

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**POSTERITY WILL BE THE POORER** because the Venerable R. H. Walker, first Archdeacon of Uganda, did not, before his recent and lamented death, take time to paper the full account of his experiences during the stirring times of Mwanga's rule in the embryo Protectorate—which remained under the Union Jack only because Lord (then Captain) Lugard, Sir William Mackinnon, and the leaders of the Church Missionary Society had a far stronger appreciation of their duty than a vacillating British Cabinet, which was reluctantly driven by an aroused public opinion to abandon its decision to withdraw from Uganda. Archdeacon Walker's reason for leaving no written record was his conviction that climatic conditions in Central Africa tended to exaggerate everything, and that it was fairer not to set down a report of things done under the pressure and strain of circumstances. That he should have held so tenaciously to that principle is a tribute to his kindliness of heart, but historians, and all others who appreciate the importance of knowing more of the background to East African development during the past four or five decades, will regret that his charity restrained him from contributing to our store of knowledge of a period crucial from the missionary and political standpoints. In Africa missionaries have so often been the very first pioneers, and have witnessed the beginnings of the change from savagery to civilisation. In such pregnant events they have played a chief and honourable part, one well worthy of record, if only to prevent misunderstanding or misrepresentation in the future.

Alexander Mackay, the Apostle of Uganda, and Archdeacon Walker's predecessor, had that excellent Victorian habit of letter-writing which in his day was looked upon as a duty; so that in his biography, written by his sister, a great deal of Uganda history which might otherwise have been lost is recorded as ancillary to the life of the great missionary himself. It may be that a similar source of information exists in letters which Archdeacon Walker wrote to friends or in reports made to the Church Missionary Society. If so it is greatly to be hoped that, suitably edited, they will be made available for publication. Long residence in a tropical climate may promote a tendency to exaggeration, but a treacherous memory is surely a far more usual result; and it is just on that point that letters, which have recorded events at the time of their happening, are so valuable as the material of history. The letters of Livingstone are an outstanding case in point, and the laboratory notebooks of Faraday, upon whose pioneer researches the whole fabric of modern electricity rests, offer another example in a different sphere.

Realising what he called "the picturesque vagaries of a faulty memory," Baron Emile d'Erlanger was careful to consult all the available records before writing his valuable little history of the finance and construction of the Rhodesian transport system. **Procrastination Means Permanent Loss of Material.** It is important to provide and preserve such sound sources of information, and again we plead for a wider recognition of the urgency of rescuing

from oblivion the early history of East Africa and the Rhodesias. Southern Rhodesia, acknowledging the need, appointed a Government Archivist and encouraged him to an enterprising activity, and also has a Society *ad hoc*. But the great wealth of material has been irretrievably lost by the failure to embark upon this work twenty years or more ago, when most of the pioneers were alive and in full possession of their faculties. That should be a lesson to Kenya in particular, in which it was recently suggested that a capable writer should be employed to interview those who have reliable memories of the early days of the *Pax Britannica*. Has that proposal been rejected, or merely forgotten? Publication of a history of the Colony is to be one of the ways of marking the Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia in 1940, and it has been wisely urged that a copy of the book should be presented to every schoolchild. If well written, could there be a better incentive to young Rhodesians to study the story—the magnificent story—of their own country?

\* \* \*

African volumes pour from the press in an all too generous torrent—too generous because the quality is so variable. It is probably no exaggeration to write that three out of every four books published in London in recent years with an East African or Rhodesian setting will within a decade of their first appearance have lost any value which they may have had momentarily; and it would not be difficult to compile a lengthy list of African books for which there never was any real justification, and which owed their existence to the joint willingness of author and publisher to provide a meretricious product for the temporary satisfaction of a gullible section of the public. India, despite her immense importance to British prestige, strategy and trade, has been fortunate enough to escape the regular production of what is nothing more than clotted nonsense; only occasionally does she seem to suffer from a complaint which has become chronic from the standpoint of British Africa. All the more reason, therefore, that reliable witnesses of the transformation of the British African Dependencies should be encouraged to testify to that of which they know. "But I have no ability to write," is the usual rejoinder of the man who, as settler, prospector, trader, missionary or official, has lived a full and useful life, the outstanding lessons and recollections of which should not fade into oblivion. "But you could tell the story interestingly to two or three close friends in your home or in the club, couldn't you?" has been our repeated challenge; and the answer has always been the obvious affirmative. If the old-timers, instead of denying the ability to write, or of striving after literary effects in which they have naturally had no practice, would seek to set forth their memories as if they were relating them to old cronies, what a wealth of good reading would result! The stream of African books would then proceed from a good source—to the considerable benefit of Africa, the Empire as a whole, and the general reading public.

**THE POOR WHITE PROBLEM**, which has become a canker in the body social and politic of South Africa, must by that very fact be borne ever in mind by those responsible for policy in British East and Central Africa, and especially in those territories **The Problem of the Poor White**, in which there is a nucleus of white settlers of subnormal education. Their number is not so great in any State between the Nile and the Limpopo that it need occasion danger, provided vigilance and prudence be exercised, and it is gratifying to note how warmly the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council supported a newcomer among them, Mr. Walensky, when he recently proposed a motion in favour of free and compulsory education for white children, such action by the Government being recommended as a prophylactic against an insidiously threatening disease—for if, as the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia so insistently declares, and as all must agree, the white race can retain its pre-eminence only by virtue of its higher level of culture, education is clearly the foundation stone of that superiority, and must be so recognised.

\* \* \*

In African countries of vast distances and scattered populations the attitude of the relatively few literate white farmers *vis-à-vis* the education of the children presents exceptional difficulty. The question is by no means a purely **The Question of parental one**, it concerns the **Environment**. State no less than, perhaps even more than, the father and mother. The vast majority of the white residents appreciate education, and are eager that their children shall have the best available, but there are others, who have themselves not enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, who regard it as a waste of time and money. How can travelling teachers, working one system devised to meet the difficulty, or teachers in rural schools established for the children of such families, be expected to make a success of their impossible and heart-breaking task? The teacher's every effort is frustrated by the atmosphere of the farm, from which the children escape for only a few hours at a time, and by the recalcitrance of the parents, so that, however physically efficient they may be in the routine work of the farm, the boys grow up into husky louts or circumscribed mental outlook and of a stunted moral nature, while the girls too often become mere drudges.

\* \* \*

Miscegenation is not the least of the dire results that follow upon the ignorance of such subnormal whites isolated among a Native population; and that is a prospect which no Government can contemplate with indifference. To us it seems **An Honourable Unpopularity** that in such cases any Administration claiming foresight must be willing to brave the inevitable but honourable unpopularity which will at first greet its insistence on uprooting these children from the pernicious influence of their home life and planting them for definite, if not unduly prolonged, periods in educational centres where they will be in close contact with the wider views of intelligent com-

panions and cultured instructors. Taken young, the children will respond to such influences and be transformed; a new world will be opened to them, and their days of schooling over, they will play their part in uplifting the community into which they were born. Instead of running wild, they will be disciplined, physically, mentally, and spiritually, and the treasures of literature and the benefits of the Press

and of contact with the outer world through the wireless will be theirs. But what is the necessary condition precedent? That the Government should provide free and compulsory education in the interests of the community at large, and, backed by enlightened opinion, that it should ignore the clamour about interference with a parental authority which has been unused or gravely abused.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### A Hero to His Subordinates

HERO WORSHIP of a senior administrative officer by subordinates is, quite naturally, very rare, though respect and affection are not infrequently produced. Hero worship, however, is in a class by itself, and one of the few men who have filled responsible official posts in Kenya in recent years who can honestly be said to have evoked it from those who have served under him is Mr. Vincent Glenday, who has devoted the last quarter of a century to the wild Northern Frontier of the Colony, and whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in British Somaliland is unquestionable and a fine selection. (If equally good choices were made for the Governorship of Nyasaland, the Chief Secretaryship of Kenya, and the Directorship of Agriculture in Uganda, blessings will be called down upon the Colonial Office.)

### Mr. Vincent Glenday

Mr. Glenday loves the Frontier, serves it wholeheartedly, and expects his administrative officers to do likewise. He has the great gift of picking good men—and if now and then he suffers a disappointment, that subordinate is soon transferred out of his area. The others swear by him; they know the soundness of his judgment, his hold over the tribesmen (probably the most difficult to control in all East Africa), his appreciation and encouragement of good work, his loyalty, and his own tireless activity. During the Great War he had more than his fair share of tribulations, but when, a couple of years ago, Ethiopian refugees swarmed into that remote part of Kenya in their thousands, rather than remain in their own country under Italian rule, his powers of control and organisation were severely tested. They emerged triumphant. Incidentally, though he dislikes flying, he did a great deal of it—mostly in somewhat antiquated machines—in order to expedite the tasks which then crowded upon him.

### A Man of Great Modesty

Modesty and reticence are two of Mr. Glenday's distinguishing characteristics. He will, indeed, assuredly wish that these lines had not been written; but they are written because his work in and for Kenya should be noted. Though of no more than average height, he is thick-set, the picture of physical fitness, and possessed of piercing eyes, so that altogether he looks the part he has played and is to play. He is a keen golfer and a lover of classical music, with which the gramophone and wireless supply him. For an administrative officer he holds the unusual qualifications of a diploma in forestry and Fellowship of the Geological Society.

### Borrowing from England

THE POLICY of Southern Rhodesia in the engagement of *personnel* for the public services has always been the employment of the local man as far as possible, but when Mr. Huggins contemplated a new educational system to replace the almost entirely academic one then in force, he turned to England for assistance, and Mr. Bradley Fox was commissioned to make an inquiry. His recommendations were the basis of the new policy, which insists on the importance of technical and practical education, and when that new system was to be put into effect, Rhodesia borrowed from the Mother Country a Chief Inspector of Schools in the person of Mr. Arnold, who is returning home, and who is to be succeeded by Mr. J. A. Barrow. Mr. Barrow is already on his way to Rhodesia.

### Instruction by Practical Example

He is a keen advocate of the practical demonstration as against the read lesson. Recently, for example, he wished a class to learn how it got its electric light and heating, and so he assembled before the pupils a complete model of an urban power plant, showing the generation of the power, the transformers, and the distribution to the consumer. The average student would, of course, grasp the whole system in ten minutes or so, whereas a long treatise on the subject, however well written, would probably leave in his mind no practical idea of the subject. The new Chief Inspector has the reputation of being a real enthusiast, with a broadminded appreciation of modern trends in education.

### Auditorial Surprises

AUDITORS' REPORTS can make grim reading, for it is the job of their authors to ask awkward and pointed questions, find fault, and generally give a foretaste of judgment to come. Occasionally, however, the gloom of such documents is lightened by some almost human incident. Thus Kenya's latest Audit Report records the refunding of no less a sum than £4,856 wrongly charged as duty on the estate of a deceased person as far back as 1920. It took four years to settle the matter, which had to pass through official channels from the Estate Duty Commissioners to the Secretary of State, but restitution was made at last, there being probably nobody more surprised and delighted than the executors. In another case a post office counter clerk stole £338 19s. 90cts.; note the precision of the amount. The Court fined him £342 10s., which he promptly paid. "There was therefore no loss of public funds," says the report. Not every "counter-clerk" in the post office or elsewhere could produce on demand so large an amount to cover his delinquencies.

# Advance Agents of Civilisation

## The Men Who Provided Rhodesia and Nyasaland With Railways

**C**ECIL JOHN RHODES, the visionary creator of the territories which bear his name, George Pauling, the indomitable contractor who drove the iron road into the hinterland, and Libert Oury, the man of imagination and immense resource who transformed Beira from a small trading post into a magnificent port and did not rest until his dream of a bridge across the Zambezi had become an accomplished fact—these are three of the giants whose activities are primarily to be thanked for providing the Rhodesias and Nyasaland with their far-flung transport systems.



MR. LIBERT OURY

Mr. Oury, a naturalised British subject of Belgian origin, is so modest that, outside Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, he is not as well-known as his labours entitle him to be. Yet his achievements in transport affairs are not overshadowed by those even of Rhodes and Pauling. In Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, and in Africa his tact, personality and long-sightedness have enabled him to carry through negotiations of the most far-reaching character. His vision is evident from the fact that he obtained as far back as 1912 the concession for the Zambezi Bridge.

### Mr. Oury's Vision and Faith

He it was who persuaded Lord Faringdon to abandon his project of connecting the Shire Highlands Railway with the Indian Ocean at Quelimane. The means employed were as bold as they were typical of the man. A large sum was owed by the British Central Africa Company to Lord Faringdon who said that if Mr. Oury would take his place *vis-à-vis* that company and make arrangements for it to repay him the money it owed, he had no objection to the Railway being linked to the sea by whatever route Mr. Oury thought fit. Mr. Oury agreed, reimbursed Lord Faringdon, and reconstructed the B.C.A. Company.

Then, in 1912, he obtained from the Portuguese Government a concession for a railway from Port Herald, the southern terminus of the Shire Highlands Railway, to the northern bank of the Zambezi River, and the line was duly constructed by the Central Africa Railway Company, formed by Mr. Oury in the following year. The Great War delayed the construction of the link between the south bank of the river and Beira, but after the cessation of hostilities Mr. Oury took over the concession granted to General Thys, a Belgian, in 1898, formed the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, and built the line from Murraça, on the south bank of the Zambezi, to Dondo, where it joined the Beira Railway Company's line with running powers over the 18½ miles to Beira. The link was opened for traffic in 1922. There remained the Zambezi Bridge. That great work, which is nearly 2½ miles long, was opened for traffic in 1935, having been financed by the Nyasaland Government.

*This article is based on, and contains extracts from, Baron Emile B. d'Erlanger's book "The History of the Construction and Finance of the Rhodesian Transport System," to which acknowledgments are made.*

In his dealings with the Chartered Company Mr. Oury came up against Mr. Rochfort Maguire, the dour Scottish Chairman of the Rhodesian, Mashonaland and Beira Railways. At one time Mr. Oury nearly obtained a concession for the construction of a line from Sinoia to Kafue, to shorten the journey from Beira to Broken Hill and the copperfields of the Belgian Congo—those of Northern Rhodesia having not then been exploited. A glance at the map will show the wisdom of the proposal, which, however, never materialised.

### The Problem of Beira

There was also the problem of developing Beira as a terminal port for the railways. Mr. Oury was convinced that deep-water wharves were the solution, though there was acute conflict of opinion between the expert advisers consulted, some approving wharves and others advising docks, while the uncompromising Mr. Maguire demanded lighterage wharves. After Mr. Maguire's death in 1925, Mr. Oury's view prevailed, with results which are shown by the modern expansion of the port, with its deep-water wharfage of 2,697 feet and a capacity of 1,500,000 short tons per annum, or, with lighterage included, 2,000,000 tons.

George Pauling was a great man, physically, mentally, gastronomically—and in his command of language. The story of his first meeting with Cecil Rhodes is typical. Rhodes, on one of his bad mornings, happened upon Pauling at work on a contract, and, in the squeaky voice so characteristic of him when angry, asked Pauling what the etc. etc. etc. he thought he was doing? Pauling, who stood not on ceremony for any man, replied in like manner, only more so, metaphorically wiping the floor with his assailant, with the result that Rhodes, who appreciated a real man, took him to his heart and would never have any other contractor.

### George Pauling's Great Qualities

To support his family Pauling had begun life at the age of 14 as a manual labourer. Notwithstanding that handicap he became not only a first-class engineer, but founded the greatest contracting firm in Africa, and acquired a wide general knowledge and culture, being able to read Latin authors in the original text. He had a genius for railway construction, particularly in new and difficult country; he would ride over a projected route, and, without consulting the surveys, forecast the construction costs per mile; and he was almost invariably within a fraction of the actual figure.

His business method was simple, but effective. Having ascertained the exact amount of money to be spent on the line and the route laid down by the survey, he reserved to himself the right to modify the route by any deviations which he considered desirable, and to shorten the line without increasing the gradients. Such was his eye for country that he made most of his profit out of these shortenings, yet always improving the lay-out of the railway.

The list of his contracts, first as Pauling Brothers, and later as Pauling & Co., Ltd., is most impressive. One was for the building of the Beira Railway—the actual work being in charge of another great character, Mr. A. L. Lawley, who had to face bad

fever and lion country and other hardships almost beyond human endurance. No wonder the short section between the 75-mile peg and the 118-mile peg took three years to construct! Yet Paulings often built at the rate of a mile a day in Rhodesia. Another task was the line from Vryburg to Mafeking, and from Mafeking to Bulawayo—the last 400 miles of which were built in 18 months, George Pauling having promised Rhodes to run the first train into Bulawayo by the end of 1897. That promise he kept. The cost of the original line was only £3,500 a mile. Then he built the Mashonaland Railways, the Trans-Zambesia Railway, the southern section of the Shire Highlands Railway from Port Herald to the Zambezi; the deep-water wharves in Beira and Mombasa; and some of the branch lines of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Of Pauling's gastronomical feats Baron d'Erlanger gives an example. Requiring him urgently while he was in England, the Baron sent a messenger to the Café Royal, where George was lunching. The messenger mentioned the name, but it was not known. Then he described Pauling. "Ah," said the head waiter, "you probably want the gentleman who has four grouse for his lunch every day."

**The Part of Cecil Rhodes**

Cecil Rhodes's tremendous career has been too often analysed, criticised and appraised for anything to be added here. He can be pictured brooding over the problem of how to make traffic easier in the vast new territories he had acquired in the North, realising that railways were essential, balancing the claims of the long haul from the south by an extension of the Cape Railways against that of a shorter line to the Indian Ocean on the east—and then deciding to build both simultaneously; sweeping the great and incipiently hostile meetings at the Cannon Street Hotel in May, 1899, off its feet with his "Cape-to-Cairo" slogan; weathering the Raid; unarmed, subduing the Matabele chiefs and *indunas* in the Matopo Hills; and handling, with his friend Alfred Beit, the financial wizard, the complicated monetary backing needed for his immense schemes. All over Southern Africa his influence was felt, and his thrust and energy were manifest.

Before the railways were built the transport of goods from the Cape to Fort Salisbury cost £45 per ton, took three months on the road, and was practicable only in the dry season. George Pauling, trekking up from the south in 1896 after his people had devastated the country, found the road right and left littered with carcasses of oxen, donkeys and wild animals of every description, so that the air was poisoned by their corruption. That, and the Matabele Rebellion, made transport by ox-waggon well-nigh impossible.

**Wizards of Finance**

It is also necessary to remember the great firm of Messrs. d'Erlanger, financial advisers and practical supporters of all the schemes for transport in Rhodesia. From seemingly nowhere they conjured up money to meet pressing and increasing needs, floated company after company—the Bechuanaland Railway Company was incorporated with the lilliputian capital of £6,000 in £1 shares—amid a whirl of consolidated debentures, first debenture stock, first mortgage debentures, convertible debentures, amortisations and even moratoriums!

Verily, there were giants in those days.

**Early Days in Bulawayo**

THE LATE COLONEL COLIN HARDING, of whom a long obituary notice appeared in a recent issue, told in his autobiographical book, "Far Bugles," some good stories of his struggle for life in the Bulawayo of the nineties, stories which throw a revealing light on the rough and tumble conditions of existence in that infant township.

Knowing nothing of law, Harding was engaged by a solicitor as his chief, and only clerk; and on his very first day in the office, while his employer was absent, in came an indignant citizen demanding that the firm collect a debt for him. The newly fledged legal-light was equal to the occasion. He made out what he imagined to be a "demand note," and charged two guineas for it.

Harding knew that a friend of his was running a horse that afternoon in a race—run, apparently, in the High Street (all the streets being then virgin soil)—fancied its chances, and was sure his friend would run straight. So off he went with the two guineas and staked it all on his fancy. His horse soon pushed ahead, amid the terrific excitement of the sport-loving Bulawayans, and would certainly have won had not a backer of the obvious loser fired a revolver across the leader's nose.

Sadly Harding returned to the office, wondering how he should explain to his employer the loss of the firm's cash. He need not have worried: the solicitor merely laughed and said he had been smart to earn the money. So generous a verdict consoled the young clerk for the failure of his "demand note"—for the client who had wanted to collect his debt came back with a gorgeous black eye and growled that "that was all he had got out of it."

**The Tragedy of Norton's Farm**

Friendliness and an eagerness to do anyone a good turn were characteristic of Harding throughout his long and adventurous life. While he was on a shooting trip in Matabeleland in 1895, two ladies, Miss de Trafford and Miss Amy Norton, came into his camp, the latter on her way to visit a brother who lived on Norton's farm not far from Bulawayo. Harding took charge of the venturesome damsels and escorted them to Bulawayo.

The Matabele Rebellion broke out while Harding was on holiday in England, and he hurried back to Rhodesia to take his share in fighting it, but before he left England Miss Norton asked him to find out what was happening to her brother, for whose safety she was very anxious.

Harding had to approach Rhodesia from the east, and was caught up in the Mashona Rebellion, which so closely followed on that of the Matabele, and, indeed, overlapped it, but he did not forget the task Miss Norton had asked him to undertake. At last he joined a patrol which was destined for Norton's farm. The ruined homestead confirmed the worst fears. Then he found a woman's shod foot, and further search uncovered the remains of Mrs. Norton, the white governess, and the small children, all murdered and cut to pieces with every circumstance of savagery. Norton's body was later found some distance away.

It says a great deal for Harding's essential nobility of character that he did not allow the horror felt at these discoveries—they were common enough in those rebellions—to affect permanently his attitude to the Native. As his later life in both Rhodesias and in West Africa amply proved, he was one of the best, most understanding and courageous friends and champions of the African.

# Impressions of East Africa and Rhodesia

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Addresses East African Group

LADY BROOKE-POPHAM was unfortunately prevented by illness from addressing last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, and her place was taken at the last minute by Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., who spoke on his recent tour of East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Alex Holm, the newly-elected Chairman of the Group, presided.

Colonel Ponsonby said he was in Nairobi at the time of the crisis, and remembered vividly Lady Brooke-Popham's wireless appeal to the women of Kenya to register themselves at Government House in order that the authorities might know on whom they might call for assistance; the response was excellent. "B.P." might stand for "Brooke-Popham" in Kenya, but in this instance it also stood for "Be Prepared." Kenya was fortunate to have as Governor in such critical times a man so air-minded and so energetic, and both he and Lady Brooke-Popham were exceedingly popular throughout the Colony.

My trip revealed how little people realize the astonishing progress that has been made in aerial travel. I left Southampton by flying-boat at dawn, and reached the way to Marseilles, lunch on the way to Rome, dinner in Athens, and was able to see the Parthenon by moonlight.

## Mombasa to Salisbury in One Day

Later in my tour there occurred a further demonstration of the enterprise of Imperial Airways. In order to make up time to Durban, we left Mombasa at 2.15 a.m. and reached Beira about 1 p.m. There I changed planes, and despite a wait of two hours I was able to have tea in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, late that afternoon. The whole journey provided evidence of the courtesy and consideration of the staff of Imperial Airways and its subsidiary companies, and my experience was that the advance and regular timing of these air services are not sufficiently realised by the public.

My tour began in Uganda, where I saw the Governor, the leading officials, business men and planters. I found much interest in the new Makerere College. It may be well to emphasise what might happen without some idealistic provision of that kind. Instances have occurred of clever Baganda boys being sent to Moscow to be educated. There are not yet many intellectual Africans, but it is essential that we should make plans to educate them in British ideals and by British methods.

From Uganda I flew to Southern Rhodesia, where the Bledisloe Commission was hard at its task. I was greatly impressed with the work of Mr. Huggins, the energetic and far-seeing Prime Minister. Flying over the enormous bush country in Southern Rhodesia, I could not help wondering whether, if Cecil Rhodes had been able to fly, there would have been any Rhodesia at all. When you see the country from the air you realise all the more the difficulties which the pioneers had to face, and when you see the settlements, the towns, and the mines, you also realise what wonderful advances have been made in a comparatively short space of time.

I then visited Nyasaland—and I am sure you will join with me in sympathy with Lady Kittermaster on the death of her husband, Sir Harold Kitter-

master, who was due to retire only a few months hence. I found quiet prosperity among the tobacco growers, partly due, I think, to the establishment of the tobacco auctions, started largely owing to the initiative of Mr. S. S. Murray, the Nyasaland representative in London. Nyasaland was going along in its quiet way. Perhaps it has not profited by being the subject of so many Commissions and visits from experts in every branch of finance, science and research. Though Palestine may be known as the 'Over-Promised Land,' Nyasaland will, I think, become known as the 'Over-Commissioned Land.'

I went up through Tanganyika, visiting the mining settlements at Chunya, and on to Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi and Arusha, and finally into Kenya, where my stay was curtailed by the European crisis. Wherever I went people were so hospitable that I could not help recalling an occasion when Lord Bledisloe was asked at a moment's notice if he could give instances of the similarities between New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. "The two countries," he said, "have three similarities—the sky is always blue; the hospitality boundless; and there is always a mortgage on every farm." As far as my visit to East Africa was concerned, the sky was always blue and the hospitality boundless, and I was very grateful.

## Outstanding Needs of the Territories

"I was particularly struck by the immensity of the territories, much underdeveloped through conditions of soil and climate, the urgent necessity for capital, the similarity of many of their problems, the conflict of civilisation; and the feeling that the administration methods from London were out-of-date. By 'conflict of civilisation' I mean the great increase in the speed of invention and communications—wireless and air travel, for instance—on the one hand, and the slow-moving African on the other. There must be some conflict, because however much the European goes forward, there is always the Native dragging behind, and not anxious to do anything to hurry along. This is not to be wondered at. The Native population is, on the whole, perhaps two thousand years behind us in civilisation; the great majority want to do nothing and are ready to slip back to their state of life before the advent of the European.

As regards advances and improvement since my last visit in 1929, among other things I noticed improved roads; in and near towns, better aerial communications, much closer co-operation on economic matters, recognition by officials that European energy and initiative were essential to development, and last, of course, a great step forward in some aspects of Native life.

I could not help noticing the much broader outlook in all the territories. The old idea of thinking only of your own district or territory is beginning to die. Air communication, similar problems, perhaps similar apprehensions, are creating closer friendships and greater understanding between European, Indian and African.

Roads in or near towns showed an improvement, but in the country, and particularly in Tanganyika, there was little change. I wondered why East Africa has not copied the example of

southern Rhodesia and its strip roads, which in certain parts have halved the time of country journeys.

As regards economic co-operation, I found sisal growers associating in Tanganyika co-operating with their opposite numbers in Kenya; and I was able to attend a large conference in Kampala of representatives of coffee planters from all over East Africa. I also found close communication between the Research Departments in those countries.

I should like to give you one example of Native development, for the experiment of individual Native settlement being conducted near Morogoro, deserves special mention. With Mr. Wakefield, the Director of Agriculture, I saw small Native plots being developed under mixed farming and various crops. Gone was the idea of the Native moving from place to place. The area selected for the experiment covered about 60 square miles. Already they have cleared 3,000 to 4,000 acres, which are being split up into about 50 farms, on which the Natives work small holdings of 14 acres, cultivating cotton and maize and keeping their stock. The Natives are overlooked by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Some of the Native settlers are already showing signs of prosperity and have made profits varying from between £10 and £20. It is important to note that these Africans come from different tribes and are not under the control of all tribal control. If the scheme is successful, it may well be the beginning of a new angle of African economy.

#### The Urgent Requirements

What are the requirements for further advance? First, more settlers—suitable settlers, of course—of all creeds and races are wanted. I would impose three conditions on foreign immigrants: (a) that they should be free from any control from the country whence they come; (b) that they should be loyal to the country of their adoption; and (c) that in their dealings with the African they must follow the practice of the Briton as it is now.

Secondly, the Governments should foster any sound schemes which need capital, so that whatever crop or industry is established the people who put up the money should be able to get a reasonable return on their investment.

Thirdly, there should be recognition of the effective use of land and security of tenure. In the last regard I am not referring to Tanganyika, but to the matter of leases of land and absence of conditions that may hamper its development. It is also equally important that all inhabitants—whether European or African—should make good use of their land.

In the Kamba Native Reserve you can see what the bad use of land means. Bare earth, with gulleys eroding the soil, illustrate plainly what happens when no steps are taken to control the use of land. Here is an outstanding case for strong and effective action.

So many of the problems are similar in each of the three East African territories that they lead to an obvious conclusion—that ultimately these territories must be bound closer together. I feel that if the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission and those of Sir Samuel Wilson had been carried through, the territories would now be in a more prosperous condition, and several delicate questions, including that affecting the Mandate for Tanganyika, would not have arisen. But no action was taken. An Inter-Parliamentary Committee heard evidence and published its report; the Governor's Conference was established, but that

Conference loses much of its value because it has no executive power, especially when the expenditure of money is involved. It is not for me to suggest whether it is best to have a Governor-General or a High Commissioner, but I am convinced that such a step should be seriously considered.

#### Too Much Control from Downing Street

I feel that there is far too much control from Downing Street, and that it is essential to decentralise from London and to co-ordinate locally. Naturally, Parliament would retain control of high policy, but it might be possible to follow Lord Hailey's suggestion and create in London an Inter-Parliamentary Committee which could work in conjunction with the Colonial Office. Such a Committee, composed of those who know the territories, might be of considerable assistance. In addition, the establishment of an East African or African Service might give greater opportunities to the Administration in the territories.

## Nutrition in Nyasaland

### Comprehensive Survey by Experts

A COMPREHENSIVE nutritional survey under the leadership of Dr. B. S. Platt, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., Ph.D., the first of its kind to be undertaken in the Colonial Empire, is being carried out in Nyasaland with the object of studying the actual and potential food resources of three contrasting areas.

This survey is the outcome of a recommendation made by the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire, and particular importance attaches to it because it will establish the methods to be followed in similar surveys elsewhere. Dr. B. S. Platt has been appointed to the staff of the Medical Research Council for five years to organise and co-ordinate, with the assistance of a small central staff, nutritional surveys throughout the Colonial Empire.

The Nyasaland party, which is being financed jointly by the Medical Research Council and the Colonial Development Fund, includes an anthropologist, working under the auspices of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and several officers seconded by the Nyasaland Government.

The party is now being joined by Miss C. K. Ricardo, D.Sc., and by Mrs. P. Trewavas, D.Sc., of the British Museum (Natural History), who will undertake a survey of the fishery resources of Lake Nyasa; and also by Dr. G. A. C. Herklots, M.Sc., Ph.D., Reader in Biology to the University of Hong Kong, who has been seconded for eight months to assist with the economic work.

It is hoped that the surveys will produce valuable results, on the one hand by increasing existing knowledge of the relation between nutrition and ill-health, and on the other hand by suggesting means whereby improvements in nutrition may be effected.

The survey is also of much significance in that it is an example of co-ordinated research by a team of scientists specialising in different fields but working together under common leadership with a clearly defined practical objective.

It is, moreover, interesting to note that the present investigation in Nyasaland is exactly the sort of scheme which Lord Hailey had in mind when advocating, in his recently published African Survey, that scientific research should form an essential basis of policy in Africa.

## German Colonial Ideas

### The Training of Propagandists

GERMAN IDEAS concerning the return of her Colonies are to be found in a set of instructions issued to training sections by the recently established Colonial Political Department in Berlin.

The former Colonies, say the instructions, are always to be described as the actual possessions of Germany but temporarily under Mandate. Their return to the Reich must, however, be achieved peacefully, and the reasons for the demand are to be given as Germany's inalienable right, her economic need, and the ethical principle that Germany has the same right as other nations to share in the education of backward peoples; indeed, "thanks to her racial principles, the Third Reich stands in the front-rank of Powers in this respect," it is claimed.

The underlying principles of German Colonial policy are alleged to spring from the needs of the people of the Mother Country, to whom the question of making available the sources of Colonial raw materials is a matter of life and death. It must be emphasised that this is not to be thought of in terms of private capitalism and a free trade economy, but primarily from the point of view of the economic needs of the Reich. The Four Year Plan and the Colonial demands are not mutually exclusive.

Stress is laid on the order that questions of Colonies are to be treated in the sense of a limited settlement for the exploitation and development of raw material sources, and that mass colonisation of the tropics by Germans is not intended.

#### Will Monday Bring Another Colonial Demand?

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Mail* suggests that when he addresses the Reichstag on Monday Herr Hitler will reiterate in more definite terms than ever before Germany's claim to her former Colonies. He is of the opinion that the Fuehrer's attitude will be that Germany cannot consider joining in plans for European appeasement until her Colonial problem has been settled. In the past, and before the recent Jewish pogroms, the British Government, he says, made it clear that it could consider Germany's Colonial demands only as part of an all-round European understanding, which does not now seem acceptable to Herr Hitler.

Ten German scientists and technical experts left Munich last week on an eight-months' expedition to East Africa, writes the Munich correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*. Led by Herr Paul Hartmaier, explorer and author, the expedition will conduct ethnological and zoological studies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanganyika.

In addition to making scientific studies the purpose of the expedition is stated "to carry the German exploratory spirit and German enterprise into distant Africa." The members of the expedition will keep in touch with Germany by wireless. The party, which left Genoa for Massawa, Eritrea, last Saturday, is taking five motor-cars, fitted with everything from elephant guns to a wireless station. Even 100 lb. of Bavarian sausages are included.

#### Mr. Hofmeyr and Tanganyika

A strong appeal to Southern Rhodesians to make known to the Imperial Government their feelings in regard to the transfer of Tanganyika to Germany was made by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, a former South African Cabinet Minister, who has frequently interested himself in East African progress, when

he addressed the Salisbury Rotary Club last week. He said:—

"The old idea that Africa is a great continent to be exploited by Europeans for Europe has given place to the conception of the development of Africa for the benefit of Africa and the world. Experience has proved that tropical Africa is not going to solve European population problems, while the return to Germany of her former Colonies will not take her far in economic self-sufficiency."

"The future of Tanganyika and South-West Africa is of vital importance to the Union and Rhodesia, and you should make clear to the people and Government of Great Britain your feelings on the future of Tanganyika. It will be hollow mockery to pass the obligations attaching to a mandate to a nation which deals with its own minorities as Germany is dealing with hers."

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, M.P., said in Oxford last week that he did not favour the return of Colonies to Germany. Twenty years after the Great War, he said, Germany was as aggressive as ever, was armed to the teeth, and demanding and getting what she wanted by the threat of war. Why should Great Britain surrender to a beaten foe Colonies which she captured in a war which was forced upon the Allies? Colonies which under Nazi rule would once again be a menace to our Empire communications. It could not be contended that they would be of economic value to Germany or that they were needed for surplus population or for the supply of raw materials. They were required only as a strategic threat to the British Empire.

#### Sir Henry Page Croft's Message

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., Chairman of the Empire Industries Association, says in the course of a statement circulated to the members:—

"Germany was deliberately encouraged by certain politicians and journals to believe that we should be ready to hand over to her those territories which were ceded to the victorious Allied Powers in 1918, but we have no moral right to sacrifice the inhabitants of these territories and break our solemn pledges that they shall remain under the protection of the British flag. Further, we have never understood why we should risk the safety of our African Empire, which is the sole asset remaining to us from all our sacrifices in the Great War."

"It is interesting to note that the very people who so misguidedly encouraged Germany to make her Colonial claims are, since the Jewish problem came to a head, the loudest in their protestations against any kind of cession. We welcome their conversion, but point out that our moral duty to the inhabitants of the Mandated Territories and the strategic safety of the British Empire are of sufficient permanent concern to us and are of more enduring significance than that which arises from any emotional outburst of feeling against the treatment, at the moment, accorded by Germany to her own nationals."

"We welcome the Government's declaration on this subject, but once again warn those concerned that any indecision will be fatal and merely stimulates the demand for further concessions."

"As if their past folly in connexion with the Mandates was not sufficient, our 'left-wingers' are now openly advocating that Great Britain should abandon her rule of the whole Colonial Empire, withdraw our protection, and place all Colonies under the Mandates of some international body, presumably the attenuated and almost defunct League of Nations."



"I repeat that the British Colonies are not the property of the Socialist Party to be used as pawns in an international game of chess, and that they have no more right to dismiss them from the protection of our Flag than they have to offer Scotland or Wales to the Dictators in an attempt to placate the so-called 'Have-not' States."

"How the Dictators are to be appeased by handing over British territories to the guardianship of the League of Nations no one explains, but with the example of Danzig and the fate of Ethiopia before us the Colonies themselves would hardly welcome such political opportunism, involving the gross betrayal of their lives and interests. It is as well to make clear now that we do not intend to end the British Colonial Empire or deny any British subject or British protected person or inhabitant of a Mandated Territory that security symbolised by the Throne and the Flag.

"We are ready to make this an issue whenever the General Election takes place."

## S. Rhodesia Investigates

### The Conservation of Natural Resources

NOTHING VERY NEW has so far emerged from the evidence given before the Commission composed of Mr. Justice McIlwaine, Mr. S. Milligan, Mr. C. S. G. A. Davenport, which is investigating the natural resources of Southern Rhodesia. It has begun its work in Matabeleland—soil erosion, especially in the Native reserves as a result of overstocking of cattle, the evils of deforestation, the alleged falling of the water-table, water conservation, and the advantages of contour ridging have all been considered on lines now familiar from similar investigations in other African Dependencies.

Mr. G. A. Davenport, the well-known Matabeleland administrative officer, did put forward a new point. Convinced that great damage was done by the Native use of poles for fencing and in building their huts, he suggested that they should revert to mud huts, which the tribe used in the old days, and that wire fencing should take the place of bushes.

Evidence that the falling of the water-table was seasonal and not permanent was given by settlers of long experience, and small dams, instead of large and expensive irrigation schemes, were advocated. Sledge tracks, cutting up the soil in all directions, was another point of interest, and the proposal was made that Government should facilitate the acquiring of carts by Natives who now use sledges for moving their produce. Even *veld*-burning, controlled, of course, found supporters.

Mr. F. W. T. Posselt, Native Commissioner for Plumtree, blamed Native schools in the reserves for not fulfilling their proper function, which was teaching the Native to help himself. He would abolish literary subjects altogether, and base education entirely on agriculture. If he had a Native school of his own, he would take 100 young men between the ages of 17 and 18 and train them in soil erosion conservation, road building and so on under a European supervisor. In 18 months or two years they would realise that they had a personal responsibility for the preservation of their land.

On Wednesday next the Portuguese Ambassador will be the guest of the Royal African Society at its monthly dinner, and will speak on "Colonial Development in Portuguese Africa." Lord Harlech will preside.

## A Popular East African

### Death of Mr. J. H. Odam

WIDESPREAD REGRET will be felt at the death in Kenya at the age of 50 of Mr. J. H. Odam, who was for many years general manager of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., and had recently been closely connected with the organisation of the Tanganyika League. He had had wide experience of electrical schemes in this country before the War, through which he served with the Royal Engineers. Stationed in Iraq at the time of the Armistice, he was for some time afterwards on the port staff in Basra, where he was engaged particularly on harbour extension schemes. After demobilisation he went to South Africa to take part in various electrical undertakings, and in 1928 he went to East Africa to join the company with which he served until a few months ago.

In that period, one of great expansion in electrical and hydro-electrical enterprises in East Africa, Mr. Odam gave proof of great organising and technical ability, vision and drive. He travelled widely throughout Tanganyika and Uganda, and had the satisfaction of starting big schemes in both those territories, and of greatly increasing the company's strike in Kenya, to which its interest was restricted at the time of his appointment. He was personally popular, excellent company, a good raconteur, and ever ready to serve the cause of East Africa. There will be general sympathy with Mrs. Odam and their son and daughter, both of whom are entering upon careers in Kenya.

## Agricultural Research Work

THAT TEAM WORK is the essence of agricultural research in the tropics was the lesson emphasised by Sir Geoffrey Evans in his paper on "Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture" read before the Royal Society of Arts last Tuesday. He illustrated his point by a detailed account of the work done on cacao by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, of which he was Principal from 1927 until recently. That research involved the collaboration of botanists, chemists, economists, mycologists and entomologists.

"You cannot train a man in research methods and turn him into a competent investigator," said Sir Geoffrey Evans, "unless he is able to see for himself research work in progress, and, if possible, to be actually associated with it in some measure. Only then can he appreciate fully the methods employed, the difficulties to be expected, and the obstacles to be overcome. He learns to improvise and to realise that his main laboratory, if he is to be a useful asset to an Agricultural Department, is the field.

"In Trinidad, each student, in addition to the regular course of lectures he has to attend, undertakes a small piece of investigation as part of his course. Excursions to experimental plots and plantations are arranged weekly, during which field problems are fully discussed. The system has worked particularly well, as it enables the student, and incidentally members of the staff, to realise the practical difficulties with which the planter and peasant are confronted.

"We have selected, as far as possible, those agricultural problems that have a definite economic bearing. This may not be ideal in theory but it is practical politics, for the Agricultural Departments and Colleges are financed to develop the resources of the country, and if one can concentrate on those scientific problems which are likely to give economic results, it is obviously one's duty to do so."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Rhodes-Livingstone Institute****Director Removes a Misapprehension**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have been much distressed, on returning to my office from a four months' safari, to read in "Matters of Moment" of August 25 last your criticisms of my evidence to the Royal Commission on Amalgamation.

You say that I "opposed the immediate amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland" on trivial and foolish grounds, fearing lest the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute disappear in the birth of a Greater Rhodesia. Had I, Sir, indeed given evidence in the sense you describe I should certainly have deserved all your strictures; but, as I did not do so, perhaps you will allow me to remove the misapprehension.

I gave the Royal Commission technical evidence on the finances, constitution and functions of the new Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, stressed the fact that the problems we should study are common to the whole of British East Africa and Rhodesia and expressed the hope that, in the event of amalgamation, the new Government would be as generous to us as the three separate Governments concerned are now being. I am quite satisfied that the members of the Royal Commission did not think I was opposing immediate amalgamation or in any way unhelpful of it.

In the oral evidence, with which I supported my memorandum, I made it quite clear that I did not regard myself as competent to discuss the political question at all, but was simply concerned to inform them of the position of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, so that they might, if they reported in favour of immediate amalgamation, recommend us to the favourable attention of the new Government.

We, Sir, are scientists, not statesmen; we hope to serve the Governments and the peoples of East Africa and Rhodesia by investigating the traditional ways of life of the Africans and the effect upon them of our European civilisation.

I am in entire agreement with you that whether this Institute does or does not continue to exist depends upon ourselves, upon the value of the service which we succeed in giving; it in no way depends upon the form of the Governments supporting us.

Yours faithfully,

Livingstone

Northern Rhodesia

GODFREY WILSON

Director

RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

[We much regret that we appear to have misinterpreted the intention underlying Mr. Wilson's evidence before the Royal Commission. Our comments were based on a report received from a usually reliable correspondent, who has since stated that we were not alone in accepting the version of the particular part of the evidence in dispute, but that similar accounts appeared in the Rhodesian Press. We are, however, glad to learn that Mr. Wilson's view coincides with our own, on the fundamental point, i.e. that the existence of the Institute depends upon the value of the service which it can prove that it gives, and in no way upon the form of the Government or Governments administering the territories with which it is primarily concerned. East Africa and Rhodesia has supported the establishment of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute since it was first mooted by Sir Hubert Young, and we need only add that we heartily wish Mr. Wilson and the Institute under his control the fullest possible measure of success.—Ed., "E. A. and R."]

**Honey in Animal Carcasses****An Example from the Old Testament**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—With reference to Mr. F. D. Arundell's report, to find a bee's nest in the throat of an elephant's carcass must undoubtedly be very rare, because of the coincidence of two uncommon factors, i.e. an infrequent habit of bees with a chance of finding of a dead elephant—which in itself is unusual—and the absence of a third important factor, that dead animals are promptly disposed of by birds of prey and/or other carrion feeders in the African bush, so that there would not be time enough for bees to swarm.

The swarming of bees in the animal carcass is known to the natives, especially among the wax-gathering and hunting tribes.

I have been fortunate enough to come upon an example in the chest cavity of an eland, which had been cleaned out by a lion and the kill abandoned. Such a situation is shady and cool—whatever else it may be—especially, in a hot dry climate, and therefore acceptable to bees.

But the phenomenon was probably known to cave man 100,000 or more years ago. The Ancient Egyptians killed animals and expressly exposed them for the purpose of collecting honey and wax: to the best of my recollection, reference may be found in Wilkinson's "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians." The classic writers, headed by Herodotus, refer to similar happenings.

A more familiar example may be found in the Old Testament, Judges xiv. 8, wherein it is stated that Samson "turned aside to see the carcass of the lion; and behold, there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcass"; and, in the next verse, "he took thereof in his hands and went on eating."

Now Samson had killed the lion several days before. Thus, from the text, it would appear that this peculiarity of swarming bees was common knowledge in early times; and Samson deliberately turned aside in the hope of finding honey.

Dar es Salaam,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

J. O. SHIRCORE.

**Candidates for Election**

NOMINATIONS of candidates for the approaching general election in Southern Rhodesia now include: United Party—Salisbury Gardens, Sir Percy Fynn\*; Salisbury North, Mr. G. M. Huggins\*; Salisbury Central, Mr. E. P. Vernal; Salisbury City, Mr. J. H. Smit\*; Salisbury South, Mr. H. J. Hoffman; Highlands, Mr. L. B. Fereday; Hartley, Mr. H. V. Wheeler; Mazoe, Mr. E. W. L. Noaks\*; Marandellas, Colonel W. H. Ralston; Eastern Districts, Mr. J. P. de Kock\*; Victoria, Mr. W. E. A. Winterton\*; Charter, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Guest\*; Que Que, Mr. C. W. Leppington\*; Gwelo, Mr. F. D. Thompson\*; Selukwe, Mr. M. Danziger\*; Insiza, Mr. R. C. Tredgold\*; Gwanda, Captain F. E. Harris\*; Wankie, Colonel C. M. Newman; Bulawayo East, Colonel J. B. Brady\*; and Bulawayo North, Mr. T. H. Beadle. Labour Party—Salisbury South, Major G. H. Walker\*; Salisbury Central, Mrs. G. Maasdorp; Highlands, Mr. W. F. Wilson; Wankie, Captain A. W. Whittinton.

[\* indicates a sitting member.]

## Statements Worth Noting

"The Lord is a God of judgment."—Isaiah, xxx. 18.

"Witchdoctors are the finest detectives and policemen I have ever seen."—Mr. Frank Melland.

"Zanzibar is one of the most lightly taxed of all civilised countries in the world."—Mr. I. Hathorn Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar.

"Poisoning epidemics have been traced to the eating of new, unripe and germinating potatoes."—Dr. W. D. Raymond, in the "East African Medical Journal."

"Asia, not Europe, bears the chief responsibility for the damage done by the slave trade to East Africa."—Professor R. Coupland, in "East Africa and Its Invaders."

"The segregation of the races in Africa in any thoroughgoing way is the way of destruction."—The Rev. H. Carter, speaking at the Synod of the Methodist Church in Bulawayo.

"The Native with a literary education loafs about. He wants a job from me as a messenger or as a dip supervisor."—Mr. F. W. T. Posselt, Native Commissioner of Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia.

"The total output of the five factories of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries is only equal to that of one factory in New Zealand."—Mr. T. D. Chubb, in the "East African Agricultural Journal."

"The only Bren gun available in Kenya to train the troops during the time of the crisis was brought from Ethiopia by the refugees."—Colonel C. Ponsonby, M.P., addressing the East African Group in London.

"Rocks cannot be understood by reading a text-book; they must be studied first in the field, when possible, and also in the hand specimen."—Mr. E. H. Davison, in his book, "Field Determination of Rocks."

"So long as we are satisfied that every child in Southern Rhodesia is being given a reasonable opportunity for education, our system of education is on the right lines."—The Hon. G. M. Huggiss, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"We Northern Rhodesians did not wish to have people sent from England to tell us what to do if we had extra money, but rather to find out whether funds were spent in the right manner."—The Hon. T. S. Paine, M.C., speaking in Fort Lourenço.

"Treated with ordinary precautions and a certain amount of respect, there is no reason why the lions of the Serengeti should not remain what they are now, a pleasing asset of Tanganyika Territory and of the world."—Mrs. Audrey Moore, in "Serengeti."

"The old prejudice against manuring land is being broken down, but this is uphill work, as a Native's prestige is apt to be estimated by the size of his dunghill—which in some tribes may also be the grave of his grandfather."—Native Affairs Report of Kenya.

"It is remarkable how the Hima cattle answer to their names. If the milker does not find the cow he is looking for at once, he calls its name, preceded by the syllable 'shi.' The cow will then push its way through the herd to the caller."—Mr. F. L. Williams, in the "Uganda Journal."

## WHO'S WHO

### 435.—Mr. Spencer Reeve Denny



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Mr. S. Reeve Denny, who was appointed editor of "Mutende" soon after that Native newspaper had been established in 1936 by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, had succeeded before he relinquished control some eighteen months later in making of that monthly publication the most interesting of all the newspapers for Africans published in East Africa or the Rhodesias.

After being educated at Berkhamsted School and Lincoln College, Oxford, he spent a year in London journalism as a member of the staff of the "South London Press" and then of the "Star," had a spell as a schoolmaster at Denstone College, and then, in 1929, joined the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia. His first tour was spent in the Kasempa district, his second in Abercorn, Isoka and Chinsali, and then, after being brought into Lusaka as District Officer, he was seconded to take charge of "Mutende."

He has been an ardent marksman since his Varsity days, having shot for Oxford, and was Chairman of the Lusaka Rifle Club in 1937 and 1938. He was also Chairman of the Lusaka Library during the same two years, and during his stay in the capital was always ready to play his part in any useful organisation. He is a keen golfer.

**Blunt Criticism.**—"We are in a worse position to meet the present emergency than we have ever been before, certainly since the days of Charles II. Three years ago we discovered that our armaments in essentials for our defence had fallen far behind those of Germany, Italy, and Japan. It was criminal negligence. A vigilant Government ought to have ascertained the facts much sooner and rectified the omission. We decided to launch into a great rearmament programme. Three years ought to have put us right. But after we had slouched to the very brink of war we found we were not prepared for it. Germany already knew that and took full advantage of our incompetence, neglect, and blundering. We saved ourselves by a hurried, abject, and dishonourable surrender. . . . During the past two years the dictators have, through our lack of foresight, through the gross stupidity of our national leaders, cleverly but relentlessly succeeded in placing the British Empire and France in the most dangerous strategic position in which they have ever been situated."—*The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

**Air Raid Shelters.**—"Air Commodore Fellowes declares that the defence already has the bomber beaten, but there is a strong technical case for the exactly opposite view. Is the troglodyte solution, on the other hand, so preposterous as Sir John Anderson suggested? Is it not rather the natural, logical and by far the least costly solution? Already a considerable part of the population spends its working hours in conditions almost indistinguishable from conditions underground. We do not have to conceive, however, the whole population of London living and working subterraneously. The existence, reasonably near at hand, of real 100% safety for all who go to seek it, is what matters, and is what we ought to be creating now. It is not difficult to conceive a system of deep and wide road tunnels, beginning as unconnected excavations and ultimately traversing London in different directions, lighted by underground power stations, with frequent connexions to surface roads and to the Tubes. Such a system would be costly, but no more difficult to make, and not much more expensive, than the Tubes themselves. It would solve the transport problem; would be the beginning of a system of underground dormitories, garages, shops, restaurants, and places of amusement, many of which would function profitably even in peace time."—*Mr. Geoffrey Faber.*

**Bombers and Parachutes.**—"In the old days when a pilot knew that if his machine was hit, set alight, or badly damaged, he was a dead man, he was not very keen on pressing his attack home. Generally, if a bomber pilot found anti-aircraft shells bursting uncomfortably close he was apt to pull the plug, let go all his bombs, and 'beat it' for home. To-day the morale of the war pilot has been entirely altered by the parachute. In Spain I saw several pilots who had been shot down, some two or three times, and had escaped by parachute. They went up again as cheerfully as if they had never been hit. Their nerve was astonishing. One admitted that without a parachute he did not think his nerve would last more than a few weeks. The confidence given by having a parachute is that bombing pilots will press their attacks home because they know that if their machines are badly damaged they have a good chance of getting down safely."—*Captain C. G. Grey, editor of "The Aeroplane."*

**Dr. Schacht.**—"The removal of Dr. Schacht means that the policy of the German Government is to be unrestricted rearmament, and that the money required will be raised by every means without regard to the possibility of a future financial collapse. The background of the change seems to be: Dr. Schacht has been pressing for increases in taxation, hoping that it would thus be possible to continue his policy of financing rearmament and public works out of revenue. Hitler realised that direct increases in taxation would be intensely unpopular, and refused to proceed with Dr. Schacht's proposals. Cuts in Army expenditure and on building plans were projected, but were dropped following pressure from the radical wing of the Nazi party. Dr. Schacht, seeing the impossibility of carrying through his own plans, asked to be relieved of his post. His resignation—many times offered in vain—was accepted. It was well realised in financial circles that Dr. Schacht has for some time been 'riding for a fall.' He had frequently exercised his biting wit at the expense of leading members of the Nazi régime. He is, it is believed, retained in the Cabinet only to make sure he remains in Germany."—*"Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" Berlin correspondent.*

# Background

*Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs*

**Nazi Blackmail.**—"Since Munich German demands have grown more arrogant. German Ministers in democratic capitals now do not hesitate to threaten that if the local Press does not become more 'friendly' the country concerned will find itself faced with commercial reprisals. The Danish Government have already surrendered to this threat. The Swedish Government, in spite of unique constitutional guarantees providing that every citizen has the right to publish what he writes without any interference from the authorities, have sent a confidential circular to the Press asking editors to be careful in their comments on Germany. In Finland a Foreign Minister has been forced to resign because the German Government did not approve of him. The Swiss Press has been openly threatened with the loss of all German advertisement revenue if it does not become more friendly, and the Dutch also. In Norway the fear of German reprisals is so strong that the leader of the Conservative Party came near to being hounded out of public life for daring to describe the Munich Agreement as a gross betrayal of Czechoslovakia. Truth is the ultimate enemy of Nazism, and she must therefore be tortured and her worshippers killed."—*A Scandinavian correspondent of the "Spectator."*

**Trade Position Examined.**—"If the view is taken that imports are the real wealth, while exports are merely the means of paying for them, it becomes apparent that, estimable as it may be to reduce the adverse balance of trade, it is of even greater importance that the volume of trade should be maintained. In 1938, as compared with 1937, the volume of exports and imports each declined by approximately 10½%. The low price of commodities, however, reduced the value of imports by about £100,000,000, while the value of exports came down by about £50,000,000. While outwardly, therefore, the position has a more healthy appearance, in practice it will be found that the producers, receiving less money for their raw materials, are restricted in their purchasing power to that extent, which will ultimately have its repercussion on our export trade."—*"The Investors' Review."*

# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.** — "We should provide at once deep bomb-proof shelters to give 100% protection to the civil population."—*Mr. J. Johnston Abraham.*

"Like Italy, Germany intends to live henceforth on a war footing—that is, in a state of general and permanent mobilisation."—*Petit Parisien.*

"The fate of the British Empire will be decided not in the basements of Britain but by men who have the courage to face danger in the open."—*General Sir Walter Kirke.*

"Dr. Schacht's departure is a warning to France and Britain. Germany's acquisitions in Central Europe have not eased her economy."—*"Pertinax" in "L'Ordre."*

"... used to be a game of chess, but it is now a case of firing from the hip, and the man with the quickest 'draw wins'."—*The Bishop of Chelmsford, Dr. Harry Wilson.*

"This country is too great to risk the reckless game of bluff which our Socialist friends want us to carry on with the other Great Powers in Europe."—*Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.*

"There are few places of entertainment where the difficult feat of making white appear to be black is more competently performed than in the House of Commons."—*Mr. H. Ramsbotham.*

"Nothing short of an autonomous refugee State will relieve the world of a problem which to-day contributes more to European unrest than any other outstanding problem."—*Mr. Oswald.*

"President Roosevelt having assumed the mantle of the ex-Kaiser, the great democracies can now fight safely with the battle-cry of 'Gott mit uns'."—*Majar-General Walter Maxwell Scott.*

"It is understandable that those of us who regard Munich as one of the most destructive defeats in history should also regard the Prime Minister as a tremendous diplomatic asset."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"The sooner the world understands that the democracies will be neither flustered nor brow-beaten into the surrender of their own just rights, the better for all concerned."—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"Far from ignoring the progress of German and Italian penetration in South America, the Americans talk about it all the time. During my visit the papers were full of long reports on the subject."—*Mr. Guy Hadley.*

"The lesson the present day conditions teaches us is that we must hasten very slowly. The greatest mistake would be to tinker with the various systems (of Colonial Government), such as they are, merely for the sake of doing something."—*Sir Donald Cameron.*

"In the fact that Britain and the United States control about three-quarters of the world's mineral industries and own about two-thirds of them is a lesson for both great branches of the English-speaking nations and a warning also to others."—*Sir Thomas Holland.*

**Germany's Position.**—"It is not difficult to produce impressive data to demonstrate the strength of the German economy. A shortage of labour in place of the 5,500,000 unemployed of 1932; all the appearances of continued economic progress when elsewhere the world is experiencing a trade recession; successful financing of rearmament on an unparalleled scale. These are only the most obvious among the achievements of the Nazi economy."

But there is another side to the question. Germany's trade deficit last year was no less than 450,000,000 marks. There have been increasing signs, throughout German industry, of the strain imposed by five years' intensive rearmament, prior claims of rearmament upon supplies of steel has led to an acute shortage of locomotives and rolling stock; the German merchant marine is urgently in need of modern vessels; factories are suffering from the impossibility of replacing outworn plant. There is, furthermore, the human element. The sixty-hour week is not yet general, and, in the interests of increased production, an intensive campaign of 'speeding-up' is in progress. The success of the Nazi experiment depends upon the readiness of the German people to make sacrifices in the interests of German policy. It would be rash to assume that this readiness is infinite."—*Mr. H. S. P. Matthews, writing to "The Times."*

**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%	..	..	69 10 0
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. deb.	..	..	87 10 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% deb.	..	..	87 15 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	98 10 0
Sudan 5½%	..	..	105 10 0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	..	108 10 0

<b>Industrials</b>			
Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	..	4 13 9
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	..	3 7 6
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	..	6 6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	..	..	1 4 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	..	1 2 9
General Electric (£1)	..	..	3 13 6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	..	1 9 6
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	..	6 8 9
Int. Nickel Canada	..	..	\$52 1/2
Prov. Cinematograph	..	..	19 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	..	8 12 6
U.S. Steels	..	..	\$57 1/2
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	..	1 1 9
Unilever (£1)	..	..	1 11 11
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	..	8 12 6
Vickers (10s.)	..	..	1 0 9
Woolworth (5s.)	..	..	2 17 6

<b>Mines and Oils</b>			
Anaconda (\$50)	..	..	6 6 3
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	..	2 2 6
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	..	17 6
Anglo-Iranian	..	..	4 8 11
Burma Oil	..	..	3 18 9
Cons. Goldfields	..	..	3 2 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	..	15 7 6
De Beers DL (50s.)	..	..	7 2 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	..	..	4 0
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	..	2 12 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	..	1 1 3
Johannesburg Cons.	..	..	2 3 9
Mexican Eagle	..	..	4 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	..	8 2 6
Randfontein	..	..	1 15 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	..	..	34 10 0
Shell	..	..	3 16 10 1/2
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	..	10 17 6
West Wits. (10s.)	..	..	4 15 0

<b>Banks, Shipping, and Home Rail</b>			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	..	..	2 0 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	..	98 0 0
Clan	..	..	4 12 6
E.D. Realisation	..	..	3 0
Gt. Western	..	..	23 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	..	82 0 0
L.M.S.	..	..	11 0 0
Nat. Bank of India	..	..	32 0 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	..	..	11 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	..	14 17 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	..	1 0 9

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

## PERSONALIA

Sir Hubert and Lady Young are staying in Bath.

Lord Lugard celebrated his 81st birthday last week.

Lady Idina Haldeman has arrived in Kenya after motoring from Algiers.

Sir John and Lady Ramsden left England last week by air for Kenya.

M. de Vleerschauer is the Minister for Colonies in the new Belgian Cabinet.

Canon H. Bowers, Archdeacon of Uganda, has been appointed to the Rectory of All Saints, Dorchester.

Mr. D. M. Black, who recently retired from long service in Nyasaland, now resides in Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.

Mr. A. I. Sheringham, Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar, has left England on his return to the Protectorate.

Lord and Lady Hailey will be the guests of honour of the India Group of the Over-Seas League at a p.m. on February 2.

Mr. F. G. Hutchcock, who is closely connected with the East African sisal industry, leaves England to-day by air for East Africa.

Mr. A. H. Wood, of Holmfirth, Yorkshire, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia after an absence of 40 years.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. R. Munro and Miss D. Swinburne-Ward, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Swinburne-Ward, of Njoro.

Mr. J. A. Barrow, the new Chief Inspector of Schools in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Barrow, left England last week for Capetown, en route for Salisbury.

Captain Janssen, a member of the General Staff of the Belgian Army, left Brussels last week for the Belgian Congo as head of a mission to study the defence of the Colony.

Mr. K. Waller, one of the two survivors of the plane crash at Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, in September, 1936, during the Portsmouth-Johannesburg flight, is now instructor at Broadlands Flying Club.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., who has been prominently identified with Tanganyika affairs in the House of Commons, has resigned from the Council of the new political group known as "The Hundred Thousand," of which he was provisional Chairman.

Prince Louis of Bourbon-Parma and Princess Maria of Savoy, who were married in Rome on Monday, will spend their honeymoon in Mozambique, where Prince Louis owns large estates, which he manages himself.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have gone abroad until the middle of March.

Mr. W. R. Balch, former editor of the *Uganda Herald*, and now editor of the *Advertiser's Weekly*, urged Incorporated Advertising Manager's Association in London last week to establish a code of advertising practice.

Colonel D. Cree, M.C., who is now Chief Engineer in the Scottish Command, told of his experiences in the East African Campaign when he addressed the Engineer Unit of the Edinburgh University O.T.C. last week.

Lord Chesham, who is on the point of leaving again by air to revisit his property in the Iringa district of Tanganyika Territory, was last week re-elected President of the National Federation of Property Owners.

Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead has been nominated United Party candidate for Umtali North at the forthcoming general election in Southern Rhodesia. The present member, Mr. D. M. Somerville, does not desire to offer himself for re-election.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, whose death in Nyasaland was reported in our last issue, was buried in Zomba with full military honours. A service was held in St. George's Church before the interment, large numbers of the European, Asiatic and African communities attending.

Passengers outward-bound for East Africa on the s.s. "Dunluce Castle" include Major and Mrs. R. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Eord, Mr. P. J. Gill, Dr. W. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Palfrey, Mrs. M. V. Walker-Munro, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. C. Wilson, D.S.O.

Mr. E. G. Hayter, the former Nyasaland business man, who retired to this country some years ago, and is a regular attendant at East African gatherings in London, is about to undergo an operation in a London hospital. His many friends will wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

Major C. E. Goad and Mr. B. G. Gundry, officials of the Government Irrigation Department of Southern Rhodesia, have designed a combined rotary and percussion drill for water-boring operations; it weighs 13,700 lb. and is capable of boring 600 ft. through any formations. The drill is believed to be the first of its kind in the world.

Mr. H. E. Symons and Mr. H. B. Browning, whose car was badly damaged in the Belgian Congo while attempting a record motor trip on a British car from England to Capetown, South Africa, have reached Capetown. Notwithstanding the long delay which occurred owing to the accident, they easily broke the record of 40 days, covering the distance in 32 days.

Major W. G. Edwards, M.C., and Mr. H. B. Sharpe (Laikipia district), Major R. M. Campbell, M.C. (Trans Nzoia), Captains L. E. Laurence and A. Campbell (Londiani), and Captain F. C. Cramb and Mr. E. Barrett (Nairobi) have been appointed Section Commanders in the Kenya Defence Force for the districts named. The appointment of Mr. J. M. White (Uasin Gishu) has been cancelled.

## Somaliland's New Governor East African Group Officers

MR. VINCENT GONCALVES GLENDAY, C.M.G., O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, was a few days ago appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate in succession to Major Sir Arthur Lawrance, who retires next month.

Mr. Glenday—to whom extended reference is made in Notes by the Way—was born in 1891, graduated M.A. at Oxford University, entered the Colonial Service at the end of 1913 as an Administrative Officer in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya), was seconded to Somaliland as a District Commissioner for six months in 1920, and, except for that brief period and a short spell in the Secretariat in Kenya, has spent all his service on the Northern Frontier of Kenya, where he has displayed conspicuous ability. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1929 and the C.M.G. in 1937.

### Obituary

Mr. H. F. J. Master, proprietor of the Zanzibar newspaper *Samachar*, recently died suddenly in Zanzibar. He was a popular member of the Indian community, was of a charitable nature, and held in high esteem by his fellows.

Captain Dermot FitzGerald, who died in Nairobi at the age of 47, had lived for 20 years in Kenya. For many years he had championed the Indian and African points of view. He was the eldest son of Lord Henry FitzGerald and grandson of the 4th Duke of Leinster.

Lady Anderson, who died in Johannesburg on Monday, was the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Llewellyn Anderson, one of the Rand pioneers who took part in the Jameson Raid, who has been much interested in mining for many years, and who visited East Africa not long ago.

Mr. Johannes T. ("Hans") Lee, whose death at the age of 77 is announced from Plumtree, had been a resident in Southern Rhodesia for 71 years; a period exceeded, it is believed, by only one white man, namely, Mr. W. E. Thomas, of Dryden Farm, who beats him by a year. In 1891 Mr. Lee was appointed by Cecil Rhodes to be guide and hunter to Lord Randolph Churchill on his shooting tour.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi at the age of 68 of Colonel Frederick Hopley, the well-known Kenya advocate. Colonel Hopley was born in South Africa and had close associations with Rhodes in the early days of Rhodesia, and practised in Pretoria until the outbreak of the Great War. After serving in South-West Africa he commanded a South African unit in the East African Campaign, and began practising in Nairobi in 1919.

Their many friends in East Africa will deeply sympathise with Mr. J. W. T. McClellan, the former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, and Mrs. McClellan in the death in a ski-ing accident in Switzerland of their son, Mr. St. George Stephen Tyndale McClellan, who was born in Nairobi in 1909. He was educated at Chillon College, Switzerland, and at Cambridge, and had tutored privately in England until three years ago, when he became assistant coach at Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland. Only recently he was appointed a master at Chillon College. His father served in Kenya from 1895 to 1923, and his younger brother, Mr. J. E. McClellan, is in Zanzibar.

MR. ALEX. HOLM was last week elected Chairman for 1939 of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League. Sir Claud Hollis, the retiring Chairman, recalled Mr. Holm's long experience in Kenya, his great interest in agriculture, and his regular attendance at the Group's meetings, and Sir William Furse seconded and spoke appreciatively of Mr. Holm.

Lady Coryndon was re-elected President; Mr. John Sweetland, Mr. Percy Barry and Mr. Gilbert Jennings Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Auditor respectively; and Sir Claud Hollis having explained that the retiring members of the Committee were Colonel Ponsonby and Sir William Furse, the latter of whom did not seek re-election, Mr. Holm proposed that Sir Claud Hollis and Colonel Ponsonby be elected to the Committee, and, as there would still be a vacancy, that Mr. Rivers-Smith, former Director of Education in Tanganyika, should be added. The proposals were carried unanimously.

The Committee thus consists of Sir William Gowers, Mr. C. W. Hopley, Sir Claud Hollis, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. S. S. Murray, Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., and Mr. S. Rivers-Smith, in addition to the above officers.

A vote of thanks to Sir Claud Hollis for his work during the past year was proposed by Mr. Hopley.

### A Nyasaland Stalwart

A RECORD of public service surely unique in East Africa has been achieved by Mr. John Archer, M.B.E., D.C.M., Superintendent of Prisons and of the Lunatic Asylum in Nyasaland. Retiring from the Army in 1919 at the age of 48 after 30 years' service, and deciding to embark upon a new career in Nyasaland, where he had previously served, he was appointed to the office from which he now retires. He thus qualifies for both military and civil pensions.

In a biographical tribute the *Nyasaland Times* records that he joined the Rifle Brigade in 1889, served in Mashonaland in 1896, returned to England, took part in the Nile Expedition under Kitchener, went with his regiment to Crete, accompanied it to South Africa for the Boer War, and was a member of the heroic garrison during the siege of Ladysmith. Then he served in Egypt, the Sudan and India, until he was transferred to Nyasaland as R.S.M. to the 2nd Battalion the King's African Rifles, with whom he was in the Somaliland campaign of 1908-10 against the "Mad Mullah."

On leave in England when the Great War started, he re-joined the Rifle Brigade, crossed to France with the Expeditionary Force, was severely wounded at Mons and taken prisoner. He was released four years later, and soon afterwards retired from the Army.

A stern disciplinarian, but with a pronounced human touch, he is one of the best shots in Nyasaland; and has many times represented that Protectorate at Bisley. He is a keen Freemason. Mrs. Archer and he intend to spend their retirement in Zomba, where they have lived for so many years.

A college for the higher education of Natives in Southern Rhodesia was adumbrated by the Reverend H. Carter, at the Methodist Synod in Bulawayo; a proposal which, he said, had the united support of nine churches and the approval of the Government.

## Tribute To Mrs. Johnson

NO MORE THORNY PROBLEM exists than the education of girls in a Muhammadan community. There is the inertia of parents to be overcome, for by age-long tradition education, in the European sense, has played no part in the training of Muhammadan women where strict *purdah* is enforced, there is the difficulty of getting girls to leave home for school; and the over-riding importance of religion in Islam raises a host of delicate questions requiring the nicest tact and a balanced judgment to handle. That Mrs. Georgina Johnson should by her initiative and energy have so successfully solved the problem in her capacity as Superintendent of Female Education in Zanzibar is an achievement that well merited the award of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year Honours.

An inborn gift for teaching, a long technical training in the L.C.C. demonstration schools, and an effervescent enthusiasm inspired Mrs. Johnson, almost as soon as she arrived in Zanzibar, to start a kindergarten for European children; the success of which led to her being recognised as a valuable recruit to the Education Department, to which her advice often proved helpful.

Before long she was asked to attempt the difficult task of providing secular education for Arab and African girls, a task which the Government had for various reasons been unable to undertake. She proved more than equal to it.

### Muhammadan Girls

To-day Muhammadan girls in Zanzibar learn cookery, needlework, mothercraft, home nursing, laundry work, gardening and household management, Swahili reading and writing, everyday arithmetic and a little geography, and are thus brought into contact with a world of new ideas and into touch with a broad culture of which their mothers had no conception. Some of them qualify as teachers to spread the education of girls ever wider and wider. And for all this Mrs. Johnson is primarily responsible, though she would be the first to acknowledge the assistance of certain enlightened Arab ladies, whom she won over to her cause.

Evidence of Mrs. Johnson's versatility and linguistic ability has been given by her evolving an intelligent system of teaching Arabic reading and writing to replace the inefficient and stultifying methods universal in the local Koranic schools—a method now adopted in all the Government schools with immense success—and doing the same service for Swahili with equally gratifying results.

On the broad view of Mrs. Johnson's contribution to the welfare of the whole Protectorate, it can be said that her infusion of new life into a section of the community peculiarly liable, in Muhammadan conditions, to retrogression and even decay, has completely reversed any such process and substituted an uplift appreciated by the whole population, Arab and African alike.

### One Prime Minister to Another

"I wish once more to refer to the great services Mr. Neville Chamberlain has rendered to the world by his mission to Munich," said Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in his New Year address to the Salisbury Rotary Club. "He has rendered service to those miserable people who, during the time of tension were down on their knees praying for peace, but are now attacking him."

## News Items in Brief

A Government Native hospital is being built in Abercorn.

Simba, one of the Kenya lions in the London Zoo, died last week.

£400,862 has been voted for the public service of Zanzibar during the year 1939.

£3,213,960 has been appropriated for the service of Tanganyika Territory for 1939.

Nearly £150 was raised in Uganda by the sale of poppies on Remembrance Day last year.

Flood-lighting has been installed, and is now in operation, in the K.U.R. sidings at Nairobi station.

The Colonial Office report for 1937 on the social and economic progress of Northern Rhodesia has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.

Successful treatment of trophic ulcers in leprosy by an ointment made up of beef suet 2 parts, ghee 1 part, and beeswax 1 part, is described by Dr. N. H. Maynard in the December issue of the *East African Medical Journal*.

By adding to the Finance Committee of Northern Rhodesia the nominated Member for Native Interests and providing for an additional official member, the Government has raised the strength of the Committee to six members.

The thirteenth sweepstake of the Southern Rhodesia State Lotteries which was drawn just before Christmas, realised a gross amount of £96,000, of which £20,000 remained in the Colony, and nearly £11,000 went to Northern Rhodesia.

Three films of East Africa, including one of the tea estates in Kenya, another of life in Uganda, and a third showing the tourist attractions of the territories, have been presented to the Imperial Institute for circulation through the Empire film library.

A Portuguese Commission has been appointed to study the question of the reversion to the State of the public administration of Mozambique and certain sovereign rights hitherto exercised by the Mozambique Company under its charter, which is due to expire in 1941.

The Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate, 1937, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 3d. Why a document of this character should be withheld from the public until it is almost exactly a year out of date is not apparent.

On January 15 there came into operation a Decree of the Zanzibar Government providing for the registration of newspapers and news-sheets in the Protectorate, under a penalty for default up to £50, and for the delivery to the Chief Secretary of a copy of each newspaper or news-sheet on the day of publication, under a penalty not exceeding £10 and of £50 for every day of continued default.

In our issue of January 12, under the heading of "Child Labour in Kenya," it was stated, owing to a typographical error, that "the harbouring of deserters . . . would 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.'" The Section in question is 371, not 71.



## Books Briefly Reviewed *Nyasaland Sets The Example*

"Whitaker's Almanack."—The 71st annual volume of Whitaker's Almanack is as valuable as ever, its 88 pages of index, with something like 30,000 references and cross-references, enabling the reader to find in a moment any fact he needs. It is published in three editions—the library edition with 1,096 pages and 13 coloured maps costing 12s. 6d. net, or with cloth cover 6s., and an abridged edition of 776 pages costing 3s. net. Copies may be obtained from the publishers at 12 Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

"A Study of the Acoli Language," by Father J. F. Crazzolara (Oxford University Press, 21s.).—After nearly seven years spent among the Aloor and Acoli tribes of Northern Uganda, and awarded a Fellowship in 1934 by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures (London), Father Crazzolara has produced this scholarly work, which includes a grammar and vocabulary of the Acoli language. Students will find it valuable, but ordinary readers will be distracted by the diacritical marks, and strange admixture of letters used, which amount almost to a new alphabet.

"White Hunter," by J. A. Hunter (Seeley Service, 15s.).—The author is a well-known East African big game hunter, and in this modestly written and well illustrated book recounts the experiences of many years' shooting of wild animals, from elephant to other sportsmen, Mr. Hunter has original comments to make and his own opinions to express. Thus he thinks East African elephants are far fiercer and more untamable than those in the Congo; believes that a bull elephant may reach the age of 150 years; declares that many lion cubs die of rickets from eating meat when too young to digest it; that old lions usually fall victims to hyenas, to which lion or leopard "is like candy to a child," and which "laugh and chuckle over the carcase of these animals more than over any other meat I know." He has on two occasions known a lion to kill really full grown buffalo bulls—an amazing feat. Mr. Hunter is a better artist with his rifle than with his pen, but the simplicity of his style and his transparent honesty enhance the pleasure of reading his book.

"Birds and Beasts in Africa," by Lord Baden-Powell (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.).—At the age of 82 Lord Baden-Powell has lost not a whit of his really remarkable skill as an artist. His agile pencil seems to catch the very action of his subjects, and when these afford him such studies as do the natives of his new home in Nyeri, the results are wonderfully good. With brush and palette he is equally successful, and in this book he publishes no fewer than eight coloured illustrations of his home and its surroundings. The text, written for Boy Scouts and Cubs, is illuminated by a multitude of sketches which will delight adults. Incidentally, this amazingly cheap little volume makes an excellent advertisement for Kenya, and especially for Nyeri, a most attractive spot, with its near views of Mount Kenya, its trout streams, its riot of colour in its gardens, and its friendly birds and beasts. It would be difficult to find a more welcome present for a youngster than "Birds and Beasts in Africa"—though the more specific "in East Africa" would have been preferable. Two small points will rather jar on East Africans, however: the Kikuyu are not Negroes, and a buck is not a deer.

The Nyasaland Government is to secure the compulsory registration of Europeans and Asiatics in the Protectorate. A Bill published with the Government Gazette of December 31 provides that every European or Asiatic normally resident in the Protectorate shall complete a registration form, the penalty for contravening the Ordinance being a fine up to £5 for the first offence, or a fine not exceeding £10 for the second offence. Particulars required include: Present obligation for national service; present occupation; qualifications; knowledge and experience; language proficiency; military service or training; and willingness to serve outside Nyasaland in any capacity. The object of the Bill is to enable the Government to utilise in an emergency the services of the community to the greatest advantage without delay.

### Still Not Unduly High

The General Council of the Bar has been informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to suggest to the Governments of all Colonies, where statutory qualifications do not exist, that legislation be introduced to provide that persons appointed to be Judges of the High or Supreme Court must be barristers of not less than five years' standing.

### To Play M.C.C.

The Rhodesian cricket team which is to play the M.C.C. in Bulawayo on February 4, 6 and 7 is as follows: C. J. R. Hayward, captain (Matabeleland), P. Mansell (Matabeleland), J. H. Fuller (Matabeleland), D. S. Tomlinson (Mashonaland), H. K. S. Evans (Matabeleland), R. K. Noble (Matabeleland), A. Hyde (Midlands), A. J. Bell (Mashonaland), F. Davidson (Northern Rhodesia), T. Davidson (Northern Rhodesia), and J. H. Charsley (Matabeleland).

### Rhodesia's Currency Board

The Southern Rhodesian Currency Board, sanctioned by legislation passed at the recent Session of the Parliament of the Colony, has now been constituted, with Captain E. T. Fox as Chairman, Messrs. T. P. Cochran and A. Sanders as representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and Messrs. J. M. Milne and O. Gordon representing the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.) respectively. The Board will issue State notes and coinage, linked with sterling. The private banks' notes will then be withdrawn within two years.

### Indian and Refugee Settlement

The settlement of Jewish refugees in Kenya has been opposed by Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., speaking as President of the East African Indian National Congress, on the grounds that the Jews would be given preferential treatment in the purchase of lands, entry to the Civil Service and other matters, as against British East Indian subjects; that they would be given monopolies and subsidies to the detriment of the Indian and African communities; and that their presence would dislocate the present difficult economic life of the country. He expressed, however, great sympathy with the Jews as the victims of racial prejudice.

"Grass burning and general forest destruction is a Suk pastime which no condemnation by administrative officers appears to affect."—*Kenya Native Affairs Report.*

## CULLED FROM THE PRESS

**Preservation of Wild Life**

WRITING in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* on the preservation of wild life in the Empire, Mr. Martin Stephens says:—

"Those who are permitting the African Native to hunt claim that it is their country and they have a right by inheritance and tradition so to do. True, in certain cases the Native has the right to kill a certain number of animals, and one even more readily agrees that when faced by famine, regulations should be largely relaxed.

"But we are trustees for the Natives, and until Native opinion is educated to the point of caring for preservation for its own sake, a point which will not be reached in our lifetime or our children's, we cannot let those for whom we are trustees live on their capital. If all the animals are needed for food to-day, what will be eaten to-morrow?

"It is only when every executive officer, from the Governors of Colonies to the most junior district official, are imbued with a desire to save something of this unrivalled wild life for future generations that lofty sentiments are translated into fact.

"And it is worthy of note that wherever a Colonial Governor has taken a personal interest in the matter of game the situation has markedly improved. If we fail now we cannot retrieve the situation in many years to come. It will be an everlasting reproach to our generation if we cannot prove that our protection extends beyond human beings."

**Arphaxad Melchizedeki**

The Christian African's love of an unusual Bible name is mentioned by the Bishop of Mombasa in the monthly magazine of the Kenya Church Aid Association, wherein he writes:—

"We have a custom of mentioning the Christian name of each candidate at the laying on of hands and the confirmation prayer. The candidates bring pieces of paper with their names written on them, and give them to me as they kneel. Some of the names they take at Baptism are fearful and wonderful. They like to search the Old Testament for the most curious names they can find. Also the African spelling and pronunciation of their Bible names are sometimes almost, if not quite, unrecognisable! At first it was rather trying to say solemnly: 'Defend, O Lord, this thy child—Nahashon or Arphaxad, or Beethoven, or Melchizedeki, or Magdalina, or Trufene' (these are actual instances). I wish we could persuade Africans to adopt a baptismal name that are African with beautiful meanings."

**Sudan Camel Caravans**

THE disappearing camel caravan trade routes in Africa are described in an article in *The Times* by Major C. S. Jarvis, the former Governor of Sinai, who writes:—

"Probably the best known, and yet the most utterly deserted, of the camel caravan routes is the Forty Days' Road that led from Fasher, in Darfur, Sudan, across the Libyan Desert to the southern end of the Kharga Oasis, and thence northwards to the Nile Valley at Assiut. It was the recognised route for the slave traffic between Cairo and the Sudan, and, even if the camel tracks did not exist, it could be traced easily by the mass of bones, human and camel, that lie thick upon the whole of its 1,000-mile length.

"The unfortunate Negroes, men, women and children, chained together and on the most meagre rations of food and water, were compelled to walk the 1,000-mile stretch of desert in the awful heat of the Sudan sun, and the sick and weary were just unlinked from the chains and left to die. To-day the road is deserted except for an occasional small party of the Jawazi Arabs, who every two years or so journey harmlessly along to fetch a load of saltpetre from the Wadi Natrun in the Sudan.

"The last occasion on which it was used by any considerable party was about the year 1885, when a raiding force of Dervishes advanced up it from the Sudan and entered Kharga Oasis, carrying off many of the inhabitants as slaves."

**Tribute to M. Vandervelde**

MR. GEORGE PADMORE has sent to the *Manchester Guardian* the following tribute to M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian statesman:—

"On behalf of millions of Congo Natives I should like to pay tribute to the memory of this distinguished humanitarian, who frequently raised his voice years ago in protest against the excesses committed by concessionaries in the Congo. Those of us who have read M. Vandervelde's passionate denunciations delivered in the Belgian Chamber recognise the truth of the statement once made by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle that 'what Maitre Labore was to Dreyfus, M. Vandervelde has been to the Congo, save that it is a whole nation who are his clients.' While we did not always agree with M. Vandervelde and his party upon the Colonial question in general, we feel certain that the Natives of the Congo will mourn the loss of one who was a real friend and champion of their cause."

**Fine Aerial Pictures**

Fine aerial photographs taken during a flight from Capetown to Cairo by Richard and Mary U. Light appear in the *Geographical Review* of New York. Perhaps the best are the three of Mr. R. P. Swain's farmstead at Kitale, Kenya; those of Shinyanga show graphically what is being done by the Tsetse Research Department and the damage by erosion; and an Ila village in Northern Rhodesia gives fine detail; while the neighbourhoods of Bulawayo and Salisbury are not overlooked. The text eulogises the hospitality shown to the flyers everywhere in British Africa, and gives an interesting if rather naïve account of the trip. Sportsmen will regret that they delighted to pursue "the great herds," coming down to "skim the treetops in search of game." Giraffe they thought the most amusing, "perhaps because we seemed to entertain them too!"

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## The Elephant's Ancestor

BEFORE leaving England last week to return to East Africa, Archdeacon Owen wrote to the *Manchester Guardian* recalling the finds in the Kavirondo of deinotherium teeth, which drew the attention of scholars to the deposits of the Miocene Age (about four or five million years ago). He said:

"During my wanderings round the north of the Kavirondo Gulf six new Miocene sites have come to light, and from them has come a large collection of fragmentary remains of species new to science.

"Palaeontologists have long known of the extinct deinotherium. It existed during the Miocene and Pliocene times, and in East Africa lasted into Pleistocene days when it had long since ceased to exist elsewhere. It was a distant cousin of the elephant family, a swamp-dweller. It had no tusks in the upper jaw, and its lower jaw turned down at right angles, terminating in two short, stout tusks. The molars of the Miocene species measure about two inches square and are commonly found singly or in fragments dissociated from the jaw.

"So fragmentary are the remains that South Kensington Museum had not been able to acquire a complete set of the teeth of one individual of this extinct animal. It was my luck in 1937 to find a fragment of the enamel of a deinotherium tooth in the bed of a gully near Uyoma. Search in the neighbourhood was rewarded with the greatest part of the skull and jaw, but with bones so badly broken by movements that only the teeth were not misshapen. The complete set of 26 teeth, one or two fragments missing, is now in South Kensington.

"The four-tusked ancestor of the elephant, the trilophodon or tetrabeledon, must have been numerous in Kavirondo in Miocene days. Fragmentary remains occur on five of my six sites, and on one site, the Kiboko (Hippo) Island I found many whole teeth, some tusks, various limb bones, and, best of all, the remains of two skulls with teeth intact.

"Needless to say, specimens are exceedingly rare. The upper tusks of this 'elephant' had bands of enamel running down them, while the lower tusks were flat and scoop-shaped. Some specimens of these lower tusks were also found complete.

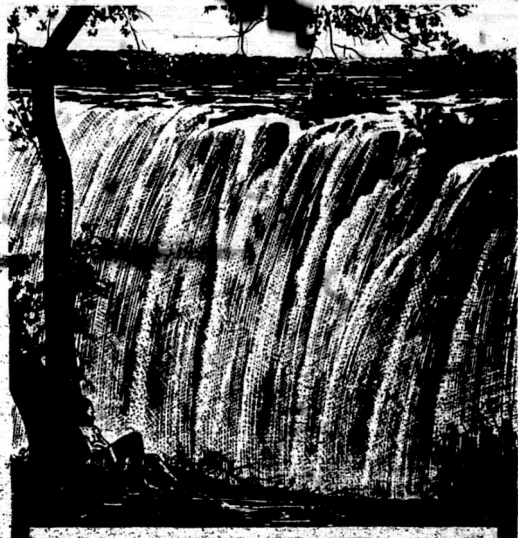
"The teeth of this animal are quite unlike those of the modern elephant, and yet it is possible to fit them into the evolutionary story. The molars are composed of cusps or mastoids (hence the name mastodon of the elephants of the Pliocene Age) arranged in ridges across the long axis of the tooth. The largest third molar from Kiboko Island measures seven inches. As this animal increased in size down the geological ages, the molars, especially the third, added to the number of these ridges of cusps.

"The interesting thing about Kiboko Island is that I found third molars with three, four and five ridges. The third molar in the skull has three ridges, and the other teeth were found singly in the disturbed layers of the deposits.

"Just as the deinotherium existed in Kavirondo long after it had died out in Europe, so the three-ridged may have survived into the days of the five-ridged, Karungu, which had yielded no teeth of this animal previously, gave me a unique third molar, unlike any other known specimen.

"It is evident that some of the sites are rich and only need time and money to enlarge greatly our knowledge of the fauna of Kavirondo in Miocene days."

## THE SENSATION OF A LIFETIME-



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SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Rhodesian Copper Profits**

As the earning capacity of the copper producing companies in Northern Rhodesia plays such an important part in the economy of the country, the results achieved during the six-monthly period ended December 31 last are of considerable importance.

Thanks to improvement in the average price of copper during the past half-year, the figures issued by the Northern Rhodesian companies are satisfactory. Rhokana Corporation's profits increased for the six months to £895,000, compared with £869,000 during the first half of 1938, and £1,130,000 during the second half of 1937. It has, of course, to be remembered that until the end of November, 1937, production was unrestricted.

Roan Antelope profits for the past half-year amounted to £712,000, against £528,500 during the first six months of 1938, and £1,045,500 during the second half of 1937; and Mufulira reports an estimated profit for the six months ended December 31, 1938, of £547,000, compared with £403,500 in the first half of the same year, and £564,500 in June-December, 1937.

In announcing the figures, the operating companies state that the average London price for standard copper for cash during the last three months of 1938 was £44 16s. 10d. per long ton. Production under the restriction scheme for that period was: October 1 to 14, 95% of basic quotas; October 15 to November 14, unrestricted; December 15 to 31, 105% of basic quotas.

With the price of the metal standing at present at about £42 9s. — a figure which is below the level

considered desirable by the producing companies—the near outlook is somewhat obscure, world stocks having increased and a lack of confidence appearing to have developed in America, where one or two leading producers have reduced their output.

**Further Output Restrictions Probable**

M. Edgar Sengier, joint managing director of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, left Belgium last week for New York. Market circles believe that he may discuss further reductions of copper output. Commenting on the matter, the *Financial Times* says:—

"Although nothing is known officially about the reasons for M. Sengier's journey, it is considered certain that, as on previous visit last year, he will meet leading representatives of the American copper-mining industry. It is thought probable that he may emphasise the desirability of further curtailment of output by mines in the United States, which are not, of course, subject to the general control scheme.

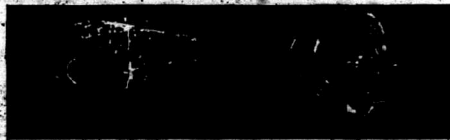
"In support of this contention he might draw attention to the fact that American consumption has recently fallen most sharply in the United States. Emphasising that outside America consumption has been fairly well maintained, he might recall that countries signatory to the regulation scheme have in recent weeks taken steps to limit production substantially. It would be only natural for M. Sengier to stress the relative greater importance of the present price of copper to American producers than to those elsewhere. Costs at some American mines reach nearly £40 a ton compared with under £25 at certain Rhodesian mines.

**Ingaminga Petroleum (1934) Ltd.**

At the recent annual meeting in Johannesburg the Chairman said it was the present policy of the board to retain all shareholdings for the time being, and to dispose of plant and machinery as opportunity offered. When that had been done, and the exploratory programmes being conducted by those oil concerns in which the company had interests reached finality, the question of liquidation of the company would be considered.



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## Kagera Mines, Ltd.

PRESIDING at the recent annual meeting in Holland of Kagera Mines, Ltd., Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Deputy Chairman of the company, said that by far the greater part of their net profits for the year had been derived from the gold mining in the Lubare area. Output and revenue from that source increased by 40% over the figures for the preceding year, and operating costs per oz. of gold recovered were reduced by more than 20%.

At Mwirasandu the adverse effects of delay in completing the hydro-electric plant continued to be felt, and the contribution of the mine to the net profits was only a matter of a few hundred pounds. The plant, however, was now working satisfactorily, and the Deputy Chairman said he was confident that it would prove a valuable asset to the company. Development work below the 400 ft. level had been practically at a standstill pending the advent of the electric power supply, but the work was now being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

As to the future, he thought the shareholders might reasonably expect that the next year's results would be at least as favourable as those of the year under review.

It was resolved to pay arrears of dividend totalling £5,331 on the Preference shares from 1935 to June 30, 1937, the directors considering it prudent to refrain from distributing the full profits of the year, which amounted to £8,133.

### Mining Personalia

Mr. H. D. M. Jager, Stud.Inst.M.M., has left Northern Rhodesia for India.

Mr. E. A. B. Prior, M.Inst.M.M., is leaving England on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. H. Richards, Assoc.Inst.M.M., has been transferred from Kenya to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. H. G. Gilling, Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, is outward-bound for Dar es Salaam on his return from leave.

Mr. S. L. Terrell, having relinquished the general managership in Uganda of Kagera Mines, Ltd., has been succeeded by Mr. A. E. Speyer, who has had previous mining experience in South Africa.

Mr. A. S. Rome has resigned the office of Chief Government Mining Engineer in Southern Rhodesia in order to accept appointment as resident mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia for the British South Africa Company. He leaves England to-day to take up his new duties.

### Outputs

Mineral production in Uganda during December included 2,021 oz. of unrefined gold, and 49 long tons of tin ore.

Kilo Moyo Gold Mines, operating in the Belgian Congo, produced 8,466 kilograms of gold during 1938, compared with 8,066 kilograms in 1937. The Minière des Grands Lacs Africains produced 2,793 kilograms of gold, against 2,401 kilograms during 1937.

### Diggers' Club

The annual dinner of the Diggers' Club will be held at the Cafe Royal to-night. The principal speakers will be Dr. J. H. Jones and Mr. A. H. Jant.

## Company Progress Reports

**Kagera Mines.**—December output: 36 tons of tin concentrates; 422 oz. unrefined gold, which realised £6 12s. 7d. per oz.

**Ngiga.**—During December the mill ran for 677 hours, crushing 725 tons for a recovery by amalgamation of 334 oz., approximately 75% of which was fine gold.

**Rhomines, Ltd.**—Output from Flowing Bowl mine during December: 924 tons crushed, yielding 142 oz. fine gold. Value: £1,011, compared with £1,182 during November.

**Globe and Pheonix.**—A cablegram received from the mine states that on December 31 ore reserves totalled 122,200 tons, calculated to contain 125,400 oz.; in addition, blocks contained 75,400 tons with 81,400 oz., and pillars 46,800 tons with 44,000 oz.

**Tati Goldfields.**—Report for the quarter ended December 31 states that 8,250 tons were milled, for a total yield of 1,987 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £14,500; working costs £10,346; working profit, £4,154. Capital expenditure: £7,000; development: 705 ft.; footage on reef, 487 ft. It is expected that during the current quarter the Monarch shaft will be completed to the 7th level.

**Bushick.**—During the quarter ended December 31 last, 42,444 tons were milled, for a total yield of 5,509 oz. fine gold. Total profit (subject to taxation): £12,584; capital expenditure, £2,478. Development: 3,038 ft.; footage off reef, 860 ft.; sampled, 1,950 ft.; payable reef disclosures: Hollins section, 860 ft., width 67 in., value 5.4 dwt. Warwick section, 170 ft., width 44 in., value 5 dwt. Warwick E. section, 160 ft., width 114 in., value 4.6 dwt. Development during the last two quarters has advanced with satisfactory results and consequent substantial increase in ore reserves; it will, therefore, not be necessary to continue development on the same scale during rest of financial year.

**Kavirondo.**—The December progress report states that during the month the Kakamega mill crushed 857 tons, for a yield of 484 oz. fine gold, and the Chauusi mill dealt with 477 tons, for a yield of 202 oz. fine gold, making a total production for the month of 686 oz.

At Koa Mulimu the new vertical shaft was sunk 25 ft. to a total of 247 ft., or 59 ft. below the 2nd level. At the 3rd level, four rises above the level were each risen 25 ft. to a total of 40 ft., exposing ore of good average grade. Stopping was continued in the Sirius section and on surface veins. Prospecting at surface continued to yield auriferous float quartz, particularly to the north of Jitama section. 77 oz. of fine gold were obtained from tributing during November and December.

In No. 2 Area, the 2nd level E. at Chauusi was driven 5 ft. to a total of 21 ft. off the reef. 1st level West: No. 3 trough winze was sunk 14 ft. below the level, and should shortly cut the folded quartz, which will be followed downwards. Levels intermediate between 50 ft. level and 1st level gave the following results: E. drive from No. 3 winze driven 14 ft. to a total of 28 ft. on quartz 30 in. wide of good value; N. drive at 50 ft. in No. 5 trough winze driven 19 ft. to total of 31 ft. on quartz 5 ft. wide of good value; S. rise at 50 ft. in No. 5 trough winze driven 3 ft. to total of 15 ft., and has entered the fault up to which values were good. 50 ft. level W.: crosscut N. to No. 5 winze begun and driven 50 ft.


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## Germany Wants More Sisal Plan to Increase Trade with East Africa

REPRESENTATIVES of the German hard fibre industry attended a meeting of sisal growers in Nairobi on Tuesday, after which it was announced that, with the object of purchasing an additional 25,000 tons of East African sisal, the German Government was ready to create a separate "aski" mark account with which to balance imports and exports, by which it is hoped to restore normal purchases by Germany of East African fibres; last year, largely owing to exchange difficulties, German purchases dropped heavily.

Importers are to be offered a discount of 16% on additional German goods brought into East Africa, and the proceeds of these purchases will be placed in a special account, kept by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), for the sole purpose of buying sisal.

According to the Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, sisal growers are being promised an additional £2 per ton above the market price. Direct sales will also be encouraged in exchange for such German manufactures as sisal machinery.

### An Exaggeration Corrected

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne referred recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council to an exaggerated statement recently made by an eminent personage that 90% of the Natives were suffering from venereal disease. Colonel Gore-Browne pointed out that the incidence was high among some tribes, and that in North-Eastern Rhodesia the disease was sufficiently prevalent to cause alarm, but he said that the figures quoted were unjustified, and that one per thousand was perhaps the average incidence throughout the country.

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## Jewish Settlement in Ethiopia Outspokenly Criticised by Leading Zionist.

AN outspoken criticism of the reported Italian plan to found a Jewish State in Ethiopia was made last week by Rabbi Perlaweig, an executive member of the Zionist organisation.

He said that the proposals were the result of an international attempt to compel the emigration of masses of Jews from Europe. By a stroke of "diabolical cunning" the Italian Government was now seeking to exploit the humanitarianism their own barbarous policy had evoked. The Jews were offered a "rat-trap" on the Somaliland coast under a violently anti-Semitic despotism. "We reject the proposal with scorn," concluded Rabbi Perlaweig. "We shall not be bludgeoned by persecution into paying blood money to further an international swindle."

Why Italy wishes to have the dues on Suez Canal traffic reduced is described in the *Financial Times* by Signor Bruno Astori, Press manager of the Italian Lines group of companies. He writes:—

"Italy, owing to her intense maritime communications with her Empire, has occupied for years the second place after Great Britain in the traffic through the Suez Canal. For her it is a matter of vital necessity to maintain in perfect efficiency and gradually to increase her communications with East Africa where she is carrying out a stupendous work of civilisation which will have beneficial effects on the economy of a great part of the African continent, on the colonising States and on international traffic."

"Italy has been the first to draw the attention of the world to the problem of the Suez Canal, in the solution of which all maritime nations are interested with her. It is, therefore, world economy which will finally derive, from an adequate reduction of the tariffs which so greatly affect freights and the cost of merchandise, the benefits which it is reasonable to expect from prompt measures to be taken by the Canal Company, in the management of which all the interested nations should have their representatives in proportion to the amount of tonnage under each flag."

The Italians are constructing a new golf course in Addis Ababa.

### Silicosis in S. Rhodesia

Silicosis in Southern Rhodesian mines has been shown by the Government Commission to be sufficiently prevalent to require the application of preventive measures. The problem is not, however, comparable with that originally faced by the Witwatersrand mines; in the small mines the chief danger appears to be the ineffective removal of blasting dust. One of the principal remedies suggested by Dr. L. G. Irvine and Mr. H. S. Patterson is additional ventilation. The appointment of a Joint Silicosis Prevention Committee is also recommended.

### "African Copalba Gum"

Exhaustive tests made at the Imperial Institute on *Daniellia Oliveri* resin, known popularly as "African copalba gum," and sent by the Conservator of Forests in Uganda, give little hope of any commercial future for the product. Only the best grade of the gum might, if offered at a low price, eventually find a London market, but poorer grades might find a local use as an end-paint for timber by treating them with oil of turpentine and straining the solution from insoluble impurities. The full report on the gum appears in the current issue of the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute.

**COMPANY MEETING**

**Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd.**

**Address of Mr. R. Ross Stark**

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd., was held in Edinburgh on Monday, Mr. R. R. Stark, the Chairman of the company, presiding.

He stated that, though the season was very erratic, the general manager's estimate of 1,800,000 lb. of tea for the year was exceeded, the crop totalling 1,881,700 lb., compared with 1,556,830 lb. in 1937 and 1,366,753 in 1936. The yield per acre in full and partial bearing averaged 704.3 lb., as against 658 lb. in 1937, the gardens originally planted with seed from India again giving the higher yields.

Tea prices on the London market had not been so good as in 1937, and the company had received roughly 14d. per lb. less, but owing to the larger crop there had been no increase in cost per lb.; lower costs in future were not to be anticipated, owing to the rise in all working materials.

The Lauderdale, Limbuli and Zoa tea factories worked smoothly during the year, minor breakages being mostly repaired on the estate. The Glenorchy crop continued to be sent to Lauderdale by motor lorry for manufacture. The hydro-electric power scheme at Lauderdale did good work until the dry spell in the autumn; steam power was always ready at Lauderdale to augment the hydro-electric power in very dry periods. There was considerable work at Lauderdale factory during the heavy crop period from December, 1937, to the end of April, 1938, and late hours had to be worked; 73% of the crop was put through in those months.

The management continued to give every attention to the improvement of housing conditions and to the general welfare of the Native staff. The experiment of housing labour in sun-dried brick huts had proved very popular; in addition to 71 houses built last year at Lauderdale, 97 have been built this year, and these new villages were supplied with fresh clean water. The Lauderdale Native Hospital and dispensary again did useful work.

**Improvement in Quality of the Tea**

The company's tea had gradually improved in quality from year to year. Owing to the Tea Restriction Scheme, there could be no increase in the acreages planted. The system of fertilising adopted during the past three years was again successful. In addition to the use of expensive fertilisers from the United Kingdom, much had been done by the system of compost heaps, the organic value of compost being much the more lasting.

On the Glenorchy estate 18 acres were not yet in full bearing, but should reach maturity next year, after which the whole of the properties could be classed as in full and partial bearing. Re-afforestation was continued, 86 acres of eucalyptus blue gum trees being planted on the four estates. These rapidly-growing trees were a valuable stand-by for firewood and building.

**Tung and Tobacco Growing**

Developments were being carefully watched in other products which might possibly be grown. Owing to the expensive railway rates to Beira, Nyasaland required a high-priced product; the greatest encouragement so far had been with the cultivation of tung trees. The company now had 15 acres at Lauderdale and 27 acres at Zomba, and the general manager intended to increase this area as fast as he could obtain seed.

The dark-cured tobacco crop had not been very successful, owing to cold and prolonged rains in January. Little was done in the way of growing bright yellow tobacco during the year, but as a consequence of the inauguration of public tobacco auctions in Nyasaland the directors had decided to re-open Naisi Estate in the Zomba district, which in past years grew good bright yellow tobacco. The company had sold a small block of 156 acres on the Zomba road, and the health of its European staff had been good.

There had been no reduction in the heavy tea freight charges of the Nyasaland Railways. From Luchenza, where it is put on the railway, to the port of Beira, a distance of only 122 miles, the charge was a penny per lb. which, Mr. Ross thought, was one of the highest freight rates in the world.

**Profit and Dividends**

The profit for the year amounted to £35,181, against £37,488 in 1937, and £25,053 in 1936. The directors recommended payment of the 6% Preference dividend to Preference shareholders, and of 10% on the 120,000 Ordinary shares. After ample deductions had been made for reserve and taxation reserve, £18,751 would be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, etc. In the present circumstances and general international unrest the Chairman felt sure the shareholders would agree that the wisest course was to strengthen the company's reserves and financial resources.

He expressed the board's thanks to the staff in Africa, and especially to the general manager in Nyasaland, Mr. Tait Bowie, who had been untiring in his efforts to make each year a success.

The report was unanimously adopted.

**Kenya Meat Factory**

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Ltd., state in their annual report to August 31 last that the net profit during the year aggregated £259,678, which, with £217,435 brought forward, made an available total of £477,113. Dividends already paid absorbed £130,000, and from the balance it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 7s. per share, free of tax, leaving £207,113 to be carried forward.

The report states that the factory in Kenya initiated operations during the year, but remained dependent for its regular working and full development on the successful organisation of cattle supplies, for which reliance must be placed upon the effective co-operation of the Kenya Government in carrying through its programme of de-stocking. Farming operations in Southern Rhodesia were conducted under more favourable conditions and with better returns.

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## Of Commercial Concern

The nomination of Mr. P. E. Warnholtz to the Sial Board of Tanganyika Territory has been approved by the Governor.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during November totalled £32,887. Imports during the same month amounted to £308,285.

The Commissioner of Customs, Kenya, is now officially entitled Comptroller of Customs, and the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Comptroller.

The Report on the Administration, Finances and Conditions of the Sudan in 1937 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 5895, 2s.).

Messrs. W. and J. Bush and Company, who have important connexions with East Africa, are to pay an interim Ordinary dividend of 4%, against 5% a year ago.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., who have extensive East African business interests, will on February 17 pay an interim dividend of 5%, less tax, on their Ordinary shares.

Approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the first 11 months of last year amounted to £532,242, compared with £645,850 during the corresponding period of 1937.

Coupon No. 11, representing interest for the half-year to February next, on the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company's 3½% guaranteed notes, will be paid on and after that date by Erlangers, Ltd., 7 Moorgate, E.C.2.

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce and Industry Committee has been reconstituted, and is now composed of Mr. N. V. Brasnett, Conservator of Forests; Mr. H. Allen, Accountant-General; Mr. A. A. Baerlein; Mr. W. B. Hall; Mr. Naranbhai P. Patel; and Mr. J. E. Chambers (secretary).

An export duty on mangrove bark of 4s. per ton is imposed by a Bill introduced in the Zanzibar Legislative Council. The object is to discourage undue exploitation of that product, and to derive revenue from it without detriment to those who use it locally for domestic purposes.

The directors of the British South Africa Company will again recommend a dividend of 1s. per share, or 6½%, at the forthcoming annual meeting, but the additional bonus is to be lowered to 3d. per share, compared with 1s. per share for the preceding 12 months. The net profit for the year was £402,573, compared with £686,650.

Domestic exports from Uganda during the first 10 months of 1938 were valued at £1,314,245, compared with £5,497,223 for the corresponding period of 1937, a decrease of 21.5%; imports for home consumption for the first nine months of 1938 were valued at £2,267,148, as against £3,622,401 for the first nine months of 1937, a decrease of some 13.5%. Customs receipts from January to November 30, 1938, were approximately £453,000, compared with £426,250, the proportional estimate for the period.

The proposed deviation of the Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, railway line has been approved by the London Board of Rhodesia Railways, which intends to spend between £60,000 and £80,000 on the remodelling of the station yards at Gwelo, the building of a new station and the erection of a recreation hall. The line near Gwelo will be removed and will join the Selukwe line from a point on the Umvuma line to the east of the town, thus throwing open a considerable area for a new suburb.

## Banks' Trade Reviews

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & C.) includes the following cabled items in its current monthly trade review:—

**Kenya.**—Dry, warm weather has prevailed in most districts, except near Nairobi, where abnormal rain and cool weather have been experienced. Quality of the main coffee crop is disappointing, and prices have receded. Drought has affected the Kavirondo cotton crop, and caused a falling off in the flowering of pyrethrum. Cereal harvest from European estates is estimated at 886,091 bags of maize and 257,813 bags of wheat.

**Uganda.**—Dry weather has adversely affected the cotton crop in the Eastern and Northern Provinces. Prospects are better in the Buganda and Western Provinces.

**Tanganyika.**—Beneficial wet weather has prevailed. Favourable conditions during the next month or two, the coffee crop should prove a good one. The cotton crop in the Mwanza area is expected to be large.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Christmas retail trade was exceptionally good, turnovers being reported higher than in December, 1937. Good rains have improved growing crops. The maize crop received by the Central Board is estimated at 1,224,000 bags, of which 950,000 bags were European-grown. A considerably larger acreage of tobacco has been planted this season.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Excellent rains enabled farmers to complete the planting of maize, and germination is reported good. Slaughter cattle are still short; fair prices have been realised.

**Nyasaland.**—European trade in December was on a higher level than for some years. Tea exports for 1938 are estimated at between 10½ and 10¼ million lb.

### Improvement in Mombasa

The Standard Bank of South Africa states in its current monthly review:—

**Kenya.**—A more confident tone is evident in the Mombasa bazaar, but elsewhere trade is rather quiet, except for a slight increase in activity in Nairobi, owing mainly to the marketing of Native maize and picking of coffee crops.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—Seasonal slackness prevails at the coast. Stocks on hand are large, and imports appear to be confined to goods for which there is a constant demand.

**Uganda.**—There is evidence of increased business activity owing to the approach of the cotton season, but current indents are being restricted so that merchants may dispose of their surplus stocks.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General business is steady, and building contractors are well employed. Cattle are in good condition, and grazing prospects are satisfactory.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General business in Livingstone is steady, and turnovers in general are slightly higher than during last year. Conditions are improving at Lusaka, and activity is well maintained in the Copperbelt.

**Nyasaland.**—General trade activity is being maintained at levels slightly higher than during the corresponding period of last year.

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## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Kenyas, quietly firmer at 122s. per cwt. (1938: 110s.)

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull for Jan.-Feb., unchanged at £11 per ton. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £13 10s.)

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar, spot at 85½d., and c.i.f. 77½d. Madagascars, spot (in bond) at 73½d., and c.i.f. for Jan.-Feb. 6 11/16d. (1938: 8d.; 1937: 83½d.)

**Coffee.**—At the London auctions held last week, Kenyas met with good competition at firm prices, especially for "B" grade, which were sold at 2s. per cwt. higher than usual. Tanganyikas were slow, but prices were steady.

Kenya "A," 67s. 6d. to 122s.; "B," 61s. 6d. to 74s.; "C," 58s. to 62s. 6d.; peaberry, 62s. to 113s. 6d. per cwt.

Tanganyika fair quality "A," 62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; "B," 58s. to 60s. 6d.; peaberry, 60s. to 68s. London cleaned peaberry, 61s. per cwt.

London stocks, at 35,737 cwt., are still low in comparison with 1938 at 44,591 cwt., and 1937, at 62,529 cwt.

**Copper.**—A further drop of 6s. 3d. occurred during the week, and standard for cash is now £42 9s. 4½d., this being below the price ruling on December 6, when the last quota reduction was made. The uncertain political situation internationally, the setback in Wall Street, disappointing domestic copper purchases, and a substantial increase in warehouse stocks are the principal causes of the market weakness. (1938: £40 2s.; 1937: £51 6s. 3d.)

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s., quietly steady at 17s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £12 12s. 6d.; 1937: £20.)

Uganda, lower at 5-5½d. per lb. F.g.f. Sakelands, 7-34d. (1938: 5-5d.; 1937: 6¼d.) Tanganyika exported 20,738 cwt. at a value of £40,880 during December, 1938.

**Coiten Seed.**—January, £6 11s. 3d., and Feb.-Mar. 1s. 3d. higher. (1938: £5 18s. 9d.; 1937: £6.)

**Gold.**—148s. 8½d. per ounce. (1938: 139s. 7½d.; 1937: 141s. 9½d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Quiet. Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam, Hamburg for Jan.-Feb., £10 2s. 6d., increasing 1s. 3d. per month to June. (1938: £11; 1937: £15 15s.)

Exports from Tanganyika last month totalled 261 tons, valued at £1,998.

**Hides.**—Very quiet. Mombasas 70/30%: 12 lb. and up, 6½d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 6¾d. (1938: 7¾d.; 7¾d.; 8¾d.)

**Maize.**—East African No. 2, unchanged at 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per qtr. according to position. (1938: 28s. 10½d.)

The South African Maize Control Board is to recommend reduction of the bounty from 3s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per bag, and has authorised the export of 900,000 bags.

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya firm at £126 to £127 per ton; Japanese unchanged at £88. (1938: Kenya, £100; 1937: £68.)

**Simsim.**—Market nominal, with Sudanese white for Jan.-Feb., £12 15s. No East African on offer. (1938: £13 15s.; 1937: £17 10s.)

**Sisal.**—Market more active, with Nos. 2 and 3 in good demand at better prices. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £17 to £17 5s.; No. 2, £15 10s. to £15 15s.; No. 3, £14 10s. to £14 15s. per ton Feb.-April shipment onwards, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £16 15s.; No. 2, £15 17s. 6d.; No. 3, £15 17s. 6d. 1937: No. 1, £28 5s.; No. 2, £27.)

Tanganyika exported 10,283 tons of sisal and 649 tons of tow, to a value of £135,971, during December.

Dwa Plantations announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedai estates during December amounted to 119 tons.

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian affoot, steady at £8 2s. 6d. per ton for usual Continental ports. (1938: £8 2s. 6d.; 1937: £9 2s. 6d.)

**Tea.**—There was consistently good demand at last week's auctions in London, and prices were fully maintained. Nyasalands averaged 11d. and Kenyas 12-11d. per lb. (1938: Nyasaland, 12-86d.; Kenya, 13-30d.; 1937: 12-05d.)

**Tin.**—Has dropped 45s. to £213 17s. 6d. for standard for cash. This fall is probably due to heavy sales from Amsterdam, believed to be on German account. Owing to the provision of metal for the buffer pool, supplies are nearly four times higher than in January last year.


**Tobacco.**—November imports from Northern Rhodesia: Leaf, 82,430 lb.; strips, 79,349 lb. From Southern Rhodesia: leaf, 1,146,483 lb.; strips, 481,419 lb. From Nyasaland: leaf, 430,688 lb.; strips, 86,585 lb.

In the total clearances for Home consumption, Empire tobacco from January to November, 1938, has contributed 23-79%, as against 24-34% in 1937. Of the Empire total, Southern Rhodesia is second only to British India with a percentage of 26-80%, or 12,895,456 lb., and Nyasaland comes next with 11,433,260 lb., or 23-76%.

A new scheme to assist tobacco planters in the Fort Jameson district has been initiated by United Tobacco Companies (South Africa), Ltd., who are big purchasers of the crop from that part of Northern Rhodesia. The companies have purchased a quantity of fertilizer, which is available to planters by way of loan through the local bank. The money thus advanced will be repaid by the planters from the proceeds of the sale of their crops to the United Tobacco Companies. It is estimated that about £5,000 will be advanced under the scheme during the current season.

**Wheat.**—Steady and unchanged, with Kenya Equator, 21s. 6d. per qtr. and Governor 6d. higher. (1938: Governor 36s. and Equator 3s. higher.)

**Wool.**—The first London auctions of the year, which are now in progress, include 400 bales from Kenya. Prices will be published next week.



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LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

## Passengers for East Africa Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which sailed from London on January 19 for East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

**Mombasa**  
 Angel, Mrs. E.  
 Ashdown, Mr. C. A. R.  
 Best, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
 Betts, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Booth, Major & Mrs. R.  
 Brentnall, Mrs. H.  
 Broughton, Mr. D. H.  
 Bryant, Mr. A.  
 Butler, Miss B.  
 Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.  
 Cashmore, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.  
 Cobb, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.  
 Cole, Mr. A. G.  
 Cole, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.  
 Cowie, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Davies, Mrs. J. M.  
 Dunkerley, Mr. J. S.  
 Etchells, Mr. R. H.  
 Fishbourne, Mr. C. M. E.  
 Ford, Mr. & Mrs. W. O.  
 Gass, Mrs. E.  
 Gill, Mr. P. J.  
 Glasgow, Mrs. E.  
 Goddard, Miss V.  
 Goldschmidt, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
 Griffith, Mr. W. H. D.  
 Halpin, Mr. A. K.  
 Hamilton, Mr. H. B.  
 Harrison, Mrs. C. D.  
 Henderson, Miss R. M.  
 Hill-Williams, Mrs. K. A.  
 Hillier, Miss B. J.  
 Hodgson, Mrs. H.  
 Inson, Mr. W.  
 Kerr, Dr. & Mrs. W. G.  
 Lamb, Mr. W. H.  
 Lankaster, Mr. B. M. A.  
 Lewis, Capt. & Mrs. H.  
 Lewis, Mr. J. G. L.  
 Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. H. T.  
 Lynch, Mr. F.  
 Lynch, Mr. L. C. J.  
 McDonald, Miss M. T.  
 Mackrell, Mr. F. S.  
 Marriott, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Marshall, Miss L.  
 Martin, Dr. W. S.  
 Maystone, Mr. P. J.  
 Miles, Miss M.  
 Morgan-Greenville, Mr. R. P.  
 Munro, Mrs. M.  
 Narraway, Mrs. A. C.  
 North-Lewis, Mr. D.  
 O'Hara, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. O.  
 Osborne, Miss C. M.  
 Owen, Mrs. O.

**Palfrey, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.**  
**Parker, Miss M. E.**  
**Parsons, Mrs.**  
**Parazyn, Capt. E. L.**  
**Powell, Mrs. D. C.**  
**Rainsford, Mrs. G.**  
**Randall, Miss M.**  
**Robertson, Mr. R.**  
**Robson, Mr. G. R.**  
**Schottlaender, Mr. A.**  
**Smith, Miss A.**  
**Smith, Miss E.**  
**Smith, Miss B.**  
**Smith, Mr. G. W.**  
**van-Someren, Mr. & Mrs. R.**  
**Stewart, Mr. J.**  
**Stewart, Mr. R.**  
**Stow, Mr. G.**  
**Thompson, Mrs. M.**  
**Tucker, Mr. M. M.**  
**Underwood, Mrs. E. M.**  
**Walker, Major A. H.**  
**Walker-Munro, Mrs. M. V.**  
**Williams, Mrs. E. P.**  
**Wilson, Lt.-Col. A. R. C.**  
**Wilson, Mr. H.**  
**Wilson, Mr. W. C.**  
**Wood, Mrs. W. C.**

**Tanga**  
 Audrey, Sister.  
 Feet, Mrs. E.  
 Greta, Sister.  
 Howard, Mr. J.  
 Parke, Mrs. R. S.  
 Ruth, Sister.  
 Vaux, Miss J. L.  
 Watermeyer, Mrs. J.  
 Welford, Mrs. S. H.

**Zanzibar**  
 Sheringham, Mr. A. I.  
 Wiltshire, Mr. & Mrs. E.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. H. C.  
 Bellingham, Miss D. G.  
 Fraser, Mr. S.  
 Fraser, Mr. T.  
 Frayling, Mr. & Mrs. B. E.  
 Grierson, Mr. J. D.  
 Middleton, Dr. & Mrs. L. C.  
 Pelham-Johnson, Miss M. F. E.  
 Shillitoe, Mr. P. G.  
 Troup, Mrs. S. L. S.

The s.s. "Usambara" which arrived in England from East Africa on January 22, brought the following passengers from:—

**Beira**  
 Hogg, Mr. P.  
 Lince, Miss E.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Bowis, Mrs. P.  
 Poussin, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Thielmann, Mrs. M.  
 Weddige, Dr. L.

**Tanga**  
 Boeck, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
 Clausewitz, Miss C.  
 Deppermann, Mr. G.

**Mombasa**  
 Horn, Miss F.  
 Mackinnon, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Maitre, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Medger, Miss R.  
 Rendemann, Mr. F.  
 Chalmers, Mr. A.  
 French, Miss M.  
 Greenhouse, Mr. A.  
 Ogilvie, Mrs. E.  
 Shepherd-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. C.

## 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 11).—Donyo Sabuk, 1.68 inch; Eldama, 0.24; Fort Hall, 0.65; Fort Ternan, 0.01; Gilgil, 0.36; Kabete, 0.91; Kaimosi, 0.67; Kericho, 0.25; Kiambu, 0.38; Kijabe, 0.19; Kilifi, 0.23; Kisumu, 1.54; Kory, 0.01; Lamu, 0.55; Limuru, 0.40; Lumbwa, 0.08; Machakos, 0.54; Mackinnon Road, 2.42; Makindu, 0.54; Makuyu, 0.46; Menegai, 0.40; Mitubisi, 0.71; Mtwani, 1.32; Moibea, 0.15; Mombasa, 0.57; Muhoroni, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.59; Naivasha, 0.14; Nakuru, 0.66; Nanyuki, 1.27; Narok, 0.51; Ngong, 0.39; Njoro, 0.45; Nyeri, 0.50; Ongoi, 0.38; Ruiru, 0.20; Rumuruti, 0.39; Sagana, 0.57; Simba, 0.95; Songhor, 0.05; Soke, 0.27; Thika, 0.37; Thomson's Falls, 0.33; Timau, 0.02; Tomboroa, 0.45; Tsavo, 0.45; and Voi, 0.49 inch.**

**Tanganyika (Week ended January 9).—Amani, 1.22 inch; Arusha, 0.01; Bukoba, 0.75; Dar es Salaam, 0.15; Iringa, 0.01; Kigoma, 0.87; Kilosa, 0.07; Kinyangiri, 0.26; Lushoto, 0.36; Lyamungu, 0.13; Mahenge, 0.03; Mbeya, 0.02; Morogoro, 0.05; Moshi, 0.43; Mwanza, 0.08; Ngomeni, 0.10; Njombe, 0.65; Old Shinyanga, 0.07; Songea, 0.02; Tabora, 0.14; Tanga, 0.43; Tukuyu, 1.13; and Utete, 0.29 inch.**

**Nyasaland (Week ended January 7).—Bandaiga, 1.01 inches; Chisamba, 3.53; Glenorchy, 0.82; Lauderdale, 2.18; Likanga, 1.40; Lauderdale, 2.18; Limbuli, 9.06; Luchenyi, 2.03; Makwaza, 1.24; Mini Mini, 1.41; Nyamatete, 1.37; Ruo, 1.61; and Zoa, 0.79 inch.**

## Forthcoming Engagements

February 1.—Royal African Society Dinner. Portuguese Ambassador to speak of "Colonial Development in Portuguese Africa." Lord Harelech to preside.

February 2.—Royal Empire Society lecture: "A Botanical Trip Round the Empire." Speaker: Mr. R. D. Anstead. 8 p.m.

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

February 10.—Royal Empire Society lecture on "An Experiment in Popularising Empire Geography." Speaker: Mr. J. B. Dempster. 5.30 p.m.

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

## Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on January 15 included Miss J. Reynolds, from Nairobi; Mrs. C. Sewell, from Kampala; and Mr. Foster, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers who arrived on January 16 included Mrs. L. M. Johnston and Major R. J. M. Campbell, from Kisumu.

Outward passengers on the machine due to leave Southampton on January 28 include Mr. M. M. Harvey, for Khartoum; Mrs. M. Gamble, for Port Bell; Mr. E. H. Wright, Miss M. Morgan, and Colonel W. F. Brayne, for Kisumu; and Mr. W. Duncan, for Dar es Salaam.

Miss E. A. Winn is booked to leave by the machine departing on February 3.

On February 4 Mrs. J. A. Barradell will leave for Kisumu, and Miss B. M. Garrett, for Nairobi.

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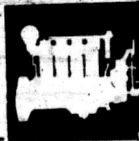
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CAWNPORE	NUWARA	IINJA	
CHITTAGONG	ELIYA	KAMPALA	} Tanganyika Territory
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• ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Feb. 16
• GLOUCESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Feb. 16	—
• WINDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Feb. 23
• DUNNOTTAR CASTLE	—	—	—	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	—
• CAPETOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 2
• CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 9
• DUNBAR CASTLE	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 4	Mar. 10	—

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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

COLONIES bulked large in Herr Hitler's anxiously awaited speech to the Reichstag on Monday evening on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of his accession to power, and he declared categorically that Germany's Colonial claims against Great Britain and France are in themselves "in no sense a problem which could cause a war." That reading of the Fuehrer's mind has been noted in these columns for years past in reply to the propagandists who have asserted that armed explosion must be the inevitable result of a refusal to surrender oversea territories to Germany; we have argued that if Nazism was determined on war, it would be for a far greater prize, namely, world dominion, and that Colonies would at the most be the excuse, not the reason. Now that interpretation bears the hall-mark of Herr Hitler himself, who, however, had said at an earlier stage of his speech: "Either the riches of the world are distributed on the basis of force—and in that case this distribution will from time to time be corrected by force—or it takes place in accordance with fairness and reason." Was that passage merely a piece of political moralising, or was it intended to convey a threat? Like much else in the 150-minute harangue, it is capable of more than one meaning, but those who might be inclined to put the most unfavourable construction upon it should note that the possibly contradictory and more satisfactory references to the same topic came later.

There were repeated suggestions that the world should restore Germany to the ranks of the Colonial Powers, but the violence which semi-official German spokesmen had warned foreign newspaper correspondents in Berlin to expect was fortunately absent. The usual mis-statements concerning the Colonies were repeated, and with touching disingenuity the nations were asked to realise that the strategic value of Colonies meant nothing to Germany. Of course not! But the world, said Herr Hitler, entertained other gross misconceptions: it did not understand that Germany had threatened nobody in regard to Czechoslovakia, that it did not desire to export National-Socialism, that the Great War had been fought to destroy German trade, that nobody was persecuted in Germany on religious grounds, and that Germany had been bloodlessly unified. Those points, picked almost at random, indicate the general nature of the address, which could have been delivered only in a land in which truth has been submerged beneath the waters of propaganda. Is that propaganda to be directed by a renewed and particularly virulent campaign for Colonies? Such a development would not be surprising, especially as it would please Signor Mussolini at the moment at which he apparently intends to press France for territorial concessions in Africa.

**N**AZI GERMANY'S first test of a man is his ideological reliability. That truth has been trumpeted aloud by all the National-Socialist leaders, and it would therefore be doing the Third Reich a serious injustice to assume that

**An Expedition Worth Watching.** the ten German "scientists and technical experts" who are on their way from Munich to East Africa to "conduct ethnological and zoological studies and to carry the German exploratory spirit and German enterprise into distant Africa" are inspired solely, or even primarily, by a thirst for knowledge of Native and wild life. The foreign exchange necessary for such an expedition can have been made available only by, or with the goodwill of, the German Government, which, it can be confidently stated, has too realistic an attitude to affairs to be willing to spend some of its small stock of sterling on purely scientific objectives. They may appear a suitable cover, though to the English mind it is a very transparent one.

\* \* \*

What, then, is the purpose of this curious expedition? Its real aim is clearly to serve Nazism, which has many curious needs, more than a few of which are in striking conflict with normal ideas of the sovereignty of a country in which Nazi

**Visits Of Agents** live and operate. Even Germans **Nazis To** have now ceased to deny the existence of agents in Tanganyika, Kenya, and other German Territory and Kenya, who are compelled, on pain of dire penalties to themselves or their relatives in Germany, to obey the orders of the appointed agents of the National-Socialist Party, which is indistinguishable from the German Government. In their irritation some of them have complained to English friends, but a few stern examples having been made, the temptation to recalcitrance has evaporated almost to zero. In recent years a number of well-known Nazi agents have visited East Africa, especially Tanganyika, and these "scientists" who are travelling in a fleet of five motor cars, may desire to follow up those earlier visits.

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It has been announced in Germany that the expedition carries a wireless station with which the members will be able to keep in touch with the Reich. That claim ~~is~~ demands the attention of the British authorities, who should, we

**A Mobile Wireless Station.** suggest, refuse a licence for the transmission of messages, and order the dismantling of the apparatus as a condition of admission to British territory.

There will certainly be no "scientific or technical" discoveries so urgent as to demand instantaneous announcement by wireless to Berlin or Munich—but it does not require the imagination of a writer of detective fiction to suggest possible uses for a German transmitting and receiving station on the move in East Africa. The Governments have, quite rightly, kept strict control of wireless transmission throughout British Africa. This cannot reasonably be described as a sound occasion for relaxation of the restrictions.

**T**HE GERMANY which schemes to secure possession of Tanganyika, and so to threaten the existence of the British territories to the north and south of the Territory, to say nothing of the strategic dangers involved for the Empire as a whole, now coolly

**A Trap For The Sisal Industry.** proposes that East African sisal growers should lead the way in improving German trade with the territories. There are two obvious ways of treating such a proposition—either to laugh it out of court, as it well deserves, or to labour painstakingly at its elaboration, as East African sisal interests have decided to do. The news so far obtainable about the scheme leaves obvious loop-holes for misinterpretation, but, shorn of detail, the idea of the Germans is that they should sell more of their manufactured goods to East Africa and that the sterling realised by such additional sales should be devoted to the purchase of sisal, of which German spinners are said to be anxious to use a further twenty-five thousand tons annually. Since Germany will obviously not compete mainly in the articles which have become almost the preserve of the Japanese, it is certain that the new trade she seeks would be in large degree at the expense of Great Britain, and, in particular, of British manufacturers of machinery and equipment and of British steamship and insurance companies.

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The first proposal, then, is that East African sisal growers should deliberately decide to exercise a preference in favour of Germany and to the detriment of this country—which, they may be reminded,

**Dangers Of The German Scheme.** has done more than a little for the sisal industry directly and indirectly. Incidentally, quite a

number of former German estates in Tanganyika have in recent years been amalgamated under British capital and British direction, and it is astonishing that the British directors of those companies have not killed the Nazi scheme out of hand. The consideration which Germany dangles before the stricken sisal industry is that she would buy more of the fibre. That, say the growers to themselves, will at once ease the statistical position, lead to a rise in prices, and put the business back on a reasonably profitable basis. Such a deduction is, however, unduly ingenious, for it entirely disregards the Nazi record in dealing with other countries on a similar basis. Sisal growers, and the general public, should realise that the Reich, having acquired supplies of sisal in return for British collaboration in the increase of Germany's export trade, may very well decide not to use all the fibre received in exchange, but to sell part, perhaps a large part, of the total on world markets—in competition with the growers from whose estates it has originated. Other countries have had sad experiences of such underhand trading by a Reich driven to all sorts of expedients to increase its small resources in foreign currency, and there is no reason to imagine that East Africa would fare more favourably. How the Nazi scheme works is outlined on another page.

A defeatist mentality would doubtless argue that further outlets for East African sisal must be found, and that acceptance of the German offer is therefore clearly desirable in the general interest; since a crippled sisal industry is a heavy

**Acceptance Would drag on the economy of Concessions Failure of Tanganyika and of Kenya. To Faith In Discovery that we should reply that the Of New Uses.** industry would be most ill-

advised to entrust itself to the tender mercies of a regimented national economy which has brought forth the condemnation of the Imperial Government, of other States, and of innumerable business men, Germans included. Secondly, the point must be registered that to accept this German scheme as tantamount to the solution of the problem of expanding the uses of the fibre is to confess complete failure of faith in the oft reiterated conviction that research, on which much money has been and is being spent, is the great hope for the future. We take our stand, not with the pessimists who would jettison their hopes and their sisal, but with the optimists who refuse to despair, and who entertain the firm confidence that new economic uses will be found.

A couple of years ago a similar attempt was made by Germany to barter ploughs for some thirty thousand pounds worth of Southern Rhodesian sisal. It was realised that plan immediately it came to our knowledge, and it was soon found that the scheme would have **Germany A** condemned the Colonists to pay about **Monopoly.** one-third more than the cost of a British article at least as good. Rhodesians were not to be trapped, and it is to be hoped that East Africans will be equally alert. The dangers inherent in the proposal are obvious. One of its main objects is to supply an increasing proportion of the decorticating machinery necessary to the industry; Germany has already an unduly large share of the business, and its artificial expansion in this way might in a few years easily give her something approaching a monopoly. Then the prices of spare parts could, and doubtless would, be doubled

or trebled. For the growers to transfer their custom from British to German manufacturers in this way would be to run a grave risk. Germany already does a large trade with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which in the past three years have together bought from her goods to a value of nearly one million pounds sterling per annum. The Reich, then, has nothing of which to complain—especially as that trade leaves her a generous surplus in British currency. Why is that favourable balance not applied to the purchase of the extra fibre now found necessary? Because a State which "prefers guns to butter" (and rope) uses it to acquire from other sources oil, copper, zinc, vanadium, rubber, and other commodities of greater use in rearmament.

\* \* \*

It must be admitted that the Germans have, for once, shown themselves sound psychologists, for their proposition has been advanced at a moment when the leading men in the sisal industry have surrendered their expectations **To Germany's** of any early rise in the price of the **Advantage.** commodity, and when movements towards marketing reform have been initiated both in East Africa and in London. But it would be ironical and tragic that Germany should be the first to benefit, and we trust that East African sisal growers as a whole will refuse to be rushed in this matter, will demand the closest examination of the proposals, and will not accept them merely because a few individuals reveal anxiety to force them through. The principles at stake are far bigger than the men concerned, who should not regard this as in any sense a personal issue, but should be big and patriotic enough to set aside preconceptions and present proclivities if their colleagues in the industry decline to be parties to a transaction of which they could certainly not be proud, and which can be the product of one consideration alone, namely a German conviction that it will redound to her advantage—not that of East Africa. Nazism deliberately excludes the principle of mutual interest, of give-and-take, of international co-operation. That is East Africa's danger sign.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *Indian Partridges for Rhodesia*

A GREAT DEAL has been said and written about the preservation of the indigenous fauna of Africa, but far less concerning the introduction of exotic *faeae naturae* into the Black Continent, at least in recent times. No doubt the reason has been a wholesome fear of upsetting that rather fictitious principle, the "balance of Nature," though Africa has proved that it is quite able to protect itself in the matter. Rabbits, the curse of the primitive Australian zoological region, have never made good in Africa—for which everyone will be devoutly grateful—apparently in large measure because the extremely efficient ants of the continent destroy the young. However, the President of the Rhodesia Wild Life Protection Society has now appealed for help in acclimatising the Indian, Himalayan, or "Chukor" partridge in the territories.

### *A Prolific Bird*

Mr. W. E. Poles, of Gwelo, has given, in a very interesting letter to the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, a full account of this Chukor partridge and of the success that has attended its introduction into the United States of America, where it has been bred on Government game farms and liberated. Apart from the bird's natural advantages—its perfect camouflage in colour, its hardness, and its ability to flourish where no other game bird can support life—its prolificacy seems quite remarkable. By taking away the eggs when laid, the hen bird can be induced to go on laying with almost machine-gun regularity; and, says Mr. Poles, one small Chukor hen laid the prodigious number of 136 eggs in one season! One hundred eggs by one bird are not uncommon. Moreover, in incubators a fertility rate of 100% has been achieved.

# Hitler Emphasises Claim For Colonies

## At First Meeting of Greater German Reichstag

IN HIS SPEECH BEFORE the Greater German Reichstag on Monday Herr Hitler said he had no territorial claims on Belgium and France, apart from the return of Germany's former Colonies, and while the solution of that question would contribute greatly to the pacification of the world, it was in no sense a problem which could cause a war.

Herr Hitler also made the following references to the Colonial question:—

"President Wilson promised the Germans his 14 points and spoke of the right of nations to self-determination. The nations were to decide for themselves on all questions of their sovereignty. But only the Allies used this right and only for their own advantages.

"They seized our Colonies—which were acquired by purchase or treaty—and said that niggers must decide for themselves. The rape of German Colonies was morally unjust, economically a glaring act of madness, and politically based on such mean motives that one is tempted to describe it as merely stupid.

### Over-Population Blamed For Economic Troubles

"Wherein lies the cause of all our economic difficulties? In the over-population of our living space. And here I can pose one fact and one question to those gentlemen critics in the Western and American Democracies:

"The fact is that the German nation lives with 135 people per square kilometre without any external help and without all the reserves of earlier days. Plundered by the entire races of the world for a decade and a half, burdened with enormous debts, without Colonies, it is, nevertheless, nourished and clothed and, moreover, has no unemployed. There are States on the globe where not 135 people, as in Germany, are living on a square kilometre, but only between five and eleven.

"Every nation has the right to safeguard its life on this earth. The German nation has exactly the same right to take part in the opening up of this world as any other people. Nevertheless, already in peace-time the economically childish idea was championed, at that time in British circles, that the destruction of Germany would increase British commercial profits.

"No one can seriously believe that in the long run, as in the case of Germany, a mass of 80,000,000 highly-cultured people could be simply condemned as pariahs, or by reproaching them with any ridiculous claim that had arisen from an earlier coercion, could force them to keep quiet for ever. And this is valid not only for Germany, but for all people in a similar position.

"The following is clear: either the riches of the world are distributed by force—then this distribution will continue to experience from time to time a correction through force—or the distribution takes place according to the idea of fairness and also of reason.

### Colonies Not For Strategic Purposes!

"The objection that the Colonial possessions could not be given back because Germany would thereby gain a strategic position is a monstrous attempt to dispute the universal rights of a nation and a people. We do not need Colonies for strategic purposes, we do not need them to raise our armies there—our own race suffices for that—but if Colonies are

refused to us for this reason, why do other Powers not give up their Colonial bases? The denial of Colonies forces us to seek national self-sufficiency and, so far as autarchy is unrealisable, to force us to stimulate our exports.

"A nation which itself disposes of enormous economic resources as a result of the enormous extent of its raw supplies, or as a result of large subsidiary Colonial territories, must be clear about one thing: without adequate provision of the necessities of life and without certain essential raw materials the economic existence of a people cannot be maintained. If both are lacking a nation is forced to participate in world trade under all circumstances and perhaps to an extent which may be undesirable to other countries.

### The German Barter System

"Conditions to-day make it quite impossible for Germany to withdraw from world trade. If certain countries combat the German barter system, this is done in the first instance because through this German method of trading the tricks of international currency and Bourse speculation have been abolished in favour of honest business transactions.

"My offers to set reasonable limits to armaments in 1933 and 1934 were coldly rejected, as was the claim for the return of the stolen German Colonial possessions. Economically, it would have been wiser to have reached a reasonable agreement with Germany on Colonies and European politics rather than to have taken a course which perhaps yields enormous dividends to the international armaments profiteers, but forces the gravest burdens on the nations.

"I estimate that the 3,000,000 square kilometres of German Colonial possessions which have fallen to Britain and France, together with the refusal to accept Germany on a basis of political and military equality, will, in a short time, cost Britain alone £1,800,000,000, and I am afraid that in the not too distant future this sum will increase at an even greater rate.

"The result is that so far from yielding golden profits the former German Colonies cost a great deal. Under the present circumstances the only way open to us is to continue our economic policy of trying to produce the uttermost from the territory at our disposal."

### Germany Speaks With Two Voices

A few days before Herr Hitler's address, however, General von Epp, leader of the Reich Colonial League, declared in a National Socialist Party Conference in Munich:—

"The need for providing settlements for Germany's surplus population is no longer one of the principal arguments for justifying the demand for the restoration of our former Colonies. The Colonial question is not at the moment in the foreground of our endeavours, but our claim is nevertheless inalienable.

"The question of Colonial possessions is one of space, and the annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland has not alleviated it, because on the whole there is in those territories the same cramped conditions as in the old Reich. Without being supplemented by Colonies the existing German territory is too small to feed the population and to allow of the necessary expansion of industrial energies.

"We have a suitable group of people to tackle



Colonial questions, and we are not particularly anxious to settle in the Colonies which are being withheld from us. But we want to exploit the natural resources and products with the aid of the inhabitants who are suited to the prevailing climate."

According to the Munich correspondent of *The Times*, General von Epp concluded that "it was a senseless demand that national needs to identify Germany's just claims with an attack on the peace of the world."

Strong support for Germany's Colonial claims came from Signor Farinacci, a member of the Fascist Grand Council, at a meeting in Munich on Sunday. Referring to Italy's territorial aspirations, he said that Jibuti in the hands of the French meant for Italy what Hamburg, in the hands of a foreign nation, would mean to Germany.

#### "A Crime and Betrayal"

"It will be an absolute crime and betrayal to hand over Africans to a régime based on the belief that the human race is divided into two categories of good and bad—Aryan and non-Aryan," said Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., at a meeting of the Liberal National Monthly Forum last week.

Mr. Nicolson, who was a member of the De La Warr Commission which visited Uganda, said that though he thought the accusation by the Allies that Germany administered her Colonies brutally was illogical, inconsistent and hypocritical, he had come to the conclusion that there was no particular reason why Britain should give back the German Colonies. There were two good reasons why she should not.

The first was strategical, and the second was that it would be wrong to do so. People in this country had gone strategically blind. Germany wanted strong naval bases in the Indian Ocean and the Canaries so that they could dominate British trade routes. Mr. Nicolson was of the opinion that a central area in Africa would be demanded instead of her former Colonies, which were scattered, and that as a result Britain might find Kenya wedged between German territory in the south and Italian Ethiopia in the north.

As to the view that it would be wrong to return the Colonies, the speaker said that the development of the mandate system upon trusteeship and indirect rule principles had given the Native a new sense of his value. Experience had proved in Tanganyika and Uganda that the Africans of to-day were different from what they had been in 1914.

#### Activity in Rhodesia

A stronger link is being forged between the Rhodesias and East Africa by the Tanganyika League, branches of which have already been formed in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo. An All-African Conference has been organised to be held in Salisbury in March, when Sir William Lead, the Tanganyika Legislative Councillor, and Major Cavendish-Bentinck will attend.

It is reported that steps have been taken to form commandoes of British settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika. All branches of the League have been instructed to take "such measures as are deemed practicable for resistance to the surrender of Tanganyika or any part thereof," and a co-ordinated defence committee has been formed.

Meantime, as large numbers of foreigners in Tanganyika, particularly Greeks, are said to be

anxious to assume British citizenship, but cannot do so as their period of residence does not qualify them, the League is urging East African Governments to reconsider the law on naturalisation.

At a conference held in Nairobi speakers recalled that German propagandists had always insisted on the importance of undermining the Native confidence in Great Britain, and one speaker declared that in some cases Natives were withdrawing deposits from the Post Office Savings Bank owing to their fear that the Colony might be returned to Germany.

A Tanganyika Defence League of India has been organised in India by Mr. Durga Dass, who lived in Dar es Salaam for many years.

#### Nazi Propaganda in Tanganyika

The Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* telegraphs that Nazi propaganda there is generally inconspicuous and insidious rather than open or virulent.

"In largely settled German areas planters and business people profit by managed currency. They realise higher prices for produce by selling to Germany, thereby tending to emphasise publicly in every way that the Germans are more efficient and possibly pay better wages, thus impressing the Native.

"The same tendency is emphasised in the German schools with a Nazi influence internally. Nazi organisations refrain from openly declaring that they are practising general propaganda, because they realise that if subversive action were proved, their organisations would be closed.

"Almost everywhere, however, German individuals often boast in social circles or within the sphere of Native labour plantations and businesses that Germany will certainly return to power. Ignorant Natives are thereby impressed, especially in the outlying areas.

"Already the Government has taken up a typical case of a German labour recruiter, who has been spreading such stories. The greatest influence by which Germans circulate their prophecies of a return to power here is exercised by former Native askaris."

Herr Ernst Troost, the German leader in East Africa, and manager of the Usagara Company, has arrived back in Tanganyika. According to the Moshi correspondent of the *Daily Mail* an evening reception was held, Tanganyika officials being present. Lavish hospitality was dispensed.

## Sudan Boundary Discussions

In a statement to the House of Commons on Tuesday on his recent visit to Rome the Prime Minister revealed that one of the subjects discussed with Signor Mussolini was the adjustment of boundaries between Italian East Africa and the adjacent British territories.

"We agreed to proceed forthwith," said Mr. Chamberlain, "to the mutual discussion of the adjustment of boundaries between Italian East Africa on the one hand, and the Sudan and British adjacent territories on the other, as provided for in the protocol to the Anglo-Italian agreement.

"So far as the Sudan is concerned, the Egyptian Government will naturally participate in the forthcoming negotiations."

# The Sudan: By Sir Stewart Symes\*

*Governor-General's Fine Descriptive Story\**

THE MAIN PROBLEMS of the Sudan are concerned with its distances and its diversities. A bird's-eye view may be obtained on an airway journey across the million square miles of superficial area of the country. The traveller, journeying southwards from the 22nd to the 4th parallel of north latitude, can mark the course of the Nile and its principal tributaries. He sees the narrow ribbon of riverain verdure winding through seemingly spaceless desert up to the 13th parallel, when it enters sparse bush country.



SIR STEWART SYMES

A closer view will be presented to him at several brief checks in this 2,000-mile flight. The Berberine type seen at Wadi Halfa gives place to a darker-skinned and more casual cultivator in the neighbourhood of Khartoum, whilst nearby, at Omdurman, in a population of over 100,000, he may study a mosaic of heterogeneous North African humanity. At Malakal, 500 miles southwards, he meets lean, nude "Nilotics" living a simple pastoral life.

South of this Nilotic region of swamp and precarious pasture lands the country is inhabited by sedentary and agricultural tribes belonging to a variety of lingual and tribal groups who resemble in many respects the primitive types encountered in other parts of East and Central Africa.

## Travelling From East to West

A traveller from east to west—from the Red Sea to the frontier of French Equatorial Africa, a journey of 1,500 miles—has a similar sense of transition and diversity. He passes quickly from the modern and well-equipped harbour of Port Sudan to the hills, whence Beja folk ("Fuzzie Wuzzies") for thousands of years past have watched the sea-borne traffic, but seldom, until a few years back, engaged in money-making. They and the Nile cultivators, separated by an almost waterless desert now spanned by the railway, speak different languages and regard each other with mutual superciliousness.

Travelling onwards from the river, westwards across Kordofan, with its pagan hill-men (lately become cotton growers) to the south and strongly tribalised units in the centre and north, he reaches Darfur, which, until 1916, remained a purely Native State. Since it was brought within the fold of the Sudan Government it has preserved its domestic life of camel-owners in the north and the cattle folk ("Baggara") in the south, and still zealously maintains its mediaeval trappings of crowned "kings" and knights, garbed, on festive occasions, in chain armour and riding brightly caparisoned chargers.

Contrast Shilluk, Dinka and Nuer pastoralists and fishermen with the Nuba cultivators who hug the security of their rocky hills, the roving Baggara tribesmen with the sedentary villagers in the plains. Compare jealous husbandry by camel-owning tribes of the frugal resources of their native deserts with the

prodigality of "southern" folk, who will heedlessly burn down the vegetation of a hillside to catch a rat, or casually destroy large areas of valuable forest in a search for honeycombs. Contrast primitive magic-haunted Negroids with the staid peasantry of the northern riverain districts; and urban communities, to whom newspapers and lately the radio bring the news of the world, with countrymen whose secular existence has stayed almost undisturbed by the advent of motor transport and the distant passage of an aeroplane, and whose metropolis is the hamlet where a local district headquarters is sited.

Despite the manifold difficulties created by these problems of diversities and distance, and steadily effacing long memories of bloodshed and disorder, a *pax Sudanica* and an orderly administration have been established.

These processes were begun soon after the overthrow of Dervish rule in 1898 and splendidly carried on by British military officers, whose work in many directions was ably seconded by staunch Egyptian colleagues. Their travail in the early days was, indeed, tremendous. The country had been left derelict. Scarcely a trace of the former Egyptian Government organisation remained. The Mahdist revolt, followed by the *régime* of the Khalifa, laid waste the countryside. Famine and distress were rife. Native and traditional institutions were broken.

## From Pacification to Prosperity

The first task of administration was one of pacification and national "first aid," for which men and machinery were rapidly assembled and directed from headquarters at Khartoum. Subsequently essential organs of regular government were installed and a general policy laid down. The keynote of the policy was decentralisation and employment of Native agencies. It recognised historical divisions of the country and the strength of parochial and traditional allegiances which facilitated the establishment of Native agencies competent to provide economically over the greater part of the territory a fair modicum of essential public services. It relied on Native genius to develop organs of self-government.

It is not surprising, however, that an era of unexampled peace and comparative prosperity (derived largely from loan expenditure of not less than £20,000,000 on development works) should present fresh problems for the Government and stimulate Native demands for further public services and opportunities for material progress.

Solutions for these problems are hard to discover in view of the natural circumstances of the territory. Its population is small in relation to its area, and widely dispersed. The country is primarily an agricultural one; but much of it is infertile; the rainfall is unevenly distributed, and, except in regions far distant from a seaport, very light. The main source of wealth is from an export trade in primary products, the value of which varies greatly from year to year.

The most important commodity is cotton, cultivated principally in the (irrigated) Gezira plain, in pockets of riverain land, and in the Gash, Baraka and Nuba districts. Local markets are few, and, with one or two exceptions, very small. The public transport system has been widely extended, but, nevertheless, intercommunications are very long and in many parts still difficult.

\* Being extracts from an appendix by His Excellency to the latest annual report on the Administration, Finances and Condition of the Sudan (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.).

Happily, the Native Sudanese is a realist. The elders learned in a stern school of sheer necessity how to tighten their belts in hard times and to accept adversity with a grace that evokes admiration. Amongst them hospitality to all is still a cherished obligation. Some of the younger ones ask, but seldom expect, the Government to perform miracles. Throughout the country, as distinct from the larger towns, the people have retained an art and simple standards of living that give them immunity from the abject misery seen occasionally in more developed countries.

Only when good crops fail completely, or the cattle die in herds from murrain or drought, is a district office besieged by anxious claimants for assistance. And after all risks of famine have been averted, their taxes reduced to token rates and such practical aid as is possible obtained, they resign themselves cheerfully to Providence.

In outlying districts local administrations endeavour to substitute for warlike preparation and the glamour of the foray the excitement of tribal assemblies, with the valuable opportunities they afford for sifting grievances and adjusting inter-tribal affairs. In more developed areas popular gatherings are also a feature, but take the form of horse and agricultural shows, which can combine incentive to improvements with the fun of the fair.

#### South of Latitude 12

General conditions of the northern Sudan must be sharply distinguished from those of the south. In the former region Arabic is generally a *lingua franca* and the dominant cultural ideas are more familiar. South of latitude 12 is met a medley of tribes, with different languages and usages, in which few threads of common sentiment are discernible outside the primitive needs for food, reproduction and self-defence.

Natural obstacles of terrain and intercommunication in a region subject to an annual alternation from inundation to drought are greater. Trade is meagre and cash crops hard to find and market profitably. Sleeping sickness and "fly" head the list of a large range of local evils. The whole of the region is malarious. Baleful memories of populations which were decimated in places and disorganised everywhere by the slave traffic created a miasma of distrust of any outside interference, which is only now being dispelled by extended contact with the officers of a new Government that has proved to be benevolent as well as powerful. More than thirty years of patient, cautious penetration by officials and others, including missionaries, is beginning to yield fruits in the regeneration of a normal tribal life, in good public security and a friendly attitude on the part of the Natives.

These southern societies are now in process of being reformed along indigenous patterns in accordance with their natural capacities and material requirements. This is the simple aim of the so-called "Southern Policy." It recognises that southern genius is distinctively African and Negroid. It conceives that the desirable nexus between the peoples of the northern and southern Sudan will be best established on a firm basis of common interests and mutual tolerance.

As time passes this nexus will undoubtedly be strengthened and extended, but whether, initially, by passage of northern Sudanese southwards or, as seems more likely, by an infiltration of southerners seeking work in the more prosperous districts of the northern Sudan, is still uncertain. In either case the primary urge will be an economic one and intermingling of the two—very different—racial

stocks need entail a state of political subjection to neither.

Improved relations already prevailing on the fringes of north and south between Arabised and Negroid pastoralists promise well for the ultimate success of a policy which is clearly well adapted to suit local conditions, and by its utilisation of southern employees has provided a good and most economical administration of the region.

Thus for the past forty years the population of the Sudan has experienced the benefits of orderly administration under the Government constituted by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1898. This agreement was confirmed by the terms of the recent Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, which also declared that the primary aim of administration in the Sudan must be the welfare of the Sudanese. The Sudan Government has, in fact, enjoyed a complete delegation of prerogative and autonomy in the Condominium State.

It is noteworthy, too, that as the result of greater freedom and spread of literary education, an original sense of ethnic distinction on the part of the Sudanese is beginning to develop along new cultural and political lines. Already in certain restricted circles the ideals of a separate nationality and Sudanese autonomy have been debated. Such concepts may be regarded as premature, and find little immediate support from responsible leaders, yet as indications of a wider outlook by the younger Sudanese and desire to raise their contribution in the public service they merit sympathetic attention.

#### Three Régimes Within Sixty Years

In a short period of sixty years the Sudan has been put under three régimes, which differed greatly in inspiration, methods and achievement. Each of these régimes took for its headquarters a site near the junction of the Blue and White Niles. The two rivers are now spanned by fine bridges, and Khartoum, the present capital, is connected by rail and airways with the outer world. The city and, in a more modest degree, its neighbouring towns of Omdurman and Khartoum North, like Atbara and Port Sudan, possess most of the amenities of a modern town. Conditions and general outlook of these urban communities, Sudanese as well as others, are in many respects very dissimilar to those of the country at large.

There is a tendency in certain quarters to ignore this disparity, which admittedly is chiefly due to external influences and has little Sudanese indigenous quality about it. But Khartoum, as the arbiter of policy, a centre of departmental systems, trade and of higher education, has taken, and will continue to take, a leading part in the regeneration of the Sudan.

Emphasis must be laid on a paramount obligation that public expenditure should not exceed the restricted economic capacity of the country. Four years of relative prosperity have temporarily strengthened its financial position and provided reserve funds which, in lean years, may relieve burdens on an agricultural population that is largely dependent on a single cash crop.

Subject to the maintenance of public security and good administration, and the need to provide for a steady rate of material progress, a close rein must be kept on all administrative expenditure and on any extensions of public services, the additional costs of which may not be forthcoming from new and remunerative development processes.

To the Sudan may truly be applied an Arab adage that "haste is of the devil; slow deliberation is of God."

## White Impact on Africa

### Lady Eleanor Cole Upholds Settlers

A DISCUSSION on "The Gains and Losses to the African by White Penetration" took place last Friday at the Imperial Institute between Lady Eleanor Cole, for many years a farmer in Kenya, and Dr. Harold Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples. Mr. F. H. Melland presided.

Lady Eleanor Cole restricted her remarks to the district in Kenya and to the tribe, the Kamba, which she knows best and to facts gained at first-hand. First, she said, the slave trade had been abolished.

To achieve this a railway had been built, but with Indian labour—which she thought a mistake, for the Indians had remained in British East Africa and by their more advanced culture had blocked the way to Africans improving their condition. The Germans had built their railways in the adjoining territory without Indian labour. To make the British railway pay, blocks of land were granted to white settlers. Was that a mistake? No: it was the right policy, and it would have been well if it had been pursued more energetically. Had Livingstone been alive, he would have approved the scheme, which was exactly in line with his conception of the African benefiting by contact with the European; it had also been endorsed by General Smuts.

#### What Settlers Have Done

The settlers were a permanent element in Kenya. Africans could not now be left without the whites, who had their homes, real homes, were introducing a civilisation to the Native. The settlers were also great experimenters. They had poured money into the country, though at first they knew not what crops to grow, or how to grow them in the new conditions; yet their progress had been remarkable. As for education, the settlers gave it to Natives in the best form; as the Hilton-Young Report put it, their education of the Native was more practical and formative than that of the schools.

We had committed ourselves in that part of Africa to establish a British and Christian civilisation, which it was not possible to share with an Oriental civilisation. In the future the African might develop a culture that was neither English nor democratic, but still definitely Christian and Western. The duty of the whites in Africa now was to do their best for its peoples and for the land in which they both lived.

Dr. Moody, while striking, as he said, the note of co-operation, dealt with the losses by white penetration. Every people had its own culture, and it was not the business of the British to impose on any people a culture utterly alien to them. In the 12th and 13th centuries Africa had, he claimed, a culture not inferior to that of Greece and Rome; white penetration had smashed it with a loss of 100,000,000 souls. Then came Livingstone's missionary penetration, and commerce with acts of oppression and repression, which would take all night to detail. The major losses to the African were loss of personality, culture, liberty and freedom.

Europe looked at the issue and not at the means, and considered the wealth of Africa as more important than the African himself. Culture was a very delicate thing and civilisation must treat it with extreme caution. The African meant to evolve a culture of his own, which would benefit the world.

Dr. Moody condemned the policy of Native reserves. He alleged that the European had used the African to make his plans a success, and had then kicked the African away and kept him in reserves, from which he forced him out again by

taxation. The reserve policy was impossible; the only way was to give everyone full freedom and the opportunity to do the best he could with his life. Before the whites came the Native was free to live in his own hut, to graze his cattle on wide lands, and to migrate when he wished to do so. Now, as the Archdeacon of Kavirondo had told him, Native children of 10 years of age were taken up to 500 miles from their homes to work.

Dr. Moody denounced the pass system and pass laws, and declared that under the British method of government any administrator who showed himself sympathetic towards the Native put an impediment in the way of his own advancement in the Service.

#### Before the White Man Came

Lady Eleanor Cole in reply commented on the alleged "liberty and freedom" of the African before the advent of the European, instancing the terror and torture of witchcraft; she had known Natives driven to suicide by the power of witchcraft, even exercised at a distance. Only Christianity could free the Native mind from that curse. As for migration, the Kamba, if they had tried it, would have come up against the Masai or the Kikuyu. Freedom in the old days meant freedom to raid and kill each other, which they did, while diseases decimated the cattle and prevented over-stocking.

The pass system, properly used, was really beneficial to the Natives; it was the only safe way of identifying them and was a passport, no more irksome than the driving licence which Europeans had to carry for their motor cars.

Dr. Moody declared that the *kipandi* system was simply a way of getting African labour for European settlers.

Mr. Melland, in summing up, agreed with Dr. Moody in regretting the breakdown of Native culture. We owed, he said, an unpayable debt to the African, but Christianity would help us to pay that debt. The African wanted Western culture and we must give it to him, though we should exercise great caution in doing so.

## Rhodesian Defence Moves

A call for volunteers to train for service outside the borders of Southern Rhodesia has been issued by Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Defence. Such volunteers will train either as leaders in Imperial units or in a Rhodesian active service battalion, the training being in addition to the present compulsory training for young men in Southern Rhodesia's territorial force.

The Minister stated that good progress has been made in obtaining further supplies of arms and equipment, while artillery and armoured cars are expected to reach the Colony in the near future. The Rhodesian scheme, he added, is part of a general Imperial scheme. The air unit in the Colony is to be brought up to squadron strength.

#### Anglo-Portuguese Society

Dr. Armindo Monteiro, the Portuguese Ambassador, presided at the first lecture arranged by the Anglo-Portuguese Society in London last week, when Professor E. Prestage spoke on the subject of Portuguese voyages of discovery. Proposing a vote of thanks, Lord Stonehaven referred to the common interest of this country and Portugal in maritime achievements, while Lord Lloyd, who seconded, said there had never been a moment in their history when close and intimate understanding in the relations between the two countries could be more beneficial to the peace of the world.

## Kings as Pioneer Colonisers Kampala's English Church

### What Belgium Owes to her Dynasty

FEW PEOPLE ARE AWARE that in 1840 King Leopold I of Belgium obtained from Ali, Ras of Ethiopia, and the Empress Wizeru, the cession of the province of Aghâmé, situated about halfway down the Red Sea coast of Ethiopia, and described as "a fertile region, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, inhabited by a dense and peaceable population." It would undoubtedly have been colonised under the Belgian flag if His Majesty's Parliament had not nervously insisted upon its development under a chartered company. That proposal did not seem to the Ethiopian sovereigns to provide a sufficient safeguard, and so the negotiations came to nothing.

Nevertheless, the Colonial idea was deeply rooted in Leopold I, who then tried to obtain land and make settlements on the Gold Coast, in Guinea, in the Antilles and Central America, Guatemala, Mexico, the Philippines, Nicobar and even in New Zealand—though in all his attempts he was defeated by the times, other Powers with more experience of land-grabbing, and, above all, the immaturity of the newly-founded Kingdom of Belgium and the hesitancy of its Parliament. But to him must be ascribed the conception of a Belgian Colonial Empire, which was developed by Leopold II and consolidated by his successors, Albert I and Leopold III.

### Wise Kings and a Brave Nation

The whole story is luminously set out by Com. Albert Laude, Director of the Colonial Office, Antwerp, in a little brochure entitled, "L'Œuvre Coloniale de la Dynastie." "The Colonial work of the dynasty," writes the author, "is a witness both to the wisdom of the Belgian sovereigns and to the spirit of initiative and the courage of the nation."

The creation of the Belgian Congo was undoubtedly a fine piece of work, planned and brought to fruition by Leopold II, upon which the author permits himself, and justly, to become lyrical:—

"Thus it was that by a prodigious effort of energy and tenacity on the part of Leopold II, and by the sacrifices and heroism of the Colonial pioneers, a theoretical conception, a chimera, a dream—and what a dream!—was transformed into a living reality in the shape of a domain of more than 2,000,000 square kilometres. Absolute sovereign—Belgium and the Congo were perfectly distinct and independent of each other, having nothing in common but the person of the King—Leopold II, to whom even more than to Louis XIV applied the celebrated formula, 'I am the State,' alone made its laws by his sole decree, and assumed all its charges and responsibilities."

### "Civilisation is Transport"

It was left to King Albert, Leopold's nephew, trained by him in Colonial matters, to consolidate the Congo State and assure its harmonious development. His policy was summed up in Kipling's phrase, "Civilisation is Transport," and under his aegis railways, wireless and finally air travel were pushed on and on, while the creation in 1929 of the Albert National Park aroused the admiration of the whole world. His share in the defeat of the Germans both in Europe and, by his example, in Central Africa, cannot be over-estimated.

His son, Leopold III, undaunted by the tragedies

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

### A Further Appeal for Subscriptions

GOOD PROGRESS IS BEING made towards the raising of funds for the new English Church in Kampala, and in his report to the end of last year the Rev. R. G. Heawood, the Chaplain, is able to show a total subscription of nearly £2,000 in cash, while the cash value of gifts in kind and services are considered to amount to between £1,000 and £1,200. The subscription list is headed by a donation from H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.

### £500 Urgently Needed

The Church Council have decided to proceed with the building of the whole church, with the exception of the top portion of the tower, so that the building can be completed externally. This will be done within a few months, but what will happen thereafter will depend on the measure of further financial support forthcoming. If subscriptions do not continue to be received, only a part of the interior will be used for services. As the appeal in England last year coincided with the crisis, results were disappointing, but only a further £500 is needed to make the whole of the church available for use, and the Chaplain is hopeful that that sum will be raised in the near future.

Grateful acknowledgment is made in the report for the offers of gifts in kind and in services. Messrs. Bone Brothers of Kampala, have offered to complete the church free of builders' charges, loaning all the necessary plant; Mr. C. T. Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., has designed the building; several offers of bricks have been received, the Government of Uganda presenting 80,000, Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) 50,000, Mr. Amin Janjua 1,000, and Mr. Charah Dass 5,000. Messrs. Alvares and Co. of Kampala are giving 2,250 sq. ft. of timber; Mr. Norman Godinho has offered to transport free of charge 80,000 bricks from Luzira to the church site; Mr. C. H. Tsimon is presenting the crushed stone to complete the building; and the African Mercantile Company is making a special allowance of 3s. per ton on the cement supplied.

### Church of Scotland Contributes

A donation of £100 has just been remitted from the Colonial and Continental Committee of the Church of Scotland, chiefly in recognition of the fact that the English Church in Kampala is always at the disposal of the Scotch community whenever it is possible for a Church of Scotland Minister to visit Uganda.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Chaplain at P.O. Box 208, Kampala.

that seem to have pursued him since boyhood, continues the good work on the lines laid down by his father. Twice—in 1925 and in 1932—he visited the Congo as Duke of Brabant, and, not content with touring by railways or main roads, he penetrated deep into the forest, savannah and bush to inspect isolated villages and there study the Natives as they live. His policy has been to recognise the Native as the prime source of the Congo's prosperity, to get into closer contact with him, to seek to understand him better, and to inspire him with confidence.

So spirited and handsome an appreciation of the Colonial work of the Belgian Royal House excludes all suggestions that Belgium will relinquish even a fragment of it to aggression.

## Assisting Colonial Production

### How the Imperial Institute Helps

THAT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE constitutes a valuable link between the planter, prospector or business man and the consumer is shown by the 1938 report of the Director, Sir Harry Lindsay. During the year of many Colonial products were submitted to the Institute, which procured and forwarded the opinions of market experts, with an indication of the price which might be obtained for the commodities.

Two samples of derris roots from Tanganyika, sent by the Director of Agriculture, were of such quality that the product is thought likely to realise prices above those current for derris roots in London, where roots giving 17% of ether extract are valued at 7d. per lb. spot. A further sample from Amani gave the excellent yield of 20.4% of ether extract and 8.6% of rotenone. Roots of similar quality should be readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

Properly prepared ginger from the same Territory was considered comparable in appearance with Sierra Leone ginger, which sells in London at 26s. per cwt. c.i.f.

#### Tung Oil

Advice on tung oil in regard to the comparative values of the oils of *Alouites Fordii* and *A. montana* enabled the Nyasaland Department of Agriculture to decide which species should be planted on an extended scale.

A variety of cotton seed, *Croton megalobotrys* Muell. Arg., was submitted from the Protectorate, and was found to contain 37.4% shell and 62.6% kernel, the latter yielding 47.3% of clear, golden oil. That oil, if offered in large quantities, might be saleable in the U.K. for soap manufacture at about £16 per ton.

Inquiries were made by U.K. importers and Kenya planters as to the market possibilities of the seed kernel of *Felfaira pedata*, more particularly as a dessert nut. Though there has so far been only a very limited demand for these nuts, there appears no reason why the demand for them should not be increased. Experiments are being carried out to devise machinery for shelling the nuts, the husks of which are peculiarly tough. If a machine is perfected, further outlets might be found.

The Admiralty having used more sisal than in previous years, the question was considered of arousing greater interest in the mercantile marine, where no serious demand has yet arisen, and suitable publicity is being undertaken in trade organs.

Practically the whole of the world supplies of *Ephedra*, a source of the drug ephedrine, have hitherto been obtained from China, and a memorandum supplied at the request of the Kenya Department of Agriculture gave particulars of the natural conditions essential for the growth of the plant, the time of harvesting, and details of experiments in the U.S.A. Planting material was procured for trials in Kenya.

#### Advice on Minerals

Among the items submitted to the Mineral Resources Department was a sample of corundum from Southern Rhodesia, which was thought to be worth about £13 a ton; a larger sample is being obtained. Corundum sent from Nyasaland did not appear to be of marketable grade, particularly in view of the limited demand in this country for the natural mineral, which is used to a small extent for abrasive and refractory purposes.

A sample of mineral concentrates from sluice boxes sent by the Geological Survey Department of

Uganda contained monazite, zircon, about 20% of rutile, 4.3% of tinstone, other minerals and gold. The rutile contained more than 96% of titanium dioxide. Gold was present to the amount of about 32 oz. per ton of concentrate.

Inquiries have been received from firms requiring Empire supplies of vermiculite to replace the American and Russian materials on the market. At present the only potential Empire sources are in Tanganyika, South Africa and Western Australia, but the prices quoted are higher than those at which good quality American material can be obtained. Owing to the large margin between the price of the raw material and the current prices for processed products, several concerns are interested in obtaining the raw material and carrying out the processing in this country. The question of using vermiculite for the same purpose as ground mica in wallpaper printing has also arisen, and samples have been supplied to the firm grinding this class of mica.

In the East African Court of the Institute a model of the passion flower vine, with life-size leaves, flowers and fruit, has been included.

Copies of this most useful report may be obtained on application to the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

#### Wanted: Facts About Wireless Reception

Mr. E. F. Twining, of the Secretariat, Entebbe, is investigating the results obtained in Uganda by owners of radio sets, and desires to know the quality of reception from 9 a.m. to noon, from noon to 4 p.m., from 4 to 7 p.m. and from that hour onwards. He is also anxious to receive information concerning the interest of Africans in broadcasting, whether in townships or on safari.

#### A Course in Malaria

The annual malaria control course for laymen held by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine will open at the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, on June 26. The course, which lasts five days, is designed for planters and mining engineers, but will be of interest to all, including missionaries, who are proceeding to the tropics. It includes instruction on mosquitoes and their habits, drainage and other measures for the prevention of malaria, is illustrated by lantern slides and films, demonstrations of the living insect in the various stages of its history, and a practical demonstration on Hampstead Heath. The course is free, and full particulars are obtainable from the organising secretary at the above address.

#### Tanganyika Development Committees

The Tanganyika Government, which recently undertook to establish a territorial organisation to report on methods whereby development of the Territory by non-Native and Native enterprise might be encouraged and assisted, and to advise as to the extent to which development might be facilitated by works of public utility undertaken by Government, has now announced that the organisation will consist of a co-ordinating and report committee to be known as the Central Development Committee, with the Financial Secretary as Chairman, and of a number of provincial committees, each sitting under the chairmanship of the local Provincial Commissioner. Provincial committees will examine local development schemes and report to the Central Committee, who will tender advice to the Government. It will also assess the cost, recurrent and non-recurrent, of recommended projects, and submit proposals as to the manner in which they should be financed.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Whoso findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain favour of the Lord. But he that sinneth against me wrongeth his own soul; all they that hate me love death.—*Proverbs, viii, 35, 36.*"

"Few African languages have expressions which are covered by our 'brother' and 'sister'."—*Professor D. Westermann, in "Africa."*

"There is a Ford car in the Sudan Defence Force garage in Juba which has been trodden on by an elephant!"—*Mr. H. E. Symons, in the "Sunday Times."*

"In Rhodesia Natives have informed me that lions, the man-eating type, have been known to, and will, climb up a tree."—*Mr. J. A. Hunter, in "White Hunter."*

"The monthly unit of rainfall is too large, and experience is showing that 10 days is the longest unit of real value for agricultural research."—*Dr. E. B. Worthington, in "Science in Africa."*

"Humanity is on the march; it has been started by the principles that democracy stands for, and no dictator or group of dictators can hold it up very long."—*The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, speaking in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

"In every part of Tanganyika Territory that I have visited I received most welcome evidence of the loyalty of the chiefs and of the people and of their co-operation with British administration."—*Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, addressing the Legislative Council.*

"The Somali is a fine natural athlete, and takes eagerly to cricket, football and hockey. Football and hockey pitches have been provided at all stations, in commemoration of the Coronation of King George VI, and they are well patronised."—*Colonial Office, London British Somaliland.*

"It would be poetic justice if the Labour Party bore the cost of the Watch Tower case, because the Sedition Bill was so mutilated by the Labour Party's amendments that it has cost the Government nearly £1,000 to have it interpreted."—*The Minister of Justice, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"It is fitting that we should express our deep gratitude to the unofficial members, both permanent and provisional, of the Legislative Council for so ungrudgingly giving up much of their time to serve the public interest."—*H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, opening the 13th Session of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.*

"When a market is created for a living animal or bird, or some part of it which entails the taking of life, whether it be the giant panda, the horn of the rhinoceros, the gland of the musk deer, or the feathers of the egret, it undoubtedly becomes the thin end of the wedge of extermination."—*Captain H. C. Brocklehurst, former Game Warden in the Sudan.*

"If His Majesty's Government has laid it down that the wishes of the people of the Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates must be considered before incorporation with the Union of South Africa can be advanced, the right of self-expression for the people of Tanganyika cannot be denied."—*The "Sunday News," Bulawayo, in an editorial.*

## WHO'S WHO

**436.—Mr. Bryan Edwin Frayling, O.B.E., A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M.**



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After spending seven years in Nigeria as a mining geologist, Mr. Frayling joined the Mines Department of Tanganyika in 1926, becoming Senior Inspector of Mines two years later and Chief Inspector of Mines in 1935. He acted as head of the Mines Department several times and has recently acted as Director of Lands and Mines in the Territory. Though normally stationed in Dar es Salaam, he has travelled widely and often in the mining areas of Tanganyika, has a few farms in Tanganyika's mineral industry, and is a strong advocate of the Territory's scheme for mining scholarships to the Bulawayo Technical School. He received the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours List of 1939.

Son of the late Rev. E. J. Frayling, he was educated at Denstone College and the Royal School of Mines. On the outbreak of war he joined the Public Schools Brigade, received a commission in the R.E. in September, 1914, and went to France as Brigade Signalling Officer in May, 1915. A little later he was among those selected for the new Tunnelling Companies, and served thereafter with the 171st (Tunnelling) Company, R.E., being mentioned in dispatches. From early 1919 to 1925 he served in Nigeria with the mining department of the Niger Company.

His chief recreations are squash rackets, tennis, and yachting.

### Monetary Trade Subsidies.

"Germany can actually sell abroad under cost prices without depleting the national wealth. This she achieves by buying up her foreign debts at a discount and using the resultant profits to subsidise her export trade. Germany exports highly manufactured goods, so that the necessary import of raw material probably seldom exceeds 20% of the cost of the goods, the remaining 80% being purely internal, or mark, costs. Let us assume that certain goods intended to be exported cost the German manufacturer R.M. 120,000 and that these goods cost Germany as a whole R.M. 24,000 in foreign exchange, i.e. £2,000, and R.M. 96,000 in internal currency. The competitive price for these goods in world markets is £10,000, but the German exporter, to make sure of the order, wishes to quote a price of £7,500. (Such a difference in prices appears to be by no means uncommon.) For the £7,500 received for the sale of these goods the £2,000 of foreign exchange spent on the raw material must be recovered and from the balance of £5,500 the individual German manufacturer must be repaid for the R.M. 96,000 of internal expenditure. £5,500 will produce R.M. 96,000 at an exchange rate of 17.5 to the pound; arrangements are therefore made whereby the Golddiskontbank will take over this £5,500 from the German exporter and credit him with R.M. 96,000. If this were the case the transaction the Golddiskontbank would, of course, be left with a loss, but at this point the financial creditors of Germany enable the Golddiskontbank to compensate the loss it would otherwise incur by offering to dispose of their holdings of blocked marks at a discount. The use of these marks is severely restricted, and they cannot therefore be sold at anything approaching the official rate of approximately twelve to the pound. The largest buyers of these marks are the German authorities themselves, and it is obvious that if the Golddiskontbank can use the £5,500 to purchase blocked marks at current market prices, they can easily afford to pay the German manufacturer at the rate of 17.5. In fact, every purchase of blocked marks will permit the subsidisation of exports to several times the amount of the purchase. A further method employed by the Germans, giving the same result, is the purchase on foreign Stock Markets at a very heavy discount of bonds and other German obligations which are repatriated and surrendered to the issuing authority at par."—*The "Investors Chronicle."*

**Where Next?**— "Mussolini has no intention of leaving Spain, except under pressure, or a suitable *quid pro quo*, or both. The idea is that Hitler shall come in as a kind of mediator to secure at least the appearance of this desirable end. But he also needs a *quid pro quo*. Much good German war material has gone to the support of General Franco, for which he needs payment. The City of London has always envisaged the situation that Franco will need money when he wins, and must come to us. He will come, it is suggested, and he may get the money. Possibly some security or advantage in the shape of consignments of Spanish ore may be arranged. But the money will never reach General Franco. It will go straight into the pockets of his totalitarian creditors. It will be one more way in which the desperately hard-up Hitler will try to get the foreign currency he so badly needs. It may be easy to provide General Franco with his loan if that appears to be the next instalment of the price of peace, the next milestone on the downhill road of 'appeasement'. Each mile of descent down that road makes it harder to make the stand that would show the real preponderance of the forces against aggression."—*"Time and Tide."*

**Nazism's New Phase.**— "The departure of Dr. Schacht means that the second phase of the National Socialist revolution is over, and the third, Napoleonic phase, is entered. East and West lie open to the Fuehrer; spacious avenues of aggression, and who can say which way his whim will take him? But advance he must, since delay means economic disaster. Prophets should turn to *Mein Kampf*. There they will find it written that the destruction of France is the prime task of regenerated Germany; and they will note this task is to be accomplished by persuading Great Britain that kinship and prudence alike demand the shelving of old friendships and loyal co-operation with our Nordic brothers. So speaks the oracle, and so far it has never spoken falsely."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

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

# Background to

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

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**Englishmen.**— "Englishmen are outwardly the simplest of mortals, inwardly the most complex. Many who come to this country for a short time go away thinking that they understand us, and become authorities on Great Britain in their own country; yet, if they knew us only in times of tranquillity, they may be violently disillusioned as soon as circumstances change from security to danger, from peace to war. Relaxation is dear to the heart of every Englishman, and he is apt to relax to the point of appearing soft or at least incurably idle, if he does not think there is any special need for effort. He seems moreover to be careless of causes, indifferent to principles. Nothing could be farther from the truth. When the threat to his freedom comes, good nature makes way in a flash to energy, determination, and concentrated effort. England did not want to quarrel with the Kaiser. She does not want to quarrel with Germany now. But there are some things she will not stand. The unprovoked invasion of Belgium was one. An attack on the Empire, or the Empire's allies and neighbours, would always be another."—*The Times.*

**America and Japan.**— "America's demand for the fortification of the Pacific island of Guam recalls the controversy aroused during the Washington Naval Conference in 1921-22. Guam, 1,400 miles east of the Philippines, is near enough to Japan to enable an American battle fleet based on it to attack the Japanese in their own waters. Conscious of that, and realising she was safe so long as the nearest American base was Hawaii, Japan accepted the treaty on naval limitation only on condition that no new bases in the Pacific would be fortified. That made Guam strategically useless to America, but Japan having denounced the treaty Guam can be fortified. The reasons for taking such a step are obvious. Without it the Philippine Islands could not be protected, and though the Philippines were held to be in no danger in 1922 no one would take that view of them to-day. Without a base at Guam the United States can cause Japan little anxiety; with it she can create just the situation the Japanese feared in 1922."—*The "Spectator."*



# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—“Other nations are organised on a war-time basis; we continue on the basis of ‘Business as usual’.”—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

“The Labour Party should be something more than an almshouse for retired agitators.”—*Mr. J. M. Keynes.*

“During the past seven years 100,000 workers have left the land in Great Britain.”—*Lord Addison, former Minister of Agriculture.*

“We in Italy cannot understand the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church—a Church which had a long, even a gruesome, tradition of bitter struggle against the Jew and Jewry.”—*Sig. Farnacci, Fascist Leader, speaking in Berlin.*

“One of the very many things wrong with this country is that our Government is alarmingly tender and we have no faith, whereas Germany is overwhelmingly inspired by faith and has no conscience.”—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

“The suggestion that North-West Australia would be suitable for a Jewish Dominion is surely worth thorough consideration. May it not be that in the long run Australia has the choice between Jews or Japs?”—*Mr. H. Pawys Greenwood.*

“A.A. guns are said to have accounted for half the aircraft casualties in Spain. Here, in Great Britain, we have the most modern and effective types in the world, and they have now come forward in large numbers.”—*Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

“No expenditure can be grudged that is considered essential to the safety of the country, but ‘value received’ rather than ‘expenditure voted’ should be the measure by which every Government spending department must be judged.”—*Mr. G. P. Deansurat, Chairman, Williams Beacon's Bank.*

“Recently the German Press made every endeavour to find black spots in British Imperial history. As a joke a friend of mine sent an excerpt from ‘1066 and All That’ to German newspapers, and it was published as being true episodes from British history.”—*Mr. W. C. Seller, co-author of ‘1066 and All That.’*

**Taxation and Unemployment.**—“When in 1915 I became Chancellor of the Exchequer bankers and merchants pressed me to increase taxation. I was agreeable, and increased taxation heavily. Thus the spirit of sacrifice is not wanting in our people when an emergency confronts them.

The choice lies between additional taxation, borrowing, or something of each. If labour to-day were in full employment I should lay the emphasis on taxation. But with considerable unemployment, questions arise which may lead to a different conclusion. New taxation disturbs industry by reducing demand for goods. Orders are withheld; employment is diminished. In a condition of full employment the labour so displaced might be absorbed, but with nearly 2,000,000 unemployed we must not add to their number. Additional Government expenditure ought to be directed as to bring into productive activity those out of employment. Taxation will not help; borrowing, on the other hand, will stimulate employment, and as demand for labour grows industrialists will be forced to draw from the unemployed.”—*The Rt. Hon. R. McKenna.*

**British Shipping.**—“No section of British shipping suffered more severely from the depression than that concerned with Near Continental trade. Tables show that, including 49 tankers of 154,000 tons, there were 2,755 of the handy-size ships representing 7,062,000 tons gross at the end of 1918, whereas by August 31 last the number had declined to 1,075 vessels of 2,304,000 tons gross, of which 69 were oil tankers. Between 1930 and 1938 steamer tonnage of the types owned in the U.K. fell by 13%, whereas the corresponding foreign shipping decreased by 2.8%. In the trade between the U.K. and Northern Europe foreign entrances increased by 44%, and British entrances decreased by 10%. Foreign clearances increased by 20% and British clearances decreased by 28%. It is stated that German State-aided and lower-cost shipping competition, supported by German methods of trade and currency manipulation, make it increasingly difficult for British lines to maintain their position in the trade with Germany.”—*From a report of the Chamber of Shipping.*

**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%	.. ..	68.10 0
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.	.. ..	87 10 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	.. ..	87 5 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	.. ..	98 5 0
Sudan 5½%	.. ..	107 15 0
Tanganyika 4½%	.. ..	107 10 0

<b>Industrials</b>		
Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	.. ..	4 10 7½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	.. ..	3 5 0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	.. ..	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	.. ..	1 5 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	.. ..	1 3 0
General Electric (£1)	.. ..	3 11 9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	.. ..	1 9 3
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	.. ..	6 10 0
Int. Nickel Canada	.. ..	\$52½
Prov. Cinematograph	.. ..	18 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	.. ..	3 14 0
U.S. Steels	.. ..	\$57
Utd. Steel (£1)	.. ..	1 2 3
Unilever (£1)	.. ..	1 13 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	.. ..	8 11 3
Vickers (10s.)	.. ..	1 1 4½
Woolworth (5s.)	.. ..	2 17 3

<b>Mines and Oils</b>		
Anaconda (\$50)	.. ..	6 1 2
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	.. ..	2 2 6
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	.. ..	17 6
Anglo-Iranian	.. ..	4 4 0
Burmah Oil	.. ..	3 17 6
Cons. Goldfields	.. ..	2 18 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	.. ..	15 0 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	.. ..	7 0 0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	.. ..	4 3
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	.. ..	2 12 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	.. ..	1 1 4½
Johannesburg Cons.	.. ..	2 0 0
Mexican Eagle	.. ..	4 4
Rand Mines (5s.)	.. ..	3 0 0
Randfontein	.. ..	1 15 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	.. ..	34 5 9
Shell	.. ..	3 16 10½
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	.. ..	11 0 0
West Wits. (10s.)	.. ..	4 15 0

<b>Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails</b>		
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	.. ..	2 0 6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	.. ..	98 0 0
Clan	.. ..	4 10 0
E.D. Realisation	.. ..	3 3
Gt. Western	.. ..	23 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	.. ..	82 0 0
L.M.S.	.. ..	11 0 0
Nat. Bank of India	.. ..	31 0 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	.. ..	10 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	.. ..	14 15 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	.. ..	1 0 0

<b>Plantations</b>		
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	.. ..	1 2 0
Linggi (£1)	.. ..	13 3
Lord. Asiatic (2s.)	.. ..	5 0
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	.. ..	1 6 3
Rubber Trust (£1)	.. ..	1 4 9

## PERSONALIA

Lord and Lady Harlech have returned to London till Easter.

Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones has been appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council of Zanzibar.

Mr. E. Martin is now manager of the Limbe branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Mr. J. G. H. Hopkins has been acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

Sir Bernard Eckstein, who has interests in the Sudan, has left for abroad and will be away until the end of March.

Mr. A. Bilbrough, traffic manager of Wilson Airways, and Mrs. Bilbrough, have arrived home by air from Nairobi.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Pienaar, who was recently appointed South African Minister in Lisbon, is now in London.

We regret to learn of the death, from heart failure, of Mr. J. C. Bentley, of Kiambu, and formerly of the Kenya Police.

Sheikh Ali bin Ameir el-Marhubi has been appointed an unofficial member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Mr. A. Grimes, of the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Department, left England last week on his return to Mazabuka.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Barbara Brock, wife of Major R. G. C. Brock, formerly of the Sudan Political Service.

Mr. A. E. Barker has been appointed overseas news editor of the B.B.C., with Mr. Michael Barkway as Empire news editor.

Commandant Roboredo, lately Port Captain and Mayor of Beira, has been appointed Director of Exploitation in the P.E.A. territories.

Fishing in Lake Tanganyika off Ntondwe Island, Miss B. Mayne recently caught a silver Nile perch weighing 60 lb., 4 ft. 4 in. long and 31 in. in girth.

Captain L. A. Walters, who has been appointed to the supreme command of Imperial Airways' flying personnel, served on the company's African service in 1935.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, and Mrs. Duncan are spending a holiday in India, after which they will visit this country.

The sympathy of his many East African and Rhodesian friends will be extended to Lord Hailey on the death of Lady Hailey in London on Monday. A daughter of Count Hannibale Balzani, of Rome, she took a deep interest in the welfare of Indians during her husband's service in India, where her passing will be learned with great regret.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been nominated for the presidency of the British Chamber of Shipping.

Before leaving Uganda to take up his new appointment as Director of Agriculture in the Sudan, Dr. J. D. Tothill was entertained to a public dinner in Entebbe.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cope, who has assumed command of the 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, formerly served with the Sudan Defence Force in Khartoum.

Sir Grattan Bushe, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to be a member of the committee to inquire into marriage law reform.

Commander H. C. Chads, who has retired after 21 years' in the Navy, served as a Lieutenant-Commander in H.M.S. "Enterprise" some years ago in the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. A. Potts, a master at Makerere College, Uganda, has been bereaved by the death of his father, Dr. T. R. Potts, who for many years played an important part in the law teaching at Oxford.

Mr. H. W. Tilman, the former Kenya settler, who was leader of the 1938 British expedition to Mount Everest, lectured to the Midland Association of Mountaineers in Birmingham last week.

The Rev. John A. Kerswell, who was a missionary in Northern Rhodesia for 30 years, addressed the Oldbury Rotary Club last week on his experiences. He is now minister in charge of the Oldbury Methodist Circuit.

Miss Niven, Matron of the Nkana Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, since 1931, has resigned, much to the regret of the Nkana community. She received several presentations from colleagues and friends on leaving for the south.

The following have been appointed members of the Zanzibar Licensing Court: the Municipal Officer (Chairman), the Senior Customs Officer, the Architect, Dr. G. H. Pirmahomed, Mr. F. H. Nasser, and Mr. G. S. McCracken.

Enjoy

**BOVRIL**

and Health

Among those recently elected to the Royal Empire Society are Miss Mina I. Rhind, of Nairobi; and Miss A. M. Gamwell, of Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. T. Arnold, who for the past three years has been acting as Chief Inspector of Schools in Southern Rhodesia, will leave Salisbury next week on his return to England. His successor, Mr. J. A. Barrow, is already on his way out to the Colony.

Mr. J. Rousseaux, one of the best-known Belgian Colonial journalists, was the guest of honour last week at a luncheon in Brussels given by the Association of Colonial Writers and Artists of Belgium. Telegrams of congratulation were read from many leading Colonial authorities in Belgium.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Lady Sandeman Allen, widow of the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. Lady Sandeman Allen, who had visited East Africa and Rhodesia, always took a keen interest in East African affairs, and sympathy will be felt with her son, Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., in his bereavement.

Colonel C. F. Knaggs, who is shortly retiring from his appointment as Kenya Agent in London, is to be the guest of honour of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at the next meeting, to be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, on Thursday, February 16, at 3.45 p.m. A display of films of East Africa will be shown at 7.15 p.m.

The King has granted to the following persons Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the fourth class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar: Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth, Principal of the Government Secondary School in Zanzibar; Mr. L. E. Skinner, Deputy Commissioner of Police; and Mr. R. M. Sethna, head clerk in the Administration Department.

Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who hails from Australia, delivered the address at a commemoration service held in St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, last week to celebrate the 151st anniversary of the establishment of the first settlement in Australia. Among those present was Lord Stonehaven, a former Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

Mr. R. G. Glenday, who, as economic adviser to the Federation of British Industries, is this week meeting in London Herr Hipp, of the German Reichsgruppe Industrie, was at one time research chemist on the staff of the Magadi Soda Company in Kenya. He served during the East African Campaign, in which he lost an arm. He is a brother of Mr. Vincent Glenday, the new Governor of British Somaliland.

The important changes in the Cabinet announced on Saturday include the renewed separation of the Dominions and Colonial Offices, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip having been appointed Secretary of State for the Dominions, thus leaving the Colonial Office in the hands of the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Earl Winterton, M.P., who has interests in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Paymaster-General.

## "THE SHOUTING FACE OF THE CATARACT—

(Victoria Falls)



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

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

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

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## CULLED FROM THE PRESS

**Jibuti and Ethiopia**

"To-day Jibuti is governed by the most promising of the younger members of the French Colonial Service," wrote Mr. George Steer in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* last week. M. Deschamps, who is only 37 years old, was M. Blum's *chef de cabinet* in his first administration, and was particularly chosen for Jibuti because it was known that he would stand firm.

"The place swarms with officers, in and out of uniform. Some of the best brains of France's Colonial Army are there on watch. Jibuti was once what farmers would call a dual-purpose Colony. Originally chosen as a French Aden, to coal ships on their way to the French Colonies in Madagascar, Indo-China and the Pacific, the building of the Franco-Ethiopian railway after the first battle of Adowa made Jibuti the *entrepôt* for the foreign trade of Abyssinia.

"Italy demands that the French railway should reduce its tariffs; above all, she demands that the tariff should be marked in lire, not francs. The French reply that the tariff is as low as it economically can be, in view of the costly expansion of rolling stock and handling facilities that the Addis Ababa garrison requires. So there is a trade war between France and Italy in the Red Sea. To squeeze the French, Italian imports and exports go by motor transport and return half-empty to Massawa."

**An Unusual Experience**

MR. N. COOPER has related in the London *Evening Standard* the unusual experience of a British subject:—

"I once made a circular tour of Lake Victoria. On board was a young man who did not join us for meals in the saloon, but had them served in his cabin. Talking to him, I found that, owing to immigration regulations, he was unable to land in either Tanganyika, Uganda, or Kenya.

"He had been farming in Kenya, but left to take up a Government position in Tanganyika. He threw his job up in order to return to Kenya, but on arriving at Kisumu was refused admittance as he could not provide the necessary deposit of £50 for entry. The ship was obliged to take him away, but on reaching Bukoba he found he had become a prohibited immigrant, as he had not the necessary funds. In Uganda it was the same.

"When I met him he was already on his second tour round the lake at the cost of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. When the ship reached Bukoba Government officials allowed him to land and provided he accepted immediate repatriation to England."

**An Invitation to a Critic**

Mr. A. S. K. Davis has written to the *British Weekly* refuting statements made in that paper by a Mr. W. F. Stevens on the "injustice and inhumanity of children's working conditions in Kenya." After setting out the conditions under which child labour is employed in the Colony, he has invited Mr. Stevens to visit Kenya, and stay with him at his farm, when, Mr. Davis believes, "Mr. Stevens will very shortly realise that in a great many ways the average Native child working on farms leads a far healthier, happier and more contented life than many children in England."

**News Items in Brief**

Electric street lamps are now installed in Moshi.

£3,669,643 has been voted by the Kenya Legislature for the service of Kenya in 1939.

The telephone number of the headquarters of Imperial Airways has been changed to Victoria 2323.

Yeta III, Paramount Chief of the Barotse, is reported to be seriously ill as the result of a stroke.

Over 24,000 tourists visited Southern Rhodesia last year, compared with 16,000 in 1936 and 20,000 in 1937.

The organisation of a comprehensive National Youth Movement is being undertaken in Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., have taken delivery of their fifth de Havilland D.500 *Rapide* machine.

The recent reduction in port and railway charges on motor vehicles taken into Kenya will benefit visiting tourists.

The escort vessel "Weston," now serving in the Red Sea, will shortly return to England, her place being taken by the "Egret."

The second Congrès International du Tourisme Africain—the first was held last year at Costermansville, in the Belgian Congo—will meet in Algiers in 1940.

By public subscription and the sale of sweepstake tickets, a sum of £1,100 has been raised towards the building extension fund of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

The income of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures last year amounted to £7,684, the expenditure was £6,211, including an allocation of £3,000 for research.

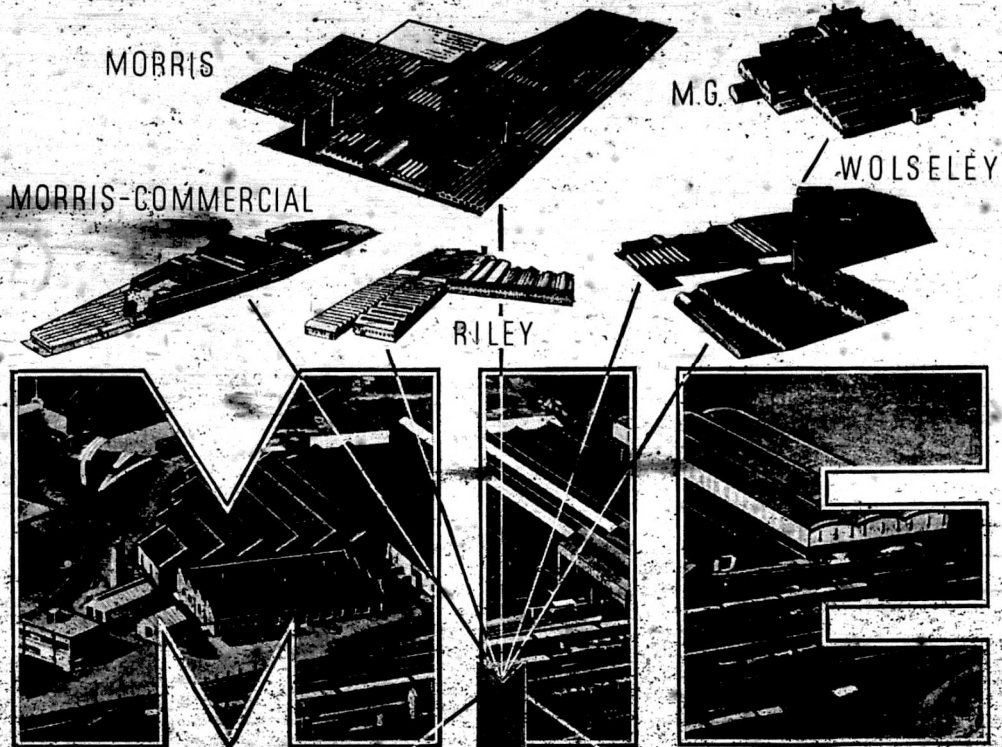
The Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia has a membership of 13,928, of whom 6,463 are full members, 719 being Europeans, according to a report of the Methodist Synod which met at Bulawayo.

The question of the establishment of an East African province of the Anglican Church is to be postponed for five years, according to the *Kenya Church Review*. Meanwhile the bishops will continue to meet in conference.

According to the Colonial Office report on Somaliland for 1937, the sale of Coronation postage stamps practically doubled the revenue from Court fees and Government services. Altogether £11,000 worth of the special stamps were sold.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had, in the year ending July 31, 1938, a birth rate of 23.42 per 1,000, a death rate of 7.40 and an infantile mortality of 30.3; Bulawayo had figures of 24.32, 7.85 and 40 respectively; and the Colony as a whole, a record of 23.47, 10.29 and 49.

A free grant of £10,000 towards the cost of erecting a broadcasting station in Nyasaland is to be made from the Colonial Development Fund. For a long time the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has pressed for the provision of a wireless transmitting station, and only recently they passed a resolution urging that, in view of the recent crisis and the anxious times through which the Empire was passing, the necessity for such a station was becoming more acute.



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ercial da Beira, Beira

## Scurvy in the Rhodesias

### Natives Refuse Vegetables

THAT SCURVY is prevalent among Natives of Northern Rhodesia working in Southern Rhodesia was alleged recently by Colonel A. Stephenson in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and the truth of the assertion was tentatively admitted by the Minister of Southern Rhodesia in a statement issued to the Press.

Scurvy, said Mr. Huggins, has been found almost exclusively among mine workers, Natives on farms having better opportunities of obtaining vegetables, though these are included in the ration scales laid down for mine workers, many of whom, however, have refused vegetables when they have been supplied. Mine compound inspectors now make a special point of looking for the disease, and when it is found the mine owners are warned of the special necessity of supplying vegetables or citrus fruits.

The situation is rapidly improving, the number of cases treated in hospital in one of the worst districts having fallen from 276 in 1936 to 91 in 1937 and 65 in the first 11 months of 1938, 50 being from the mines and the rest unemployed men. Scurvy is not a disease peculiar to Southern Rhodesia; before the signing of the Labour Agreement large numbers of Natives in a scorbatic condition used to migrate from Northern to Southern Rhodesia.

The Senior Provincial Commissioner of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. T. F. Sandford, said that from 30% to 40% of the Natives of that territory were absent from their homes last year; in 1933 some 10,000 emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in search of work, in 1934 10,000 but only 8,000 applied

for registration in Southern Rhodesia in 1938, that being chiefly due to an improvement in conditions in Northern Rhodesia.

Major Tysoe, who has been appointed to watch over the interests of Northern Rhodesian Natives in Southern Rhodesia, and who is in close touch with the Medical Department and the Secretary for Native Affairs, is already reported to be doing valuable work.

## Of Commercial Concern

A census is being taken of all industrial undertakings in Southern Rhodesia.

The consumption of motor spirit in Southern Rhodesia increased by 20% in 1938.

A trial shipment of frozen pork left Kenya early this month for London. It has been consigned by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., of Naivasha.

The total approximate revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for 1938 was £2,656,111, compared with an estimated revenue of £2,562,300.

Customs receipts in Kenya for the period January 1 to November 30, 1938, amounted to approximately £752,000, as against a proportionate estimate for the period of £783,750.

Camerondale Estate, Kiambu, is now under the sole direction of Mr. John Munro, the partnership between him and Nathan J. Sharland and Katherine M. Bicknell having been dissolved by mutual consent.

The total export traffic received at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 11 months of 1938 was 413,078 tons, compared with 386,365 tons during the corresponding period of 1937. Import traffic railed from Kilindini during the period was 158,446 tons, compared with 154,990 tons.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is to take measures to control the influx of Natives from the reserves into the forest reserves and Crown lands along the railway strip, considerable numbers of Natives have been attracted away from the control of their chiefs by the market for maize near the railway line.

The revenue of Tanganyika Territory up to September 30, 1938, was £1,603,476, compared with the proportionate estimate of £1,817,595 for the nine months, and an actual revenue of £1,775,003 for the corresponding period of 1937. Expenditure amounted to £1,575,714, against £1,454,731 to the end of September, 1937, and a proportionate estimate of £1,668,745.

Total earnings in South Africa of Rhodesian Railways, including the Beira and Shabani railway companies, for the year ended September 30, 1938, reached the record of £6,094,596, an increase of £363,919 over the preceding 12 months. The net operating revenue, however, was slightly reduced, by £13,380 to £2,666,844, as gross operating expenditure rose by £377,299 to £3,427,752.

Building permits issued in Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of last year had a value of £589,563, or £55,207 more than in the corresponding period of 1937. According to the current issue of the Government "Economic and Statistical Bulletin," mineral output during that period increased by £162,000 to £5,748,000, imports by £1,254,000 to £7,427,000, and exports by £62,000 to £9,080,000.

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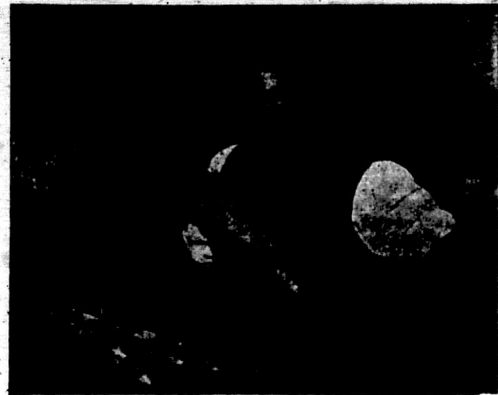


Photo: Star, Jo'burg

BENEATH

## THIS FLOOR —MILLIONS!

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Edzawa Ridge Mining Co.**

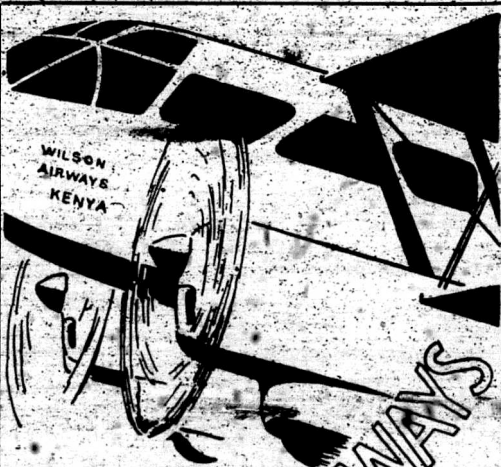
A fine record of progress on the properties in Kenya of the Edzawa Ridge Mining Company was reported to the annual meeting in Nairobi, at which a dividend of 25% was approved.

Mr. A. R. Dresser, the managing director, said that by the middle of January they hoped to begin cross-cutting from the shaft towards the reef. Meanwhile they were preparing to remove a pillar 100 ft. deep, along the length of the extremely rich section which produced in two months nearly 850 oz. of bar gold. During the year under review 1,597 tons had been crushed for a yield of 773 oz. fine gold. In the early part of the year they were crushing development ore averaging 1½ dwt. per ton; later, when crushing ore from 200 ft. of the west drive they were recovering the metal at the rate of 3 oz. to the ton.

The accounts showed net profits to September 30 of Shs.4,881, which with Shs.45,293 brought forward gave a total of Shs.50,175. When the accounts were issued it had been decided to allocate Shs.490 to income tax reserve and carry forward Shs.49,685, but as, at the end of November, after payment of salaries and wages for that month, there was a balance in hand of Shs.48,293, to which had to be added gold in transit, which brought the total balance to Shs.59,223, a distribution of 25% was recommended. The issued capital of the company is only £4,000, assets are valued at £9,500, and reserves amount to £5,000.

**Loans to Prospectors**

Major G. L. O. Grundy recently suggested in the Tanganyika Legislative Council that a preliminary loan might be granted to prospectors who had found surface indications but had no money to develop them up to the stage at which the Mining Loans Board could grant loans under the Ordinance. The Financial Secretary replied that mining corporations and companies had made representations concerning such a type of loan, but that such representations were being considered and that if any action were contemplated, new legislation would become necessary.



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**Latest Progress Reports**

**Lonely Reef.**—Developments during the quarter ended December 31 included the following: Peter Pan, 380 ft.; sampled, 360 ft.; payable, 360 ft.; value, 3.3 dwt.; width 69 in. Tiberius, 286 ft.; sampled, 235 ft.; payable, 235 ft.; value, 2.8 dwt.; width, 70 in. Bona Fide: 739 ft.; sampled, 190 ft., all unpayable. Sympathy, 113 ft., sampled, 65 ft.; payable, 65 ft.; value, 5.6 dwt.; width, 58 in. No. 2 bore-hole, placed in a direction 48 degrees S. from 33rd level crosscut, was continued from 208 ft. in greenstone schists, and, after some delays owing to cavities, intersected reef at 732 ft., giving the following results: Reef and impregnated schist, 1.5 dwt. a ton over 36 in.; quartz impregnated schists, 1.5 dwt. a ton over 34 in.; value, 2.55 dwt. over 144 in.

**Thistle-Etna Gold Mines.**—During the quarter ended December 31 the Hooper shaft on the Etna mine was sunk 199 ft. to a total depth of 1,877 ft., and the June shaft on the Tsessebe mine was sunk 72 ft. to a total depth of 683 ft. Development, 2,316 ft., including 271 ft. of shaft sinking, of which 1,640 ft. was on Etna and 706 ft. on Tsessebe. Results: Footage on reef, 1,420 ft.; sampled, 1,404 ft.; payable, 91 ft.; av. value, 24.3 dwt.; av. width, 18 in.; crushing, 9,330 tons; yield, 2,322 fine oz.; from slimes, 19, fine oz.; total yield for quarter, 2,341 oz. The consulting engineer states that the unsatisfactory figure of payable footage is due to the fact that development work at present is in a badly faulted zone; an improvement is expected at a greater depth.

**Labour in S. Rhodesia**

Commenting on the effect of shortage of labour in the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia, the mining correspondent of the Bulawayo *Sunday News* writes:

Shortage of Native labour is doing much to retard progress in the mining industry. Authoritative sources assert that, as far as Bulawayo and Gwanda mining areas are concerned, the lack of Native labour supplies is doing more towards decreasing the gold outputs than all the other combined mining difficulties. The gold produced during the first 11 months of 1938 from these two districts shows a big decline over the amount of gold produced during the corresponding period of 1937.

**Territorial Outputs**

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during December was as follows: Copper, 23,867 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; lead, 93 tons; vanadium, 72,013 lbs.; cobalt, 264,761 lb.; mica, 520 lb.; gold, 482 oz.; silver, 755 oz.

Minerals exported from Tanganyika during 1938 were valued at £676,196, of which gold represented £589,135. The Lupa goldfield headed the list of gold producing districts, with a total production valued at £302,066, of which 31,784 oz., valued at £196,141, were from alluvial diggings and 22,464 oz., valued at £105,925, from reefs. Tin ore exports during the year were valued at £50,447, of salt at £25,698, of mica (sheet) £6,395, and of diamonds £3,608. During December Tanganyika exported 8,871 oz. of unrefined gold, 359 carats of diamonds, 15 long tons of tin ore, 339 long tons of salt, and 2 long tons of sheet mica. The gold production was from the following districts: Lupa, alluvial, 1,525 oz., reef, 1,753 oz.; Musoma, 4,909 oz.; Singida, 645 oz.; and Mwanza (reef) 39 oz.

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## No. 2 Area of Kavirondo Latest London Share Prices

A valuable geological survey pamphlet concerning No. 2 Mining Area of Kavirondo has been prepared by Mr. William Pulfrey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., Assistant Geologist in the Mining and Geological Department of Kenya. He states that gold production in the area has been relatively high, that several properties now show promise of becoming established producers, and that it is evident that the possibilities of other portions of the area have by no means been fully exploited. Since the area was opened in May, 1934, more than 20,000 oz. of gold have been produced. The report, which, in addition to a mass of technical information on the geological occurrences, summarises the work of many of the syndicates and companies operating in the area, can be obtained from the Government Printer, Nairobi, for 2s.

### Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos.

The registered offices of Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company have been removed to 14 George Street, London, E.C.4. Mr. F. J. Robinson has been appointed secretary of the company.

### Native Welfare in Copperbelt

A Copperbelt Native Welfare Advisory Committee has been formed on the Copperbelt, Northern Rhodesia, with the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. H. E. Cartmel-Robinson as Chairman, and a strong executive including Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephenson, M.L.C. It will deal mainly with Native beer-hall affairs.

### Areas 3 and 4

An area of approximately 826 sq. miles in Nos. 3 and 4 Areas of South Kavirondo, Kenya Colony, until recently held under E.P.L. by a mining company, has been closed to prospecting pending consideration of the most suitable method of making the areas available to the general public. The areas in question are thought to contain some promising prospects.

Nearly 30,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia has now been thrown open to public prospecting. It has been systematically prospected by Loanga Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., and prospectors will in due course have the benefit of the geological work carried out by Dr. J. Austen Bancroft, consulting geologist to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. Geological maps and technical information are being compiled and will be placed unreservedly at the disposal of prospectors.

### Mining Personalia

Mr. L. E. T. Parker, Stud. Inst. M.M., is shortly leaving England for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Gibbons, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has been transferred from Northern Rhodesia to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. F. A. MacQuisten, K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, has returned from his visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. N. G. Farquhar, of Mwanza, has been elected an Associate of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr. W. H. Mares, of Bulawayo, has applied for admission to the Institution.

	Last week	This week
Bushtick Mines (10s.) ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) ...	46s. 3d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.) ...	11d.	11d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.) ...	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.) ...	28s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) ...	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) ...	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) ...	9d.	9d.
Kentan (10s.) ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) ...	6d.	6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) ...	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.) ...	4 1/2d.	4 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) ...	7 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.) ...	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Luiri Gold Areas (5s.) ...	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) ...	6d.	6d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.) ...	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.) ...	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Kalanga (41) ...	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) ...	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) ...	23s. 0d.	22s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) ...	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) ...	13s. 10 1/2d.	13s. 10 1/2d.
Rhokana (41) ...	£10 2s. 6d.	£9 17s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.) ...	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.) ...	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.) ...	16s. 9d.	17s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.) ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.) ...	4 1/2d.	4 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) ...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41) ...	4s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.) ...	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Thistle-Etina (5s.) ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.) ...	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.) ...	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (41) ...	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.

### GENERAL

British E. A. Corporation ...	11d.	11d.
British South Africa (15s.) ...	23s. 3d.	21s. 6d.
Central Line Sisal (41) ...	6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (41) ...	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) ...	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (41) ...	24s. 9d.	24s. 0d.
Imperial Airways ...	28s. 3d.	28s. 3d.
Kassata Cotton (1s.) ...	4s. 4 1/2d.	4s. 1 1/2d.
Lewa Deid. (1s. 8d.) ...	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.) ...	3s. 1 1/2d.	3s. 1 1/2d.
Port of Beira (1s.) ...	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesia Railways ...	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Sisal Estates (5s.) ...	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
" (6% Pref. 21s.) ...	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (41) ...	28s. 6d.	27s. 4 1/2d.


### Hardings Ball Mill

International Combustion, Ltd., makers of the well-known Hardinge ball mill which is now in use on many East African mines, reports a net profit of £231,933 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £177,655 for the preceding 12 months. A final dividend of 12 1/2% and a bonus of 12 1/4% are to be paid, making a total distribution for the year of 32 1/4%.

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## B.S.A. (Chartered) Company

### Results for 1937-38

**S**UBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN three main items of revenue contributed chiefly to the fall in profits of the British South Africa ("Chartered") Company for the year to September 30 last. That the company is turning more to investments is shown by the fact that the gains on share dealings amounted to only £8,957 compared with £266,973 in the preceding 12 months, and the difference between these two figures is reflected in the net profits.

Royalties on copper produced in Northern Rhodesia also contributed largely to the decreased profit, for the sliding scale by which these are paid is fixed according to the London price of copper, which was £15 below the previous year's average, though the tonnage on which the royalties were paid was larger by approximately 10,000 tons. As a result the revenue from this source fell from £206,015 to £199,395.

Investments in Rhodesian copper producing companies and from the Rhodesia-Railways Trust have, however, partly made up for the reduction in the above two items, for the proceeds from these investments have risen from £397,102 to £498,583.

#### Net Profit of £402,573

The profit and loss account showed a net profit of £402,573 for the year, which, with £625,888 brought forward gives a total of £1,028,461. As already announced, a dividend of 1s. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, both less tax, is to be paid, absorbing £440,040, and leaving to be carried forward £588,421.

Book value of investments amounted to £8,661,682, compared with £8,141,561 on September 30, 1937. They include: British Government securities, £1,005,433 (12.3%); Rhodesian railway investments, £2,018,738 (25%); Rhodesian mining investments, £2,903,843 (36%); other mining investments, £1,183,523 (14.7%); miscellaneous Rhodesian interests, £303,305 (3.8%); and sundry British and foreign investments, £646,840 (8%).

In regard to the Tanganyika estate owned by the company, the report says that the portions thought suitable for European occupation have been sold to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, while the remainder has been handed over to the same Government as a free grant to enable them to supplement the reserves already set aside for the accommodation of the Native population.

Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Ranching Corporation, Ltd., has sold the Nuanetsi ranch for £150,000



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in 20 annuities of £7,500 each, and has proceeded to voluntary liquidation. Arrangements have been made by the liquidator for the sale of the annuities to the principal shareholders for a cash sum sufficient to enable the Corporation's liabilities to be discharged in full, and for a first and final liquidation dividend of 7s. 7d. a share on the Corporation's issued capital.

#### Soap Factory in Bulawayo

Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company increased its capital in August, 1937, to £150,000 by the distribution of one new share to the proprietors for every share previously held by them. A dividend of 8% on the increased capital was paid in August, 1938. A soap factory was erected by the company in Bulawayo.

Rhodesia Land Bank, Ltd., state that loans outstanding on September 30, 1938, amounted to £420,815, of which £343,615 was secured on town property. Applications for advances upon the security of first class house property are well maintained. A dividend of 3% was paid by the Bank for 1937.

## The Trends of Trade

**KENYA'S** domestic exports for the first 10 months of 1938 were valued at £3,087,863, 6.4% less than during the corresponding period of 1937. The main increases in quantity and value respectively were: coffee, hulled, 28.5% in quantity, 5.2% in value; gold bullion, 27.7% and 27.9%; maize, 49.9% and 21.7%; pyrethrum, 61.8% and 179.8%; sugar, refined, 16.1% and 17.0%; and tea, 6.8% and 12.3%. The decreases were: butter, 14.5% in quantity and 14.4% in value; cotton, raw, 32.1% and 46.1%; and sisal fibre, 12.7% and 36.7%.

The total export traffic sailed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways in the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to 393,908 tons, compared with 369,656 tons during the corresponding period of 1937, an increase of 6.6%; the total imports sailed from Kilindini amounted to 141,746, against 137,911 during the same period in 1937, an increase of 2.8%; and the total train mileage during this period in 1938 was 2,333,446, an increase of 2.8%.

#### Southern Rhodesia

Exports valued at £5,636,449 and imports at £4,937,186, gave Southern Rhodesia a favourable trade balance of £699,263 for the first six months of 1938; exports increased by £42,806 and imports by £1,120,408 over the corresponding period of 1937.

Imports from the United Kingdom, valued at £2,391,460, showed an increase of £763,401; from the Union of South Africa, at £675,475, an increase of £66,444; from the United States of America, at £425,677 an increase of £57,524; from Germany, at £128,201 an increase of £31,088; and from Japan, at £102,671 an increase of £3,506.

Southern Rhodesia's best customer was the United Kingdom, which took exports valued at £3,656,237, an increase of £371,049 during the six months under review—which is £97,219 more than the total increase in export trade with all foreign countries during January-June, 1938. The United States was the Colony's best customer among foreign countries, exports thither being valued at £219,236, an increase of £98,002; Germany took £98,327 worth, an increase of £63,024, or nearly 300%; France, at £102,207 showed a slight decrease of about £1,000.

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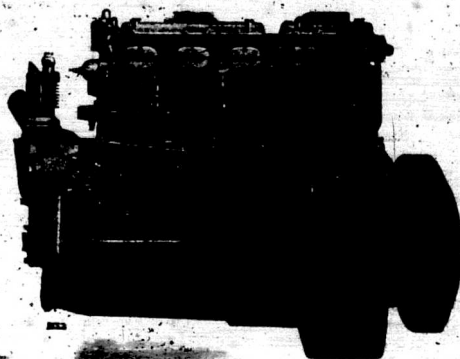
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Belgian Congo.

## Cotton in the Congo

EXPORTS from the Belgian Congo, not including Ruanda-Urundi, in 1937, says the *Lloyd Anversois*, were valued at 1,137,091,680 francs, of which approximately one-quarter, or 253,433,986 francs, represented the value of the exports of cotton.

That illustrates strikingly the importance of the cotton crop, which is one of the most beneficial that can be introduced to the African, since it leaves him on his native soil and enables him to get riches from it. Moreover, the transport of cotton compels the establishment of a network of communications, from which a Colony greatly benefits.

As recently as 1925 cotton cultivation in the Belgian Congo produced only 9,167 short tons of seed cotton and 3,050 tons of cotton lint; by 1938 the figures had risen to 128,000 tons of seed cotton and 42,000 tons of ginned cotton. In addition to some 700,000 Native growers, the industry gave employment to 275 Europeans and 5,500 Native artisans and workmen.

Belgian Congo cottons are in the "short fibre" category, i.e., their fibres do not exceed a length of one inch, or 28 millimetres, but compared with American fibres of the same class they are more regular in length and more resistant, and their "rough" character in particular makes them much sought after by the trade.

## Power Securities Corporation

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which has close associations with electricity companies in East Africa, report a net profit of £95,298 for the year ended December 31, against £104,811 for 1936. As a dividend of 10% is being paid on the Ordinary Shares.



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## Parasite Against Mealy Bug

RECENTLY it was announced in Kenya that a parasite had been discovered against the coffee mealy-bug. It is now stated that the parasites which have been and are being liberated cannot in any circumstances influence the mealy-bug position in the near future, and that several, perhaps many, generations of the parasites will have to come and go in the field before they can have any appreciable effect on the numbers of mealy-bugs. Thus as a control factor they may be excluded from consideration during the coming year.

An entomological correspondent writes of this case of biological control:—

Presuming that the parasites survive when liberated, they will find abundant food in the mealy-bugs, and in time reduce their numbers. Meanwhile—a long while—the parasites will have increased enormously, only to find their food supply falling off so seriously that they, in turn, will begin to die, and the mealy-bugs will again increase. And so the story will go on, a wave of parasites alternating with a wave of mealy-bugs.

The best that can be hoped for is a considerable, and even a satisfactory, reduction in the mealy-bug population, as seems to be the case in Uganda, where the bug is not so serious a pest as in Kenya; extermination of the bug is not possible by this method unless a host of parasites can be bred artificially in an insectarium to keep up the supply of parasites—a sort of sustained mass attack—which is hardly practicable.

Biological control has had its successes, particularly in restricted areas with impassable boundaries, such as oceanic islands like Hawaii (for a pineapple bug) and Fiji (for a coconut pest), but it has had its failures also, especially in continental areas, where many factors may complicate the problem, which, in any case, is not quite so simple as it looks at first sight.

## S. Rhodesia Agriculture

The latest agricultural crop report from Southern Rhodesia gives the following information:—

**Maize.**—Heavy rains have severely handicapped planting. Maize planted early in the season is making satisfactory growth, but several days of continuous sunshine are required for the normal development of the plants.

**Tobacco.**—By the end of December the majority of growers had planted out practically the whole of their intended acreage of bright flue-cured tobacco. Provided seasonal conditions are favourable the remainder of the crop will be planted by mid-January. The crop is looking satisfactory, but continued dull weather and excessive rainfall is retarding growth and resulting in a gradually increasing incidence of disease.

**Export.**—Bright flue-cured tobacco exported to protected markets during December totalled 243,893 lb. (dry weight) and to foreign markets 65,075 lb. (dry weight). There was no export of dark flue-cured tobacco.

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## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Kenya nominal at 117s. per cwt. (1938: 105s.)  
**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull easier at £10 17s. 6d. per ton for Feb.-Mar. (1938: £13 7s. 6d.; 1937: £13 5s.)

**Cloves.**—Zanzibars are unchanged at 8½d. for spot, and 7¾d. for c.i.f. Madagascars are firm and in good demand at 7¼d. for spot in bond, and 6¾d. for c.i.f. (1938: Zanzibar, 8d.; Madagascar, 6¾d. 1937: 8¾d.)  
 London stocks: Zanzibar, 298 bales; Madagascar, 301 bags.

**Coffee.**—The offerings at last week's London auctions consisted mainly of Kenyas, which sold at steady prices.

Kenya "A," 65s. to 111s.; "B," 60s. 6d. to 83s.; "C," 55s. to 60s. 6d.; peaberry, 62s. to 113s. per cwt.  
 Tanganyika greyish to fair greenish "A," 58s. to 62s.; "B," 58s.; "C," 54s.; peaberry, 58s. to 62s. per cwt.  
 London cleaned 1st size, 60s. to 64s.; 2nd, 49s. to 56s. 6d.; peaberry, 50s. to 60s. per cwt.  
 Rhodesian fair greenish 1st size, 60s., 2nd, 63s.; 3rd, 58s.; peaberry, 60s. 6d. per cwt.

By increasing 20,000 cwt. to 55,807 cwt. in a week, London stocks now exceed last year's at 53,807 cwt., but are still less than 1937 at 63,965 cwt.

Messrs. E. Schluter & Co. report that the demand for coffee has revived three weeks earlier than expected, with a good inquiry for spot and near floats, both signs of sound conditions. Taking the average percentage of deliveries for the first six months of the last four years, they estimate that stocks available on June 30, 1939, will be 876,000 bags, which should lead to a considerable rise in price. Present indications, therefore, point to an acute shortage of good qualities in the midst of plenty of others.

**Copper.**—Little business has been transacted and standard for cash is unchanged at £42 9s. 4½d., but the market generally is firmer, and has recovered from a mid-week sag. (1938: £38 18s. 9d.; 1937: £52 15s.)

**Cocoa.**—Prices are declining in a dull market, and East African is 12s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £12 5s.; 1937: £19 2s. 6d.)

**Cotton.**—Business generally quiet, but good to fair Uganda is firmer at 5-43d. Sakellaridis, E.G.F. is unchanged at 7-30d. (1938: 5-05d.; 1937: 7-9d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull steadier at £6 7s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £6; 1937: £6 2s. 6d.)

**Gold.**—148s. 7½d. per ounce. (1938: 139s. 6d.; 1937: 142s. 0½d.)

**Grown.**—Firm. Coromandel (machined) for February, £10 3s. 9d.; March, £10 9s.; and April, £10 6s. 3d. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £15 17s. 6d.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Messrs. Boxall & Company, of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during the 11 months ended November 30, 1938, totalled 23,024 tons, compared with 19,412 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

**Woody.**—At the quarterly sales held last week, the offerings were mainly East African and Rhodesian which comprised 31½ tons. Owing to uncertain conditions generally,

the demand was slow and prices easier. America and the Continent bought a fair amount, but Home trade was quiet.

East African and Rhodesian *tusks*: soft grain, sound hollows, part slight defects, 71 to 99 lb., £37 to £49 per cwt.; 50 to 69 lb., £35 to £54; 34 to 49 lb., £32 to £52; 21 to 34 lb., £31 to £37; 14 lb., £31; 1 to 5 lb., £5 to £21. Bangle size, soft grain, sound, round and hollow, 16 to 21 lb., £32 to £37 per cwt.; smaller 12 to 16 lb., £35 to £41; over-size 19 to 28 lb., £33 to £46; flat 11 to 27 lb., £28 to £34. Billiard ball scrivellos, 2½ in., 14 lb., £44 per cwt.; 2½ in., 13 to 15 lb., £45 to £46; 2¾ in. to 2½ in., 12 lb., £52; 2½ in., 10 lb., £41.

*Pieces*: cut small centres, 2½ in. to 3 in., 11 lb., £64; 2¾ in. to 2¾ in., 6 lb., £62 to £66; 2¾ in., 8 lb., £51 per cwt. Cut hollows, soft grain, 10 to 18 lb., £18 to £26; 5 to 9 lb., £16 to £22; hard grain, 10 to 19 lb., £17 to £24; 5 to 9 lb., £14 to £29.

The next auctions will be held on April 26, the last receiving day being April 15.

**Maize.**—Following South African pressure, East African No. 2 is easier at 24s. to 26s. per qtr., according to position. (1938: 28s. 9d. per qtr.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenyas have undergone a sharp rise selling at £135 per ton. Japanese best quality are firm but inactive at £96. (1938: Kenya, £100; Japanese, £70 10s. 1937: £68.)

**Sisal.**—Market continues to improve, there having been an active demand, particularly for Nos. 2 and 3 grades. Values have advanced sharply for these qualities, and general undertone is firm. Supplies are small, many plantations appearing well sold.

Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £17 to £17 5s. per ton; No. 2, £16 to £16 2s. 6d. per ton; No. 3, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton for Feb.-April shipment onwards, c.i.f. optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £16 10s.; No. 2, £15 15s.; 1937: No. 1, £28.)

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat steady for January at £8 5s. per ton usual Continental ports. (1938: £8 2s. 6d.; 1937: £9 2s. 6d.)

**Tea.**—At last week's London auctions the good demand in the previous week was maintained, and prices were better in some instances. Nyasaland, 11-41d.; Kenya, 12-30d.; Tanganyika, 11-53d.; and Uganda, 12-00d. per lb. (1938: Nyasaland, 12-90d.; Kenya, 13-60d.; Tanganyika, 13-25d.)

**Tin.**—A strong demand for standard cash has brought the price to £213 17s. 6d., an increase of £5 over Friday. It is now much firmer, but there is a scarcity for cash until the second quarter allotments to the Buffer Pool are delivered, and it is anticipated that January statistics will show a sharp increase of total visible supplies. (1938: £178; 1937: £225 10s.)

**Wheat.**—Dull, with Kenya Equator 21s. 6d. and Governor 6d. higher. (1938: Equator, 38s. 6d.; Governor 35s. 6d.)

**Wool.**—At the recent auctions prices were generally about 5% easier.

Kenya fine crossbred Corriedale and Romney, 7¾d. to 9d.; short merinos, good quality, 8d. to 9½d.  
 Rhodesian super combings, 9¼d. to 9½d.

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## Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London last week for East and South Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

	<i>Beira</i>
Kinipple, Miss M. E. A.	Murray, Master
Murray, Mrs.	Walker, Miss E. G.
Murray, Miss	Wiltshire, Mr. A. E.

## Air Mail Passengers

Homebound passengers on January 23 included Mr. and Mrs. Billbrough, Mr. Harrison, and Mrs. Jackman, from Nairobi.

Mr. Scott reached Southampton from Dar es Salaam on January 24.

## 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 18).—*Eldoret, 0.01 inch; Equator, 0.01; Kabete, 0.14; Kericho, 0.03; Kiambu, 0.07; Kijabe, 0.11; Kilifi, 0.10; Limuru, 0.22; Machakos, 0.22; Makindu, 0.02; Mombasa, 0.03; Nairobi, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.01; Narok, 0.01; Sotik, 0.06; Thika, 0.03; Tsavo, 0.28; and Voi, 0.01 inch.

*Tanganyika (Week ended January 16).—*Amani, 0.28 inch; Arusha, 0.37; Bagamoyo, 0.84; Biharamulo, 0.15; Bukoba, 0.33; Dar es Salaam, 0.59; Dodoma, 0.10; Iringa, 1.82; Kigoma, 1.09; Kilosa, 0.26; Kilwa, 0.41; Lindi, 0.06; Lushoto, 2.74; Lyamungu, 0.02; Mahenge, 1.20; Mbeya, 0.11; Ngomeni, 0.02; Njombe, 2.76; Old Shinyanga, 0.36; Tabora, 0.85; Tukuyu, 1.46; and Utete, 0.40 inch.

*Nyasaland (Week ended January 14).—*Bandanga, 1.04 inches; Chisamba, 3.53; Glenorchy, 0.58; Lauderdale, 1.10; Mzimba, 4.42; Nyamatete, 1.37; Ruo, 2.40; and Zoa, 3.08 inches.

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## New Holland-Africa Liner

The new Holland-Afrika steamer "Klipfontein," 18,400 tons, will probably leave on her maiden voyage in July. She has a speed of 17 knots and accommodation for 100 passengers in single and two-berth cabins. A sister ship has been ordered for commissioning next year.

## East Africa at Glasgow Exhibition

A report of East Africa's participation in the Glasgow Empire Exhibition last year has been issued. It states that over 8,000 persons visited the cinema in the East African Pavilion, and that much interest was taken in a sisal carpet which was on Exhibition, adding that it is believed that a big business could be built up in stair carpets made from sisal. Copies of the report can be obtained from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, London, W.C.2.

## C.E.M.B. Exhibit at World's Fair

East Africa will be included in the Colonial Empire Marketing Board exhibit at the World's Fair, New York. A diorama of a local scene and pictures of life in the territories will be displayed, other features being a comprehensive collection of Colonial postage stamps and a "press button" information service. The central display in the exhibit will consist of a giant photo mural, and this, together with a spoken commentary describing the public and social services in the Dependencies, will tell how Great Britain, in fulfilling her trusteeship, is advancing the physical and cultural development of the peoples of the Colonial Empire.

## For Colonial Marksmen

Particulars have just been issued by the N.R.A. of their 303 full-range postal match for teams resident in the Colonial Empire. The match may be fired under official supervision during 1939 on any range in the competing country, the certified results being sent to the N.R.A. for adjudication. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester's Challenge Cup and Lord Wakefield silver medals will be awarded to the winning team, and the Empire Day challenge cup and silver medals will be given to the team which makes the highest aggregate score with rifles. Full particulars may be obtained from Major-General A. Hunter, secretary of the National Rifle Association, Bisley Camp, Surrey.

## K.U.R. Bedding Charges

The moderate charge made by the Kenya and Uganda Railways for the use of standard bedding is considerably lower than the rate for similar facilities in other countries. This fact is shown by a comparative list of charges published in the latest bulletin of the general manager. Whereas on the K.U.R. the charge is 3s. for bedding, or 5s. for bedding with a de luxe mattress for any unbroken journey, in Great Britain the supplementary charge is 21s. first-class or 7s. 6d. third-class from London to Scotland; in France it varies from 14s. 8d. for a first-class *lits-toilette* single-berth for a distance of 283 miles to 39s. 0d. for a first-class sleeping-car over a distance of 675 miles; in Germany 22s. 8d. is charged for a first-class sleeping-car, while in the United States the charges range from 10s. 7d. for a sleeping-car for 227 miles to 67s. 7d. for a distance of 2,226 miles.

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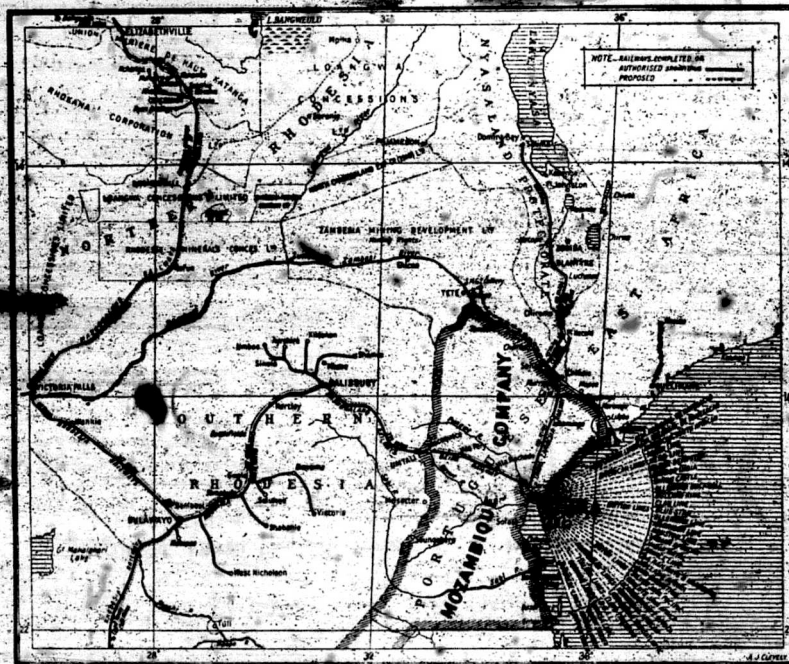
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

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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WINDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Feb. 23
† DUNNOTTAR CASTLE	—	—	—	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	—
* CAPETOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 2
* CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 9
† DUNBAR CASTLE	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 4	Mar. 10	—

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