pyrethrin, the alkaloid in which the Kenya flowers are so rich, acts on the insects as an extraordinary stimulant. Not to put too fine a point on it, the mosquitoes make whoopee to a degree that makes Donald Duck look like a "still"; after flights of delicious and evidently delightful ecstasy, they lie down on their backs and die with a smile on their faces. So carry on, Kenya!

### Making A Safe Safe

HAVING LOCKED your safe, what is a safe place for the safe key where it will be safe from making the safe unsafe? Don't put it where the children can get at it. A certain Tanganyika planter of our acquaintance did that; and it cost him £50 to have the safe professionally broken open. Why? Because little Tommy found the key, played with it, got tired of it, and threw it away somewhere—he forgot where. Don't put it in a locked drawer. A Bunya Government official did that; and he had to repay the "public funds" which an enterprising burglar, evidently with inside knowledge, had purloined. Why, again? Because the Government ruled that a locked drawer was not a safe place for an official safe key. That larned him! Feeling sore on the point, the official referred the matter to the head of his department, requesting definite instructions on

what the Government considered was a safe place for a safe key. Was it to be on a steel chain attached to a leather belt, like a bank messenger, or hung round the neck, even at night? His chief, not feeling himself competent to give a decision, passed it on to the Chief Secretary, who consulted the Governor, who sent a dispatch to the Secretary of State—who has not seen and will not see it, but whose signature will be duly appended to the written suggestions, if any, of the acting deputy assistant principal of the financial liaison branch of the Colonial Office. The matter is receiving attention.

### Sisal Ranching for Natives

THE OUTSIDER sees most of the game, says a wise adage, and a kind-hearted correspondent, greatly interested in the welfare and uplift of Africans has sent *East Africa and Rhodesia* a communication which deserves notice. His subject was Sisal, with a capital S; and his conclusion is that sisal-ranching offers the happiest solution of "what to do with our Natives." Sisal—pronounced "Sissal"—in the best circles—came from a town in Mexico of that name, and belongs, he says, to the cactus family, but instead of having prickles all over it, confines its armature to one big spike at the end of the leaves, necessitating the wearing of gloves to protect the hands of the cutters. The plant's chief attraction is that it is tough; it likes poor soil, will grow anywhere without attention, and even if thrown away for six months it will still put out roots if planted; the parent plants, as soon as established, send out suckers—hence the term "hens and chickens"—by the dozen, each of which can be cut off and planted, thus extending the "ranch" at a tremendous rate without having to buy new stock. Moreover, when the leaves have been regularly cut and the sisal "poles," the pole not only flowers but develops hundreds of "bulbils," each of which is really an infant plant. The prolificacy, as he justly remarks, is enormous; and as there are immense areas of poor land available in East Africa and the Rhodesias, especially in the Native reserves, sisal is obviously an ideal plant to expand African agriculture at the very minimum of first cost.

### Preparation and Marketing

Manufacture he argues, is simple and cheap. All that is wanted is a machine with rollers, into which the leaves are inserted, crushed and beaten. Out comes the fibre, whiter than hemp, its greatest competitor; water washes away the pulp or refuse, which may be fed to cattle, turned into compost, distilled for spirit, or extracted for sugar, all possibilities suggested by recent research. Having studied market reports, he has found that the demand is good and the price of sisal satisfactory. The British Navy is taking up to 100% of sisal for ropes, and good mats are made of it, to say nothing of binder-twine and bowler hats. Why our Colonial agricultural authorities have overlooked the advantages of "sisal ranching" for Natives puzzles him; he is very serious, and may take the matter further. Questions may even be asked in Parliament about it. It would be unfair to disillusion one whose enthusiasm is so patent and whose convictions are so assured. Manifestly he should have access to the authorities. We have suggested that he should confer with Sir William Lead, Mr. W. C. Hunter, and Mr. James McCrae.

### "Harkening After Discourse."

— Mr. Tom Peeping, Government cadet in the Unyanga Service, was passing below the windows of Government House recently when he heard voices raised, as he thought, in anger. He stopped and listened, and was regaled by hearing H.H. the Administrator ticking off the Colonial Secretary in a manner which not only delighted him—for he himself had been "on the mat" more than once before the latter august official—but raised enormously his opinion of His Honour's command of flexible and blistering language. It was too good a story to keep to himself and for some days he was in great demand at the Club to repeat it, which he was always willing to do with appropriate action, he being a popular member of the Unyanga Dramatic Society. To his surprise and indignation, he was served with a summons for "Listening under the Windows of a House to Harkening after Discourse and thereupon to frame Slanderous and Mischievous Tales," and was subsequently fined Shs. 50 with Shs. 20 costs, and severely reprimanded by the magistrate—whose own bungalow windows are always open, and whose wife is loquacious with a matrimonial bias. Copped by Mr. Peeping's manly comment, he has not yet passed his preliminary law examination, but is making rapid progress in his study of the Penal Code. *The "Unyanga Chronicle."*

### The Handsome Hyena.

— Uganda that jewel set in the heart of Africa that dark mysterious meanly strange weird content where abounds numerous species of big game most glamorous of which most probably is the hyena. Its beauty is enhanced by the ever-present smile on its face by an aroma which makes one aware of its presence many yards away by the elegant lines of its figure these, by no means the least. It always had a curious fascination for me. I would leap from my bed in the middle of the night and some nights are very cold in Africa when I heard its musical call near my veranda so that I might catch a glimpse if only fleeting. They also make good hunting many a time I and the Governor would go on a safari in search of this handsome beast and many have been the escapades we experienced in our quests. Talking of hyenas as the Governor used to say I hope you will all have a very Merry Christmas. — Mr. Nollie Cox, in "The Daily Mail."

# Fair-Ground

**Native Women Protest.** — A large and influential meeting was held last week in the Native Welfare Hall, Alibazaar, under the auspices of the African Women's Happily Married League, to protest against 'Matrimonial Abuses among White People.' Bibi Karaga binti Sulemani presided, and in the course of a strongly worded and impassioned speech gave many pathetic instances of hardship, suffering and abuse among white women in Great Britain and the United States. Women, she said, were handed over, without dowry, to husbands, showing the incredibly low and humiliating estimate of their value (Shame). Widows, often with fatherless children, were left penniless, and there was no obligation on brothers-in-law to wed or support them (Sensation). Divorces were so common that one film star does not know from one day to another what her surname really is. Wives of working men, even with a large family, have to do all the household work without help, as monogamy is compulsory by law (Shame). Marriage for alimony is rapidly increasing. A resolution calling on the Governments concerned to take immediate steps to abolish these abuses and regulate the position of white women in accordance with humane African principles was passed with acclamation. —

### Lutembe.

**The Old School Tie.** — Makerere College is well on its way to a triumphant realisation, materially, financially, educationally and morally. The first sod has been turned by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, and everything is now in train. But one thing is lacking — an Old School Tie, that yard (or whatever the measurement be) of coloured silk which is worn so modestly yet with such complacent assurance by past pupils of *almae maters*. May I venture, with considerable experience of the business, to suggest the following colour scheme for Makerere: a broad gold band, symbolising the money poured out so generously by Governments for its endowment; a similar broad band of chocolate-brown, symptomatic of the tegumentary hue of the scholars of the College; the two bands to be separated by a narrow strip of white, indicating the staff. *Sufficit.* — *A Public (Academic) Schoolboy.*

### Language, Gentlemen, Please.

— Increasing slovenliness and lack of resource in the use of the English language having been observed in official correspondence and conversation, the following S.O.S. instructions are being issued as the last official circular letter of the year. 'Economicization', sanctioned by *The Thunderer*, is permitted, with its analogues, 'disinsectification', 'intramycorrhizate' and 'paranomatiation'. 'Prosopopoeia' may be employed, but only in a Pickwickian sense; 'tachygraphist' supersedes the etymologically indefensible 'typist', and the attention of officers is drawn to the following: 'onomatopoeically', 'agrosty', 'arborisation', 'trabeationize', 'sequestromy' and 'irretention' as conducing to weight and dignity in Government dispatches. 'O.K.', Chief, 'Big Boy', 'Yeah' and similar ultratransatlanticisms are strictly forbidden, as is 'You're telling me', indicating confirmation of a statement made by a senior Civil Servant. — *Circular to Colonial Officials.*

**Trade Review.** — Buying for the Christmas season has been brisk where it has been possible to get near the crowded counters of the great stores; and it has been estimated by a competent authority that if all the shillings spent by every man, woman and child in Oxford Street at any one time were placed side by side they would stretch from Selvedge's to Wigan. Mothers have been out early armed with shopping lists as long as a lawyer's bill; Josephines and Jennifers have taken their family car to Barrods or Harkers, to say nothing of Bond Street, charging up lots of things to Pa's account, including an outside, quick-flowing fountain pen for Pa himself to facilitate his writing cheques, for which the need will shortly be very urgent. Aunts of all species have bought Fair Isle pullovers for Algernons in Zanzibar, Berties in Dar es Salaam and Georges in Beira; while Mrs. Angus MacParritch has sent a plaid to her son-in-law, Chieftain of the Bulabury Caledonian Society, whom she greatly admires for his Scottish patriotism, but who, to his chagrin, is a Lowlander, though, *ipso facto*, entitled to wear the Royal Stuart tartan. — *Retail Reporter.*



# Fun and Views



**A Book Sensation.**—“Mr. Hobo Kambatta's book ‘My People,’ has been the sensation of the year, and rightly so, since for the first time a real, genuine Native of East-Central Africa has given the British public the ‘inside dope’ (as the correct expression is) about what life in a Native tribe really was before the British came and queered the pitch. There was romance in those early days; it was the custom, sanctified from time immemorial, for the Big Chief, when dead, to be buried with six of his wives, alive; a bit stuffy for the wives, of course, but it was their duty and they did it. They showed a devotion truly admirable, which countries more allegedly ‘civilised’ might well emulate. Women get things far too much their own way these days. The author's picture of the kindly witch-doctor going his rounds, patting little heads, and making clay dolls for them is the apotheosis of rustic simplicity and Arcadian culture. Other customs, rather *risqué*, shall we say, but sure to sell the book well, are described in detail with a frankness wholly admirable. The contrast between the happiness, social equilibrium and self-contained sufficiency of an unspoiled African tribe and its condition under British rule, with its brutally imposed hut and poll tax, and compulsory inoculations for man and beast, is tremendous. Buy this book and learn the truth for yourselves.”—*Mr. Hyde Ghee, M.P., in “Statecraft.”*

**Guides for Tourists.**—“Tourist traffic is a most promising source of revenue and must be encouraged. Tourists now land, and what happens? They are flummoxed; yes, flummoxed!. They should be met on the quay by thoroughly qualified Native guides who have passed Government examinations in the English, Scots, and American languages, and have knowledge of hotel tariffs, railway fares, safari outfits, and currency rates. They should wear distinctive uniforms (forfeitable on misbehaviour), and should be to arriving tourists what couriers are to travellers in Europe. The scheme would offer to educated Africans a congenial, well-paid, and intellectual outlet, with opportunities for social uplift.”—*Mr. Churchwood, in a debate in the I Zan-yika Legislature.*

**Emigrants To-day.**—“Complaint has recently been made by certain immigrants into East and Central Africa that conditions are far from what they had expected. No houses were ready for them on arrival; no official, not even the mayor, welcomed them at the railway station; there was no bank balance provided, as would have been the case had Signor Mussolini organised the exodus. Many old residents have expressed various brands of annoyance, tinged with memories of their own adventures when *trekking* to the Promised Land. They had to face fever and thirst, dodge lions and buffalo, dine off *trek-ox* when they could get it, and, as a tough old pioneer interposed, sometimes pick the assegais out of each other to build the camp fire with. Eggs sometimes cost 2s. to 3s. each; potatoes, the size of marbles, ran to 3s. a lb.; and the bread of life was now and then auctioned for £10 a bottle. Those were the days of real migration.”—*“Causicus,” in the “Scorcher.”*

**Market Reports.**—Gold, *½d.* higher and harder, 5% premium for cash. Banking: Overdrafts 10% to 15% increase, with a rising tendency. Stock Exchange: Industrials, indifferent to indolent; with Half-wits exceptionally in great demand in view of the approaching holiday. Oils, sumped; Rails, firm to stronger as the result of a clever advertising campaign; Kaffirs, dull; Other mines out of favour, with Spondorinos on offer at *½d.* Produce.—Pork: good, soft pig, appreciated; heavy mess, London cleaned, steady; super-mess, German and Italian sorts, no business done, the market refusing to meet. Wheat, quiet, in foreign bottoms only. Consuls: No British need apply.—*“Escalator.”*

**In a Sentence.**—“The world's my oyster.”—*A manufacturer for export.*  
 “Mine's a Royal Flush.”—*A tea planter.*  
 “We scatter seeds of kindness.”—*A Missionary.*  
 “A story? I have none to tell, Sir.”—*An editor.*  
 “A bear-cub, with all his troubles before him.”—*A cadet.*  
 “The father of his people.”—*A Provincial Commissioner.*  
 “Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese.”—*A dairy farmer.*  
 “What will the harvest be?”—*A Director of Agriculture.*  
 “That's the stuff to give the brutes.”—*A pyrethrum grower.*  
 “Hope deferred maketh the shareholders sick.”—*A mine manager.*  
 “Man is Nature's biggest bungle.”—*A Director of Medical Services.*  
 “Overdrafts are stepping-stones to bigger things.”—*A bank manager.*  
 “Spray, spray, spray, in poverty, hunger and dirt.”—*A coffee planter.*  
 “Why does he expect all the world to eat oysters?”—*A manufacturer's agent.*

“A tricky team to handle.”—*A President of almost any Chamber of Commerce.*  
 “My favourite song? Grace Fields in ‘The Co-op Shop’.”—*A Ken co-operator.*  
 “How many a gem of purest ray serene the blanky, blanky overburden hides.”—*A prospector.*  
 “Up above the world I fly, like a tea-tray in the sky.”—*A President of a local Gliding Club.*  
 “Not the substance, but the shadow of power.”—*An Elected Member of a Legislative Council.*  
 “You clumsy, ham-fisted, lubberly son of a sea-cook.”—*A port captain in restrained mood.*  
 “I shall consult Mr. Squeamish, M.P. of Startley, Southern Rhodesia. He knows lawyers.”—*A client.*  
 “Got any money with you, or at home, or in the bank? Better bring it all with you.”—*A lawyer.*  
 “Roads are on the down grade; railways killed them once, and airways will a second time.”—*A Director of Public Works.*

## Envoi

Again, ere yet another Christmas fade,  
 Frivolity we summon for awhile  
 To lighten labour, by her gracious aid  
 To raise a chuckle or provoke a smile—  
 That were enough reward.

Now cap and bells, reluctant, laid aside,  
 The New Year calls. The battle is not won,  
 The fight is still toward, the issues wide;  
 We dare not falter till the course is run.  
 Then we may sheathe the sword.

# If the Axis were Prolonged to Tanganyika

*Colonel E. J. Carter on Strategic Dangers to the Empire*

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE of Tanganyika Territory was emphasised by Colonel E. J. Carter, of Bushong, at the December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

The internal combustion engine, he said, had completely changed the position of that country, which until about a decade ago was accessible only by sea. To-day, however, mechanised vehicles of military value could traverse the whole of Africa—and he spoke as a man who had been in the Royal Tank Corps since it was founded and the officer responsible for initiating the first cross-country formation of such machines in Egypt.

Few people visualised what the projection of the Berlin-Rome Axis to and through Africa meant and what progress was being made towards it. Near the foot of Italy the island of Pantellaria had been strongly fortified by Mussolini as a counter-poise to Malta, and it could now be accepted that if we were ever at war with Italy and Germany the Mediterranean would not be open to British merchant shipping.

## Control of the Nile Valley

In North Africa Italy held Libya by mechanised forces, and Great Britain had consequently been compelled to station a mobile division in Egypt. In the case of a conflict it would be very easy for Italian forces in Libya to be increased as required, but extremely difficult for the forces in Egypt to be, because the Mediterranean would be closed to troop transport. Yet in the case of a clash it was obvious that the Nile Valley would be controlled by the side which won in actions in the Western desert. It had also to be borne in mind that Ethiopia had been conquered by the Italians in the face of all military opinion.

If any British Government were foolish enough to restore Tanganyika to Germany, that Territory would become the southern flank of the Berlin-Rome Axis. The two dictator countries would then control an unbroken line from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean, except for the intervening territories of the Sudan and Kenya, which they would have no difficulty in mastering, whilst the harbours of Tanganyika Territory would be submarine bases from which to reinforce the Italian submarines at the mouth of the Red Sea or to interfere with shipping rounding the Cape.

## Italian Submarines During the Crisis

If it did in fact materialise—and Italy appeared to have made excellent progress in the last few years—the Berlin-Rome Axis would cut into two inert halves the British Empire and the trade on which it lives. That is a very attractive proposition for Germany and Italy, which might consider the gamble well worth while.

During the recent crisis it was estimated that the Italians had over 30 submarines along the Somali and Red Sea coasts, i.e., along the route by which British troops in Egypt must be maintained when the passage through the Mediterranean was interrupted.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pleaded the need for a proper road policy for the East African territories as a whole. At present, he said, road policy was a matter for the Governors' Conference, sitting as a Transport Policy Board, which had not executive

powers, met only spasmodically, and did not give the constant care and attention which were necessary. The Belgian Congo, which was about equal in area to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory combined, had long planned its road system in a proper fashion, while, since the occupation of Ethiopia, a first-class road had been made from Jibuti to Addis Ababa, lorries doing the journey in about 36 hours.

For years strong representations had been made in East Africa and in London that there should be consideration of road policy by an inter-territorial board, that there should be pooling of the territorial road funds or part of them, that mechanical appliances for the building and maintenance of roads should be supplied with much greater vision, that machinery should be available to all the territories from one central source instead of having expensive machinery lying idle in one country while it was urgently necessary elsewhere, and that a first-class road engineer should be appointed, instead of leaving road building to officials of Public Works Departments, who really knew little about the problem and who had been responsible for an immense amount of waste of public money. He hoped the Board would study the subject as a matter of urgency and send a deputation to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Alex Holm considered that this was part and parcel of the need for intensified development of Eastern Africa, and welcomed the statement of the Governor of Tanganyika that he would appoint a Development Committee. It was evident that the East African Governments needed a stronger development policy, and that a substantial development loan should be raised for the purpose.

## More Satisfactory Government Statement Needed

Lord Cranworth felt that the Italian occupation of Ethiopia and her settlement of thousands of her citizens in Libya, together with German interest in Africa, had completely changed the situation, and that the development of Tanganyika Territory could not be expected at a higher tempo until His Majesty's Government gave a much more satisfactory declaration as to its future than any yet made.

That of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons a few days previously had, in his view, a qualification which was most unfortunate; what was necessary, and what was not given, was an assurance that the British Government regarded Tanganyika as a part of the British Empire. An unambiguous pronouncement of that kind must precede development. Unless there were such an undertaking, what guarantee could there be that new roads, planned inter-territorially, might not prove to have been built not in the best interests of the Empire, but to the advantage of potential enemies?

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Board, had previously referred to the debate in the House of Commons, expressing the opinion that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's statement had gone a long way in the right direction. Mr. Amery, he said, had at once pointed out the ambiguity of certain words used by the Minister, but the general public here and in Germany appeared to have taken the statement as a pretty straightforward declaration.

Mr. Joelson said he had not gathered that impression from the controlled German Press,



which had suggested that the Secretary of State had deliberately left the door ajar.

Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., thought the important point was that the House had shown itself unanimously opposed to any territorial transfer, and that so far as this Parliament was concerned it could not be raised again; no Parliament could bind its successor, but his feeling was that so long as the British Empire held together Tanganyika would remain a part of it, for he had no doubt that the country as a whole felt as strongly as the Commons.

#### Responsibility of the Colonial Office

Mr. Peto considered it desirable to make the Colonial Office realise its responsibilities as a development agency, and not merely as an administrative organisation; Mr. Holm recalled that Belgium had within a few years raised loans for the development of the Congo totalling 22 millions sterling, an example which ought to be emulated; and Sir Theodore Chambers proposed resuscitation of the Development Committee of the Board.

Mr. Binder thought that the so-called Colonial question had three broad aspects—strategic, economic and political. World opinion was of importance from the political standpoint; it had recognised the beneficial activities of the British Empire in different parts of the world, and if we developed our territories adequately there need be no fear of the forfeiture of the good opinion of the world, which, impressed with the activities of Italy and France in Africa in recent years, was looking for increased effort in the British Colonial Empire. There was much talk of national service, which did not necessarily mean service for defence; he believed that one important line of defence would be greater development of the Colonial Empire, in connexion with which the important subject of finance required special study.

#### Road Requirements of Tanganyika

Colonel Carter said that before settling in Tanganyika he had visited most parts of the British Empire, and could therefore draw comparisons in such matters as road building, in which there was great room for improvement in East Africa. It was absurd, for instance, that there should not be a good all-weather road from the Usambaras to the neighbouring town of Tanga, especially as the Usambara mountains were rock, which meant that any competent road engineer could easily build the necessary roads.

While Tanga went short of fresh vegetables and fruits, the asparagus, strawberries, and other delicacies and necessities grown by settlers could not be marketed; and the many tourists from passing ships, who would otherwise visit Kilimanjaro, were often prevented by the risk of bad road conditions.

To anyone who might suggest that the Government had not the necessary money he would say that British subjects, by paying an income tax of 5s. 6d. in the £, were working for more than a quarter of the year for the Government, and he could see no sound reason why Native subjects should not also do a reasonable amount of work for their country.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley—who, the Chairman said, had assisted Lord Hailey in drafting the chapter on soil erosion for his "African Survey"—introduced Mr. Colin Maher, whose address on soil conservation will be reported in our next issue.

## Sir Mark Young's Survey Of Position and Needs of Tanganyika

A NEW GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS to his Legislative Council may contain valuable pointers if it does not fall to be delivered until he has had an opportunity of travelling over much of his territory, and the words of Sir Mark Young when opening the thirteenth session of the Tanganyika Legislature were distinguished by firm references at the beginning and end of the speech to the maintenance of British rule in Tanganyika; by an expression of the hope that the non-official community might be able to make a greater contribution to the solution of the country's problems; by emphasis of the importance of improving educational facilities; and by a strong appeal to the commercial community, especially those concerned with development of the north-western areas of the Territory, to make the fullest use of the Tanganyika Railways.

#### A Request for Non-Official Help

Sir Mark said he had come to the conclusion that both in this Council and outside it the Government needs to derive a fuller measure of benefit from the counsels of its unofficial coadjutors. The existence of this need will hardly be denied, and when we look for the reason I think we shall all agree that it is to be found, not in the lack of capacity nor yet in lack of goodwill on either side, but simply in lack of opportunity.

A part of the difficulty lies in the great distances which separate us for all but a few weeks in the year. This is being gradually counteracted as our communications improve; but something more is needed, and I wish honorable members to know that in my judgment one of the most important of the tasks that lie before us is to devise methods whereby the unofficial community may be enabled to make a greater contribution to the good government of this country and to a solution of its problems."

#### Towards a £200,000 Pyrethrum Crop

The Governor announced that the general manager of the Railways would on January 1 become chief port authority, with control of all the ports in the Territory, and with a Central Advisory Committee; that the current pyrethrum crop from the Dabaga and Mufindi areas was estimated at 25 tons and that within two years it should amount to over 2,000 tons, "with a potential value of over £200,000"; that energetic steps were being taken to combat soil erosion; that a scheme for the reorganisation of the Department of Lands and Mines, with the raising of the status of the Chief Inspector of Mines to Commissioner of Mines, was under consideration by the Secretary of State; and that the gold exports should exceed £1,000,000 in 1939.

Great success had attended the efforts of the Veterinary Department to encourage Native production of clarified butter in the Central and Western Provinces; a Committee was to investigate dairying in the Northern Province; the number of patients treated by the Medical Department had doubled since 1926, though the current annual expenditure had increased by only 10%; the museum to be built in Dar es Salaam as a memorial to King George V was to be erected on a site in the Botanical Gardens; the European School in Arusha was to be extended to provide accommodation for another 50 pupils, a larger project aiming at providing ultimately for an addition of 200 pupils; Native female education demanded expansion and the training of more African women teachers; and a lady education officer was shortly expected in the Territory.

## German's Colonial Claims Non-Party Committee to be Formed

A MEETING of Members of Parliament representing all parties and of representatives of East and West African interests was held on Monday evening in a committee room of the House of Commons in order to discuss the question of German Colonial claims. It was unanimously agreed to constitute a non-party committee to watch over the situation and to carry on educational work to counteract German propaganda on this subject.

Last week the *News-Chronicle* ran a series of articles on the subject of German Colonial claims, with special reference to Africa.

Mr. Michael Huxley repeated his plan for the international control and administration of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia (which we criticised when it first appeared in the *Spectator*), but this time the scheme was amplified, as follows:—

"We would invite other Powers still possessing non-self-governing Colonies elsewhere and Powers rich in raw materials, like the United States, to join us in contributing to a development loan, all proceeds of which would be expended in Germany and other 'have-not' countries (if members of the League) so as to provide them with the currency necessary for the purchase of raw materials obtainable from the internationalised area, undertaking to renew the loan periodically until such time as all Colonial territory had become self-governing or had been similarly internationalised."

### Opposes Internationalisation

On the following day Lord Lugard dismissed the plan as offering "unique occasions for friction, with no advantages whatsoever," pointing out that nothing had been said as to the choice of the official language, of the inevitable linguistic difficulties with a mixed staff, of the cost and location of the Secretariat for the Supervisory and later the Governing Body, or of the settlement of incidents between officials. His proposals, Lord Lugard emphasised, were based on the view that the German demand is to some extent reasonable, whereas she lost each African Colony by right of conquest, which is still regarded as a valid basis of title. To gain peace for herself Great Britain, he pleaded, must not sacrifice other people, though she might sacrifice herself by the offer of full equality of commercial opportunity, subject to legitimate safeguards, and to a proper definition of such equality.

"People are apt to forget what an important part Southern Rhodesia plays in Central Africa," said Mr. J. H. Bailey at a Tanganyika League meeting in Bulawayo. "An East and Central African Dominion is being visualised, and it is up to Southern Rhodesia, the only one of the six States with responsible government, to lead in the great question of the unification of British Central Africa."

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked the Secretary of State on Monday whether, in view of the provision of Article 22 of the League Covenant that the whole of the Mandated Territories were to be kept open to freedom of opportunity in trade and commerce for all nations members of the League, it had been decided as a matter of Imperial policy that no British action was to be taken to close the doors of these territories against those Powers who had withdrawn from membership of the League; and whether H.M. Government intended to continue that policy.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. With regard to the second part, the primary consideration was the interest of the Mandated Territories, but the question of equality of treatment could be reopened at any time, either generally or in respect of a particular country or countries.

## Italy Now Covets Jibuti French Premier's Unequivocal Reply

UNMISTAKABLE words were used on Monday by M. Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, when he reiterated that "France will never cede to Italy an inch of her territory, and, so that there shall be no misunderstanding, I specify not an inch of Corsica, Tunis, Savoy or French Somaliland." His reference to Somaliland follows closely on an article written by Signor Gayda in the Italian Press setting out the reasons for Italy's claim to Jibuti.

Jibuti, wrote Signor Mussolini's "Press mouth-piece," had always been used by France as a base from which to work against Italian interests, both before and after the Ethiopian war. Since the Italian conquest, instead of making Jibuti an instrument for collaboration with the Italian Empire, France had turned it into a regular obstacle to Italian development. She had declined to surrender the building of an Ethiopian consulate and had allowed it to be used as a centre for refugees from that country, who kept up communications with rebels against Italian rule in the interior and indulged in currency smuggling across the frontier.

"France," he wrote, "has no commercial interests in French Somaliland itself. She merely sucks money out of the Italian trade with Ethiopia. The port is small, badly equipped, and still worse managed. Practically nothing has been done to improve it in order to cope with the growing Italian traffic. The Italian demand for a free zone has always been refused. The port dues are ruinous."

The Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway matches the port. Its buildings and rolling stock are prehistoric, the administration is inefficient, and the tariffs high. It cannot deal with the Italian traffic which now wants to use it, with the result that goods suffer long delays in transit. Although passenger traffic has nearly doubled in the past two years, and goods traffic has increased greatly, no improvement has been made in the organisation of the line.

Efforts by Italy to gain a share in the railway or arrange a more economic exploitation of it have failed. She has only been able to secure a handful of shares at an exorbitant price. Meanwhile, the former Emperor's shares, which should have gone to Italy, remain in French hands. Briefly, the port and railway is a parasitic growth exploited by a group of capitalists at the expense of Italy.

## The Outlook for Zanzibar

In the course of his address at the opening of the Zanzibar Legislative Council, H. H. The Sultan expressed gratitude to the British Resident and others who had contributed to the settlement of the clove controversy, and said that the legislation formulated to give effect to the policy for the relief of agricultural indebtedness reflected credit on the officers principally concerned. Further legislation to provide against the re-growth of agricultural indebtedness was shortly to be introduced.

The inhabitants of Zanzibar were, he said, passing through difficult and anxious days. As so often happened in years when the clove crop was small, the position this year had been aggravated by the low price prevailing for coconut produce, and the country's past experience emphasised the importance of exploring and developing other resources with a view to rendering the Protectorate more self-supporting for its food supplies and better able to purchase desirable imports and provide funds on which the maintenance and improvement of welfare services must largely depend.



## PERSONALIA

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett will spend Christmas in the country.

Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers left London yesterday for Monte Carlo.

Mr. R. N. Lissett of Dar es Salaam has been elected a member of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. A. W. Northrop has been promoted Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda.

The death is announced from Zanzibar at the age of 51, of Sheikh Tahir bin Abibaker, M.B.E., Senior Kathi.

Captain H. E. Long, who has served in Somaliland since 1921, and who was a District Officer in the Protectorate, has now retired.

Sir Philip Richardson leaves London to-morrow to visit the North-West Frontier of India. He expects to return to England in March.

M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, left Antwerp last week for the Congo after a holiday spent in Belgium.

Jewelry, family heirlooms and an ermine coat were taken last week from the home in Cheshire of Sir [redacted] who visited the Rhodesias a few years ago.

Lord Hailey has accepted the chairmanship of the newly-formed Air Raid Defence League, which aims to be to civilian defence what the Navy League is to the Navy.

Brigadier B. T. Wilson, who has been appointed to the command of the 53rd (Welch) Division, Territorial Army, was formerly attached to the Sudan Defence Force.

Cinematograph pictures taken by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester during their recent visit to Kenya are to be shown at the Royal Christmas party at Sandringham.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, had recovered sufficiently from his operation to leave hospital in two weeks instead of four weeks as anticipated.

Mr. L. S. Amery will at the end of this month complete 20 years' representation in the House of Commons of the Sparkbrook division of Birmingham. Congratulations!—to both parties.

Sir Robert Bell, who recently reported on the financial position of Nyasaland, is visiting New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, and does not plan to return to England until the middle of May.

Congratulations to Mr. A. T. Lacey, Director of Education in Nyasaland, on his promotion to be Director of Education in Kenya. In Nyasaland he has given evidence of breadth of view and of his realisation of the need for the educational, medical, agricultural and other cognate services to work in harmony.

Congratulations are due to the sons of two former senior officials in Uganda who have gained scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Julius J. de G. Delmege of Haileybury, has been awarded an open scholarship in history at St. John's College, Oxford, and Mr. A. J. Weatherhead, of Sherborne School, has won an exhibition scholarship at Clare College, Cambridge.

A few days ago *The Times* reported the death and burial at sea, off the West Coast of Africa last February of Miss Gertrude E. Benham, the woman traveller, who in 1913 made a remarkable journey alone across the Continent. Before the War she had trekked from South Africa to Kenya, and was reputed to be the first Englishwoman to climb to the summit of Kilimanjaro.

Among those with East African and Rhodesian interests who have contributed to Lord Baldwin's appeal for the victims of religious and racial persecution are Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., and Sir Edmund Davis, who have each contributed £5,000, and Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. and the African and European Investment Company, Ltd., who have each sent cheques for £1,000.

Mr. A. L. Gladwell, managing director of Messrs. Gallely & Roberts, Ltd., and one of the most enterprising business men in East Africa, sailed last Friday on his way back to Nairobi, where he has been resident since the end of the East African Campaign. He recently paid another business visit to the United States. Mrs. Gladwell will remain in England until about February.

Two actresses born in Nyasaland are now appearing on the London stage. Miss Margaret Kirk, whose stage name is Anne Leslie, and who is principal girl in the Lyceum pantomime "Queen of Hearts," is the daughter of Mr. Joseph Kirk, former manager in Blantyre of Kibula Stores; and Miss Hilda MacFarlane, whose stage name is Alexis France, and who is in the cast of the "Story of an African Farm," is the daughter of Dr. MacFarlane, for many years medical officer to the Church of Scotland Mission in Blantyre.

Mr. H. L. G. Gurney, who has been appointed secretary to the Conference of East African Governors, the Transport Policy Board, and to the High Commissioner for Transport of Kenya and Uganda, served in Kenya from 1921 to 1935, when he was transferred to Jamaica as Assistant Colonial Secretary. He resigned in August of that year, and shortly afterwards was temporarily attached to the Colonial Office as an assistant principal. In 1936 he returned to Kenya as a District Officer, and has been an assistant secretary in the Secretariat of the Colony.

Captain W. Edwards, who has just retired from the service of Messrs. Bullard, King & Company on the grounds of ill-health, was on Government service between South and East Africa during the East African Campaign. He has been at sea since 1896, and joined Bullard, King & Co. in 1904, being promoted master seven years later. Captain H. S. Robertson, another Natal Line captain who has retired on grounds of ill-health, has been with the company since 1897 and has commanded various ships of the fleet for the remarkably long period of 35 years.

## Questions in Parliament

### Prime Minister Declines A Pledge

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Sandys asked if the Prime Minister would give an assurance that H.M. Government would not enter into negotiations with any foreign Power regarding proposals for the relinquishing of British sovereignty or administration in respect of any British Colonies, Protectorates or Mandated Territories without previously obtaining the approval of the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister: "I have nothing to add to the assurance given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies last week."

Mr. Sandys: "In view of the fact that the statement referred to by the Prime Minister contains no undertaking that the Government will consult Parliament before as opposed to after entering into negotiations of this kind with a foreign Power, would not my rt. hon. friend consider giving a more specific assurance?"

The Prime Minister: "No, Sir, I do not think I can undertake to do that."

### Educational Matters

Questions concerning expenditure on education in Tanganyika were put by Mr. Sorenson, who asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the proportion of revenue in Tanganyika spent on education dropped from 8.00% in 1931-32 to 3.99% in 1937, and that this proportion had been dropping whilst revenue had been rising. Whether he was satisfied with the educational needs of the territory, and what action he proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the position was admittedly unsatisfactory, and he proposed to examine the matter thoroughly in consultation with the Governor, who had recently been requested to prepare the necessary statistical material. He added that expenditure on education had shown steady increase during 1937 and 1938, and in addition the Territory had recently undertaken to provide £100,000 towards the endowment fund for the new Makerere College.

Mr. Sorenson: "Do I understand the rt. hon. gentleman to confess that he was unaware of this very serious drop in expenditure on education, and does he not recognise what a very poor demonstration this is of the superiority of British Imperialism over other forms of Imperialism?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I was not aware that there was a considerable drop in expenditure at the time of the trade depression a few years ago. As stated in the answer, that expenditure has been steadily increasing over the last two or three years. I had already taken steps to have the matter thoroughly examined before the question was put."

Mr. Ridley drew attention to the statement in the report of the Director of Education in Kenya that only 12% of the children of school age in the Colony attended school of any kind. Were steps under consideration to encourage the development of further Native education?

Mr. MacDonald replied that he had been unable to trace the statement mentioned by Mr. Ridley, but he agreed with him that the percentage of children for whom it was possible to provide educational facilities in Kenya, as indeed in most of the tropical African Dependencies, was regrettably low, and the matter was engaging his active attention.

Mr. Sorenson asked whether the Minister was aware that revenue in Southern Rhodesia derived

purely from Native sources, both in 1937 and in former years, was substantially greater than the expenditure of the Native development and Native Affairs votes, and whether he would take steps to secure that the expenditure was increased and made at least equal to the revenue.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he had no power to take the action suggested in the last part of the question, and that the votes for Native Affairs and Native development did not cover the total expenditure for the benefit of the Natives in Southern Rhodesia. The figures to which reference was made could not be regarded as affording a basis of comparison between the revenue derived from Natives and the expenditure on their behalf.

Mr. Sorenson asked if the Dominions Secretary would state the number of Natives in Southern Rhodesia brought before and charged in the courts; the number of convictions and commitments to prison; the number of Natives who failed to pay their hut tax in 1937; the amount credited to prisoners for road-making in comparison with the wages paid for this purpose to Native labourers, who are not prisoners; and whether he was aware of the disproportionate fines compared with the wages of the offenders.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he had no particulars of some of the points raised, but would communicate with the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the matter.

The Colonial Secretary told Viscountess Astor that there were no women stipendiary magistrates in the Colonies, but there might be lay Justices of the Peace who were women. Asked by Lady Astor to reconsider the matter "as I can assure him there are really some splendid women there," Mr. MacDonald said he would bear that fact in mind.

### Women as Colonial Civil Servants

In reply to another question from the same source, Mr. MacDonald announced that he had decided to remove the restriction on the admission of women to the administrative staff of the Dominions and Colonial Offices hitherto in force. He thought it desirable, however, that in the first instance the admission of women to the administrative staff of those offices—which might necessitate service overseas—should be regarded as experimental, in order that the matter might be reviewed after a few years in the light of experience.

Mr. de Chair asked the Colonial Secretary if he would consider the appointment of a Commission to visit all parts of the Colonial Empire and Mandated Territories to ascertain what Dependencies were capable of further development; what fields there were for further British capital investment and settlement; and what steps were necessary to increase the purchasing power of the 66,000,000 inhabitants of the dependent Empire, which during the first six months of 1938 purchased only £29,000,000 worth of goods from Great Britain, compared with £70,000,000 worth purchased by the self-governing Dominions.

Mr. MacDonald said that while he was in sympathy with the objectives which Mr. de Chair had in mind, he did not feel that the appointment of such a Commission would be an effective method of achieving them. One of the reasons why the particular proposal was not the best was that we had a number of local Commissions already making inquiries into this question.

Had the Control of Lighting Ordinance in Kenya received the Royal assent?, asked Mr. Creagh Jones. Mr. MacDonald replied that the assent was given in May last, and that the Governor had since been informed that His Majesty's power of disallowance would not be exercised.

Mr. Jones then asked if the Colonial Secretary would keep in mind the rather excessive penalties which were to be applied as far as experimental black-outs were concerned, particularly as the Natives had peculiar methods of lighting



in their houses. The Minister was sure the Governor would keep those questions in mind in the administration of the Ordinance.

Mr. R. Morgan wished to know whether the Colonial Secretary would set up a court of adjudication to decide on the continued levying of income tax in Kenya and its non-levying in Uganda and Tanganyika, especially in view of the fact that the European community was not satisfied with the investigations of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council.

Mr. MacDonald said he had not yet received a report of the results of the Standing Finance Committee's investigations into income tax in Kenya. When that report and the Governor's views thereon had been received, he would be in a position to consider whether any further inquiry was desirable. On present information he could only regard the proposal as premature.

#### Juvenile Employment

The Colonial Secretary told Mr. Creech Jones that the report of the Committee on Juvenile Employment in Kenya had just been published, and that the Governor proposed to adopt the Committee's principal recommendations. The following were among the more important changes to be effected: (a) The minimum age for any employment was to be raised to 12 years and that for industrial employment to 14 years; (b) penal sanctions for breach of contract by juveniles will be abolished; and (c) the Labour Inspectorate of the Colony was being augmented.

In a supplementary question Mr. Jones asked if further consideration could be given to the question of the employment of children of the age of 12 away from their homes, and whether some order could not be made to prohibit that type of employment. Mr. MacDonald replied that those matters had been fully considered by the Committee in Kenya, whose recommendations were being accepted.

Mr. P. H. asked if the Minister had himself considered if he regarded it as just that children of 12 should be enabled to enter into labour contracts which took them away from their homes, often for considerable periods, even under these new regulations.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he had given the matter a good deal of consideration, had studied the report and was satisfied that in all the circumstances the recommendations met the case.

Sir E. Graham-Little asked whether any payment had been made by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in respect of the loan by that body of a large supply of radium to the Radium Beam Therapy Research, and whether, in the absence of any remuneration for the loan, suitable acknowledgment would be made to the Belgian company, and whether provision would be made from British funds for this necessary equipment for research.

Earl Winterton, replying on behalf of the Minister of Health, said that no payment had been made in respect of the loan, but two grammes of the total quantity originally lent had been purchased for radium beam therapy work, one by the Royal College of Surgeons and one by means of a private benefaction. Public acknowledgment of the generous action of the Belgian company had been repeatedly made in the reports of the Medical Research Council. As regards the last part of the question, the matter was under consideration.

#### The Somaliland-Ethiopian Border

Asked by Mr. Henderson whether negotiations had been opened between the British and Italian Governments with a view to a definite agreement on the boundaries between British Somaliland and Italian East Africa as provided in the Anglo-Italian Agreement, Mr. Chamberlain said they had not yet been opened, and he did not anticipate that it would be possible to begin them before or during his visit to Rome.

Would the Prime Minister give an assurance that there was no connexion between the postponement of those negotiations and his intention to discuss the future of British Somaliland with the Italian Government?

Mr. Chamberlain: "There is no connexion."

Mr. Gallacher: "What are you going to give Mussolini? You are going to give him something."

A Ministerialist: "You!" (laughter).

## Give Germany Colonies

### Sir Arnold Wilson's Advocacy

In his speech opening a House of Commons debate on foreign policy on Monday, Mr. Dalton asked whether there were to be further discussions regarding Italian boundaries in Ethiopia. Rumours were circulating, he said, that Signor Mussolini was going to ask the Prime Minister during his forthcoming visit to Rome for a corridor across the Sudan to link up Libya with Ethiopia. In return for such a corridor, it was suggested, we were to take in exchange some part of what was recently independent Ethiopia. He hoped the Prime Minister would not soil his fingers with any such deal. It was bad enough that the British Government stood idly by and allowed Ethiopia to be subjugated. If in addition we were to share the spoils, we should have reached a very low point of national honour.

Sir Arnold Wilson said he was one of those who had always held that we should be prepared to consider the return to Germany of some of her former Colonies (excluding Tanganyika) as part of a general settlement, to which all, including Germany, must contribute, and in which other Powers than ourselves must play their part. Mr. Ernest Evans interrupted by asking if Sir Arnold included the consent of the inhabitants concerned, to which Sir Arnold replied that he did not do so because we had never asked their opinion.

"I have no reason to believe that the Germans have much to be ashamed of in their Colonial administration," he continued. "We all have skeletons in our cupboards. If anybody starts atrocity-mongering, he can find ample cases from every part of the world without difficulty; and he can embody them in a book and sow the seeds of hatred and contempt easily enough. But I agree with the Prime Minister that there must be some indication from Germany that she is willing to come to a general settlement—and that must include a very different attitude towards the Jews. Subject to that, I would not exclude, as a condition of a general settlement, the possibility of returning some of the Colonies formerly held by Germany, and I am convinced that the interests of the British Empire would not suffer thereby."

#### Not Afraid of Strategic Dangers

"We are strong enough to withstand any menace which might occur as a consequence of Germany having regained a footing in Africa or elsewhere. The British Empire is more likely to be kept together by having a healthy stimulus of a rival Colonial Power than by remaining merely a congeries of States bound by no ties except those of a common sovereignty, of trade and race."

"I believe the more we bring Germany into contact with the outside world the less likelihood there will be of a clash between Germany and most of the rest of the world. She is suffering from a form of claustrophobia, and if we can in some measure open up the world to her by returning some of her Colonies, I believe we shall in the long run serve the interests of peace. I hear mutterings of disapproval from certain members. I understand the feelings of those who profoundly disagree with me on this point, but I would not hesitate to make that sacrifice if we could thereby get a general comprehensive settlement."

"Do we envisage a fresh bloody war in Europe as one of the responsibilities of a Mandatory Power? I will not ask the youth of this country to fight solely for a few million African acres. We have no right to maintain a position in relation to all the Mandated Territories in the same degree as to our own Colonies and Dominions."

"For British soil, for the Dominions and for the Crown Colonies, I would fight and ask others to fight without hesitation, but we took charge of the Mandated Territories under the superintendence of the League of Nations, under a form of words deliberately intended, as I can see, to differentiate our territorial possession rights there from those in our Colonies. I regard them in a different category. I hope the Government will not exclude in the future the possibility of dealing with Germany in this matter in a sense of justice arising from strength rather than of strength unaccompanied by a sense of justice."

Replying to the debate on behalf of the Government, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made no reference to the above comments.

## News Items in Brief

Three Kenya Boy Scouts have left the Colony to attend the Jamboree in Australia.

The landing ground at Loliondo, northern Tanganyika, has been officially declared to be a Government aerodrome.

Italy now maintains a base at Assawa, her port in the Red Sea, an escort cruiser, six destroyers, and six modern submarines.

Bulawayo has an average of 14 fires a month. Improvement of the fire brigade has been urged by the Ratepayers' Association.

Several films of Rhodesia have been presented to the Union-Castle Company for display on their ships by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

Delegates of the International Jewish Colonisation Society have left the Hague for East Africa and Rhodesia to visit various properties offered for sale for the use of Jewish refugees.

The trustees of the British Legion pension fund of Kenya state that the sum in hand now amounts to £4,003. The Branch has decided to begin payment of a few pensions as from January 1, 1939.

The new double-storeyed golf club-house at Mufulira, Northern Rhodesia, has been opened. The foundation stone was laid in September by Mr. J. D. Tallant, manager of the Mufulira Mine.

Several reports, including those of Lord Hailey's Empire Society, and of the dinner of the Society for the Preservation of Fauna in the Empire, have had to be held over owing to heavy pressure on space. They will appear in our next issue.

Overseas radio-telephone charges are to be reduced by one-half on December 23 and 24 and from December 26 to January 4. On this basis the charge for a three-minute call to Kenya or the Rhodesias will be £2 5s. Normal rates for all services will be charged on Christmas Day.

The *Sisal Review and Industrial Fibres Survey*, which completes its first year of existence with the December number, marks the occasion by a new cover. There is an article by Mr. J. E. A. Den Doop on "The Cutting of Sisal" and contributions on other aspects of the fibre industries.

The Women's Auxiliary Branch in Southern Rhodesia of the British Empire Service League recently passed a resolution requesting the Government to lower the period of residence in the Colony for eligibility for old age pensions from 15 to 10 years, and to raise the pension from £4 a month to £6.

Some of the best coloured films of East Africa yet shown in this country were viewed last week by members of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League. They included pictures depicting a journey on the Kenya and Uganda Railways system, from Mombasa to the Nile border, and scenes in northern Tanganyika, including the Serengetti Plain.

Ladybirds which have successfully preyed upon the coffee mealybug, and which were found by Mr. A. B. Melville, of the Kenya Department of Agriculture, to be similarly successful in the case of the pineapple mealybug, have been sent by air from Kenya to Honolulu, a distance of 14,000 miles. They arrived in excellent condition, and made short work of the bugs attacking the Hawaiian pineapple.

## Settling in S. Rhodesia

One hundred and twenty Britons have been found jobs in Southern Rhodesia within the last three months at a cost to each of no more than £1. These are the first results of the Southern Rhodesian Government's scheme to keep Rhodesia British by fostering immigration from this country. More applicants are wanted, according to Major A. J. Wadman, secretary of the Immigration Committee.

When applications reach the London Committee inquiries as to the suitability of the intending emigrant are made. The main qualifications are good health and ability and willingness to work; lack of capital is no barrier. As soon as a job in his own trade can be found for an accepted immigrant, he is sent to Southern Rhodesia at no cost to himself; a deposit of £5 is expected from him as a guarantee of good faith, but on arrival £4 is returned. The immigrant's family is brought out as soon as he has decided to stay. Women are particularly wanted in order to balance the sexes more evenly.

It is expected that the number of settlers under this scheme will have increased to 500 within the next nine months.

### The New Imperialism

Addressing members of the Constitutional Club in London last week, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that young people to-day spoke as if Imperialism meant the duping and dominating of weaker people by stronger people. People who spoke like that were ignorant of the changes that had been going on inside the Empire. A new Imperialism had grown up in the British Empire which was the very antithesis of that conception; its greatest expression was in the gradual spread of liberty among people in every part of the Empire.

### Royal African Society

Among those recently elected to the Royal African Society are:—Life member, Mr. E. Dias Ribeiro; Home members: Mr. A. S. Cooper, Miss Celia MacDonald of the Isles; Lady Dawson, Lord McGowan, Mr. E. MacFayden, Captain George Hornung, Sir Charles Harper, Mr. Arthur Edgar, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Overseas members: Messrs. H. Moss, H. Floyd, G. Heaton Nicholls, M.P., J. O. Field, H. S. Carröl-Wilson, A. F. Kirby, C. C. Woolley, Senator the Hon. J. D. Rhemaht Jones, R. G. Thornewill, Negley Farson, J. E. M. Scholvinck, and Sydney Tranter; Associate, Mr. Arnold Nurick.

### Uganda Dinner in Scotland

Many former Uganda residents forgathered in Edinburgh for the recent annual dinner of the Uganda Society in Scotland. Members present included Mr. J. B. Struthers (President of the Society) and Mrs. Struthers, Mr. T. D. Munro, Mr. G. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Watson, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, Mr. D. W. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. W. Younger, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Neill, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Richardson, and Mr. Hudson. The chief guests were Sir William Sleigh, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Miss Sleigh, while among the guests with Uganda interests were Mr. and Mrs. McGeorge, Mr. Guilbride, and Mr. C. J. Baldwin. Dr. Small proposed the toast of Uganda and the Caledonian Society of Uganda, and Mr. T. D. Munro recalled early days in Uganda in proposing the toast of the guests.



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Chunya Goldfields Progress

SATISFACTORY achievements during the past year on the properties of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., were reported at last week's annual meeting in London by Mr. H. A. A. Mallet, who presided in the absence through illness of Major Ralli, Chairman of the company.

Mr. Mallet said that the milling plant, with a capacity of 400 tons per month, was now running normally. The John and Gert reefs remain practically intact, as work has been confined mostly to prospecting and investigating other reefs by open-cast methods, employing the ore thus excavated to supply the mill. This method of prospecting had been successful, and several new reefs had been discovered. Four reefs had shown payable lengths of ore of about 200 ft., 70 ft., 220 ft. and 120 ft. respectively. Others had exposed shorter lengths of payable reef with little extension in depth, with the exception of the Jason reef, which showed 11.5 dwt. gold per ton over 58 in. wide down to 40 ft.

Work on comparatively shallow depths had proved values on three other reefs. Albion North showed values averaging nearly 1 oz. per ton over 3 ft. width to 25 ft., where a small amount of driving showed equally good values; the reef below this depth was faulted. Atlantic Main showed averages of 15 dwt. over 20 in. wide, and one shaft disclosed averages of 10 dwt. over 30 in. down to 50 ft. Sinking on the Gert reef to 62 ft. showed averages of 16 dwt. over 55 in., where driving for 16 ft. to date disclosed ore averaging 8 dwt. over 58 in.

Summarising the position, Mr. Mallet said that milling operations had been brought to a profit-earning basis; the original ore reserves remained practically intact, and had been increased by successful prospecting operations on several reefs, some of which might yet be proved to extend in depth.

## Gold Areas of East Africa

THE third annual general meeting of Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., was held in London last week.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Chairman of the company, who presided, reported that African Minerals, Ltd., which had been engaged in mechanised exploitation of alluvial and eluvial ground in the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika Territory, and in which the company held a substantial interest, had recently gone into voluntary liquidation, the non-success of its operations being attributed by Mr. J. N. Clackworthy, a well-known Southern Rhodesian mining engineer who had been invited to report on the work in the field, to the fact that the gold content of the ground treated in recent months was only about half that treated during the latter part of last year.

Then some 24,000 tons had been passed through the dry-blowers for an average recovery of 0.3 grammes per cubic metre; during the four months preceding Mr. Clackworthy's visit, nearly 100,000 tons of gravel were treated, but the average gold content had proved to be only 0.1555 grammes per cubic metre. If last year's average had been attained, there would have been a profit; if it had been exceeded, which the managing director considered possible, at the time, a considerable profit would have resulted.

Mr. A. F. Procter seconded the resolution put by the Chairman for the adoption of the report and accounts, and spoke of his own visit to the Lupa in February, 1938, and of his most favourable impressions of the prospects of the company at that time.

Sir Theodore Chambers, the third member of the board, who had visited the Lupa a month later, said that he too had been impressed with the possibilities, as had Mr. H. B. Hamilton, Chairman of African Minerals, Ltd., who had visited the properties in December, 1937. Though the venture had not succeeded, he believed that the results of the 1937 experiment had fully warranted the increase of the capital of African Minerals, Ltd., some months ago.

Dr. Charlesworth, Mr. Mellersh and Mr. Hamel-Smith expressed the view that the members of the board had done everything within their power to bring to a successful termination what all shareholders had from the outset recognised to be a mining venture of a speculative nature. Sir Theodore Chambers was re-elected to the board; Messrs. A. E. Turberville and Company were re-appointed auditors; and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

## Tanganyika Central Mines

TANGANYIKA Central Gold Mines, Ltd., state in their annual report to June 30 that the net profit for the year was £3,218. After adding £3,447 brought forward, and deducting £833 in respect of obsolete stock written off, there remains a credit in profit and loss account of £5,832. The company owns the Sekenke mine in Tanganyika.

The manager reports that development footage during the year amounted to 1,458 ft. Of the total 790 ft. were sampled, and 225 ft. averaging 9.8 dwt. over a width of 69 in. were found to be payable. Ore reserves on June 30 were estimated at 7,683 tons averaging 7.06 dwt. per ton over an average width of 78 in. In comparison with the previous year this was a decrease of 8,123 tons, 6 in. in width and 3.04 dwt. per ton. The total revenue at the mine was £57,587, and expenditure £54,727; expenditure worked out at 47s. 3d. per ton milled; revenue was equal to 49s. 9d. per ton milled.

The manager concludes his report: "Profitable mining operations cannot be expected until the pay-shoot between the 5th and 6th levels S. is fully developed and made available for stoping. The successful treatment of the considerable tonnage of accumulated sands and slimes is impossible without extra plant. Inquiries are being made for the type of plant required, the cost of which should not be prohibitive. The future of the mine depends upon the ore-body developed by No. 6 level. If the grade is well above the pay limit, there are prospects of relieving the mine of its heavy burden of retarded development."

### Lonrho Dividend

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company announces the payment of an interim dividend on the Ordinary stock of 5% (unchanged).



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# Tanganyika Diamond Report Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.

TANGANYIKA Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., state in their report to June 30 that the profit on the sale of their gold interests to South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., was £34,630. After deducting office and mining expenses, loss on sale of investments and amounts written off, there is a profit of £20,203, reducing the debit balance carried forward to £467.

The report states that the properties and prospecting areas remaining after the sale of the Mara mine and claims to the South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., are being maintained by that company in terms of the contract under which it has the right to exploit them. South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., is actively working the Mara mine in Tanganyika and the Malievel property in South Africa.

At Mara, whilst the first half of the year was unprofitable, profits averaging £1,800 per month were earned during the second half of the year, and this average of profits is being maintained.

The issued capital of South and Central African Gold Mines is £435,000, of which £312,186 is held by the Tanganyika Diamond Company.

## Kiminingi in Liquidation

At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Kiminingi Gold Mining Company, held in London last week, a resolution was passed voluntarily winding up the company, and appointing Mr. L. H. Weatherley, of 14 George Street, London, E.C.4, as liquidator.

Sir Reginald Wingate, the Chairman, said that operations for the year under review resulted in a loss of £319, making a total debit balance to be carried forward of £1,583. Development at depth in the Kiminingi and Musgrave mines was stopped. During the year further exploration at depth, mainly by drilling at several points to about 1,000 ft., had been carried out, but with very poor results. Consequently the company's mining engineer was of opinion that further expenditure was not warranted and underground development was stopped. As the remaining reserves of payable ore had been used up, the mill had to be closed down early in November.

The assets consist of about £30,000 in cash, and plant and equipment in good condition, the value of which must depend on the price obtained on realisation.

## Razende Mines

Razende Mines, Ltd., announce payment of a dividend of 25%, less tax, making 75% on the increased capital of the company. Last year the total distribution was 112 1/4%. The following statement has been issued by the board: "The reduction in the December dividend declaration is due to lower profits from the three working mines, caused by milling a larger percentage of low-grade ore. This policy of utilizing lower grade ore, of which there is a considerable quantity in the mines, was deemed advisable in the interests of the company. The profits position should be much benefited when the Old West mine begins production, the separate production plant for which is now being designed."

## Rhomines

Speaking at the recent annual meeting of Rhomines, Ltd., Mr. E. Scott Robinson, Chairman and managing director, said that the output from the Flowing Bowl mine must be limited until there was more capital to pay for development on a bigger scale. Given the necessary capital, there was the opportunity of making the company one of the big Rhodesian producers. Negotiations for new capital are proceeding.

## Kavirondo Progress Reports

The monthly progress reports of Kavirondo Gold Mines, which have hitherto been published in only one or two daily newspapers and in *East Africa and Rhodesia*, are henceforth to be posted direct to shareholders who apply to the secretary of the company at 6-10 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. The reports are published about the third week in each month.

The difficulties encountered by Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., were summed up at last week's annual meeting by Mr. F. A. Loring, who presided in the absence of the Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, the Chairman. Delay in delivery of the plant and mechanical troubles due to the running-in process had adversely affected the financial position, and further funds had had to be borrowed on debenture. To-day the company had a mine which the directors had every reason to believe still contained a quantity of payable ore. The profit made by mining and treating the ore had first to be utilised to pay off the £18,250 due to debenture-holders, excluding their interest, and plus other liabilities amounting to approximately £20,500. It was possible that the profits would not suffice to satisfy the creditors, in which case there would be nothing for shareholders. On the other hand, the mine had not been explored at depth, and it might be that there was further ore at depth which would enable them to better their position. He hoped that with the profits from their known ore they would so reduce their liabilities that they might be able to raise money to enable them to see whether or not there was further gold at depth.

## Cam and Motor

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company announces payment of a dividend of 28%, compared with 32% at the corresponding period of last year.

## Turner & Newall

Net earnings of Turner & Newall, Ltd., the asbestos combine, which has extensive interests in Southern Rhodesia, reached a new high record of £1,351,694 for the year ended September 30. The dividend is maintained at 20% by a final payment of 16 1/4%.

## Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	44d.	44d.
Bustifick Mines (10s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	52s. 6d.	58s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11d.	11d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3d.	3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenian (10s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	4d.	4d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	9d.	9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Luiroi Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7d.	7d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	31s. 3d.	31s. 3d.
Rezende (1s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	25s. 14d.	25s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 7d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.
Rhokana (1s.)	411 16s. 3d.	411 18s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	19s. 9d.	19s. 9d.
Sherrwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	44d.	44d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (11)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Fati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	4d.	4d.
Zambesia Exploring (11)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.

## COMPANY MEETINGS

**Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.****Address of the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., was held in London on Thursday last. The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, Chairman of the company, said:—

"Before proceeding with the business of this meeting it is my sad duty to refer to the death, on April 25, of Sir Robert Williams, who had been Chairman of the company since its incorporation. I need not recall to you his great work in African development, and I will only record how deeply his loss is mourned by his colleagues and by all who knew him.

"I propose that the report and accounts should be taken as read. As will be seen from the balance sheet, the company's principal assets consist of holdings in subsidiary companies.

**Holdings in Subsidiary Companies**

"The shares in the Saragura Development Co. and the Geita Gold Mining Co. are entered at cost. The shares of the Kisingiri Gold Mining Co. have been written down to the market value at the date of the balance sheet, and it is expected that at least the figure shown will be realised. The holding in East African Concessions has been written down to the nominal sum of £1, but the debt due by that company in the balance sheet at £13,162 is considered to be good.

"The accounts show a loss for the year of £27,357 after writing off a further sum of £25,456 in respect of the holding in Kisingiri Gold Mining Co. As you know, the mines have been closed down. But perhaps I should explain, with reference to what was said at the general meeting last year, that drill holes were put down to a depth of 1,000 ft. to try out certain theories which had been advanced by the Government Geologist, but I am sorry to say that the results were so poor that no further expenditure on development was justified. Accordingly, the mines had to be closed down on November 8, when the payable ore reserves were worked out, and the Kisingiri company decided to-day to go into voluntary liquidation. Its present assets consist of about £30,000 in cash, and plant and equipment in good condition, the value of which will depend on the price to be obtained on realisation.

"And so ends, I am sorry to say, our venture in Kenya. We have no more commitments left there and our position there is completely cleared up. I am sorry for the disappointment to our shareholders, and I am also sorry, if I may say so, for the Kenya authorities, who throughout our operations have been uniformly sympathetic and helpful.

**Interests in Tanganyika**

"Turning now to your interests in Tanganyika Territory, there is, I am glad to say, quite a different story to tell. Developments have been very satisfactory, and there is, in the opinion of Mr. Morgan, our mining engineer, good prospect of opening up a valuable gold field. Excellent progress has been made with the erection of the 250-ton mill at Geita, and we have received the following cable, dated December 13: 'Geita mill construction finished. Began operating trials December 11. Running on full load to-day, all satisfactory.'

"This is well ahead of our expectations, and the saving of time means also a saving of money, as the

expenses of fewer unproductive months will have to be provided. Gold production will now be gradually worked up to full output in March. I should like to express the thanks of the board and, I am sure, of the shareholders, to all who have worked so hard to enable this improvement in our time schedule to be achieved.

"This has been a difficult year for everyone, as we know only too well, and it is no secret to say that at one time the probable reaction of rearmament speed-up on the delivery of machinery ordered for the mines caused us great anxiety. That it was surmounted reflects the greatest credit on our suppliers. I am sure it was not easy. The railway authorities in East Africa have also been helpful. In one case only was there some measure of delay in delivery. I refer to the aerial ropeway, which is to bring 100 tons of ore per day from Ridge 8. It will not be ready to begin work until the end of February, and more ore will have to be drawn from Geita to take the place of Ridge 8 ore. As the Ridge 8 ore is of higher grade the initial results will be affected.

**Development of the Ore Reserves**

"With regard to ore reserves, development has been curtailed during the year, as ample tonnage is available for the present milling programme. Under-ground development will be rapidly pushed ahead when the mill is in full operation, and it will be our policy to develop further large reserves as soon as we can.

"As you may recall, the Geita series of ore-bodies have been proved to extend over a strike length of about two miles and previously had been explored at certain points down to the No. 4 (600 ft.) level. In addition, No. 6 drill-hole had shown an extension of the ore-bodies to over 1,000 ft. down the dip from the outcrop, with good values and widths. Recently at Lone Cone West, which forms the western part of the strike, a cross-cut from a winze corresponding to a depth of about 950 ft. below the highest point of the Geita outcrop cut the ore-body and showed good results, both as regards widths and values. I would like to emphasise this for two reasons: it is the lowest point yet explored underground on the Geita series of ore-bodies, and the results here confirm the indications shown by No. 6 drill-hole at a similar depth. The two points are about a mile apart, and it augurs well for the persistence of these ore-bodies in depth.

**Ridge 8 and Mawa Meru Mines**

"At Ridge 8 mine I am pleased to be able to state that the east vein was cut in the low level adit (that is No. 3 level) and the results obtained were excellent both as regards width and value. Development results on both the east and west veins have been highly satisfactory.

"A new and promising discovery was made in April on this mine at a point known as Ridge 7. This discovery, which is being further developed, may be a continuation of the east vein or an entirely new parallel deposit; in either instance, it is of considerable importance.

"Mr. Morgan is confident that we have at Ridge 8 a mine that will prove a good investment, and I should like to add that I am learning to have great confidence in his opinion.

"This mine and equipment are ready for production with sufficient high grade ore developed for two years' requirements for the present mill. The results of development work have come fully up to our expectations and a new development programme is shortly being started. It is too early yet to predict



the future of this mine; but in the opinion of our engineers it is hopeful.

"In the Saragura Concession, as a result of surface prospecting, several promising areas have been located, and such of these as warrant expenditure on development will be pegged before the concession expires next year. Progress has already been made with this work, and a number of prospects have been pegged and development of these will be undertaken shortly. It is not yet to state anything definite about these prospects, but there are reasons for hoping that some of them at least will repay attention.

"At Prospect No. 2, approximately 2,000 oz. of fine gold have been produced from surface ore during the year.

#### The Future

"I have given you a fairly exhaustive survey of the picture as it exists to-day. What of the future? We are about to embark on a new chapter. Chapter 1 was concerned with finding and developing payable gold deposits. Chapter 2 was the financing of a mill on a scale sufficient to prove the accuracy of our calculations and to give us the benefit of actual mill experience and provide funds for increasing the mill capacity. Chapter 3 concerns the future, and I have very little doubt but that we shall decide at least to double the capacity of the mill as soon as the first unit proves satisfactory. All the plant has been designed and laid out with a view to this being done easily and at comparatively small cost; and we expect to be able to meet the necessary expenditure out of the revenue from the first year's gold output.

"As I have said, development work in the mines will proceed with, and if its results justify the proposition of our staff, we can then make plans for increasing the mill still further, if that should be desirable. I need not stress the necessity of a large daily tonnage if costs are to be adequately reduced, for the Geita mine is a low-grade proposition and low working costs are vital to us. An ever lower cost of production must be our constant aim and the touchstone of our efficiency.

#### Achievement and Hopes

"I am fortunate in that, on the first occasion on which it is my privilege to address you as your Chairman, I can present you with a report in which achievement plays a greater part than hope; and it is good to know that as achievement grows, hope continues to grow too. There is still some way to travel, though, before the stage of dividends can be reached. It was decided last year, in order to arrive at the stage reported in the telegram I have just read to you, to accept financial assistance to the extent of £400,000 84% redeemable debenture stock, and as Sir Robert Williams very properly pointed out the Geita Gold Mining Co. was fortunate to be supported at that date in the way it was. Actually, only £421,000 of debentures have been issued to date. But the redemption of this issue will remain an encumbrance to the payment of dividends on the Geita shares, unless these latter become sufficiently attractive to make an offer of conversion feasible. For these reasons it is my own firm opinion that the best interests of the shareholders will lie rather in building up the plant to crush 1,000 tons a day than in looking for an earlier distribution of a much smaller dividend.

"If I am not trespassing too long upon your time, I should like to give you my impressions of general conditions at Geita as I saw them last March in a visit of some weeks. On the most important of all, namely, the treatment of Native labour, I was delighted with what I saw. And better than my

testimony is an extract referring to Geita which the Commissioner of the Lake Province inserted in his annual report for 1937. It runs as follows:—

#### The Treatment of Native Labour

"By far the largest employer of labour in the Lake Province is the Geita Gold Mining Co., which during the year under review had a daily average of some 3,000 men—a cosmopolitan force composed of Luo, Sukuma, Ngoni, Nyamwezi and Kuria Natives. This company is to be congratulated on the excellence of its labour camp, feeding arrangements, hospital facilities, and the attention bestowed generally on its Native employees. It provides a fine hospital, a canteen, controlled Native beer shop, shower baths with hot and cold running water, and kitchens operated by a special staff. Many of their labourers after taking a short holiday at the end of their contracts, return for re-signing.

"I think that speaks for itself and reflects the greatest credit upon the management. I know that it was one of the cardinal points of Sir Robert's policy all his life to be a just and humane employer, and it is our aim to continue his tradition. With wise handling and patient teaching the local Natives will furnish us with an excellent type of labour and give us all we want.

"Our white employees are well housed and living in healthy and beautiful surroundings, and the fact that our construction programme gained three months on our time schedule is proof enough that they have worked hard. We certainly owe them our thanks. They have not had the opportunities for recreation that we hope we shall be able to give them in the future, but if it is any consolation to them to know that we realise it, I should like to say to-day that collectively they have put their shoulder to the wheel in such a fashion as to push our venture through a sticky patch of ground out on to a firm surface. The general health of the staff has been excellent and the medical department is well furnished and organised.

#### Pioneers

"I want to say only one other thing. Gold mining on the scale that is opening before us at Geita is a new industry in Tanganyika. We are pioneers. Our knowledge of the geological secrets and habits of this new field is gradually expanding. But we are not the only pioneers; the Government of Tanganyika is also doing pioneering work, and it is quite naturally and properly as anxious as ourselves to see such a venture develop on lines which shall not cut across its general policy of development of the Native races in its charge. I think I may fairly say that the Government and ourselves look upon each other as partners in the best sense that each is ready to study the problems of the other and to be helpful.

"It is perhaps unfortunate that present geographical conditions make personal contact with Dar es Salaam extremely expensive in time and not very cheap in money, but we look upon close co-operation as not only valuable but essential, and this is one reason why it is our intention that no year should pass without a visit of one or more of your board to the properties. In a few months Lord Stonehaven and Mr. Hutchinson intend to fly out, and I shall hope to make my third visit with another colleague in 1940.

"Finally, may I refer to Mr. Morgan and his chief assistants? We believe that you are being well served and that they are all ambitious on your behalf that their work shall justify the confidence placed in them."

The report was adopted unanimously.

## Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.

### Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Address

THE ordinary general meeting of Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday.

Mr. R. E. Loveday, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Chairman and managing director, said:—

"We are glad to have with us to-day Mr. H. B. Hamilton (no relative of mine, although a namesake), managing director of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd. Mr. H. B. Hamilton opened up for us in East Africa some 13 years ago and has done very valuable work there. Mr. Horner cannot be with us, as he is resident in South Africa. We also greatly miss Mr. Aldridge.

"I returned as recently on Friday last from a visit to South Africa and Rhodesia, during which I made a complete survey of the whole of our organisations there. I have returned with a much fuller knowledge of the local conditions and problems, which knowledge we hope to turn to good account. After some time I was joined out there by Mr. Aldridge, who has a number of other interests in South Africa. I strongly hope that this visit by Mr. Aldridge and myself will have lasting benefits.

#### Directors' Visits to Africa

"In view of our acquisition last year of Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.), Ltd., and now of Contomichalos, Darke & Co. (1929), Ltd., we desired to study at first hand such questions as possible staff re-arrangement, the best use of the talents at our disposal, but particularly to examine the best means of making each subsidiary company work in with and advance the interests of the others for the benefit and progress of the organisation as a whole.

"We are indebted to Mr. Aldridge for agreeing to return home *via* East Africa, and particularly the Sudan, there to make a general survey of the business of Contomichalos, Darke & Co. He had hoped by flying from South Africa to be back in time for this meeting, but that has proved impossible.

"The profit and loss account shows trading profits of £105,115, from which are deducted directors' fees £500, reserve for taxation £27,500, and expenses of increase of capital £1,512, leaving a balance of £75,602. The Preference dividend absorbed £6,084, leaving £69,518 available for reserve and dividend.

"This balance has been earned on Ordinary capital of £379,648, compared with the previous year's balance of £29,019 earned on Ordinary capital of £200,000. Your directors propose to transfer to general reserve £25,000, to staff provident fund £10,000, and to write off the goodwill item of £60,000 appearing in the balance sheet now before you, making a total of £35,000. The interim and final dividends on the Ordinary shares, if approved, will absorb a further £30,276, and the carry-forward will be increased by £2,341 to £35,420.

"The only comment I have to make on the balance sheet is that during the year the issued Ordinary share capital was increased by £179,648; being the consideration paid for the entire share capital of Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.) Ltd., which is now included as an asset under subsidiary companies.

"We have given in the directors' report a summary of the combined net assets of the group. The increases are to a large extent due to the inclusion of the assets and liabilities of Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.), Ltd. The total net assets, exclusive of goodwill, amount to £610,970, compared with the issued capital of £520,648. We have shown separately for

the first time the totals of the current assets and liabilities. The size of these figures, namely, current assets £715,859, and liabilities, etc., £534,921, will I think indicate the volume of business transacted by the group of companies.

"At our last annual meeting I stated that your directors would take into consideration the question of an interim dividend. In July last we declared and paid an interim dividend of 4%, and now we recommend a final dividend of 7%, making 11% for the year, compared with 10% last year. In view of the transfer to general reserve of £25,000 and to staff provident fund of £10,000, it will be obvious to you that the directors are adopting a conservative policy in the matter of dividends.

#### Coal and Shipping Interests

"I referred a year ago to the difficult conditions which had prevailed in South Africa and hampered our Natal coal business. These difficulties eventually passed, and we were able to reap some benefit from the better trading conditions, as a result of which profits from our coaling business during the year have shown a satisfactory improvement.

"The steamers owned by our subsidiary companies, The Saint Line and Sun Shipping Company, have done well, helped by some good forward freight contracts which, as I indicated last year, we were able to make. The present world freight situation is less favourable than we like, and, as you are no doubt aware, the future of British shipping is receiving the careful attention of shipowners and Government alike. Recent events have emphasised the vital nature of this industry to this country in particular and indeed to the British Commonwealth as a whole, and I am glad to note a growing realisation that the prosperity of the British shipping and coal trades is closely interwoven.

"Our other and more general activities in London have been well maintained.

#### Progress of Fraser & Chalmers

"I am very pleased to tell you that the results from our acquisition of Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.), Ltd., are very satisfactory. They have had a good year, and the present promises to be a good one also. During my visit it was a real pleasure to become acquainted with this company's *personnel*, to hear of the excellent reputation they have, and to note the efficiency the organisation has attained under the guidance of the two resident directors, Mr. James Chapman and Mr. A. H. Davidson.

"The other general operations of our subsidiary companies in South Africa remain very helpful to the successful working of our whole organisation, although our coastal shipping trade there at the moment is rather less favourable than it was for a variety of reasons, such as new competition, increased expenses, and less practical recognition from the South African Government than we feel we have the right to expect.

"The East African and Vancouver results are again on the right side.

"Alldays & Onions also have had a successful year. The extra expenditure I referred to a year ago was duly authorised, and the extensions and improvements to the works and plant are approaching completion. It is believed that these will add considerably to the earning power of these works.

"The directors wish to express their appreciation of the continued whole-hearted devotion to the company's interests shown by the staff at home and abroad.

"A year ago I mentioned that we had inaugurated a pension scheme, and you will notice that we have now set aside £10,000 as the nucleus of a provident



fund to meet the case of those members of our staff at home and abroad whose participation in the pension scheme on their retirement would be quite out of harmony with what your directors may consider to be appropriate. This I feel sure will meet with your approval.

#### Acquisition of Contomichalos Darke & Co.

We are continuing the lookout for new sources of revenue, and it is for this reason, and also the fact that it fits in admirably with many of our existing ramifications, that the directors had no hesitation in acquiring the shares of Contomichalos Darke & Co. (1929), Ltd., with its subsidiaries, including the well-known London firm of shipping brokers and agents, Temperleys, Haslehurst & Co. Ltd.

Contomichalos, Darke & Co. and its subsidiaries operate mainly in the Sudan and Egypt, where they have a number of branches, the principal offices being in Khartoum and Port Sudan. They have been established there for many years and carry on business as general merchants and warehousemen, while they have also a number of very valuable shipping and other agencies.

We ourselves have been interested in the Sudan for many years, chiefly through shipping regularly large quantities of Natal coal to Port Sudan for the Government railways and other purposes. The Sudan is undoubtedly a country of growing importance, and as the two businesses march admirably with each other, we have every confidence that this acquisition will not merely greatly assist our existing organisation, but that we shall be able ourselves to do a great deal of the Sudan and Egyptian business of this new interest.

Your directors are satisfied that the terms are very reasonable, and with certain changes in the trading policy of the company, which are already being put into effect under our supervision and control, we are confident that this acquisition will contribute materially to the prosperity of the group.

The company, however, is operating to some extent on loans and credit facilities, and your directors have under consideration the question of replacing these by a more permanent form of capital.

You will be asked at this meeting to authorise an increase in our capital to provide for the purchase of the shares of Contomichalos, Darke & Co., and a further increase to be available for future issue as and when required.

I now move the adoption of the report and accounts of the directors for the year ended June 30, 1938, and call upon Mr. Crichton Mitchell-Cotts to second it.

#### Appreciation of Directors' Services

Mr. Mitchell-Cotts seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. A. F. Procter seconded a resolution for the re-election of the retiring directors, Messrs. L. G. Dann and J. M. Donald; the auditors were re-appointed; and the increase of the company's capital to £1,250,000 was unanimously carried.

Colonel Hansford proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors and staff at home and abroad, said that Mr. Alexander Hamilton was largely responsible for raising the company from small beginnings to its present stature, and for the splendid results on which the shareholders could congratulate him and themselves. As the board had made such excellent use of the capital entrusted to it, the members of the company had every reason to be confident that the increased capital would be equally well safeguarded and employed.

## Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

### Mr. Sydney Taylor's Address

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Mr. Sydney E. Taylor presiding in the absence of the Hon. A. T. J. Fraser, Chairman of the company.

The secretary, Mr. C. H. D. Garland, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Acting Chairman reviewed the accounts, and continued:—

At the end of August ore reserves in the Kakamega area were estimated at 25,299 tons, averaging 9.6 dwt. gold; and at Chausu on June 30 amounted to 13,897 tons averaging 8.5 dwt. gold. The combined reserves were roughly equivalent to two years' supplies for the mills.

Since the close of the financial year the Kakamega mill has produced 2,020 oz., and Chausu 1,015 oz., or a total of 3,035 oz. in the first five months of the current year. This gold production has covered all costs with a modest surplus.

Mining operations have been carried out in accordance with the programme outlined last year. At Koa Mulimu the main winze is completed to the 300 ft. horizon, and a level has been driven north on the lode. A new vertical shaft has been sunk from the surface and connected to the 200 ft. level from the main winze, and this shaft will be continued to the 400 ft. horizon.

The ore-shoot on the Koa Mulimu lode has now been opened up at the 200 ft. and 300 ft. levels, with very similar results at each level. Down to the 300 ft. level there is estimated to be 13,000 tons of ore averaging 9.3 dwt. per ton over a stopping width. The 300 ft. level is, however, still in the oxidised zone, but the 4th level should be in primary ore, and the development of the ore shoot at this horizon should therefore give an indication of future prospects of this lode.

#### Ore Reserves for Two Years

The Turnbull West lode also holds out a prospect of opening up payable ore by deeper development, and it is intended to sink the shaft to 200 ft. and drive on the lode at that level. Detailed prospecting work at Kakamega has revealed three short shoots carrying good values; they have been stopped to provide ore for the mill.

At Chausu, in No. 2 Area, development has been carried on at the 1st and 2nd levels and the ground prepared for stopping. The 2nd level has to date been driven 260 ft. but has not so far disclosed payable values. At the west end there is a fold in the lode pitching down at a flat angle and associated with it there are satisfactory payable gold values. At present this fold is developed from surface to the 1st level, and we intend to follow this fold downwards. This small mill is now yielding a satisfactory profit, which will be augmented a little when the cyanide treatment of the sands is in operation.

To summarise, it is disappointing that the properties have not lived up to the promise which they gave, and the question now is whether they can be established on a profitable basis, though on a smaller scale than originally contemplated. The development programme is directed to that end, and after paying for it and all other costs it is anticipated a small surplus will be realised from the production at Kakamega and Chausu mills, for which the existing ore reserves are sufficient for two years. The most important part of the programme is the development of the Koa Mulimu lode in depth, and on the results of this development depends very largely the prospects of success.

## London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

### Lord Elibank's Address

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., was held in London last week.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Elibank, Deputy-Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. Roy Meldrum, representing the secretaries (the African Investment Trust, Ltd.), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said that Sir Abe Bailey, the Chairman, who was in South Africa, was well on the road to recovery, and they looked forward to his occupying the chair for many years.

Having reviewed the accounts for the year, which showed a profit of £104,540, Lord Elibank said that from the accounts, even on the basis of last year's figures, when times were by no means propitious, they had a revenue of about £85,000 a year, apart from profits on ranching or sales of shares. Their usual dividend of 10% should, therefore, be maintained unless something unforeseen occurred. He also announced payment of an interim dividend of 5% actual, less tax, in respect of the current year.

#### Share Interests

Lord Elibank said *inter alia*—

"The Cam and Motor Company has again had a successful year, with a net profit of £330,692. In spite of the reduction in dividend which the company has made (temporarily) at the rate of 56% p.a., compared with 64%—stockholders will agree that the return on the stock, even at its present price, is remarkably good, working out as it does at over 13%, taking the market price at 2½. We have every confidence in expecting steady dividends from this interest for many years to come, as, even on June 30, the company reported that their ore reserves were nearly two years ahead of the mill, without taking into account anything for ore from extraneous sources or as a result of the opening-up of further bodies of ore at depth.

"Our coal interest is represented by our holding in the South African Coal Estates (Witbank), Ltd., which has had a satisfactory year.

"In the case of Rezende Mines, Ltd., whose report was issued last April, dividends totalling 100% were paid during the year, and a further dividend of 25% has just been declared. The directors state that the reduced dividend is due to the milling of a larger percentage of the low-grade ore, which was deemed advisable in the interests of the company.

"The Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines, Ltd., reported a profit for the year ended June 30 of £121,183. Two dividends amounting in all to 7½% were paid, and a further dividend of 3½% has been declared. African Investment Trust, Ltd., reported a profit of £38,813 for the year ended June 30, and has again paid a dividend of 5%. The Dominion Tobacco Company (1929), Ltd., reports a steady increase in business.

"The reconstituted North Charterland Exploration Company has issued its first report and accounts to December 31 last, which show a small loss, after paying for the whole cost of reorganisation. All departments of the company are now showing profits.

"With regard to our other share interests, we still retain our interest in a number of the more important Rand dividend-paying companies.

"Gross royalties received on our mining interests amounted to £14,001, compared with £15,474, there being five less producing properties. We do not take

the whole of this royalty revenue to profit and loss, 25% being reserved.

As to our real estate, we have sold 19,883 acres during the year, and have also disposed of Taramal House and Agency Chambers in Bulwer, at satisfactory prices.

"Our farming and ranching interests have had improved results, the price for stock sold coming out at £5 17s. 11d. per head, compared with £4 14s. 9d., which increase shows clearly the improvement that has taken place in the ranching industry. The position generally in the cattle trade is reassuring; the taking-over of the cold storage works by the Government has created a regular outlet for surplus stock. The management and the board are now much more confident as to the future of this section of our business.

#### Conditions in Southern Rhodesia

"As to the conditions generally in Southern Rhodesia, the tobacco industry appears to be on a satisfactory footing. The total value of tobacco sold approximated £1,250,000, comparing favourably with the approximate figure of £790,000 during the preceding 12 months; in addition, about 800,000 lb. of fire-cured tobacco was produced and sold. This industry means a great deal to the resident population, particularly of course to the farmers, resulting in a very large sum of cash circulating in the Colony.

"The mining industry for the first half of 1938 also showed steady improvement. The total value of minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia for the first six months of 1938 was nearly £4,000,000, an increase of nearly £150,000 over the corresponding period of 1937. Gold production included in these minerals rose nearly 9,600 oz. during the period.

"These remarks will show you that Southern Rhodesia is prospering; it is one of the few countries in the world in which it has been possible to reduce income tax. This prosperity, which we hope will long continue, means a great deal to this company, with its very large land and real estate interests.

"It is extremely gratifying to note the active way in which immigration from Great Britain is being fostered under Government auspices. The authorities are pursuing a very practical policy for British emigration because lack of capital is apparently no barrier."

Having expressed the thanks of the board to Mr. Meldrum, Mr. Southwell, resident director in Johannesburg, and Mr. Digby Burnett, and to the staff in London and Rhodesia, Lord Elibank moved the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. John M. Bailey seconding. The Chairman having answered questions, the motion was adopted unanimously, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

#### Mambré & Garton

Messrs. Mambré & Garton, Ltd., who have sugar-growing interests in Kenya Colony, announce a net trading profit for the year ended September 30 of £419,426, to which must be added £224,397 brought forward. After providing £11,288 for the 3½% first registered debenture stock sinking fund, paying £23,605 interest on debentures, preference dividend of £35,000, and £45,867 interim dividend on the Ordinary stock, there remained £519,285. The directors propose an additional ordinary dividend at the rate of 11% per annum, making 15% for the year, absorbing £126,134, to distribute £114,667 to deferred stock holders, to place £25,000 to general and £15,000 to special reserve, £5,000 to staff pensions reserve, and to carry forward £233,484. The annual meeting is to be held in London to-day.



## Bank's Latest Trade Report Of Commercial Concern

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) includes the following cabled items in its current trade review:—

**Kenya.**—Following good rains, improvement in the quality of later pickings of the coffee crop is anticipated. The Kisumu cotton season opened early in December; it is hoped that last year's production will be exceeded.

**Tanganyika.**—Recent heavy showers have fallen in most districts. The bulk of the Arusha, Moshi and Bukoba coffee has been harvested; prices are firmer.

**Uganda.**—The general condition of the cotton crop is good, and a crop of 350,000 bales is anticipated during the season which opens in January. The improved crop outlook, together with a slight rise in cotton prices, has produced a more cheerful tone.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Rainfall has been below average in the Salisbury area, but satisfactory elsewhere. Tobacco planting has begun. Practically all the European-grown maize has been delivered to the Control Board, but no action will be taken regarding exports until more definite information is available regarding the extent of local requirements.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General trading conditions remain satisfactory. Farmers are busily engaged in planting the new season's crops. Local supplies of slaughter stock are still inadequate, and importation from Southern Rhodesia continues.

**Nyasaland.**—Trade generally improved during November, compared with the same month last year. Rains being late, tobacco planters are behind with the planting of crops, and tea crops have also been affected.

### Northern Rhodesia's Five-Year Plan

Addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on the Budget position, Mr. K. R. Tucker, the Financial Secretary, summarised the five-year development programme arranged by the Government. Its main features include expansion and re-equipment of the military forces, the extension and development of internal air services, and increased financial provision for roads and social services. To meet the expenditure a loan of £500,000 will be raised. Exports and imports during the last financial year had, he said, almost doubled; the accumulated Budget surplus will amount to about £554,000 in January next.

Good progress is being made with the extensions to the Salisbury branch building of the Standard Bank of South Africa. The public banking hall will be enlarged two and a half times, and the dome which will crown the extensions will be the largest in Southern Rhodesia.

An association of tung tree growers has been formed in Nyasaland.

Suez Canal dues have been reduced from 6s. to 5s. 9d. a ton, and for ships in ballast from 3s. to 2s. 10d. a ton.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first 10 months of this year amounted to £3,016,853; imports totalled £3,875,557.

On the company's own petition, an order has been made in Kenya for the compulsory winding up of the Kenya Sisal Co., Ltd. The Official Receiver was appointed liquidator.

The white population on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia is increasing, and is at present estimated at about 6,600, Nkana having some 2,400 Europeans; Luanshya 1,800, and Mufulira about 600. The Nkana population is reckoned at 90,000.

Interest on the 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures issued by Trans Zambesia Railway Company for the six months to December 31, 1938, will be paid on and after that date by Messrs. Erlangers, Ltd.; the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

A Bill to amend the existing law in regard to the employment of women so as to make it conform with the Draft Convention (No. 41) of the International Labour Conference concerning the Employment of Women during the Night is to be introduced at the next Session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

The actual revenue received by the Southern Rhodesian Treasury during the first six months of the fiscal year which began on April 1 last was £1,468,560, and the expenditure amounted to £1,522,030; the estimated revenue for the complete year is £3,320,000 and the estimated expenditure £3,456,407.

The British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., announces payment of a final dividend for the year ended September 30 of 8d. per share on Ordinary stock, free of tax. Net profits for the year are £5,590,886, compared with £5,760,440. An interim dividend of 10d. will be paid on the Ordinary stock, free of tax, for 1938-39.

Two Bills, one to provide for the compulsory sale of tobacco by auction in the Eastern Province, and the other to impose on the property of deceased persons estate duties ranging from 1% on estates valued at £2,000 to 10% on those of £300,000, with remission in the case of persons killed in war, will be introduced at the next Session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

An Ordinance to provide for the registration of sisal plantations and estate marks, the grading and packing of sisal fibre, and other matters relating to the industry has passed the Tanganyika Legislature. The Director of Agriculture stated that Tanganyika had become the most important sisal producing country in the world, and that the Bill was necessary to prevent the industry from drifting into chaos.

Total export traffic railed by the K.U.R. to Kilindini Harbour for the first eight months of 1938 amounted to 351,523 tons, an increase of 5.62% over the corresponding period of 1937; total import traffic for the eight months was 116,815 tons, an increase of 5.02%. The traffic return for the eight months was approximately £1,860,357, being £52,425 over the estimate, but a decrease of £59,798 on the same period of 1937, rate having, of course, been substantially lowered in the meantime.

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## Central Line Sisal Estates Good News of Coffee Crop

THE second annual report of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., which covers the year ended June 30 last, shows that the trading profit before providing for depreciation amounted to £5,155, and that interest, investment income, income tax over-provided and sundry receipts added £1,176, but that after allowing £11,803 for depreciation and amortisation, writing £1,165 off power plant, and deducting £1,578 for loss on sale of investments and directors' fees, the loss to be carried forward is £7,910. It is noted that unusually heavy provision has been made for depreciation of plant and machinery.

The production of fibre, which was 2,049 tons last year, has risen sharply to 3,071 tons, and is estimated at 3,750 tons for 1938-39. The cost of production f.o.b., before providing depreciation, was reduced during the year from £13 os. 6d. to £11 17s. 6d., and has been further appreciatively reduced in recent months. The selling price, including stock taken at valuation, averaged £18 9s. 6d. per ton for all grades, compared with £26 10s. last year. Of the output 53.3% was No. 1 or No. 1a. On the company's three estates 2,533 hectares are under mature sisal, 809 under immature, and 970 under development.

Captain E. C. Eric Smith, M.C. offers himself for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in London to-day. The other directors are Mr. E. W. Bovill (Chairman) and Captain George Hornung. Mr. Ernest Ayre is the general manager in East Africa.

REVIEWING the London coffee market, Messrs. E. Schluter & Company state that there has been a good clearance of old crop coffees to make room for supplies of the new crop.

The market report continues: "It looks as though the depletion of East African stocks in London, combined with the likelihood of comparatively light arrivals from other producing countries, notably from Costa Rica, will cause good competition among the English home trade for good quality coffees of all descriptions as and when they become available.

We should add a word of praise for the Native-produced *robusta* coffees, particularly from Bukoba and also from Uganda. The former especially impress us very favourably by their inherent cup merits; their liquor is surprisingly strong and remarkably good for coffee, suggesting quite different merits if judged by their outward appearance, and it is free from certain characteristics often found in similar types of other origin. They are intrinsically well ahead of many other far more attractive types, and it is appropriate that they are included in the category of milds as distinct from real hard-cupping Brazil descriptions.

### Uganda and East African Exploration Syndicate

The accounts of the Uganda and East African Exploration Syndicate for the year ended March 31 show a trading profit on coffee of £2,142 compared with a loss of £1,100 for the preceding twelve months. London expenses totalled £435, fees £259, debenture interest £177, and depreciation £369, leaving a credit balance of £607.

### Gedaref Railway

The report of the Gedaref Railway and Development Company (Sudan) for the year ended October 31 states that the Kassala-Gedaref-Makwar line was operated throughout the year by Sudan Railways. The obligations of the Sudan Government under the sale agreement of January 13, 1927, in respect of the payment of the instalments of the purchase price of the works have been duly fulfilled. These instalments are sufficient to cover interest on the debenture stock, the payment for the redemption of the debenture stock during the year and all other expenses incurred by the company. Of the total issue of £2,160,000 5% guaranteed debenture stock, £248,000 has been redeemed to date, and stock to the value of £43,000 has been drawn for redemption on March 1 next.

### Sudan Construction

Sudan Construction and Equipment Company, Ltd., announces in the annual report to October 31 that the rolling stock and other works purchased with the proceeds of the company's loan have been operated during the year by the Sudan Government Railways, as contractors to the company, in accordance with the supplemental agreement of March 18, 1927. The obligations of the Sudan Government under the sale agreement of December 1, 1924, in respect of payment of instalments of the purchase price of the said works have been duly fulfilled. Of the total issue of £540,000 4% guaranteed debenture stock, £250,800 has been redeemed, leaving £289,200 outstanding. Further stock to the value of £38,000 has been drawn for redemption on February 1 next.

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## Market Prices and Notes

- Butter.**—Better, with Kenya 108s. per cwt. (1937: 110s.)
- Castor Seeds.**—Bombay to Hull for Dec-Jan., firmer at £11 per ton. (1937: £14 12s. 6d.; 1936: £12 17s. 6d.)
- Cloves.**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot, 83½d.; c.i.f. 83½d. Madagascar, spot (in bond), 73½d.; c.i.f. 6 9/16d. (1937: 8d.; 1936: 8½d.)
- Coffee.**—At last week's London auctions Kenya new crop sold well at firm prices, but the quality of Tanganyika was not attractive, and sold at easier prices.  
Kenya, "A," 69s. 6d. to 111s.; "B," 62s. to 66s. 6d.; "C," 56s. to 60s.; peaberry, 64s. to 102s.; triage, 57s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. per cwt.  
Tanganyika "A," 57s. to 60s.; "B," 57s.; peaberry, 57s.  
London stock of East-African, 24,561 cwt. (1937: 35,717.)
- Copper.**—Steady, with standard for cash £43 8s. 9d. to £43 10s., and three months, 5s. higher. (1937: £40: 1936: £44 12s. 6d.)
- Copra.**—Quieter, with few buyers. East African f.m.s. for January shipment, £9 17s. 6d. per ton, c.f.f. (1937: £13 7s. 6d.; 1936: £20 7s. 6d.)
- Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda, firm at 5-38d. per lb., but Sakellaridis, f.g.f., has declined to 7-50d. (1937: 5d.; 1936: 6d.)  
A proclamation issued in Kenya provides that no cotton tax shall be paid on any cotton ginned in the Coast Province between September 1, 1938, and August 31, 1939.
- Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull, steady for December, at £7 1s. 3d., and January-March, 1s. 3d. lower. (1937: £4 10s.; 1936: £5 17s. 6d.)
- Gold.**—148s. 9d. per oz. (1937: 139s. 11d.; 1936: 141s. 9d.)
- Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machined), quiet to Rotterdam/Hamburg for December-January, £10 2s. 6d. (1937: £14 16s. 3d.; 1936: £15 17s. 6d.)
- Imports.**—Boxall & Company, of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to 21,797 tons, compared with 18,542 tons during the corresponding period of last year.
- Hides.**—Easier, with Mombasa 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 53½d.; 8/12 lb., 53½d.; 4/8 lb., 63½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d.
- Pyrethrum.**—Firm but inactive. Kenya flowers, £115 to £118; Japanese best quality, £88 10s. per ton. (1937: £90; 1936: £50.)
- Slimes.**—Quoted at £13 5s. for East-African white and £12 5s. for mixed per ton, ex ship, prompt shipment.
- Sisal.**—Steady and unchanged, but in slow demand. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, £16 10s. to £16 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 7s. 6d.; No. 3, £14 2s. 6d. to £14 10s., c.i.f., optional ports, January-March shipment. (1937: No. 1, £20 5s.; 1936: No. 1, £27 10s.)
- Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat, nominally £7 18s. 9d. per ton, and December for usual Continental ports, £7 17s. 6d. (1937: £8 10s.)
- Tea.**—London auctions showed easier tendencies, with a drop in prices, Nyasaland averaging 11/10d., Kenya 11/88d., c.i.f., Uganda 12/00d. per lb. (1937: 13/17d.; 1936: 11d.)
- Tin.**—Standard for cash, £218 10s., to £213 15s., and three months, £214 12s. 6d. to £214 15s. (1937: £199; 1936: £234 5s.)
- Tobacco.**—The Commission appointed by the Governor of Nyasaland to inquire into the tobacco industry has the following terms of reference: To inquire into and report on the systems under which all types of tobacco are produced in the Protectorate and the cost of production; the methods of marketing, their cost, and the prices realised under different methods of sale; and to make recommendations to the Government on alterations, if necessary, in systems of production, in methods of marketing, and on the legislation necessary to give effect to those recommendations.
- Wool.**—The whole of the Kenya and S. Rhodesia offerings at the recent auctions were sold, light conditioned free wools in particular meeting with keen competition and realising good prices; average and inferior sorts maintained their September rates. The next auctions will begin on January 17, 1939.

### New Uganda Tobacco Factory

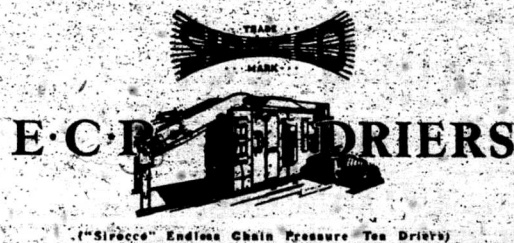
Sir Philip Mitchell opened a new tobacco factory in Kampala on Monday of the East African Tobacco Company, Ltd. The factory was erected at a cost of £25,000, and will employ about a dozen Europeans and 500 Asiatics and Africans. About 80% of the tobacco used will be grown in Uganda, 10% in Tanganyika, and 10% from other Empire sources.

### Coal in Tanganyika

A valuable brochure on the geology of parts of the Tabora, Kigoma and Ufipa district of Tanganyika has been issued by the Department of Lands and Mines of the Territory. Written by Mr. G. M. Stockley, it describes primarily the general geology of the region, but in addition contains a more detailed account of the Karroo rocks located during the various reconnaissance traverses, in order to determine if possible the prospects of finding coal close to Lake Tanganyika. In submitting the paper to the Director of the Department, Mr. F. B. Wade, the chief geologist, writes: "It is believed that the information contained in the work will have the effect of stimulating development of the coal-bearing deposits described, if not in the immediate future, then later on when other forms of development within the basin of Lake Tanganyika take place. By analogy with adjoining lake basins to the north and south, it is thought that sooner or later this form of progress must occur, brought about, if not by the mining industry, then by agricultural and concomitant transportation requirements. Copies of the publication may be obtained from the Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, at 3s.

### Hardings Ball Mill

International Combustion, Ltd., makers of the well-known Hardinge ball mill, announce payment of a final dividend of 12½%, making with the interim dividend a total of 20% for the year ended September 30. It is also proposed to pay a cash bonus of 12½%, so that the total distribution for the year ended September 30 is raised from 30% to 32½%.



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## New Union-Castle Liner

THE M.V. "Durban Castle," the eleventh new-ship to be put into commission by the Union-Castle Line since 1935, sails from London on December 31 on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa. A motor-ship of 17,388 tons, built for the intermediate service of the company, she has accommodation for 220 first class and 335 tourist class passengers.

Travellers will be attracted by the spaciousness and comfort of the accommodation and by the restful colour schemes of the public rooms and cabins. Every cabin has been fitted with hot and cold running water, and a number in the first class have private bathrooms. An extremely efficient ventilation system is under the direct control of individual passengers. A number of works of art have been presented for hanging in the ship by the civic authorities of Durban.

## Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers on December 24 will include Mr. H. G. Maxwell-Wedderburn, for Malakal.

On December 31 Mr. A. W. Bond is booked for Port Bell, Mrs. E. Wright and Captain Gibb, for Kisumu, Mr. L. Harrison and Mr. Bove, for Nairobi, and Dr. G. A. C. Horklots, for Blantyre.

Passengers on January 6 include Mr. B. Epstein, for Nairobi, and Mr. A. D. P. Hewison, Mr. P. Wynch-Mayow and Mr. M. E. Webb, for Khartoum.

On January 7 outward passengers include Mr. W. S. Townsend, for Khartoum; Mr. Ranji Kara for Port Bell, and Mrs. H. Hamilton-South, for Dar es Salaam.

Home-ward passengers on December 15 include Mr. D. ... Lusaka; and Mr. Jackson, from Kisumu.

## 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 December 7).**—Chemelil, 0.14 inch; Cherangani, 0.26; Donyo Sabuk, 2.74; Eldama, 0.92; Fort Hall, 1.79; Fort Ternan, 0.02; Gilgil, 0.13; Kabete, 2.92; Kaimosi, 0.20; Kericho, 0.09; Kiambu, 1.64; Kijabe, 1.04; Kinangop, 1.16; Kipkarren, 0.80; Kisumu, 0.04; Kitale, 2.23; Koru, 0.04; Limuru, 2.23; Lumbwa, 0.15; Machakos, 2.56; Mackinnon Road, 1.15; Makindu, 1.64; Makuyu, 3.73; Malindi, 0.09; Menengai, 0.41; Meru, 1.89; Mitubiri, 3.23; Mt. Wani, 0.32; Moiben, 0.51; Molo, 1.35; Mombasa, 0.03; Muhoroni, 0.12; Nairobi, 2.89; Naivasha, 0.30; Nakuru, 0.31; Nandi, 0.67; Nanyuki, 1.24; Narok, 0.16; Ngong, 2.26; Nyeri, 0.79; Ol' Kalou, 0.74; Rongai, 0.90; Ruiru, 1.85; Rumuruti, 0.70; Sagana, 1.35; Simba, 1.83; Sotik, 0.69; Soy, 0.11; Thika, 2.91; Thomson's Falls, 1.54; Turbo, 0.06; and Voi, 0.57 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended December 5)**—Amani, 0.96 inch; Arusha, 1.84; Biharamulo, 1.33; Bukoba, 3.99; Dar es Salaam, 0.92; Iringa, 0.46; Kigoma, 0.97; Lindi, 0.66; Lushoto, 0.19; Lyamungu, 1.45; Moshi, 0.55; Musoma, 1.42; Mwanza, 1.60; Tabora, 0.09; Tanga, 0.12; and Utete, 1.54 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended December 5)**—Butiaba, 0.09 inch; Entebbe, 0.28; Fort Portal, 0.24; Hoima, 0.16; Jinja, 0.25; Masaka, 0.77; Masindi, 0.08; Mbale, 0.08; Mbarara, 0.13; Mubende, 0.34; Namasagali, 0.62; Soroti, 0.01; and Tororo, 0.84 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended December 3)**—Lauderdale, 0.82 inch; Glenorchy, 0.64; Limbuli, 0.48; and Zoa, 1.77 inches.

**Southern Rhodesia (Week ended December 6)**—Banket, 1.67 inches; Beitbridge, 0.47; Bulawayo, 2.25; Chipinga, 4.54; Darwendale, 3.85; Fort Victoria, 4.54; Gatooma, 4.57; Gwelo, 3.82; Matapos, 1.53; Mazoe, 2.74; Moutji Darwin, 1.89; Plumtree, 1.81; Salisbury, 3.41; Selukwe, 4.66; Umtali, 5.19; Victoria Falls, 4.51; and Waikie, 2.04 inches.

## Passengers from East Africa

THE S.S. "Njassa," which sailed from East Africa for home recently, brings the following passengers from:—

Beira	Tanga
Burgi, Mr. & Mrs. E.	Stock, Mr. H. C.
Lanjouw, Dr. J. L.	Wilkins, Mrs. E.

Dar es Salaam	Mombasa
Becker, Mr. & Mrs. W.	Bowly, Mr. H. O.
Faubel, Mr. K.	Leelef, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Harms, Mr. H.	Leng, Mrs. M.
Hennings, Mr. C.	Modera, Mrs. M.
Pearson, Mr. J. W.	Muller, Mrs. M.
Ritter, Major A. D.	
Schu, Rev. F.	

### Earlier Posting Times

Owing to the departure of the Union-Castle line mail steamers having been advanced a day, letters and postcards for the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa must henceforth be posted at the G.P.O. London not later than 11.30 a.m. on Thursday. Printed papers for the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo and P.E.A. must be posted by 7 a.m. on Thursday, while the closing time for parcels for the same countries is 4.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. The new schedule comes into force to-day.

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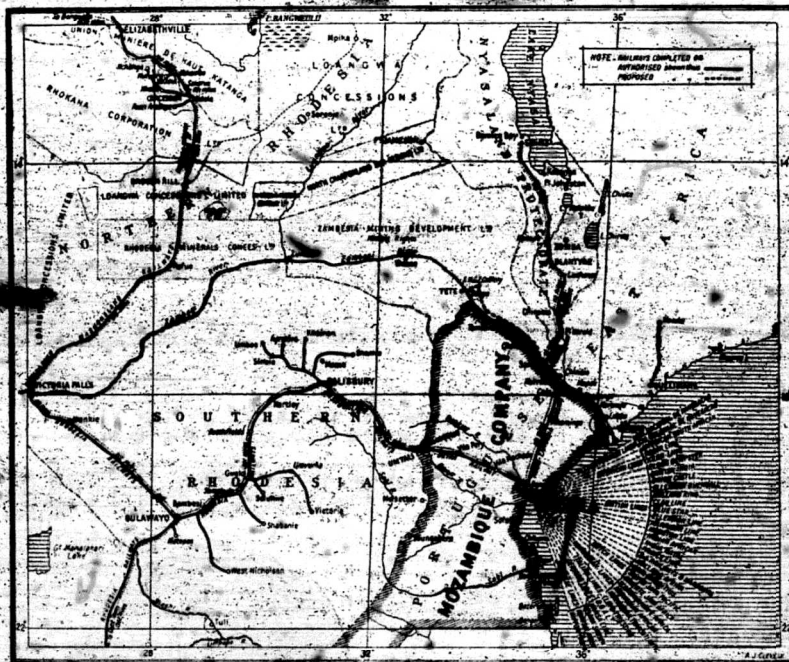
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Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm-trees, poinsettias and flamboyants are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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* DURBAN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Dec. 31	—
* CAPETOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 5
* CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 12
* LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 13	Jan. 19
* WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Jan. 19	Jan. 26
* DUNLUCE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 26
* STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Jan. 27
* GARTH CASTLE	Jan. 21	—	—	—	—	—

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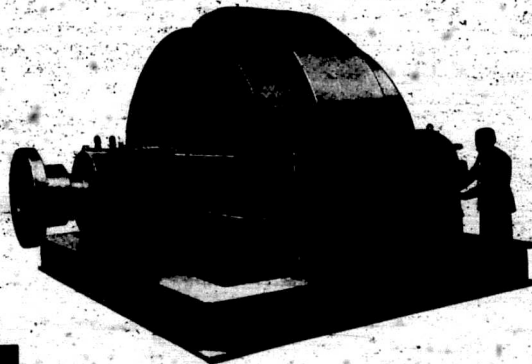


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