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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MAKERERE COLLEGE is destined to play a part in the progress of British Eastern Africa, for though the institution is situated in Uganda, and owes the expansion of its functions to the present Governor and Director of Education of that Protectorate, **Marlborough To Makerere**, whose proposals were warmly supported by Lord Harlech while Secretary of State for the Colonies, it has been truly inter-territorial in character for some years, providing advanced education for Africans from Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, as well as from Uganda itself; and it is by no means beyond the bounds of likelihood that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland may send promising pupils to what will at a not distant date become the University of Eastern Africa. The selection of the new Principal, upon whom will devolve the duty of guiding the College through a period of great development, is therefore of prime importance not merely to Eastern African education, but in far wider spheres. Here will be trained large numbers of Africans, who within a few years will be making their contribution to the instruction of their fellows in the classroom and on the land, who will promote hygiene and practise curative medicine, who will undertake engineering and other work for Local Native Councils and serve on the subordinate staffs of the central Governments, and, by no means least, will increasingly influence the Native races in their upward journey towards civilisation and the evolution of local self-government. In short, this is the training ground—not, it is to be trusted, the forcing house—for picked representatives of the Native races of the Dependencies, in the development of which the indigenous inhabitants will have an increasingly useful part to play.

Here, then, is a task worthy of the knowledge and enthusiasm of any man of educational ability, of balanced mind, of broad experience, and of adventurous spirit. That the Master of Marlborough for the past thirteen years should have **A Key Position In East Africa** been willing to resign his charge of that great English public school to accept appointment as Principal of Makerere is most encouraging, and East Africans will congratulate themselves that the Colonial Office has not been bound by routine practice in filling this important vacancy, that its choice has fallen upon a man of such distinction, and that Mr. Turner has not declined the call to a completely new life in an entirely new environment. He must realise that he is about to enter upon a task beset by many difficulties, the solution of which will demand great qualities of discrimination, discretion, and devotion, and that upon his direction of the embryo university must largely depend its future character. His will be one of the key positions in East Africa—though the vast majority of the public men of the territories have still not indicated their recognition of the part which Makerere is to be called upon to play in the life of the Dependencies.

Incidentally, the new Makerere provides another argument against the German claims to the retrocession of Tanganyika Territory—which has recently contributed one hundred thousand pounds to the Makerere endowment fund. One of the main objectives of the College will be to inculcate in the consciousness of the most promising pupils throughout East Africa an appreciation of the fundamentals of British Colonial rule: another will be an endeavour to fit

them to take their place in the organs of British administration. For some years Tanganyika has sent its annual quota of scholars, a quota which will grow larger under the new arrangements. Having for years held out to the African youth of Tanganyika the prospect of instruction at Makerere for the best among them, it would be the grossest breach of faith to deprive them of the realisation of that prospect—for, of course, the establishment of German administration would promptly bring the substitution of German for English in the educational curriculum, and thereby exclude the African population from this centre of learning. Under the direction of Mr. Turner, we trust that it will justify the optimism of its sponsors and supporters, among whom we venture to count ourselves, and dissipate the fears of its critics, who during the next few years will certainly watch developments with care, even with scepticism. That, however, should not dishearten the new Principal and his staff, who, though put upon their mettle, should know that they will be accountable to a public which is essentially fair-minded, and which will swing to their support once practical results show that on foundations well and truly laid they are raising a superstructure honourable to the builders.

* * *

YEARS AGO *East Africa and Rhodesia* began to urge the establishment of an East African Inter-Territorial Road Board, and we therefore warmly welcome the recommendation in that sense which, following consultation with the East African Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, was addressed last week to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. It is likewise satisfactory to note that emphasis was laid upon the need for a full-time administrative staff, headed by a road officer of undoubted qualifications. It is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, that not one of the East African Governments employs a specialist road engineer. For a short time Kenya had such an official on the strength, but although he had done admirable work, he was unwisely retrenched during the years of depression. What has happened throughout these territories is that men with little or no experience and with little or no qualifications have spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on road construction and road maintenance. The inevitable result, of course, has been great waste and widespread inefficiency, for good intentions are no substitute for training and knowledge. In certain territories, notably Uganda, Nyasaland and Zambesi, owing primarily to favourable local conditions, excellent road systems have nevertheless been provided. Yet it cannot be questioned that expert road officers would have saved great sums of money; and they would have been no more costly to engage than most of the unqualified substitutes for whom the Governments have shown so strange a preference. As to Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia, the public has for decades complained almost ceaselessly of the annual wastage of large sums of money, of the unsatisfactory condition of the roads where they exist, and of the need for their extension in other cases; and there is no more glaring instance than the failure to provide an all-weather road between Dar es Salaam and Tanga, the two great commercial centres and ocean ports of Tanganyika Territory.

Southern Rhodesia has been pointing the way for years, for, thanks to the initiative of Mr. Chandler, her chief road engineer, that Colony has been equipped with a splendid system of "strip" roads and low-level bridges, and, given the **S. Rhodesia's Initiative.** will, there was no conceivable reason why the East African territories should not long ago have emulated her success. We do not suggest slavish imitation, for varying conditions demand differing treatment, but it has long been obvious to all but the wilfully blind that Southern Rhodesia has had something most important to teach East Africa in regard to the building and upkeep of roads. If an Inter-Territorial Road Board is at long last constituted, one of its first actions might well be to ask the Government of Southern Rhodesia to permit Mr. Chandler to tour the territories within the sphere of the Board and make recommendations regarding the problems to be faced. We can think of no better way of spending a relatively small sum of money.

* * *

If the East African Governors' Conference were in reality that efficient instrument which Secretaries of State describe in their expansive moments, some such initiative would have been taken by it long ago in its capacity as an East African Transport Policy Board, but all those in close touch with East African affairs have long been aware of the serious drawbacks of an instrument which, however good in theory, is in practice far from being an active standing committee for the promotion of closer liaison between and swifter development of the contiguous territories; they know its distinguishing characteristic to be camouflage, and that the exaggerated importance attached to it by the Colonial Office has been an obstacle to that closer union of the territories which is so manifestly desirable. If Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were amalgamated, their road problems would be treated as one, and for their common economic and other needs they require to be treated from one common standpoint to-day, even if political considerations hinder unification. An Inter-territorial Road Board, if satisfactorily constituted, could perform valuable services in that connexion.

* * *

LAST WEEK we reverted to the suggestion frequently made in these columns that there is every justification for the creation of an African Order of Chivalry, especially as there have long been two such Orders reserved to the Indian Empire, while British Africa has had to be satisfied with a share in the Order of St. Michael and St. George and the Order of the British Empire. The news, given on another page, that the King of the Belgians has promoted General Moulart to the rank of Commander of the Order of the African Star on the occasion of his resignation from the office of President of the Association of Belgian Colonial Interests is a timely reminder that Belgium, with only one Colony in Africa—though a great one, in which great work is being done—has not been content to reward good service in and for the Congo by the inclusion of the

names of worthy men in some list of metropolitan honours, but that, on the contrary, the State long ago recognised the psychological and practical advantages of establishing an Order distinctly African. If that was desirable in the case of Belgium, how much more

necessary it is for Great Britain, with her much greater responsibilities in Africa and with an immensely larger number of her citizens, non-official no less than official, devoting their lives to the service of Africa.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The "Balmoral Castle"

THE NEWS that the Union-Castle liner "Balmoral Castle" is to be taken off the mail service between Southampton and Durban on her return from South Africa this month will be heard with regret by many a passenger who has travelled in the old ship, and by none more, perhaps, than those who voyaged in her after the War, when she carried full complements of South African and Rhodesian troops on their way home. They were a cheery crowd, so swimming in money that a pound note was the minimum stake in the games of chance and/or skill that were uproariously played on the well and lower decks. The sweeps on the daily run soared into hundreds of pounds, and the collection for the smoke-room stewards must have reached record figures.

A Grand Old Ship

Just before the Great War, during the long-drawn-out years of which the "Balmoral" did good service on the North Atlantic run, the terrific winter gales of which she had not been built to face. On one voyage from the U.S.A. a storm of a gale smashed every window in her saloon, and the only dry spot aboard was the men's smoking-room high up in the upper works, whither were sent all the nurses who were carrying. The old ship may be kept as a reserve but not as an "intermediate" vessel, or she may be broken up in view of the present demand for metal. If that be her fate, she may still serve her country as a component part of some big guns, aeroplanes or even as the new steel A.R.P. protections against bomb splinters. It cannot be written "Peace to her ashes," for there will not be any; but good luck to her reincarnations whatever form they take.

Dictators as History Subjects

NORTHERN RHODESIAN educationalists are getting beneficently inoculated with some of the principles championed by Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, one of which is the modification of the old hide-bound, formal examination paper; another is more flexibility in the curriculum. Thus Ndola School has brought its history curriculum right down to date by including as subjects for study the Mussolini and Hitler régimes; it also sets history examination papers with anything up to a hundred questions which can be answered shortly, instead of the conventional six or eight questions needing full replies. It does not yet appear that the examinees think the hundred questions any great improvement, though certainly there are a good many questions about Hitler, for instance, which could be answered very shortly—and without losing point, pugnancy, pep or punch by their brevity.

Sir Albert Cook

SIR ALBERT COOK has always been one of the most peaceful of men; at St. Paul's School he took no part in the mimic warfare of Rugby football, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital he did not figure prominently as what Kipling rather cruelly calls a muddled oaf in the goal or a flannelled fool at the wicket. The very definite fact that almost as soon as he arrived in Uganda in 1896 he ran full tilt into the Sudanese Rebellion and put in some strenuous campaigning, as tough, indeed, as the most militaristically-minded could wish, is one of life's major ironies. It was during this episode that he heard himself described as a "hyena" by his Native servant, because he wanted to dig up a skeleton. He tells the story—a good one—in the *East African Medical Journal*.

Military Discipline

"In 1897, fired by anatomical zeal, when on duty with Major Macdonald's force at Lupa's, during the Nubian Mutiny, I thought I would seize the opportunity to dig up some skeletons, but on telling my Native boy to come with me, he protested that he was not well. I might have accepted the excuse, but, unfortunately for him, I overheard him saying to his friends that if the white man liked to emulate a hyena, he would not join in. As we were under military discipline, I laid him down and gave him six of the best for insubordination, and attained my object with the help of a Christian teacher." The incident illustrates the attitude of the Native mind to certain forms of European scientific research and the medico's difficulty in getting Native bones, which, adds Sir Albert, is not an easy thing to do even in Uganda to-day.

"Whistling Willie" and Nitrogen

THE GREAT DISCOVERY many years ago that leguminous plants, such as peas and beans and true "pod-bearing" trees, are able to use the nitrogen gas in the air, thanks to bacteria in nodules on their roots, has led in recent times to further search for plants having similar properties. Among those examined was that well-known tree, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, frequently planted along sea-shores in the tropics, and popularly known as "Whistling Willie" from the noise made by the breeze passing through its curious twigs. In East Africa its roots appear to have been found "nitrogen-fixing," and so valuable as a manure, but M. Marcel Labordère, writing to *East Africa and Rhodesia* from Ain Seba (Casablanca) states very definitely that the tree is totally ineffective for such a use in that moderately warm and extremely dry climate—an important contribution to the physiology of *Casuarina*.

Colonel Colin Harding's Life and Work

A Rhodesian Pioneer of Courage and Character

A PIONEER OF RHODESIA, a confidant of Cecil Rhodes, a friend of Lewanika, Paramount Chief of the Barotse, and of all the Natives with whom he came into contact, and a gallant soldier, Lieutenant Colonel Colin Harding, C.M.G., D.S.O., whose death in a London nursing home at the age of 75 we briefly recorded last week, had a truly romantic career.

Thrown upon the world at the age of thirty-one by the death of his father, Mr. Charles Harding, of Montacute Abbey, Somersetshire, Harding migrated to South Africa, but instead of remaining in Johannesburg, promptly made the six weeks' *trek* by ox-waggon to Bulawayo. In 1894 Bulawayo was a streetless township in which bricklayers earned £40 a month, a meal of eggs and bacon cost 7s. 6d., and beer 4s. a bottle. Harding's only resources were £10 and a stout heart; for weeks he starved while looking for a job, but he cared not.

At last a builder employed him as sawyer's mate at £3 a week; then he became a "second-rate bricklayer" on his own, erecting outhouses. One of his structures collapsed—and thereafter any house-wall that bulged was known as "the house that Harding built." So he took up house-painting, as being safer. Some months as chief, and only clerk in a solicitor's office introduced him to the law, an experience which stood him in good stead when in after years he had judicial duties to perform. A spell at prospecting gave him an insight into the toil of shaft-sinking, the value of dynamite, and an appreciation of the part played by the Native which he never forgot.

Success as a store-keeper (by then he was a corporal in the Rhodesia Horse) enabled him to go on a shooting trip and he had soon done so well that he was able to come home on leave. He had made good because he had grit.

The Matabele and Mashona Rebellions

News of the Matabele Rebellion took him back post-haste *via* Beira to Umtali in charge of a mob of horses, in company of Captain Armstrong, a Native Commissioner, and on the track of Colonel Alderson, O.C. the Mashonaland Field Force. In Umtali he acted as galloper to Major Watts, the officer in charge of communications, and received his baptism of fire during the attack on Makoni's stockade. The fight ended in the surrender of Makoni and his execution as a murderer and rebel, Harding commanding the firing party. It was characteristic of Harding that he spared the life of the first prisoner he took at the risk of his own, but retained his captive's gun and assegai, and that he accepted charges of Makoni's two small sons, who, at their father's request, were present at his execution.

Much acrimonious discussion took place in England on the method of dynamiting the Mashona rebels out of the caves in which they took refuge: Harding defended the method, emphasising that care was taken to see that all women and children were out of the caves before dynamite was used; he himself rescued one woman with a blind baby during the attack on chief Maliankombé. Incidentally the use of dynamite was very dangerous for the white man detailed for the duty, as he was exposed to gun-fire from the cave, into which he had to penetrate deeply.

Harding's fine work on these punitive patrols won him a commission in the British South Africa Police. Further patrol work followed, on which he was invariably accompanied by the small but magnificently

bearded Jesuit Father Biehler, who spoke the Native language perfectly, and Hubert Howard, a clean-shaven man of splendid physique. A side-light on the composition of the force under his command was given by his search among them for a man with experience of maxim guns: the most hopeful candidate declared that he could doubtless work a maxim, as he was used to running mowing machines!

After the Matoko patrol Harding commanded a Native contingent of 200 men, and at the attack on Kinzi's village received his only wound, a slight one, though Makoni's elder son, who had become Harding's personal "boy," was shot in the thigh and, to Harding's grief, eventually died in hospital. In his autobiography, "Far Bugles," Harding made the interesting comment that the Mashona preferred the occasional cattle raids, though they involved the slaughter of their men and the looting of their "women and other cattle," to the white man's conquest, which meant permanent control.

Early in 1898 Harding, then a Major in the B.S.A.P., was sent to North-Eastern Rhodesia to raise and command a Native force for service in Southern Rhodesia. He went *via* Beira, Chinde and Blantyre to Kota-Kota, learning on his way to Beira that he had been awarded the C.M.G. for his work in Mashonaland. He succeeded by tact and personality in raising a force of 200 Natives, among them many Ngoni, who proved excellent soldiers.

Fine Service in Barotseland

After leave in England, he travelled to South Africa in 1899 with Cecil Rhodes, and was sent to Barotseland as Acting British Resident—much to his disappointment, for the Boer War was threatening and he hoped for service in it. However, his orders were strict, and he *trekked* from Bulawayo to Kezungulu, a month's journey by ox-waggon, and on to Lealui, the capital of King Lewanika, with whom, as with all the Barotse, he quickly became friendly. A phonograph contributed something to his reputation, and afterwards to the prestige of Lewanika himself. On the return of Coryndon, the Resident, Harding was gazetted Commandant of the Barotseland Native Police, with the focal rank of Colonel. His headquarters, Fort Monza, proved very unhealthy, and among other officers who died was his brother William, of blackwater fever.

He was Lewanika's guide and mentor during that potentate's visit to England for the Coronation of King Edward VII; and how great was Harding's understanding of the African is shown by the fact that, on their return to Barotseland, the Paramount Chief refused to accept the salute offered him as king, insisting that Harding should take it; on the ground that he, the King, recognised him as his chief. Few white men have received such a tribute.

Harding had an adventure with a lion near Broken Hill which must be one of the most remarkable on record. Wounding the beast, one of a pride which was playing and rolling in the road, he foolishly followed it into thick grass, though armed only with an old Martini-Metford belonging to his Native driver. The lion charged, smashed Harding's right shoulder with one blow of his paw, and bit into his thigh. Like Livingstone, Harding felt no pain, but only disgust at the brute's foul breath in his face. The lion left him, but returned and held him down with its paw and seemed about to finish him off. Apparently scared by the return of the Native driver, the lion, which was badly wounded (as appeared later

when his body was found), finally retreated, and Harding was taken to camp and to hospital, where the doctor described his shoulder as "a bag of bones." In spite of careful treatment, all his wounds suppurated, and for weeks his life was in danger.

After his return from leave in 1903, he was ordered to collect hut tax from the Barotse by methods against which he indignantly protested, and concerning which he complained to the High Commissioner, who agreed that the burning of kraals must be stopped; but too late for Harding, who was "retrenched" on the ground of necessary economies—which never materialised. His case was afterwards ventilated in Parliament. Harding then served the Colonial Office in West Africa with the same success with Natives which he had shown in the Rhodesias.

Volunteering for the Great War, he fought at Festubert, and on the Somme as officer commanding the 15th Royal Warwickshire Regiment; was invalided, but recovered sufficiently to serve again in West Africa. He went on pension in 1922.

In retirement he continued to take the greatest interest in all Rhodesian causes and people, being in great demand at re-union gatherings. He published three books: "In Remotest Barotse Land" (1905), "Far Patrols" (1933), and "Frontier Patrols" (1937), the profits of the last being devoted to the B.S.A.P. Association.

The High Commissioner's Tribute

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, writes:—

"I first met Harding when, after a hazardous journey by wagon from Bulawayo, which incidentally lasted 31 months, I crossed the Zambezi in 1901 in the service of the British South Africa Company. In the absence of Coryndon, the Administra-

tor, he was then in charge of North Western Rhodesia, and I think I am right in saying that there were at that time only four white men in the whole territory.

"Harding was the ideal pioneer, full of resource and courage. He refused to be depressed, and cheerfully carried on in the face of the innumerable difficulties common to a pioneer life and a pioneer country.

"Upon Coryndon's return from leave Harding devoted his energies to the formation and training of our Native Police Force, and it was due to his energy and perseverance that there emerged what is now the very highly-trained and disciplined Northern Rhodesia Police. It was not long, however, before he left the service of the British South Africa Company and proceeded to West Africa, where he distinguished himself still further.

"I shall always remember him as a man of very great courage and courtesy, and possessed of what is equally important, an unflinching sense of humour. I very much regret his passing."

Colonel C. F. Birney writes:—

"Will you allow me to add my tribute to the memory of Colonel Colin Harding? He belonged to an earlier generation of Rhodesians than mine, and I only had the privilege of his acquaintance in recent years, when we were associated on the Committee of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League, of which he was Chairman when he died. I was impressed with his love of Rhodesia, and of the Police Service to which his earlier years had been devoted.

"Always courteous, honest and fearless in his beliefs, a staunch upholder of those principles of liberty and fair dealing on which the best traditions of our Empire are founded, he could be depended on for wise counsel and a keen interest in all things Rhodesian. Such men are not easily replaced, and he will be greatly missed."

Europe and African Colonies

Points from an Address in Rome of Mr. J. E. T. Philipps

THE AFRICAN is casting off the clan which covered and protected him, much as a serpent divests itself of his skin. But, unlike the serpent, the African finds himself suddenly in a harsh new world, without any new skin of morality to stabilise and protect him.

Christianity seems to detribalised Africans to be presented as a by-product of European superiority or of foreign dominance. The task of religion is so essential, especially among the materially backward and still unspiritualised peoples, that we cannot afford not to examine the causes of any weaknesses in its presentation which might be responsible for any failures of its effectiveness.

In offering to non-Moslem Africans a new religion and a new morality, we must therefore surely not fail to ask ourselves whether the simple doctrine preached by the son of a peasant-artisan of a non-European subject-people in an overseas Colony of Europe, at a period and among a people whose masses were living in a stage of development roughly akin to that of detribalised subject-peoples, would not have made a more instant appeal to sub-tropical Africans, in the early days of contact with Europeans, than a wholly Europeanised and largely individualistic cult.

If we are to avoid the danger of placing the stupendous power of European science and European machines in the hands of unmoralised millions in

countries where Europeans will always be in a small minority, it will be necessary to re-state (in terms of new Africanism) and to re-animate Christianity for presentation to the peoples of Africa. St. Paul, a Roman citizen, de-Judaised, Hellenised, Europeanised and drastically re-stated the original Asian Christianity for presentation in effective form to the Natives of Europe.

The "de-Hellenisation" and simplification of Europeanised Christianity, for export and presentation to Black Africa, presents us with a problem rather similar to that which was resolved in Asia by St. Paul for the carrying of Christianity overseas.

If Europe desires its civilisation and influence to be perpetuated in Black Africa, a simple Europeo-African education must be given, not in patches of superficial and virulent varnish to a privileged *élite*, but by levelling up from the roots—that is, up from the youth of the masses.

A literate and semi-Europeanised *élite*, until it is re-moralised and public spirit is born with a sense of *noblesse oblige*, cannot in practice be prevented by us from exploiting the African masses, especially if we cheaply and conveniently use them too soon (or too much) as our agents. The resentment of the masses will eventually react against us as the intrusive aliens who by our non-intervention permitted it.

One of the insurance policies against such an

eventuality must be a simple and compulsory State education, including education in political citizenship, from the base of African communities upwards.

For their health and security, the mass of the peoples of Africa need more, not fewer Europeans, in their continent.

Black Africa has opted for Europeanism. It is thus to Europeanism that the African can look for aid to establish and fructify it. So quickly are the outer forms of Africanism disappearing in favour of the forms of Europeanism, that it is becoming less essential for our anthropologists to study a dying age than for Africans to study and to understand the Native customs, and the political and social systems, of the Europe which they are anxious to imitate.

Thus a principal difficulty in which most of the Colonial Powers have found themselves in the past does not consist in having failed (as in Palestine) to govern, but in the fact that all the Colonial Powers have in the past themselves represented democratic ideals and institutions to the nascent nations who are still Colonial peoples, such as Africans, and at the same time have failed to govern them democratically.

An African Council of Economic Development

It is, however, perfectly possible to meet the main political need by beginning at once in Africa to lay the foundations of a system of non-territorial representation, including each branch of agricultural activity, through co-operative and professional associations.

For instance we can envisage as a basis for the possibility of a Higher Council of Economic Development sub-divided into economic regional Councils, composed of the European Powers of Colonial experience in Africa. The whole of the vast central zone of Africa, from ocean to ocean, is already a Conventional Basin, whose economic outlines were first regulated by the Act of Berlin.

It is, moreover, only from the European development of the dormant resources of Africa that the African can hope to obtain funds enough for his own public instruction and social service. It is only by the increasing association of the African in such development that he can hope to obtain the power to purchase the European type of products which he desires and needs for his health, comfort and convenience. These European products will then cease to be for him a rare and coveted luxury, and become, as for Europeans, the necessities of daily life.

It is Europeanism for which the African is asking, not half-a-dozen conflicting chauvinisms. What, above all, the average African fears and rejects with resentment are the petty jealousies between the clans of our European tribe, our parochial animosities, and our suicidal rivalries, which, he feels, may drag him once more into our quarrels or wars, which, in the mass, still neither interest nor concern him.

Common Ground and a Common Interest

If the European Powers of Colonial and African experiences are without exception prepared to agree both to act as trustees for Africans and to develop Africa as a field of equal opportunity, equal guarantee and equal rights for all the nations of the European family, we shall have found a common ground and a common interest which, beginning in Africa, is capable eventually of resolidarising us as Europeans in Europe itself.

It will call for some abatement in Africa of the exaggerated conception and extremes of sovereignty

which have already grown into such a jealous obstacle in European relations. It will demand of us not so much "sacrifices" as the construction in common and the general acceptance of clear and basic first-principles of European governance. We must constitute a common denominator for the work of Europe in Colonial Africa. It is useless to evolve formulæ so vague that each party hopes to be able to interpret it in a contrary sense.

It is a profound error to imagine that there exists some magical virtue in councils or committees. Their value depends solely upon the spirit which animates their members. Nor indeed is it even enough that all the rules should desire the same thing, in order to achieve solidarity. If two men desire the same fair lady, it does not necessarily follow that they will, for that reason, be wholly in accord.

It will thus be useless to carry optimistically into Africa only a dead letter and the dry bones of conventions or of councils. They can serve a useful purpose only if we are prepared to breathe into the dry bones the breath, the spirit of respect for our engagements; and the luminous and generous spirit of a new renaissance.

In it there must be the deep ungrudging satisfaction of Europeans recreating Europeanism, and, in so doing, working out our own salvation.

New Principal of Makerere

Master of Marlborough Appointed

MR. GEORGE CHARLEWOOD TURNER, M.C., M.A., Master of Marlborough College since 1926, has been appointed Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, and is expected to take up his duties in May.

Mr. Turner, fourth son of the late Dr. C. H. Turner, Bishop of Islington, and of a daughter of the late Bishop McDougall, was educated at Marlborough and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1914 and his M.A. in 1918. During the War he served with the 23rd London Regiment and on the General Staff of the 47th (London) Division from 1914 to 1919, being awarded the M.C. Appointed Assistant Master at Marlborough on demobilisation, he succeeded to the Mastership seven years later. He has been a member of the Committee of the Headmasters' Conference, and was recently appointed to the Council of University College, Southampton.

He is of a liberal disposition, tolerant, gifted with a sense of humour, and ready to try experiments. For instance, disapproving of corporal punishment, when, as a housemaster, the duty of correction fell upon him, he was wont to sentence boys to grind coffee.

Following the recommendation of Earl De La Warr's Commission on Higher Education, which visited East Africa in 1937, a great expansion of Makerere College was decided upon by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the East African Governments, and when H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester was recently in East Africa, he cut the first sod on the site in Kampala for the extension to the existing institution. The College is designed to provide advanced education for Africans, mainly from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and is intended to attain full university status within a reasonable time.

Mr. D. G. Tombling, the present Principal, was awarded the C.M.G. in last week's New Year Honours List.

[Editorial reference to Mr. Turner's appointment appears under Matters of Moment.]

East African Trade Tendencies

Pointers from H.M. Trade Commissioner's Annual Report

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE of East Africa to industrial countries seeking export markets is indicated by the number of official or commercial representatives stationed in Nairobi. This fact is emphasised in the admirable report on commercial conditions in East Africa in 1937-38 compiled by Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.). Mr. Pollard recalls that during the period under review South Africa appointed a commercial attaché in Nairobi, India established a Trade Commissioner's office in Mombasa, and Switzerland sent out a Trade Development Officer with headquarters in Nairobi.

Whether more secondary industries should be established in East Africa is a question frequently discussed. Mr. Pollard replies in the affirmative, and reports that there is growing support for the view that the key to a greater measure of economic stability must be found in more secondary industries. He adds that private interests are investigating several industrial projects in the territories.

Traders' Attitude to Criticisms

The suggestion made some time ago that traders had shown lack of enterprise in not taking advantage of the increased purchasing power of the Native to introduce a more novel character than the standard bazaar lines, and the idea that the responsibility for introducing new lines must rest with the exporter in the United Kingdom rather than with the distributor in East Africa are both mentioned. Mr. Pollard notes that neither local distributors nor overseas shippers are prepared to admit the criticism in so far as it applies to themselves. Akin to this issue, he writes, is the oft-heard suggestion that the Native has an appreciation of quality and prefers to buy British, but is offered only cheap and inferior goods of foreign manufacture.

Many British manufacturers, he says, not only enjoy efficient local representation, but periodically send out responsible representatives to collaborate with the agents, while others send out representatives by air to determine whether or not business is to be done in their particular productions. Agents who visited Uganda last year are stated to have succeeded in booking orders for certain imported goods which had not hitherto been purchased by the bazaars, though the agents had carried the lines for years past.

The Handicap of Finance

Another factor to be remembered is that certain of the commodities for which the African is developing a marked taste are of local production, among them being tea and sugar, tobacco and cigarettes. Yet it is not possible for an increasing proportion of the African's comparatively small individual earnings to be devoted to the purchase of these commodities without some corresponding effect upon the demand for imported goods.

As to distribution, retailing in the smaller towns and villages is almost entirely undertaken by Asiatics with slender financial resources, and unable or unwilling to sink capital in the purchase of goods of a luxury character. The number of Africans operating small retail shops is gradually increasing, but, like their Indian competitors, these tradesmen are not in a position to draw a bow at a venture, and they

consequently confine themselves to well-established lines.

The principal foreign competitors of the United Kingdom are Japan, the U.S.A., and Germany. Japan remains the principal supplier of cotton piece goods, though her higher prices, coupled with lower prices for Indian tissues, have enabled Indian mills to regain some of the trade previously lost to Japan, especially in Tanganyika. Outside the textile group Japan lost ground in many items, but apart from machinery, competition from that country is now experienced in most lines for which East Africa affords a market.

For the second year in succession Japan supplied the whole of the trade imports of cement into Zanzibar, though cement imported on Government account came from the U.K. In Kenya and Uganda an instance of the variety of Japanese competition is afforded by her participation in the trade in calcium carbide. As recently as 1935 South Africa had a virtual monopoly, and supplied Kenya and Uganda with 2,338 cwt. out of a total importation of 2,786 cwt., Japan's share in that year being 3 cwt.; in 1937, however, Japan supplied 1,477 cwt. and South Africa 2,059 cwt. out of a total of 3,731 cwt.

Although the tendency during the past few years has been for the prices of Japanese commodities to advance, the margin between Japan and her competitors is still often very great, despite pronounced increase in production costs in Japan. Whatever the combination of factors responsible for the result, it is noteworthy that, while imports into Kenya and Uganda from Japan increased in value from £1,117,056 in 1936 to £1,589,329 in the year under review, Japan's share of the trade expressed as a percentage of home consumption imports declined from 17.9% to 16.4% in 1937, this being the first occasion in the past decade in which Japan has failed to improve her position year by year.

Germany's Large Favourable Trade Balance

Though the actual value of imports from Germany into Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was greater in the 12 months under review than in the previous year, her share of the total trade declined; in Zanzibar it advanced only by 1.4%. Notable instances of successful competition occurred in motor-cars, tires and tubes, lories and cycles.

In Tanganyika there was a visible trade balance in favour of Germany of £18,000; increases in German imports into the Territory occurred in materials for the sisal industry, building supplies, cutlery and aluminium sheets. Germany buys more from Zanzibar than she sells to the Protectorate, but this indebtedness is not large (£23,980 in 1937), whereas in her-trade with Kenya and Uganda the reverse is the case, and the visible balance in favour of Germany amounted last year to some £460,000.

Intensification of U.S.A. competition has occurred, especially in Kenya. In the main this trade followed orthodox lines, American manufacturers benefiting from the ability of consumers to purchase more freely such commodities as high-powered motor-cars, lorries, wireless receiving sets and agricultural machinery. The total imports into Kenya and Uganda from the U.S.A. reached a value of £977,514, an increase of no less than 62.47% on the figures of the previous year.

Further points from the report will appear in our next issue.

Germany's Colonial Claims Opposition Now Attributed to World Jewry

OPPOSITION to Germany's Colonial claims as a camouflaged plot by world Jewry to seize control of the whole continent of Africa—that is the picture presented to its readers by the *National Zeitung*, the Essen newspaper controlled by Field-Marshal Goering. It calls upon the nations of Europe to rally to German leadership in a crusade against this "conspiracy," the writer emphasising that control of Africa is especially important because "events in the Far East indicate that the Western Powers may lose much in China."

"It is only in Africa that Jewry can lead the kind of parasitical existence—this time at the expense of the Native populations—which it previously led in the host countries of Europe," states the newspaper. "Moreover, Jewry believes that by the conquest of Africa it will be able to acquire the decisive position in the struggle for power in Europe."

Preparations for carrying out this project have been under way for a long time. The policy is now stressed so emphatically only because in view of the decisive attitude of certain peoples to the Jewish question, it is especially easy to use pity and hate to divert the attention of the rest of the world and to lull it to sleep.

As a result of this attack on Africa we see to-day that in the Union of South Africa the national economy and, by means of controlled public opinion, politics also to a considerable extent, are in the hands of the Jews.

Rhodesia and the copper mines of the Belgian Congo are a major proportion of the entire economic system of all the Colonies, are controlled by the Jews. Even Government offices have not been entirely free of Jews for some time—entirely apart from the fact that Parliament offers opportunities for bringing influence to bear in every case.

It would be hopeless to try to provoke a war over the Colonial question. There are no such momentous questions at issue for any of the parties concerned as in September, 1938, and delay in satisfying our Colonial claims will not affect our economic situation to such an extent as to justify an explosion on our part or a manoeuvre for delaying a solution on the part of others designed to destroy our economic life.

Mr. John Moir's Appeal

Now, as an invalid of 88 years, who survived the Arab War miraculously, have I not the right to beg Mr. Chamberlain to allow Herr Hitler no foothold anywhere in Africa to be made a stronghold whence to subdue the Natives and later to attack the British Empire?

So writes Mr. John W. Moir, one of the Moir brothers who pioneered Nyasaland in the 'eighties and founded the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., in a letter to the *Scotsman*:

Summoned by Livingstone to fight the slave trade, that "open-sore of the world," by honest trade, my brother Fred and I did a year's road-making from Dar-es-Salaam, as volunteers under Sir Fowell Buxton, while an important Portuguese monopoly to run steamers on the Zambezi lapsed. Then securing the financial backing of several leading business men in Scotland, we started the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., with a meagre capital of £25,000. We built steamers on the Zambezi and Shire and on Lake Nyasa. We bought the ivory of the big slaving Arabs, who previously had sent it to the coast by the deadly slave caravan.

In 1887 slaying Arabs, elated by their temporary success in driving the Germans from their newly acquired Colony of Tanganyika, attacked our friends, the Wahronda tribes, round the north end of Nyasa; and later, invested Karonga, the most northerly of our stations, where large numbers of the Natives had taken refuge. Our Government insisted on the Portuguese Custom House passing through to us the necessary arms and ammunition. The fighting continued for over two years, and was followed by Consul Johnston (later Sir Harry) bringing Sikhs from India, getting a British gunboat on the Lake, smashing some Arabs, subsidising others, and so ending for ever the accursed slave traffic.

If we remember the ruthlessness of Italy in Nubia, where she compelled the Arab owners of the soil to submit or retreat by stopping the life-giving wells, and also the poison gas in Abyssinia, surely Mr. Chamberlain cannot assist Italy to increase her holdings in Africa.

If we accept with easy complacency the peace which cost others so tremendous a price, and that without protest, do we not homologate Hitler's policy, and, to some extent, become his accomplices?

British Traders Boycotted in Tanganyika

British Ministers seem unable to give a clear-cut declaration on the fate of Tanganyika," said Captain Eric Reid at a recent public Society dinner in Arusha. "The answer to Germany's Colonial demands, which would be given by the Imperial Forces would be summed up in three sentences: 'We did not start the last war. We conquered Tanganyika. That is our last word.'

The business of the European community in Northern Tanganyika is rapidly falling into German hands," says a local correspondent of the *Rhodesia Herald*. "The few remaining British traders assert that they are the victims of a commercial boycott, as there is a majority of Germans in the neighbourhood of Arusha, and they buy only German goods in German shops. In the Moshi area, outside the Government and bank officials, there are only about 40 British against nearly 600 Germans. A similar position exists in other settlements. The propaganda among the Natives is subtle. German planters, who obtain higher prices for coffee than the British through sale by one German channel, pay higher wages, and impress on the Natives the benefit of a possible change. Further propaganda is that the taxes are now much higher than under the German régime."

Commander King-Hall's Support

Commander King-Hall's *News-Letter* has a large and influential circulation, and his assistance in educating the British public as to the truth and dangers of the German campaign for Colonies is therefore most helpful. In his current issue he has reproduced the strategic map which appeared in our own columns on December 29, has dismissed as "madness" the idea of returning Mandated Territories in Africa "to a Germany ruled by ardent devotees of power politics." He is also good enough to recommend *East Africa and Rhodesia* as "a weekly paper which should be read by all those anxious to keep up to date with affairs in Eastern and Central Africa."

At the Conference of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations held in London last week a resolution was passed "resolutely opposing any return of Colonial territory to Germany while her policy of aggression and racial intolerance continues."

The Italians in Ethiopia

Mr. Steer's Account of Amharic Resistance

ETHIOPIA AS A MILITARY MENACE was envisaged by Mr. G. L. Steer, the chief speaker at a propaganda meeting held on Monday by the Abyssinia Association in the Central Hall, Westminster. His subject was "Abyssinia To-day," and he was announced by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., who presided, as the greatest authority on "Abyssinia," from which country he had just returned.

Mr. Steer, who had been a *Times* correspondent during the Italo-Ethiopian campaign, explained that his visit in August and September last was confined to Jibuti, an expulsion order against him being still in force in Ethiopia. The information, as given in his speech, was interspersed with by such remarks as "I was told by a friend of mine who was in Abyssinia some seven months ago": "I was told by a young Abyssinian chief who had just licked the Italians," (loud cheers); "I am informed by someone who was there recently"; and "I have it from fresh sources better informed than ours."

For what it was worth, then, Mr. Steer declared that there are 200,000 Italian Native troops in Ethiopia, trained by "Classes" on the Continental model; and 200 aeroplanes, huge car-parks and some 9,000 military vehicles. Last year between 500 and 700 Mercedes lorries of German make were imported and taken to Asmara, whence ran a fine, carefully guarded strategic road to the western border.

Who knew more about soldiering than he did, were clear that in a major dispute, the Italians would have two objectives—Jibuti and Kassala, whence a rapid advance could be made on Khartoum, the capture of which would be a fatal blow to British prestige.

Breach of Anglo-Italian Agreement

The Italians had four times as many planes and from 18 to 20 times as many troops as the whole of the surrounding countries. They had broken three clauses of the Anglo-Italian Agreement: British missionaries were not allowed in Ethiopia, apparently because the Italians feared that they would do what their own had done—act as spies; they had trained Natives as soldiers, not as *gendarmes*; and their troops had occupied Jebel Zuka island off French Somaliland, which under the Agreement could not be fortified. Whether it had been so fortified was not known, as the Italians prevented anyone from landing to find out; not even fishermen were permitted to go to the island.

Amid frequent and continued applause, Mr. Steer asserted that Amharic opposition to the Italians was stronger now than during the war; it was not sporadic, but was co-ordinated by a spirit of resistance; two and a half times as many Italian officers had been killed since the war as during it. A Rome report admitted that 37 officers had been killed in a month—an enormous number—and he himself had seen 27 wounded officers and 400 wounded men pass through Jibuti. The Rome figures of officer casualties, he thought, were correct; those of rank and file were falsified.

"It costs a lot of money to fight in Abyssinia," continued the lecturer. "If the Jibuti railway is used for transport, the charges have to be paid in French francs—which the Italians have not got." Petrol imported for motor transport had to pass through

the Suez Canal, and motor transport therefore cost two to three times as much as the railway.

An enormous number of rifles, estimated at 300,000 of all ages and calibres, were still in the hands of the Ethiopians; possibly 50,000 were modern rifles. Many arms were captured from convoys, and some Lee-Enfields, apparently of British make, found their way from the Sudan—not, of course, with the permission of the Sudan Government.

The Amharas continued to fight because after the Graziani massacres all trust in the Italians had disappeared; the colour bar, unknown under the Emperor, was strictly drawn by the Italians; and the Amharas, having for centuries been the ruling race, refused to support the white supremacy of the Italians. The Coptic Church, the largest landholder in Ethiopia, was making trouble over the redistribution of land.

Commercially Ethiopia was of no value to Italy. Mineral prospects were nil; no certain reports of ore or oil of a workable character had been received. The trade in hides and skins was normal, because the Italian troops demanded meat, but the coffee trade had gone to pieces. There was no cash crop production; indeed, cheap grains, such as *barra* and maize, had to be imported. By mixing cheap *buni* coffee from Kenya with the famous Harar coffee, the reputation of that coffee had been lost.

There was some settlement along the railway, but mostly by traders dealing with the military traffic; very few were real settlers. In short, Ethiopia would not be of any mineral or agricultural value to the Italians for a very long time to come; it would be a white elephant that would continually be sucking.

Plan for Refugee Settlement

COINCIDENT with the Prime Minister's visit to Italy, there has been an increasing number of reports that Signor Mussolini is showing a more practical interest in the Jewish refugee problem.

One of his projects is said to be the creation of a Jewish colony, and he is credited with the idea of proposing the cession to a Condominium by Italy of the Harar Province and the Italian littoral, and by England of the port of Zeila in British Somaliland—the condition being that France should give Jibuti to Italy! The area thus made available would include much unhealthy lowland country, but reputed to contain mineral deposits, and some highland areas suitable for white settlement. The scheme would need heavy financial hacking, which might, it is said in Rome, be provided by Jews all over the world.

A memorandum of the views of President Roosevelt on the settlement of Jewish refugees has been submitted by the American Ambassador in Rome to Signor Mussolini. It is understood to include a list of countries suggested for Jewish settlement, and to include Kenya and Ethiopia.

Documents received by representatives of the former Ethiopian Government who are now living in Europe have been submitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Some of them are petitions signed by chiefs still fighting the Italians in the field, and asking the Emperor to plead their case before the League; others are private letters describing the struggles of Ethiopians against the Italians; and still others are letters written by Italian officers to chiefs asking them to submit to Italian rule, or extracts from letters written by Italian officers on garrison duty in Ethiopia and found either among booty or on the bodies of the killed.

Cascara Shipped from Kenya "South Africa's" Jubilee

THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY in disposing of commercial shipments of Kenya cascara bark of suitable age and of similar quality to the present sample. It is understood that one or two Kenya planters are already exporting cascara bark with satisfactory results, and it is hoped that the foundations have been laid for its addition to the list of new industries established in the Colony.

Such is the encouraging report published by the Imperial Institute in its current *Bulletin* on samples of cascara bark, which were first sent to the Institute by an enterprising Njoro planter in 1936. Analysis proving satisfactory and the extractive matter being regarded with favour by merchants and manufacturing chemists in London, further supplies were requested, and two sacks of bark cut in 1936 and stored for 18 months (thus meeting the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for this drug) were sent.

As the only adequate test for the drug is a physiological one, a liquid extract of the Kenya bark was prepared by a manufacturing chemist, and carefully controlled trials were made with it at two London hospitals in comparison with a similarly prepared extract of American bark.

One hospital reported that the Kenya extract was therapeutically active and that there was little to choose between the two extracts; in the other hospital the 25 patients upon whom the tests were made declared that they preferred the Kenya preparation as less drastic though equally efficient. The hospital authorities endorsed this verdict, saying that "with equal efficiency the Kenya extract caused less griping than the American." In terms of dosage, they put 2 drachms of the Kenya extract as equal to 13 drachms of the B.P. extract, made, as usual, from American bark.

The precise botanical identification of the Kenya plants is not mentioned, but presumably they are the true *Rhamnus purshianus*, a native of North America.

Beit Bursaries

Beit Bursaries have been awarded to George Palmer and Valerie Bean, of Lusaka School; Eileen Molyneux, of Beit School, Choma; Bernard Carew, Arthur Cross, James Martin and Francesca Dunbar, of Kitwe School; Wendy Bradley, of Convent School, Broken Hill; Delia Bonsor, of Luanshya School; and Martin Flanagan, of Coddington School, Mazabuka; and to Audrey Dolby, of Kitwe School, a reserve bursary. The bursaries, of a value of £60 for the first year, £70 for the second, and £80 for the third year, are designed to enable Northern Rhodesian children to complete a full course of secondary education in Southern Rhodesia.

An Inquiry into Prisons

Mr. Alexander Paterson, one of the most eminent experts on prison administration, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inquire into prison administration in East Africa. He will leave England early next month for Kenya, and will afterwards visit Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Somaliland, returning to this country late in May. Mr. Paterson, who has been H.M. Commissioner of Prisons and Director of Convict Prisons since 1922, has studied prison administration in almost every part of the world. He visited Burma in 1925, studied the penal system of the United States in 1931, and went to the West Indies more recently after receiving permission from the French Government to visit Devil's Island.

FIFTY YEARS AGO the weekly newspaper *South Africa* made its first appearance, thanks to the initiative of Mr. E. P. Mathers, who guided its destinies until his death in 1924.

On Saturday last the paper published an excellent Golden Jubilee Number of 80 pages, containing greetings from many well-known people, and articles interestingly recording the history of the journal, the life and character of its founder, reminiscences of some early members of the staff, a review by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., of political changes in the Union during the past half-century, and much more about South Africa, and not least its mining interests, which have naturally played so prominent a part in the life of the publication, as of the Dominion it serves.

Sir Dougal Malcolm has written on "The Political Evolution of Rhodesia." Colonel Marshall Hole has recalled pioneering days, Mr. A. S. Rome describes the mining progress, Mr. W. J. K. Skillicorn the railway development, Mr. N. H. Wilson the economic growth of Southern Rhodesia, and Major F. M. C. Stokes contrasts the life lived by the pioneers with that of Rhodesians to-day.

Altogether Mr. J. A. Gray is to be congratulated on this commemoration of a notable landmark in the life of the paper of which he is only the third editor in 50 years. To express the hope that he will still occupy the editorial chair when the centenary is celebrated might seem unkind, but we wish him many years of happy active service and trust that he will live to participate in the centenary.

Wanted: Good Photographs

The Tanganyika Government is appealing for negatives of photographs taken in the Territory, in order that they may make a selection for inclusion in the Tanganyika exhibit at the World's Fair to be opened this year in New York. Negatives should be submitted to the Chief Secretary with an indication of the price acceptable to the owner for the sale, including the sole copyright, or, if sale is not desired, the price for the loan of the negative for the purpose of obtaining a stated number of prints.

Income Tax Rates Changed

A Bill is to be introduced in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council changing the rates of income tax, except in the case of companies. The new rates will be 6d. in the £ for the first £100; 9d. for the second £100; 1s. for the third £100; 1s. 3d. for the fourth £100; 1s. 6d. for the fifth £100; 2s. for the next £500; 2s. 6d. for the next £500; and 3s. for every pound exceeding £1,500. Tax will not be payable in respect of any income arising outside the territory and received in the territory by residents for employment, use, or investment in agricultural development within Northern Rhodesia.

An Opportunity for Rhodesians

Four post-graduate scholarships of a value of £300 are offered by the British Council to selected university graduates normally resident in any British Dominion or in Southern Rhodesia. They must be British subjects, 21 years of age, and have obtained a degree at a recognised Dominion university. The scholarships will be open to those desirous of conducting in the United Kingdom courses of study or research in subjects of social, economic, or political value. Candidates must submit their applications to the administrative head of their own university, from whom the necessary forms can be obtained.

Statements Worth Noting

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him: fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass."—*Psalm xxxvii. 7.*

"It is said that African birds do not sing. This is, of course, a fallacy."—*Mrs. Audrey Moore, in "Serengeti."*

"Nowhere is it harder to disentangle fact from fiction than in Italian East Africa."—*A special correspondent of "The Times."*

"Witchcraft has an iron hold on the imagination of the Kitui Akamba, and Native beer on their appetites."—*Native Affairs Report of Kenya.*

"Only 6% of the tobacco used in the Empire is supplied by the Empire."—*Mr. A. J. W. Hornby, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland.*

"If Egypt is the gift of the Nile, the fertility of Uganda is in no small measure the gift of its lakes."—*"Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda."*

"The man who has a large piece of land is a king, and I am a republican."—*Sir Leopold Moore, speaking in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.*

"The United States of America and the British Empire together transact 40% of the total trade of the world."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., in a broadcast talk.*

"A national rainbow trout in the Katamayo River, Kenya, grew 25 inches in 27 months."—*Report of the Committee on the Control and Development of Fishing in Kenya.*

"The passenger services on the Rhodesian Railways are in my opinion equal to those to be found anywhere in the world."—*Mr. Hendrie, of the staff of the Union-Castle Line, during his business tour of Africa.*

"A birth-rate of 22 per 1,000, a death rate of 9.39 per 1,000, and an infant mortality rate of 50 per 1,000 are figures of which any community can be proud."—*The Medical Director's Report for Southern Rhodesia.*

"On the Kenya tea estates the conditions of juvenile employment are almost without exception good, and the juveniles are all considerably over 12 years of age."—*Report of the Committee on Juvenile Labour in Kenya.*

"To-day the most imperative need for all Colonial administrations is to make fuller use of the scientific and other resources available for effecting improvement in the basic conditions of Native life."—*Lord Hailey, in a broadcast address.*

"The health services of the Sudan owe much to Kitchener, who established the medical school at Khartoum, to the extraordinary genius of Sir Andrew Balfour, and to the energy and determination of Drs. Atkey and Pridie, former and present Directors of the Medical Service."—*The "Medical Officer."*

"A 50-kilo (112 lb.) bag should be adopted as a uniform standard so far as coffee exports were concerned, as the present size of bag is not popular in the American market and is a restrictive influence to sales of East African coffees."—*Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Secretary of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, speaking at the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture.*

WHO'S WHO

433.—Mr. Charlton Adelbert Gustavus Lane, B.A.



Copyright

By the transfer to Sierra Leone as Puisne Judge of Mr. C. A. G. Lane, Kenya has lost an able and popular member of its Legal Service, and also one of the leading polo players in the Colony, few residents in which have given so much of their spare time to broadening interest in the game.

Educated at Winchester and Oxford, he went to Canada, spent a year in journalism in Montreal, and then returned to England with the intention of embarking upon a Colonial career. He first went to East Africa in 1913, being posted up-country and later to the Secretariat in Nairobi, and five years later was transferred to Zanzibar. After being called to the Bar he was appointed a Resident Magistrate in Tanganyika Territory, serving for some time in Mwanza. He returned to Kenya in 1929, and was successively Resident Magistrate in Eldoret, Nakuru and Nairobi before becoming an Acting Judge in Nairobi in 1933, in which capacity he continued until his leave in 1938.

Mr. Lane, whose chief recreations have been riding and polo, is a past Captain of the Nairobi Polo Club, was for some years a leading member of the Executive Committee of the Kenya Polo Association, and was well known in racing circles and as a judge of horses at Agricultural Shows in the Colony.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Preventing Panic.—“To prevent the spread of panic among civilians there must be a perfect sense of solidarity between the Government and the governed. The Government should not be regarded by the governed as ‘the people who allow us to be bombed.’ People had an uneasy feeling during the recent crisis that the truth was kept from them. The Government must realise the dangers of telling fairy tales to the public, which has been fed with pretty stories of gas masks, gas-proof rooms, auxiliary fire brigades and the like. From now on the Government must be prepared to disseminate the truth. The public is told the truth, on the other hand, however horrific, there will be less chance, when they are put to the test, of the immature levels of the mind taking control and compelling the public to behave like terrified children.”—*Dr. E. B. Strauss, on “The Psychological Effects of Bombing.”*

Shelters.—“In Germany the *Kraft durch Freude* association has provided a number of large vacation and rest houses, and is equipping a centre at Rügen which will accommodate 20,000 persons; in Bulgaria in a year social insurance funds spent 3,500,000 leva on providing

in Belgium a military camp is set aside for holiday purposes between April and September; in Italy the well-known *Il Dopolavoro* organisation is operating in similar fashion; in Poland the National Institute of Physical Education owns and hires camping places for 11,000 persons; and in the U.S.S.R. many thousands of roubles were set aside in the 1938 Budget for the equipment and maintenance of rest homes for workers. The State requires in time of war, for war purposes, a certain type of shelter away from vulnerable districts. Voluntary organisations require in times of peace exactly the same kind of shelter for those who wish for rest and change in rural surroundings. The State can provide the buildings, but neither in war nor peace the willing, experienced administration, this can best be supplied by voluntary effort on the part of those who cannot afford buildings and equipment.

If Sir John Anderson would set aside a few thousand pounds for building one or two experimental centres, there are many who would undertake to put them to good use, without cost to the State, until required for his main purpose.”—*The Rev. Robert R. Hyde, Director, Industrial Welfare Society.*

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

Public Apathy.—“The expansion of the German submarine programme is a specific threat to Great Britain, the first Hitler has made since he came into power. The German air force threatens us, but it is not specifically directed against ourselves. In any case, the threat condemns us to additional expenditure on naval armaments. It perfects the German war machine, and makes it an instrument not only for domination in central, eastern and south-eastern Europe, but for striking at the British Commonwealth. This is sufficiently serious. But no less serious is the apparent indifference with which the public regard this new menace, this consummation of ‘appeasement,’ this unpropitious beginning to the New Year.”—*“Time and Tide.”*

Italy's Choice.—“The partnership between Hitler and Mussolini has from the first been unequal and uneasy. Italy has much to give Germany. If she remains at peace when Germany is at war, her neutrality protects a dangerous flank; and if she joins in the war, she strengthens Germany on an element in which she is relatively weak by making trouble in the Mediterranean. Germany, on the other hand, has nothing to give Italy except trouble. If ever she is at war with us, it will not be to assist Italy's ambitions, but for reasons of her own. She is not going to wreck the whole scheme of the Nazi foreign policy by which Germany is to resign Western Europe for a freer hand in the Centre and the East unless she is first convinced that it will not work anyhow and that war is inevitable. Only war can identify German interest and Italian ambitions, and even then the reconciliation would be only temporary. There is no common interest between the two dictators. . . . Wherever sea power is concerned, Italy must make up her mind whether she prefers to be the tool of Germany in the Mediterranean or a partner on equal terms with this country and France. The tool can be thrown away at any time; but the partnership would last. It is not for us to buy what is in Italy's own interest.”—*“Scrutator” in the “Sunday Times.”*

Spain.—“The Spanish civil war continues. The Nationalists are gaining ground, but they have not won yet, and final victory may long elude them. The Army of the Levante may make a diversion that will take the pressure off Catalonia more effectively than its offensive on the Estremadura front is likely to do. But even if General Franco triumphs decisively and soon, it may well be asked whether a settlement imposed by the sword can possibly prove durable, whether an ending to any civil war anywhere can be attained except by fundamental compromise, and whether military victory would ultimately do more than liberate antipathies in new forms along new lines. So far he has refused to contemplate any but a dictated peace. Unfortunately there is still too large a stock of hatred on both sides to make a peace by agreement possible. It can only be feared that many grim scenes remain to be enacted before the curtain rings down finally on the Spanish tragedy.”—*“The Times.”*

Essentials of Peace.—“Religion, democracy, and international good faith are directly challenged by undeclared wars, military and economic. Religion, teaching man his relationship to God, teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbours; democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows; and international good faith, the sister of democracy, springs from the will of the civilised nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men. In a modern civilisation, religion, democracy and international good faith complement each other. Where freedom and religion have been attacked the attackers come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown freedom of worship has disappeared, and where religion and democracy have vanished good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambitions and brute forces. An order which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. . . .—*President Roosevelt.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"Character comes out in a man's account of himself."—*The editorial board of "Who's Who."*

"The French hate compromises."—*Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P.*

"History is much too fastidious to repeat herself."—*Lord Crawford and Balaclava.*

"The tragedy of Britain to-day is that Scotland is asleep."—*Sir Hugh S. Robertson.*

"Herr Hitler has acquired the capacity of making dastardly murder resemble the day's good deed."—*Mr. H. G. Wells.*

"President Roosevelt, whatever his other deficiencies, is not lacking in courage on ethical questions."—*The "Investors' Review."*

"Jibuti remains not merely a carbuncle but a suppurating ulcer on the body of the Italian Empire."—*Enrico Ansaldo.*

"With adequate leadership, democracy can be a more efficient form of government than Fascism."—*The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"It is essential for South Africa to realise that her safety lies within the Empire."—*Colonel Denys Reix, M.P., African Minister for Agriculture.*

"If voyages educate youth, they educate even more the middle-aged, and more still a man of politics, whatever his age."—*M. Daladier, Prime Minister of France.*

"The lobbies of Parliament are paved with the political tombstones of those who have in the past underestimated the strength of party machines."—*Commander R. T. Bower, R.N., M.P.*

"Despite all the virtues of Germany's efficiency in export trading, with State aid in various forms, the bulk of Germany's exports pass through the hands of merchant firms."—*Mr. G. T. MacEwan, of Messrs. Guthrie & Co.*

"To cross the North Sea in the dark and run the gauntlet of air defences successfully requires something like a super-pilot, and such pilots, unlike aeroplanes, cannot be mass-produced."—*Major-General Louis Jackson.*

"What are we to think of a scheme under which local authorities are to organise and partly pay for their own searchlights, anti-aircraft guns, and fighter squadrons? Yet sandbags and steel shelters are as much munitions of war as are guns and aeroplanes."—*Mr. H. A. Sisson.*

"To-day we have become adepts at formulating ideals, but seem to have lost the will power to apply them in action. Until British citizens the world over feel that we still mean what we say and can act accordingly, the present malaise will continue."—*Sir Alfred Zimmerman.*

"Public men in a way become public property, and many Canadians, particularly those who feel most strongly their obligations as citizens of the Empire as well as of Canada, feel that each time a well-known English public man comes to the United States and does not find time to visit Canada an unfortunate impression is created."—*Mr. J. M. MacDonnell.*

"On the German bank of the Danube opposite Bratislava, the big Czechoslovak port, is written in huge letters so that none in Bratislava can fail to see, the words 'Heil Hitler! We fetch you home. Heil victory! Bratislava was, is, and will always be German! One country. Liberty and Bread. Death to the Jews! Brothers, hold out. We shall come and make you free! Heil Hitler.'"—*Mr. Akeris H. Anderson.*

"Socialism means that if you have two cows you give one to your neighbour. Under Communism you give both cows to the Government, which gives you back some of the milk. Under Fascism you keep the cows, but give the milk to the Government which gives you some of it back. Under the New Deal you shoot one cow, milk the other, and then pour the milk down the sink."—*Wall Street Journal.*

"Has any responsible person considered what frightful confusion would result, if the offices, ledgers and all of London headquarter banks were destroyed? Trade and finance would be completely paralysed, and damage done to the resources of the country which could never be repaired. This industry, at any rate, ought to make itself prepared to lead a troglodyte existence, since on it all others depend."—*Lord Latymer.*

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

Consols 2½%	..	70 11 3
Kenya 5%	..	109 0 0
Kenya 3½%	..	100 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	..	100 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	..	94 0 0
N'land Rlys. 5% A-debs.	..	90 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debs.	..	89 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	97 15 0
Sudan 5½%	..	105 10 0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	107 10 0
Industrials		
Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	4 15 0
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	3 10 7½
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	..	1 7 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	1 3 6
General Electric (£1)	..	3 16 0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	1 10 0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	6 10 0
Int. Nickel Canada	..	\$57½
Prov. Cinematograph	..	19 6
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	3 17 6
U.S. Steels	..	\$68
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	1 3 3
Unilever (£1)	..	1 16 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	8 10 0
Vickers (10s.)	..	1 2 9
Woolworth (5s.)	..	2 18 3
Mines and Oils		
Anaconda (\$50)	..	7 5 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	2 8 9
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	1 4 3
Anglo-Iranian	..	4 10 7½
Burmah Oil	..	4 2 6
Cons. Goldfields	..	5 6 10½
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	16 0 0
De Beers Dt. (50s.)	..	8 7 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	..	5 11
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	2 16 10½
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	1 3 3
Johannesburg Cons.	..	2 7 6
Mexican Eagle	..	5 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	8 5 0
Randfontein	..	1 12 4½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	..	37 15 0
Shell	..	4 3 9
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	11 18 9
West. Wits (10s.)	..	6 5 0
Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails		
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	..	2 1 6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	101 10 0
Clan	..	4 8 9
E.D. Realisation	..	3 6
Gt. Western	..	26 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	87 0 0
L.M.S.	..	13 10 0
Nat. Bank of India	..	34 0 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	..	12 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	15 0 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	1 0 9
Plantations		
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	..	1 5 0
Linggi (£1)	..	14 6
London Asiatic (2s.)	..	3 6
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	..	1 8 9
Rubber Trust (£1)	..	1 7 6

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

PERSONALIA

The death in Nairobi is announced of Mrs. Bungey.

Professor Coupland has returned to Oxford from a visit to Malta.

Mr. and Mrs. Brassey-Edwards have arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., leaves England by air for Kenya on Tuesday next.

Dr. H. S. de Boer is now a provisional member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

The death in Singa, Sudan, is announced of Mr. G. E. M. Taylor, District Commissioner.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Campbell Browning have left for East Africa, and will not return until April.

Mr. M. J. E. Morgan, Resident Magistrate in Eldoret, and Miss A. Bowring have been married in Eldoret.

Major R. C. C. Long, of Salisbury, who died recently, left estate in Great Britain valued at £82,029.

Mr. F. W. Theeman, Resident Magistrate in Territory, acting as a Puisne Judge in the

Mrs. C. McMahon, wife of the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, has left England for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, has been appointed Chairman of Primitiva Ltd.

Mr. J. R. Gregg, Crown Counsel, has relinquished the duties of Attorney-General in Nyasaland and proceeded on leave.

Mr. Frank H. Melland, the former Northern Rhodesian Administrative Officer, has been appointed secretary of the Royal African Society.

Mr. J. C. Abraham, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, is acting as Chief Secretary while Mr. K. L. Hall is on leave.

Mr. L. E. Skinner and Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth have been appointed to the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (Fourth Class).

Mr. W. H. McLuckie is acting as Director of Public Works in Tanganyika Territory, vice Mr. C. Y. Stevenson, who is on leave.

Mr. C. Schwentafsky has won the Kenya Amateur (European) snooker championship, beating Mr. T. Winston, last year's champion, by four frames to three.

Mr. E. G. Sarsfield-Hall, a former Governor of Khartoum, is now a director of the Workington Iron and Steel Company, an associate concern of United Steels, Ltd.

Dr. A. J. B. O'Brien, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, is now visiting Northern Rhodesia, having concluded his tour of Eastern Africa.

Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., who has visited East Africa, left England yesterday for a lecture tour in Poland. He is accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Donner.

Brigadier E. Bigwood, who was formerly with the Salvation Army in Nairobi, and who is now Territorial Commander in West Africa, is on his way home from Lagos.

Mr. Frank Facer, who was formerly a pilot on aerial survey work in East Africa, is now squadron-leader of the Luton squadron of the Air Defence Cadet Corps.

Mr. Leslie B. Fereday, an ex-Mayor of Salisbury, is to be the United Party candidate in the Highlands constituency of Southern Rhodesia in the next general election.

Sir Arthur Lawrance, Governor of British Somaliland, left England for his villa in the South of France last week. He is now on leave pending retirement from the Service.

Mr. P. Bilbrough, traffic superintendent of Wilson Airways, Ltd., will shortly arrive in England on leave. Before going to Nairobi he was on the staff of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

A portrait of Sir Herbert Baker, the old friend of Cecil Rhodes, has been purchased by the Rhodes Trust for presentation to the National Gallery of South Africa in Capetown.

Father Davies, who served with U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland for many years, and who came home on medical advice some time ago, has taken up work at Christ Church, St. Leonards.

Mr. C. A. G. Lane, who has served for many years in East Africa, leaves England to take up his new appointment as Puisne Judge in Sierra Leone towards the latter part of this month.

Lieutenant R. C. H. Mierns has been gazetted Adjutant of the 1st Battalion the K.A.R. and Captain K. H. Collen a Company Commander in the Southern Brigade of the Regiment.

Mr. H. B. Hamilton, managing director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company (East Africa), Ltd., will leave England towards the end of this month on his return to Nairobi from leave.

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester will be the principal guest and speaker at the dinner to be given by H.M. Government at the Mansion House on February 20 to mark the opening of the British Industries Fair.

Among the passengers outward-bound for Kenya by the s.s. "Mantola" are Dr. and Mrs. E. Burton with their two children, Captain G. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hillyar and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Redhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Senior, Mrs. C. G. Usher, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Woods.

Colonel A. J. Muirhead, M.P.,—Under-Secretary of State for Air, and Mr. E. H. Keeling, his Parliamentary private secretary, both of whom visited East Africa last year, have arrived home after a tour in India and Burma.

Captain R. F. Caspareuthus, the well-known Imperial Airways pilot, who has done much flying on the African service, is coming to England with his wife and child. They are due to reach Southampton on January 17.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, who was a member of the Bledisloe Commission which recently visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been appointed Chairman of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and a director of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.

The Federated Caledonian Society of South Africa has presented a bronze replica of the David Livingstone memorial statue at the Victoria Falls to the Hon. H. U. Moffat, C.M.G., former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who unveiled the original statue in 1934.

Colonel S. Modera is on his way home from Kenya for a short holiday, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ann Modera. He expects to return to the Colony in May. During his absence his seat on the Legislative Council is being occupied by Major Dunstan Adams.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, was operated upon on Sunday by Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for appendicular abscess. Sir Harold is making good progress after the operation. Mr. Huggins made the journey to and from Nyasaland by air.

Sir Wasey Sterry, who has been appointed a member of the Commission appointed by the British Government to inquire into the arrest by General Franco of Mr. Golding, British pro-Consul in San Sebastian, is a former Legal Secretary and Chief Justice of the Sudan, where he served from 1901 to 1926.

Mr. J. K. Hoare, a technical service representative of Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., has left England on an extended African tour. After visiting the chief towns in South Africa, he will go on to Southern Rhodesia, and later to Nyasaland and Beira. He will then visit the important towns in East Africa, and expects to be back in England at the end of April.

Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers, who flew the first Imperial Airways' flying-boat to Kisumu, and early last year made the first night flight from Kisumu to Durban, has been appointed to the command of the flying-boat "Cabot," which will inaugurate the North Atlantic mail service in May. Captain Kelly Rogers served with the R.A.F. from 1927 to 1937.

Monsieur André Gilson has been unanimously elected President of the Association of Belgian Colonial Interests in succession to General Moulart, Honorary Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, who resigned before leaving on a tour of inspection of the Colony—and who, in recognition of his services to the Association, has been promoted by the King of the Belgians to the rank of Commander of the African Star.

Dr. C. H. N. Jackson and Messrs. T. G. Brent and H. Harrison have been appointed Honorary Game Rangers in Tanganyika Territory.

On the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, Mr. Kenneth Swan, K.C., has agreed to act as Chairman of the meetings of representatives of non-political Empire organisations which are held periodically in order to facilitate co-operation between those organisations. Mr. T. Hollis Walker, K.C., the previous Chairman, has found it necessary to resign the appointment for reasons of health.

Mr. A. B. Cowen, who has been for some years chief mechanical engineer to Messrs. Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., of Bulawayo, has been appointed Chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia. He is 42 years of age, served in the East African Campaign, and was for seven years after the War on the staff of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company. He succeeds the late Mr. A. R. Metelkamp, who lost his life in a recent air disaster in the Colony.

The two British motorists, Mr. H. E. Symons and Mr. H. B. Browning, who were attempting a record motor trip from England to South Africa, have abandoned the journey in the Belgian Congo, their car having been wrecked when it fell through a high wooden bridge near Niangara. The car fell on its side with the two occupants still in their seats, but they were able to swim ashore in the crocodile-infested waters. Mr. Symons is the well-known motoring journalist who last year drove a Rolls-Royce from England to Nairobi in record time. On this occasion he was using a specially equipped 18/25 h.p. Wolseley car.

Tribute to Mr. R. W. Yule

A friend writes:—
Few inclusions in the New Year Honours List could be more gratifying to Northern Rhodesians than that of R. W. ("Bwana") Yule, upon whom the O.B.E. was conferred.

Mr. Yule, a Scot, first reached Northern Rhodesia close on 40 years ago. After serving the African Lakes Corporation, and then the Administration, he was for many years associated with the Sir Robert Williams group of companies, being in charge of their labour recruiting organisation, which he eventually took over on his own account. As a young man he was well known as an athlete and keen sportsman.

His long experience of Northern Rhodesia, his success in the handling of Natives—characterised, as is all such success, by their entire confidence in him—his business acumen and unswerving integrity, all go to make him a counsellor much in request, albeit an elusive one. For he is reticent, a lover of the quiet life and of the African bush, and rarely can he be lured away from the Virgilian pleasures of his Chibwa retreat.

"Bwana" Yule is known to Northern Rhodesians of all classes, from senior administrators to those down on their luck, as a great-hearted friend, ever ready with practical help and assistance. The greatest tribute I can pay him is that, during years of Association with the Territory, I have never heard anything but praise of him.

Gloom in Rhodesian Politics

Captain Senior's Great Services

THE MOST significant event in Southern Rhodesia last year was the sudden death, just as the Christmas season was beginning, of Captain W. S. Senior, M.C., M.P. It is not to be an attempt to appraise his work, for history will do that with a surer pen. It is fitting to note, however, that the Colony has lost a great hope of returning in the New Year to the courageous leadership which characterised the United Party Cabinet when he was a member of it. He was at last constrained to resign from that Cabinet because his private mining interests were suffering seriously from lack of attention, but his return to Cabinet rank in 1939 was commonly believed to be a certainty.

A difficulty of all forms of Government is to find a man able and honest enough to be a statesman and at the same time clever enough to be a politician. The late Bill Senior was a statesman, and was often impatient with the methods of demagoguery. His direct approach to the questions which he tackled was unspoiled by compromise; he was not diverted by the fear of losing votes; he had no use for office-hunters. That is why his influence on Rhodesian politics was so wholesome.

Every Government grows a little weary towards the end of its term of office, but the tide of events takes no account of such lassitude, and this past year, with a general election on the horizon, has been conspicuous only for the growth of political tactics. No constructive idea, comparable with Senior's mining development policy, has emerged. Yet the United Party will probably be returned to power again. Its policy of "divide and rule" has successfully exploded the attempts made during the last year to found new parties. Anyhow, it is extremely difficult in so small a country to collect a number of people with the inspiration and dogged determination which must go to the formation of a new party.

The Prime Minister's Loss

Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, has been singularly unfortunate in the untimely death first of Mr. Jobling—whose passing made necessary the fusion of half the Reform Party with the Rhodesian Party, a fusion which now shows signs of splitting at some points—and now of Captain Senior, another strong man, who was a loyal and able friend and colleague of his leader.

Mr. Leggate, a former Minister in that Rhodesian Party which an energetic and determined Reform Party succeeded in ousting, only to be compelled to fuse with it, is now in the House, and is trying to build up, of disgruntled people, a party which has taken to itself the name of Rhodesian Party; but his chances of success are small.

Though the United Party will seemingly retain power, from the deeper view of politics it will be a weapon with a blunted edge, for unless one or two more men of the character and calibre of Senior can be found, politics in this Colony may prove to have entered upon an uninspired period—a statement made without disrespect for the present Government's fine achievements, but in the knowledge that it has not lately revealed any great new enterprise for the future. Ideas are the life blood of a high-charactered diplomacy; without them comes fatty degeneration, and jockeying for plate so easily substitutes itself for useful work.

A great English journalist has said that democracy is an institution for the old and the middle-aged, one which makes no demand upon the capacity of youth

Rhodesian Native Labour

A Shortage in N. Rhodesia Predicted

MR. T. F. SANDFORD, Senior Provincial Commissioner, has told the Northern Rhodesian Legislature that the Government had no hesitation in accepting Major Orde Browne's report on labour conditions in that territory.

There was a growing body of opinion that labour offences should not be treated as crimes, and that penal sanctions must soon go; he hoped Northern Rhodesia would be in the van of that reform. Better conditions, education and efforts to raise the Natives in the scale of civilisation would do a great deal to make them better labourers.

He feared the country was heading for a severe labour shortage, even a labour war. The time had come for labour to be better apportioned, and the Salisbury agreement was the first step in that direction. He did not like the idea of reviving recruiting as it was known in the past, and while approving plans for deferred payment of wages, he did not think that that was the only way. Natives might develop the remittance system voluntarily, which would be better. He did not see how the country could prevent its Natives, who were free agents, from going to Southern Rhodesia and selling their labour there.

Organisation the Solution

Colonel S. Gore-Browne pointed out that a totalitarian State would have no difficulty in preventing Natives from leaving a territory under its control or in putting every Native to the job best suited to his capacity. For Rhodesia there remained only one method—the organisation of labour.

Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, who moved the adoption of the Orde Browne Report, was convinced that the first and most important step to be taken was repatriation to the rural areas of all Natives but the minimum required in employment; complete, if gradual, segregation was the only policy if white civilisation in Africa was to survive.

Captain A. A. Smith, speaking of conditions on the Copperbelt, urged a system of deferred pay, payable in the districts, to induce Natives to return to their reserves, and compulsory and free repatriation when a contract had been completed.

Colonel Stephenson said 60,000 Northern Rhodesian Natives were working in other territories; there should be some form of registration so that the Government would know what was happening to Natives who left the territory.

Mr. T. S. Page stated that Southern Rhodesia was keeping strictly to the agreement that labourers from Northern Rhodesia must have permits, but there was no agreement with Portuguese East Africa; he had been informed that Northern Rhodesian boys were giving the names of Portuguese villages and chiefs and so securing permits.

Mr. R. Walensky commented that boys from Northern Rhodesia had been going to Southern Rhodesia for 15 years, which fact refuted the allegation that conditions in Southern Rhodesia were bad.

(Concluded from previous column.)

for enthusiasm and self-sacrifice except when it calls for sacrifice on the battlefield. For a short spell Southern Rhodesia has had a taste of a better democracy than that, but our success has evidently made us self-conscious and afraid of being conspicuous. Let us hope this state of affairs will not prevail for long.

MANFRED HODSON.

News Items in Brief

Who Jams Broadcasts to Africa?

The 1939 Nyasaland Agricultural Show is to be held on July 29.

A new child clinic has been opened in Cranborne by Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

An Ordinance imposing death duties on estates in Northern Rhodesia above the value of £2,000 has been passed by the Legislative Council.

The new escort vessel "Egret," under the command of Captain W. K. D. Dowding, left Portsmouth on Monday for the Red Sea.

For the first time Native folk songs are being recorded by engineers sent to Southern Rhodesia by a well-known English gramophone company.

An elephant's foot was sent by air from Nyeri just before Christmas to the Savoy Hotel, London, in return for a consignment of grouse sent to Nyeri in August.

Letters and telegrams containing information about locusts and addressed to the Director of Agriculture are being accepted for free transmission by any post office in Kenya. Letters endorsed "Locust Information" need not be stamped.

The Beira Railway has declared a dividend of 2s. 4 share, less tax at 3s. 9d. in the pound, in respect of the year ended September 30. Net profits of £14,454, compared with £201,221.

The "Final Act" of the Second International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa was published last week by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. The Conference, which was held last May at the House of Lords with Lord Onslow in the chair, was fully reported, and commented upon editorially, in the issues of *East Africa and Rhodesia* of May 26 and June 2, 1938.

Last month was one of the wettest Decembers on record in Southern Rhodesia. Salisbury was cut off by floods, bridges were submerged, motor-cars swept away, the great dam on the Umshandige rose 37 ft. in 24 hours, and Concession, the wettest place in the Colony, had an average of nearly one inch of rain a day throughout the month. Beira recorded 10 inches in one week.

It has been decided that the 25 Jewish refugees to be settled in Northern Rhodesia shall be billeted with farmers during their first six to 12 months in the country in order to obtain a knowledge of local conditions. Farms will then be allocated for their occupation, with provision for the expatriation of any of the refugees who prove unsuitable within the first five years. Each refugee will have received a certain training in agriculture in Europe; five will be married men accompanied by their wives. If this initial scheme proves successful further batches, to a maximum of 150, are to follow.

Are the news broadcasts radiated to Africa by the B.B.C. being deliberately jammed? A correspondent of the *Nyasaland Times* asserts that this jamming process has been applied not only to Derry broadcasts in foreign languages, but also to the ordinary news services received in South Africa. "This jamming seems to me to be selective," he writes, "because announcements inimical to both Germany and Italy had been dealt with, whereas anything regarded as innocuous to those countries has come through without any trouble. Mr. Anthony Eden's recent speeches have been very heavy sufferers from this jamming."

A GIANT WALL OF WATER



VICTORIA FALLS

500,000 years ago—long before Adam's time—the Zambezi hewed its way through the living rock and scooped out the immense cauldron into which it hurls itself with soul-shaking thunder. Stunned by the immense volume of sound and the awesome majesty of the scene, spectators carry away a memory that never fades.

There are many other unforgettable thrills for tourists old and young in Southern Rhodesia: the baffling mystery of the Zimbabwe ruins—Rhodes' Grave in the Matopos—big game—native pageantry; only 5 days from London by air, or 16 by sea. Modern comfort in travel and hotels adds luxury to enchantment.

To home-makers, Southern Rhodesia offers a healthy life, modern amenities, low living costs, and the great advantage of no Income Tax on married incomes under £800. Write for Booklets on Touring or Settlement to Dept. E.A., Rhodesia Travel Bureau, 219, Regent Street, London, W.1.

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

Child Labour in Kenya

A Reply to Archdeacon Owen

A WELL-INFORMED CORRESPONDENT in East Africa, who has read a pamphlet entitled "Child Labour in Kenya Colony" written and circulated by Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, replies as follows:

"No reason is offered for the strange idea that Natives should be allowed to break their contracts with impunity. If a non-Native breaks a contract, other than a Native labour contract, he can be sued in the civil courts. The only difference is that cases arising out of Native labour contracts are dealt with under criminal instead of civil procedure; this, for some queer reason, appears to cause Archdeacon Owen to suppose the Empire is tottering.

"Actually the reason for trying these cases in the criminal courts, and therefore for the penal sanctions that must be the inevitable complement of all criminal law, is entirely in accord with the basic principle of all justice, that it should be speedy and as cheap as possible. Civil procedure is invariably slow and expensive to both parties, while criminal cases are instituted without fees.

"How many Natives could afford to pay for a civil case whenever it should become necessary to sue an employer for unpaid wages, or for some other right which had been denied him and to which he was entitled by contract? Now if Native employees are permitted to institute criminal proceedings for breach of contract, it is surely only reasonable that the converse should apply. In the same way, either party, employer equally with employee, is liable to penal sanctions under the law if he breaks any part of his contract.

Archdeacon Owen has dealt at sufficient length

with the Natives' liabilities, but he has not thought fit to mention that Section 31 to 37 of the Ordinance (No. 2 of 1938) deals exclusively with obligations of the employer to take care of his servants in the matter of housing, feeding, water, blankets, medical attention, etc., and if he fails to comply with any one of the regulations laid down in these sections he is liable to a penalty of £50 or to six months' imprisonment. He is liable to the same penalty under Section 64 for non-payment of wages. Compare that with the maximum penalty to which a servant is liable under Section 58 quoted in the Archdeacon's pamphlet: *viz.*, a fine not exceeding half a month's wages or one month's imprisonment.

"The Ordinance provides a saving clause, for power is given to the magistrate under Section 55 to order that civil instead of criminal procedure be adopted if the ends of justice would be furthered thereby. Also concession is made to the sensitive feelings of the parties, Native as well as non-Native, that the defendant in cases under this Ordinance shall not be compelled to enter the dock.

"With regard to the harbouring of deserters, this, even if not specifically provided for by Section 18 (2), would, in my opinion, still be a criminal offence under Section 71 of the Penal Code, which reads:

"Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a misdemeanour is guilty of a misdemeanour. In any case, if desertion, for reasons already explained, is to be a criminal offence, it must be equally criminal to harbour, thus becoming an accessory to the desertion.

Wide Discretionary Powers of Officials

In practice, penal sanctions are and would be invoked against juveniles only in very rare and unusual cases. Sections 27 to 29 provide special safeguards for children. Thus, under Section 27 they may not be employed to do certain kinds of work, which are specified, and which might impose a strain. Under the next section juveniles may not be employed until the District Officer has issued a certificate at his discretion, and under Section 29 the D.O. may terminate or cancel any juvenile's contract on the grounds that the employer is an undesirable character, or that the nature of employment is dangerous, or immoral, or injurious to the health of such juvenile, or for any other reasonable cause.

"To my mind the vital question is: "Should child labour be entirely abolished? To abolish it would be extremely difficult in practice, and I think unnecessary; indeed, Archdeacon Owen does not suggest in his pamphlet that it should be abolished. He appears to object only to the innovation of contracts for child labour. If it be admitted that child labour is to be allowed at all, it is clearly essential that it should be very carefully controlled and regulated, and that is possible only under the contract system. The alternative is casual employment, which by its very nature is uncontrolled, and therefore calculated to lead to such abuses as those mentioned in the pamphlet. If on any estate conditions are not what they should be; the remedy is in the hands of the officials.

"No reasons are adduced for the insinuation that the education of African children is prejudicially affected by the demands of European employers of Native child labour. In point of fact, most missionaries take pride in the fact that applicants for admission to their schools far outnumber the available vacancies. Furthermore, the Colony's facilities for the education of African children are actually much increased by the large employers of children, especially the tea estates."

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East African Group Chairman's Report for 1938

It gives me much pleasure to present to you my report for 1938.

Except during the holiday season, i.e. during August and September, the East African Group has continued its practice of holding meetings at Over-Seas House on the third Thursday in each month.

The membership of the Group increased during the year from 106 to 113. At the beginning of the year the attendance at the meetings was small, dropping on one occasion to 25, but I am glad to say that during the last few months there has been a marked improvement. This improvement was, I think, largely due to the steps taken to make known the objects of the Group and to advertise the meetings. In October 99 persons were present to hear Lady Eleanor Cole speak on her recent visit to Kenya and in December there was a record attendance of 109 to view the coloured film of life and scenes in East Africa recently received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office.

I feel sure that I shall be forgiven if I quote from Lord Cranworth's report for 1937, in which he wrote: "Members should, and doubtless do, realise that a meagre attendance is not only embarrassing for hosts and speakers, but must increase the difficulty of obtaining distinguished visitors, who are bound to pass on their impressions to others."

In the following list are given the names of the speakers at successive meetings, and the subject of their addresses, etc.

January.—Mr. A. B. Cameron. A display of coloured films in connection with the session of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office.

February.—Mr. William Nowell, C.B.E. "Science and Cotton-Growing in East Africa."

March.—Dr. A. R. Patterson, C.M.G. "Some Aspects of African Progress in Kenya." Illustrated by lantern slides.

April.—Panel discussion on: "Will the Educational System now in force for Africans in East Africa produce Useful Citizens?" The speakers on this occasion were the Rev. E. W. Smith, D.D.; Mr. H. S. Scott, C.M.G.; Mr. H. S. Keigwin, M.B.E.; Sir William McLean, K.B.E., Ph.D., M.I.C.E.; and Mr. E. G. Morris, O.B.E.

May.—The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. "Impressions of Zanzibar and Somaliland."

June.—Sir Edmund Teale, D.Sc., M.Inst.M.M., and Mr. G. R. Sandford, C.M.G., O.B.E. "Tanganyika."

July.—Major Alan Dower, M.P. "Natives and Big Game of Kenya and Tanganyika." Illustrated by a coloured film.

October.—Lady Eleanor Cole, who spoke on her recent visit to Kenya, with special reference to destocking in Native reserves, recent archaeological discoveries, education, and the dairy industry and its prospects.

November.—Mr. E. J. Wayland, C.B.E., A.R.C.S., M.Inst.M.M. "The Pre-History of Uganda in relation to Practical Problems."

December.—Mr. W. McHardy, O.B.E. A display of coloured films of Life and Scenes in East Africa, by kind permission of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office.

It is my privilege to propose to you as my successor as Chairman Mr. Alexander Holm, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has not only been a member of the Committee of the East African Group for a number of years, but who possesses a great personal knowledge of East Africa and its various

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problems. I do not think that the future of the Group could be in better hands.

I also wish to submit to you for confirmation a proposal of the Committee to appoint Mrs. Evelyn Anderson to be an Honorary Member of the Group. Mrs. Anderson, who has found it necessary for personal reasons to resign her membership of the Group, was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Group from 1931 to 1934 inclusive, and Honorary Secretary in 1935, during which periods she rendered most valuable service.

Our thanks are due to the Over-Seas League and to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office for their unflinching courtesy and for the assistance which they have at all times given to us.

To the members of the Committee, who have during the past year rendered to me as Chairman ungrudging help, I desire to express my personal gratitude; and on behalf of the Group I wish to acknowledge the assistance we have received from Mr. F. S. Jøelson, the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Our thanks are also due to our Honorary Treasurer, Mr. P. Barry, who has kept our accounts and furnished the balance sheet which is printed at the end of my report, and to our Honorary Auditor, Mr. G. D. Jennings, who has audited our accounts. And let us not forget our Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Sweetland, the Group Secretary to the Over-Seas League, to whom we are particularly indebted, not only for the time that he has expended on our behalf, but also for the steps which he took during the year to make our meetings better known and to obtain a better attendance. I am happy to say that Mr. Sweetland has consented to continue as Honorary Secretary to our Group during the coming year.

CLAUD HOLLIS, Chairman.

Balance Sheet for 1938

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Cash at Bank,		By Stationery	3 3 0
Jan. 1, 1938	75 14 0	Postages	1 11 11
Cash in Hand,		Expenses of	
Jan. 1, 1938	1 13 2	At Home	14 6 6
Subscriptions		Paid to Over-	
of Members		Seas League	
@ 25. 0d.	13 17 6	for Magazines	30 0 0
Magazine Pay-		Cash in Hand	1 0 2
ments by		Cash at Bank	70 12 7
Association			
@ 10s.	30 0 0		
	£121 5 2		£121 5 2

P. BARRY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
GILBERT D. JENNINGS,
Auditor.

December 16, 1938.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Base Metal Fluctuations

THE wide fluctuation in base metal prices during the past 10 years is graphically shown in a chart issued by Messrs. Horne Gardner & Company, Ltd., the London metal brokers.

Copper fell in stages from its peak level of £97 10s. in 1929 to £25 in the slump period of 1932, from which it rose to £78 in 1937, only to drop back to £32 10s. in the first half of 1938. It has since recovered to around £44 per ton.

Tin has suffered even greater variations. Valued at £226 per ton 10 years ago, it dropped to just over £100 in the 1931 slump. Recoveries occurred in the latter part of that year and in 1932, but from the early part of 1935 to the first half of 1937 there occurred a spectacular rise from £175 to £311, the highest price touched in the last decade. A year ago the price fell back to £153 5s., rising progressively to its present value of £217.

Lead dropped back from £29 15s. in 1929 to £10 2s. 6d. in 1933, rising to £30 7s. 6d. five years later. Last year saw a recession to £17 12s. 6d., and it has since fallen to just under £15 10s.

The Course of Share Prices

REVIEWING East African and Rhodesian share prices in 1938, *The Mining World* says:—

East African shares have been greatly affected by the depression in Germany, and to raise any capital for these enterprises has been no easy task. Kentani, so highly favoured in some quarters in 1936 and 1937, were down to 2s. early in 1938, but have now recovered to 4s. Rosterman has had some further discoveries, output has increased and the outlook appears promising. Share quotations should improve in 1939. The biggest Kenya success so far has been Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, a consistent dividend payer over the past four years; a further payment may be expected in April.

In Rhodesia continued progress has been made by Cam and Motor, but little change has taken place in price as compared with 12 months ago. Globe and Phoenix continues production and high dividend payments with the consistency of the widow's cruse of oil. Phoenix Princee is also doing well, but is not likely to rival its successful parent.

In the base metal industry good progress has been made, and if only copper were at a more remunerative price, an important rise in all producers would take place. Roan Antelope are standing out for improvement, the shares being slightly lower than they were a year ago. On the other hand, Rhodesian Anglo-American have had quite a good rise and also look as if a further improvement will be shown.

We also recommend Rhodesia Broken Hill, where the prospects are particularly favourable. One day, possibly not this year but later, these shares should be worth at least 10s. apiece, and as a lock-up they seem quite a good purchase. Rhokana have risen sharply, but Nchanga are slightly higher. The shares of the former may be split to a lower denomination than £1., and this would cause more active dealings to take place.

Diamonds in Uganda

Mr. Reynolds Ball, a gold prospector in Uganda, has found a diamond weighing a quarter of a carat in the Ankole district. Although the find is of interest, it should be remembered that isolated diamonds are not infrequently found in the gold-bearing gravels on the Kilo-Moto mines in the Belgian Congo.

Fanti Consolidated

Few companies are so prompt in the publication of their annual report as the Fanti Consolidated Company, whose accounts for 1938 were made available only four days after the end of the year.

The report shows that investment income fell from £46,254 for 1937 to £42,822 in 1938, the net profit on sales of investments showing a reduction from £35,917 to £7,156. The credit balance for the past year, including £14,994 from income tax account, amounted to £59,610, against £76,540. Out of the sum of £36,937 brought forward, £32,427 has been transferred to reserve, from which account £34,419 has been provided for depreciation of investments, leaving the reserve account at £5,000; last year £53,633 was taken from reserve to provide for depreciation of investments. The balance available on profit and loss account is £64,120 against £112,828 last year, and the directors propose a reduction of the dividend from 1s. a share (12½%) to 9d. (9¾%), which will leave £11,901 to be carried forward, subject to directors' percentage of profit.

Investments stand in the balance sheet at £586,950, but the market value of the quoted securities on December 31 was £55,595 above the balance sheet figure. In addition, the company owns freehold property in the City of London, included in the balance sheet at the cost price of £53,513.

Latest Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During December 2,900 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit: £1,633.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Crushed at Fred mine during December, 3,700 tons; profit, £1,665.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—December output: zinc, 1,000 long tons; fused vanadium, 57 long tons.

Lonely Reef.—During December 14,000 tons were crushed, yielding 1,312 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £204.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales during December amounted to 81,283 tons, compared with 82,917 tons during November.

Wanderer.—During December 40,100 tons were crushed, the total recovery being 4,279 oz. fine gold of a total estimated value of £31,773. Profit, £12,315, less royalty, £742. Working expenses, £19,438; working costs, including development expenditure, £4,177, equal to 2s. 1d. per ton.

Rosterman.—The December progress report states that during the month 2,405 tons were crushed from reefs and 595 tons from development, making a total of 3,000 tons. Gold produced: 1,292 oz. fine gold. Development: Total footage, 242 ft. No. 1 footwall reef; No. 9 level: E. drive adv. 65 ft., av. 11 dwt. over 42 in.; W. drive adv. 40 ft., av. 8.5 dwt. over 64 in.

Globe and Phoenix.—During December 6,150 tons were treated for a recovery of 4,515 oz. fine gold. Profit: £20,391. Development during the month: 6th level driven 99 ft., av. 13 dwt.; 6th level driven 35 ft., av. trace; 6th level driven 38 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 11th level raised 83 ft., av. 20 dwt.; 11th level sunk 47 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 12th level driven 59 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 12th level driven 12 ft., av. 10 dwt.; 12th level raised 9 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 12th level driven 113 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 37th level driven 65 ft., av. 31 dwt.

Sherwood Starr.—During December 8,400 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 1,526 oz. fine gold. Estimated value: £11,183, taking gold at 147s. 6d. per fine oz. Total working costs, £7,506, including development redemption at 1s. 3d. per ton and concentrates realisation costs. Estimated profit at mine, £3,677, less estimated Government royalty £563. Estimated net profit at mine, £3,114. Add sundry revenue £387, making total estimated net profit £3,501. Capital expenditure, £1,090. Results include 285 oz. fine gold, net value £2,000, recovered from excess grade. Footage development, 79 ft., internal circular shaft 66 ft. No. 22 level, No. 2 crosscut S. at 232 ft. E. assayed 7.2 dwt. for 15 ft. with face still in jasperite.

Bushick.—During December 14,935 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,895 oz. fine gold. Estimated working revenue, £14,267. Working costs, including 2s. 6d. per ton for development redemption, £9,823. Government royalty, £490. Estimated profit, £3,954. In addition, 1,865 tons from the Eycline and Woolwinder mines were milled at an estimated profit to Bushick of £631, making the total tons milled 16,800 and estimated profit £4,585. Eighth level haulage at Hollins Warwick section has been completed, and is in commission. During November the profit was £3,786.

Rezende.—A cable states that during December the mill treated 8,000 tons and 2,021 tons of sorted out waste. Total fine oz. of gold recovered, 1,825. Estimated revenue, £13,381; total working costs, £8,886, including development redemption £2,400. Estimated profit, £4,495. Add royalties, £410, and rents, £100. Estimated total profit at mine £5,005. Capital expenditure, £5,048. Footage development, 1,063. Rezende circular shaft; 48-ft. Rezende: No. 17 level, winze No. 2 E., 19 ft. sunk av. 20 dwt. over 31 in. No. 1 rise west 12 ft. risen av. 9.9 dwt. over 41 in. No. 18 level, cross cut to hanging wall from winze No. 2 E., av. 15.9 dwt. for 84 in. Old West No. 5 level W. drive, 95 ft. driven, av. 4.3 dwt. over 64 in. Reef not fully exposed. No. 16 level, No. 2 rise E., 24 ft. risen av. 4.4 dwt. over 52 in. Reef not fully exposed.

Cam and Motor.—During December 26,200 tons were milled for a recovery of 8,025 oz. fine gold. Estimated value £58,664. Total working costs, £23,824, including development redemption £3,930. Estimated profit at mine £34,840, less estimated Government royalty, £2,933. Estimated net profit at mine, £31,907. Add sundry revenue, £115. Estimated total net profit, £32,022. Capital expenditure, £7,929. Footage: sub-vertical shaft 7 ft. sub-circular shaft 41 ft., development 1,203 ft. sand shaft 86 ft. Cam Spur: 450 ft. W. co-ordinate 8 ft. risen, av. 12.8 dwt. Reef not fully exposed. Motor: No. 34 level, winze 685 ft. W. co-ordinate, 27 ft. sunk, av. 4.3 dwt. over 33 in. No. 35 level slope drive footwall "A", reef 655 ft. W. co-ordinate 122 ft. driven, av. 8.4 dwt. over 44 in. Reef not fully exposed.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Options

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company announces that of the options at par on 1,158,242 shares outstanding to December 31, 1938, rights over 1,058,073 shares were exercised by option-holders. Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., have subscribed at par the balance of 100,169 shares in advance with their undertaking.

Turner & Newall, Ltd.

Turner & Newall, Ltd., who have extensive asbestos interests in Southern Rhodesia and a holding in Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, report a profit for the year ended September 30 of £1,650,386, compared with £1,543,876 for the preceding 12 months. In the accounts a sum of £130,693 has been debited to depreciation, £3,250 to directors' fees, and £154,749 to taxation, leaving a net trading profit for the year of £1,361,694.

National Mining Reconstruction

The annual report of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., which has interested itself in mining in Tanganyika Territory and in the Kakamega district of Kenya in recent years, shows a net loss of £220,863 for the year ended December 31, 1938. After deducting £43,920 brought forward, and £12,500 in respect of share premium account, there remains a debit at profit and loss account of £164,382. A capital reorganisation scheme is to be proposed at the annual meeting.

Territorial Outputs

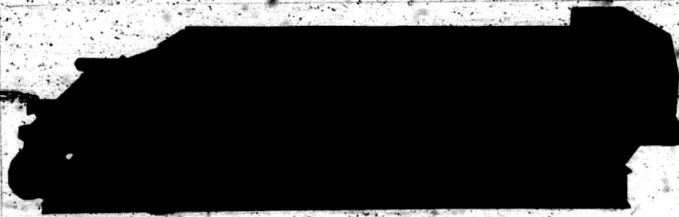
Gold exports from Uganda during November totalled 1,923 oz., valued at £13,461, making a total of £133,000 for the first seven months of 1938, compared with £119,200 for the whole of 1937.

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during November was as follows: Gold, 67,786 oz.; silver, 16,842 oz.; coal, 100,142 tons; chrome ore, 12,388 tons; asbestos, 4,865 tons; tin concentrates, 2 tons; tungsten, 59 tons; iron pyrites, 3,346 tons; limestone, 7,714 tons; corundum, 8 tons; lead, 5 tons; copper ore, 52 tons; fluor spar, 172 tons; and mica, 1,104 lb.

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Is There a "Chipekwe"?

AFRICA'S MYSTERY ANIMALS are seldom mentioned to Europeans by Natives who claim to have seen them, but Mr. D. MacRae, who formerly served in Northern Rhodesia, writes in the *National Review* of an occasion on which he heard a Native describe a "Chipekwe."

He was in Broken Hill in 1928 serving under the late Mr. E. B. H. Goodall, who had an excellent knowledge of the Wemba language, when a Native came into the office and described the Chipekwe as "rather larger than a hippopotamus, covered with shaggy hair and endowed with flippers instead of legs and feet. He also added that it had two large teeth that projected downwards like those of the sabre-tooth tiger."

"He said that this animal could kill the hippopotamus and that he had several times seen, not one, but two or three of these monsters playing about in shallow swamps at the edge of Lake Bangweulu. Neither of us believed him, but the account is interesting in that it provides the monster with flippers instead of feet and describes the animal as floundering about in shallow swamps in a manner similar to that in which the extinct prehistoric saurians are said to have spent their time."

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Kenya Settler's Challenge

MR. G. B. SOAMES, of Nakuru, has written to the *Manchester Guardian* to draw attention to the report in that newspaper of a meeting at which Mr. Jomo Kenyatta stated that "in Kenya it is illegal for more than five people to meet together except for a religious purpose, and when there was a meeting for a religious purpose there had to be a white missionary leading the congregation."

Mr. Soames wrote:

"Will Mr. Kenyatta give the number and date of the ordinance which makes meetings illegal and the date of its sanction by the Secretary of State for the Colonies? Will he also explain, if such is the case, how it is that cup meetings between the various district Native football teams attract attendances of 10,000 to 20,000 Native spectators, and that the ordinary football matches held almost daily have attendances at their little village fields of several thousand spectators?"

"Will he also explain how so many hundreds of Natives attend the meetings of the Salvation Army conducted by Native laymen, with no Europeans present, and how it is that throughout the year Native preachers and teachers of all denominations conduct their simple services many miles away from any white pastor?"

Mr. Kenyatta has frequently alluded in the home Press to a Native returning from church and inviting four friends to tea preparatory to returning to evening service, the calling of a policeman, their arrest, their imprisonment and fine of £7 10s. for having illegally assembled. But previously he has not indicated that he knew these people.

Now he states "a Native friend of his" was the victim. Can he give the name, address, and tribe of the victim and of the victim's friends, so that this matter can be investigated in the Legislative Council? There is no such law; no magistrate or District Commissioner would even hear such a charge; the High Court would not confirm such a sentence.


A Pioneer of East Africa

MR. H. R. TATE, formerly Senior Commissioner in Kenya, has written the following tribute in *The Times* to the late Major St. A. Wake:

"Few men were better known in British East Africa 40 years ago than *Bwana Kiguu* (the one-legged man). His gruff voice and walking stick, with which he vigorously assailed the shins of defaulting *askari* in the ranks of the East African Rifles and Police Force, figured in more than one good story retailed by pioneers of those days.

"On one occasion Sir Arthur Hardinge, Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate, was holding forth to a gathering of up-country Native headmen. Among his staff and fellow travellers were a doctor with a glass eye, an administrative officer with false teeth, and Wake himself. The assembled elders were slow to react to Sir Arthur's forcible remarks as to the potency of the white man's medicine to effect a stoppage of intertribal raiding activities among the Kamba and Masai warriors, and as a practical illustration of European magic requested the doctor to remove his glass eye for the edification of those present. The District Commissioner next kindly obliged by the removal and return to his mouth of his artificial dentures, and, as a great favour to the Commissioner, Wake unstrapped and slowly drew from the bottom of his khaki slacks his wooden leg. Even the Swahili interpreter was moved to exclaim: "These white men are wizards!"

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Kenya Colony.

Mombasa's Exhibition

THE fifth annual Mombasa Exhibition is to be held from August 22 to 25. The last exhibition, held in 1937, attracted a record number of exhibitors, and since the series began the geographical range of supporters has widened considerably. The organising committee now feels that the Exhibition merits much greater support from overseas manufacturers, and will welcome inquiries from such firms. Arrangements can be made for local business houses to supervise the display of goods on behalf of intending exhibitors who are not already represented in East Africa. The attendance at the 1937 Exhibition was approximately 25,000. All information may be obtained from P.O. Box 583, Mombasa, Kenya.

Cost of Living in S. Rhodesia

The Statistical Abstract for the British Empire issued by the Board of Trade for the year 1938 gives the annual average cost of living index numbers dealing with food, fuel, light, clothing, rent and miscellaneous other expenses, as 154 for the United Kingdom, against 104 for Southern Rhodesia, 147 for New Zealand, and 127 for Australia.—*Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.*

Rhodesia Railways Dividend

The dividend provision of Rhodesia Railways for the year to September 30, 1939, has been increased by £25,000 to £125,000, this having been authorised by the Board of Directors, as the amount standing to the credit of the reserve account on September 30 last has been audited at £2,264,350, or more than twice the loan provision.

Wanted: A Road Policy

THE problem of road construction in East Africa, and particularly the need for the proposed new Dar es Salaam-Tanga road, are discussed in a letter addressed by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Section suggests that construction of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road should be put in hand immediately for commercial and strategic reasons, and that it should form part of a general road construction programme throughout all the East African territories.

While recognising the usefulness of the East African Transport Policy Board, the Section feels that a body constituted on a different basis is needed if an active large-scale road construction policy covering all the territories is to be adopted, and the Colonial Secretary is therefore recommended to set up an Inter-territorial Road Board with a full time administrative staff, headed by a road officer of undoubted qualifications.

The attention of the Secretary of State has also been drawn to the recent achievements of other Colonial Powers in Africa in the sphere of road development, as a result of which the industry and commerce of the East African group of territories must in the long run tend to be placed at a disadvantage unless comprehensive road construction is undertaken.

S. Rhodesian Meat

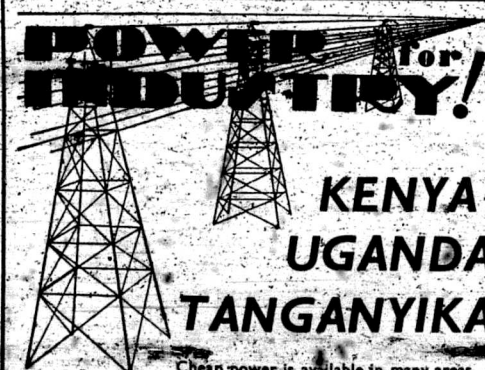
THE beneficial effect of the acquisition by the Southern Rhodesian Government of the Cold Storage Works was to be seen in the increased prices obtained on the London market by the Colony's meat, declared the Hon. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, at a recent United Party meeting in Salisbury. Southern Rhodesian headquarters now ranked second only to Argentine meat.

Short of Coffee

Germany and Italy are seriously short of coffee. In the former country, where coffee is a staple drink, shops dealing specifically in tea and coffee are said to have been closed in a number of cities, including Berlin, and grocers have decided to ration their customers, supplying only half a pound per week to each household. In Italy the scarcity is said to be due to disorganisation of the coffee trade following the creation of a monopoly company to handle all coffee imports. Here, again supplies are being rationed, and it is not possible to buy more than a quarter of a pound.

Sisal's Importance to Tanganyika

Refuting the suggestion that the "Plant More Crops" campaign in Tanganyika had failed, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Director of Agriculture, recently reminded those attending a meeting of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce that in 1913 a total of 45,000 tons of agricultural produce—half of it sisal—had been exported from Tanganyika; that in 1928, when high prices prevailed, 70,000 tons were exported, about 36,000 tons being sisal; and that in 1930 agricultural exports totalled 100,000 tons, half still being sisal. The slump period then occurred, and in 1931 exports fell to 84,000 tons, of which 55,000 tons were represented by sisal. Three years later agricultural exports had risen to 128,000 tons, the proportion of sisal being 72,000 tons; in 1936, agricultural exports totalled 160,000 tons, and in 1937 174,000 tons, 90,000 tons of the latter being sisal.



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Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya, 108s. per cwt. (1938: 110s.)
Cloves.—Unchanged at 8d. per lb., c.l.f. (1938: 8d.)
Coffee.—At this year's first auctions, the demand was slow for Kenya and Tanganyika grades, only a small part of the offerings being sold at slightly easier prices.
 Kenya grade, 60s. to 110s.; "B," 60s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; "C," 55s. 6d. to 58s.; peaberry, 62s. to 86s. per cwt.
 Tanganyika "A," 58s. 6d. to 60s.; "B," 57s.; "C," 56s.; peaberry, 58s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt.
 London stocks of East African, 32,360 cwt. (1938: 38,134 cwt.)
Copper.—Quiet, with standard for cash £44 2s. 6d. to £44 3s. 9d. and three months 5s. higher. (1938: £42 12s. 6d.; 1937: £53.)
Copra.—Firm at £10 17s. 6d. per ton, f.m.s. (1938: £13 12s. 6d.; 1937: £21 10s.)
Cotton.—Good to fair Uganda, steady and quiet at 5-46d. Sakellaridis easier at 7-31d. (1938: 6-48d.; 1937: 7-5d.)
Cotton Seed.—East African white woolly sorts unchanged at £5, and Egyptian black to Hull for January firm at £6 17s. 6d. per ton. (1938: E.A. £4 12s. 6d., Egyptian, £6. 6s. 3d.)
Gold.—Lower at 148s. 10½d. per ounce, after touching 150s. 5d. (1938: 139s. 9d.; 1937: 141s. 8d.)
Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined)—firm to Rotterdam/Hamburg for January and February at £10 8s. 9d. per ton (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £17 7s. 6d.)
Maize.—East African white flat No. 2, unchanged at 24s. 6d. per qtr. (1938: 30s.)
Pyrethrum.—Firm and unchanged at £126 per ton for Kenya flowers, with Japanese best quality full at £88 10s. (1938: Kenya, £94; 1937: £49.)
Simsim.—Unchanged at £12 5s. per ton. (1938: £13 5s.)
 Tanganyika and Kenya, steady at £17 per ton for No. 1 for Nov./April, No. 2 for Jan./March, £15 7s. 6d., No. 3 afloat, £14 10s. and Jan./March. (1938: No. 1, £19 15s.; No. 2, £18 15s.; No. 3, £18 5s.; 1937: No. 1, £29 5s.)
Soya Beans.—Unchanged at £8 per ton. (1938: £8.)
Tobacco.—Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from S. Rhodesia by types and countries of destination during November were: Turkish leaf, P.E.A., 830 lb.; Virginia flue-cured leaf, U.K., 158,357 lb.; South Africa, 54,800 lb.; Ceylon, 50,552 lb.; Norway, 20,259 lb.; Hong Kong, 12,965 lb.; Holland, 13,187 lb.; P.E.A., 11,375 lb.; and Malta, 5,456 lb.; Virginia flue-cured tops: U.K., 112,973 lb.; Virginia other leaf, U.K., 1 lb.; Virginia dark flue-cured leaf: Bechuanaland, 1953 lb.

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 28).—Cherangani, 0-27 inch; Eldama, 2-31; Eldoret, 2-00; Fort Hall, 1-76; Fort Ternan, 4-97; Gilgil, 1-36; Hooy's Bridge, 1-44; Kabete, 2-27; Kaimosi, 2-21; Kapsabet, 1-22; Kericho, 2-22; Kiambu, 3-38; Kijabe, 2-70; Kinangop, 3-72; Kipkarren, 0-73; Kisumu, 4-81; Kitale, 0-42; Koru, 2-10; Lamu, 0-02; Limuru, 3-87; Lumbwa, 2-49; Machakos, 1-19; Mackinnon Road, 3-56; Makindu, 0-44; Makuyu, 1-65; Meru, 0-56; Mitubiri, 2-88; Miwani, 1-50; Moiben, 1-69; Molo, 1-28; Mombasa, 1-97; Mohoroni, 4-10; Nairobi, 2-94; Naiyasha, 0-61; Nakuru, 2-40; Narok, 0-64; Ngong, 0-64; Ol'Kalou, 0-86; Rangai, 3-65; Ruiru, 5-04; Rumuruti, 1-86; Sagana, 3-07; Simba, 1-20; Songhor, 2-55; Sotik, 4-09; Soy, 1-59; Thika, 1-68; Thomson's Falls, 1-45; Timau, 0-44; Turbo, 0-56; and Voi, 4-03 inches.

Uganda (Week ended December 25).—Butiaba, 0-05 inch; Entebbe, 3-53; Fort Portal, 0-88; Hoima, 0-70; Jinja, 2-76; Kabale, 0-69; Kolelo, 2-74; Lira, 0-22; Masaka, 1-09; Masindi, 0-80; Mbale, 1-13; Mbarara, 0-35; Mubende, 1-29; Namasagali, 1-47; Soroti, 0-35; and Tororo, 0-67 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended December 24).—Bandanga, 2-53 inches; Chisambo, 2-56; Glenorchy, 2-65; Lauderdale, 5-25; Limbuli, 2-66; Mini Mini, 6-49; Ruu, 5-39; and Zoa, 0-35 inch.

Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Mantola" which left London for East Africa on January 7, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on January 14, carries the following passengers for:—

Port Sudan
 Feely, Mr. J. J.
 Ritchie, Mr. W. B.
 Russell, Miss M. C.
 Scanlan, Mr. W. C.
 Senior, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
 *Sierstorpp, Graf
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. E. J.
 *Stock, Mr. F. H.
 *Taylor, Miss E. K.
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.
 Thompson, Miss A.
 Todd, Mr. & Mrs. W. M.
 *Tyson, Mr. G. A.
 *Underwood, Mrs. E. M.
 *Usher, Mrs. C. G.
 Vint, Mrs. J. S.
 *Von Hohenlohe, Princess
 Ward, Mr. & Mrs. F. G.
 Watkins, Miss V.
 Weston, Mr. A. H.
 Whittingham, Miss W. A.
 Wood, Mrs. F.
 Wood, Miss F. E.
 *Woods, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Tanga
 *Nutter, Mr. W. M.
 Verbi, Mr. A. B.

Zanzibar
 Footman, Mr. C. W. F.
 Miller, Miss A. C.
 *Parnell, Mr. J.

Dar es Salaam
 *Aitken, Dr. W. J.
 *Cock, Mr. H. G.
 Cook, Mr. W. E. A.
 Cooper, Rev. C.
 Feely, Mrs. J.
 *Giles, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. E.
 Harris, Mr. S. A.
 Hooper, Master R.
 Hooper, Miss J.
 Hucks, Mr. & Mrs.
 Maber, Mr. & Mrs. E. D.
 *Macquarie, Mr. C.
 Marshall, Mr. T. H.
 McLeven, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 McMahon, Mrs. C.
 Mitchell, Mr. A. J.
 Reaney, Mrs. H.
 Sudden, Mr. A.
 Terry, Mr. J. R.
 *Thomas, Mrs. N. W.
 Westbury, Mr. A. T.

Passengers marketed at Marseilles, † Port Sudan, † Aden.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on December 31 included Mr. Clarke, from Mombasa, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brayne, from Kisumu.

Passengers who arrived on January 2 included Mrs. P. A. Allen and Miss M. L. Barrow, from Nairobi; and Mr. K. Wiggins and Mr. F. P. Morton, from Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on January 5 included Mrs. Smallwood and Mr. Goodyer, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on January 7 included Mr. W. S. Townsend-Coles, for Khartoum; Captain W. Grazebrook, for Nairobi; and Mrs. H. Hamilton-Smith, for Dar es Salaam.

Passengers due to leave Southampton on January 14 include Mrs. E. Taylor, for Port Bell; Mr. C. W. Garnett and Mr. Peter Simmons, for Kisumu; and Mrs. Ashley-Dodd, for Nairobi.

Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Malda" which arrived in London on January 4, from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:

Beira
 Bulkeley, Mrs. G. M.
 Davidson, Mr. T. E.
 Hersec, Mr. & Mrs. F. O.
Dar es Salaam
 Du Bois, Mr. A. L. G.
 Duncan, Mr. W. M.
 Freemantle, Mrs. P. R.
 Owen, Mr. J. H.
 Rouquette, Mr. & Mrs. L.
 Way, Mr. E.
Tanga
 Harbour, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
Mombasa
 Desmarais, Mr. C. L.
 Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Foster, Mr. R. S.

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle" which arrived home on January 10, from East and South Africa, brought the following passengers from:

Mombasa
 Admitt, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
 Cumberland, Mrs. M. C.
 Coillier, Miss W.
 Frost, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Kynard, Mrs. L. F.
 Manning, Dr. & Mrs. R. B.
 Randall, Miss M.
Tanga
 Parry, Dr. & Mrs. J.
Zanzibar
 Jones, Mrs. E. S.

Dar es Salaam
 Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. E. H.
Beira
 Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. T.
 Cole, Mrs. C. L.
 Dibble, Mrs. D.
 Grimmitt, Misses E. & V.
 Muirhead, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Lawrence, Mr. H. G.
 Rothwell, Mr. & Mrs. C. D.
 Stratton, Mrs. L.

The m.v. "Dunvegan Castle" which left Mombasa on December 14, brought the following passengers to:

Marseilles
 Carr, Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
 Darvill, Mr. & Mrs.
 Edgell, Miss F.
 Garriock, Mr. & Mrs. R. E.
 Garrard, Miss L. H.
 Greenwood, Miss A.
 Greenwood, Miss H.
 Lester, Mr. G. E.
 Nathan, Mr. E.
 Pavey, Miss R.
 Pipon, Miss C. M.
 Rosenrode, Mrs. E.
 Weale, Mr. & Mrs. G. B.

London
 Adams, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
 Allen, Mr. & Mrs. R. K.
 Beatty, Mr. G. R.
 Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
 Bradshaw, Mrs. H. L.
 Bulkeley, Mrs. K.
 Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. P. G.
 Clark, Miss E. M.
 Cowling, Mr. H. R.
 Cox, Mr. T. R. F.

Cunningham, Miss S. P.
 Darragh, Mr. J.
 Davies, Mrs. G. B.
 Dichmont, Mr. I.
 Eitzen, Mr.
 Elliott, Miss D. M.
 Brassey-Edwards, Mr. & Mrs.
 Evans, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
 Ferris, Miss G.
 Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.
 Fry, Miss A. K.
 Fry, Miss P. H.
 Gardner, Miss E. C.
 Green, Mr. D.
 Griggs, Miss J. I.
 Grigor, Mrs. R. W.
 Gunter, Mr. J.
 Gunter, Mr. W.
 Hackforth, Mr. J. L.
 Heaney, Mr. J. M.
 Hill, Mrs. F. M.
 Hilton, Mr. W. G.
 Hitch, Mrs. E. G.
 Howe, Miss M.
 Howell, Miss L.
 Hunt, Miss I. E.
 Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
 Kingdom, Mr. H. E.
 Lang, Mr. B. J.
 Lawrence, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.
 Love, Miss M.
 McClements, Miss A. P.
 McCordle, Mr. J. M.
 McDonald, Mr. A.
 MacDonald, Miss S. S.
 Macgregor, Mr. R. B.
 MacLachlan, Mrs. L.
 Mackay, Miss A. K.
 Maidment, Mr. G. H.
 Maidment, Mrs. F.
 Marson, Miss I.
 Molohan, Mr. & Mrs. M. J.
 Morris, Dr. & Mrs. A.
 Openshaw, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
 Pearce, Miss W. M.
 Peck, Mrs. A.
 Phoenix, Miss H.
 Powell, Mrs. E.
 Richards, Miss L.
 Robson, Miss L.
 Salmon, Mrs. E. G.
 Sircom, Miss J.
 Skelton, Mr. A.
 Somper, Miss C. I.
 Strachan, Mr. & Mrs. K. M.
 Tatchell, Mr. A. K. H.
 Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. A.
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 Walker, Mrs. E. F.
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 Webster, Mrs. G.
 Williams, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
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R.S.P.C.A. for Uganda

A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been formed in Uganda, with Mrs. Forrest as President and the Hon. Duncan MacGregor as Vice-President. Mr. T. W. Chorley has been elected Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. B. M. Toller Hon. Treasurer, and the Committee will be composed of Mrs. Ronald Bell, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. H. M. King, Clifford Moody, R. B. H. Murray, E. G. Staples, J. Sykes, the Hon. H. Jaffer, Ow'ekitibwa S. W. Kulubya, and the Katikiro of Buganda. A feature of the inaugural meeting was that Ow'ekitibwa S. W. Kulubya first made his speech in his native language and then translated it into English.

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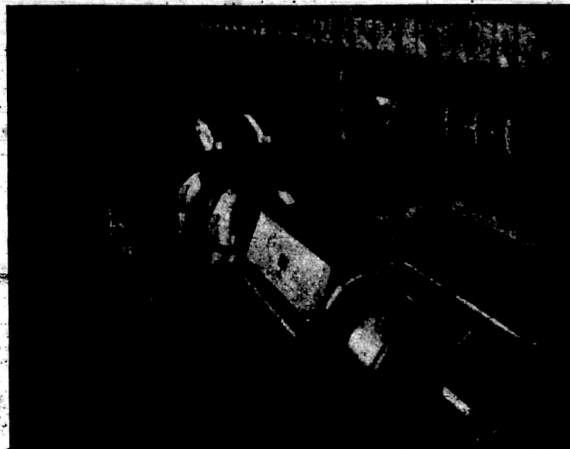
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. NOEL BAKER, M.P., has made in the course of an article in a London daily newspaper a number of curious statements which ought not to pass unchallenged. He alleges that "in Kenya in recent times a certain tribe paid

**Criticism Which
Needs Explanation.**

£207,749 in taxation over a period of ten years, and the only money expended upon them was to meet the cost of collecting the taxation." We should be glad if he would endeavour to substantiate that assertion—which will be taken at its face value by English readers, but certainly not by East Africans. His charge is that the only expenditure by the Government upon a tribe which paid an average annual tax of some twenty thousand pounds was part salary of an administrative officer—for that official discharges duties far in excess of those of a mere tax-gatherer. Mr. Noel Baker surely realises that some portion of the tax contributed by any area must be allocated to the general costs of administration and for the provision of medical, agricultural, veterinary, educational, police, transport and other services. It is absolutely incredible that any tribe, however remote and backward, should over a period of a decade have failed to receive substantial direct benefits from the medical and agricultural standpoints, for instance, and it would be most interesting to have Mr. Noel Baker's explanation of his condemnation.

"In the Rhodesias to-day we are threatened with the creation of a caste Government and a caste economy managed by a small number of white men controlling a much larger number of the Native populations," he wrote in his next paragraph.

**Curious Charges
Against Rhodesia.** East Africans and Rhodesians are more likely to construe that sentence intelligibly than newspaper readers in England, who will naturally incline to

invest the word "caste" with its worst implications. The truth is that "caste" has played a much smaller part in the staffing of the Government services of the two Rhodesias than in any of the other East and Central African Dependencies, largely because the Chartered Company for so long discharged both administrative and commercial responsibilities, and then because the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia understandably embarked upon the policy of filling vacancies with suitable local candidates. The reference to "a small number of white men managing a caste economy" will certainly not have left upon the mind of the ordinary reader the impression that the European population of the two Rhodesias is in the neighbourhood of seventy thousand, or that in none of the African territories to the north of the Limpopo is there anything like so large a proportion of the white population engaged in operations on its own account.

* * *

The critic's comment implies that some other kind of economy is both practicable and desirable to-day, but it can be said with confidence that no one with knowledge of the facts would endorse any such notion.

It is inevitable in the circumstances of African life that small numbers of white men should control much larger numbers of Natives—who, far from resenting such control, clamour for it, well knowing from the experience of their brothers that the "control"—whether it be exercised by administrators, missionaries, planters, or men engaged in other industries—is the only means of raising them from their age-old backwardness. In many areas astonishing progress has been made, and it no exaggeration to say that in British East and Central Africa the general relations between black and white are

good. To claim that they could not be better would both false and absurd—but Mr. Noel Baker can no doubt point to conditions in his own constituency which demand redress. In the recent Colonial debate which he initiated in the House of Commons he gave so admirable a statement of case against the return of any African territory to Germany that we regret that he should so soon indulge in such palpably wild criticisms of East Africa and the Rhodesias.

* * *

THAT NATIVE METHODS OF CULTIVATION

are in some cases better than European is one of the conclusions which emerged from the Third Conference on Cotton Growing Problems, held recently under the aegis of the **Native Methods of Cultivation**—a gathering which compared favourably in factual detail, in practical exposition, in brilliance of discussion and in agricultural interest with the equally recent Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture. Mr. H. C. Ducker, of the Domira Bay Station, Nyasaland, declared that experience there bore out in considerable measure the Native's contention that his methods of clearing and cultivation do less harm to the soil than the usual European technique, and it was stated that the Agricultural Department in Tanganyika Territory has discovered that the Natives' simultaneous planting of cotton and maize in alternate rows—gives a total yield greater than that obtained by pure planting of the two crops on an equivalent area of land.

* * *

Cleanliness, says the old proverb, is next to godliness, but even in the matter of personal ablutions modern research has shown that it can be carried to harmful excess. The Nyasaland Native, said Mr. Ducker, was "a dirty farmer," yet

Cultivation May Do Harm.

experiment was proving that there was advantage in not too clean cultivation compared with the European system of over-cultivation both before and after the planting of the crop; in one case, on land that had been under cotton the previous year, the plants had been merely uprooted and the ground left until planting time, but there was no significant difference between the results of that experiment and of what might be called normal cultivation. African psychology must also be taken into account. Native mixed planting not only kept down weeds, but was scientifically commendable when legumes formed part of the rotation, and a food crop, such as maize, grown with cotton as a cash crop ensured that both received equal attention, whereas if grown separately the cotton was likely to be neglected by the Native, who was far more interested in his food crop.

* * *

These points were confirmed in remarkable fashion by Dr. B. A. Keen, of the famous Rothamsted station, who explained that full-scale field experiments over ten years on the heavy loam soil at that station with a variety of crops and weather conditions had cast grave doubt on the firm belief among agriculturists that the more the cultivation the better the yield of the crop. In fact, the direct relation between

cultivation and yield seemed very slight; indeed, intensive cultivation had been found to give a definite decrease, and only on poor soils was intensive cultivation likely to increase the yield. All of which, if it ever gets to the ear of the Native farmer, should bring much comfort by lightening the labour hitherto insisted upon by his European advisers—provided they understand its true significance and apply it properly.

* * *

These thoughts are no reflection upon the Agricultural Departments of Eastern Africa generally, whose research officers have been long enough in the country not to be dogmatic on agricultural methods, Native or European, and there is not **The Moral**, likely to be a recurrence of such errors as the notorious one which advised the pruning of clove trees in Zanzibar or the disasters that attended certain recommendations founded on early experiments with rice. Breadth of view and mental receptivity characterise modern scientific research, as the doings at this Cotton Conference abundantly proved; it afforded assurances of great promise for the future—not necessarily the near future, for if Art is long, agricultural research is far, far longer. The point we have chosen for comment is only one of a great number mentioned in the excellent report of the Conference, but it illustrates the soundness of the attitude towards agricultural problems which is to be noted in the best quarters to-day.

* * *

THE MUTUAL EXCHANGE of teachers between

Great Britain and the Overseas Empire in order to maintain common ideals and to foster similar traditions in the schools is a great idea, which has already been in experimental **An Exchange of Schoolmasters** of operation for some time, and which made so strong an appeal to a recent Conference of Headmasters in England that Mr. F. B. Malim, a former Chairman of that Conference, was commissioned to tour the Dominions and Colonies for the purpose of ascertaining how the project might best be developed. The Rhodes Trustees having generously provided funds, Mr. Malim went to Southern Rhodesia to study the possibilities of relays of English public schoolmasters being associated in Mr. Huggins's new educational system, which is so fresh and so pregnant with hope for the future of the British race in that enterprising Colony.

* * *

Southern Rhodesia must have been one of the first Colonies to endorse and practise this exchange scheme, doubtless because the authorities fully realise that a leavening of British schoolmasters, provided they be carefully selected, will be **Keeping Southern Rhodesia British** useful in counteracting the influence of that South Africanism which sometimes expresses itself in a way that jars upon so Imperial-minded a people as Rhodesians, the overwhelming majority of whom want their children to be imbued with English ideas. The best type of English public schoolmaster of to-day is a quite remarkable person, whose relations with the boys under his care are almost ideal—manly,

genial, balanced, and healthy in every way. For some reason which it is not within our province to probe, the scholastic profession appears, however, to be prone to politics, and especially to espouse militant Socialism—which is something quite different from what Southern Rhodesians mean when they think of their

Labour M.P.s. Care should therefore be exercised to choose schoolmasters who are free from that internationalism and anti-Imperialism which are fashionable in certain quarters in this country, for men with a Left Wing bias would certainly be out of their element in Rhodesia.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Identifying Native Children

TO RECOMMEND means by which an effective system of identification and control can best be established" was one of the three tasks set before the Employment of Juveniles Committee in Kenya. Now the Native child, who wears the very minimum of apparel, is an elusive little person, so elusive as to recall the Irishman's plea that he did not know the exact number of his family because "the little ones ran about so he couldn't count them." The Committee declared that a means of identification was essential and that control involved a moral obligation on the Government. How to devise a fool-proof system was the crux. Beginning with the axiom that "certain identification of an African is almost impossible of achievement without recorded finger-prints," the members toyed with the idea for a while, but concluded that that method, though ideal, was too complicated and expensive. So they came down on the side of an "identity certificate," complete with the juvenile's name and tribal particulars, evidence of the parent's or guardian's consent, a serial number, and a District Officer's signature—in triplicate, of course, in accordance with official ritual.

Discs vs. Finger Prints

The Committee, realising that such a certificate would run enormous risks of being damaged, lost or destroyed by the juvenile—might, indeed, be intentionally destroyed by one wishing to avoid identification—also recommended a disc "in a form convenient for carrying on his person, and marked with his District letters and the serial number of his certificate." As the Native child does not boast pockets, carrying the disc "on his person" will mean round his neck, wrist, or waist. The life of such a disc should be considerably longer than that of a paper certificate, but not excessively so; it will depend largely on the strength of the suspensory ligament and the work the child is doing, to say nothing of his play. The system of finger-prints may eventually have to be adopted, as the Committee adumbrated.

A Dangerous Game Indeed

ENGLISH is a noble language, flexible and expressive, but it needs to be used with care, for it has many pitfalls. "One of the most interesting games," writes Mrs. Audrey Moore in her interesting book, "Serengeti," "is to feed a pride of lionesses with cubs. A dangerous game, perhaps, and one which must be played with the maximum of care." It would certainly seem so. In the first place, it must be difficult to collect enough cubs with which to feed the lionesses—which, according to the writer of this excellent volume, are of a cannibalistic habit not hitherto recorded from East Africa. But perhaps it is not fair to develop the criticism further.

The African and the Buffalo

NOTHING PROVES more effectively the lack of self-help in the African character than the fact that, though provided by Nature with a land better stocked with animals of greater variety than any other continent, he never succeeded—apparently he never tried—to domesticate one of them. Take the buffalo, for example. As soon as domestic cattle were introduced from the East, the Native showed himself "cattle-minded," so much so that in many tribes cows are almost as sacred as they are to Hindus; but he made nothing of the African buffalo, although in Asia buffaloes are in universal use for draught as well as for milch purposes. No doubt it took the Asiatic cultivators very many generations of continued effort and skill to domesticate the buffalo as we see it to-day; to tame the African breed now is not a practical proposition, for modern man has neither the time nor the necessity. But the African could, and should, have done it.

Asiatic Buffaloes for East Africa

The virtue of Asiatic buffaloes is that they will thrive on poor and rough fodder in a way impossible for domestic cattle. Incidentally, their milk is extremely rich and creamy. These points did not escape the attention of the Conference of Colonial Directors of Agriculture, who advocated the introduction of buffaloes into British tropical Colonies. True, they mentioned Colonies in the "Wet Tropics," a term that hardly applies to East Africa, though parts of Uganda might come under that head. Nevertheless, buffaloes are used in Italy, which is neither very wet nor at all tropical. The drawback to the Asiatic buffalo is its intense and incorrigible hatred (that is the only word) of the white man, in strange contrast to its docility towards Natives of Asia, at least: whether that tolerance extends to Natives of Africa has yet to be established. Many an Englishman in the East has been chased up a tree by water buffaloes, only to be humiliated by seeing a tiny Native child, armed simply with a switch, drive off the herd with the utmost confidence and in perfect safety. The fact remains that these buffaloes are extremely useful beasts, which should do well on the coarse pastures of East and Central Africa.

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

Death of Sir Harold Kittermaster

His Services in Kenya, Somaliland and Nyasaland

THE DEATH in Zomba on Saturday last at the age of 59 of Sir Harold Baxter Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor of Nyasaland since 1934, deprives the Colonial Service of one of its most friendly and picturesque personalities. Only a week previously he had been operated on for appendicular abscess by Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and Southern Africa's leading surgeon, who flew from Salisbury to Zomba for the purpose.

Sir Harold's passing will be deeply regretted in Nyasaland, where his approachability and friendliness, personal charm and candour had won for him the affection of all with whom he came in contact, and where he and Lady Kittermaster, who had endeared herself to everyone, had not only shown themselves most hospitable at Government House, but were ever ready to travel to Limbe, Blantyre or elsewhere to attend a public gathering for a good cause. Indeed, only ill-health—of which he had had more than his share in recent years—would keep him from a function which he felt his presence might help.

His Kindly Nature

It is evident that the presence of the Governor should not interfere with what non-officials thought it desirable to say in public. On one occasion, for instance, all the public bodies in Nyasaland combined to entertain at luncheon a visitor from England, who, when staying at Government House the previous evening, was told by Sir Harold, who had been indisposed, that he had made up his mind to accompany him on the morrow. Feeling that that might unduly strain His Excellency, his guest expressed pleasure at the kindly intention, but suggested that to translate it into action might be unwise. "Leave that to me," replied the Governor, smilingly. "Then I ought to tell you that I had meant to be somewhat outspoken on a controversial subject," rejoined the younger man. "I should not think of embarrassing you, and will either omit reference to that topic or tone down my remarks considerably." "Please do, neither; I am coming as a friend to show that I appreciate what you have done, and to join other Nyasalanders in expressing that feeling. Will you promise that the points you had intended to make shall not be omitted?"

That incident, for which we can vouch, reveals the kindness, character and courage of the man—who has been the subject of much recent criticism, and might justifiably have avoided the possible creation of another cause of reproach. But that was not his way. He welcomed free speech, even if it might sometimes be inconvenient. To finish the story it may be added that, unfortunately, his indisposition recurred during the night, and on urgent medical advice he refrained from making the journey on the following day, but sent a particularly kindly message to the Chairman, and, when bidding his guest good luck, remarked: "I shall expect to hear that you have let off all the fireworks!"

Born on May 14, 1879, the fourth son of the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, of Coventry, he was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford. After five years in the Transvaal Education Department, he transferred in 1908 to the East Africa

Protectorate, now Kenya Colony, as an Assistant District Commissioner. In 1915 he was promoted to District Commissioner, and in the following year given charge of the Northern Frontier District. In that wild and forbidding region he came into contact with border tribes upon whom his tremendous physique—he stood 6 ft. 8 in. in height (and when he rowed in the Oxford boat in 1900 had scaled 14 st. 6 lb.)—made a great impression, and from whom he acquired a keen insight into the mentality of the Natives and an understanding of their customs and habits that stood him in good stead in later years in Somaliland. He had followed Sir Geoffrey Archer, another giant, at Archer's Post, and, these being the first two British officials in that part of the country, the belief grew that they were typical of the stature of their fellow countrymen. The Jubaland campaign of 1917 won him the African General Service Medal with clasp, and 1918 saw him Senior Assistant Secretary of Kenya.

Service in Somaliland

In 1921 he was appointed Secretary to the British Somaliland Administration, of which five years later he became Governor, a post he retained for five years before being transferred to British Honduras in the same office. During his service in Somaliland he devoted himself to developing communications and to exploring the mineral, agricultural and trade possibilities of the country. He received the K.B.E. in 1928 and the K.C.M.G. in 1936.

Service in Nyasaland followed, marked by the unusual and gratifying fact that never once did he use the official majority vote in the Legislative Council to carry a Bill against the wishes of the non-official members. A lasting benefit to the country was his appointment of a Native Welfare Committee, which quickly won for itself an important place in the machinery of government, and which is worthy of imitation in other Dependencies.

Keen Interest in Native Progress

Convinced that the ultimate success of agriculture depended largely on the health of the people, he pressed for a comprehensive nutritional survey of the Protectorate, which he had the satisfaction of seeing in operation. His keen interest in the Natives, which characterised him throughout his service, was shown by his encouragement of secondary education for Africans in Nyasaland, agricultural co-operation by Natives in hulling rice, development of the ghee industry and in Native agricultural shows. The compulsory sale of Nyasaland tobacco on auction floors in the Protectorate, the large-scale experimental planting of tung trees and soya beans, and the development of an internal air-mail service all received his support, and he showed a marked desire to increase practical co-operation between Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

Sir Harold was a noted big-game hunter, a fine shot, an enthusiastic golfer, a good tennis player, and a great sportsman in every sense of the word. Wonderfully supported by Lady Kittermaster, he was always anxious to advance Eastern Africa's best interests and did his best to set and keep high standards. To pre-War Kenyans he was still "Kitter," and remembered as a very good man to have at hand in a time of dire emergency.

Pioneer Uganda Missionary Passes On

Archdeacon Walker's Contemporaries Pay Him High Tributes

ANOTHER OF THE LINKS with the earliest days of missionary endeavour in East Africa was broken last week by the death in Ealing at the age of 81 of the Ven. R. H. Walker, who worked in Uganda from 1887 until his retirement in 1913.

It was a far cry from the quietness of All Souls' Langham Place, where he was curate from 1880 to 1887, to the heart of what was then 'Darkest Africa'. How little he thought that at All Souls' only a few yards from the headquarters of the B.B.C., he was standing practically on the spot whence speakers 50 years later would in a fraction of a second send their voices to Uganda, then distant several months of arduous travelling.

When he had been at All Souls' for two years he bade farewell to his old friend Robert Ashe, who accompanied Bishop Hamington to Uganda. The Bishop's murder in 1885 made such an impression on Walker that he determined to go out himself, and two years later volunteered his services to the C.M.S., making the journey with Ashe, who was then returning from furlough. The two friends marched from Bagamoyo to the southern shores of Lake Victoria, where they were met by Bishop Parker, Alexander Mackay and other missionaries.

A Time of Anxiety

It was at a time of great anxiety. All the European mission workers had been driven out of Uganda, and Parker and Mackay had decided to intercept the new party. There they all waited, until at last there came an appeal for teachers from King Mwangi. Walker and the Rev. Cyril Gordon went up on behalf of the C.M.S., with some Roman Catholic priests, and for six months they were the only missionaries in the country. Civil war and persecution, however, compelled them to leave, and Walker and his companion nearly lost their lives when their canoe was overturned by a hippo in Lake Victoria.

When peace came Walker and his companions returned to Uganda, but persecution of the Native Christians continued, ceasing only with the establishment of the *Pax Britannica* and the development of communications. Thereafter he shared in the wonderful growth of the mission which he had worked so hard to establish. That his effort were appreciated was shown when in 1893 the bishop appointed him the first Archdeacon of Uganda, and by the fact that he was secretary of the C.M.S. in Uganda from that year until he left that country.

His cheerfulness under difficulties was an inspiration to many a newcomer, and he laboured in many ways, teaching and preaching, soothing the sorrows of the afflicted, and dispensing medicine to the sick until Dr. (now Sir) Albert Cook reached Kampala and established his hospital at Mengo.

When on furlough in 1910 Walker married Miss Eleanor Barbour, of Chester, and she accompanied him on what proved to be his last tour, for in 1913 he reluctantly returned to England, and became Vicar of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, where he ministered until failing eyesight compelled him to resign in 1919. Since then he had lived unobtrusively with his wife and daughter in Ealing. There, threatened with blindness in his remaining eye, and in the twilight of a life given in selfless service to others, he continued not only to work for the furtherance of

missionary work, but for the succour of countless lonely folk, and in friendliness for missionaries on furlough.

Lord Lugard's Tribute

Lord Lugard writes:—

"I should like to pay a brief tribute to my old and valued friend, Archdeacon Walker. At a time of heated controversy and recrimination between the Protestant and Roman Catholic missions in Uganda in 1890-91, I find an entry in my diary recording the impression made upon me by Walker's charitable way of alluding to those who differed from himself. He always had some excuse to offer for what he disapproved in others, and was ready to attribute a share of blame to himself for any misunderstanding.

He was the only representative of the Protestant mission in the country at the critical moment when the rival factions resorted to open war, and his influence was always exerted for restraint and moderation, with no thought for himself. He was the ideal type of a Christian gentleman and missionary.

Bishop Kitching's Reminiscences

The Rt. Rev. A. L. Kitching, former Bishop on the Upper Nile, and who is Vicar of Holy Trinity, Fareham, writes:—

"As one who began his missionary career under his leadership, may I pay tribute to the memory of Rev. R. H. Walker? He was already an old-timer of 16 years' service when in 1901 he took charge of our party of missionaries, mostly recruits like myself, during the journey up-country from Mombasa.

"Railhead was then just beyond Molo, so we had a week's *safari* to old Kisumu and then crossed the Lake in a fleet of canoes sent from Buganda. I have vivid recollections of those six days spent with Archdeacon Walker on the Lake and in camps on the islands, and of the many yarns he spun of the earliest days of the mission, the persecutions and wars, and how he fled in a canoe with some Roman Catholic priests and was capsized and nearly drowned.

Walker was the ideal pioneer for various reasons. Bodily comforts mattered little to him, and his bachelor *ménage* was of the simplest. On first arrival in Mengo in 1901 I stayed with him for a few days before proceeding to my station in Toro, and after an unvaried diet of minced goat and rice pudding day after day I ventured to hint at the existence in Uganda of a plant called the banana, reputed to bear edible fruit. 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'I hadn't thought about it,' and he ordered a change in the menu.

"Walker was also a model for newcomers in his dealings with the Natives. The Baganda always used to consider Europeans very brusque in manner because they would often begin a conversation, when meeting on the road, without running through the gamut of greetings regarded by the Baganda as essential to good manners. Walker was, I think, the only European I ever knew who managed to cultivate the habit of conforming fully to this code of courtesy. When marching he made a point of greeting every casual passer-by.

"Another characteristic of his was a phenomenal memory for detail. I remember him once referring to a lady missionary something like this: 'Miss X?

Yes, the first time I met her was about 20 years ago; it was on the platform of Liverpool Street; she had on a grey dress and a hat with pink ribbon in it, and we

But perhaps his most endearing and Christian trait was his insistence on acknowledging the best in everyone. He would say in favour of someone who was being decried as bigoted, incompetent, or otherwise objectionable: "Yes, but he was such a kind man."

"The world would be the richer for more men blessed with Walker's quiet sense of humour, all-embracing charity, and faith in God."

A True Christian Gentleman

The Rev. Arthur B. Fisher, now Vicar of Uckfield, Sussex, another Uganda stalwart, writes:—

"The passing of the Ven. R. H. Walker will fill the Church in Uganda with sorrow, for, as one of the pioneers, he was greatly loved, had a fine knowledge of the language, possessed infinite patience, was a lover of peace, and made a deep impression on the lives of the people."

"There will be no need to build a monument to his memory, for the Baganda never forget kindness, love and devotion. He lived through the stormy early days of King Mwanga, when the converts of the two Christian missions working in the country belonged to two contending political parties. Walker, true Christian gentleman that he was, devoted himself to seeking peace and understanding between them, so that the work of Christian teaching might not be hindered."

"It is a great loss to the history of Uganda that Walker could never be induced to put in writing his early sufferings and adventures, for few could tell a better story or possessed greater sense of humour. But he felt strongly that the climatic conditions had a tendency to exaggerate everything, and it was not fair to put his conduct and things done under pressure and strain of circumstances. It is rather wonderful, I think, that one who taught the alphabet to the first converts in Uganda should have lived to see the foundation of a university in that country."

"Walker held a high position in Uganda, as for many years he was senior missionary and represented the Bishop during his absence on leave. He was held in high regard by officials, and only a short time ago Mr. George Wilson, who was Deputy Governor of Uganda in the early days, told me of his heavy debt to Walker for the lead he gave to the missionaries, and the help he rendered to Government during times of unrest and rebellion."

"He was not a good chairman, as he was inclined to suffer fools gladly, but he had a wonderful way of pouring oil on troubled waters. Above all, he had a unique power of interpreting the thoughts of his countrymen to the Baganda, who trusted him as they trusted no Englishman at that time."

"He has never lost touch with the people of the country he loved, and his beautiful home in Ealing has been the rallying-point of many going and coming from Uganda. There he, Mrs. Walker and their daughter Robina, have continually radiated the warmth of a generous hospitality."

Makerere's New Principal Master of Marlborough's Opportunity

SATURDAY'S *Times* carried the following letter from the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*:—

"The Master of Marlborough, by accepting the appointment of Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, will fill one of the key posts in Eastern Africa. He will enter upon a task demanding great qualities of discrimination, discretion, and devotion, but one of high promise."

"Mr. Turner has the opportunity of stamping its—and his—character upon the embryo university of East Africa. The Commission, under Earl De La Warr's chairmanship, which recommended the evolution of Makerere, laid stress in its report on the need for a balanced view of education and for avoidance of the blunders committed in other countries, by no means least in India, and if public opinion in East Africa—which is and will be watchful, even critical, until the guiding lines are set—can be shown, as I hope and believe it can and will be, that the wisest principles underlie the expansion of the College, it will in due course rally to the support of this, incomparably the greatest educational experiment between the Gordon College, Khartoum, and Fort Hare, in South Africa."

To Makerere falls the duty of training picked young Africans in medicine, agriculture, and engineering, so that, without unduly straining the finances of the territories, they may play their part in the development of the technical services, and, by no means least, in training Native leaders of life in the Native areas. Thus upon Makerere falls a high and honourable responsibility. If successfully discharged, it can inculcate a sense of service and a balance which will be of great benefit not merely to the Africans of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, but to all communities of that East African group."

"The point is worth making that Tanganyika Territory has contributed the magnificent sum of £100,000 to the endowment fund of Makerere, which is emphatically designated in this way as the training school for the Territory's most promising pupils. Makerere is thus incidentally another argument against the retrocession of Tanganyika to Germany."

"Janus," the *Spectator's* commentator, wrote:— "Whether Mr. George Turner, the Master of Marlborough, is to be congratulated on his appointment as Principal of the new Makerere College I hardly know. It is obviously not promotion. If they consulted their own preferences most men—including Mr. Turner, I imagine—would rather be at the head of a school like Marlborough than of a Native college, not yet existent, in Central Africa. Mr. Turner has clearly not consulted his own preferences, but considered where he could render service best—as anyone who knows him would expect. He will leave behind him a record of notable success at Marlborough, where he was, I think, the first lay headmaster of a school with a particularly strong clerical connexion. But to be the son and grandson of bishops no doubt atones for much in such a case."

East African Group

Colonel C. Ponsonby, M.P., will address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League this afternoon on his recent visit to East Africa. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

By resolution of the Salisbury City Council, ministers of religion and their families are to be charged only half the normal fees for treatment at the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital of the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

- Germany and Colonies Has Poland Been Approached?

IS HERR HITLER contemplating the offer to Poland as a mere in a huge scheme which he is preparing for the re-distribution of Colonies? The *Sunday Dispatch*, claiming the news as a "scoop," says that the Fuehrer made such a proposal to Poland's Foreign Minister, Colonel Beck, at their meeting in Berchtesgaden last week. His condition was that Poland should agree not to oppose Germany's plans for expansion in Eastern Europe, and should accept her scheme for the creation of a Greater Ukraine. Under the suggested plan Germany, Italy and Poland would all receive Colonial territory. Colonel Beck is stated not to have committed himself, and it was agreed that the question should be re-discussed at a further meeting in the early spring. The proposal places Poland in an awkward position, for she fears Germany's Ukrainian plan and does not wish to be manoeuvred into taking part in an anti-British policy.

During the past week or so German writers and speakers have eschewed mention of the Colonial question, evidently by order, but on Sunday Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior, returned to the topic in a speech which is said to have been very outspoken, though the published report mentions only that he spoke of the wrong done to Germany by taking her Colonies from her, and expressed his hope of a peaceful solution.

Representatives of branches throughout Eastern Africa of the Tanganyika League are to meet in Nairobi on January 20 and 21. Good progress is being made with the organisation of the sister body in Rhodesia.

Mr. Leonard Barnes's "Only Solution"

Mr. Leonard Barnes suggested at a meeting of the League of Nations Union in Manchester last week that the only final solution of the Colonial problem was to bring the dependent countries out of their Colonial status into the status of free peoples.

"We have in our control the largest Colonial country in the world—India," he said. "India is ready, capable, and willing to exercise self-government to-morrow, and if we gave it, it would do more than any other act to modify the present tangle in the world, and the independence of the African countries would follow in due time. The foundation of African independence will have to be laid."

"People do not realise to what extent political and civil liberties have been destroyed in Africa during the last 15 years. What is needed is a liberal charter for Africa.

"It is out of the question to concede the German demands for Colonies in Africa, and it is equally out of the question to keep things as they are. Hints in the British Press which supports the Government and in the German Press show that something like what is called the 'Pirow Plan' for the joint development of an area in the centre of Africa is in the minds of our Government. It will be represented to us that instead of the Czechs the Africans would be thrown to the wolves; in other words, it would represent an idealist sacrifice on the part of the British Nation."

Professor H. J. Fleure, who presided at the meeting, said that people sometimes talked as if the break-up of the British Empire simply meant that Great Britain would become a country like Sweden. In practice the guarantee of the independence of

nations like Sweden was the British Empire. If it were not for the British Empire those countries would become as much dependencies of one or other of the dictatorships, probably Germany, as Czechoslovakia was to-day.

Views of "Uganda Church Review"

"A permanent withholding of the Colonies from Germany seems to us unthinkable, and unconditional immediate return equally unthinkable," says the *Uganda Church Review*. "Either to withhold for a few more years, or to return on conditions, will necessitate the possession of strength and prestige, neither of which is particularly in evidence at the moment.

"Further, conditions imposed on German Colonies should mean equivalent conditions imposed on our own, including armament limitation and the material recognition of the principle of trusteeship. Our right in Africa is in proportion to our success as a civilising agency. The benefits of Imperial citizenship, when conned to white people, only arouse the animosity of those who are without them. If extended to all British subjects, the Empire becomes a reality, and the charge of hypocrisy, sometimes levelled against us in Germany, falls to the ground.

The German Colonial question seems, in fact, to necessitate a change of heart among all Colonial Powers for its successful settlement. Who knows but what it is in fact God's way of bringing about such a change of heart?"

Writing in his diocesan letter, the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, the Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, asks:—

"What is to be the future of Tanganyika? Are we to be a pawn in the game of European politics, or a bribe to buy off German aggression? I cannot conceive of the possibility of the return of Tanganyika to Germany. Apart from the purposes for which the country might be used, our trusteeship for the 6,000,000 Africans in this Territory demands that we should not give it up to a country which has no place in its policy for any other human being except those of its own race. One big chief said in surprise to me, 'Is there any who wants to give the country to Germany?'"

The Tanganyika League

In response to numerous inquiries, we have pleasure in stating that the headquarters of the Tanganyika League are at P.O. Box 825, Nairobi. The Joint Presidents are Lord Francis Scott and Sir William Lead, the respective leaders in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, and Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.L.C., is Chairman and chief organiser.

The League has the full support of the British Mandates Committee of Dar es Salaam, and of the Arusha and Moshi branches of the British Union of Tanganyika. Area secretaries have been appointed in many districts of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and public opposition to any surrender of African territory to Germany, and in particular of Tanganyika Territory, is being canalised by the League.

A special session of the East African Indian National Congress has resolved that His Majesty's Government should not bargain with Germany on the fate of Tanganyika; that the future of that country should be decided on the principle of self-determination by the peoples residing in the Territory; and that meanwhile the administration should be by British Mandate.

Refugees for East Africa Reluctant to Settle in Tanganyika

THE SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES was discussed by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its January meeting a few days ago, when Mr. A. F. Procter and Colonel C. F. Knaggs, who have been closely associated with efforts made in the City of London to facilitate the settlement in East Africa of carefully selected German Jewish refugees with agricultural experience, spoke of achievements to date and future plans.

The Council of German Jewry, it was made clear, has taken a most broad-minded view of the matter, and a Plough Settlement Association has just been formed under first class auspices, and with an initial capital of £15,000, but with large resources in prospect if necessary, to establish a restricted number of refugees in Africa, and to guarantee that they shall not become a charge upon public funds. A Reception Committee was being formed in Kenya, consisting of representatives of the Kenya Association, the Jewish Committee in Kenya, and possibly of the Kenya Farmers' Association; it was hoped that the Chairman would be Major Cavendish Bentinck.

The first scheme was for the establishment on the land in the Colony of 25 refugees; all representatives of families who were to spend a year or so will carefully chosen Kenya farmers in order to learn English, the language, and local conditions, and would then be set upon their own account, either individually or in groups of two or three. The intention was that they should then be joined by their wives and families, parents or other close connexions, the total community approximating 150.

Careful Selection of Applicants

Two essential features were that the migrants should be carefully selected—as had been done in person in Germany by Colonel Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London—from among men who either came from farming families or had had a good training in agriculture in Germany, and that they were not to be settled in one block in East Africa, thus forming an enclave, but should take their part in the general community and fit into the social structure of the Colony. As is reported elsewhere in this issue, the advance guard is now on the water for Mombasa, and the second party is expected to sail within about a month.

Colonel Knaggs and Mr. Procter had both found the greatest reluctance on the part of the organisers and of the Jewish migrants to settle in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Holm had also found that the Council of German Jewry was disinclined to organise Jewish settlement in Tanganyika for the same reason. Major Dale had, however, had applications from individual Jews concerning Tanganyika, including some who desired to practise their professions. As Commissioner for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London he had also received hundreds of applications from Bulgarians and Czechs not of Jewish race, some of whom were anxious for information as to the possibility of establishing secondary industries in East Africa.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins hoped that the general principle of the official attitude to secondary industries would be re-opened with the Colonial Office; Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., the Chairman of the Board, and Lord Chesham believed that the migration to Tanganyika of a number of carefully selected and

adequately financed German Jewish refugees deserved to be encouraged; Mr. Holm mentioned that some 250 young Jews from Germany, all of good education, were to be given instruction by arrangement with British Jewry on one or other of the 40 farm institutes in Great Britain, and that some of them were afterwards likely to be placed on the land in East Africa; then Major Dale recalled that when the admission of refugees had been referred by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to the non-official members of the Legislative Council four had favoured the project and three had opposed it, with the result that the Government of that territory had notified the Secretary of State of its willingness to accept up to 30 refugees as a start.

Immigration into Tanganyika

The Chairman reported that the total number of Germans entering Tanganyika for the purpose of residence during the first 10 months of last year had been 208, compared with 183 non-official British subjects, and that in the corresponding period of the previous year the respective figures had been 213 Germans and 216 Britons. A surprising feature of the returns was that the number of missionaries of all nationalities entering the country between January and October, 1938, had been 140, whereas in the previous comparative period it had been only 85.

He drew attention to the memorial expressing the Native point of view in regard to German Colonial claims which had been published in *East Africa and Rhodesia* of January 5, and which had been forwarded to the Governor of the Territory by Canon Gibbons, who represented Native interests in the Legislative Council. This declaration of a Native desire for closer union of the East African territories seemed significant.

Colonel Ponsonby gave an account of the private meeting recently held at the House of Commons for the purpose of forming a non-party Committee to conduct educational propaganda in this country in resistance to German Colonial claims. He also reported a private meeting between himself, Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. W. F. Jenkins with Sir Granville Gibson, M.P., Chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. It had been agreed at that meeting that the Joint East African Board and the East African Section should co-operate with the Federation in connexion with the resolution passed last October by the Association of Chambers of Commerce in East Africa on the subject of the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Problems of the Sisal Industry

Mr. Wigglesworth complained bitterly at the passing by the Legislative Council and approval by the Governor of Tanganyika of the Tanganyika Sisal Ordinances on October 28 last, of which he and other people in London prominently concerned with the industry had had no knowledge until early January. A first reference to it in the minutes of the Tanganyika Sisal Association was on December 6—some six weeks after the passing of the Ordinance, and on December 16 the Director of Agriculture and the Law Officers of the Territory had gone to Tanga to discuss with the local branch of the Association the details of the forms to be sent to estates for a compilation of statistics; a German Chairman had presided at the meeting, there had been a number of foreign nationals present but no British subject. He suggested that an Ordinance affecting the greatest industry in Tanganyika, an

industry largely controlled in London, should have been submitted in ample time to those in London who had provided finance for these estates and directed their policy.

The Chairman, Major Dale, and Mr. J. V. Gray, Chairman of the Tanga Branch of the Tanganyika Sisal Association, considered that Mr. Wigglesworth was labouring under a misapprehension; recalled that the matters dealt with in the Ordinance had been under discussion in the Territory for many months; that there had been consultation with the Kenya sisal interests throughout; and that all that had been done was to compel estates to provide the Government, for the good of the industry, with essential statistical information.

Government Not at Fault

Mr. Binder and Major Walsh were of the opinion that the responsibility for communication with London had rested upon the local Association and the managers of the various estates, not with the Government; and Sir Humphrey Leggett said that he had had notification from his manager long ago, and that as far back as November 30 Sir William Lead had said publicly when speaking in Dar es Salaam: "The sisal industry has achieved, with the assistance of the Government, and with the consent of the industry and by Legislation passed into law, certain powers which have been received perhaps with misgiving by certain people," continuing to explain that the powers were for the collection of information.

He (Sir Humphrey) recalled a promise of the Colonial Office some time ago that local Governments should give adequate notice in the *Gazette* of the introduction of Bills likely to affect London interests; he felt that that undertaking had been generally kept, and that it was not the authorities that could be blamed in this instance if various people in England had been unaware of what was about to happen. It was by the almost unanimous wish of the industry that the Government had now taken certain powers, and he hoped that Kenya would follow suit.

Mr. Peto, having suggested that the subject was not one properly within the competence of the Board, Mr. Holm emphasised that it was purely an enabling Ordinance, the really effective parts of which were to be found in the regulations attached, which had been submitted to London and approved, and which were unquestionably in the interests of the whole body of growers.

White Penetration in Africa

Discussion at Missionary Exhibition

A DISCUSSION on "The Gains and Losses to the African by White Penetration" will be held at the United Youth Missionary Exhibition at the Imperial Institute on January 27 between Lady Eleanor Cole, of Kenya, and Dr. Harold Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples. Mr. F. H. Melland is to preside at the meeting, which will begin at 7 p.m.

During the afternoon of the same day the Rt. Rev. A. B. L. Karney, former Bishop of Johannesburg and now Bishop of Southampton, will speak on "Africa in Transition."

The exhibition, which should be of interest to all connected with Africa, is now open. It will close on February 1.

Exiled Jews for Kenya

The Plough Settlement Association

FIFTEEN German Jewish refugees, 12 men and three women, ranging in age from 18 to 32 years, were entertained last Thursday at a farewell reception given by the Hon. Katharine Thring at her house at 5 Queen's Gate Gardens. They had been personally selected in Berlin by Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, who went there at the request of the Plough Settlement Association and with the sanction of the Colonial Office. He was accompanied by Mrs. Knaggs in his flight to Germany.

Next day the refugees left England for Mombasa via the Cape, passage being taken in a German liner because that arrangement enabled the use of marks which would otherwise have remained blocked in Germany. Some of them were only one-eighth Jewish, but in Nazi eyes they are still Hebrews.

The impression made by the refugees was curiously varied, writes a representative of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. Though some of them had come from families which until recently had been quite well-to-do, none had been allowed to bring more than 10 marks out of Germany. During their 12 days' stay in England they had been looked after by the Plough Settlement Association, a Jewish organisation formed to facilitate and control their settlement in Kenya; it is under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Fletcher, a well-known man in the City, who was at one time in business in Tanganyika Territory.

While some, particularly the women, seemed cheerful, even vivacious, many of the men looked white-faced and haggard, and were silent and absorbed. They appeared, and in conversation admitted, hardly to realise their change of condition from the harshness of German restrictions to the freedom of life, speech and thought in England. They appreciated the friendliness shown them by everyone they met in England, and the "quiet, assured solidity" of the British people.

Migrants Made a Good Impression

All the *émigrés* came of good stock, and all had had agricultural experience; some are from families who have farmed for generations, and others have been trained, apparently well trained, in Jewish agricultural schools in Germany. They are to have nine months to a year under established settlers in Kenya.

Asked if they had been told of the dangers of water in the tropics, of the sun and the necessary health measures, they smilingly declared that neither heat, cold nor hardships held any terrors for them. It did appear that some elementary advice on tropical hygiene might have been given them; they knew nothing of malarial infection by mosquitoes or of quinine prophylaxis.

Their hostess, assisted by Colonel and Mrs. Knaggs and a number of invited guests, did their best to make memorable the last night in England of this first party of migrants. Conversation in German and English, and often in a mixture of the two, was brisk; an appreciated gesture was the presentation of a box of chocolates to each of the three ladies. A brief speech of welcome, sympathy and encouragement for their future life in Kenya was made by Colonel Knaggs, who delivered a message of good wishes from the Secretary of State.

There could be no doubt that all the members of the party were almost pathetically touched by the warmth of their send-off.

"Truth" Is Very Annoyed Its Rhodesian Apology Now Withdrawn

In our issue of December 29 last we wrote: "In a recent issue we attacked *Truth* for what appeared to us a most unwarranted attack upon Southern Rhodesia, and those, or some of those, engaged in the public life of the Colony. Now that weekly paper has withdrawn its criticisms."

A few days ago *Truth* "demanded" that our readers should be made aware that its retraction was not occasioned by our criticisms. We had not suggested that they were the cause of the belated enlightenment of our contemporary, which, a few days after addressing its communication to us, trumpeted its annoyance to all who read its columns. This is what they were told:—

Violation of Confidence Alleged

"Some few weeks ago I received, from various sources, criticisms of the Administration of Southern Rhodesia which seemed to deserve ventilation, and they were ventilated. Subsequently I got a letter from a friend in Southern Rhodesia telling me I was wrong. Nobody could have forced me to withdraw or apologise, but this I freely did because I accepted my friend's word. I wrote back to him a private letter to let him know that I had done so, and why."

"I now find that he has made public use of that private communication—a shocking breach of good manners, more especially as in the past I have advised him in letters whose confidential character was obviously observed; indeed, his letter to me on this occasion was marked 'personal' and was treated so. Also, in the *Rhodesia Herald* there is a statement to the effect that the Director of Publicity writes to say that the matter was immediately taken up by his office, with the result that a cable has been received stating that *Truth* has withdrawn and apologised. This, in plain English, is a lie. (One official—and bumptious—approach was made to me and was dealt with suitably.) The Director of Publicity had nothing whatever to do with what I wrote."

"If this is how supporters of the Administration behave, I am beginning to wonder how much their testimony is worth, and whether the opponents of the Administration are not the more credible witnesses after all. I cannot think much of men who violate confidential letters—when their own confidences have always been respected—or of men who, to promote their own petty dignity, affect that they forced what was in fact a perfectly spontaneous (and unnecessarily generous) *peccavi*. So I am afraid that I must now withdraw my withdrawal, with the final comment that, after this experience, as between praisers and hostile critics of the Administration, I prefer to trust the second."

The Canons of Journalistic Conduct

Which is better proof of spleen than of acquaintance with the character of Southern Rhodesia and the men who serve that Colony in positions of public responsibility.

"Nobody could have forced me to withdraw or apologise," brags the commentator. Has anyone suggested the use of force? Is there not a moral compulsion upon any journalist claiming honour and responsibility to make the *amende honorable* if, in a matter of importance, he finds that he has unwittingly misinterpreted some action? As the decencies of private life call for apology on occasions, so do the tenets of the Press. Journalistic infallibility is a myth, and the conscientious writer who makes a blunder need be no more ashamed to admit

his error in print than he would in words to a friend whom he had unintentionally misjudged.

Of the correspondence between *Truth* and an individual in Rhodesia we know nothing, but it is to be noted that the journal, though complaining that its reply was of a private nature, does not claim that the letter was so marked. If it was not so designated, surely the recipient was not to know that the writer, having attacked and then retreated in public, would hold such strong views as to the privacy of the communication.

Again, not knowing the inside story, we cannot fully judge the statements of and about the Director of Publicity, but *Truth's* own account appears to give no warrant for the charge of prevarication. The Director of Publicity claimed that the matter was immediately taken up by his office—which is not to say that he communicated direct with the offending publication; there are many channels through which he might have considered it wiser to make an approach. Knowing Mr. Alderson, we should expect him to be both prompt and circumspect in action.

Possibly, *Truth's* editorial writer intended to describe as "a lie" the suggestion that the Director's intervention had produced the withdrawal of an unsubstantiated charge. How can he know that the Director may not have "taken up the matter" with one or more of the correspondents who wrote to contradict the original statement, and as a result of whose intervention an apology was made? There is no suggestion that *Truth* itself cabled an apology to Southern Rhodesia.

Since, entirely without knowledge of our contemporary's correspondence with Rhodesia, we criticised its inaccurate and, in our view, most unfair allegations, it may be well to add that *East Africa and Rhodesia* has received no communication on this subject from the Director of Publicity, has no information of the course of action he pursued, and argues only from the obvious possibilities open to him.

Black But Not Beautiful African Photos at the Camera Club

TECHNICALLY SPLENDID as photographs, interesting as records of African types of many tribes, and valuable as trophies of two expeditions through West, Central and East Africa, the recent exhibition at the Camera Club was unfortunate in its human subjects, for the travellers seemed to have picked out the ugliest Natives they could find to face the camera.

The series of "Kenya Herdsmen" was typical of this tendency; the fine detail of the photographs glaringly exposed every dermal blemish—and they were many—in the subjects, and "A Kikuyu Woman" was frankly hideous, which appeared unnecessary, since there are many good-looking Kikuyu.

On the other hand, the picture of men carrying on their heads the whole hut of a dead chief was an adornment to the wall; the signpost giving "Kimiki, 20; Brok Falls, 30; Kitale, 60; Eldoret, 82; Nairobi, 206" proved how well modern Africa is looking after its tourists, and the photograph of a motor-car on rails, with the legend, "Railway lines are better going than Kenya bush tracks," conveyed a warning.

During November non-official immigrants into Tanganyika included 29 German, 18 British, and five Italian nationals. Their occupations included 15 engaged in commerce and 13 missionaries.

Statements Worth Noting

"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me. . . . He that has an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."—*Rev. iii. 2, 22.*

"Acute rheumatism is an important disease in the Sudan, and of particular interest, for it is not often reported" from hot countries."—*The "Medical Officer."*

"The level of Lake Victoria and of some other lakes in East Africa rises and falls with the increase and decrease of sunspots."—*Dr. E. B. Worthington, in "Science in Africa."*

"The policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government with regard to immigration is one of selection, not of exclusion."—*Sir Percy Fynn, Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia.*

"Our pensioners seem to enjoy remarkable longevity. Indeed, we might appropriately say: 'Old Civil servants never die, they slowly fade away'" —*Mr. I. Hathorn Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar.*

"A local species of prawn has been found to be extremely voracious; in a recent laboratory test this small crustacean accounted for a thousand mosquito larvae in four days."—*Final Report of the Malaria Unit, Dar es Salaam.*

"It is an exaggeration to say that any and every source of water supply in the tropics is to be regarded with suspicion, especially from the European point of view."—*"Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda."*

"Pyrethrum in the Southern Highlands and Northern Provinces should yield about 25 tons this year. In two or three years' time the output should be at least as much as at present from the Southern Highlands." —*Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Tanganyika's Director of Agriculture.*

"Of the United Kingdom's £522,000,000 worth of exports in 1937, almost half—48%—was sold in Empire countries, whilst of the United Kingdom's £1,029,000,000 worth of imports, 39% was bought from Empire countries."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

"To say that parasitic worms constitute the principal controlling factor in the achievement of maximum animal population—especially sheep—through grassland farming is stating a truth that there is no denying."—*Mr. F. L. Taylor, in the "Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture."*

"The orchard behind Mr. R. F. Swain's house in Kitale, Kenya, occupies about 17 acres and contains, in fruit or flower, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, almonds, custard apples, tree tomatoes, oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, wineberries, gooseberries, and vegetables of all kinds, including good asparagus."—*The "Geographical Review" of New York.*

"The introduction some 12 years ago of the system of Indirect Rule is, I believe, gratefully recognised throughout Tanganyika Territory as a memorable act of sympathy and of wisdom, and I am confident that this act, together with all else that we are striving to do for the good of the people of this country, has bound, and will continue to bind, them to us by ties which will not easily be dissolved." —*Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.*

WHO'S WHO

434.—Mr. Stanley Boscawen Jones



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Two brothers differing in age by 15 years are seldom so alike as to be constantly mistaken for one another, but during the past 20 years in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika that has been the frequent experience of Mr. S. B. Jones and his elder brother Hugh ("Ropesoles") Jones. Twice the junior was posted to stations administered by his senior, and in each case hundreds of Africans believed him to be their former "bwana."

Mr. S. B. Jones, who was educated at Llandowery, that nursery of Welsh "Rugger," went to Rhodesia in 1912 at the age of 19 to join the Bulawayo staff of Rhodesia Railways, which he left in 1914 to enlist in the 1st Rhodesia Regiment. Transferred to the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, he sailed for East Africa in March, 1915. After two years in the ranks he went down with blackwater fever just before the regiment was sent back to Rhodesia to be disbanded.

In 1918 he joined the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, and spent 10 years in Barotseland. In 1928 he was transferred to Tanganyika, where he served until his retirement last year after 20 years' official service, chiefly at stations such as Balovale, Mankoya, Handeni and Pagani, after the heart of a true bush-whacker. He is now interested in a cinema theatre in Dar es Salaam.

Leadership.—"It is the tragedy of the hour that the authoritarian States have secured for their chieftains two remarkable men with an undoubted genius for leadership. No century has thrown up three more notable revolutionary leaders than Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler. To these might be added Stalin. On the other hand, ordered democracy has had the accursed bad luck of striking on a poor vein of statesmanship amongst those who are guiding its destinies when the battle of liberty in Europe and the East is being fought. But the two systems have not yet been put to the final test of endurance. Hitler and Mussolini have so far been skillful enough to avoid developments that would place too great a strain on their resources."—*Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

British Shipping.—"Without ships we can have neither Empire nor trade, and the decline of British shipping in our own day threatens not only the loss of these but our defeat by starvation in war. Our ships are failing to secure cargoes because their foreign competitors can undercut them by the aid of subsidies from their own Governments. The same subsidies which they enjoy preferences that amount to a monopoly of their own coastwise trade and in effect exclude our vessels from certain seas, or make their opportunities there negligible. That one-sided struggle cannot be other than a losing one. Merchant shipping can recover prosperity only if it is supported as it is assailed."—*The "Observer."*

Nazism and America.—"It is not the least remarkable of Herr Hitler's diplomatic achievements that he has contrived to represent himself, and his system, as a direct threat to those liberties which are at once the pride of the United States and the reason for their existence. This is a feat which Imperial Germany, at its most inept, was never able to equal. But Hitler has done more. He has done what no amount of effort or endeavour on the part of English and Americans alike, what no amount of after-dinner speechmaking has been able to do. He has persuaded the American people that the British Empire, so far from being antagonistic to American idealism, is actually one of its staunchest defenders. Roosevelt is a leader in a world where leadership is badly needed. When present-day history is written it may well be that Herr Hitler will appear as no more than a malignant fungus which, for a brief space, poisoned the soil of Western civilisation; and that it is, in the United States, not Germany, that the authentic Fuehrer principle will be found to reside."—*Mr. Richard Law, M.P., in "Time and Tide."*

Mr. Hore-Belisha.—"The whole case for and against Mr. Hore-Belisha must rest on the extent to which his defence of technical impossibility in the production of sufficient guns in time is valid. Without technical knowledge and secret information it is impossible to form a final judgment. But there are certain known facts, one of which is that in June the War Office appointed as Deputy-Chief of the I.G.S., to assume responsibility for anti-aircraft defences, an officer with no previous experience of them, who was not to take up his post till November. Without any disrespect to the distinguished officer selected, this appointment, sanctioned, if not made by a man with a Cabinet Minister's knowledge of the European situation, argues an astonishing and dangerous indifference to the factor of time. This, and a certain tactlessness which seems to arise from lack of the simple virtues of kindness and sympathy, may well give the public cause to doubt whether, at this time when confidence in the Defence Ministers is a prime necessity, it is altogether justified in reposing it in Mr. Hore-Belisha."—*The "Spectator."*

Mental Torture.—"Many Vienna Jews are in concentration camps at Dachau, Buchenwald, or in prison. Terrifying stories of these camps circulate among non-Aryans; semi-starvation is the rule, torture common, and the death-rate altogether abnormal. Talk with any dozen non-Aryans, and you will find eight or ten who have either been in a camp or have a near relative who has been, or still is. Those released are warned to leave the country by a named date, usually much too close to obtain a visa for a country abroad. Many who have not been in concentration camps have been summoned, and live under the shadow of a similar warning. The life of the non-Aryan community is darkened by vaguely repeated official pronouncements that seem to leave no hope of anything but a process of physical and mental torture until all are driven out or join the suicides who, at a steady average of 500 a month find sanctuary in the Danube."—*"Witness," in a letter to "The Times."*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Goering and the Jews.—"Field-Marshal Goering, as is now generally known, disapproved of the recent persecution of the Jews. His disapproval, however, was little heeded. It took him ten days to secure the release from prison of one of his dearest Jewish friends. I have heard of a plea by Goering to Hitler that at least Jewish children might be spared the pogrom. The Fuehrer considered the matter for a moment. Then he said: 'No. The little crocodiles will grow into big crocodiles, and will eat us all up.'"—*Londoner's Diary, "Evening Standard."*

Dictators and Democracy.—"Signor Mussolini must often have rued the day on which he entered on the dangerous and unprofitable adventure in Spain. As an example of political and military miscalculation it can rarely have been equalled. Dictators and democracies are alike capable of gross mistakes, but the difference between their mistakes is that the dictator may not openly acknowledge them, whereas democratic countries both can and do. There is no doubt that if a British Prime Minister had made miscalculations like those of Mussolini in Spain, he would have been driven from office and his policy reversed to the great advantage of his country."—*"Scrutator," in the "Sunday Times."*

A Courageous Pastor.—"If Pastor Niemoeller formerly had much human courage this courage is now broken in solitude; it is broken now that the justice pronounced by a German Court is justice no more. He now sees the days, the months, the years run by uselessly, must lay his hands in his lap and can spell through the saying of St. John again and again: 'And now, my little children, abide in Him; that if He shall be manifested, we may have boldness, and not be ashamed before Him at His coming.' That must also be said to the congregation. It is not a question of whether the Church is brought to shame here, but whether it is brought to shame there. What is a Church worth that is muzzled by decrees? What is a Church worth that is only the harlot of authority? It is worth nothing!"—*Preacher at a service in the church of Pastor Niemoeller in Dahlem, Germany.*

d to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised—"From Rome the Prime Minister brings back neither sheaves nor sorrow."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

"Seldom in history can a triumph such as the Italians had in Ethiopia have turned sour so quickly."—*Mr. George Martelli.*

"To have seen Athens gives a man what Swin calls Invisible Precedence over his fellows."—*Sir Edward Marsh.*

"One of the crimes against education is that the young are not taught that no masterpiece can possibly be dull."—*Princess Antoinette Bibesco.*

"All forms of autocracy crush out in their subjects that moral courage and independence which is the real strength of nations."—*Lord Lothian.*

"The provision of bomb-proof buildings is something much more important than any organisational measures."—*Professor J. B. S. Haldane.*

"The dictator of Italy, like the dictator of Germany, began his climb to power and fame as a bricklayer's mate, and he, too, loathed it."—*Mr. Frank Owen.*

"The Suez and Panama canals are classic examples of engineering works that have altered the course of history as well as of trade."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"Our public school system has been rendered so pliable since the War that headmasters to-day are almost indistinguishable from human beings."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"Criticism of public men fulfils the same function as pain in the human body; it calls attention to the development of an unhealthy state of things."—*The Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"The batteries of the 1st Anti-Aircraft Division defending London will be complete to war strength with the 3.7 in. gun within a month."—*Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.; Secretary of State for War.*

"Drink is not now the greatest social evil. The fear of war, gambling and the methods by which the State deals with unemployment are amongst the greatest of present-day social ills."—*Commissioner Lamb.*

"The special mission of Oxford is not so much to increase knowledge as to teach the individual how to live, to make better use of leisure, and to educate him to reason rather than to know."—*Dr. W. T. S. Stallybrass, Principal of Brasenose College.*

Suez Canal.—"The Egyptian Government hold in their hands the key to a just solution of the Suez Canal problem. They can, if France and Britain agree, terminate the present concession, buy out the present shareholders, and manage the Canal themselves. State-owned work. They would doubtless retain the existing efficient staff, and accept an international advisory board of management with considerable executive powers on which the principal users of the Canal would be proportionately represented. They would be well advised to undertake to run the Canal as a Public Utility with the smallest margin of profit. Zaghul Pasha, indeed, when Minister of Justice, said in 1910 that when the Canal reverted to her, Egypt would probably be forced to make the passage of the Canal free and to forgo any direct profit. That was the policy adopted in the case of the Panama Canal by the United States of America; and it has been amply rewarded. It would be a cheap contribution to international justice. The time has passed when a commercial company, however efficient, can sit astride an international highway and levy tolls, regardless of the commercial consequences and of the political repercussions of its action."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

Assisting British Importers.—"In this country we consume a fair quantity of Balkan grain, tobacco, and fruit, but an appreciable portion of this trade is transacted through the convenient medium of the Hamburg merchants. Thus, in effect, we not only acquire economic (and thereby political) domination by bulk purchase of a small country's agricultural surplus, but by selling to Britain our requirements of Balkan produce (not infrequently at a lower price than they cost her) she kills two birds with one stone in obtaining free currency with which to purchase nickel, copper, machine tools, etc., while at the same time precluding British exporters from enjoying the natural fruits of Balkan imports to Britain."—*Mr. George Binney.*

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

Consols 2½%	70 6 3
Kenya 5%	109 2 6
Kenya 3½%	100 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	100 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%	100 15 0
Sudan 5½%	105 10 0
Tanganyika 4½%	107 10 0

Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	4 15 7½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 10 0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 6 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 3 8
General Electric (£1)	3 15 0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 10 1½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 11 8
Int. Nickel Canada	\$56½
Prov. Cinematograph	18 9
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 15 9
U.S. Steels	\$64½
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 2 3
Unilever (£1)	1 12 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 11 3
Vickers (10s.)	1 1 10½
Woolworth (5s.)	8 0 0

Mines and Oils

Anasconda (\$50)	6 17 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 12 6
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 9 0
Anglo-Iranian	4 10 3
Burmah Oil	4 1 3
Cons. Goldfields	8 5 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 17 6
De Beers Df. (50s.)	8 12 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5 11 6
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 16 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 3 4½
Johannesburg Cons.	2 5 0
Mexican Eagle	4 9
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 3 9
Randfontein	1 18 9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36 7 6
Shell	4 1 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11 7 6
West. (10s.)	5 15 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 1 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	99 0 0
Clas	4 13 9
E.D. Realisation	3 7½
Gt. Western	24 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	84 0 0
L.M.S.	12 0 0
Nat. Bank of India	32 10 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	11 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 17 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1 0 9

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 4 0
Linggi (£1)	14 8
London Asiatic (2s.)	3 3
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 8 6
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 7 0

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

PERSONALIA

Mr. Pell Smith has been elected to the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins, the Uganda official, is spending his leave in Nairobi.

Mr. G. Calcraft, of the C.M.S. in Uganda, has left England on his return to Ngara.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Owen left England last week by the "Njassa," outward-bound for Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ryley, formerly of Nyasaland, celebrated their silver wedding last week.

Mr. W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, District Officer, has been acting as Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda.

Mr. G. K. Roth, Administrative Officer, has been appointed Municipal Officer for the town of Zanzibar.

Mr. G. H. Rusbridger left England last week on his return to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. V. Anderson recently won the championship of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club. Mr. H. A. Markus was runner-up.

Mr. W. K. Bastard has been elected Chairman of the [redacted] Association, with Mr. C. Todd as Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. E. C. Phillips and Mrs. A. B. Massie have been appointed members of the Dar es Salaam Cinema Censorship Board.

Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, is acting as Government Chemist in addition to his departmental duties.

The Rev. A. C. Kibble, formerly priest-in-charge of Umtali, has been appointed vicar of St. George with St. Ethelbert, East Ham, London.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, wife of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left England yesterday on a visit to America.

Mr. A. E. V. Barton, who served in the Customs Department of Kenya from 1919 to 1923, has been appointed Comptroller of Customs in Nigeria.

Lady Brooke-Popham is suffering from influenza, and will be unable to address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League this afternoon.

Mr. H. V. Wheeler has been selected as the official United Party candidate for Hartley at the forthcoming general election in Southern Rhodesia.

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arrived in England. He flew from Dodoma to Cairo, and continued his journey by boat and rail.

Captain Keith Hensman, of Salisbury, and Miss Kincaid-Smith, daughter of Captain M. Kincaid-Smith, of Magomero, Nyasaland, are to be married in Salisbury Cathedral.

Archdeacon Cox, and Dr. Watkins, of the U.M.C.A. staff in Nyasaland, are on their way to England on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McCowan, who lived for some years in Northern Rhodesia, and have just celebrated their silver wedding, now reside at the Hotel Regina, Cannes.

Mr. W. J. Jarvis has been appointed City Engineer of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, as from August 1 next. Meantime he fulfils the functions of the office in an acting capacity.

Lord and Lady Chesham will leave England by air on January 27 for the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, where they will stay some six weeks. They will return by Imperial Airways.

Mr. Edward Salmon, former editor of the monthly journal of the Royal Empire Society, who is visiting Southern Rhodesia, recently addressed the Salisbury Rotary Club on the work of the Society.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways from 1926 to 1935, has been appointed Chairman of the Railway Commission of Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Mr. R. Gibb.

Mr. H. E. Hornby, Director of Veterinary Services, has been appointed Director of Tsetse Research, and Mr. H. P. Rowe, Chief Surveyor, has been made Director of Civil Aviation, in Tanganyika Territory.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. J. Gill, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gill, of Nairobi, and Miss J. L. Bruce, younger daughter of the late Baillie David Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, of Irvine, Ayrshire.

Mr. J. C. Abraham, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, is acting as Governor of the Protectorate following the death last week of Sir Harold Kittermaster, of whom an obituary notice appears in this issue.

Mr. J. Gleisner, who was attempting a record motor trip from England to Capetown, had to abandon the effort when his car overturned near Lupani, Southern Rhodesia. He was badly injured and taken to Bulawayo Hospital.

Mr. A. F. Kirby, who has been promoted Assistant Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has served with the Gold Coast Railways for the past 10 years, and became traffic manager two years ago.

Mr. H. E. Kingdon, Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar, who is now home on leave, has completed his first tour in East Africa. For 15 years before he went to Zanzibar he served on the Western Circuit and at the Central Criminal Court in this country.

Captain A. Barron, one of the best-known commanders of the Union-Castle Company, has retired. He has been at sea for 48 years, during which time he commanded 28 ships, the latest being the 27,000-ton motor-ship "Capetown Castle." He intends to spend much of his retirement in travelling.

Major D. Cloete, Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, received many tributes at a sun-downer party given to him recently in Salisbury, prior to his departure for South Africa to take up an important post. Mr. Digby V. Burnett made a presentation on behalf of Major Cloete's many friends in Southern Rhodesia.

We much regret to learn that Canon R. M. Gibbons, the nominated non-official member representing Native interests on the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who is in England on leave, is suffering from a duodenal ulcer and is confined to bed. His many friends in East Africa will wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

The Committee of the Tanganyika Legislative Council which is investigating the question of providing land for Jewish immigration into the Territory is composed of Mr. F. Longland, Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province; Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Director of Agriculture; Sir William Lead, Mr. R. V. Stone, Dr. K. S. Bajwa, Major G. L. O. Grundy, and Dr. S. B. Malik.

M. Marcel van den Abeele, Director-General of Agriculture for the Belgian Colonies, is making a brief inspection tour of agricultural research stations in the Belgian Congo. During his outward journey he visited various coffee estates near Nairobi and the Scott Agricultural Laboratories in Kabete. In the past six days, he was able to study the cotton position in the Protectorate.

Dr. W. H. Kauntze has been appointed first Chairman of the Council of the new Makerere College, Uganda. He presided over the inter-territorial conference which recently discussed the organisation of the College, proving himself an admirable Chairman, and impressing those delegates by no means few who had resented the selection of a Director of Medical Services to sit in authority at an essentially educational gathering.

Among the passengers who are booked to leave by the s.s. "Letitia" on February 4 for a cruise to the West Indies are Sir Joseph Byrne, ex-Governor of Kenya, Sir Robert Hamilton, ex-Chief Justice of that Colony, and Lady Hamilton, Sir Claud Hollis, former Resident in Zanzibar, and Sir Richard Winfrey, a provincial newspaper proprietor who visited East Africa some years ago and has since taken a keen interest in East African affairs.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, a member of the Bledisloe Commission to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has resigned the chairmanship of Primitiva Holdings, Ltd., and its associated companies, but is retaining his seat on the boards. He has also relinquished the chairmanship, but retains his seat on the board, of the Province of Buenos Aires Waterworks Company and its associated concerns. Mr. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, is the new Chairman of Primitiva Holdings.

Sir William Göwers, who is now on his way to Australia, consented just before leaving London to join the Committee of University College Hospital, and to become Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee of its medical school. The meetings of that Committee are unfortunately

held on the third Thursday afternoon of each month, so that Sir William, who has been so faithful an attendant at the meetings of the East African Group in London, will not in future be able to be present nearly so frequently.

Mr. H. E. Symons, the motoring journalist, whose car fell 30 ft. into a river in the Belgian Congo, while he and a companion, Mr. H. B. Browning, were endeavouring to set up a motor record from England to Capetown, managed to repair his car sufficiently to proceed on the journey, and they reached Nairobi towards the latter end of last week. Shortly after their crash they had the unique experience of listening to a description of their experience broadcast on the Empire news bulletin. They intend to continue their journey southwards to Capetown.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, managing director of East African Estates, Ltd., and its associated companies, left Kenya last week for England on retirement. Few non-officials in East Africa have served on more public bodies than Colonel Tucker, who first went to Kenya twenty years ago. Having acquired in Great Britain exceptional knowledge of railway problems, he was in 1924 appointed an unofficial member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, has twice acted as substitute member of the Legislative Council, and has sat on the Agricultural and Port Commissions. For eight years he was a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association; he has for some years been Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya; has been Chairman of the Nairobi Committee of the Kenya Defence Force, and is a foundation director of the Nairobi Rotary Club. He will be greatly missed in Kenya, where his public service has been of such benefit to the community.

Obituary

Mr. Thomas Sutton, a visitor to Kenya, died recently during an aeroplane flight from Mombasa to Nairobi.

Mr. R. O. G. Williams, younger son of the late Major A. W. Williams, and grandson of the late Sir Robert Williams, died in Ealing last week.

Mrs. Margery Hester Coleman, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for the past 46 years, died in Salisbury at the beginning of the week at the age of 93.

We record with regret the death of Georgiana Millicent Lady Hindlip, mother of the third Baron Hindlip, who was keenly interested in East African development.

Mr. R. C. Hawkin, who some few years ago interested himself in propaganda in favour of Germany's Colonial claims, and who was a brother-in-law of the late General Louis Botha, died in London last week.

The death in Lusaka at the age of 44 is announced of Mr. Alex Findlay, who first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1910, traded for four years in Barotseland with his brother, came to Europe to serve in the Great War, and then returned and settled in Mazabuka, where he has taken an active part in public life and in the B.E.S.L.

Fruit Growing in S. Rhodesia *E. A. Service Appointments* Facing Faults and Facts *New D. V. S. for Tanganyika and Uganda*

WASTED TIME, money and labour in the planting of orchards, the dumping of low-grade fruit from the Union, South Africa, and the great danger of the introduction of codlin moth are some of the facts emphasised in a report on fruit growing in Southern Rhodesia recently presented to the Eastern Farmers' Association by Mr. P. G. Deedes.

Of 58,000 fruit, mostly apple, trees, half of which are in the Eastern District, no fewer than 41,000 were said to be unsuitable varieties or on unsuitable stocks, and three-quarters of the orchards were described as representing wasted time, money and labour as a direct consequence of the fact that no research work had been done at the experimental stations in the Colony.

It was estimated that five years hence the annual apple crop will be 14,000 bushel boxes, and between 30,000 and 40,000 cases 10 years hence. Given cold-storage facilities, there should be no need by 1943 to import any apples from the Union, and thereafter the surplus will have to be exported in competition with countries better situated and to markets which take only fruit of first quality properly graded.

At present South Africa exports grapes, apples, pears, peaches and plums to Southern Rhodesia of an annual value of about £20,000, much of this fruit being low grade, and dumped and sold for what it will fetch, covering the cost of railage.

With the removal of the restrictions against canker, Matabeleland may be flooded with citrus fruit from the Union, whence codlin moth may easily be introduced in consignments of low-grade apples, since there are only two plant inspectors in the Colony, one in Bulawayo and the other in Salisbury.

The report recommends a system of fruit import licences, strict enforcement of the plant inspection regulations, and the organisation of inspection in Bulawayo, and the appointment of an additional fruit officer for the Umthali experiment station.

Italy and Somaliland Frontier

From Jibuti it is reported that further concentrations of Italian troops, Blackshirts and Native levies have been made on the French Somaliland frontier. The first detachment of Senegalese troops has arrived in Jibuti, and has been sent to man the frontier posts, a second detachment is on its way out. It is thought locally that the Italians want to build a road from Assab in Eritrea to Adagalla, passing east of the mountain of Mussa Ali, which would mean that the road would pass through French territory.

A.O.C., Middle East

Air Marshall Sir William Gore Sutherland Mitchell has been appointed A.D.C., Royal Air Force, Middle East Division. The appointment marks an extension of the policy adopted in 1937, when the status of the senior commanders at home was raised to that of commanders-in-chief. It is felt that the increases in recent years in the strength of the Air Force in the Middle East Command and the wide scope of the commander's responsibilities, which include East Africa and the Sudan as well as Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan, call for this improvement in status. Certain consequential developments in the organisation of the command are to be expected in due course.

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Mr. J. S. Dunkerley, to be Assistant Auditor, Kenya.

Mr. F. C. Hummel, to the Colonial Forest Service, Uganda.

Mr. P. G. Shillitoe, to the Colonial Forest Service, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. W. E. Mackenzie, to the Colonial Police Service, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. M. J. Macoun, to the Colonial Police Service, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss R. M. Henderson, M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc., to be Bacteriologist, Kenya.

Miss W. A. Motley, to be Headmistress, Government European Junior School, Kampala, Uganda.

Miss M. F. E. Pelham Johnson, to be Supervisor of Female Education, Tanganyika Territory.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Mr. G. D. Chamberlain, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. L. G. Gurney, District Officer, Kenya, to be Secretary to the Conference of East African Governors, and Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya-Uganda.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, M.B.E., Lands Secretary, to be Commissioner of Lands and Settlement, Kenya.

Mr. G. Harvey, Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Fiji.

Mr. A. W. Northrop, Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Northern Rhodesia, to be Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. J. B. Hill, Superintendent of Education, Nigeria, to be Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. W. Stokes, Junior Education Commissioner, West Indies, to be Education Officer, Kenya.

Mr. J. B. Alexander, Geologist, Nyasaland, to be Geologist, Federated Malay States.

Mr. J. B. Hobson, Deputy Registrar and Marshal, Trinidad, to be Crown Counsel, Uganda.

Mr. E. H. Halse, Assistant Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia, to be Superintendent of Police, Somaliland.

Mr. E. T. Vyvyan, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. F. S. Mackrell, D.C.M., M.M., Postmaster, to be Senior Postmaster, Kenya.

Mr. H. J. Lowe, M.R.C.V.S., Senior Veterinary Officer, to be Director of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika Territory.

Captain W. L. S. Mackintosh, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.M., D.T.V.M., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

Mr. E. J. G. Brown, Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory, to be Drill Instructor, Police Department, Uganda.

Mr. E. J. B. Gahan, District Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, to be Senior Engineer, Nigerian Railway.

Mr. A. F. Kirby, Traffic Manager, Gold Coast Railway, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Line, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Call A Spade A Spade

Hitlerism in Africa Would Mean Paganism

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I am sure a great number of Imperially-minded readers of your excellent paper will be grateful to you for your own article on "Germany's Colonial Claims in Africa." Surely this is just what was wanted. Too many people are afraid of speaking the truth for fear of hurting Germany's feelings, but until we call a spade a spade we shall not make much headway against their subtle forms of frightfulness and our own spineless and demoralising cry of "Give peace in our time, O Lord!"—and at almost any price.

What is peace? It is a spiritual thing, and there can be no peace of mind over what has recently happened in Europe. It is astonishing how many people one meets who wonder if we shall be given a leader in time to save the Empire. That is what we need to pray for. Otherwise Hitler may be set up in the former German Colonies—as a pagan and anti-Christ.

A great many East Africans wish *East Africa and Rhodesia* aid and blessing in its arduous work on behalf of East Africa and the Empire.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

EX-SERVICE SETTLER

This letter is a man who has taken a prominent part in public affairs in Kenya.—Ed. "E. A. & R."

Representative Institutions

A Complaint from Uganda

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your issue of November 10, which has just come to hand, you gave extracts from Lord Hailey's "Survey of Africa." One of the extracts ran as follows: "The political future which British policy has assigned to the African Colonies must be understood to be that of self-government based on representative institutions."

I do not know of a Board or Committee in Uganda—except the Factories Board, on which there is one member who is nominated by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of anyone but Government officials and non-officials chosen by the Government without reference to any representative public body.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce used to nominate members to the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, the Kampala Townships Authority, the Coffee Board, etc., but for some time past the Government has made its own appointments to these Government Boards. Democracy does not seem popular in Uganda.

Can you, Sir, or any of your readers point to any representative institution in this country? If not, can anyone tell me why Uganda should be an exception to the rule of what is said to be "British policy"?

I enclose my card, but for reasons which are obvious beg to subscribe myself as,

Kampala,
Uganda.

Yours faithfully,

"NEMO."

A Case of Native Devotion

Twenty-five Years of Patient Waiting

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled.

But did any "boy" sit by his *bwana's* mining prospect for a quarter of a century without demanding, if not wages, at least, rations?

Bwanali of Kota-Kota did—and the shareholders of the North Charterland Company ought to hear the story.

Their one-time manager, the redoubtable John H. Hayes, when working the gold mine at Kankunka used to send Native prospectors all over these parts. Sometimes—most times—it was a waste of good money, for the Native prospectors would gather with the hard old drinkers in the villages where the best beer is brewed, and swill, and swill, and swill.

But the places that were finally discovered, or was left in charge of, had visible gold, or copper, or something else encouraging, for *Bwana "Esi"* set to work and began developing.

Then happened that bottle of tonic. Poor Hayes, run down in health, got a tonic. He drank it regularly, but seemingly did not shake the bottle enough, for at the lower end was a sediment of strychnine (or other deadly drug) which killed him stone-dead, to the sorrow of all who knew him.

Bwanali, in charge of the distant prospects, was distracted, but he did not leave. He sat and waited, but not in idleness. After his food-allowance was finished he set to work, and with his wife—and I dare say a helping hand from the local villagers, who, friendly, would hoe a patch—he made a garden and supported life. And for years this went on.

Until yesterday; then he came, said he was Bwanali, and asked for my orders.

But I have never before seen you, Bwanali.

True, master, but you knew my master, *Bwana "Esi"* (Hayes), who was, like you, an Englishman, and therefore your relative. My dear old wife is now dead. I want to send a telegram to say I'm coming home—after you give me permission.

When did your wife die?

She died when they were cutting sorghum just a year ago, on the third day of the week.

That would be a Wednesday in July, 1937?

Right, great master. You know everything.

But what happened to the tools, implements, and such like that your master would leave at the mine?

Ahhh! Ahhh! I buried them all, until the bearded Belgian came from "Lisapet" (Elisabethville), found them, and took them all away.

You are only one sleep from Chiwefwe. Why did you not come sooner and speak with me?

Who am I to thrust myself upon your greatness? My duty was to wait; and this I did patiently!

As old Bwanali, with ear-lobes slit Angoni-wise, teeth decaying, and snow-white head, sat in my room, and gulped the ever so sweet tea, thoughts flashed through my head—not as young as it was 42 years ago, when first contact was made with Africa—and, recalling Dan Crawford's "Thinking Black," where King Mushidi's messenger, with the treaty between the Great White Queen and the savage Black Emperor, handed the precious document to Lieutenant Stairs—just understood! Stairs certainly was in Belgian pay, but he was English, which, with Africa's "Blood is thicker than water," was justification for the delivery of a treaty with Britain to a British subject.

Chiwefwe,

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. STEPHENSON.

East African Trade Trends

Points from Mr. A. E. Pollard's Report

LAST WEEK we reviewed some of the main features of the report for 1937-38, of H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and in the same document we quote the following points of detail:

Agricultural Implements.—British and German imports into Tanganyika increased in number and value. Imports of shovels, spades and axes into the three mainland countries were valued at £41,822, Germany being represented by £26,771, the U.K. by £12,827, and Belgium by £1,349.

Agricultural Machinery.—Though the total value of imports showed a considerable increase, the U.K. lost ground, Germany especially improving her position. Of imports into Kenya and Uganda valued at £83,636, Germany's share amounted to £32,361, compared with £30,000 from the U.K.; whilst in Tanganyika imports at £32,696 included shipments valued at £21,957 from Germany and only £7,066 from the U.K.

Increased British Bicycle Imports

Alc and beer.—Japanese imports declined for the second year in succession, but imports from Germany were double those of 1935; of 88,476 gallons shipped from Germany, 67,020 gallons were to Tanganyika Territory.

Bicycles.—Nearly 43,000 machines were imported, or 138% over the previous year's figures. The U.K. supplied 87% of the imports, compared with 82% in the previous year. The average c.i.f. Mombasa values were British 76s., German 51s., and Japanese 31s.

Bicycle parts.—Though imports from the U.K. showed an encouraging advance in value, it was not comparable with that of imports from Japan, which were 21 times the figure for 1936 and represented 55% of the total value of imports.

Bicycles.—Imports practically doubled, all countries participating in the increase. Of imports from Japan no fewer than 143,871 tires and tubes were shipped to Kenya and Uganda, but Japan supplied 3,446 to Zanzibar, compared with 3,668 from the U.K.

Competition From Belgium in Biscuits

Biscuits.—Imports totalled 3,907 cwt., against 3,223 cwt. in the previous year. The supplies in 1936 included 2,230 cwt. from the U.K. and Eire, but for 1937 the figures are given separately at 1,906 cwt. from the U.K. and 239 cwt. from Eire. Belgium continued to show progress at 1,173 cwt., compared with 570 cwt. for 1936, but she has met serious competition from Holland. Zanzibar absorbed more than half the total imports from Belgium; there is little European demand in the island, and the low price of Belgian and Dutch biscuits is attractive to the bazaars.

Cigarette Papers.—Imports into Kenya and Uganda from Japan advanced from £957 to £1,927, but Italy supplied practically half the imports, to a value of £5,345, compared with £22 in the previous year.

Cigarettes.—The increase in imports is shared by each of the territorial units, the U.K. supplying almost the entire increase and maintaining its position of pre-eminence in this trade. Imported Virginian cigarettes sell at 20 cents for 10, and local shag-type cigarettes sell at 10 cents per packet.

Cotton Piece Goods.—Imports of dyed and coloured sorts increased. In Kenya and Uganda the demand for *khangas* declined, whilst that for other

prints increased; in Tanganyika that position was reversed. On a yardage basis, Japan retained her pre-eminence as a supplier, supplying 91.5% of the trade in Kenya and Uganda, 82.5% in Tanganyika, and 74.6% in Zanzibar. India more than doubled her share in Tanganyika, with a value of £67,275, compared with £32,022 in the preceding 12 months. Out of a total import of over £2,000,000, the U.K. supplied only £195,828.

Drugs and Medicines.—Increased German participation was a feature, sales from Germany to Kenya and Uganda rising from £5,847 in 1936 to £13,985 in 1937.

Electrical goods.—The U.K. maintained its position as the principal supplier, with nearly 79% of the trade. Of 335,951 electric light bulbs imported, Japan supplied 125,656 and the U.K. 112,333.

Enamelled Hollowware.—The virtual monopoly of Japan in this class was retained with imports of 1,125 cwt. out of a total of 1,162 cwt., but this pre-eminence is hardly less noticeable in the other territories, the share of Japan on a weight basis being 804 tons (out of a total of 880 tons) in Kenya and Uganda, and 299 tons (out of 325 tons) in Tanganyika.

Glassware.—Japan supplied 1,402 cwt. of cheap mirrors for the bazaar trade out of a total importation of 1,686 cwt. into Kenya and Uganda.

Hosiery.—Large quantities of cardigans, pull-overs, jerseys and singlets for the bazaar trade were imported from Japan at prices defying competition.

Industrial Machinery.—U.K. suppliers maintained their position, most of the competition coming from Germany, which supplied Tanganyika with this class of machinery to the value of £60,174, compared with £66,366 in respect of purchases from the U.K.

Iron Hoops.—The total imports showed an increase at 5,057 tons, against 3,686 tons in 1936, the U.K. being the biggest supplier with 2,642 tons, against 2,238 tons. Of 1,661 tons imported from Germany, 1,449 tons went to Tanganyika; Poland's exports to that Territory fell from 232 to 42 tons; and Italy re-appeared in the Kenya and Uganda market with a share amounting to 50 tons. Business in hoop iron is keenly competitive, and there is very little difference in price between the principal suppliers.

British Small Car Market Menaced

Motor Cars.—Total imports increased by 485 units, and the U.K. share by 57 units, but there was a marked rise in the importation of cars from America, and imports from Germany advanced from 41 to 137, and in the case of Italy from 12 to 39. British manufacturers owed their success to the small car, but their position is now being seriously menaced.

Motor Cycles.—The popularity of the German light-weight machine, selling retail at less than £25, continued. The virtual monopoly of the small motorcycle trade hitherto enjoyed by the U.K. completely disappeared, though imports from the U.K. of the heavier type of machine remained practically stationary.

Motor Lorries.—A further increase in imports mainly benefited American manufacturers, who held 56% of the trade, mass-production vehicles of relatively low price being considered suitable for local use by the majority of lorry-owners. A pronounced decline in the popularity of the diesel-engined vehicle was a feature of the trade.

Motor Tires.—Imports from Japan doubled owing to their acceptability in Zanzibar, which absorbed 2,232 of the total of 3,878 imported into Eastern Africa from Japan last year. Of other foreign competition, the most noteworthy was the increase in imports from Germany.

Paints.—British manufacturers retained their hold

on this trade. Purchases from the U.K. on Government account were valued at £25,590. Imports from Japan stood at £572.

Silk, artificial.—The value of imports was nearly double that of the previous year, the respective figures being £222,903 and £118,723. Japan supplied 9,979,708 square yards of the total importation of 10,393,708 square yards. The increased imports can be explained only by a growing inclination on the part of the Native to substitute artificial silk for cotton piece goods in prosperous times.

Soap (toilet).—Japan enjoyed most of the benefit of increased imports during the year. On a weight basis (Tanganyika excluded) Japan supplied 3,878 cwt. compared with 1,339 cwt. from the U.K.; of imports into Zanzibar Japan supplied 1,012 cwt. out of a total of 1,172 cwt. The average c.i.f. price per cwt. of Japanese toilet soap was Shs. 38.

Typewriters.—A new feature was the importation into Tanganyika of 68 "baby" typewriters from Switzerland at an average c.i.f. value of £4. Machines from Japan made an appearance in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, though in negligible numbers.

Weighing Machines.—An increase in imports from Germany is recorded. The German scales are inexpensive, with an average c.i.f. value of Shs. 135 each.

Wireless Apparatus.—The U.S.A. is the chief supplier, sending as many sets as are purchased from all other countries together, though in the past year America lost ground, mainly to Holland.

Woolen Piece Goods.—Though Japan made further progress and continued to hold premier place, the British makers maintained their position. Italy increased her share, but at the expense of Japan rather than Britain.

Trade Hints in Brief

Other statements from the report are:—
"Wireless licences for the year ended December 31, 1937, numbered 2,815, compared with 2,601 at the end of the previous year.

"Despite reductions in postage rates, cash revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1937 exceeded receipts for the previous year by £17,000.

"3,692 Japanese bicycles were imported into Kenya and Uganda during 1937, against 33,173 from the U.K.

"Exports of East African coffee to South Africa have increased from 13,707 cwt. in 1932 to 116,119 cwt. in 1936.

"Canada supplies motor-cars, lorries and tires to East Africa, and purchases coffee, maize and sisal from the territories.

"Australia is a buyer of coffee, sodium carbonate and phosphate from the territories, and a seller of wheat flour to Zanzibar and Tanganyika Territory.

"Instead of a shortage of Japanese goods or Japanese bottoms in which to effect delivery in East Africa, no less than 17 Japanese ships discharged cargo in Mombasa during the period September to January last, compared with nine in the corresponding months of 1936-37.

"In Uganda Natives took out 386 licences for motor-cars and 425 licences for motor-cycles during 1936-37."

Opening for Representatives

A biscuit manufacturing company desires representation in East Africa and Rhodesia. Readers interested may apply to Box 20, c/o East Africa and Rhodesia, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

African Explosives

In order to secure to the Preference shareholders African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., the full amount of payment in respect of the United Kingdom shares, it was decided to be secured to them by the offer for sale made last July, a special meeting was held in London last week to make the necessary alterations in the Articles of Association. Mr. J. Rogers, who presided, explained that when Imperial Chemical Industries and De Beers Consolidated Mines, who together at that time held the whole of the capital of the company, made an offer for sale of Preference shares, it was stated that African Explosives share capital was in sterling, and that the dividends and any repayment of capital on a winding-up would be paid in sterling. The board in South Africa, however, felt that it was likely that the capital of the company, being a South African company, might be regarded as being constituted in South African currency. Ordinary shareholders of African Explosives had passed a resolution giving effect to what was intended by the offer of sale by an amendment of the Articles, and it now remained for Preference shareholders to ratify what had already been agreed to by the Ordinary shareholders. A resolution to this effect was unanimously approved. There are extensive interests in the Rhodesias.

World stocks of copper on December 31 showed an increase of 32,631 tons, the total on the former date being 457,668 tons. Apparent world consumption was 157,000 tons, with American consumption 39,000 tons per month. Output throughout the world was 194,000 tons during November.

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Kenya Consolidated Report

SHAREHOLDERS of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., who have noted the recent rise in the value of the shares on the London Stock Exchange—they have risen from 1½d. to 6d. during the past three weeks—will note with interest the references in the annual report to May 31 last concerning negotiations for the raising of further capital in view of the encouraging nature of development work on the Kitere properties.

The directors state that with the additional funds obtained after the re-arrangement of the capital authorised in 1936, extensive operations were continued at Kitere and Lolgorien under the direction of the African Associated Mines, Ltd., the company's consulting engineers.

As a result of this intensive development work, the Kitere properties continued to show enhancing values, but it was obvious that unless further capital was obtained it would not be possible to continue operations. Although protracted negotiations took place through the London Committee for the raising of capital for the erection of milling plant, no conclusion has yet been reached, but negotiations are still proceeding.

Meantime, Mr. Michael Haskel and the Fanti Consolidated Investment Company have advanced sufficient money on loan to keep the mines free of water. The company's holdings cover a concession of approximately 1,014 sq. miles in South Kavirondo and the McMillan and Magor properties at Lolgorien.

The balance sheet shows liabilities at £320,495, including £292,862 share capital, £2,904 loans from Mr. Haskel and the Fanti Company, sundry creditors at £5,675, and reserve £1,052. Assets include £263,111 in respect of prospecting and development expenditure, £33,669 for plant and machinery, £5,317 prospecting expenditure to be written off, £104 deposits and payments in advance, £70 sundry debtors, and £222 cash.

Wankie Colliery Company

An interim dividend of 5% payable on January 31, is announced by the Wankie Colliery Company. This distribution, which compares with 6% last year, is on increased capital, less tax at 2s. 10d.

Prospecting in N. Rhodesia

At the beginning of this month 77,828 sq. miles of land in Northern Rhodesia, over which Loangwa Concessions, Ltd. held exclusive prospecting rights, were thrown open for general prospecting, except for precious stones and mineral oils. Particulars and maps of the areas are obtainable from the Commissioner for Mines, Livingstone, the B.S.A. Co.'s offices in Lusaka, Ndola and Salisbury, and from any District Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia.

Fanti Consolidated

At the annual meeting in London last week of the Fanti Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., Sir Edmund Davis, who presided, said that if the proposed dividend of 9% was approved, the average annual rate of dividend paid over the period of 24 years since 1918 would work out at 10.61%, including 1931, the only year during the period for which no dividend was paid. Sir Edmund said the company had increased its holding in the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company from 83,880 to 100,000 shares; he looked for appreciation in the capital value of that investment, which, in course of time, should bring a satisfactory return on its cost.

S. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

For six successive years the mineral production of Southern Rhodesia has broken its own records; and for 1938, said Mr. G. A. Davenport, President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines in his New Year review, close estimates gave the total production a value of £7,650,000, an increase of £167,137 over 1937, gold contributing £87,000 and base metals £80,000 to this expansion.

The gold yield for the year would be about 816,330 fine oz., valued at £5,743,692, compared with 804,330 oz., valued at £5,656,692, in 1937. In spite of a temporary fall in the demand for chrome, the base metal increase would be a record at a value of £1,900,000. Coal and asbestos had also increased their production; and tin and tungsten had eclipsed all previous outputs.

Latest Progress Reports

Tanganyika Central.—December output, 2,421 tons crushed, yielding 590 oz. of fine gold; value, £4,143; loss, £556.

Phoenix Prince.—During December 21,295 tons were milled for recovery of 13 oz. fine gold. Revenue: £38,573; working costs, £23,363; estimated profit, £15,210. Development: footage, 3,185 ft.; diamond drilling, 1,695 ft. No. 1 shaft: 5th level, raise, 80 ft. av. 2.5 dwt. over 50 in.; main shaft: 3rd level, drives E. and W. 88 ft. av. 2.2 dwt. over 71 in., 139 ft. av. 2.9 dwt. over 68 in. Main shaft, 4th level, drive E., first 87 ft. av. 1.6 dwt. over 81 in.; next 50 ft. av. 3.8 dwt. over 81 in., last 161 ft. av. 1.3 dwt. over 74 in. Main shaft: 7th level, raise, 130 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 65 in. Main shaft: 9th level, drive E., first 169 ft. av. 1.8 dwt. over 61 in.; last 108 ft. av. 8 dwt. over 54 in.; 9th level raise 22 ft. av. 3.9 dwt. over 57 in. Main shaft: 11th level drive E. 33 ft. av. 3.8 dwt. over 45 in.

Mining Personnel

Mr. A. F. Skerl, Assistant Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, is expected to arrive home on leave very shortly.

Mr. J. J. MacHugh, the well-known Lupa gold miner, has returned to Tanganyika from a holiday spent in South Africa.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, managing director in London of Rhokana Corporation, and a director of several other Rhodesian enterprises, has joined the board of Brakpan Mines and Spring Mines, Ltd.

Mr. T. C. Scrutton, M.Inst.M.M., a director of Kagera Mines, Ltd., who has frequently visited mining properties in East Africa, has left England for Burma, and expects to return in March.


Mr. C. E. S. Taylor, a director of Rhodesia Anglo Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd., has been appointed to the London Committee of East Daggafontein Mines, South African Land and Exploration, West Rand Investment Trust, and Western Reefs Exploration and Development.

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Cam. & Motor (12s. 6d.)	58s. 9d.	47s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Gabalt Gold Mines (2s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 3d.	7s. 9d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3d.	3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	6d.	5d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	9d.	9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Luiru Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Mashonaland (1s.)	8d.	6½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	31s. 3d.	32s. 6d.
Rezende (1s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 10½d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	26s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	11 17s. 6d.	11 0s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	17s. 0d.	16s. 4½d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 4½d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	19s. 6d.	18s. 10½d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Ujain and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 9d.

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Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd. The Primary Producer's Lot

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., continues to show favourable results, and is building up a strong financial position.

Net profits for the year to September 30 last totalled £55,181, and including £11,029 brought forward, there is a balance of £46,210 which is allocated as follows: 6% Preference dividend, absorbing £459; 10% Ordinary dividend, £12,600; general reserve, £10,000 (making a total of £40,000); taxation reserve, £5,000; carry forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, £18,751.

The tea crop harvested from the Lauderdale, Glenorchy-Limbuli and Zoa estates amounted to 1,881,700 lb., against 556,830 lb. in 1937; there are 2,369 acres in full and partial bearing. The dark-fired tobacco crop did not come up to the estimate, owing to cold and unseasonable rains, but in consequence of the establishment of public auctions for tobacco in Nyasaland, the board has decided to re-open the Naisi tobacco estate near Zomba. That estate, which previously grew good "bright" tobacco, has been under care and maintenance conditions for some years.

The annual meeting will be held in Glasgow on Monday. Mr. John Moir, C.M.G., the retiring director, offers himself for re-election. The Chairman is Mr. R. Ross Stark, and the other members of the board are Mr. J. L. Officer, O.B.E., W.S., and Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, S.S.C.

The company's assets total £127,656, and the estates appear in the balance sheet at £128,438, buildings at £14,500, machinery, etc., at £15,144, produce stocks at £6,635, stores in Africa at £5,586, investments at £20,288, cash at bank and in hand at £36,834, and sundry debtors and creditors are approximately equal. Thus, entirely ignoring the estates and their buildings and equipment, liquid assets exceed half the subscribed capital of the company.

Sisal Marketing Committee

THE SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of London has appointed a special Marketing Committee, which is representative of the leading groups, and is composed of Mr. Hitchcock (Chairman), Mr. N. S. C. Bosanquet, Mr. E. W. Bovill, Mr. E. Bath, Mr. Robin Arbutnot, Major Walsh, and Messrs. Hogg, Wigglesworth and Strahlendorf. Mr. Le Maître, secretary of the Tanganyika Sisal Association, was present by invitation at the meeting at which this decision was reached—by seven votes to two. The step taken is regarded as a move towards the establishment of a terminal market in sisal. Details will be further discussed to-day by the new Committee with the Chairman of the Sisal Merchants' and Brokers' Committee.

The Sisal Industry Ordinance is to remain in force in Kenya until December 31, 1943. Proposing its retention, the Director of Agriculture recently said in the Legislative Council that the Ordinance provided for the creation of a sisal fund. During the last five years contributions to that fund had been received from two sources: (1) from the industry, in the form of a contribution of £1,500 a year, and (2) from the Government, which had contributed £ for £ up to £1,000 a year until 1937 and since then up to £1,500 a year. The money had been expended on research and other work connected with the sisal industry.

WHEN Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, addressed the Royal Empire Society last week, he pictured the hour and season at different points in the Colonial Empire. While, it was, he said, 8 p.m. on a cold winter night in London, Kenya was enjoying the equivalent of a fine, warm, English summer night, the black velvet sky studded with stars, and with the promise of a hot sunny day to follow.

In times of economic stress the primary producer was more hardly hit than is the producer of secondary goods. He was usually compelled to produce the maximum of which his land was capable, being most fortunately placed when his own output was high whilst that of his competitors is low and prices are good; he was badly placed when his own crops were poor whilst his competitors had big harvests and prices were low. Thus agriculturists found it very difficult to combine; they could not control output as easily as manufacturers, and the control of output was a condition precedent to successful combination. Again, the tendency was for the users of primary products, and the middlemen, to restrict stocks to a minimum, thus throwing back on the primary producer the burden of carrying the world's reserves of his product.

Some primary producers, such as those engaged in the tea, sugar or rubber plantation industries, and those engaged in mineral industries such as tin and copper, were capable of protecting themselves with fair success by combining to regulate output and equate it to world consumption. Yet it was correct to say that on the whole the primary producers of the Colonial Empire were struggling hard to maintain, and if possible improve, their position in world markets.

Of Commercial Concern

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during October amounted to £39,077.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first 11 months of 1938 totalled £3,365,440. Imports amounted to £3,183,842.

A census of industries in Southern Rhodesia is now being carried out by the Government. It is expected to be completed by February 15.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5s. per share (being at the rate of 16% per annum), less tax. Warrants for the dividend will be posted on January 27.

Erlangers, Ltd., the London banking house which has for so long had such close associations with the Rhodesias, are again to pay a dividend on the Ordinary capital of 4%. The latest balance sheet shows a further expansion of £80,000, or 26.3% in the advances, which are raised to £3,888,000, or 78% of the liabilities on deposits, etc.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Company met in Nairobi recently to receive the report of an investigation committee appointed some little time ago to consider the situation which had arisen in regard to Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co. (Uganda), Ltd. Resolutions were passed agreeing to reduce the capital of the company by £16,170, by writing down the value of the Ordinary shares from 5s. to 3s.

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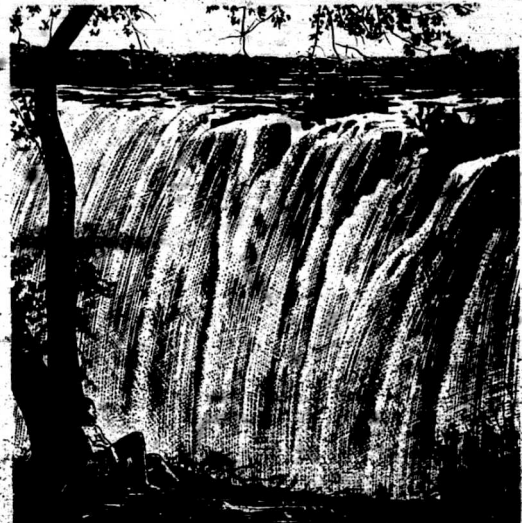
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SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

Plain Words to Sisal Growers

CONSIDERABLE space is devoted to African sisal affairs in the annual report of Messrs. Wm. F. Malcolm & Company, Ltd., the London hemp merchants, who write:—

"The history of East African sisal, unfortunately, does not make very prosperous reading, and yet of recent years financiers seem to have thought that the magic little word meant quick fortunes, and there has been no lack of available funds to take over estates and maintain or increase production, regardless of the trend of commodity prices and apparently oblivious of the fluctuating consumptive demand.

"Sisal has developed so rapidly that it is sometimes difficult to realise that in 1921 the production from Tanganyika and Kenya together amounted only to some 14,659 tons in a total world production of little more than 150,000 tons. In the following 10 years production increased so rapidly that by 1931 Tanganyika and Kenya were producing over 70,000 tons in a world total of 250,000 tons.

"That prices for East African sisal will improve there can be no doubt, but any period of higher values will again be followed from time to time by lower and unremunerative levels, as consumption slows down, and unless some really practical scheme can be evolved to control production, it seems imperative that some means must be found of still further reducing the costs of production.

"It does not appear to be a fibre which can afford to cost as much as it does to-day, unless it can rely upon a much larger and more regular consumption. Suggestions, moreover, that stability can be assured by revised marketing methods and the encouragement of speculation can hardly be justified by the experience of other commodities, more especially if it is assumed that the aim is stability on a higher price level than has recently ruled.

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"It must surely be apparent that the consuming capacity of the industry will always be the true barometer of prices, and, even though supplies be temporarily taken up by intermediaries, their disposal eventually becomes necessary, with reactions which it is impossible to foretell.

Disappointment Follows Amalgamations

"It is disappointing to have to record that, despite any benefits that may have been hoped for from the developments of the movement to amalgamate and control estates which was initiated of recent years, it appears to be beyond the power of these financiers to do more than sell at best whatever is produced.

"Little importance seems to be attached to the market situation at any given time, whilst the bad packing and poor quality of shipments can only indicate a lack of export control, which causes incalculable damage to the reputation of the industry and does not encourage that confidence and appreciation amongst consumers which is such a marked asset of competing fibres, but only the exception rather than the rule of East African."

Praise for the speculator is voiced by *Jardine's Broadsheet*, which says:—

"A great many people, from President Roosevelt downwards, believe that disastrous rises and falls in price are due to the wicked speculator. The experience of those familiar with the commodity markets is exactly the contrary. Whilst the speculator undoubtedly increases the pace in the middle stages of a major price move, he does not create the main trend, but acts as an essential cushion or safety valve in curbing excessive falls and rises.

"If speculation means either buying more or less than you need, then the consumers of the world are as guilty as anyone else. So is the producer, who either withholds his output from the market because he thinks the current price is too low, or makes a forward sale against material not yet produced, because he considers the current price too high or high enough. The same is true of the private individual who lays in a year's stock of coal for fear of a coal strike. There is no difference between the sisal spinner, who lays in stocks of fibre because he believes it is cheap, and the private speculator who buys sisal for the same reason. Both buy because they think they can make money out of it.

Advantages of a Terminal Market

"Any commodity which is sufficiently standardised in quality to be sold on c.i.f. terms, as opposed to being landed and sampled before sale, lends itself to terminal operations or forward trading. Such a market inevitably attracts the private speculator, because it enables him to deal without having to finance or handle the goods. The private speculator is therefore a normal feature of a terminal market, and, acting in conjunction with the merchants, he plays an important part in providing facilities for producers to sell their present or future output and for consumers to cover their needs for months ahead. By swelling the numbers of buyers and sellers, private speculators provide a free market. They also fulfil a most valuable function in carrying unwanted stocks during bad times.

"There is good reason to believe that if a terminal market was established, enough outside speculators would come in to make a daily market, thus providing the producer with buyers when the trade was out of the market, and relieving the trade of the necessity of buying when it had no wish to. From the point of view of everyone, from producer to consumer, the speculator would be most welcome to the market."

Market Prices and Notes

Beeswax.—Business done in Dar es Salaam from 90s. to 107s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. and spot at 95s. per cwt.

Butter.—Kenya, firm at 121s. per cwt. (1938: 110s.)

Castor Seed.—Steady at £11. 10s. (1938: £13 10s.; 1937: £14 7s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Zanzibars dull, with spot 8½d. and c.i.f. 8 3/16d. Madagascars firm for near positions; sold at 7¾d. for Nov.-Dec. shipment, and 7½d. c.i.f. for afloat. Spot in bond, 7½d. (1938: Zanzibars, 8d. Madagascars, 6¾d.; 1937: 8¾d.)

Coffee.—London auctions, held on one day only last week, were lightly supplied, pending new arrivals. Kenyas were steady, and good quality Kilimanjaro sold at firm prices.

Kenya "A." 84s. to 90s.; "B," 64s. to 65s. 6d.; peaberry, 88s. to 97s. per cwt.

Tanganyika "A." good quality Kilimanjaro, 75s.; fair to good "B," 58s. to 60s. 6d.; "C," 56s.; peaberry, 62s. to 81s.

London stocks of East African at 30,433 cwt. are nearly 16,000 cwt. lower than at this time last year, and 22,000 cwt. less than in 1937.

The exportation from East Africa to South Africa of *arabica* and *robusta* coffee triage is now prohibited.

Copper.—The decline in standard for cash, which has now fallen 32s. 6d. to £42 15s. 7½d.; has encouraged rumours that the output quota may be reduced from the current level to 100% of standard tonnages, as it is now only 2s. 6d. above the price ruling on December 6, when the last quota reduction was made. (1938: £43 17s. 6d.; 1937: £52 6s. 3d.)

Coconut.—Demand is better, with East African f.m.s. £10 per cwt. for ordinary shipment. (1938: £13; 1937: £12.)

Cotton.—Quiet and in moderate demand. Good to fair Uganda, 5-5½d.; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 7-3½d. (1938: 5-5½d.; 1937: 7-7d.)

Uganda exported 394,941 bales of cotton from January 1 to December 3, 1938. Cotton tax collected between January 1 and November 30 totalled £153,196.

The latest cotton progress report from Uganda states that owing to the early advent of the dry season in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, the later plantings have been adversely affected, though the early plantings promise average yields. The crop is estimated to yield approximately 325,000 bales.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull slow for Jan.-March at £6 13s. 9d. (1938: £6 1s. 3d.; 1937: £5 47s. 6d.)

Gold.—149s. 8½d. per ounce. (1938: 139s. 8½d.; 1937: 141s. 7½d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam Hamburg quiet; Jan.-Feb., £10 6s. 3d.; and March, April, May, June increasing by 1s. 3d. per month. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £17 17s. 6d.)

Gum Arabic.—Kordofan new crop natural, 33s.; cleaned 34s. per cwt. c.i.f.; Jan.-Feb. shipment, 35s. 6d. and 36s. per cwt. c.i.f. respectively.

Hides.—Quiet. Mombasa 70/30%: 12 lb. and up, 6½d.; 8/12 lb., 6d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 6¾d. (1938: 7½d., 7½d., 8½d.)

Lead.—Foreign for cash, easier at £14 10s., and forward 5s. higher. (1938: £16 18s. 9d.)

World production in November amounted to 150,600 tons, 5,100 tons less than in October. Production in America, however, was higher than in October, being 36,000 tons, against 28,000.

Maize.—Higher, though quiet for near positions. East African No. 2 at 26s. 6d. per qtr., and 24s. 3d. for more distant. (1938: 30s.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers remain strong at £126 per ton in an inactive market, and Japanese best quality at £88 10s. per ton. (1938: Kenya, £94; 1937: £68.)

Simsim.—Demand poor. East African white nominally £13 per ton, ex ship. (1938: £13 17s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Firm, with stronger inquiry and increased selling of the small supplies on offer. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £17 for Jan.-March. No. 2, Feb.-May, £15 7s. 6d. per ton. No. 3, £14 7s. 6d., c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £19 10s.; No. 2, £18 10s.; No. 3, £18; 1937: No. 1, £30; No. 2, £27 10s.)

Tanganyika exported 10,283 tons of sisal during December. Countries of destination and quantities were: Germany, 2,378 tons; Belgium, 2,321 tons; Great Britain, 1,894 tons; Canada, 921 tons.

Kenya exported 2,725 tons of sisal during November. Uganda exported 390 tons.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., state that the output from the estates during December amounted to 328 tons.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. announce that production during December totalled 389 tons, making a total of 2,476 tons for the nine months of the current financial year, against 2,139 tons during the corresponding period of 1936-7.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output during December was 172 tons, making a total of 1,100 tons for the first six months of the current financial year.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that the production of sisal and tow during December amounted to 385 tons, making a total of 2,495 tons for the six months ended December, 1938.

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat, quiet at £8 1s. 3d.

Tea.—Demand at the London auctions has been good, with very firm prices. Nyasaland sales averaged 11-10d., and Kenyas 12d. per lb. (1938: Kenya, 12-1d.; Nyasaland, 12-1d.)

Tin.—Easier, with standard for cash £215 12s. 6d., and three months £216 7s. 6d. (1938: £189; 1937: £231 13s.)



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Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Njassa," which sailed from Southampton on January 12 for East Africa carries the following passengers to:—

Mombasa
 Baum, Mr. H.
 Bone, Mr. R. H.
 Bühler, Dr. J.
 Calcraft, Rev. & Mrs. G.
 Campleton, Mr. & Mrs. L.
 Collard, Miss M. H.
 Cross, Miss A. E.
 Cruikshank, Mr. L.
 Davis, Miss M. B.
 Elford, Mr. & Mrs. C. B.
 Emsheimer, Mr. & Mrs. S.
 Englert, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Fayt, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Flöter, Mr. F.
 Gerson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Gill, Mr. A. W.
 Goose, Mr. A.
 Guylor, Miss H.
 Hammon, Miss D.
 Head, Miss M. G.
 Holcom, Mr. C. L.
 Horne, Mrs. E. M.
 Hughes, Miss J.
 Kelsey, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Layzell, Miss M. C.
 Leaman, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
 Marckby, Miss E. D. C.
 Mason, Mr. A. R. M.
 Mason, Mr.

Owen, Archdeacon & Mrs.
 Pagter, Miss E.
 Pankhurst, Mrs.
 Petersen, Mr. B.
 Prodger, Mrs. A. H.
 Rowe, Miss E. F.
 Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. C. A.
 Saks, Miss M.
 Samson, Mr. C.
 Swain, Mr. & Mrs.
 Taylor, Miss D.
 Thomann, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Weatherby, Major
 With, Miss A. A.
 Young, Mr. & Mrs. H. V.

Tanga
 Frank, Mr. P.
 Grosse, Mrs. E.
 Ibrahim, Mr.

Dar es Salaam
 Bock, Mr. & Mrs. P.
 Denis, Mr. P. H.

Beira
 Haberer, Mrs. H.
 Hornung, Miss M. E.
 Leggate, Dr. & Mrs. J.
 Steward, Miss S.

The m.v. "Llangibby Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on January 13, carries the following passengers for:—

Beira
 Dowling, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Duffin, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Johnson, Miss E.
 Ransford, Dr. O. N.
 Scott, Mr. F. L.
 Serebro, Mr. M.
 Turner, Mrs. P. L.
 Yablonsky, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Mombasa
 Anton, Mrs. M. G.
 Bannister, Mr. & Mrs. W. G.
 Bannister, Master W. A.
 Blackie, Mr. R.
 Bolsom, Mr. S. C.
 Carr, Mr. and Mrs. E.
 Jones, Mr. T. G. R.
 Lee, Mr. H. T.
 Oldfield, Miss F. E.
 Partis, Miss M. A.
 Probet, Miss A. M.
 Stevens, Mr. & Mrs. G. A.

Tanga
 Jackson, Mrs.
 Jackson, Miss

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Davidson & Co., Ltd., have prepared a series of illustrated booklets on some of the important factories equipped with their well-known "Sirocco" tea preparing machinery. Copies may be obtained on application to the company at Broom's Engineering Works, Belfast.

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 January 7).—Chemellil, 0.03 inch; Donyo Sabuk, 0.61; Eldama, 0.53; Eldoret, 0.02; Gilgil, 0.11; Hoey's Bridge, 0.54; Kabere, 0.01; Kaimosi, 0.39; Kericho, 0.59; Kiambu, 0.02; Kijabe, 0.71; Kipkarren, 0.80; Kisumu, 0.22; Kitale, 0.09; Koru, 0.10; Limuru, 0.03; Machakos, 0.44; Makindu, 0.05; Makuyu, 0.42; Menengai, 0.41; Meru, 0.76; Mitubiri, 0.83; Miwani, 0.63; Moiben, 0.17; Mombasa, 0.03; Muhoroni, 0.72; Nairobi, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.27; Nakuru, 0.12; Nandi, 0.03; Nanyuki, 0.31; Narok, 1.39; Njoro, 0.07; Rongai, 0.19; Ruiru, 0.16; Rumuruti, 0.10; Sagana, 0.05; Simba, 0.30; Sotik, 0.11; Soy, 0.02; Thika, 0.94; Thomson's Falls, 0.70; Timau, 0.11; Timboroa, 0.12; Tsavo, 0.22; Turbo Valley, 0.06; and Voi, 0.51 inch.

Tanzania (Week ended January 2).—Amani, 0.92 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.16; Biharamulo, 0.57; Bukoba, 1.84; Dar es Salaam, 0.31; Iringa, 0.77; Kigoma, 0.44; Kilosa, 0.17; Kilwa, 1.79; Kinyangiri, 0.22; Lindi, 5.56; Lushoto, 1.17; Lyamungu, 0.10; Mahenge, 1.48; Mbeya, 0.22; Morogoro, 0.25; Mpwapwa, 0.14; Musoma, 0.35; Mwanza, 0.64; Ngomeni, 0.87; Njombe, 1.27; Old Shinyanga, 0.57; Tabora, 1.48; Tanga, 1.18; Tukuyu, 2.83; and Urete, 1.39 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended January 1).—Bandanga, 3.45 inches; Chisambo, 3.71; Mini-Mini, 2.80; Nychenya, 3.21; Nykanga, 2.03; and Rufo, 1.29 inches.

Air Mail Passengers

HOMEWARD passengers on January 9 included Captain G. Rickard, from Kisumu.

Passengers who arrived on January 10 included Captain and Mrs. I. C. Ramsey, from Beira.

Outward-bound passengers who left Southampton on January 14 included Mrs. R. Taylor, for Port Bell; Mr. C. W. Garnett and Mr. Peter Simmons, for Kisumu; and Mrs. Ashley-Dodd, for Nairobi.

Sir John and Lady Ramsden are due to leave by tomorrow's flying-boat for Kisumu.

On January 21 the following passengers will leave Southampton: Mr. J. R. Jubb, Mr. K. Wiggins and Miss Wiggins, for Kisumu; Mrs. R. Pugh, for Nairobi; and Mr. J. Blascheck, for Beira.

Messageries Maritimes Cruises

A "classical cruise" to Greece has been organised by Messageries Maritimes by the s.s. "Championion." Leaving Marseilles on March 31, visits will be paid to most of the historical centres of Greece, and the vessel is due back in France on April 16. Passengers will be all of one class, fares varying according to the accommodation. Costs range from £101 5s. for a grand luxe suite to £20 15s. for inside cabins and include all shore excursions. The company has also arranged a number of excursions. To Egypt the costs are £74 and £56 for first and second class respectively, an "Easter in Cairo" tour will cost £60 and £47, and there is to be an Easter tour of Lebanon and Syria. Illustrated brochures may be obtained from the company at 72-75, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Forthcoming Engagements

January 20.—East African Group of Over Seas League. Annual general meeting at 3.20 p.m., to be followed by monthly meeting.

January 23.—"Training and Research in Tropical Agriculture." Lecture by Sir Geoffrey Evans, late Principal of Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, to Royal Society of Arts, 4.30 p.m.

February 7.—Major Polson Newman to address the Royal Empire Society on "British and North-East Africa," 4.30 p.m.

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

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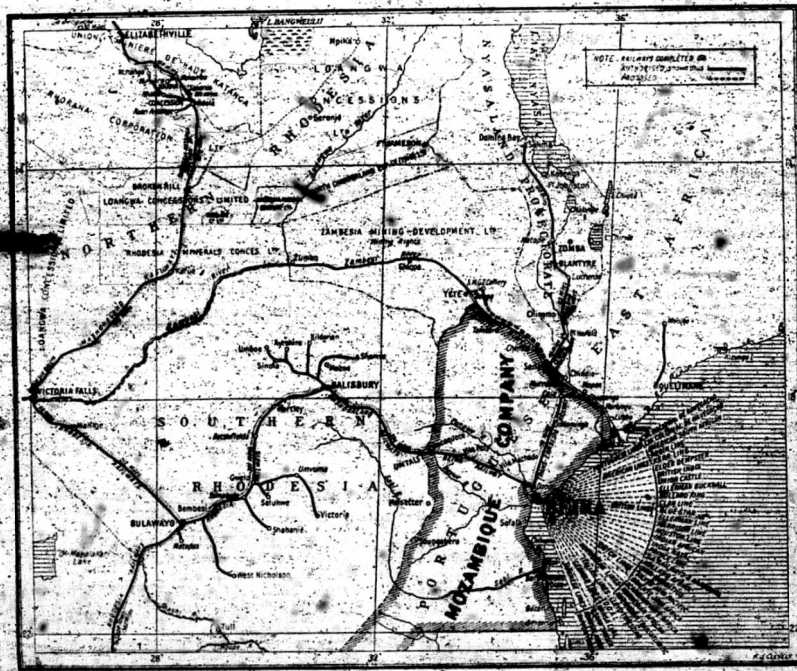
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from overseas.

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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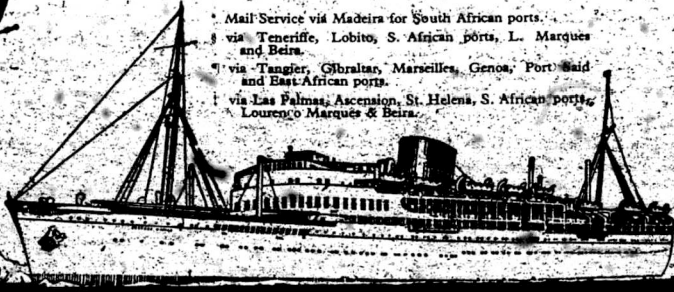
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• DUNVEGAN CASTLE	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 10	—
• ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Feb. 16
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