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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephone: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: Limitable, London

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A**N UNDERTAKING was given by the Director of Education in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika two months ago that, "if it should at any time appear to the Government that a system of education was being practised which **Nazism Now** was calculated to excite disaffection, **Masquerades** or otherwise to do harm of any sort **As Education** to the State, it would take appropriate action, which would naturally include the withholding of any grant-in-aid." That was the official reply to the very reasonable request of the nominated member from the Southern Highlands that the Government should make its grants-in-aid to schools for the education of European children conditional on the adoption by each such school of a system of education free from political bias or doctrine. It was made clear that the question had special reference to the German school in Mbeya, which had made itself notorious throughout that part of the Territory, and which, as shown by an article in this issue, is ornamented with the Swastika, with statuettes of Herr Hitler, and with maps which still designate the Mandated Territory as "Deutsch Ost-Afrika"! If deliberate provocation of that character does not seem to officialdom to do harm of any sort to the State, then its views are in striking contrast with those of the general public. How can impressionable adolescents brought up in such an atmosphere escape indoctrination with Nazism? How can such a system possibly avoid the excitement of disaffection? Apart altogether from the question of finance—and we hold strongly that such practices should automatically have disqualified the school from a State grant—there can surely be no case for any Government to permit National Socialist propaganda to masquerade as education in this cynical fashion.

Its only results must be to foment racialism and the creation of that State within the State at which the whole philosophy of Totalitarianism aims.

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**S**INCE A CERTAIN DISCONTENT was undeniable, and had even reached the unfortunate stage of discussion in Parliament, the Southern Rhodesian Government was wise to appoint a Commission to inquire into promotions **Servants of** in the Civil Service, and the **the Public** Commission has done well to publish so promptly a report which makes some important recommendations in detail, and which lays down clearly the principles which should guide the selection of candidates for the Service, inspire them in their life's work, and determine their promotion. An efficient and contented Civil Service, free both from political influence and active participation in politics, and protected from attack because unable publicly to protect itself, is an essential of good administration in a self-governing State, and no efforts should be spared to attain that ideal.

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The Commission insists that candidates for the Service should understand thoroughly the implications of public service as a career, and to that end recommends the publication of a suitable memorandum, similar to that issued by the **Promotion** Colonial Office. It is agreed that Civil **By Merit** servants have the right to know that the conditions of their service have been defined and will not be subject to sudden alterations at the whim of a Minister, and the Commission is

convinced that control of the whole organisation should be entrusted to an improved and better staffed Public Services Board. Flexibility and the open field must be the basic principles of the Service as a whole, so that qualified officers may pass from one department to another, while promotion must depend primarily on merit, though with due regard to seniority as a factor.

None will deny the soundness of these recommendations; it is their application that may present difficulties. They are basic, on paper, to the Colonial Civil Service, which does, on the whole, offer a fair field, though even the mildest of critics

**Principles and Practice.** Colonies can instance cases in which these excellent principles have not been implemented in practice, of square (or even more awkward-angled) pegs in round holes, of officials of very restricted merit promoted on grounds of seniority alone, and of good men side-tracked. Southern Rhodesia, whose Civil Service, though a microcosm, is independent of Downing Street, is faced by added problems. In so small a community, in which personal relations are inevitably close, they may lead to undesirable influence, the worst being perhaps the occasional case of a disgruntled official who gets his dissatisfaction ventilated in Parliament. The Commission, recognising this, considers that the Public Services Board should be supreme, that its decisions should be regarded, and that no recommendation should be rejected or altered except by the Governor-in-Council. In that way would it exclude the canker of politics from a Service which can stand fair comparison with that of many territories able to draw on a much wider field of selection.

**ASTONISHING LACK OF LIAISON** between London and East Africa in connexion with sisal growing, one of the major industries of Tanganyika Territory and Kenya, has been revealed by the deliberations of the Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce as a result of the German proposal for the purchase of large quantities of sisal against aski marks. The plan was discussed at some length in the last two issues of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and this week we publish a report of another protracted discussion in London. The Sisal Growers' Association of Tanganyika has been taking welcome steps to organise the industry, and at its request the Government has introduced legislation to compel each estate owner to provide information which is essential for the improved control of marketing. Kenya has also been moving in the same direction, and it seemed that constant consultation and co-operation between the two territorial organisations were assured, and that regular and prompt touch was being kept with the leading sisal interests in London. Yet the most debatable proposition placed before East African sisal growers for years has revealed almost incredible ignorance of the actual terms of the plan by people in London who together represent millions of pounds of British capital invested in East African sisal growing.

It is staggering that the exact terms of any such proposal were not immediately communicated to the appropriate London body by those in East Africa before whom they were first laid, and no less amazing that individuals in East Africa have failed to transmit such intelligence to the London companies by which they are employed or financed. It would be difficult to recall a more glaring instance of unbusinesslike and dangerous lack of co-operation. In these days of swift air mails, to say nothing of wireless telephony, wireless telegraphy, and cable services, the whole sorry story is almost past belief. It should however, have the result of promoting better arrangements, not only between the Sisal Growers' Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika—which recently held their first joint and well-attended meeting in Nairobi—but between them and London, where a new body, known as the Sisal Growers' Association, is in process of formation. Its interim Chairman, Mr. Hitchcock, will doubtless have been surprised on reaching East Africa to find strong local opposition to the constitution drafted in London and submitted to East Africa, where it is felt that the territories which must bear the burden of finance should have a much greater direct control of this embryo Association.

But if there have been these serious deficiencies of contact, Tanganyika and Kenya are to be congratulated on having at last agreed on definitions for the standardised grading of their sisal. Years have been lost in discussion of this matter, all sorts of unconvincing arguments having been used to postpone what was not only inevitable but urgently desirable. It must be something like ten years since this journal first proposed compulsory grading—much to the annoyance of some of the leading sisal interests; but the journalist grows accustomed to opposition to the disturbance of existing practices, however antiquated they may be, and is not unduly disturbed by apathy and resistance. We are more than pleased that sisal growers have now unanimously decided that such action is necessary, and only deplore the long and valuable time which has sped unutilised, with consequent loss of money to the producers of good quality fibre, who have perforce suffered for the sins of the less efficient. Regulation of an industry by its own members is in the best democratic tradition, and has everything to commend it—except the initial procrastination.

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

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Nyasaland's New Governor

WHO WILL SUCCEED to the vacant Governorship of Nyasaland? That question has, of course, been discussed since the lamentable sudden death of Sir Harold Kittermaster, to whom the most likely successor among senior East African officials is Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, who, after many years of progressively successful service in Northern Rhodesia, became Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, where he has shown the same qualities of ability, balance, accessibility and hard work. His transfer from Dar es Salaam would be a real deprivation to Tanganyika, but Nyasaland would gain the leadership of a man who has proved that he recognises the importance of pressing forward the development of the Colonial Empire. "D. M. K." as he is known in Tanganyika, is, in facing parlance, a name for the notebook.



MR. MACKENZIE-KENNEDY

### Unwelcome Publicity

EAST AFRICANS and Rhodesians have sometimes had the unfortunate experience of finding a perfectly innocent interview with a newspaper representative so distorted as to make them ashamed of what they are alleged to have said, but none can have been more dismayed and annoyed than Mr. K. L. Goddard, who left London last week for Tanganyika Territory to undertake leprosy work, and, just before his departure, found himself page news, complete with photographs, in two London dailies. "City Tobacconist is Going to the Tanganyika Wilds to Start New Leper Colony" was one "banner" headline. Among the statements were that "his Colony will be at Berega, which is so remote that it is not marked on the map," and that "Mr. Goddard is taking with him some seeds of the chaulmoogra oil tree, from which comes the only cure for leprosy. It grows in Siam and has never so far been grown elsewhere. He hopes to be the first man to grow it in Africa."

### Distorted Facts

Mr. Goddard, of Toc H., was, in fact, a tobacconist who for some years—during the time he could spare from his business—devoted himself to studying medicine and bacteriology in order to qualify himself for anti-leprosy work, and he has, at last had the satisfaction of being sent out under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association—"BELRA"—to Berega, which is some 70 miles north of Kilosa, has had a C.M.S. mission station for decades, with Dr. Wallace treating lepers for some time. So much for the "wilds" and the "new colony." He carries chaulmoogra seeds, given him by Dr. Muir, medical secretary of the B.E.L.R.A., but these came from Upper Burma, where, as well as in Siam, India, and Indo-China, the tree flourishes, as it does in plantations in Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, East Africa and the West Indian Colonies. So much for the new volunteer's hopes of being the

first man to grow it in Africa! As for the oil being the "only cure for leprosy," it is the best drug which can at present be used for treating leprosy; but that is not quite the same thing.

### Cheap Publicity

Curiously enough Mr. Goddard was quite unconscious that he had been interviewed at all; he was ignorant of the ingenuity of the modern reporter out for a "human story," especially of the "sob stuff" variety. Sympathy will be felt for him in having been made the victim of a cheap publicity stunt utterly foreign to Toc H., B.E.L.R.A., and of the many unassuming men and women in East and Central Africa who are devoting their lives to the relief—and, as they hope, the cure—of so terrible a disease as leprosy.

### An Unsolved Mystery

THE TRULY AMAZING STATEMENT that the mechanism of the pollination of cacao flowers is still a mystery was made by Sir Geoffrey Evans when recently addressing the Royal Society of Arts; and this despite long research on the cacao tree by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, of which he was Principal for 12 years. How does this affect East Africa? That will duly appear. Fertilisation of flowers is effected by pollen grains settling on or near the ovules and sending out pollen-tubes which penetrate them; and though quite a number of flowers use their own pollen, the general rule is for pollen from another flower on the same plant, or on another, to be transported by wind, water (rarely), or animals, especially insects, thus occasioning cross-fertilisation. The flowers of the best cacao trees being "incompatible" to their own pollen, it is certain that the grains must be borne from another tree. But how?

### A Chance for East African Research

The problem presented by cacao flowers would not seem to offer great difficulty, for they are open flowers, accessible to a whole range of the insects so abundant in the tropics. The complicated mechanism of pollination in orchids has been thoroughly worked out by botanists; the strange case of the *Yucca* lily, which depends entirely on one particular moth for its fertilisation, is understood; even the extraordinary ritual of the "capricification" of the Smyrna fig has been elucidated by the collaboration of a botanist and an entomologist. So why not the pollination of the cacao flower? The only suggestion which the Trinidad savants can make is, according to Sir Geoffrey Evans, that a trips of the genus *Frankliniella* is the agent of transmission. If that is the case, it will be about the first time any East or Central African planter has heard a good word for a trips, that pernicious little beast universally execrated. Cacao trees are not very abundant in East Africa, though the Germans hoped to establish them economically in the Usambara Mountains, and they are to be found on such experimental stations as Amani. If some attention could be given in spare moments to the pollination of the flowers, East African research workers might put Trinidad, and other parts of the Colonial Empire, very much in their debt.

# The Colonial League Angers Germany

## Need for Widespread Support in Great Britain and Africa

THE COLONIAL LEAGUE, full details of the formation of which were first published in last week's *East Africa and Rhodesia*, has at once attracted attention throughout the Empire, and in France, Belgium and Germany in particular.

For the achievement of its chief objects, which are "to bring before the public the importance of the British Colonial Empire, and in particular to stress the human, moral and political objections to any concession to the German demand for the surrender of British Colonial or Mandated Territory," a widespread educational campaign is obviously necessary, for so large a proportion of all sections of the British public is distressingly ignorant in regard to Imperial affairs.

How quickly that ignorance can be supplanted by arguments against any surrender to German Colonial claims must depend largely upon the financial support received by the League, and it is therefore hoped that a large number of people in and connected with British Africa will promptly join this organisation, which has been formed primarily in their interests. Some East Africans in London have at once joined as founder members—the subscription being £2 in the first year and thereafter 10s. annually. Donations of larger sums are needed, and will be gratefully received by the joint honorary treasurers, Sir Dougal Malcolm and Sir Henry Chapman, at the offices of the League at 2 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Sloane 9223).

### Two New Committees Appointed

Two Committees have been elected from the members of the Council, Sir Samuel Wilson being *ex officio* Chairman of each.

The General Purposes and Finance Committee consists of Sir Samuel Wilson (Chairman), Sir Dougal Malcolm and Sir Henry Chapman (joint honorary treasurers), and Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., and Mr. Noel Baker, M.P., representing respectively the Conservative, Liberal and Labour Parties in the House of Commons.

The Publicity Committee is composed of Sir Samuel Wilson (Chairman), Mr. Amery, M.P., Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., Mr. Rennie Smith, and Mr. F. S. Joelson.

We recorded last week that a German semi-official spokesman had expressed dissatisfaction at the formation of the League so soon after Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech demanding return of the former German Colonies. The German Press has since re-echoed that displeasure.

The *Voelkischer Beobachter* indignantly alleges that "to its Committee belong all politicians who already in 1925 showed great indignation on the day when, in connexion with Locarno, the return of the German Colonies was cautiously set down for discussion." A more ridiculous charge could scarcely have been invented. Far from control being in the hands of party politicians who have consistently opposed German Colonial claims, the Council, including the members of its Executive Committee, consists at present of 29 members, of whom only nine sit in the House of Commons; several of them had not entered the political arena in 1925, and some of the others did not become inflexibly opposed to German Colonial ambitions until a much later period—not, indeed, until Nazism had revealed itself in its true colours.

The *Boersen Zeitung* declared: "The programme

of the League is obviously to unloose a Colonial incitement against Germany and Italy, to repeat the Colonial lies, and to instruct the British nation falsely." That, again, is untrue. Italy was not mentioned at the meeting at which the League was inaugurated and its programme adopted, and the circulation of false statements would; to put it on the lowest possible plane, defeat the whole object of the League, which seeks to make known the truth and let the facts speak for themselves. If the *Boersen Zeitung* has any doubts in that regard, it will very soon have the opportunity of studying the weekly bulletins which the League proposes to issue to the Press.

### "An Echo to the Fuehrer's Speech"

As much in sorrow as in anger the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* noted Germany's great surprise "that the first audible echo to the Fuehrer's clear statements on the Colonial problem, apart from the daily Press, is expressed in the founding of a body of such a refusing nature." It was high time for the establishment in England of a body of an all-Empire character, launched under the most influential auspices, to keep in touch with appropriate bodies at home and overseas, and determined to do its best in the general interest of the Empire, and particularly of the inhabitants of the African territories which Germany covets.

*West Africa* considers that the League has the opportunity of making itself a lasting, constructive force in the Empire, and continues: "A prudent investor considers the names and records of the directors of a company before putting his money into it, and British subjects here and in the Colonies should go through a like process as regards the Colonial League before deciding whether to support it. Sir Samuel Wilson, once a high official of the Colonial Office, is its Chairman, and its Council includes a group of men in whom all sections in tropical Africa will have full confidence, though their views may not in all respects coincide. I need only give the names of Lord Lugard, Lord Hailey, Lord Selborne, Sir Donald Cameron, Mr. Amery, Sir Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. Lionel Hitchens, Mr. James de Rothschild, Dr. Haden Guest, Mr. John Cadbury, Mr. Harold Nicolson and Mr. Noel Baker to indicate that this is an association unlike anything we have had before."

### Over 90% Against Transfer to Germany

If a straw vote on the Colonial question taken by readers of the Leicester *Evening Mail* can be construed as fairly representative of British opinion, German Colonial propagandists face a stiffer problem than they have hitherto realised. It resulted in an overwhelming vote against the surrender of the ex-German Colonies in any shape or form.

Voters were asked if they were in favour of restoring all the former German Colonies now held by the British Empire: 93% said "No." To the question whether they favoured restoring any of them, 91% said "No." Asked if they favoured defensive action in the event of aggression on the Colonial issue, 92% voted "Yes."

This poll—said to be one of the most successful conducted by any provincial newspaper—brought shoals of applications for voting papers, according to the *Evening Mail*, and included the unexpectedly high proportion of 20% of votes from women. One reader sent a picture of the military cemetery near Moshi, and wrote: "My comrades lie here; I will not break faith with them."

#### Views of Bishop Chambers

Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, paid tribute to British administration in the Territory when he addressed a Rotary Club meeting in Tunbridge Wells last week. On the subject of the Mandate, he said:—

"What would it mean if it were given back to Germany? It would mean militarisation. Think of Uganda without soldiers, and Tanganyika with only 2,000 for police purposes. If Germany were given Tanganyika, at once we should have to change the whole complexion of East Africa; in fact, the whole complexion of Africa. At present there are more Germans in Tanganyika than when Germany had it, but it is essentially a Native country.

"It has been suggested that the Colonies should be put under an International Board of Control. If that was done, we might have a German Governor, a French chief secretary, or a Swiss director of medical services, or a Spanish superintendent of education. Such a plan would be a practical impossibility, and I cannot conceive of any international board administering any country to-day to the satisfaction and benefit of the people concerned.

"Germany has shown a callous crushing of her minorities and a cynical disregard of international obligations freely contracted, has suppressed free speech and a free Press, given no opportunity for freedom of conscience or of the things which were the very antithesis of the principles embodied in the Mandate system.

"I honestly believe that the Mandate in Tanganyika has been truly and honestly fulfilled. Tanganyika is destined to be a land of refuge. It could not absorb more Jewish refugees than the number under contemplation, and I feel I must put before the powers that be the possibility of turning the desert into a garden. The world has seen what could be done in Australia and America with artesian boring, and I visualise Tanganyika losing its desert and becoming a place of refuge for the refugees."

#### The Financial Aspect Examined

"Something for Nothing" was the title of an article in the *Financial News*, in which the writer replied to Germany's contention that the United Kingdom is able to draw upon unlimited resources in the Empire for her raw materials.

"The reason why Germans hold that belief is evident from the manner in which they advance their own Colonial demands. Their arguments presuppose exploitation, for they insist that the acquisition of Colonies would make it unnecessary for Germany to press her export trade, on the ground that she would then be able to draw upon the raw material resources of her Colonies to an unlimited extent.

"The exchange problem, one is led to suppose, would not arise, for payment would be made in Reichsmark notes, and the capacity of the printing press of the Reichsbank is unlimited. In other words, German Colonial policy would aim at obtaining from the Natives something for nothing; it would be so easy to buy raw materials with paper currency. And as, owing to feverish rearmament and full industrial employment, the amount of German goods available for export is limited, Germany would not unduly exert herself to export to the Colonies as long as she could import from them without having to export. An exportable surplus would be sent to foreign countries, to pay for other imports, while imports from the Colonies would be paid for with Reichsmark notes.

"No doubt the Natives of German Colonies would after a while become unwilling to accept

Reichsmark notes in payment for their products, if they were unable to buy enough manufactures. There is no reason, however, to suppose that their interests, feelings and wishes would be respected sufficiently to make an exploitation policy impossible.

"It is easy to elaborate a theory that the sole *raison d'être* of Native sub-men is to provide for the requirements and comfort of Nordic super-men. And such an argument could easily be used to 'justify' a policy of inducing the Natives to accept Reichsmark notes, whether they liked it or not, and whether or not the 'Motherland' had enough manufactured exports to spare for their requirements."

"Germany has an overwhelming case for Colonies," Lord Arnold is reported to have said at a meeting in Edmonton last week. "Hitler has said that this question of Colonies is not one to go to war over. I don't think we should take advantage of him because of that by adopting the attitude that if he is not going to war we need do nothing about it.

In this matter Hitler has been extremely fair. Let us now do the right and decent thing and let us do it in time."

#### German Propaganda in West Africa

Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.P., a member of the Council of The Colonial League, who has just returned from a visit to West Africa, has given us some interesting facts concerning the extent of German propaganda in that part of the continent, and of the strong objection of the population, African and European, to any suggestion of the cession of West African territory to Germany.

German propaganda, says Dr. Guest, is widespread in West Africa, and is to be seen in letters to the Press and to be heard in tendentious conversations; it is commonly assumed that considerable sums of money are available for the promotion of such publicity.

As a result of the suggested transfer of the Colony, the Nigerian Youth Movement, a political organisation led by African doctors, lawyers, and journalists, and having a large following among the general population, arranged meetings of protest in many places, one in Lagos being addressed by the Bishop.

The strongest feelings were likewise aroused among the European community, and especially among the Civil Service, many officials, some of high rank, having told Dr. Guest that they would resign if the matter were pursued. As one soldier expressed it: "There is such a thing as honour."

#### German Colonial Activity Increases

The Berlin correspondent of the *Sunday Times* reports that the activities of the Colonial Associations in Germany have greatly increased during recent weeks, but that the Nazis realise that the people would not go to war to reconquer them.

To make the German consumer aware of the value of Colonies to the Reich, stores display "Bananas from the Cameroons," while others, whenever they have enough stock on hand, glorify "Coffee from the former German Colonies in Africa." Tobacco from the Cameroons was recently auctioned in Bremen, one bale being sold to the highest bidder for the Winter Help Fund.

A special issue of *Kolonie und Heimat*, under the heading "The World Map Calls for Improvement" suggests that Colonies should be distributed to the nations in proportion to their population. There is bitter complaint that the British Empire is 160 times as large as the Mother Country, while the Belgian Colonies are 84 times as big as Belgium.

# The Swastika in Tanganyika

## An Up-to-Date Account of Nazi Activities

THE LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE among German nationals here in Tanganyika has sagged somewhat during the past few weeks, the Jewish immigration proposals having rather taken the wind out of their sails.

Moreover, the latest instructions to Nazi Party leaders in the country are to "wait," but not to relax one iota in "ceaseless propaganda." It will be remembered that General von Epp, when recently addressing the German Colonial College in Ladenburg, commended "ceaseless propaganda among the Natives"; by those words he corroborated a deep-rooted suspicion of the extent of Nazi propaganda in Tanganyika—of which, curiously enough, the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Territory professed ignorance when examined by the Permanent Mandates Commission a few months ago.

### Propaganda Among the Natives

In certain instances within my knowledge ex-German *askari* working for English masters have left voluntarily, explaining quite frankly that they were going back to their old jobs with Germans, and there are areas in which a shadow force of such ex-*askari* exists alongside a considerable German community; that is not to say that the grave step of rebellion is projected, but there must be thousands of Africans who put that construction on the facts within their knowledge, and who believe the statements of the Germans—but denied by the Government—that machine-guns, rifles and ammunition have been smuggled into the Territory.

British subjects continue to express amazement that no inquiry has yet been made into the activities of the German concern which acts as agents of the German Reich, and so exercises the strongest financial hold on its nationals settled in the country—who are so long as they behave as good Nazis. There likewise seems to be an excellent case for investigation into the functions and composition of some of the widespread network of German missions—most of them in out-of-the-way places—who are especially well able to carry on diligently and without interference the "ceaseless propaganda" demanded by General von Epp. Since the churches in Germany have been *gleichgeschaltet*, and since Nazi agents here are known not to exempt German mission workers from their attentions, it cannot be assumed—as it would be in any normal society—that members of these mission stations can be disregarded in such connexions.

### The Scandal of German Schools

The most blatant scandal, however, concerns the German schools for European children; schools generously subsidized by the Tanganyika Government. At Mbeya, in the Southern Highlands, a fine new school caters for the offspring of German settlers, miners and prospectors. In this, as in other cases, British and other nationals have sometimes found it necessary to send their children to the German school, since there are no other educational facilities in the locality. What have they found? The glaring impertinence of bedecking these institutions with swastikas and statuettes of the Fuehrer! Though, as above stated, the schools receive substantial grants from the Tanganyika

Government, these activities, which all but Germans regard as subversive, have received no sort of rebuke from the authorities.

Still more serious is the type of education given in these schools. To those of the outside world with any faculty for thought National Socialist history, geography and racial theory are at best unconvincing subjects, but the *Weltanschauung* of Nazism in these matters is being steadily inculcated—with financial aid from the Tanganyika Government—into the minds of hundreds of children who daily attend these schools throughout the Territory. Incredible though it may seem, it is nevertheless true that maps of Africa with this British Mandated State still labelled "Deutsch Ost-Afrika," and pleasantly delineated in the appropriate German colour, hang on the school walls before the expectant eyes of our rising generation of young Europeans—Nazis and others!

### Germans Purchasing More Land

Quite recently further farms, especially in the Southern Highlands, have been bought by Germans or for German interests, and with practically solid communities in the Dabaga, Mufindi, Mbeya, and Mbosi areas, it is computed that three-quarters of the land in that province alienated to Europeans is in German ownership. Subsidised German settlers are still coming into Tanganyika at the rate of two or three to every one of British nationality, and of thirty-two applications for land in the Southern Highlands now before the Government 75% are German.

Is it unreasonable in the present state of affairs to demand an immediate closure on German immigration and on further alienation of land to German interests, an investigation of German propaganda and subsidies, and prompt suppression of the spread of Nazi principles through the schools?

In none of these matters would any breach of the Mandate be involved. Germany, indeed, having withdrawn from the League of Nations, has no claim to the benefits which our authorities tolerantly extend to her nationals, and it is absurd that her agents should without let or hindrance be permitted to proceed with their task of bringing all their compatriots into a sufficiently submissive frame of mind.

### The Empire's Responsibility

Opposition to the return to Germany of her former overseas territories was expressed by the Bishop of London on Thursday evening last at a house dinner of the Royal Empire Society, at which he said that, on his retirement in September next, he hoped to visit East and West Africa, two parts of the Empire which he has not yet seen.

Dr. Winnington Ingram emphasised that to refuse to accept the German claims was not tantamount to the adoption of a dog-in-the-manger attitude; it was the wish of this country that the whole world should return to tranquillity and prosperity, but it had undertaken obligations towards backward peoples, and they could not honourably be handed over to another Power, especially one with different conceptions from ours of trusteeship, freedom and religion. The British Empire, said the Bishop, had a very definite mission to perform in the world, and those responsibilities could not be discharged unless we stood firm on matters of great principle.

# Colonel Knaggs on Settlement in Kenya

*Problems as Seen by Kenya's Agent in London*

TRIBUTES TO THE WORK OF COLONEL C. F. KNAGGS during his tenure of office as Kenya Agent in London were paid at last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas



which was attended by a large number of East Africans and official representatives of Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Alex. Holm, Chairman of the Group, before calling upon Colonel Knaggs to speak on "Settlement in Kenya," said he had performed his duties so well that he had escaped that criticism which was so often the lot of those who served Kenya.

Colonel Knaggs confessed that until he came to London to take over his office five years ago he had thought that to make sufficiently widely known the great possibilities of the country would be to send settlers flocking to Kenya; in other words, that publicity would produce them. But though the Colony had a wonderful climate, fertile soil, and good railway communications, he had found that publicity alone would not produce settlers in large numbers.

## The Question of Capital

"When I took up my appointment farmers everywhere were having a difficult time owing to the only discouraged prospective settlers from putting capital into farming overseas, but caused farmers in this country to look in other directions for a future for their sons.

"Young men with a knowledge of farming are the ideal settlers for an agricultural country, but we must face the fact that to increase settlement in Kenya to any great extent most new settlers must be trained in farming. The present system of pupil training is excellent, but expensive. Recently in Germany I inspected two training farms for refugees; the training was thorough and comprehensive, yet the farm was run on very economical lines. Would a training farm in Kenya run on somewhat similar lines be an improvement on the 'pupil' system?

"Many men anxious to emigrate have not sufficient capital, and there are innumerable youths eager to find a healthy opening in life who have no prospect of capital. Kenya, of course, is handicapped compared with the Dominions and some of the older Colonies as to the type of settler she can absorb. The labour is entirely Native, and there are few permanent openings except for Europeans with a certain capital, but this number tends to increase as farming conditions improve. I hope, and it seems probable, that the settlement scheme now being considered by the Kenya Government will enable us to assist the keen man with small capital.

"India, with its constant flow of men retiring with an assured income, is a promising source of residential settlers, and before coming to London I therefore spent three months touring India, lecturing and interviewing a large number of people.

"Like many of the soldiers in India at that time, Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, distrusted any scheme for settlement in Africa. I suggested that, as certain senior officers were visiting Kenya that year, he should ask them on their return for an unbiased opinion of the Colony, and later General Twiss, Chairman of the board dealing

with 'axed' officers, Lord Francis Scott and I had long discussions in London. As a result, Major Cawthorn was sent to inquire into conditions in Kenya, and his report made very interesting reading. Since then a large number of men from India have visited Kenya with a view to settlement.

"Many people are under the impression that Kenya is prepared to absorb unlimited numbers of Jewish refugees, but that is by no means true. The Kenya Government has agreed to the settlement of a limited number of families on farms under a scheme formulated by the Plough Settlement Association, a body formed by Jewish associations and several leaders of the Jewish community, but Kenya is a Crown Colony which must be kept essentially British.

## Impressions About Kenya

"I have had to correct many erroneous impressions of Kenya. In the early days the only settlers heard of over here were those who attracted the notice of the sensational Press, and the reputation of the Colony was unfortunately based on those reports, the hard-working farmer pioneer being scarcely mentioned. Relations between settler and Native have also been vastly misrepresented.

"Kenya has been unfortunate in the fact that just when special publicity for the Colony was begun, so many outside influences should have affected settlement overseas. During the Italo-Ethiopian War many people thought Kenya in close proximity to the field of military operations, and were consequently reluctant to settle there. Later the question of the return of the Mandated Territories arose, and many people wondered whether Kenya would be returned to Germany. (Laughter.) Is it not a reflection on our educational system that such vast ignorance of Africa should prevail?

"I remember going to Southern Ireland for a holiday, the accommodation having been booked by my sister, who mentioned that we had come from Africa and that one of the children had been born there. On our arrival there were expressions of astonishment and wonder: they had expected the child to be black. (Laughter.)

## Benefitting from Pioneer Work

"Advertising has brought me numerous inquiries, and a certain percentage have led to actual settlement, while others have shown just what types of people are interested in emigration, and made it possible to judge where we should look for our increased population. There has been a steady trickle of new settlers going out during the past five years, and the aim of my publicity work has been to keep the Colony in the public eye as a possible future home, and never was this more essential than to-day.

"Although fortunes may not be made in agriculture anywhere nowadays, farming in Kenya offers a considerably wider and more comfortable life on small profits than is obtainable in any other country. I have enormous faith in the future of the Colony. In the past the white settler has often spent his capital and his energies, and his whole life in many cases, in discovering some of the resources of the country and the best method of utilising them; now this hard-earned knowledge is at the disposal of the present-day settler and of the Native. We are anxious to do all we can to develop the Colony on the right lines, and there is no reason why the white settler and the African population should not share, with mutual benefit, in this development and its advantages.

"There is not only room, in Kenya for a considerable increase in the number of white settlers of British nationality, but there is an actual and very urgent need of them. The outstanding point, which I cannot stress too strongly, and which has to be more fully realised by all of us who have the future of the Colony at heart, is that, unless we can make it possible for the man with little capital to make a home in Kenya, we shall not obtain any great increase of white settlement. (Applause.)"

Some excellent coloured farms of Kenya having been shown, Lord Cranworth said that wrong values had been placed upon people who had lived in the Colony. The capitalist who had taken his money there, lived in Kenya for a few years, and had been frequently mentioned in the Press, had had too high a value placed upon him, and the official, with all the work he had done in the country, was not, from the point of view of white settlement, of the highest value of all. The highest value was to be placed on the man who stayed in the Colony, living and dying there, and bringing up his children in Kenya.

Sir Henry Colebatch, Agent-General for Western Australia, said that in essentials the problems of white settlement in Kenya and Australia were similar. Money was not the most important thing; the type of settler needed was the man prepared to work and live on farming, and in bad times on the product of his own land. Agriculture all over the world was at present a depressed industry, but it should and would not always be so. Signor Mussolini was conducting a great colonisation experiment in Libya, and with certain nations clamouring for Colonies, we had to ask ourselves whether we, the British people, were doing our best for the development of our possessions. We had to consider that depleted resources, was settling large numbers of people in a country that had few advantages, indifferent soil, inadequate rain-

fall, and probably a hostile resident community. Why were we, with our financial resources, doing so little in countries with fine soil, good rainfall and suitable climates?

#### Training Farms Considered Essential

Colonel Hartigan, secretary of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association, said that anyone who had shared in the work of settlement had sympathised with Colonel Knaggs. It was terribly uphill work, and men were more important than money, though money was necessary for farming in Africa. There was, however, little scope for the farm worker, and little prospect for young men to become farmers on the money they saved. In Southern Rhodesia there were better prospects than in South Africa for men of that type, but on the whole capital was essential. South Africa had tried out two types—the man with money or who would have money when he was trained, and the son of a farmer or a Scottish crofter—and his experience was that the second type gave the better results.

Training farms had been found essential in South Africa; he thought it wrong that farmers should have to charge for pupils, and that training farms were indispensable if only because 60% of the lads who went to them never became farmers, since during their training they realised what farming meant.

Mr. Holm commented that the films were beautiful pictures of homes and gardens, but that they had not shown enough of practical, active farming in Kenya. He felt that if the Kenya Association was to make a satisfactory appeal to the rural population of this country it must show different pictures.

General Sir William Furse said Colonel Knaggs had worked hard at a difficult job, and done it as well as anybody could have done. Now he deserved congratulations on being quit of it, so that he could go back and enjoy himself on his farm in Kenya.

## Sisal Leaders in England Have No Facts

### Regarding the German Plan to Acquire More Sisal

THAT LONDON SISAL INTERESTS are unaware of the details of the German proposal to acquire East African sisal against aski-marks was made evident at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, said the subject was last under discussion by the Section in July, at which time its Sisal Sub-Section declined on the information then available to support the scheme. The matter had not been raised again in London until it was discussed by the Joint East African Board two weeks ago (as reported in *East Africa and Rhodesia* of February 16).

Mr. Wigglesworth recalled that in November the London Committee which represented the Tanganyika and Kenya Sisal Growers' Associations received its quietus, and he had thought it was successfully buried, but it was seemingly suspended in mid-air, as no organisation was created to take its place. So this aski-mark proposal had been brought before the Section.

"Everyone is anxious to increase the sales of sisal," he said, "and we all welcome the sale to Germany of as much sisal as that country can take under normal conditions of payment. Germany, a large consumer, which claims to prefer African sisal to other varieties, had been endeavouring to increase her purchases, but pleads that they cannot be paid for under the present sound system, under which

documents are not handed over until payment is effectively cashed.

"The present proposal—and I cannot find anyone who has seen a copy of the scheme—is of a different nature. I am on the committee which is drafting contracts and examining regulations preparatory to the launching of the new Sisal Association—and, incidentally, it might have been thought reasonable to keep the old London Committee in being until the new organisation was functioning—but we are left very much in the air. The German proposition has not been submitted to the committee in London, but he is reported to be prepared to create a new type of account, called the East African Growers aski account, to be opened at Barclays Bank in the name of the Investment Company of East Africa, Ltd., Tanga, the proposal being that those aski-marks should be utilised for the purchase of German goods, machinery, railway equipment, etc., which would be sold at a discount of 16%, while the sisal would be purchased above—perhaps £3 10s. above—the open market price. It is not clear whether growers would receive both more money for their sisal and a discount for the machinery they bought.

"The snag is that aski-marks cannot be converted into sterling; surplus aski-marks have to be sold to the German Government at the best price, and they then become blocked marks, the latest quotation of which is about 150 to the pound.

"Sisal growers are therefore asked to sell their



sisal on the chance of machinery being imported equivalent to the value of the sisal they sell. At present little or no machinery is being imported, but if much machinery were imported under this scheme, it would completely dislocate African trade—to the disadvantage of British manufacturers.

In 1937 Germany had a favourable trade balance with Kenya and Uganda alone of £500,000, which, taking sisal at £17 per ton, represents 30,000 tons of sisal, so there is no reason why Germany should not have applied the marks she received by the sale of those products to the purchase of sisal. German sales were satisfactory enough to justify taking 45,000 tons if she had chosen to apply the money in that way.

"The industry cannot congratulate itself on the methods by which these negotiations have been carried on. There have been rumours of visits to Germany and of secret visits of Germans to this country and to East Africa; and, in view of the critical position of Tanganyika and the peculiar relations of the British and German Governments, it is doubtful whether even a fairly favourable trading arrangement would justify allowing this strong hold of Germany on East African trade to operate."

#### A Great Point of Principle Involved

Mr. N. S. C. Bösanquet, acting Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association in London, said sisal growers had not discussed the scheme, and were unaware of its details.

"The Section will, I feel, wish to view the question from a much wider angle than the mere fact that a planter is able to sell his product for the machinery he requires. That, however, is the position which in the present state of the sisal market must occur with some frequency. Many planters, for instance, want to purchase steel hoops for baling before the sisal can be shipped, but they are in a difficulty in finding the cash to purchase the steel before they receive the money for their sisal."

"My company had occasion to send 20 tons of steel hoops to East Africa. A British manufacturer quoted £10 8s. per ton and a German firm £20 5s. I gave the order to the British company. A few days later the British supplier informed me that he would have to add £2 10s. for packing, etc. Thus comparison between the two countries is no comparison at all."

#### Exchange of Sisal for Steel Hoops

"Later the Germans said that if we agreed to exchange our sisal for their steel hoops they could pay more money for our sisal. To small growers that would be attractive, but my reply was that if they cared to accept £10 f.o.b. Tanga for sisal, I should be delighted to exchange sisal for steel, to which they replied 'Thank you for nothing,' because the price would then be approximately £22 in Hamburg, as against the current value of around £17. So that deal did not come off, though I have no doubt that had I said I would accept £2 in excess of the market price they would have accepted. I have no feelings for or against this question, for I do not know more about it than other people."

"Two points are clear. First, in trying to buy machinery in this country I find that the price does not compete with the German price, apart from the 16% discount, and if I were a planter in a small way it would immediately attract me to hand over my sisal and get an additional £2 instead of trying to sell on an unwilling market at £17. But whether in principle this is a good or bad system of dealing in raw commodities produced from our Colonies is

a question which deserves more examination than it has yet received."

Mr. Cuddeförd asked what guarantee could be got from Germany for the execution of any long term contract, and suggested that the scheme was a subtle one designed to increase German influence in Tanganyika.

Mr. Bösanquet inquired who asked for the matter to be examined by the Section, saying: "The Sisal Sub-Section considered the question in July, and the Section endorsed its views. In the same month, after Sir William Lead had come home, a meeting was held in Mr. Wigglesworth's office, and in September at a meeting of the London Committee it was agreed to leave it over for further examination. I am not aware that any request has gone out from that Committee to the Section to examine this question."

Sir Humphrey Leggett: "A letter from the Sisal Growers' Association, signed by Major Newcombe and dated January 31, told us officially that the information in the Press was substantially correct, namely, that the German Government had agreed to permit increased imports of sisal and to an East African aski-mark account based upon East African purchases from Germany. The letter said the scheme had been discussed in East Africa and was entirely on a voluntary basis, the decision to accept or reject it being left to individual planters."

Major Newcombe: "The minutes of the Sisal Growers' Association in Kenya were received here yesterday. They mention that the matter has been discussed with Herr Voigt, and that the Association takes neither one side nor the other, but leaves the decision to individuals."

#### A German Explanation of the Aski-Mark System

Sir Humphrey Leggett: "The minutes of a meeting in Nairobi on January 19 between the Executive Committee of the Kenya Sisal Grower's Association and representatives of Tanganyika sisal growers show that they welcomed Herr Voigt as representative of the German hard fibre industry, and that he had been invited by the Tanganyika Association to explain the point of view of German spinners; he said that the aski-mark method had benefitted West Africa and had succeeded to a certain extent in East Africa."

"Herr Voigt supposed that an import merchant in Africa wished to buy certain machinery, and that a German machine suited him best. Germany could export those goods only on payment of sterling, and the freight must be paid in sterling. Instead, however, of paying sterling into Germany direct, the purchaser could buy aski-marks in London, where there was an aski-mark account, with a sterling equivalent in Germany."

"On a quotation of £1,000, the purchaser could buy £1,000 worth of aski-marks, paying only £840, as there was a discount of 16%. The manufacturer in Germany was forced by the German Government to accept these marks, and with this sum in the bank in London the German Government paid the exporter 10,840 marks, which left £840 sterling to the credit of the German Government in the aski-mark account in London. Purchases need not be confined to machinery; anything which Germany had not to import herself could be bought on the system."

It was resolved to ask the Sisal Association in London to obtain from East Africa full particulars of the proposed scheme and of any action which may have been taken.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Appeal To Prime Minister Against Transfer of Territories

THE PRIME MINISTER has received from a group of most influential men, an appeal against the transfer of Colonial territory to the German or any other Government. It was drafted by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, but, apart from the names of the officers of that Society, carries those of many other people, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The appeal reads:—

"We beg leave to approach you with reference to a possible demand by the German Government and other Governments for the transfer of Colonial territory. In determining what action may be taken in face of this demand, certain considerations of high policy are involved which we do not touch, as they are beyond the province of this Society.

"We beg to submit to you the resolution passed by this Society in May, 1937, and to add certain comments."

The resolution reads:—

"The Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in pursuance of the principles regarding the transfer of Colonial territory which it has already adopted, declares that its main consideration is the preservation of justice for the Natives with freedom to develop their capacities, whatever their race, creed or colour, and therefore, while holding that any transfer must be made in accordance with the four principles referred to, expresses no opinion in a *per se* unfavourable, on the proposal to transfer Colonial territory to any other administration.

- (a) Respect for the wishes of the inhabitants, these being ascertained as far as possible by an impartial inquiry;
- (b) The observance of treaty obligations with Native rulers and their Councils;
- (c) The acceptance of a system of Mandatory trusteeship, the primary object of which should be that of seeking to advance the moral and material conditions of the inhabitants;
- (d) The prohibition of slavery in all its forms, of the economic exploitation of the territory in the interests of a single Power, and of the creation of Native armies for purposes outside the territories concerned."

### Wishes of Inhabitants Should be Decisive

"(1) In principle, we believe that the wishes of the inhabitants are a vital consideration. We do not necessarily suggest the taking of a plebiscite in the ordinary acceptance of the term. But there should be no difficulty in obtaining, by means of an impartial Commission, the predominant wishes of the inhabitants. More especially would this be the case if such Commission included either Native members or some persons appointed specially to represent the Native standpoint. In this connexion we may observe that most Colonial territories have come under European control by means of an initial approach to organised Native institutions (such as Native chiefs in council) competent to sign and ratify treaties.

"It is sometimes urged that Native opinion was not consulted upon the question of the disposal of the Mandates, but in any case this Society has always upheld the principle of consultation. In January, 1917, in our appeal to Lord Balfour, which was influentially signed, whilst recognising the difficulties, we urged that 'the inhabitants should be given a

voice in shaping their own destiny,' and in the following July the Prime Minister, in his Glasgow speeches, supported the views expressed in our memorandum when he said: 'In any rearrangement of the map, the governing principle ought to be the interest, and, so far as it can be ascertained, the will of the populations affected by the change.' At a later date, Lord Balfour and other statesmen expressed approval of the principle of consulting the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants.

"Our Society could not contemplate with other than the deepest concern any proposals involving the forcible transfer of people, shown by impartial inquiry to be overwhelmingly hostile, because it could hardly fail to lead to widespread victimisation or bloodshed, or both.

"We do not, however, wish to assert that transfer of Colonial territories from British administration would necessarily be against the interests of this country or the Native peoples—everything would depend upon conditions."

"(2) As His Majesty's Government is aware, there exists in connexion with every Colonial territory, in Africa a series of treaty and other obligations made between Colonial Powers and the inhabitants. We submit that there must be in every case a due observance of all obligations arising therefrom in the spirit as well as in the letter.

"(3) If transfer of Colonial territory, where Native inhabitants predominate, should take place, our Committee are of opinion that the territory so transferred should still remain under some form of collective control by some or all of the Powers. But, in saying this, we would urge that there should be no rigid adherence to the existing systems and terms of Mandate, which have, in fact, already disclosed certain weaknesses in their capacity to secure the study and redress of alleged grievances."

### Trusteeship the Only Sound Basis

"(4) Fundamental to the whole question is the purpose for which Colonial territories are desired. It is undeniable that in the past some Colonial territories, though by no means all, have been acquired by right of conquest or for purposes of economic exploitation. But we hold most strongly that the basis of Colonial policy must be a form of trusteeship which makes service to the inhabitants and territory the only justifiable moral ground for securing and holding Colonial territory. This conception of Colonial policy has been built up during more than a century of effort by statesmen and others drawn from all parties in the State. It has received increasing recognition during the past 50 years.

"The stipulations of existing instruments for safeguarding the Native interests in the Berlin and Brussels Acts (reproduced in the Convention of St. Germain, 1910), together with the Mandate system, constitute a kind of international charter for the inhabitants of the territories concerned.

"We believe that if these instruments, forged through many years of experience and effort, could be expanded, adapted, and made effective under international control, it would make for a considerable advance in the contentment and prosperity, not only of the Colonies, but of the trustee Powers themselves, and indeed of the whole world."

Among the signatories are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Archbishop Hinsley, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Cecil, Lord Sankey, Lord Snell, Lord Strabolgi, the Bishops of Bradford, Durham and Ely, the Dean of St. Paul's and many M.P.s, including Mr. A. V. Alexander, Captain Cazalet, Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. Noel-Baker, Miss Rathbone, and Sir J. C. Wedgwood, and such well-known people as Lady Milner, Sir Henry Galway and Sir William Furse.

## Marksman of the Territories

### Wins for Kenya and Southern Rhodesia

KENYA has won the Overseas 303 postal shooting match organised by the National Rifle Association, and open to teams of British subjects in the Colonial Empire. The team thus wins the Duke of Gloucester's challenge which member also receiving a Lord Wakefield silver medal.

The Kenya team, with a score of 1,114 out of a possible 1,200, was led by Captain F. Vivian Ward, the individual scores being: Mr. F. Cogle, 144; Mr. A. Orchardson, 141; Major E. C. B. Elliott, 139; Captain C. J. F. Irvine, 139; Mr. H. J. Condon, 138; Mr. K. O. Sands, 138; Mr. J. Lang, 138; Mrs. A. M. Irvine, 137.

Southern Rhodesia was second with 1,107 points, the scorers being Corporal G. D. Lamont, 141; Sergeant T. H. Dyke, 141; Lieutenant F. H. Morgan, 141; Sergeant J. L. Bester, 139; Rifleman G. F. Finchan, 138; Lieutenant W. L. Smith, 136; Sergeant A. M. Butcher, 136, and Captain L. M. McBean, 135.

Nyasaland finished fourteenth with a score of 1,036, Uganda fifteenth with 1,035, and Tanganyika seventeenth with 1,000.

In a competition for the Empire Day challenge cup, with Lord Wakefield silver medals to the entrants, Southern Rhodesia won with a score of 1,049, the individual scores being: Rifleman H. L. S. Rainer, 136; Rifleman R. W. Harrison, 135; Lieutenant D. Devine, 122; Corporal G. H. Temple, 122; C.O. M. S. F. Littleton, 132; Sergeant C. W. [unclear], 128; P. F. Cumming, 128; and Lieutenant S. A. Cole, 124.

Northern Rhodesia was fifteenth with 924 points, Nyasaland followed with 922, and Kenya was eighteenth with 912.

### A Traveller's Tribute

Mr. H. E. Symons, the motoring correspondent who recently passed through East Africa on his record-breaking trip from England to Capetown, and who has now arrived home by sea from South Africa, tells an amusing story in the *Sunday Times* concerning Mr. H. H. Aitken, of Tororo, of whom he says: "Aitken, who keeps the charming hotel at Tororo, Uganda, won't let anybody stay there unless he likes them. A little while ago he had a row with some Very Exalted Personage in Government House and wrote him a stinging letter ending: 'You have the honour to be, Sir, my obedient servant'."

"All the people we met on the road," says Mr. Symons, "were friendly. An old Indian gentleman at Lira, Uganda, took us into his house to wash our hands, gave us tea and cake and strawberry jam, and finally, refusing all payment, presented us with two huge bottles of cider."

### North-Eastern Rhodesia

The Commission which is investigating Asiatic and foreign immigration into Northern Rhodesia, meeting at Fort Jameson and consulting representative citizens there, decided that there was no room for more traders; there was scope for a very few more prospective farmer immigrants with £2,000 capital; that in view of the generous immigration laws in the territory some measure of protection against undesirable immigrants seem necessary; and that any large immigration at any time would be disastrous to the present inhabitants and to the immigrants.

### WHO'S WHO

## 439.—Mr. Alfred William Henry Hall



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When the office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was created in 1937 it was fortunate that the appointment should go to Mr. A. W. H. Hall, whose knowledge of trade, and especially of Native trade, was already extensive. His experience of trade and commercial development dated back to 1908, when he joined what was then the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which afterwards became the Department of Overseas Trade. After the War he was sent to Trinidad, serving there until 1923, in which year he came back to headquarters in London. Five years later he was sent to Capetown as assistant to the Senior Trade Commissioner domiciled in that centre, and during his service there visited West Africa to investigate market conditions in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Since his appointment to his present office Mr. Hall has travelled throughout the territories within his sphere, and has taken a special interest in promoting suitable agency arrangements between Rhodesian business houses and British manufacturers, an aspect of his work which he has stressed during his periodical visits to Great Britain and in his talks with trade bodies.

Mr. Hall is a music lover and a keen amateur photographer.

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**A Spy-Ridden People.**—"You think life has become easier for us? No, for us life is permanently threatened. At home, the house-warden watches us, and besides him there is the air-raid warden, and others we don't even know. They keep an index-card for each of us, note how much we give to the Winter Relief, how much we spend on food parcels, whether we hang out flags on holidays, how big our flags are, whether we make a good show of them. They know what we eat, who visits us, they note the make of our wireless sets and observe that we can get short-wave stations. They censor our post, know where our relatives are, who are our friends, what our conversation is, and even notice in what tone of voice we ask for the 125 grams of butter we are allowed each week. One man spies on another; and every spy has another spy to boss him. . . . But merely because I'd like to be a free, open man again, because I want to say what I think and do what I like, I have put myself in danger of being denounced. I may receive a summons, be arrested, imprisoned, disappear and never return. Such things have happened. I may lose my job and they will write on my employment card 'dismissed' for political reasons; then it will be impossible to get a job or relief anywhere. I shall be outlawed."—*A letter from a German clerk to "Das Wahre Deutschland," translated by the "Spectator."*

**Spain: The Outlook.**—"A victory for the Republicans in Spain should not imply, as many Republican partisans maintain, a disaster for Great Britain or France. That Franco received help from Italy and Germany does not alter major economic facts or the permanence of Spain's friendship with France and Britain. When the barriers the civil war has placed to trade are pulled down and economic relationships resumed, Spain should be glad to see the two best customers for her ores, fruits, and wine come forward again. For her reconstruction she will require less of the machines of war and more of those of peace. Apart from personal sympathies of most Spaniards with England and France, Spain's greatest interest in a world conflict would be, as before, to remain neutral. Great Britain's constant endeavour to lessen the horrors of war and France's humanitarian treatment of thousands of refugees may eventually outweigh in the eyes of the Spaniards the supply of engines of destruction that destroyed so many Spanish towns and maimed and killed so many Spanish people."—*"The Times" special correspondent in Spain.*

**Germany's Army.**—"As one moves about in Germany one is very conscious of the progressive militarisation of the country. There is no rest and no pause in military training from extreme youth to middle age. The recent decree ordering the Storm Troops to carry out military training for all men for two years prior to their conscript service, and up to the age of 45 subsequently, is an instance of the ever-increasing intensity of the grip of service upon the individual. The Army has now a peace strength of 51 divisions, and it could mobilise 100 in war. Yet it is a young Army and still in process of expansion. It is deficient in experienced regimental officers and must be extremely short of trained reserves, as only two classes, those of 1935 and 1936, have yet passed to the reserve after serving two years with the colours. For several years yet Germany will be at a disadvantage compared with France, whose trained reserves must number 5,000,000. In another five years, however, the Army should have reached the limits of expansion, and should be able to put at least 150 divisions into the field."—*Major-General A. C. Temperley, in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

**Megalomania.**—"Cases of a delusional tendency are seen among the greatest and wisest men. The tendency shows itself in great self-assertion, intense egotism, ruthless desire for power, and megalomania. Anyone who gets a touch of megalomania has the peculiar feeling that people are combining against him. He supposes himself such a great man that no person can stand against him alone, but that a number must combine to do so, and that they are combining. I am convinced that the latest war was not the last. I do not mean to be pessimistic; I am merely speaking as I would about a patient who, after a state of deep depression, passes into one of exaltation and feels that never again will his old symptoms return. With a patient like that we know that he will have another relapse sooner or later."—*Dr. W. Brown, Director of Institute of Experimental Psychology at Oxford.*

**Air Force Comparisons.**—"We have a lot of machines up our sleeve which Germany is unable to match. Really heavy bombers with speeds around 250 miles an hour and more are being supplied to the R.A.F., bombers carrying two and three times the load of bombs which the chosen lighter type of bombers of the German Air Force can carry. And a point not sufficiently realised is that the distance from the French frontier to Berlin is only 20 miles, farther than the distance between the German frontier and London, provided the German raiders respect Dutch neutrality. Our fighters, type for type, give nothing to those of Germany; the fundamental difference being that German fighters are armed with cannon while ours depend on multi-machine-guns. It has become our habit to accept the overwhelming superiority of the Nazi air fleet. This superiority lies only in terms of numerical strength. This is the least important factor. It can be reduced in peace-time if an effort is made, but it must inevitably be reduced in war, effort or no effort. The German Air Staff knows this. Our position is already strong, and every day sees us stronger. In any war lasting more than two months our air forces ultimately would reign supreme."—*Mr. Nigel Tangye.*

**British Navy and America.**—"Consciously or subconsciously, Americans everywhere have begun to realise, as they have never done before, the extent to which American security and freedom from international preoccupation and the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine have depended in the past on the British Navy. And, consciously or subconsciously, they are realising that that security is not what it was. So long as the British Navy was paramount on the seas and the policy of the British Government was support of the Monroe Doctrine originally proposed by Canning, the British Navy acted, in effect, as the first-line defence for the United States and the whole Western hemisphere. To-day the Navy itself is probably as strong and efficient as ever. But the strategic position of Britain in the world, for the time being, at any rate, has deeply changed."—*Lord Lothian in the "Observer."*

# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"Only at the risk of the destruction of his soul does man admit hatred to be his counsellor."—*Lord Halifax.*

"To avoid criticism is not the highest art of administration."—*Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.*

"Conditions in Europe are more volcanic to-day than in the early part of 1914."—*Mr. Sam Reyburn, American Democratic leader.*

"There is no essential impossibility about some future Pope being black or yellow, or, indeed, in our having a Jewish Pontiff."—*Father Marindale.*

"The motorists who rob our nation annually of about 7,000 dead and 30,000 to 40,000 injured are vermin which prey upon the people."—*Herr Hitler.*

"Competition in civilisation and culture may be strenuous, but it will be a struggle while nor peace-disturbing."—*Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Germany.*

"The time is not far distant when an invasion of the United States will be probable."—*Mr. Andrew May, Chairman, Military Affairs Committee, U.S. House of Representatives.*

"Out of every £1,000,000 worth of constructional work postponed in 1931 no less than £375,000 had to be paid out in unemployment benefit and public assistance."—*Mr. Roy Kimber.*

"In its ravages among the community rheumatism outweighs the combined effects of tuberculosis and cancer, and might rightly be termed Public Enemy No. 1."—*Dr. J. F. Halls Daily.*

"There are over 20,000 agents of German propaganda organisations, and last year more than £21,000,000 was spent on propaganda, which was largely anti-British."—*Mr. A. Montague, M.P.*

"Politics is an art of achieving limited objectives; and precisely because Herr Hitler's objectives are unlimited they can only lead Germany, and the world, into chaos."—*The "Spectator."*

"It seems that over a large part of Europe all that we have meant by Christian standards, the principles of the Kingdom of God, are either being neglected or deliberately set aside."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury.*

"The finest social asset of our Northern population is its robust independence, and it is precisely that asset which is imperilled by continuing idleness relieved by subvention from the State and by the gifts of the charitable."—*Bishop Hensley Henson.*

"I suggest the construction of a great central place under, say, the Green Park, which could be used in war-time not only as a shelter against air-raids, but also as a casualty hospital. From this central place there could be great roads radiating north, south, east and west, over which people could be evacuated and supplies could be brought in."—*Viscount Esher.*

"We have to import 62% of our energy-producing foods. Imports have risen from 54,000,000 tons in 1913 to 75,000,000 tons in 1937, but of the tonnage entered with cargoes only 56% in 1937 was British, compared with 86% in 1913. The dangers to which shipping might be exposed in a future war have greatly increased. The potential submarine menace in numbers is four times, and will shortly be five times, greater than at the beginning of the last war, and there is, in addition, the air menace both at sea and, perhaps even more serious, in port."—*Mr. W. A. Souler, President, Chamber of Shipping.*

"In America the National Industrial Conference Board has made a detailed study of the recent depression and recovery in this country and in the U.S.A. For 1937 the national income per head of the population was precisely the same for the two countries, namely 500 dollars a year. In 1932-33, the low point, it was 254 dollars for the U.K. and 344 dollars for the States. In other words, we have shown an improvement of approximately 100% against America's 50%. During that same period taxation receipts here increased by 11½%, and in America by no less than 193%."—*The "Investors' Review."*

**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 15 0
Kenya 5%	..	..	109 1 3
Kenya 3½%	..	..	100 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	100 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	..	..	98 15 0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	..	..	87 10 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	..	..	87 15 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	..	94 12 6
Sudan 5½%	..	..	108 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	..	107 10 0

**Industrial**

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	4 17 1½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	3 13 1½
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	6 6
Courtauld's (£1)	..	1 7 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	1 4 3
General Electric (£1)	..	3 18 0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	1 11 3
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	6 15 7½
Int. Nickel Canada	..	55½
Prov. Cinematograph	..	18 6
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	3 17 3
U.S. Steels	..	55½
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	1 4 3
Unilever (£1)	..	1 12 3
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	8 16 3
Vickers (10s.)	..	1 2 10½
Woolworth (5s.)	..	3 2 9

**Mines and Oils**

Anaconda (\$50)	..	6 1 3
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	2 2 7½
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	18 9
Anglo-Iranian	..	4 10 0
Burmah Oil	..	4 8 9
Cons. Goldfields	..	3 2 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	75 12 6
De Beers Df. (50s.)	..	7 2 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	..	4 7½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	2 13 1½
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	1 4 6
Johannesburg Cons.	..	2 1 3
Mexican Eagle	..	6 10
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	8 5 0
Randfontein	..	1 17 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	..	35 15 0
Shell	..	4 0 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	11 12 3
West Wits. (10s.)	..	5 6 3

**Banks, Shipping and Home Rails**

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	..	2 1 6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	100 5 0
Clan	..	4 12 6
E.D. Realisation	..	3 4½
Gt. Western	..	25 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	85 10 0
L.M.S.	..	11 10 0
Nat. Bank of India	..	31 15 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	..	11 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	15 8 9
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	1 0 3

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	..	1 3 6
Linggi (£1)	..	14 3
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	..	3 3
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	..	1 6 10½
Rubber Trust (£1)	..	1 7 4½

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

## PERSONALIA

Lord Harlech has left on a visit to America.

Lady Kittermaster is on her way home from Nyasaland.

Mr. D. K. S. Grant has left on his return to Tanganyika.

Mr. Guy Harben has brought a pet cheetah home from Kenya by air.

Mr. A. S. Richardson is acting as Director of Agriculture in Uganda.

Major A. H. Bibby has been appointed a director of the Suez Canal Company.

Mr. S. M. H. Tibbrook is on his way home from Kampala, travelling *via* the Cape.

Mr. L. W. Raymond, Government Chemist in Zanzibar, has been appointed Land Officer.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Mathers are on their way from Mbale, Uganda, to England *via* South Africa.

Lieutenant the Earl of Mornington is outward-bound for Kenya to join the King's African Rifles.

Mr. C. Harvey, of the Lyamungu Coffee Research Station, Tanganyika, is on leave pending transfer to Fiji.

Lady Brooke-Popham leaves London to-day for Marseilles to embark on the s.s. "Gloucester Castle" for Kenya.

The Rev. William Turner has been appointed assistant to the general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Mrs. Agnes Macdonald, widow of the late Mr. R. Macdonald, former Comptroller of Customs in Nyasaland, has died in Glasgow.

The Rev. T. A. Withnell, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who died on October 8 last, has left £5,429, with net personalty £4,962.

We regret to report the death in Durban of Mrs. Daisy Seals, wife of Mr. A. E. Seals, formerly of the Texas Oil Company, in East Africa.

Sir C. B. Francis, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, will arrive home in April. He has been spending a part of his holiday in St. Helena.

Captain H. Bertin, K.C., M.P., has been selected as the United Party candidate for Avondale at the approaching general election in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. L. Blunt has been elected this year's President of the Zomba Gymkhana Club, with Messrs. H. P. Coombes and J. R. Lennon as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Julius Lewin, who has been for some time Lecturer on Colonial Administration to London University, has been appointed Lecturer on Native Laws and Affairs at the Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.

Major E. S. Grogan and Captain F. O'B. Wilson were the candidates for the Ukamba vacancy on the Kenya Legislative Council, polling for which took place on February 17.

The next monthly dinner of the Royal African Society will be held at the Hotel Splendide, Piccadilly, on March 1, when Mr. A. R. Kidner will speak on Empire air mails.

Mr. F. H. Clarke, Senior Assistant Game Warden in Kenya, Regimental Sergeant-Major F. Taylor, and Mr. A. B. Acton, Inspector of Police, are on leave pending retirement.

We regret to announce the death of M. Henri Jaspas, for many years Colonial Minister of Belgium, who exercised considerable influence on the development of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. John Ley, son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Ley and Mrs. Ley, having been awarded a Tanganyika scholarship at the Bulawayo School of Mines, has arrived in Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Kennet, better known to East Africans as Sir Edward Hilton-Young, has rejoined the board of the Southern Railway, from which he resigned in 1931 on being appointed Minister of Health.

Mr. B. B. Bowley, architect of the Public Works Department in Matabeleland, is retiring from the Southern Rhodesian service after 29 years' work in the Colony. Mr. J. J. Beaton succeeds him.

Candidates nominated for the Gatooma by-election, which takes place on March 3, are: Mr. J. Dalton (United Party), Mr. T. J. Golding (Rhodesian Party) and Mr. T. A. Kimble (Labour).

The engagement is announced between Captain G. D. Garforth-Bles and Miss S. Muir Mackenzie, daughter of the late Judge K. Muir-Mackenzie and of the late Mrs. Rees-Millington, of Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Brian Johnson, second son of Sir George and Lady Johnson, of Bulawayo, and Miss Pleasance Margaret Gawith, elder daughter of Mr. P. W. Gawith, of Pretoria, and the late Mrs. Gawith.

Dr. Jack Cook, brother of Sir Albert Cook, is now visiting the C.M.S. medical stations in Uganda, which he will shortly leave for the Sudan. He served with his brother in Uganda for many years before the War, and is now advisory medical officer of the C.M.S. in London.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe had his first experience of television at Alexandra Palace last week. He was interviewed before the camera on the subject of the gold industry in the Colony by Mr. Leslie Mitchell, who toured Southern Rhodesia with the "Journey's End" company.

*Bon voyage* to two members of the Northern Rhodesian Police, Mr. L. E. Proust, of Luanshya, and Mr. R. G. Thompson, of Nkana, who should by now be on their way from the Copperbelt to England in a 10-h.p. car *via* the Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, French West Africa, the Sahara, Algiers and France. They are not planning to hurry unduly, but expect the 8,000 miles to take them about two months.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Addis Ababa, is to address the next meeting of the East African Group on Thursday, March 16, on "Abyssinia."

His many friends in East Africa, where he served for so long, will sympathise with Mr. E. J. Waddington, Governor of Trinidad, in the serious labour troubles with which that Colony is confronted.

Dr. W. R. Billington, of Mengo Hospital, and Miss E. D. C. Markby, daughter of the Rev. A. Wilkinson Markby, and brother of the Rev. G. E. C. Markby, a missionary in Uganda, were married in Kampala on Saturday. The bride's father held a special service in his church in Dorchester at the time of the wedding ceremony.

Pilot Officer J. E. Thomas, one of the young Rhodesians who joined the R.A.F. about a year ago, was found dead some days ago near Glossop, Derbyshire, near the machine in which he had crashed 13 days earlier. He was a brother of Mr. W. E. Thomas, Attorney-General of the Colony, and was only 21 years of age.

The following have been appointed members of the Central Development Committee of Tanganyika: The Financial Secretary (Chairman), the general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, the Director of Agriculture, Sir William Lead, the Hon. R. W. Stone, Mr. D. K. Patel, Mr. G. E. Lester, and Mr. B. [unclear].

Mr. William Hunter, said to be Kenya's oldest European resident, has died in Nairobi at the age of 92. He served with the Navy in the suppression of the slave trade off the East African coast in the 'eighties, and was an enthusiastic amateur artist, whose paintings were exhibited in the Kenya Pavilion at the Wembley Exhibition.

Mr. W. H. Ingrams, formerly of the Zanzibar Service and now resident adviser to the Sultans of Mukalla and Selyun, and Mrs. Ingrams have been jointly awarded the 1939 Lawrence Gold Medal of the Central Asian Society for their work in the Hadramaut district of Southern Arabia, which has established peace among the Arab tribes.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, has been elected Chairman of the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company. Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, who has reported on various East African railway problems, has been elected Chairman of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monté Video and of the North-Western of Uruguay Railway Company.

Among those who were received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace last week and invested with the insignia of awards gazetted to them in the New Year Honours were: *K.C.M.G.*, Sir Campbell Stuart, who is Deputy Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company; Sir Douglas Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company; Mr. Eric Machtig, of the staff of the Colonial Office; Mr. Cecil Graves, of the B.B.C. Empire Service; *C.M.G.*, Mr. B. Ashton Warner, of the Uganda Administrative Service; *C.B.E.*, Mr. R. Nicholson, secretary of the Royal African Society; and Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda.

## Africa Needs Christianity

THAT THE AFRICAN MIND needs Christianity more than ever, because the very first impact from the outer world destroys faith in "ancestralism"—a more correct term than "worship of ancestors"—was the theme developed by the Rev. T. Cullen Young in his address on "Christianity and the African Mind" at Friends' House on Tuesday.

Ancestralism, he said, sufficed in the old tribal days: it gave the Natives a sense of security derived from the conviction that the living members of a tribe and those who had passed on constituted a whole, a continuous existence in the here and hereafter resulting in peace of mind under the guardianship of the ancestors. When the Native realised that the world was something far bigger than he had imagined, ancestralism became too small to afford the security needed in the new circumstances, and a gap was left in the mind. Islam was inadequate to fill it; only the Christian conception of God the Father as revealed in Jesus Christ was big enough to do so—the conception of all men as brothers in God's family. That was really a natural development of the idea underlying ancestralism.

In social life, too, the African was moving in the direction of the conception of Christian marriage. Every experiment in marriage was to be found somewhere in Africa; the many phases in the struggle between mother-right and father-right existed, but Christianity supplied the final solution—the equal balance between man and woman in marriage, both groups sharing alike in an equal partnership of two.

These two illustrations, Mr. Cullen Young argued, supported increased enthusiasm for Christian missionary effort, for no other activity could compare with it in value.

### Swynnerton-Burt Memorial

Over £200 has already been subscribed in Tanganyika to the fund for a memorial to the late Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton and Mr. R. D. Burt.

### Rhodes Memorial Museum

The trustees of the Cecil Rhodes Memorial Museum in Bishop's Stortford appeal for exhibits illustrating life in Rhodesia before it came under the rule of the Chartered Company, as, for instance, photographs or sketches of the sites of Bulawayo or Salisbury in the early days. Named collections of flowers or insects or good heads of game would also be welcomed. Communications should be sent to Mr. Thomas Ward, Chairman of the Management Committee, The Council House, Bishop's Stortford.

### School Development in S. Rhodesia

The Southern Rhodesian Government is pressing on with its policy of building or enlarging its schools. The new large Salisbury East Junior School for boys and girls is to be opened next year; the present Prince Edward Junior School is to be converted into a "modern" secondary school for boys, and the Girls Junior School into a similar secondary school for girls; the Salisbury Public School will become a junior school for boys and girls; at Umtali a Beit library and a new kindergarten school are to be built; at Gwelo there is to be an entirely new junior school; the present junior school being incorporated into the buildings of the senior school; and the erection of the new Technical School in Bulawayo is to be begun.

## Democracy and Subject Races

### Thoughts of a Southern Rhodesian

DEMOCRACY represents a system built upon the sacrifices of its founders. In days gone by, for instance, it was no easy thing to take a stand against the Divine Right of Kings. In its foundation democracy springs from courage rather than dialectics, from an instinct for justice rather than from purely intellectual conceptions, from independence of material aims rather than from economic theories.

At its best, its transcendental qualities enable it to take in its stride the inequalities nascent in the term "subject races"—and that is a severe test and a high tribute. Its leaders, at all the best periods of its history, have been capable of a charity which, like sunbeams struggling through fog, has never for long been overcome by the fogs of outright economic oppression. Hence, since democracy's arrival, no revolution has been staged in Great Britain. On the contrary, much of the most effective leadership of the aims and aspirations of the lower classes has come from the humanitarianism of the upper classes, and the labourer, unassailed by doctrines bred in foreign climes, brings a douche of cold common sense to revolutionaries because he realises that his lot, had though it may be, is better than it would be in other countries—including those in which the "many-headed proletariat" has won a revolution in theory but not in practice.

Because democracy will not tolerate extreme injustice, the democratic countries, at great costs to themselves, are going to great lengths to make room for economic oppression elsewhere. That humanitarianism can be, and is being, exploited by some of the aforesaid unfortunates and their supporters.

#### Business Pressure in Salisbury

In the capital city of Southern Rhodesia certain wealthy men have threatened to withdraw their custom if a number of small firms do not accommodate among their employees refugees from Germany, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia. It is a terribly short-sighted policy. If the small firms succumb, it means defeat for democratic ideals. If they do not succumb, they will swing towards racialism, and democratic ideals will thus suffer an equal defeat. An official action to deal sharply with such an insolent boycott would be a step away from that complete freedom in business at which we aim.

A race subject to an English democracy may wish it could stand entirely by itself, but the queer truth is that its subjection was almost invariably the lesser of two evils, the alternative having usually been subjection to another and less liberal race. So long as British protection remains, the subject race makes steady gains, and, except where there is the irritant of a disgruntled revolutionary leader, the subject races fully realises that fact. So in Southern Rhodesia the Natives have appreciated what is being done to increase their opportunities, imperfect though those opportunities (like all worldly things) may be in relation to absolute standards. Perfection will, of course, never be attained, and no Native suffers much harm because the European feels a sense of his own virtue in having helped the African, even though a great deal more help might have been given. Mutual respect and liking reign between the two races, both of which realise that one of them is backward.

Rhodesians offer eternal thanks to a Jewish millionaire who left great legacies for the benefit of the country, but they would become restive if this gratitude were unfairly exploited by others who

have done nothing. There is no diminution in the British desire to see fair play for the under-dog, but he must not steal from the pantry. The position is delicate, and can be best stabilised by the abandonment of all subtlety and the absolute acceptance of the terms of democracy; it involves, in other words, a modicum of gratitude combined with an earnest desire to be true citizens of Southern Rhodesia.

British countries have never known the ghettos responsible for the racially national clannishness of the Jews, and nothing will be won and much lost by the attempted exaction of forced assistance to refugees by the application of economic levers to citizens of a State which is already admitting a large number of refugees. One of the greatest weaknesses of democracy is that there exists no punishment for those who do not make its ideals of freedom their ideals. To exploit that weakness is to make things easier for the dictators by breaking down unity within the democracies.

MANFRED HODSON.

## The Congo Basin Treaties

### Cotton Trade League Wants Abrogation

THE immediate abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties is urged by the Cotton Trade League, in a circular dispatched to members of the Government, Lancashire M.P.s and trade organisations generally. If the proposed Cotton Industry (Reorganisation) Bill becomes law, the problem of cotton exports will remain, says the League, adding that no price-fixing schemes will of themselves help to sell a single additional yard of cloth, and that so-called redundancy is mainly due to the insufficiency of export orders. Therefore, the Government should tackle the export problem now.

Seven suggestions put forward are the negotiation of fair and reasonable trade agreements throughout the world by the greater use of our bargaining power; sweeping modifications of the most-favoured-nation clause; the countering of subsidy by subsidy; and the imposition of duties against nations taking undue advantage of their depreciated currencies; an early trade agreement with India embodying substantial reductions of the present import duties on British textiles; the immediate abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties; the appointment of a Minister of Commerce to relieve the present excessive duties of the Board of Trade; drastic restriction of the importation into the United Kingdom of Japanese and other foreign grey cloths, and assistance wherever possible on the spun, woven, and finished clause for all cotton goods exported as British made.

#### Portugal's Colonial Greatness

"I wonder," writes Baron Emile d'Erlanger in his interesting little book on *The History of the Construction and Finance of the Rhodesian Transport System*, "how many denizens of the British Empire... have any knowledge of the achievements of Portugal, her predecessor in Colonial exploration and conquest in post-Roman days? When Portugal was only a country of one or two million inhabitants, her flag flew over a large portion of the South American Continent and East and West Africa, she had a strong foothold in India, and her argosies, captained by intrepid navigators, skimmed the seas and carried merchandise and treasure to and from the Tagus."



## To Eliminate Rinderpest

### Plans of Inter-Territorial Conference

ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST from East Africa is of immense importance not only to the territories immediately concerned, but to those to the south, which have a cattle population worth many millions of pounds sterling. The central Tanganyika have represented the main danger zone in the past year or two, and the serious possibility of the disease crossing the Ruaha River and spreading into Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland caused a Rinderpest Conference to be held in Nairobi this time last year under the chairmanship of Mr. Freeston, then secretary to the East African Governors' Conference. A more authoritative gathering of experts could scarcely have been brought together, for there was the strongest possible representation from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Portuguese East Africa and the Belgian Congo. The occasion, indeed, exemplified the importance of the machinery provided by a Governors' Conference which by then was really regarded as in permanent session, and of the practice, initiated with Mr. Freeston's arrival in East Africa, of entrusting him with the arrangement and the chairmanship of the inter-territorial conferences.

Now a second, and equally representative, Rinderpest Conference has been held in the Kenya capital under the presidency of his successor, Mr. H. C. Gurney. It concluded that the emergency campaign of the past year had achieved its immediate object, and was in part due to the work of Mr. H. E. Hornby and Major Brassey-Edwards in particular. There was a general feeling that the campaign had been undertaken only just in time, and representatives from the southern territories regarded it as demonstrating that rinderpest in cattle can now be definitely checked under African conditions, though it had yet to be discovered whether it could, through conveyance by game from the adjacent fly areas, outflank the immunised belt. Closer observation of the danger zone by additional intelligence staff was therefore advocated, the cost being allocated between the territories concerned. It was agreed that, in the unlikely event of rinderpest breaking through, the Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika should take whatever steps he considered necessary pending consultation with the adjacent territories.

When the relationship between rinderpest and overstocking and soil erosion were considered, it was emphasised that it would be a tragic blunder to regard the presence of enzootic rinderpest as in any way contributing to the solution of these problems, and that the evils resulting from overstocking could be fought satisfactorily only if the animal population of the area was healthy and capable of improvement.

Plans from Kenya and Tanganyika for the complete eradication of rinderpest from East Africa were endorsed by the Conference as sound, and as having every prospect of success within the next five years if funds could be made available for the inevitably large expenditure.

Partly in view of the limited period for which the present barrier can be regarded as effective without re-vaccination, and partly because of the weakening of the protection afforded by the tsetse fly belts (on account of the decreasing immunity of the game), the Conference considered it important that an early and simultaneous start should be made in Kenya and Tanganyika.

## WHERE TIME STANDS STILL!



### Victoria Falls

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## Questions in Parliament

### The Kenya and Uganda Railway Debt

THE Treasury claim of £5,500,000 against Kenya and Uganda in respect of the original cost of construction of the Kenya and Uganda Railways was raised by Mr. R. Morgan, who asked whether the Government was agreed to the cancellation of the claim.

Mr. MacDonald replied that it had been decided to ask Parliament to agree to the remission, subject to one condition, which was that £500,000 should be transferred from the reserve funds of the Railways to a supplementary sinking fund ear-marked towards the redemption of the Kenya Loan of 1921.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will there be an opportunity of discussing this matter in the House?"

Mr. MacDonald: "It will have to be brought before the House in the appropriate form."

Replying to Mr. Creech Jones, who wanted to know what steps had been taken to implement the recommendations of the Pim and Orde-Browne reports on Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald circulated the following reply:—

#### Development of N. Rhodesian Services

The social services, whose inadequacy was criticised by the Financial Commission, are to be greatly expanded in the next five years as part of a general programme of development to be begun at once. Recurrent and special expenditure is estimated to increase from £1,161,305 in 1939 to £1,347,247 in 1943. These totals of expenditure are consistent with those contemplated by Sir Alan Pim.

"It is also intended to spend some £500,000 on public works extraordinary in the five-year period, and, in addition, comprehensive schemes of water development and soil conservation are to be submitted, among others, to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

"The recommendations in Major Orde-Browne's report in regard to labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia, which are subsequent in date to those of the Financial Commission, have also been taken into account in the preparation of the five-year plan drawn up by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Steps are being taken to implement his proposals for the amelioration of labour conditions, and I am at the moment awaiting a report from the Governor on the result of two meetings on labour matters.

"The first was to be with the mine managers in Northern Rhodesia in connexion with internal labour questions, including recruiting and transport facilities, and the second was recently held in Salis-

bury with representatives of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the purpose of considering the inter-territorial labour situation.

"I am waiting until I am aware of the recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on closer co-operation and association between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which I understand will shortly be available, before finally approving the details of the proposed labour organisation in Northern Rhodesia, part of which has already been established."

Mr. David Adams, who asked how many of the Colonial Civil servants attending refresher courses at summer schools in Oxford in 1937 and 1938 came from East Africa, was given the following particulars: From Kenya, 4 officials attended in 1937 and 8 in 1938; from Tanganyika, 12 and 11; from Uganda, 7 and 10.

Mr. Markham suggested that the Colonial Veterinary Service was suffering as the result of the continued lack of an adviser in animal health at the Colonial Office, and asked if an appointment could be made forthwith, in accordance with the recommendation of the Lovat Committee.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the question was under consideration, and that if the matter could be raised a fortnight hence he would be in a position to reply definitely.

Mr. Thorne, who asked for details of Tanganyika trade in 1937, was told that U.K. imports into the Territory were £653,115 (24.26%) and exports to the U.K. £1,492,845 (24.19%); imports from Germany totalled £525,585 (13.30%) and exports to that country were £503,800 (8.16%); imports from Japan amounted to £933,512 (23.79%) and exports to Japan to £10,114 (0.16%); to the U.S.A. the Territory sent goods valued at £254,183 (6.48%), receiving from America goods valued at £232,585 (3.77%); and from Holland Tanganyika imported £92,381 (2.35%) exporting in exchange £213,330 (3.46%).

#### Independent Native Schools in Kenya

Asked by Mr. Garro Jones for a statement on the progress of the Independent Schools Association in Kenya, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that at the end of 1937 there were 59 schools controlled by these associations, of which 54 were authorised and registered, 44 being maintained by the Independent Schools Association and 10 by the Karinga Schools Association. The general policy of the Government of Kenya in regard to these schools was, where possible, to enlist the co-operation of the associations which manage them, and in order to increase their efficiency a European inspector and an African assistant had been provided to work solely in connexion with the schools.

"I understand that the Independent Schools Association (which has now separated from the Kikuyu Central Association) has recently shown a welcome readiness to co-operate with the Government. A number of its schools have complied with the regulations of the Education Department and have greatly increased in efficiency. The efforts of the Government to secure the co-operation of the Karinga Association (which has now ceased to exist and is managed by the Kikuyu Central Association) have not so far been so successful."

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during October last included 16 British, 34 German, 10 Swiss and 18 Dutch nationals. Among them were 56 missionaries.

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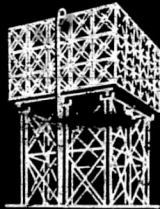
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## Death of Sir Edmund Davis

### Exploiting British Africa's Base Metals

SIR EDMUND DAVIS, who died suddenly on Monday at the age of 76 at his home at Chilham Castle, near Canterbury, could look back on more than half a century of active work in the exploitation of base metals, particularly in Africa, and was known in the Rhodesias, South West and East Africa, and in the City of London as an extremely shrewd and far-seeing financier and as an indefatigable worker.

In strange contrast with his absorption in mining affairs—and anyone who attended shareholders' meetings over which he presided can testify that he had a grasp even of the minute details of the many companies of which he was Chairman or managing director—was his passion for art. Indeed, in *Who's Who* he describes himself in the following way: "Art collector. Presented a collection of work by modern British artists to the Luxembourg, 1915. Is Chairman and director of many mining companies. Member of J. Ricard & Co. High Sheriff of Kent, 1930."

Born in Australia, he was little more than a boy when he went to Paris as an art student, and was only 17 when, on account of ill-health, he was sent to Capetown to enter the business of a merchant company controlled by an uncle. Before reaching his majority he was well on the way to wealth from guano deposits off the coast of Cape Colony which he had leased, and he then became active in German South-West Africa, arranging for the construction of a railway to the inaccessible Tsumeb copper mine, which prospered greatly.

#### Bechuanaland Exploration His First Company

Attracted to the Rand by the discovery of gold, he speculated boldly and formed the Bechuanaland Exploration Company; it was his first flotation, and one in which he continued to show great interest to the last.

In his late twenties and thirties a strong friendship grew between Davis and Cecil Rhodes, who, when his dream of building a telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo was checked, took Davis with him to Berlin in his endeavour to persuade the Kaiser to rescind the German objection to the passage of the wires across "German East"; that the visit succeeded is well known, and Rhodes always gave credit to his companion for the skilful way in which he carried out his part of the negotiations, particularly in German financial circles. "In Remembrance of Berlin" was inscribed in Rhodes's handwriting

across a photograph which has hung for decades in Sir Edmund's office at 19 St. Swithin's Lane.

At one time he was on the boards of more than 50 companies, almost all of them concerned with mining, thus holding an easy record in the City; and though in recent years he had reduced their number, it was still in the neighbourhood of 30, and he was not the man to accept a directorship for the sake of the fees, or for any reason but that of contributing to the company's progress.

He was Chairman and managing director of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., and of East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., Chairman of Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co., Ltd., African Chrome Mines, Ltd., African Manganese Co., Ltd., Baluchistan Chrome Co., Ltd.; Deputy Chairman of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., and Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.; and a director of the British South Africa Co., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia Metals, Ltd., the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and of other enterprises. His interests in Africa thus covered copper, lead, zinc, tin, asbestos, chrome and manganese among the base metals, and gold, land, and investments in all manner of industries.

#### Great Interest in Art

Pictures were his recreation, and in his houses in London and the country he had splendid collections of the old masters and of modern painters. Last year, when a Rembrandt, two Gainsboroughs, a Reynolds, and a Van Dyck were stolen from their frames at Chilham Castle, their aggregate value was put at about £100,000; only the two Gainsboroughs were recovered. Three years ago he made a valuable donation of pictures to South Africa.

His vitality was such that he never seemed his age, and he continued to work at heavy pressure; he was reputed by his associates to be one of the busiest of men, and one of the most difficult with whom to make an appointment at short notice. He was knighted 12 years ago.

Lady Davis is an artist who has exhibited her pictures in London, who paints fans, and is known for the delicacy of her needlework.

## Mining Personalia

Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick has been appointed a director of London, Australian and General Exploration Company, Ltd., which has extensive East Africa interests, in place of Mr. N. W. Diggle, who has resigned.

Mr. R. Murray Hughes, the former Kenya mining geologist, and afterwards a director of a mining company in Kenya, has returned from his visit to South America.

Mr. Izard, Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, will shortly arrive in England on leave.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, a mining engineer well known in East Africa and the Rhodesias, has been appointed a special representative of the *Financial Times*, for which he is to report upon the gold properties, reef and alluvial, in the Gold Coast Colony. He expects to be away about three months. This is by no means his first incursion into mining journalism, and the projected series of descriptive articles from his pen should attract widespread attention.


#### Institution of Mining Engineers

The jubilee of the Institution of Mining Engineers was celebrated at a banquet held at Guildhall last week.

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## Company Progress Reports

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—Output from Fred mine during January: Ore milled, 4,000 tons; working profit, £1,060.

**Tanganyika Central Gold.**—Output for January: 2,438 tons; yield, 461 oz. fine gold, value £3,210; loss, £1,792.

**Rhomines.**—January output: 1,000 tons crushed at Flowing Bowl mine for recovery of 177 oz. from mill and cyanide. Value: £1,264.

**Kenya, Gold Mining.**—Progress report for the quarter ended December 31 states that 4,372 tons were milled, and 2,684 tons of sands cyanided, producing 2,095 oz. fine gold and 252 oz. silver. Development, 291 ft. Blackhall's reef: 4th level, winze at 287 ft. adv. 26 ft., 35 ft. av. 3-92 dwt. over 11 in.; 5th level, W. drive adv. 83 ft., 30 ft. av. 7-26 dwt. over 15 in. The reef on the bottom level has not maintained its high values, but has strengthened considerably. The 4th level winze at 287 ft. of the shaft shows some improvement in values and width. The stope drive over the back of the 4th level also shows a similar improvement, and points to the poor zone being localised to the 4th level itself. On the Kisumu reef, exploration from No. 3 shaft has proved disappointing.

**Kavirondo.**—The new vertical shaft at Koa Mulimu was sunk 34 ft. to a total of 281 ft., or 93 ft. below the 2nd level. 3rd level N. crosscut to new vertical shaft begun and driven 37 ft.; rise No. 1 above 3rd level risen 8 ft. to total of 48 ft.; rises Nos. 2, 3 and 4 above 3rd level risen 26 ft. to total of 66 ft. Stopping continued in Sirius section, where a narrow vein of rich quartz was followed upwards above the 130 ft. level, on which to facilitate stopping 110 ft. of subsidiary rising and driving was done. Karinga vein outcrop stope suspended at water level at a depth of 80 ft.; at this depth the quartz is 5 in. wide worth 7 oz. per ton for a length of 40 ft. Surface prospecting N. of Jisama section continued to exposed quartz and rubble worth 3 dwt. per ton; and other surface prospecting is in progress in the Koa Mulimu section.

In No. 2 Area, at Chausy, 2nd level E. was driven 9 ft. to total of 30 ft. on quartz 14 in. wide worth 4-2 dwt. per ton; level suspended to crosscut E., which has been extended 32 ft. 1st level W. No. 5 trough winze sunk 10 ft. to total of 24 ft., the last 3 ft. having exposed patches of quartz of low value; on levels intermediate between 50 ft. level and 1st level, E. drive from No. 5 winze driven 15 ft. to total of 43 ft. on quartz 13 in. wide worth 15 dwt. per ton; N. drive at 50 ft. in No. 5 trough winze driven 8 ft. to total of 39 ft. on quartz 7 ft. 4 in. wide worth 14-5 dwt. per ton. This quartz is cut off by a fault and a crosscut E. has been extended 16 ft. to reach the faulted portion. Total footage No. 2 Area: 110 ft.

During January Kakamega mill crushed 851 tons, producing 489 oz. fine gold; Chausy mill crushed 683 tons, producing 191 oz. fine gold. Total production for month: 680 oz. fine gold.

### Rezende Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of shareholders of Rezende Mines, Ltd., is to be held in Salisbury on Saturday, May 20.

### Leonora Corporation

The reorganisation of the capital of Leonora Corporation, Ltd., as approved at a meeting of shareholders on December 12, has now been sanctioned by the Court.

### Minerals Separation

The directors of Minerals Separation, Ltd., which is interested in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry, will recommend a final dividend of 30% making 50% for the year at the annual meeting on February 28. Profits for 1938 amounted to £128,836, against £158,023.

### Chunya Township Authority

A Township Authority for Chunya, the administrative centre of the Lupa goldfields of Tanganyika Territory, has now been constituted with the following members: the Administrative Officer, Chunya, as President; the Medical Officer and the Inspector of Mines, and Messrs. J. B. McEie, E. J. Richardson, and G. J. Chellaram.



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## Power Securities Corporation

### Mr. George Balfour's Speech

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Power Securities Corporation Limited was held in London last week.

Mr. George Balfour, J.P., M.P., Chairman of the Corporation, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. W. J. ... ) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—“I trust you all feel that the accounts we present are satisfactory and are evidence of continuing stability and progress.

“It will interest you to know that we have recently completed 30 years in the business of Balfour, Beatty and Co., Limited. It has certainly been 30 years of strenuous work and has produced (during the last 16 years as a subsidiary of this Corporation) a joint organisation of considerable magnitude covering all problems of finance, management, civil, electrical, and mechanical construction work and capable of dealing with these problems in any part of the world.

#### Effect of the International Situation

“We have, year after year, looked forward to what I might term more sane commercial conditions at home and abroad, but so far these better conditions have not materialised. I think, however, we can say that there is now evidence of the foundations being laid upon which we can patiently build up the old structures of confidence in international trade and commerce. Not the least important step in this direction is the close personal contacts established between Continental friends and rivals alike.

“While we are faced with many and extremely difficult problems there is and has been for some time a general feeling amongst thoughtful people that we are now not daily, weekly, or monthly on the verge of war. This condition of mind was largely attributable to political and financial jumpiness in America, particularly expressed by its Stock Exchange and the fears of a large number of people in this country, mostly without foundation, which they so freely expressed to each other that they soon converted their own fears into a policy of certain Continental Governments.

“During the last 10 or 12 years I have expressed my views on many topics of importance which had a bearing on industry and upon our own business; I touched upon such topics as Empire emigration, control of industry, need of keener interest of businessmen in political life, greater freedom for manufacturers, encouragement of private effort, and many other topics. I will not attempt to add anything to-day, except to re-emphasise the view I have expressed at past meetings, and assert that those opinions I still hold even more strongly than when I first expressed them.

#### Maintenance of British Trade

“We are all deeply interested in securing and maintaining a sufficient volume of British trade to employ our people. In this connexion I noticed a few days ago that the Home Secretary said:—

“The time has surely come when British character and British trade and enterprise must show their mettle.”

“I do not think there is any question about the quality of British character, enterprise, or mettle, but these qualities are so handicapped by restrictions that flexible use of these gifts and characteristics is disappearing and being replaced by the regulated

mechanism of a trade robot—a mechanical device which can never have the advantage of the flexible intuition of British character and enterprise. Dominions and Colonies call for unfettered British enterprise and capital to develop their territories and their population: When our trading and financial institutions are free to meet the needs of the people instead of the requirements of Departments our unemployment problems will be well on the way to solution.

“You will not be surprised to hear that during the year we only dealt with a small range and volume of purely financial business, and that our energies were, therefore, mainly devoted to engineering construction and management.

#### Important Work in Iraq

“This time last year we had an extremely difficult season's work ahead of us on the important contract for the barrage across the Tigris at Kut in Iraq. The grave difficulties caused by abnormal floods in November, 1936, which caused a season's delay, have, I am glad to say, been successfully overcome and the work completed. It is a fine piece of work of which the Government, the engineers, and we, as constructors, can be proud. We have now only to attend to settling up accounts this year, and this will no doubt be accomplished in the same spirit of good will and understanding which has characterised our relations since this difficult work was started.

“We are now engaged upon other work in Iraq, consisting of a small regulator in the Diwaniyah area on one of the branches of the Euphrates and also carrying out works for the State Railways consisting of tunnelling, grading, and minor bridge building in the Mosul district.

“I rather pressed my colleagues some years ago to endeavour to carry out work in Iraq because I believed that country, properly developed, had a great future. We are aware, of course, that the Iraq Government has had but little time to establish a Constitution and consolidate the art of government since Britain under its Mandate recommended and secured autonomy for the State of Iraq.

“Successive Governments have each in their own manner made their contribution to the evolution of a sound system and, bearing in mind how long a time it takes to knit together tradition and experience of the needs of the people into democratic institutions and reconcile them with the art of government, I think they have made great progress.

#### Ceremonial Inauguration of the Barrage

“I understand that it is likely that arrangements will be made next month by the Government of Iraq for a formal and ceremonial inauguration of the barrage, and we understand that it is the intention of his Majesty King Ghazi to perform the opening ceremony. I trust I shall be able to visit our works in the Near East at that time.

“We have completed and still have on hand a considerable volume of work in many parts of this country, in addition to miscellaneous work in progress in several parts of the world, including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Palestine.

“We carried out last year a very considerable amount of work and completed a very full year's construction programme. It is satisfactory to know that we had still over one and three-quarter million pounds of new work or works current at the end of our financial year. I should perhaps mention that we only take credit in our accounts for cash actually received for work done and no profit until work is completed. On the other hand, we pursue a cautious policy of endeavouring to forecast risks and make provision in advance so as to maintain an even keel.

**Balance Sheet Items**

With regard to the balance sheet, the item of investments, loans, and participations amounts, to £1,160,541, against last year's figure of £1,334,753, a reduction of £174,212. Last year, you will remember, we wrote down our Italian investments to what we considered proper or with careful liquidation realisable value. A substantial amount was realised during the year at or better than our written down value.

The following item, subsidiary companies, shows investments at £457,529, the same figure as last year, and a loan of £90,000 which is additional. This amount was due by Balfour, Beatty and Co., Limited, at the close of our year. The amount varies during the year and is a credit or debit in our account according to fluctuating requirements. The other items are of a routine nature: debtors, £258, and the last item of cash at bankers, £23,208, which compares with last year's figure of £53,718, a reduction of some £30,000.

On the other side of the balance sheet the capital issued remains unaltered at £1,300,000. The general reserve now stands at £200,000, compared with £170,000 in the previous account, an increase of £30,000, which is the amount placed to reserve out of this year's profits. The amount due to a subsidiary company of £79,500 shows no change from last year. The bank loan stands at £35,000, a reduction of £165,000 on last year's figure. The item of creditors amounts to £48,042, against £38,902. This is made up of provision for taxation items, balances on uncompleted business, and credit balances. The increase in this item is entirely due to provision for increased taxation.

**Profit and Loss Account**

Turning to the profit and loss account the gross profit for the year, including interest, dividends, commissions, transfer fees, etc., amounts to £137,362, a reduction of £700 on last year's figure. On the expenditure side of the account administration and general expenses, provision for income tax and National Defence Contribution account for £40,856, an increase on last year's figure of £9,200. On administration and expenditure within our own control we effected a reduction of £5,200, but against this reduction in expenditure we have to provide for increases in National Defence Contribution and income tax to the extent of £14,400, the result being a net increase in expenditure of £9,200.

Directors' fees at £1,208 show a reduction of £390, and this leaves a balance to be carried to the balance sheet of £95,298, a net decrease on last year of £9,500. The balance of £95,298, together with £16,384 brought forward from last year, makes a total of £111,682, out of which there has been paid and appropriated dividend for the year on Preference shares, less income tax, amounting to £25,375, and transferred to general reserve £30,000, leaving a balance of £56,307, which the directors propose to deal with in payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1928, of 7%, less income tax, amounting to £40,600, which leaves a balance to be carried forward to next account of £15,707 11s. 9d., compared with last year's figure of £16,384 8s. 5d.

Before I submit the resolution I know you will expect me to express in a few words our appreciation of the work of all the members of our staffs in London and in many other parts of this country, and to all our agents and construction staffs abroad. In particular I should like to mention our staff in Iraq, who have given such admirable service under very trying conditions.

Regarding the outlook for the current year, I think I can go so far as to say that I see no reason why we should not maintain, if not improve, our record of the past. It is difficult to prophesy, but I think we are entitled to look forward to conditions no worse than the last few years, and probably much better. My personal opinion is that we are beginning to grip realities and avoid the artificial panaceas of the past 20 years. If we really stick to the realities there is a great time ahead for Britain and her Empire.

I now beg to move: That the report of the directors and accounts for the year to December 31, 1938, be approved and adopted, that the dividend of 7%, less income tax, paid on the issued Preference shares for the year to December 31, 1938, be confirmed, and that a dividend of 7%, less income tax, on the issued Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1938, be declared.

Mr. William Shearer, managing director, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

**Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Greenly's Services**

The Chairman then proposed the re-election as a director of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Greenly, C.B.E. In doing so he referred to the services that Colonel Greenly had been voluntarily giving during the past month or two on the Prime Minister's panel of business men dealing with affairs of the greatest possible moment to this country in connexion with rearmament. Shareholders would no doubt have read of some of his activities in the papers recently, and he need hardly say that they were only too happy to release Colonel Greenly from such board meetings as might be necessary to perform these important duties. Quite apart from that it needed no words to commend Colonel Greenly as a director. He was one of the most important persons in the industrial and engineering life of the country, and, what was more, he was a man of understanding and geniality, combining, in fact, a wisdom and geniality with which one did not often meet. (Applause.)

Mr. William C. Lusk seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Greenly, in acknowledging his re-election, said that he would like to thank the Chairman for his very kind remarks and the shareholders for having reappointed him a director of the company.

If he might refer to the work which he had been asked to undertake by the Prime Minister, shareholders might perhaps be interested to know that the investigations which the Prime Minister's panel had been undertaking in regard to the country's rearmament programme had quite clearly indicated that this country had nothing to fear in that direction. (Applause.) Those who had read the first report drawn up by the panel and published in the proceedings of the House of Commons might have derived some encouragement from it. The report had the one great merit of truth.

He would like to say just a word about A.R.P., of which so much was heard at the present time. He would suggest to the public that it would be much more in their own interests and also in the interests of the Government if they would wait a little more patiently while the A.R.P. position was being clarified by those who had it in hand, instead of directing at the Government and the Lord Privy Seal a large number of rather ill-considered criticisms, on facts which were but little known to the public as a whole.

The auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., were reappointed.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

## Sisal Grades Defined

THE grading of sisal has been advocated in many quarters for years, but has apparently made little appeal to East African growers as a whole. The formal acceptance not only of the principle, but of the definition of the proposed grades, by a joint meeting in Nairobi of representatives of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is a proof of real importance. Some 25 of the leaders of the industry in the two territories were present, and it was unanimously agreed that the grades should be Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3, and 3A.

Grade 1 is thus defined: "Length from 3ft. upwards. Free of defective decortication. Properly brushed. Free of tow and bunched ends and harshness. Colour: creamy white to cream. Parallel packing; no ties." No. 2 is to have similar qualities but a length of 2 ft. 4 in. upwards, and No. 3 to be of a length between 1 ft. 10 in. and 2 ft. 4 in.

The A categories take into account yellowish, sunburnt, slightly spotted and slightly discoloured sisal which would otherwise be acceptable for the numerical grades.

The recommendations of the London Merchants' Committee in regard to tow were unanimously accepted. No. 1 tow will be: "Proper tow from the brushing machine. Free of line fibre and cuttings, and reasonably free of dust and dirt. Colour: creamy white to cream." No. 2: "Darker colour allowed. Small percentage of line fibre, long white cuttings, and not entirely free of dust."

The term "harshness" refers only to fibre from which the gum has not been sufficiently extracted by cleaning. It does not apply to fibre coarse in texture as a result of soil or climatic conditions.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Receipts at the port of Beira during November amounted to £40,624.

There were 7,206 landings at Bulawayo aerodrome in the year ending July 31 last.

Approximate receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January amounted to £249,402.

Approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during 1938 were £583,677, compared with £704,110 during 1937.

Imports via Beira for Southern Rhodesia in December totalled 15,265 tons compared with 14,461 tons in December, 1937.

The Supreme Court of Kenya has confirmed the reduction of the capital of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Company from Shs. 1,700,000 to Shs. 1,220,000.

Eighty-two companies, with a nominal capital of £920,294, were registered in Southern Rhodesia last year, as against 55, with a nominal capital of £1,059,220, in 1937.

With a revenue of £38,614 and an expenditure of £28,548 during the financial year ended July 31 last, Gwelo had a more comfortable credit balance than some Rhodesian towns.

Export tonnage sailed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during 1938 totalled 191,719 tons, while imports sailed from coastal ports amounted to 128,525 tons.

The net collections of Customs revenue in Tanganyika Territory during the first 11 months of 1938 amounted to approximately £580,400 or £28,400 over the proportionate revised estimate.

Economic crops exported from Tanganyika during January were: Sisal, 8,449 tons (January, 1938: 7,301 tons); coffee, 933 tons (1,372); hides, 458 tons (330); cotton, 11,495 centials (26,389); skins, 105,538 (101,790); sugar, refined, 6,000 cwt. (7,580); and groundnuts, 66 tons (720).

A favourable trade balance of over £2,000,000 in 1938 is shown by the statistics issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government. Exports totalled £11,883,000, gold contributing £5,718,000, tobacco £1,349,000, and asbestos £1,267,000. Great Britain supplied £4,665,000 of the total imports of £9,759,000.

Northern Rhodesia's favourable balance of trade in October last, the figures for which have just been issued, amounted to £600,536, as against £426,018 in October, 1937. The balance for the first 10 months of 1938 was £3,821,828, against £7,289,724 for the same period of 1937, the decline being mainly due to the lower world price of copper.

### United Tobacco (South)

The board of United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 1s. per £1 Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary share, free of South African normal income tax. At a meeting in Capetown on Monday it was decided to recommend the division of each Ordinary share into two Ordinary shares of 10s. each and each Deferred Ordinary into two Deferred Ordinary shares of 10s. each; also the capitalisation of £300,000, part of the undivided profits; and to apply that sum in paying up in full 450,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each and 150,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of 10s. each, those shares to be distributed to holders *pro rata* to their holdings. The company purchases large quantities of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco.



## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Market slow, with Kenya unchanged at 118s. per cwt. (1938: 111s.; 1937: 84s.)

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull, steady at £10 10s. per ton. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £13 2s. 6d.)

**Cloves.**—Unchanged, with Zanzibar spot 8½d., and c.i.f. 7½d.; Madagascar spot (in bond) 8d.; c.i.f., 7d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., and 6¼d.; 1937: 10¼d.)

Exports from Zanzibar in 1938 totalled 157,200 cwt., or 36,000 cwt. above 1937, but less than in 1936, when 205,687 cwt. were exported. The Dutch East Indies at 93,113 cwt. imported the largest quantity, being nearly double that of the previous year; India followed with 35,075 cwt.; the United States took 17,075 cwt., while the exports to the U.K. and Germany both showed a decided drop. In 1937 the U.K. took 10,924 cwt., and last year only 1,927 cwt.; Germany's figures were 10,136 and 1,650 cwt.

**Coffee.**—Kenyas attracted fair demand at last week's London auctions, the majority of the offerings selling at steady prices.

Kenya "A." 66s. to 110s. 6d.; "B." 62s. to 72s.; "C." 58s. to 66s.; peaberry, 65s. to 121s. per cwt.

Nyasaland palish quality "A." 58s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. per cwt.

London stocks are now heavier than 1938 at 61,534 cwt. compared with 53,798 cwt.

Tanganyika exported 933 tons valued at £36,290 in January.

**Copper.**—Business moderate after a mid-week slump. Standard for cash is £42 3s. 9d. to £42 5s., and three months £42 10s. to £42 11s. 3d. (1938: £40 5s.; 1937: £69 15s.)

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s., £10 10s. for March shipment, c.i.f. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £20.)

France took 206,640 cwt. of Zanzibar copra from a quantity exported in 1938, when the total was 58,000 cwt. from 1937.

**Cotton.**—Generally quiet, with good to fair Uganda 5-48d. and f.g.f. Sakellaridis 6-96d. per lb. (1938: 4-5d.)

During 1938 Uganda exported 403,601 bales of cotton. Tax collected amounted to £156,885.

The latest cotton progress report from Uganda states that in the Eastern Province and the West Nile, Acholi and Lango districts of the Western Province weather conditions have been hot and dry. These conditions, while favourable for picking, adversely affected late plantings. In Buganda Province the abnormal rains have benefited late plantings, but interfered somewhat with harvesting from the early sowings. On the whole crop prospects seem slightly less favourable than a month ago, but there is no adequate basis for amending the estimate of approximately 325,000 bales.

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull for February-April, steady at £6 6s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £6 5s.; 1937: £5 15s.)

**Gold.**—148s. 5d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 10d.; 1937: 142s. 1½d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machisted) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for February and March, £10 7s. 6d., rising by 1s. 3d. a month to July. (1938: £10 13s.; 1937: £15.)

Tanganyika exported 66 tons, valued at £300, last month.

**Notes.**—East African No. 2 easier at 24s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per qr. according to position. (1938: 28s.)

**Pyrethrum.**—In a nervous and irregular market, prices have reached unprecedented heights, Kenya flowers being quoted up to £150 and £160 per ton, while Japanese best quality are offered at £197 10s. for prompt shipment, and new crop at £102; but generally there is little buying. (1938: Kenya £105, Japanese £72 5s.; 1937: £67 10s.)

**Sisal.**—Demand for Nos. 1 and 2 is slow and values have altered little, but No. 3 is still wanted and the value is practically the same as that of No. 2. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, £16 15s. to £17; No. 2, £15 12s. 6d. to £15 15s.; No. 3, £15 7s. 6d. to £15 10s. per ton, for March-May—April-June shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £18 15s.; No. 2, £17 15s.; 1937: £28 10s.)

8,449 tons of sisal, 611 tons of tow and 5½ tons of tow

flume were exported by Tanganyika last month, to a value of £109,575.

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat, £8 6s. 3d. for February shipment to usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 12s. 6d.; 1937: £8 10s.)

**Tea.**—At London auctions the demand was good, and prices remained firm, with Nyasaland averaging 11.25d. per lb. and Kenya 11.96d. (1938: 12.60d.; 13.25d.)

**Tin.**—Easier and slow, with standard for cash £213 17s. 6d., and three months 15s. lower. (1938: £185 7s. 6d.; 1937: £248.)

**Tobacco.**—During 1938 Southern Rhodesian imports to U.K. amounted to 16,687,437 lb. of leaf and 2,210,728 lb. of strips. Northern Rhodesia, 565,650 lb. of leaf and 186,597 lb. of strips; Nyasaland, 8,914,887 lb. of leaf and 4,464,417 lb. of strips. With the exception of the last figure, every quantity was an increase over 1937, and altogether is 39.8% of the Empire total, which for the year reached the record of 52,228,608 lb., 23.77% of the world total.

The unusually heavy rains in Southern Rhodesia have had a detrimental effect on the Virginia crop, and although later plantings are showing greater promise there is little hope that the 30,000,000 lb. crop estimated on the acreage planted will materialise. First curings show the leaf to be thin and papery, but this condition will probably improve when the main picking is begun. Southern Rhodesia exported 110,739 lb. (dry weight) of bright flue-cured in January.

"The tobacco market is hesitant," says the current bulletin of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire. "There is competition for lower priced usable tobacco, but at present good grades are selling slowly. Later in the year good quality tobacco should sell at advantageous prices. Probably the price range will contract in 1939. U.K. imports of Indian tobacco during the first 11 months of 1938 amounted to 32 million lb., as against 18 million in 1937. An appreciable amount of this increase is of poor quality unsuitable for the U.K. trade. This will gradually dribble through to the Continent, but in the meantime its presence tends to depress prices unduly. It is reported that 5,000 Japanese settlers are now engaged on tobacco growing north of Harbin in China, and that 5,000 more are expected."

## 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:—

**Tanganyika (Week ended February 6).**—Bagamoyo, 0.11 inch; Biharamulo, 2.58; Bukoba, 2.24; Dodoma, 2.36; Iringa, 2.50; Kigoma, 1.88; Kilosa, 1.85; Kilwa, 0.03; Kinyangiri, 1.00; Landi, 0.91; Mahenge, 0.21; Mbeya, 3.49; Morogoro, 0.84; Musoma, 0.57; Mwanza, 1.49; Njombe, 0.93; Old Shinyanga, 2.00; Songea, 0.91; Tabora, 0.73; and Tulumayo, 1.67 inches.

**Nyasaland (Week ended February 4).**—Chisamba, 0.68 inch; Glenorchy, 0.67; Lauderdale, 0.02; Likanga, 0.67; Limbult, 1.40; Lucheny, 0.41; and Ruw, 0.86 inch.

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Brooke-Popham, Lady  
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Brueckmann, Miss  
Bryon, Mr.  
Carman, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.  
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Deadman, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Derbyshire, Mr. W.  
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Ellis, Master J. F. H.  
Foster, Mr. P. E.  
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Frederick, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
George, Mr. L. H.  
Goddard, Mr. K. L.  
Higgins, Mrs. J. F.  
Higgins, Miss S.  
Jones, Mrs. P.  
Kitts, Mr. J.  
Lane, Mrs. H.  
Lane, Master E.  
Lochhead, Miss M. E.  
MacPherson, Mr. A.  
Marah, Mr. S. G.  
Morrington, The Earl of  
Mureout, Dr. & Mrs. E. H.  
Nash, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
O'Neill, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Pattinson, Mr. T. C.  
Proctor, Mr. D. P.  
Rutherford, Miss J.  
Sawyer, Mr. W.  
Shorman, Mr. H. J.  
Sproule, Miss O. M.  
Stevens, Mrs. W. H.  
Stevens, Miss  
Stevenson, Dr. Marie  
Taylor, Mr. Morton  
Tippin, Mr. T. C. W.  
Tremlett, Mr. R. K.  
Walpole, Miss R.  
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. D. L.  
Wright, Miss P.

### Tanga

Grant, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. S.  
Walden, Mr. S. A.

### Zanzibar

Parnall, Mr. J.  
White, Miss E. M.

### Dar es Salaam

Brunnen, Mrs. J. E.  
Craig, Miss M. B.  
Dudbridge, Mr. B. J.  
Ednie, Mr. R. W.  
Ellaby, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
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Flynn, Miss E.  
Goodson, Mr. W.  
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Walker, Mr. & Mrs. V.  
Wilson, Mr. Mark  
Woolfs, Miss Gwen

Beira  
Bennett, Mr. J. P.  
Christofedes, Mr. C.  
Fafis, Rev. J. T.  
Herdman, Mr. C. W.  
Offley-Shore, Mr. B. F.  
Perpigan, Mr. & Mrs. B.  
Walker, Mrs. B. F.

## Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on February 10 included Mr. and Mrs. Tennent, from Nairobi; and Mrs. S. H. Ridley and Mr. C. W. Garnett, from Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on February 14 included Mr. C. G. Charters, from Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on February 15 included Mr. F. W. Geary and Mr. P. A. Townsend, from Kisumu; and Mr. Watson, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on February 25 include Mrs. E. Johnston and Mr. Johnston, for Kisumu; Mr. L. Leatherman, for Nairobi; Mrs. H. C. J. Baker, for Blantyre; and Mr. C. E. Parsons, for Salisbury.

On March 3 Lady W. M. Percy and the Hon. Mrs. T. A. Emmet will leave for Khartoum, and Mr. G. F. Sellwood and Master R. Sellwood, for Nairobi.

Passengers due to leave on March 4 include Mrs. Dukes and Mrs. Boyne, for Kisumu; and Mr. J. L. Cridlan, for Nairobi.

### The "Richmond Castle"

The m.v. "Richmond Castle," the new refrigerated cargo liner built for the Union-Castle Line, has completed successful sea trials and been handed over to her owners. A motorship of 7,789 tons, she is the fifth special refrigerated cargo liner built by the line for its South African service. When her sister ship, the "Rowallan Castle," now being fitted out, is completed a month hence, the company will have in service six of the most modern and best-equipped fruit carriers in the world.

## News Items in Brief

H.M.S. "Matabele" has been completed and is now in Devonport.

One of the new cruisers under construction is to be called "Uganda."

The headquarters of the Nyasaland Veterinary Department are now in Blantyre.

The Otto Beit bridge over the Zambezi at Chirundu is expected to be opened for traffic in May.

Over 14 inches of rain were recorded in Zomba, Nyasaland, during the first 27 days of this year. Over four inches fell on one day.

The annual general meeting of the League of Coloured Peoples is to be held in the Memorial Hall, Harrington Street, on March 30.

A Portuguese week is shortly to be held in London under the joint auspices of the Anglo-Portuguese Society and the British Council.

An illustrated pamphlet describing the attractions of Nairobi from the tourist standpoint has been issued by the Nairobi Joint Publicity Committee.

A set of eight pictorial stamps is to be issued in Southern Rhodesia early next year to commemorate the Colony's jubilee. Among the designs a portrait of Rhodes will appear for the first time on a postage stamp.

Poppy Day collections in Nyasaland last year totalled £702. Owing to an arrangement between the British Empire Service League and the Earl Haig Fund, £234 will be kept in Nyasaland to assist local ex-Service men.



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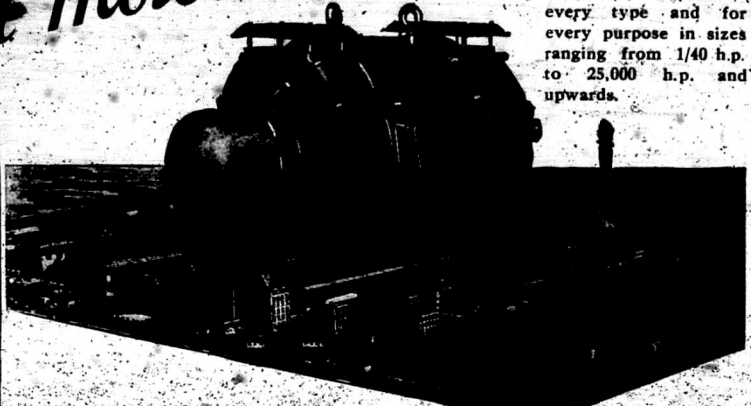
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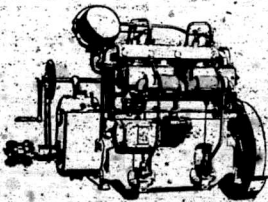
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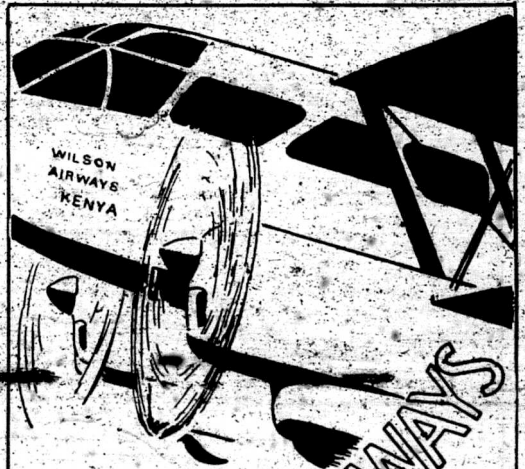
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**ANNOUNCEMENT** last week that Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, was to succeed to the vacant Governorship of Nyasaland has since been officially confirmed, and *Nyasaland's East Africa and Rhodesia* has thus once again given the public the first news of an important promotion, one to which we congratulate both Nyasaland and Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy. His official life has been wholly devoted to Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory, two Dependencies contiguous to Nyasaland and faced with analogous problems, and his close personal knowledge of the problems and of the solutions attempted or rejected cannot but be valuable to British East and Central Africa as a whole, especially in connection with inter-territorial conferences and consultations, and to his new territory, where development projects will certainly engage his early attention. He will have the unusual advantage of approaching all questions from three angles, or, at least, of considering the probable effects upon three different territories of proposals awaiting acceptance, modification, or rejection.

Whatever the nature of the recommendations of the Bledisloe Commission—and that its members do not by any means see eye to eye is indicated by the delay in the publication of the findings, which, we gather, may prove to be in the form of three reports—it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no disagreement, as to the need for closer contact and co-operation between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. What Nyasaland's Government does not know about Northern Rhodesia

### In The Rhodes Tradition.

is not worth knowing, for he spent many years there as a district officer under the Chartered Company's regime, and finished his service as Chief Secretary and Acting Governor. Moreover, no one on the official side was more closely in touch than he with the development of the great mining industry of the Copperbelt, and in his dealings with business and professional men and with the white settler community he always proved himself accessible, able, anxious to understand the other man's point of view, sympathetic to reasonable requests, and prompt to carry out a promise. There and in Tanganyika he has had much experience of policies of active development, of attacking problems alleged to be invincible, of finding the right men for delicate tasks, and, by no means least, has identified himself wholeheartedly with the community among which he was resident.

Brought up in the Rhodes tradition as a servant of the British South Africa Company, he felt and proudly declared himself a Rhodesian; in Tanganyika he has looked upon himself as a Tanganyikan; and Nyasaland, we are confident, will speedily discover reasons for gratitude that the choice of the Secretary of State has fallen upon a man of his qualities. If it were to become the general rule that tropical African Governorships should be filled by men of wide experience in British tropical Africa, it would assuredly be to the great advantage of the territories; it is that conviction which has caused us to plead for so long for the creation of a separate African branch of the Colonial Service, the institution of which would overcome the ever-present danger that the chief responsibility in a Dependency may be entrusted for

\* \* \*

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### Creating An African Colonial Service.

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years to an uninitiated and uninterested passenger en route from some Pacific island to another in the Caribbean.—In each of which good East Africans are now exiled, with the prospect, we gather, of an early addition to their number. That is the other disadvantage of an anachronistic system which takes less account of men and their training and aptitudes than of seniority and influence. British tropical Africa as a whole, is, we have repeatedly argued, great enough to offer an honourable and distinguished career to any Civil servant who opts for Africa. Until the Civil Service regards itself as essentially African, until its members become as deeply rooted in the African soil as are their opposite numbers on the non-official side, progress must be haphazard and intermittent. It could and should be planned and progressive.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

**ACADEMIC EDUCATION** in schools need not be expensive in the matter of equipment. A few reliable books and maps, some pictures of Greek statues and the Parthenon, with perhaps a bust of Aristotle and Julius Caesar, to give the Rhodesia's human touch, and a really competent up-to-date teacher—the most expensive item—Education suffice. For pure mathematics still greater economy is possible, for the maps, pictures and busts may be omitted, though not the competent teacher. But the proper teaching of applied mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology in a "modern" school, as Mr. Huggins well knew when he carried to success his new educational policy for Southern Rhodesia, and as he must have had in mind when so strongly advocating biology as a most important subject for the youth of the Colony, though envisaging difficulties in its introduction into the schools. The Prime Minister recalled the "chalk and talk" methods of teaching biology forty years ago by means of diagrams and lectures, and compared them mentally with the dissection of human cadavers, the clinical training, and the experience gained in the out-patients' department which were the foundation of his own success as a surgical practitioner.

\*      \*      \*

Observation and experiment, Mr. Huggins insisted, are the essentials of science teaching. That implies the provision of tools and machines—working models, if possible—for future engineers and mechanics; instruments of precision for those learning physics; balances and a great range of apparatus for embryo chemists; and specimens—dead for dissection, but alive for that observation which makes biological study complete—microscopes, and, on the botanical side, a multitude of simple but necessary appliances, cheap enough but vital to the real teaching of the subject. For on modern lines every student should have experience of actually handling and using the tool, machine, instrument, apparatus or specimen involved in his instruction; and if he is to acquire the true spirit of science, much even of his elementary work must partake of the character of research, of finding out something for himself without the help of a text-book, which should be kept for occasional confirmatory reference only.

Education in the "modern" schools of Southern Rhodesia, then, is likely to cost a good deal of money, to say nothing of the time and trouble of the teachers, who, on the biological side, have to obtain specimens—a surprisingly exacting task, by the

**A Lesson To Africa.** way. So far we have not noticed that the critics of the new educational policy have mentioned this point, but it will come home to them before long. The commentators have been mainly concerned to register their doubt as to the success of the policy, which is not very new in England, and has here proved itself a real success. It was initiated a good many years ago by the late Mr. F. W. Sanderson, the famous headmaster of Oundle School, and the first science head of any great English public school, who was fortunate to have at his command all the money needed for his schemes, thanks to the generosity of the Grocers Company. Mr. Huggins, who is so impressed with the importance of sound training for young Rhodesians, is not likely to starve his scheme, and his leadership, enthusiasm and energy, backed by the loyal support and enterprise of the teachers, may well give Southern Rhodesia a place in the very van of education in Africa. Kenya, in particular, would do well to study Rhodesia's plans and progress, with which Major Cavendish-Bentinck may perhaps be able to acquaint himself when he visits the Colony next month.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

**EUROPEANS** with the linguistic gift who happen to live in out-of-the-way places in Africa and among the less well-known tribes should read Professor Westermann's interesting article on the study of African languages which appears in the current number of *An African Language*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. Careful reading of it will save amateur students of an obscure dialect from making fundamental errors which might vitiate the value of their work, and will save them both time and trouble. The contributor points out that the proper way to make a vocabulary is to put first the vernacular word or expression, and then try to find an English equivalent, not, as is too often done, to start with an English word and endeavour to translate it into the Native idiom. "The real task," insists the Professor, "is to interpret and elucidate vernacular terms through the medium of English, and the starting point must be the vernacular."

\*      \*      \*

A surprising number of languages or dialects in Eastern Africa still remain to be investigated, according to a long list tabulated by Professor Westermann: a dictionary of Masai or of Nandi-Kipsigis is wanted, and a full study of Teso, of Pangwa, of Kese, of Irangi and Gogo, of Meru and Konjo, and of Nkole, among others. The linguistic amateur need not be deterred from working on an obscure dialect, for every language has peculiarities of its own which are worth recording; neither need he fear that his amateur efforts, being amateurish, may lack the technical polish of the professional's. Great work has been

done by amateurs in all branches of knowledge, provided it has been presented in such a way and in such a form as to fit into the framework of professional research. Hints on these points Professor Westermann supplies. The amateur investigator has the immense advantage of living among the tribe whose language he is studying. Language is an expression of life, and he will be familiar with the particular form of it manifesting itself in the language. He will be able to take down idioms, sentences, and even whole texts from Natives at first-hand, and transform what might have been a mere sterile vocabulary into a contribution instinct with life.

\* \* \*

One feature of modern research on African languages will probably embarrass the amateur, namely, the proclivity of the professionals to

represent every peculiarity in Native pronunciation by a distinct character, either by a Modern Literal Roman letter with a diacritical Technicalities, mark, or by a Greek letter, or, still worse, by a letter invented for the occasion. Theoretically, such a proceeding is presumably justifiable, but in practice it is confusing. Is it necessary? The letters of the Roman alphabet used by European nations have by no manner of means the same sound or significance in the different tongues, yet that alphabet suffices quite well for all practical purposes, and correct sounds are easily learned and readily recognised in the written text. If tones and phonetical tricks are now to be so lavishly indicated in African languages, is there not the real risk that their scripts will become such a bewildering mass of complicated characters as to be nicely calculated to dissuade the amateur from venturing on the subject at all?

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *Sir John Caulcutt*

SIR JOHN CAULCUTT has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to succeed General Sir John Davidson as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, over which the latter has presided for so long and so courteously. Particularly during the past year the chairmanship has involved considerable calls upon the time of a very busy man, to whom East Africans owe a real debt; they will learn with satisfaction that he will retain his membership of the Advisory Committee, which is fortunate to be assured of the guidance, zeal and influence of the Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) and approved friend of East Africa and the Colonial Empire generally.

### *Pacing the Cheetah*

SNAKE AND FISH STORIES, too often the efforts of a perfervid and undisciplined imagination, have found a rival in "estimates" of the speed of African and other wild animals, but, thanks to the popularity of greyhound track racing, some data of a more reliable character have recently been obtained. The pace of the dogs over a course of known length can be quite accurately determined, and it appears that only an exceptionally fast greyhound can exceed 36 miles an hour. Cheetahs, run over the same course, have "undoubtedly" reached 55 miles an hour, which is pretty good going. Yet some folk, still unsatisfied, have reported that they may touch 70 m.p.h.! Such a "report," merely spoils the record, and puts it in the same class as the "observation" that kangaroos can "run" at 45 m.p.h. As kangaroos certainly do not "run," but hop, spring or jump, that does not say much for the competence of the observer. The limit of credulity has been reached by the statement in a national newspaper that a certain "male fly" reaches a speed of 808 m.p.h.—the meticulous specification of the sex of the insect and the insistence on the significance of the unit figure giving artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative.

### *A Plucky Woman's Feats*

MISS GERTRUDE BENHAM, whose death while returning from West Africa was recently recorded, and who was believed to be the first Briton and the first woman to make the complete ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro, accomplished that achievement in October, 1909, when travelling from Capetown via Uganda to Mombasa. Leaving the Uganda Railway at Voi, she walked across the Serengeti to Taveta and on to the then German township of Moshi; the starting point of her climb. Three years later she walked across Africa from Nigeria to Chinde, taking 11 months on the trip. In 1920-21, during a nine months' circular tour of Kenya and Uganda, she climbed Mount Elgon from the west. Her only "weapons" on her three African safaris were a walking-stick and an umbrella; she journeyed without any white companions; and she was wont to declare herself the only traveller who had crossed Africa in the foot-slogging days without killing anything larger than mosquitoes and flies.

### *School Siting Problems*

IF YOU WERE ASKED to choose a site for a Native school anywhere in Eastern Africa from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia, how would you do it? Most people would probably reply: "I should select the healthiest site I could, free from mosquitoes, flies and other harmful insects; in a locality in which building is easy and cheap but good; and where good soil, rainfall and climate will afford every convenience for the teaching of agriculture and Nature study." But would that answer be right? The Sudan educational authorities have put those questions to their teachers as subjects for discussion, asking how, if there were no mosquitoes in the school, anti-mosquito precautions could be properly inculcated? And, if building facilities and agricultural conditions are so easy, would it not be better educationally to choose a site where more difficulties have to be overcome? These are nice points, which should provoke an intelligent debate, not only among Sudan pedagogues, but also in the British territories further south. The advantage of siting a school near a small, progressive township, so that "civics" could be studied, is also mentioned, and is characteristic of the enlightened methods which inspire the Sudan Educational Service.

# Germany's New Colonial Plans

## Discards Pretence That Former Colonies Would Suffice

GERMANY NOW DEMANDS, not merely the return of her former Colonies, but "a re-distribution of the world's material wealth and territorial possessions." That declared General von Epp, leader of the German Colonial League, in a speech on Saturday which is officially stated to have been authorised by Herr Hitler, "will enable Germany to have her proper share in accordance with her position as a Great Power of 80,000,000 people." General von Epp asserted that Great Britain's growing jealousy of Germany's successful commercial activities overseas before the War was the real reason for the "robbery" after the War of Germany's Colonies on such thin pretences. "We demand the abolition of the ridiculous trusteeships over our overseas property," he concluded.

So Nazism has now thrown off the pretence that the return of the pre-War Colonies will suffice for a Germany dreaming of world domination. The controlled Press of the Reich duly received its instructions to display the report of the speech with all prominence, and it is regarded as the signal for a fresh wave of propaganda. The *12 Uhr Blatt* headed it "Urgent German Warning to Paris and London," and Dr. Goebbels adopted it as the theme of a long article which the leading papers were required to use, and which argued that the rearmament of the democracies against a nation whose only offence was to demand the elementary needs of existence, namely, the Colonies, was a provocation of a people who were demanding peace! The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, however, recalled Hitler's statement that "Germany's Colonial claims, which still remain an unsolved problem in the relations of the Western Powers and the Reich, can never be themselves a reason for war."

The German Colonial League is actively planning a Colonial month to be held in Vienna from May 18 to June 18. It will be preceded by a Colonial Congress to be held in London May 14.

### Hitler's New Three-Point Programme

A high official of the German Government is said by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Express* to have given him details of a three-point Colonial plan with which Herr Hitler hopes to re-establish Germany's Colonial Empire "within the not-too-distant future" and without recourse to war.

According to this correspondent, the Fuehrer has made a sensational change of policy, for he is stated to be ready to offer arms limitation and pacts of non-aggression, "which would guarantee peace in Europe for a quarter of a century," as part of a general settlement in which Colonial territory would be provided for the Reich.

"His new policy," it is said, "will now be the basis of a campaign throughout the Reich, and foresees a solution of Germany's Colonial problems in three stages: (1) Britain and France to renounce the 'Colonial guilt lie' anchored in the Treaty of Versailles, which, alleging that Germany was unfit to have Colonies, was the basis for the transfer of the territories. Hitler regards this as a question of German honour and would not offer anything in exchange for such a renunciation. (2) Britain and France to admit Germany's right to Colonial possessions as sources of raw material supplies. This point, too, Hitler demands as Germany's right, admitting no discussion. Fulfilment of these two

demands in succession would be an admission by the Western democracies that Germany has a right to her former overseas territories.

"(3) Would be the redistribution of Colonies and the return to Germany of Colonial possessions. This is where the bargaining would start. With his right to Colonies once admitted by the Powers, Hitler, it is alleged, would be prepared to accept other Colonial areas in place of the former German Colonies.

"Hitler would agree to a conference to settle outstanding problems in Europe, and would undertake to stop the present arms race and to support wholeheartedly a policy of disarmament, both in type and quantity of weapons. I was informed that if other nations agree, Germany is ready to abolish the submarine and even bombing aeroplanes."

The drawback, of course, is that Hitler has said frankly in *Mein Kampf* that the art of statesmanship is to trick other Powers, and that he would be willing to sign any number of scraps of paper in exchange for something valuable. Having given him his Colonial jumping-off places, the rest of the world would find the peace pacts valueless.

### Preparing for Colonial Operations

Strong rumours of German mobilisation have been prevalent in recent weeks, and, despite denials, it is a fact that an unusual number of men experienced as administrators, engineers, and surveyors are being called up, including numerous officials. On this subject the exceptionally well-informed diplomatic correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote a few days ago—

"What is quite a new feature in all these measures is the preparation for work both of a military and of a civilian character in the tropics. During the last few weeks there has been a mustering of persons in the Regular Army, in the S.A., the S.S., and in the Hitler Youth who are fit for service in a Colonial army, police and administration.

"Considerable numbers of German troops have been dispatched to Italian possessions in Africa. Consignments of German war material are being sent to Italy the whole time, with Genoa as their destination. From there they are presumably forwarded to Libya. Four large consignments of German heavy artillery were sent to Italy during a period of ten days recently.

"Uniforms and equipment for the tropics are being made in great quantities. A Munich firm, for example, is working in three shifts so as to cope with government orders for tropical uniforms, which are being sent to Genoa. A southern German engineering firm is producing barracks in sections. These, too, are being sent to Genoa.

"Maps of Kenya, Tanganyika and Ethiopia are being prepared for German corps and divisional staffs. Most of these maps are for the use of airmen. Special attention is being paid to the problem of rapid mobilisation in emergencies. Speed is regarded as almost everything, and problems relating to transport are receiving precedence over all others.

"Generally speaking, German military preparations as a whole—whether for service in Europe or overseas—indicate that the possibility of armed action on a big scale is reckoned with in Berlin. If only small detachments were being sent to Libya with a



view to giving Italy a certain moral or symbolical support in the event of a war, it would not be necessary to produce tropical uniforms and equipment in such great quantities.

According to the *African*, the new and well-informed weekly news-letter, a skeleton Colonial administration is being formed in Germany, and preparations for military service in the former German Colonies are being pushed forward.

#### Colonies Mentioned in Great Britain and France

It is reported that when Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin, head of the Economic Department of the Foreign Office, visited Berlin last week to inquire into the possibilities of an Anglo-German economic agreement, he was told that satisfaction of Germany's Colonial demands was a necessary preliminary to any prospect of the Reich's return to normal economic relations.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, further economic negotiations have been in progress between the French and German Governments since the signing of the French-German trade agreement in Berlin. It is believed, says this correspondent, that the French Government will be willing to make arrangements for Germany to buy in French Colonies the raw materials which she needs, against deliveries of manufactured articles and of industrial machinery. These would be of use in the development and equipment of the French Empire—for example, in the construction of the Trans-Saharan railway. On the French side it is emphasised that in no circumstances could the settlement of Germans in French Colonies be accepted, and it is not certain that the negotiations will succeed.

Viscount Stonhaven urged in a speech in Glasgow last week that the British Government should adopt a firmer attitude towards Germany's Colonial claims. "The only thing you will get from Germany by weakness is contempt," he said. "The one thing she respects is strength."

"People say that if the Germans are not given something there will be a war. Yet every country holding a mandate over former German territory, except ourselves, has been prepared to take that risk. We are the only country which has shilly-shalied, and I believe that the sooner we make a definite statement to the Germans telling them 'not to nag about Colonies, for we are not going to give you any, the sooner we shall get down to a sound basis to discuss the various points of contact. Had we adopted the same line with Germany as we adopted years ago with France on the question of the Sudan, there would have been good results."

"The word 'appeasement' in the dictionary is defined as 'pacifying people by granting their demands,' but there are some demands that cannot be granted, and the sooner we make it clear that it is no use advancing these demands the better. I do not think there will be war over the Colonies question. The war, if one did break out, would certainly not be begun by us, and provided we are sufficiently formidable it will not be begun by Germany. Once this question is definitely settled and Germany realises that we are not prepared to hand back her former Colonies, she will respect us a great deal more."

#### Mr. Pirow's Strange Statement

Mr. Oswald Pirow's "Colonial Plan," which the South African Minister of Defence was widely reported to have presented to the countries which he visited during his recent tour of Europe, has now

been disowned by him in South Africa. It will be recalled that the plan was said to envisage the transfer to Germany of parts of Angola, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial and French West Africa and of British West Africa, but in a reply last week to Labour insinuations in the House of Assembly in Capetown, Mr. Pirow described as ridiculous the allegations that he had suggested any such a plan, "especially as he himself had been the first Minister in the Empire definitely to say that South-West Africa and Tanganyika should not be returned to Germany."

If the denial has no more substance than that last sentence, it must indeed be flimsy, for the claim of Mr. Pirow that he was "the first Minister in the Empire to say that South-West Africa and Tanganyika should not be returned to Germany" does not bear a moment's examination. To name but one South African Minister who was first in office years before Mr. Pirow, what of the declarations of General Smuts? Ever since 1918 he has continued to declare in public and in private that those former German territories cannot be restored. And what of the clear phraseology of Mr. Walter Long, of Lord Milner, and of Mr. Amery while Secretary of State for the Colonies?

Mr. Pirow's denial of the suggested plan was, however, accepted by the House as confirmation that his European tour had no sinister design, but, according to *The Times* Capetown correspondent, speculation was aroused by one cryptic sentence, reading: "I have never suggested, and nobody in his senses would suggest, that if South Africa retained certain territory as the result of negotiation somebody else will have to pay for it; if these territories are retained and compensation is to be found, those who benefit will have to find that compensation."

#### Sir John Harris's Views

Restoration of Germany's former Colonies would be no Colonial solution at all, said Sir John Harris, addressing the Birmingham Rotary Club last week. Some people said "We, the greatest Colonial Powers, can give away some territory in the interests of international peace." Ours was not the greatest Colonial Power, for we could no longer include the Dominions, which are separate sovereign States. France had more square miles of territory than Great Britain, and the Colonial populations of Holland and France were greater than those of Great Britain. The Crown Colonies could not be given away without consulting the local Parliaments, and the Protectorates had been entrusted to us by a series of complicated treaties and were not ours to give away. As to the Mandated Territories, all we had in regard to them were documents setting forth the times on which they must be administered.

"The Colonial problem cannot be solved by handing back to Germany her former Colonies or by handing over British-controlled territory. In fact, no solution is possible except as part of a general solution of the world difficulties of to-day. Our policy in the Colonies is one of trusteeship, and economic success has been according to the extent to which we have applied that principle of trusteeship."

"If we could set aside the boggy of crude territorial exchange and come down to the basic principle of Colonial expansion, a new era of prosperity would be opened. There should be some form of international oversight to see that treaties are properly carried out, but that does not mean international administration."

# Adventurous Days in Uganda

## Sir Albert Cook's Tribute to a Great Pioneer Missionary

THE LATE REV. ROBERT HENRY WALKER—commonly called by his friends "The Archdeacon," because he held that clerical post for so many years in Uganda—had been one of my dearest friends for over 40 years.

My first acquaintance with him was made when I was an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, and when he brought a Muganda chief, Omw. Mika Sematimba, happily still alive, to speak to the Cambridge Missionary Union in March, 1893. Even by that time Archdeacon Walker had passed through hair-raising adventures enough to fill an ordinary man's life.

He had started for Uganda in 1887 by the old route through what had recently become German East Africa, and in the following March was at Usamiro, at the south end of Lake Victoria, when first a Mr. Blackburn, one of the members of his party, died after ten day's illness, and then, a fortnight later, Bishop Parker passed away after only one day's illness.

In April Walker joined the Rev. Cyril Gordon in Uganda, and was received by the Kabaka Mwanga. He was thus literally putting his head in the lion's mouth, for Mwanga was still persecuting the infant Church of Uganda, having slain by fire, sword and torture many of its members. The only Europeans in the country were four or five Anglican and Roman Catholic missionaries, and their lives hung on a thread, for Mwanga was extremely suspicious of being called to account for his murder of Bishop Hannington. Previously, in the event, however, the danger came from another quarter.

### When Mwanga Fled

On August 1, 1888, disgusted by his cruelty, and having discovered a plot by which Mwanga hoped to rid himself of both the Christians (Protestants and R.Cs.) and the Muhammadans together, the two parties united to drive Mwanga from the capital, and set peacefully on the throne Kiwewa, an older son of Mutesa. Mwanga collected his pages and women and fled to Munyonyo, whence he crossed the Lake to Magü, and there became a virtual prisoner in the hands of the local Arabs. But this state of affairs was not destined to last.

The new king, Kiwewa, was a mere puppet in the hands of the chiefs, and the Muhammadan party soon planned a second revolution, which occurred on October 12. Their device was to represent the Christians as rebels, and they concocted a story of an attempt being planned by the latter to place a woman on the throne, so that Uganda might thus be like England in having a Queen. The Christians, taken by surprise, were defeated and fled; the English and French missionaries were taken prisoners, and, after being confined in a small and filthy hut, were forced to witness the destruction of their homes.

Walker wrote: "At first the order was that I might keep all medicines, provisions, and sufficient bedding and clothes for the journey. You might as well have lighted a fire in the room and asked the flames to spare a few things. The Katikiro filled my white iron box with those things he liked best and made bundles of others. The whole place was gutted, the doors were smashed, and some torn off their hinges, and the rooms stripped and cleared of everything. I remained upstairs and watched the most painful sight—boxes of provisions thrown to

the crowds in the garden; men climbing in at the windows, tearing down any bits of calico they could find, emptying the contents of the medicine bottles on the floor, tearing the backs off all the books, and smashing up anything they could not use."

Two days later the whole party, including twenty Natives, men, women, and children, from the French Mission, were conducted down to the Lake and put on board the C.M.S. boat the "Eleanor," where they were robbed once more of some of the few things remaining to them, Mr. Walker having to part even with his coat and trousers—though he managed to secrete his watch by slipping it down his pants. To estimate the full effect of their loss, it must be remembered that at that time it was almost impossible to replace even essentials in less than a year, for caravans from the coast were few and far between.

But their disasters were not yet over, for when just leaving an island at the mouth of Murchison Bay—which I can see from the window of the room in which I am typing, and where they had landed to cook some food—a hippopotamus charged the boat with such force as to make two holes on the port side. The "Eleanor" filled with water and turned over. The two English missionaries and the French Bishop, Mgr. Livinhac, and Pere Lourdel, as well as the crew of the boat, quickly swam to the near-by land.

### Danger and Salvage

On looking back they found to their great joy that the boat was still afloat on her side, with the rest of the passengers clinging to her. By dint of shouting they roused the only inhabitant of the islet, who brought his canoe to the rescue, and by three and fours all were rescued from their perilous position, except five of the Frenchmen's boys, who were drowned. Some boxes and sacks were got out of the boat and landed, and other things which were visible below the clear water were dived for by the sailors; but much was lost and much spoilt. The boat was brought ashore but was quite unfit for use.

Mr. Walker wrote: "I went down to see the extent of the damage and what tools, etc., could be procured. The hole was a squarish one, fifteen by nine inches in one place close down by the keel, another hole was six by three inches. The tools were a caulking-iron, a spoke or hurdle shave, a hammer, and a large gimlet, and what nails and screws could be got out of the other parts of the boat. I felt it very risky business to bung up the hole and ask thirty-three souls to entrust themselves to it for a journey of two hundred miles, lasting two weeks at least.

"With the spoke-shave I chipped in two a piece of board taken from the bottom of the boat. One piece I fixed inside the boat over the large hole, and fastened the ends down with wedges driven under the ribs. Then we got some rope and pulled it to pieces. Most fortunately the Frenchmen had a pail of dripping; this we worked up into the tow, and drove it in all round under our board. Then we filled up the holes with large pads of this tow and dripping from the outside, and nailed and screwed pieces of board over them.

"At about midday of the third day at the island the boat was pronounced ready for sea. The good hand of the Lord was upon us. We came on slowly day by day, sleeping in grass-built huts at night or

on the sandy shore by large fires. What was wetted by the rain was soon dried by the sun. After seventeen days of this life we came to the R.C.s. station of Bukumbi, and the next day to Usamiro, where Mackay welcomed us, and we were able to enjoy a good rest."

#### The Third Revolution

While they were staying at Usamiro at the south end of the Lake, a third revolution had broken out in Uganda on October 27, 1888. The Arabs, dissatisfied with their puppet Kiwewa, dethroned and murdered him, but not before he had with his own hand killed two of the chief ministers—one of whom was Mujasi, the torturer and murderer of the first three boy martyrs. There was but one prince left, Kalema, and he signalled his accession to the throne by putting to death all the royal family on whom he could lay his hands.

Mwanga, who had escaped from the Arabs, now appealed both to the Protestants and the Roman Catholics to help him recover his kingdom. The Christians who had fled to Ankole readily responded to the call, and in the confused fighting which followed three of the bitterest opponents of Christianity were slain, the former Pokimo, who had been instrumental in the death of Bishop Hainington, the murderer of Gabunga (the young Christian admiral), and the Arab, Masudi. For a time the conflict was uncertain, and Mwanga and the missionaries remained on the island of Bulungugwe, where Walker added to his reputation by doing a good deal of medical work, but the Christians on the mainland, under the command of Kagwa Apolo (subsequently Sir Kagwa Apolo), gained a complete victory over the Arab army, and on October 11, 1889, exactly a year after the expulsion of the Christians, Mwanga was escorted back to his kingdom by those whom he had persecuted and sought to destroy.

The rest of Walker's labours must be briefly summarised. His time in Uganda included the religious wars between the Roman Catholics and Protestants put down in 1892 with such tact and courage by Captain (now Lord) Lugard, but he was in England on furlough in 1893 during the short Muhammadan rebellion checked by Major (later General) Macdonald. In 1895 Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Ternan wrote of him: "The mainstay of the C.M.S. Mission was Archdeacon Walker, who knew all there was to know about Uganda, and was liked by everybody."

#### The Breezy Archdeacon

When I arrived in Uganda in February, 1897, I found him exactly that, and our friendship deepened and widened for the next forty-one years. Amid the perils of the Sudanese Mutiny he was what the *Westminster Gazette* of those days called "the breezy Archdeacon," and when Sir Harry Johnston concluded the all-important treaty with the Baganda in 1900—a treaty which they prize as much as the Early English did the Magna Charta—was of the greatest use in explaining to the Natives the exact significance of the clauses, and to the Government the mentality of the Natives. Gentle and calm in the most untoward circumstances, he could yet speak his mind fearlessly and firmly on occasion.

Throughout his long career in Uganda he was no charge on the Church Missionary Society's funds, for a friend supported him (what an investment!) during the early years, and he refused to take any stipend in later years. He was at St. John's College, Cambridge, before being curate at All Souls,

Langham Place, near Oxford Circus, whence he proceeded to the mission field. He married in 1910 Miss Eleanor Barbour, and they have one daughter, Robina.

A gun-shot accident in boyhood deprived him of the sight of one eye, but he saw more with the remaining one than most of us do with two. To add to his misfortunes, cataract developed in his one good eye after his retirement, and after a wait of some years for it to ripen, his brother, a well-known oculist in Clifton, successfully operated and restored the sight.

He was no narrow-minded cleric. We played football together in the anxious days of the Sudanese Mutiny, chiefly on his part as the result of a desire to introduce the game to the Baganda. How pleased he would have been to see the vast crowds of to-day watching the final for the Kabaka's Cup on the Nakivudo ground! In the days before the Native or Indian *fundi* became common in Uganda I saw him nailing corrugated iron sheets in the blazing sunshine to the roof of a school house. A severe attack of the dreaded blackwater fever failed to damp his ardent spirit, and he retired only after twenty-five years of work in pioneer days under conditions of which the present-day dweller in Uganda has no conception. He was one of the few great missionaries to whom Uganda owes so much.

In Coronation year Lady Cook and I twice stayed with him in his charming little seaside bungalow at Alwick, near Bognor, in Sussex, a dwelling which he preferred to his town house, and only a few days before his death he wrote me a letter full of charm and cheer, despite the growing infirmities of old age, for he was eighty-one. Now that great heart has passed on to the Land towards which his wayfaring feet always tended, and to use the words of the Immortal Dreamer, we can imagine how "all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

## New Fort Portal Church

In the presence of many hundreds of Africans and a large assembly of Europeans, the new church at Fort Portal has been consecrated by the Bishop of Uganda. Situated on the top of Kabarole Hill on the site of the former church, the new building has been designed to withstand the earth tremors frequent in the district, the roof has been kept low and flat as possible to prevent side-thrust on the walls, and as a further precaution the roof is carried on a steel skeleton entirely independent of the main structure. A feature of the inside of the church is that every member of the congregation is assured a clear view of the chancel.

The Communion rail is dedicated to the memory of Canon Apolo Kivebulaya; the choir stalls and prayer desk have been presented by Mr. Prem Singh, builder of the church; and other gifts include the Holy Table presented by Dr. R. A. Leakey in memory of his wife; an alms dish by Mr. Cyril Lloyd in memory of his mother, Mrs. Mary Ethel Lloyd, wife of Archdeacon Lloyd; a sanctuary carpet and kneeler from Miss Pike; and a new chalice by Dr. Dergat. The pulpit is a memorial to the late Bukirababwaka Kasagama. The church, which will accommodate about 1,200 Africans, has cost about £1,000, of which £3,300 has been subscribed by African Christians having raised some £2,700. The consecration service was conducted principally in the Toro language, the Bishop's sermon in English being translated by the Rev. Asa Byara.

# The British Industries Fair

*From the East African and Rhodesian Standpoint.*

**THIS YEAR'S BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR**, though held when world conditions are not conducive to record-breaking, has nevertheless remained true to its tradition of going one better than its predecessor; many foreign buyers who formerly bought on the Continent now prefer the British article, and export orders during the first week far exceeded those of the corresponding period last year, some trades showing a 50% increase.

Having run the gauntlet of the three sections at Earl's Court, Olympia and Birmingham, I must pay tribute to the display sense of many exhibitors. I went to look at things from the severely practical standpoint of residents in East Africa and Rhodesia, but must testify to the ingenuity of those who provided some small gadget on their stands to perform some quite unreasonable feat; a tap bolted to a sheet of glass poured forth water, a bolt revolved persistently round a piece of wire suspended on a cotton thread, and there were a thousand other devices to arrest the purposeful pilgrim. To any man whose job it is to sell, a visit to the Fair should have been worth a great deal from the standpoint of showmanship alone.

## East African and Rhodesian Exhibits

The Empire Section at Earl's Court was of absorbing interest. There, in an area of a few hundred square feet, were collected all the leading products of the Empire, making a proud showing and demonstrating the infinite resources of the Commonwealth.

At H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Centre, Major J. Corbet Ward had received numerous inquiries. On the opening day the Queen was attracted by the display of coloured sisal matting and asked that samples should be sent to the Palace; Her Majesty also admired the magnificent pair of elephant tusks sent specially for display by the Uganda Government, which thus provided the star feature of the exhibit. Other attractive trophies had been loaned by Messrs. E. Gerrard & Sons, who have willingly co-operated in this way year after year since the Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

While almost every product of East Africa was to be seen, new features of interest were a case of sisal and sisal products arranged by Dr. Gibson, of Lambeg, and Uganda *iroko* wood in the form of ash-trays of various attractive designs, and in that of an egg-stand holding a dozen eggs—the latter not, fortunately, from Uganda. Somaliland sheep skins were made to tell "The Story of the Glove," and have attracted trade interest.

## An Inquiry for "Asbestos Mats"

Mr. E. C. Weaver, who had previously been in charge of the Southern Rhodesian stand at Glasgow, told me at the Colony's display at Earl's Court that the specimen of gold-bearing ore, originating from the Giant Neighbour mine near Hartley, had greatly impressed Queen Mary. It is certainly the prospector's dream come true. Her Majesty was also pleased that Rhodesian tobacco is doing so well. Much of it, from the leaf to the packed product, is in evidence on the stand, and the impressive show of minerals has attracted many inquiries from the Continent, including several from Poland and Hungary for asbestos, from Poland, Hungary and Germany for mica, and from Holland for chrome; there were also some mysterious inquiries from both Poland and Holland for "asbestos mats," which do not appear to have been made so far in Great Britain.

Proceeding with the task of spotting products of special appeal to dwellers between the Nile and the Limpopo, I came across a firm manufacturing steel tubular nesting chairs, who reported that they are not so far making much headway in East Africa or the Rhodesias, where they are unrepresented, though their goods should suit the territories, solving the problem of storage and providing a comfortable, attractive and hard-wearing seat. This firm also manufactures a complete range of tubular framed arm-chairs with sprung tip-up seats and padded backs and arm-rests, all designed for close storage when not in use. Any reader interested can obtain particulars by quoting Reference A.

A new kitchen sink (Ref. B), made of a mixture of cement and asbestos, which is almost impossible to mar in any way, and which is impervious to domestic acids and permanently retains its highly polished appearance, is available in two colours, and should help to defeat the instincts of many house-boys. Retail prices in England range from £6 7s. 6d. to £12 10s.—and all prices given in this article are on that basis.

An outsize in vacuum flasks, called a "Safari Jar" (Ref. C), and capable of holding an entire hot meal, should have much appeal. When the containers are removed the jar can be used to hold liquids. It is being used with great success by Imperial Airways. The manufacturers are also finding good markets for their insulated jugs for use as containers for iced water which keeps at the correct temperature for about three days.

## An Ingenious Camp Bed

An ingeniously designed sprung camp bed (Ref. D) attracted attention in the camping equipment section. The stretcher pulls against six springs, giving greater comfort to the sleeper and protecting the canvas from the sudden jolts which shorten its life; that the bed will stand three men jumping on it gives some idea of its strength. The standard model when packed is 37" x 6" x 44", and the weight 15 lb. Three models are available, ranging from 13s. 11d. to 33s.; for those who find camp beds usually too cramped, there is an extra large model of 44 in. wide and 6 ft. 6 in. long.

The needs of A.R.P. have caused a firm specialising in bakelite articles to bring out an electric storm lamp of material which is virtually unbreakable (Ref. E), with two lights, one throwing a beam forward and the other situated on the top of the lamp. With the top bulb alight the lamp can either be placed on the ground or hung up and the top light swivelled downwards. Both bulbs are protected by an unbreakable material, and standard type batteries are used; a battery normally giving 80 to 100 hours of light costs 2s. 6d. The lamp itself sells at 22s. 6d. Supplies for export will not be available for another two months.

The same company also shows a range of high quality sun-glasses, fitted with Crookes's lenses, selling at the remarkable price of 6d. This was the best selling line on the stand, which had a splendid array of picnic sets from 16s. 6d. up to £5 17s. 6d. It is rather surprising that these are not more used on safari, for they would save much space in the back of the car.

Most East Africans and Rhodesians will agree that it is not always easy to obtain regular exercise if they live away from one of the larger centres. For those

who hanker for more, there is an ingenious punch-ball (Ref. P), resembling an extra strong football bladder to which are attached two elastic strands fitted with handles. The ball is punched while holding these in the hands and provides good exercise in correct timing, while the whole thing when collapsed takes up only about as much space as a pair of socks. Three models are made—ranging from 2s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.

In the way of golf bags a further refinement is now being produced (Ref. Q) the hood of the bag being fitted with a top flap which converts it into a large pocket for a raincoat or pullover. The same firm also provides a carrying strap stiffened with steel, a couple of feet being fitted at the mouth of the bag so that it always lies with the strap well up in the air, obviating bending to pick it up.

#### Exhibits in Birmingham

The section at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, undoubtedly held more of special appeal to our territories than the other two. There was a great deal to be seen and the following necessarily brief notes do it but poor justice.

One product on show with a great future in Africa was a galvanised steel pole (Ref. H) made in the oval shape to carry H.T. wires, or in the round shape as lighting standard. The pole is built up of 6 ft. sections, which in transit are slipped into each other, the whole pole being easily carried by one man. The lighting standards are fitted with a door near the base, inside which there is a hand-winding apparatus for lowering the lamp for cleaning or repair. If a pole is damaged, only the section which has met with the impact need be replaced; moreover, I was assured that after the crash the pole invariably returns to its unshaken attitude carrying on the good work of lighting the neighbourhood, and saving the lamp from destruction. The latest model recently won a beauty competition against other street lamp standards—surely a recommendation! The pole can be erected by only two men and fitted together in half an hour.

#### Garage Equipment

What is the ideal garage lamp is now on the market (Ref. I). It is a specially protected angle-poise lamp, costing 110s., which will remain gazing up at a big end or staring unblinkingly into a gear box. Mounted on four rubber-tired wheels, it can be moved about and stays put in any conceivable position.

For the garage there is also an improved mallet (Ref. J) having one face of electrolytic copper and the other of compressed saw-hide in weights from 1 lb. to 3 lb., while for general workshop use a midget pneumatic shear (Ref. K), which will cut up to 18 SWG mild steel, would be a great time-saver and produce a more efficient job. Its price is £14 6s.

Another very efficient tool was one described as a pull-lift (Ref. L). It is rather after the manner of a small chain-block, although worked by a lever instead of a hand-chain. Made in three capacities—1, 1½ and 3 ton—it has numerous uses; from lifting a cylinder block to pulling down a tree. Prices range from £5 9s. 6d. to £10 9s. 6d.

The only British concern now manufacturing nibbling machines showed its latest model, completed just in time for the Fair (Ref. M). Two of its many good points were a throat 30 in. deep and the incorporation of a variable stroke, permitting the same thickness of template to be used throughout the range of sheeting in its capacity, which is from 1/16" to 3/16" in mild steel, or up to 1/8" in stainless steel. The price of the equipment complete is £155, and

there are both lighter and heavier models available from £38 upwards.

Where temporary buildings of corrugated iron on wooden frames are erected, there is invariably great wastage of iron on demolition, owing to the practical impossibility of extracting nails without damaging the iron. The firm manufacturing a new clamp for a variety of uses with tubular construction (Ref. N) makes a range of over 300 types and sizes which fit any of the standard sizes of water, steam or gas piping. The possible range of designs thus opened up, whether for permanent or temporary construction, is unlimited, and should meet a hundred needs in our territories, where the makers are so far unrepresented.

An improved corrugated steel sheeting (Ref. O), which has already been used with great success in the tropics, was one which was completely enveloped with a protective layer of asbestos-felt impregnated with asphalt. It has thus an insulating capacity which will be appreciated by many who have had to live under a corrugated iron roof. Two other points strongly in its favour are that it is sun-proof and that it is comparatively quiet in a rainstorm. The cost is naturally above that of ordinary galvanised sheeting, but the prospects should be good.

Another solution to the roofing problem was provided by the manufacturers of a pliable slate (Ref. P), which is supplied in strips of two or four slates according to the type and colour required. The product is already on sale in East and Central Africa.

#### For the Treatment of Concrete

A number of brands of liquids for treating concrete, rendering it dust, oil, acid and waterproof, was shown by a firm not represented in East Africa or the Rhodesias (Ref. Q). One brand is used to brush over the surface of existing concrete, which it case-hardens. Others are for mixing into the concrete, producing rapid hardening besides the other advantages already mentioned. The makers were also demonstrating the use of a bitumised tonguing for insertion between two days' concreting, for producing strong and water-tight jointing.

An automatic continuous-type concrete-mixer of German design, used extensively for the construction of the renowned *Autobahnen*, is now being manufactured by a British firm, which holds the licence for the British Empire. Sand, ballast and cement are tipped into three hoppers and are automatically fed into the mixer in correct proportions, which can give either intermittent or continuous discharge. The smaller of the two models available cost £210 (Ref. R). The agency for East Africa is now under negotiation; that for the Rhodesias being already arranged.

Recent references to the lack of fire-fighting appliances in up-country townships suggest that a portable fire-pump, mounted on a trailer which can be hitched behind a car, would be of interest in many quarters (Ref. S). This is of a smaller capacity than the type which is being supplied for A.R.P. uses in this country, but it can deliver up to 200 gallons of water a minute from four jets, and will throw over the height of an average house. It is operated by a small petrol engine developing 15 B.H.P. and weighs 5½ cwt. The pump unit can be taken off the chassis by removing four pins, and is easily carried by two men. The price for the complete equipment with 15 ft. of suction hose is £280.

Emergency night landings are now made possible by the use of a new portable floodlight mounted on a pneumatic-tired trolley, which has recently been designed for aerodromes not fitted with boundary

(Concluded on page 750.)

## Kenya's White Highlands The Orders-in-Council Published

TWO ORDERS IN COUNCIL, which became operative yesterday, have brought into renewed prominence a controversy which has been under discussion for years. The first Order defines the Native lands of Kenya, which it vests in a Native Lands Trust Board consisting of the Chief Native Commissioner (as President), the two non-official members of the Legislative Council representing African interests, one European elected member of the Council chosen by his colleagues, and another person nominated by the Governor.

The function of the Trust Board, which is a body corporate with power to hold lands in the Colony, is (a) to protect the interests of Natives of the Colony in the areas of land mentioned in the Order, and in particular to make representations to the Governor when anything in the administration, management, development or control of land in the areas is not in the best interests of the Natives; (b) to advise the Governor upon any matter relating to the areas of land which he may refer to the Board; and (c) to exercise any power which may be conferred on it by the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938.

### Composition of the Highlands Board

The second Order defines the boundaries of the Kenya Highlands, and establishes an Advisory Board to be known as the Highlands Board, which will consist of the Chief Secretary (as President), the Commissioner for Lands and Settlement (as Vice-President), four persons not holding office in the public service, two necessarily Legislative Councillors, who shall be appointed from time to time by a majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council, and one other person nominated by the Governor.

This Highlands Board is to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the Highlands and make representations to the Governor when anything relating to the administration, management or development of the land is not in the best interests of the Highlands, and to advise the Governor in all matters relating to the disposition of land therein.

The Order does not refer to the reservation of land for Europeans, but the Imperial Government has already agreed that the existing practice of excluding non-Europeans from the ownership of agricultural land must be continued "as a matter of administrative convenience."

### Indian Discontent

According to telegrams from Nairobi, the Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress has announced that *hartals* and street processions will take place throughout the country this week to mark the beginning of resistance to the application of the Order relating to the Highlands. A special session of the Congress is to be held on March 4 to discuss secret plans prepared by the Executive. Meanwhile, cables of protest went to India and to London denouncing the Order as a "slight on the national honour of Indians."

The Government of India has issued a *communiqué* stating that the decision contained in the above Order-in-Council will cause profound disappointment among all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, especially because of the preference which it accords even to non-British subjects of European race. The statement adds that the Government of India is fully in sympathy with Indian opinion on the subject.

## Co-operation In Publicity An Inter-Territorial Conference

TRUTH is the chief principle underlying publicity to-day, declared Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in welcoming the delegates to the Inter-Territorial Publicity Conference held in Fort Victoria. "Exaggerated statements may draw a reward at first, but will afterwards defeat their own ends." The truth, said His Excellency, should be embodied in a first-class guide-book, up-to-date in advertising all modern means of travel, hotel, accommodation and places of interest, with a good index and maps. Folders drawing attention to the guide-book should be widely distributed.

Mr. D. M. Milne, Chairman of the Fort Victoria and Great Zimbabwe Publicity Association, presided over the conference, which included delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. W. A. Carnegie, of Bulawayo, having welcomed the decision to appoint a general Publicity Advisory Board, Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, explained that there had been some dissatisfaction about the publicity undertaken by the Government in the past, and the Board would be of great assistance to the Director of Publicity. The main thing was that there should be full co-operation between the various associations and between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in order to prevent overlapping. He could not accept the proposal of Mr. C. Olley, of Salisbury, that the Board should have executive powers.

### Improving Liaison

Major W. J. Roper, of Nyasaland, thought that the publicity problems of his country and Northern Rhodesia differed from those of Southern Rhodesia, and that his Government could not have its publicity controlled from Southern Rhodesia, but Mr. Hess, also of Nyasaland, added to a resolution in favour of annual conferences an amendment providing for the representation of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, which was carried. The meeting further decided to invite other interested bodies, as well as publicity associations, to these annual conferences.

Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity in Southern Rhodesia, said that the Colony had not been getting full benefit from its advertising, but that a travel bureau had now been established to maintain touch with travel agents—of whom some 400 were on the list—and press home the value of travel in the territories.

Mr. M. J. Morris, of Livingstone, emphasised the need for the fullest co-operation between both Rhodesias and Nyasaland so as to encourage tourists to use the circular routes through all three territories, in order that each territory might benefit by its neighbour's attractions; this principle was cordially accepted by Major Roper and Mr. D. Niven, Chairman of the Publicity Advisory Board.

Mr. A. C. Sofe, of Umtali, who urged the importance of engaging the interest of their Portuguese neighbours, was supported by Mr. W. R. Love, also of Umtali, in the matter of the Portuguese distributing literature on ships in Beira. Mr. Smit added that they should try to get tourists to enter by Beira and, after touring the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, leave *via* Capetown, and *vice versa*. Mr. A. J. Bull, of Bulawayo, pointed out that his company's new publication contained 21 touring suggestions, 12 of which entailed entry by Beira.

Captain H. Allen, of Rhodesia Railways, said that the Railways were planning inclusive rail and motor-car tours which would give people special opportunities of seeing Rhodesia.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Though I walk in the midst of trouble, Thou wilt revive me."—*Psalm cxxxviii, 7.*

"In no circumstances will a lion eat a lioness, or a lioness eat a lion."—*Professor B. F. Jearey, in the "Rhodesia Herald."*

"Occupational therapy is now acknowledged to be of the utmost importance in the treatment of leprosy."—*Dr. E. Muir, in the "Leprosy Review."*

"Rhodes in his will left a clause that any of his heirs adopting the profession of arms would be debarred."—*Mr. J. Cradd, in "African Odyssey."*

"We are a very British community in Southern Rhodesia."—*The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor D. McDonald, at a luncheon given to the M.C.C. team.*

"It is difficult to present geography to children who see very little of the outside world; in Omdurman, for example, there are many little girls who have never seen the Nile."—*Sudan Education Report.*

"Kenya supplies the world with the finest quality coffee produced; there is no reason why she should not also supply her own residents and visitors with fine coffee in the cup."—*Bulletin of the Kenya Coffee Board.*

"In 1929 the staff of the Uganda Department of Agriculture consisted of three people; in 1938 it totalled 53. It is the best agricultural service in the Empire."—*Dr. L. D. Tothill, speaking at his farewell luncheon in Uganda.*

"The sources of Rhodesian history, both traditional and written, are an all but untouched field; yet the traditional sources—the Natives—are disappearing under our eyes."—*Mrs. F. E. B. Fripp, addressing the Stanley Society, Southern Rhodesia.*

"One of the factors in the spread of tsetse is the increasing number of cars which carry the fly from the infected to the uninfected parts; the construction of smoke houses would materially reduce the risk of infection from this source."—*Mr. L. James, in "Africa."*

"I have never discovered a general plan of a social, economic and political policy for Africa—a policy to guide the contacts of black and white men. Separate States have their own policies; but nowhere is there a policy for Africa as a whole."—*Dr. Haden Guest, M.P.*

"Before 1930 the Union of South Africa had no flue-curing tobacco industry; as the result of the imposition of an import duty on tobacco from Rhodesia, growers started to flue-cure their crops."—*Bulletin No. 188, of the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa.*

"Centuries before the agents of Europe began the ugly business (of the slave trade) in the West of Africa, the agents of Asia in the East were stealing men and women from Africa and shipping them overseas to slavery."—*Professor R. Coupland, in "East Africa and its Invaders."*

"Reference to the records of the former German Government has shown that during the period 1904 to 1912 the mortality rate from malaria and black-water fever in Dar es Salaam was 0.66% in Europeans; for the period 1924 to 1932 the average was 0.15%."—*Final Report of the Malaria Unit, Dar es Salaam.*

## WHO'S WHO

### 440.—The Rev. Robert Mortimer Gibbons, M.L.C., O.B.E., B.A.



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The Rev. R. M. Gibbons, who in 1931 was nominated by the Government of Tanganyika Territory to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council, and who in 1936 was re-appointed for a further period of five years, joined the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1922, served for the next two years in Zanzibar and Pemba, and then, after a short period in the Usambara Mountains, became Principal of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, near Dar es Salaam, where he is responsible for the training of Native teachers and for a medical course. Padre Gibbons, who was born in Bristol in 1891, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained in Wells Cathedral in 1914, became a curate in Street, Somerset, and served with the Church Army in his own words, "running canteens as an amateur gracer." Then from the end of 1917 until 1922 he was Chaplain of the National Nautical School, Portishead, where he spent one of the happiest periods of his life and conceived a great affection for Cockney boys.

Tanganvikans know him as a man of open mind and broad sympathies, who abstains from public controversy except on subjects of which he has special knowledge, and who is then sound in argument and forthright in statement if necessary.

**Sanctions Against Japan.**—If their unity and determination are equal to the task, America, England and France, by economic means alone, can force Japan back to the wall. Unlike Italy and Germany, Japan is not faced with a food problem every winter. She is, however, faced with a foreign currency problem. Without foreign exchange

Japan cannot buy the raw material for her civil and military industries, and she cannot obtain sufficient foreign currency unless the democratic nations buy her products. Let one example suffice. Her principal export is raw silk. Last year the U.S.A., the British Empire and France bought 98% of it. The democratic countries need not put an embargo on exports of oil, rubber, and iron to Japan; all they have to do is to discriminate against Japanese goods as a reprisal for Japanese discrimination against their trade in China.

A bigger task has never been deliberately undertaken by any nation than that undertaken by Japan in China. It is an attempt to telescope into a few years a work larger than that which Britain accomplished in India in a century and a half by a mixture of military and commercial penetration. But England was slowly advancing into a divided country with the spirit of nationalism not yet born. Japan is proposing to bring under her sway one-fifth of the human race, a race-conscious people among whom a strong national renaissance has begun. —Tokyo correspondent of "The Times."

**The New Europe.**—In former days rulers of States endeavoured to attract men of intellectual eminence or artistic skill to their countries by offering them honours and wealth. The Nazi view is that intellect and art are only valuable if they are subordinated to the State. All independence is taboo. The result is the greatest dispersal of brains and skill that the world has ever seen. The country most likely to benefit from their new exodus is the U.S.A., where some of the most eminent men in the world are now living and teaching, and where the whole standard of science, historical research and art is being regenerated by them. Formerly the people who went to America were those who could not make a living in Europe; to-day the emigrants have among their numbers some of the most distinguished men alive, men who were the pride of their country. This influx of some of the best that old Europe can produce most ultimately have a profound effect upon American thought. In years to come the dates 1936-39 will be known as a landmark in American history. —The "National Review."

#### Another Scrap of Paper.

The admission by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that Italian troops in Libya have again been brought up to the strength at which they stood before the Anglo-Egyptian agreement seems to have perturbed everyone except the British Government. Mr. Butler could not deny that by this action Mussolini had withdrawn one of the few concessions gained by this country under the agreement. He accepted blandly the excuse that it was a defensive measure forced upon the Duce by French troop movements in Tunis. The agreement, he added, was a statement of intentions which had been carried out. There was no question of perpetuity in their execution. In this view the Anglo-Italian agreement would set a remarkable precedent, binding its signatories not to any permanent conditions but to momentary acts of friendship. Such an interpretation of treaty obligations is no doubt highly convenient both to the dynamic Powers and to those who, following Mr. Chamberlain's advice last Tuesday, wish to avoid noticing that the Fascist word is not always reliable. —The "New Statesman and Nation."

#### Germany's Intentions.

Every one now recognises that the demand for the incorporation of the Sudetenland in the Third Reich was only a stalking horse for a larger objective, the overthrow of the French alliance system, and the domination of all Central Europe. So with this new demand for Colonies and markets. Most people in the United States, as here, realise that while there is some substance in it, it is in essence a stalking horse whereby to move nearer to that world power by obtaining naval and air bases, territories and barter arrangements which will enable the totalitarian Powers, at a later stage, to impose their own re-distribution of the world. Mr. Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, will probably object to appeasement by the transfer of Colonial territories and by barter arrangements with the totalitarian Powers, because he is convinced that to do so would in the end only intensify poverty, unemployment, economic enslavement and the pressure towards war. —Lord Lothian, in the "Observer."

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Now and 1914.**—Compare our position to-day with what we were able to do in 1914. In 1914 we had a Regular Army of over 230,000 men, a Regular Reserve of nearly 130,000, a Special Reserve of 73,000, and a Territorial Army of about 270,000, altogether some 700,000 men, of whom more than half had had considerable periods of training. To-day we have a Regular Army of 200,000, a Reserve of 100,000; the Special Reserve has ceased to exist; the Territorial Army is down to 130,000. We must obviously leave on one side the 60,000 or 70,000 men earmarked for passive defence of the country against air attack. That leaves 430,000 men with some rudiments of training available to-day, compared with 700,000 at the outbreak of the Great War. —Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.

**Agriculture.**—The downfall of British agriculture and its relative inutility to the State have been occasioned through the land and its economic activities being made the plaything of politicians. The Agricultural Holdings Acts, have rendered nugatory most of the covenants (other than that to pay an agreed rent) in farm-tenancy agreements, and have thus materially deteriorated the standard of British husbandry by rendering it almost impracticable, except after great delay and expense, to dispossess the worst type of farm tenant. This leads me to an equally important consideration—that of control. Control may be of three descriptions—self-control, mutual control, and Government control. Self-control means individualism run riot, and in these days when national security and national well-being must dominate all other considerations, cannot any longer be countenanced in respect of what is the nation's greatest asset other than her people. Government control has been tried and found wanting. Because I recognise its inherent weaknesses I cannot accept land nationalisation as conducive to national well-being. Centralised direction by a well-informed Ministry of Agriculture is one thing; centralised control is quite another. There remains mutual control, or the control of farmers and landowners in their own administrative areas by members of their own class and occupation. —Lord Bledisloe.



# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"Freedom in the expression of opinion is the foundation of liberty."—*Captain N. A. Beechman, M.P.*

"The totalitarian States have only to wait for the democracies' decay through birth control."—*Sir Leonard Hill.*

"Our country's debt has risen from £800,000,000 before the War to over £8,000,000,000 now."—*The "Investors' Review."*

"The Pope cannot nominate his successor; thus the evils of an hereditary dynasty are avoided."—*The Very Rev. W. B. Inge.*

"The surest hope for the unemployed of this country lies in a revival of our great export trade."—*Mr. A. P. Lennox Boyd, M.P.*

"The delay in settling our minorities problem cost us a third of our territorial and material wealth."—*Mr. Chamberlain, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister.*

"Germany has obtained what really amounts to a stranglehold on the industry of northern Spain, particularly the metallurgical industry."—*"News-Letter."*

"The world seems to be working itself into a state that every time the dictators sneeze the people of the democratic countries take a chill."—*"Barron's," American financial newspaper.*

"The United States has made more progress in social legislation and done more progressive social thinking during Roosevelt's six years than in the 60 preceding his era."—*Mr. Louis Fischer.*

"Our social services cost the nation £480,000,000 a year; but if the State invited business experts to look into the matter, they would save 1%, or £5,000,000."—*Mr. Graham White, M.P.*

"Any German who, being in full possession of his mental faculties, enlists in the French Foreign Legion will be deprived of his German citizenship."—*Decree issued by the German Minister of the Interior.*

"To some is vouchsafed the gift of great efficiency, to others the gift of restless energy, but to few the royal touch that transmutes efficiency into co-operation and energy into sympathetic effort."—*Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

"Rumours of the transfer of their country to another country led some Natives in West Africa to hesitate to pay their taxes, lest they should be demanded again by the newcomers."—*Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.*

"Mr. Chamberlain's resolution in the House of Commons involving the expenditure of £800,000,000 on armaments was the little vote of confidence in the good intentions of others—of Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini and the Government of Japan."—*Mr. C. R. Atlee, M.P.*

"Much of our unemployment to-day is due to Britain having been weak. The trade of a country goes with its international power. We must be strong, otherwise other nations appear to think they can bully us."—*Sir Auckland Geddes.*

"A Royal Commission is generally appointed not so much for digging up the truth as for digging it in, and a Government Department appointing a Royal Commission is like a dog burying a bone, except that the dog does eventually return to the bone."—*Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P.*

"The maintenance of the present artificial exchange rates is due not only to prestige factors but also to such economic reasons as the stabilisation in terms of the local currency of the cost of certain essential imported materials required for defence and industrialisation."—*Mr. M. N. Lubin.*

"There is a whole series of indications that we are likely to pick up as compared with the recent past. If that goes on—it is a prophecy and no one can say definitely—it is extremely likely that the Budget of 1940-41 will take us in more prosperous conditions than we can expect in the Budget which is approaching."—*Sir John Simon, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

"The most popular statesman in the Reich to-day is Anthony Eden, and his popularity is mainly due to Hitler's attacks. . . . What the German people will not allow will be Hitler's leading them into war unless it is to be a quick triumph; the moment the Reich meets with stern opposition from without, the present passive resistance will show itself in a more formidable way."—*A Berlin correspondent of the "Spectator."*

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	..	70	5 0
Kenya 5%	..	109	15 0
Kenya 3½%	..	100	15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	..	100	10 0
Nyasaland 3%	..	93	15 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts	..	87	10 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts	..	87	10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	98	2 6
Sudan 5½%	..	109	0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	103	0 0

### Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	5 0	7½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	3	15 0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	..	1	9 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	1	7 3
General Electric (£1)	..	3	19 6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	1	11 9
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	7	0 0
Int. Nickel Canada	..	5	56
Prov. Cinematograph	..	18	6
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	3	18 6
U.S. Steels	..	5	59
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	1	3 6
Unilever (£1)	..	1	14 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	9	15 0
Vickers (10s.)	..	1	3 6
Woolworth (5s.)	..	3	4 0

### Mines and Oils

Anasconda (\$50)	..	6	7 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	2	5 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	1	2 6
Anglo-Iranian	..	4	12 0
Burmah Oil	..	4	4 6
Crown Goldfields	..	3	3 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	15	13 9
De Beers Df. (50s.)	..	7	12 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	..	5	4 4
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	2	15 0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	1	4 9
Johannesburg Cons.	..	2	3 9
Maxican Eagle	..	7	0
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	8	10 0
Randfontein	..	1	17 6
Royal Dutch (100 f.)	..	36	0 0
Shell	..	4	4 6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	11	12 6
West Wita. (10s.)	..	5	6 3

### Banks, Shipping and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.O. & O.)	..	2	2 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	100	5 0
Clan	..	4	12 6
E.D. Realisation	..	3	7½
Gt. Western	..	28	5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	85	10 0
L.M.S.	..	12	15 0
Nat. Bank of India	..	31	10 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	..	13	10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	15	12 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	1	0 3

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

## PERSONALIA

Sir Philip Richardson has arrived home from India.

Lady Kittermaster arrived home on Monday from Nyasaland.

Commander Veasey is on his way from Mau Summit, Kenya.

Lord Lloyd has been appointed a director of the Rhodesia Railways Trust.

Lord Baden-Powell, who is now in Kenya, celebrated his 82nd birthday last week.

Major R. Hamilton has retired from the British South Africa Police after 34 years' service.

Prince Aly S. Khan, son of H.H. the Aga Khan, has arrived in East Africa on a private visit.

Viscount Elibank, who has left by air for Southern Rhodesia, will be away until the middle of April.

Lieutenant H. P. E. Glass has been gazetted Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, the King's African Rifles.

Sir Charles Markham, who has repeatedly visited East Africa, is shortly leaving for the Belgian Congo.

Mr. [redacted] appointed private secretary to H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar and Clerk of the Executive Council.

Mrs. L. J. Masston, of Mazabuka, who has resided in Northern Rhodesia for 23 years, has left the territory for Johannesburg.

Flying Officer J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, of the Royal Air Force, has been gazetted aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor of Kenya.

Mr. W. G. Walker, of the C.M.S. in Uganda, gave an illustrated lecture at the Imperial Institute last week on "Life in Uganda."

Rear-Admiral J. Weston, who in 1911 brought the first aeroplane to Lourenço Marques, has been revisiting Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. W. R. Bartholomew, formerly of Kenya and Tanganyika, is now visiting South Africa. Mrs. Bartholomew has arrived in England.

Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, has accepted an invitation to continue his work in London in connexion with Kenya settlement.

Archdeacon H. Bowers, who has served in Uganda for so many years, and Mrs. Bowers have arrived home, and Mrs. W. Tait Bowie has arrived from Nyasaland.

Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Ethiopia, will address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on March 16. Lady Brooke-Popham's film of the Ethiopian refugee camp in Northern Kenya will also be shown.

Mrs. R. McIlwaine, wife of Mr. Justice McIlwaine of Southern Rhodesia, is on her way home, accompanied by her two daughters.

The Rev. N. A. Lesser, vicar of St. John's, Barrow-in-Furness, has been appointed rector and sub-dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, of the Secretariat, Zomba, has been appointed private secretary to Mr. J. C. Abraham, Acting Governor of Nyasaland.

Captain H. E. Long, who has been appointed secretary of the Cinema Christian Council, served for many years in British Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Professor W. M. MacMillan will address the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society at 5.30 p.m. on March 10 on "Africa Emergent."

Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, has arrived home from his visit to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Lady Broughton, who has visited East Africa on several occasions, is expected to arrive back in England from New York towards the end of March.

We regretfully report the death in Nairobi at the age of 87 of Mrs. Emma Blowers, mother of Mr. George Blowers. She had lived in Kenya for the last 12 years.

General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, will visit Portuguese East Africa in June. He proposes to travel out *via* the West Coast and back *via* the Suez Canal.

Lord Lamington, who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, has returned to London from Aden, which he visited for the centenary celebrations.

Mr. Libert Oury, who has been confined to his home for some weeks by an attack of bronchitis, is now making good progress. Sir Dougal Malcolm is this week a sufferer from the same complaint.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Burney, who served in the East African Campaign, has been appointed to the command of the 153rd Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with the temporary rank of Brigadier.

Mr. E. F. Jarvis, who has been in charge of the Beira Railway Telegraphs for the past 26 years, is on his way home on retirement. He has been closely identified with sporting activities of all kinds in P.E.A.

Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson acted as Governor's Deputy and Chief Secretary of Nyasaland in the absence from Zomba of the Acting Governor, Mr. J. C. Abraham, and during the indisposition of Mr. J. M. Ellis.

David Ruxton, a pupil of Umfali High School, has been awarded the Selous Memorial Scholarship for 1939, having obtained the highest marks in any science subject in the Senior Beit Scholarship examination.

Congratulations to Captain Claude Anderson on his appointment as an unofficial member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, in succession to Colonel W. K. Tucker, who has left East Africa to reside in England.

Mrs. Winifred Parsons, who recently returned from a visit to East and Central Africa, will hold an exhibition of her paintings at Walker's Galleries, 118 New-Bond Street, W.1, for a fortnight from Monday, March 20.

M. Gaston Heenen, who has been appointed Colonial Minister in the new Belgian Cabinet, accompanied King Leopold on his visit to the Congo in 1925, and is a former Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. I. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P., who was a member of the Royal Commission to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. W. S. Morrison, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Baron and Baroness de Foucaucourt, who were attempting a flight to the sources of the Nile by an unexplored route, were killed last week when their aeroplane crashed in the mountains south of Bani Kusi, in the Eastern Sahara.

Major Ewart Grogan has, we learn, been elected to the Kenya Legislative Council for the Machakos constituency, in which his opponent was Captain F. G. P. M. The by-election resulted from the resignation of Sir Robert Shaw.

"In the Early Morning," a picture painted by Miss Doreen Moore, who was educated at Umtali High School and holds the degree of M.A. (Fine Arts) of Capetown University, has been bought for exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

Mr. G. C. Turner, the recently appointed Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, is to be the guest of honour at a dinner of the Malburian Club, at the Café Royal on March 7. His fellow-guests will be Lord Justice Goddard and Mr. Justice Oliver.

Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who recently visited Eastern Africa, is shortly leaving for St. Helena to confer with the Governor on further measures for improving conditions on the island.

Colonel J. J. Sturdy, who formerly served in Kenya, and during the Italo-Ethiopian War was a member of a party sent to Ethiopia by the R.S.P.C.A., has now gone to Spain on behalf of that Association, and is visiting the refugee camps over the French border.

We regret that in some copies of last week's issue reference was made to the labour difficulties with which Mr. E. J. Waddington, formerly of East Africa, has to contend in Trinidad. The reference should, of course, have been to Barbados, of which Mr. Waddington is Governor.

Mr. T. Mott has retired from partnership in Messrs. A. Baumann & Company, the London merchant firm with interests in East Africa. Mr. R. P. Archer has been admitted to the firm, the other partners of which are Mr. A. J. P. Baumann, Mr. Jean Comvaux and Mr. E. O. A. Baumann.

Mr. V. G. Glenday, the new Governor of British Somaliland, was married in Nairobi last week to Mrs. Bader, daughter of Sir Jacob Barth, former Chief Justice in Kenya. The bride was given away by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of the Colony. Mr. and Mrs. Glenday left Kenya for Somaliland last Thursday.

Captain T. Barrow-Dawling, formerly of Arusha and Musoma, will on Saturday be married in Marseilles to Miss Sylvia Barnard, sister of Mr. Geoffrey C. Barnard, now of Nairobi and formerly representative in Kenya of the Sir Robert Williams group of companies. Captain Barrow-Dawling has recently purchased the Effordleigh Hotel, Plympton, South Devon.

The following have been elected to the Royal Empire Society: Mrs. A. G. O'Neill, of Nairobi, and Mrs. W. Street, of Thomson's Falls, Kenya; Mrs. J. P. Murray, Fort Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Boyd, of Livingstone; Sir Brooke Francis, of Livingstone; and Dr. P. B. Robinson, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. James M. Harris, of Belingwe, Miss U. M. Etheridge of Bulawayo, and Mr. Spencer P. Baxter, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Royal Commission which recently visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is to be the chief guest of the Royal Empire Society at dinner on Wednesday, March 15, and at 8.20 p.m. is to speak on his impressions of those three territories, illustrating his address by lantern slides. Sir John Chancellor, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will take the Chair. All Fellows of the Society interested in East and Central Africa are cordially invited to attend.

East Africans will learn with pleasure that Mr. G. F. Clay, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Nigeria, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Uganda in succession to Dr. J. D. Tothill, under whom he served in that Protectorate from 1924 to 1928, when he was appointed geneticist at the Research Station at Amani. He returned to Uganda as a senior agricultural officer later the same year, and several times acted as Director of the Department, which he left in 1936 on transfer to West Africa.

The goodness of  
**BOVRIL**  
 is the  
 Strength of Beef

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Grading of Sisal

### Further Negotiations Still Necessary

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—The African Sisal Merchants' and Brokers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has noted the report on page 722 of last week's *East Africa and Rhodesia* entitled "Sisal Grades Defined," and in order to avoid any misunderstanding would appreciate your publishing this letter on the subject.

The Section, whilst recognising that the publication of these details has been made by your paper in all good faith, regrets that your informant should not have made it clear to you that their publication was premature and likely to cause the industry considerable harm and inconvenience. Such, however, is the case. The facts are as follows:

Although no agreement on the matter has existed between Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony, the understanding with regard to grading (lengths being the main point now at issue) has been on the following basis—

No. 1 grade	minimum 3 ft., average 3 ft. 6 in.
"A"	minimum 3 ft., average 3 ft. 6 in.
No. 2	minimum 2 ft. 6 in.
Long No. 3	minimum 2 ft. 6 in. and upwards
Short No. 3	minimum 2 ft.

With a view to assisting the industry in arriving at defined and recognised standards acceptable not only to the Tanganyika and Kenya Sisal Growers' Association but also to the consumers, a close study of the above-mentioned definitions was made by the Section and a middle course suggested to Africa via the Sisal Growers' Association here in London.

The official reply from the growers is still awaited by the Section, who hoped that the suggested definitions which they put forward would have been agreed to without much difficulty by Africa—as they are grades when from experience, suit consumers—in which case the new system could have been brought into force almost immediately.

The counter-suggestions, as published in your paper, which are already being unofficially circulated here in London, however, appear to be so sweeping that (assuming they are in fact the definitions now proposed by the Growers' Associations) it will be essential, when they do reach the Section officially to approach United Kingdom, Continental and American spinners' organisations for their views. It will be appreciated that if any grading scheme unsuitable for the present system of manufacture were embarked upon it would be highly injurious to the interests of the African producers.

Yours faithfully,

The London Chamber of  
Commerce, E.C.4.

A. E. ABNAMs,  
for Secretary.

[Merchants and brokers in London are well aware that the information which we published last week was completely in line with the decisions of the recent joint meeting in Nairobi of the Sisal Growers' Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika. As to publication having been premature, we have been informed that on the day on which our issue appeared at least one important firm of merchants was distributing the identical definitions of the proposed grades to spinners and other interested parties in London, which fact suggests that that member of the Merchants' and Brokers' Section at any rate saw no reason for continued secrecy.

In a leading article last week we commented on the faulty liaison between this country and East Africa recently in regard to sisal matters, and this incident appears to con-

firm our impression, and to show once again the disadvantages of the hush-hush policy which the sisal organisations in London have chosen to adopt since the Sisal Sub-Section of the Chamber resolved some years ago to abandon its former practice of inviting the Press to its meetings, this break with precedent following criticisms in our columns. The result has been faulty knowledge in and outside the various sections of the industry of the actual state of its affairs and of the progress of plans for its amelioration, and if, quite unwittingly, there has been premature, but nevertheless absolutely accurate, publication of decisions taken in East Africa in regard to grading, the blame must rest upon the industry.

For years it had proof that the Press was always willing to treat confidentially such portions of its discussion as it elected to consider in committee, but, having nevertheless resolved to exclude the Press from its further deliberations, and thereby deprive its servants of full and official knowledge of the course of negotiations, it cannot reasonably complain if a newspaper chronicles in all good faith a truth which it might in the general public interest have withheld from publication if it had known that further representations were to be made from the side either of the growers or of the marketing end.

It is obvious that the definition of grades for any commodity must necessitate considerable give and take, and that confusion may follow the publication of what one side regards as definitely the last word, but which to another party to the negotiations is unsatisfactory. No responsible journalist would knowingly aggravate the delicate task of those who are engaged in the search for mutually satisfactory specifications—and who, if they had been wise, would, by taking the Press into their confidence, have avoided the risk they were manifestly running.—Ed., "E. A. and R."]

## Stones in a Croc's Stomach

### Interesting Letter from Sir Henry Ostler

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Some years ago the question was discussed in your columns of why it is that crocodiles are always found to have stones in their stomachs, and whether they are retained permanently.

I have recently been in Queensland and have seen something of the Queensland crocodile (*C. porosus*) which grows to the same size as the African species, and, as far as external appearance is concerned, is exactly the same animal. I came across a man at Cairns who had captured a 15 ft. crocodile and kept it in captivity for over four years. In its enclosure there was a pile of stones which were nearly as big as a man's fist. He feeds it only once in three weeks, and so far has kept it in perfect health.

He informed me that one night he heard sounds being emitted by it as if it were being violently sick. Thinking he was going to lose it, he took a torch and went over to see what was the matter. He found it in the act of vomiting up a number of stones, and it actually threw up eight. Next time he fed it he watched, and it picked up the same eight stones which it had ejected before and swallowed them. It retained these stones for some days and then ejected them again. He observed it for long enough to ascertain that this was its regular habit. It would therefore appear that the crocodile does not retain permanently the stones which it swallows, but that they are swallowed as an aid to digestion and ejected after digestion is complete.

I have myself seen a number of crocodiles opened, and nearly all of them did contain stones, but on one occasion at least there were no stones found, although the crocodile was a big one. Perhaps these facts are of sufficient interest for publication.

Wellington,  
New Zealand.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. OSTLER.

## African Defence Federation

Formed at Conference in Bulawayo

THE "Hands Off Africa" Conference which is meeting in Southern-Rhodesia, and which is largely the result of the activities of the Tanganyika League, and its active Southern Rhodesian branch, and of the South-West Africa League, resolved on Tuesday upon the formation of various bodies working in Africa to oppose German Colonial claims.

The new organisation is to be known as The African Defence Federation, and Major Cavendish-Bentinck, of Kenya, was elected Chairman of its Council, which will also have representatives of Tanganyika, Uganda, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South-West Africa and the Union of South Africa.

Colonel C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party in South Africa, who recently visited East Africa, presided over the sub-committee which drafted the constitution of the new Federation, the object of which is stated to be:—

To retain for all time Tanganyika Territory and South-West Africa within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to preserve their security with regard to contiguous territories, in order to maintain homogeneity of interests from the Cape to Kenya; to oppose the reversion of any territory in the African continent now governed under Mandate to the control of its former rulers; to co-operate with any similar association in any part of the world; and to take the necessary action and organise adequate support.

### The Colonial League

Lord Lugard, the greatest figure in British Colonial life, has accepted the Chairmanship of The Colonial League in succession to General Sir Samuel Wilson, who remains a member of the Council, and who, when nominated to the chair at the inaugural meeting, said frankly that he regarded himself as merely a stop-gap. Lord Harlech and Colonel H. L. N. ... P. are additions to the Council.

The Executive, General Purposes and Publicity Committees of the League are being kept very busy. Publication of a weekly bulletin began on Friday last, and through it up-to-date facts of importance will be brought to the notice of the most important newspapers throughout the Empire, of Members of Parliament, of other public leaders, and, of course, of members of the League itself.

Applications for membership continue to come in rapidly, but there is obvious need for prompt support from all who are concerned to resist German Colonial claims, since the plans of the Council necessarily depend upon the measure of support financial and personal, which is forthcoming. Founder membership is still open to applicants who pay £2 (or more) in the first year and 10s. per annum thereafter. The joint honorary treasurers are Sir Dougal Malcolm and Sir Henry Chapman, who will be glad to receive donations and subscriptions at the offices of the League, 2, Chesham Place, London, S.W. 1.

### Casualties in Ethiopia

During police and reconnaissance operations in Ethiopia in January an official of the Italian Colonial administration and three officers were killed when a military detachment was ambushed by brigands. The official was Dr. Franco Gazzera, son of the Vice-Prefect of Rome, and nephew of General Gazzera, a former War Minister.

## "MOSI-OA-TUNYA"

(Strike That Thunders)



The wonderful Victoria Falls — the mighty Zambezi's stupendous leap into space — are only one of Southern Rhodesia's many thrills for Tourists of all ages. The mystery of the strange Zimbabwe ruins; Rhodes' grave in the lovely Matopo Hills; scenery unequalled; many species of big game — all these, and civilised comfort in travels and hotels, combine to make it a perfect holidayland. 5 days by air, 16 by sea, from London. But Southern Rhodesia also offers the grandest home-life imaginable — a healthy climate, low living costs, good prospects, no Income Tax on married incomes under £800.

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

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## M.P.s Discuss Makerere

### H.M. Government's Handsome Grant

WHEN THE COLONIAL SECRETARY introduced certain supplementary estimates in the House of Commons last week he included a token sum of £10 in connexion with Makerere College, Uganda. After explaining the object of the College, Mr. MacDonald said that the Administration in Uganda had voted £100,000 for its support; that it was possible that Native administrations in Kenya and Tanganyika would likewise give their financial assistance, and that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was contributing £100,000 towards the building of a biological laboratory at the College.

The cost of the main building was being borne by the Government of Uganda, and it had been recommended that a fund of £500,000 should be raised by contributions from Colonial Governments and the Imperial Government. Uganda was giving £150,000, the Tanganyika Government £100,000, while Kenya would give £50,000, subject to approval by the Legislative Council. It was proposed that the Imperial Government should complete the sum of £500,000 by contributing £100,000. Payment was not required in the current financial year, but he had put down the sum of £10 in the supplementary estimate in order to get Parliamentary approval of the grant. He was certain the Committee of the House would be anxious to give its whole-hearted support to the new venture by agreeing to the vote.

#### Commission's Recommendations Supported

Mr. Creech Jones welcomed the Secretary of State's decision to give almost support to the recommendations of the De La Warr Commission, whose report contained a very graphic chapter on the needs of East Africa and described the considerable problems to be solved. All enlightened opinion would share its recommendations, but he urged caution and hoped that every step would be taken to preserve the usefulness and extend the purpose of the existing secondary school; the new college should not break up the work now being done by the secondary school or modify the spirit of its work.

He trusted that, coincident with the development of the College, greater opportunities would be found for Africans, in order to use the new knowledge and experience they would gain at the College. Higher education of Africans was important not only from the economic angle, but also from the angle of political development. The Commission emphasised that it would be deplorable for future political development if the policy of trusteeship were denied. To deny Natives the opportunity of higher education would be severely to detract from the policy of trusteeship. The Commission said that the poorer the Colony the more vital it was to employ its own people, and that a short-sighted policy might lead to a worse position in a decade or two.

As to elementary education, there should be no reduction of State grants. The report of the Higher Education Commission showed a pyramid which indicated the flow of children from one grade of education to another. Less than 10% of the children between six and ten years of age were getting rudimentary education, and while £66 was being spent annually on secondary school children, only 1s. 6d. was spent on elementary school children. If the funds under discussion flowed into the field of higher education, they should make certain that there was an expansion of elementary and secondary education, so that there might be a proper flow of pupils through the whole system.

On one or two points he sought information. Was the College to be independent? Was it proposed that its constitution should follow the recommendations of the Commission? Would grants made to the College be audited by public Auditors? Would Africans be directly represented on the governing body?

#### Mr. de Rothschild's Confidence

Mr. James de Rothschild congratulated the Imperial Government on having made a grant of £100,000 to the endowment fund of the College. Lord Hailey had in his "African Survey" emphasised the interest of Africans in education. He had stated that in Uganda the Native authorities of Bunyoro and Toro imposed an education tax of 1s. per head; and that the Buganda Native Council wanted to impose a similar tax but was dissuaded by the Government because their taxation was already high enough. In Kenya £92,000 was raised for education between 1925 and 1934 by the Native Councils of Kavirondo and Kikuyu.

Makerere would fill a need which could not be supplied by facilities for Africans in British and other universities. Africa's need was the development of education in Africa, and Makerere would do for East Africa what Achimota was doing for West Africa, but on a larger scale.

The medium of instruction would be English. There was no danger that the individuality of the different races in Africa would be disturbed. A system of a similar kind was introduced into India over a century ago by Lord Macaulay, and the result had been to give Indians access to the literature and science of three parts of the world and had in no way deprived them of their own individuality.

He believed Makerere was destined to play a great part not only in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, but that it would attract students from Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and even from non-British territories. What were the practical requirements which Makerere could fulfil? The Commission's report concluded that in the next ten years Government departments in Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Kenya would need one thousand Africans educated to higher college standards. Educated men would be needed as leaders in Native administration.

The fact that Tanganyika had contributed £100,000 towards the endowment of the College indicated confidence that Tanganyika would remain under British rule. They could hardly believe that the people of Tanganyika would be asked to provide such a large sum if they were once more to become a German Colony. It would not be fair to encourage or expect students of a German Colony to go to a College where the language of instruction would be English.

#### Makerere's Real Status

Mr. Annesley Somerville said they could congratulate themselves on the fact that the Colonial Office had secured as Principal of Makerere the head of an English educational institution. Doubtless his object would be to make the Africans good Africans. As to the endowment fund, how were the annual expenses of the College to be provided?

Mr. Pickthorn said his recollection was that the intention was, not that Makerere should be at once a university college, and still less that it should become at once a university, but that it should be a step towards a university college, which itself would be a step towards a university. He would like that point clarified; because much more harm than good was done to African education by a habit of over-calling their hands, as was the case when it was said that it had been proved that Africans were capable of the highest intellectual tasks.

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

## Progress or Go Under

Mr. Keigwin on African Education.

REAL ENTHUSIASM for independent Native authority schools as developed in Tanganyika Territory was shown by Mr. H. S. Keigwin when addressing a lunch hour meeting at Friends' House on Tuesday on "Education in Africa."

The point was, they were spontaneous, being founded by Africans themselves from a genuine desire for education, and were not imposed from without. That was a most encouraging sign; and if they could be combined with the ordered economy of mission schools, they would achieve what was the aim of true education for the African—a natural growth from within.

Long before Europeans came into contact with the African, said Mr. Keigwin, every tribe had its system of education, not institutional, but a training in behaviour, which in some respects fitted better into African life than anything we had devised. But with the rapid extension of white influence and impact, tribal training became insufficient for Native needs.

Primarily to enable the Natives to read the Scriptures, the earliest education for the African was mainly literary, and Governments left education to the missions; since the War, Governments had shown a new appreciation of their responsibilities towards African education, and now there was a genuine partnership between the Administrations and the missions. Teachers in bush schools, said Mr. Keigwin, were men of little education but of fine character, and their influence for good was very great. He believed that the bush schools were the best form of popular education.

The fundamental fact must not be forgotten that we were training an African generation which was to teach the next generation of Africans; he had it on good authority that in Tanganyika alone there was need for 2,000 well-educated Natives during the next 10 years. We could not allow the African to drag along in his own way. And Mr. Keigwin quoted many cases within his personal knowledge during his 30 years in Africa of lawyers, doctors, members of Legislative Councils, engineers and Colonial Civil Servants, Africans all, and men of capacity and value in positions of responsibility.

Contact with Europeans of all grades and classes, he concluded, had set in motion among Africans a desire for education, which had definitely put *Finis* to the past. The African to-day must progress or go under.

Replying to the debate, Mr. MacDonald said Makerere was not a university college; it was at present a higher college; and it was thought that in time it would be something higher. As to whether it would be independent, the answer was that it would be controlled by a Council of four members appointed by the Governors, but there would be additional members. The accounts of the College would be audited by an auditor chosen by the Council and approved by the Governments. Africans would not be excluded from the governing body, but there was nothing in the instrument which specifically called for one or more African members; it was an open question, but it was definitely provided that on the larger Assembly, which would have important functions in connexion with the College, there should be one person appointed by the Native governments, and probably there would also be other Africans on the Assembly.

He hoped that the College would be self-supporting as a result of the income from the endowment fund and from fees.

## Missionary Representatives

At the Madras International Council.

MISSIONARIES and Native students from East Africa and the Rhodesias were among those who have just attended a meeting of the International Missionary Council in Madras, at which leaders of all denominations from all over the world were present. The delegates from Africa included Mr. Jefferson Ford, superintendent of the Friends' African Mission in Kenya; the Rev. J. Soulsby, general superintendent of the Methodist missions in Northern Rhodesia; the Rev. W. Y. Turner, secretary of the Livingstonia Mission in Nyasaland; and the Rev. Ira Gillet, principal of the Central Training School, Kambini, Portuguese East Africa. There were also six Natives from East Africa. A pictorial review of Church work throughout the world has been published by the Council, and can be obtained from the Edinburgh House Press, 21 Canon Gate, London, S.W.1.

### S. Rhodesia's Strip Roads

With the practical completion of strip-laying on the main road from Salisbury to Umtali, it is now possible to motor on "strips" from Umtali to Figtree, a distance of 480 miles, and from Umtali to Beitbridge, on the South African border, 540 miles away.

### Aski-Mark Trading

Our report of the recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce did not perhaps make sufficiently clear that the description of the methods of aski-mark trading was that of Herr Voigt as given to a meeting of sisal growers in Nairobi, and not of Sir Humphrey Leggett, who merely read extracts from the minutes of that meeting for the information of the Section.

### Over £6,500,000 in Circulation

The value of the currency circulating in the British East African Dependencies when the Currency Board last investigated the matter was £6,500,377 os. 9d., made up of silver coinage, £3,392,892 5s. 6d.; bronze coinage, £407,130 15s. 3d.; and currency notes, £2,700,354. The Board, which deals with great sums of money, had investments to the value, on June 30 last, of £2,729,804 16s. 8d.; £445,788 1s. 10d. cash at bankers in London; £1,500,000 sterling available under the Currency Loan Ordinance, 1933, to meet redemptions; and a balance, not specifically covered, of £1,346,572 13s.; these figures being exclusive of accrued interest and the value of office buildings, strong rooms and office equipment in East Africa.

### Native Marksmen

A correspondent draws our attention to an interesting feature of the Overseas 303 postal shooting match organised by the National Rifle Association, the results of which were published in our last issue. In the match for the Duke of Gloucester's challenge cup, the Nyasaland team, which finished fourteenth, was composed entirely of African members of the Nyasaland police under the captaincy of Assistant Inspector F. B. Smith, whereas most of the other teams from Africa were composed of Europeans. As the Nyasaland marksmen had to fire at the extremely difficult Bisley targets with old Service rifles, without the aid of slings and aperture sights, they came well out of a test which was not easy even for experienced European shots.



Photo: Star, Jo'burg

BENEATH

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## Questions in Parliament

### Italian Forces in East Africa

ASKED by Mr. Henderson for details of the number of Italian troops now in Italian East Africa, Mr. Butler said the Government understood the official establishment to be 69,654, though the actual numbers stationed there naturally varied from time to time, and there seemed to have been some increase in the past few months.

Would the Government inform the Italian Government the reason for these increases? Mr. Henderson, to be told in reply that the authorities were always in touch with the Italian Government on matters of importance.

Asked by Mr. Noel-Baker whether he could make a statement on the present situation in Ethiopia, Mr. R. A. Butler said that periodic reports received from H.M. consular representatives in Italian East Africa showed that the position was still as it was described in November last, namely that the Italians have established control of Ethiopia with the exception of a particular area in which resistance was still being offered.

Mr. A. Henderson asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the recent increase in the number of Italian troops in Italian East Africa, the Government proposed to continue the negotiations for the adjustment of boundaries between Italian East Africa and the Sudan and adjacent British territories, as provided in the Protocol to the Anglo-Italian Agreement.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the number of effectives in Italian East Africa was not a matter covered by the Anglo-Italian Agreement, and the Government did not propose on account of any such increase to alter their plans for negotiating the adjustment of boundaries between Italian East Africa and adjacent territories. The negotiations had not yet started.

#### Recruitment of Native Labour

The Colonial Secretary told Mr. Day that the last published subject of the recruitment of Native Labour in the mines in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa was Mr. Abraham's report published for the Nyasaland Government in 1937. Mr. MacDonald added: "My subsequent information consists of a series of dispatches and other unpublished papers dealing in detail with the various aspects of the subject. These reports cover many subjects, but on the whole they show a steady improvement in the state of affairs. For instance, the mortality rate for all causes amongst Nyasaland labourers on the Rand has fallen in the last two years from approximately 24 to 12 per thousand."

Mr. Day: "Have any exclusive rights been given to any private company to recruit these Natives?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I do not think so."

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether, in view of the examination made by Major Orde-Brown into the recruitment of labour in Northern Rhodesia for work in Tanganyika, any steps had yet been taken to give effect to his recommendations.

Mr. MacDonald replied that a senior officer of the Northern Rhodesian Government visited Dar es Salaam last

year to discuss with the Tanganyika authorities certain recommendations of Major Orde Brown's report. Those matters were still being considered by the Tanganyika Government. Meanwhile, no new arrangements had been made for facilitating the employment of Northern Rhodesian Natives in Tanganyika. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia had promised an early further report on the subject.

Mr. McEntee wished to know the number of lepers in Uganda and Tanganyika, and what steps were being taken for the treatment and cure of leprosy there.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the number of inmates in the five leper settlements in Uganda was approximately 1,600; in addition, 391 lepers were treated at Government hospitals during 1937. In Tanganyika there were 31 leper settlements with a total of about 3,400 inmates. The medical secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association visited East Africa last year to study the problem and his report was now being considered by the Governments concerned. Mr. MacDonald said he was glad to add that there had been notable improvements in housing and public health during recent years, and that should in time lessen the incidence of leprosy.

#### Trade with the Colonies

Replying to Mr. W. R. Duckworth, who wished to know in how many cases complete trade statistics for 1938 showed that the import of British cotton textiles into British Colonies had declined, the Colonial Secretary said it was too early for complete trade statistics of cotton imports into Colonial dependencies to be available for 1938. Such figures as were available showed that there had been a decline. Commodity prices were high in the first part of 1937 and imports increased in response, but in the latter part of 1937 commodity prices dropped, and the consequent decline of purchasing power in the Dependencies concerned, together with an excess of imports during the preceding period, inevitably had an adverse effect on imports in 1938.

Mr. David Adams asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider the advisability of establishing a central reserve fund with headquarters in London for the purpose of ensuring that in periods of economic depression, to which the budgets of many Colonial possessions are very sensitive, it would not be necessary for such possessions to curtail expenditure upon health and social services, thus in many cases breaking continuity of essential work and throwing away the results of work already done.

Sir John Simon replied that it was already the policy of Colonial Administrations to set aside financial reserves to meet contingencies due to economic depression. The centralisation of those reserves could serve no useful purpose unless funds derived from the revenues of one Dependency could be used for the purposes of another, but such an arrangement would clearly be open to grave objections on grounds of equity. If owing to prolonged depression the reserves of a Dependency became exhausted and current revenue was insufficient to meet necessary expenditure, the question of assistance from the Exchequer would arise. When such assistance was given, the necessary funds were provided by annual votes of Parliament, and he saw no reason to alter that procedure.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Copper Outputs Reduced

COPPER producing companies operating under the restriction scheme have cut outputs from 100% to 95% of basic tonnages as from yesterday. The announcement made last week caused little notice in the metal or the share markets, such a development having been expected some time.

The reason for the cut is to be found in the statistics for January, during which consumption fell to 100,000 tons or 7,000 tons less than the non-U.S. blister output. In the U.S.A., although consumption rose to 51,000 tons, it was still 18,000 tons below the month's blister output.

The curtailment in production amounts only to 3,000 tons a month, and in market circles it is felt that the decision is meant more as a gesture to help the metal price. That was not the immediate result, however, for the price eased a few shillings on the announcement though it has since recovered to around £42 3s. per ton.

## Geophysical Survey in S. Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia is to be surveyed geophysically if tests now being carried out for the Government prove that the geology of the Colony is suitable for this type of investigation. An area is being selected for the test where, if mineralised rocks exist, they are covered by a considerable overburden. The work will be undertaken by Mr. O. Weiss, who has been operating this form of prospecting on the Rand for some years.

Mr. C. E. Parzetter, who was general manager of Kapaun Mines from 1928 to 1933, has died in Belgrade. He had recently been on the staff of a mining company in Yugoslavia.

## Anglo-French Exploration Company

The net profit of Anglo-French Exploration Company fell from £116,584 to £85,898 during 1938. Dividend receipts declined from £61,934 to £49,267, and profits realised on sales of shares fell from £90,076 to £58,031. The net value of the company's assets at the end of the year amounted to £1,055,457, showing a surplus of £305,457, compared with £404,854 last year.

## Union Minière

In the report for 1938 of the Société Générale de Belgique reference is made to the output and profits of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, the Belgian enterprise in which Tanganyika Concessions has a large holding. Union Minière is stated to have produced in 1938 approximately 124,000 tons of copper; the output for 1937 was 150,000 tons, but a part of this tonnage was sold and delivered during 1938. Satisfactory results were obtained from the cobalt department, and progress continued to be made in the production of precious metals, tin and radium. The less favourable conditions in the copper market inevitably affected profits for the year, but it is anticipated that the Union Minière will be able to maintain the dividend unchanged without having recourse to the dividend stabilisation reserve of Frs. 100,000,000.

## Territorial Outputs

During December 426 tons of tin were exported from the Belgian Congo.

Mineral production of Uganda during January was as follows: Gold, provisional weight, unrefined, 2,014 oz.; tin ore, 10 long tons.

In 1938 Uganda produced 20,645 ounces of fine gold valued provisionally at £146,070, compared with 16,947 ounces, valued at £119,292 in 1937.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output during 1938 amounted to £10,683,611, or £2,067,463 less than in the record reached in 1937. Copper production accounted for £8,885,629; cobalt increased to £1,369,076; vanadium from £132,708 to £260,815; but zinc declined from £332,853 to £141,701.

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## Latest London Share Prices

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Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	47s. 6d.	48s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	15d.	14d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	29s. 6d.	29s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3d.	3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	9d.	9d.
Kentia (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	44d.	44d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	44d.	44d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	84d.	74d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Low Gold Areas (5s.)	14s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	74d.	74d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	32s. 6d.	35s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	23s. 74d.	24s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 3d.
Rhokana (1s.)	107s. 6d.	107s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Rogsterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	44d.	44d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 14d.	3s. 9d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.

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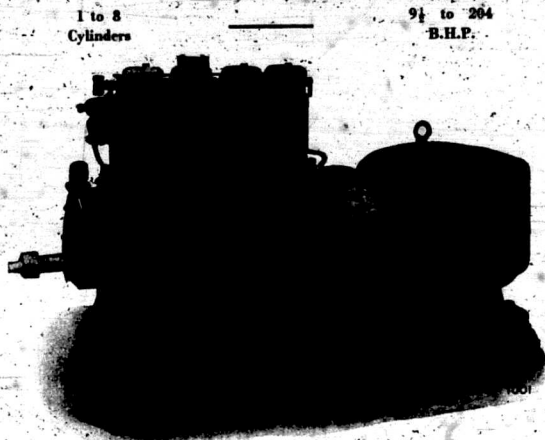
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## The British Industries Fair Cattle Trade Improvement

(Concluded from page 735.)

lights, floodlights and illuminated wind-indicator (Ref. T). The trolley can be run out at the double by one man, and is placed at the lee side of the landing-ground pointing into the wind. The lamp has an emergency filament in case the main one burns out, and it provides a beam of light which it is possible to read the print on the back of a cigarette card 50 yards away from the lamp. A red beacon light on the top of it shows the pilot the exact location of the trolley, and, coming into the wind, he touches down as soon as he has passed over the red light. The equipment is operated by a small petrol engine consuming one gallon per hour, fitted with a touch starter, and the whole, with storage batteries, is priced at £125.

A firm manufacturing an automatic coal stoker is now examining the possibilities of the Rhodesian market, the first query being as to the suitability of Rhodesian coal. (Ref. U.)

Several of our advertisers were well to the fore at the Fair. The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., had one of the most attractive stands in the sports section, while nearby was the exhibit of Robert Forgan & Sons, Ltd., whose golf clubs are well known in our territories. Imperial Airways and Barclays Bank both provided facilities and information to the public, while T. Webster & Co., Ltd., who manufacture the "Diamine" writing ink, was showing a large range of products.

At Birmingham the Atlas Preservative Co., Ltd. showed a most interesting range of iron and steel paints. The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., and International Combustion, Ltd. occupied excellent sites in the engineering section.

The object of these notes is to help readers to "buy British," and further particulars of any of the items mentioned will be gladly sent in response to an inquiry quoting the appropriate reference number.

### S. Rhodesian Maize

The Maize Control Board of Southern Rhodesia marketed 1,463,418 bags of maize during the financial year 1937-38; European growers produced 2,039,341 bags from 277,612 acres. Both these figures are a record for the Colony, but the average yield of 7.4 bags per acre has been twice exceeded. Natives surrendered 591,563 bags to the Board, compared with 443,346 bags in the previous year, but no reliable figures of total quantity and amount retained by Natives were available. Prices ranged from 24s. 6d. to 30s. per quarter.



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RHODESIAN export of chilled beef to the United Kingdom has now passed beyond the experimental stage, said Mr. A. Gelman, general manager of the Bulwara Cold Storage Works, when addressing Mashonaland farmers on the cattle industry.

"For some time the average price received has exceeded that paid for New Zealand and Australian beef. That is particularly encouraging, as both those countries have been exporting for years, while the Rhodesian cattle industry is now at its lowest both in quality and quantity. Since the Cold Storage Commission came into being last year, most favourable reports have been consistently received from Smithfield as to the quality of our chilled beef. The aim of the Commission is to export beef in condition and dressing to compare with the best South American, and encouragement is to be given to producers by fixing prices at which it will be profitable to expand herds."

## Agricultural Experiments

The real meaning—or, to put it another way, the significant results—of experiments with agricultural crops is so difficult to discover that the aid of highly abstruse mathematics has to be called in to determine it. The old days of the "single-plot" method are gone, and the modern planter is confused by the technique of "uniformity trials," "replication," "randomisation" and "Latin squares," as applied to his crops. A long but most enlightening article in the current issue of the *East African Agricultural Journal* by Mr. H. J. Page, of Malaya, though it deals primarily with rubber research, gives so clear an explanation of the modern methods of experiment and the interpretation of results that it should be read and studied by all planters, farmers and settlers in East Africa and the Rhodesias. It avoids technical language and the mathematics involved, traces the evolution of the systems employed to-day, and reveals convincingly why statisticians are attached to the staff of experiment stations, a step which is not very obvious to the layman.

## 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 February 15)**—Chemelli, 1.07 inches; Cherangani, 0.02; Equator, 0.60; Fort Ternan, 1.81; Gilgil, 0.22; Hoey's Bridge, 0.21; Kaimosi, 0.63; Kericho, 0.51; Kericho, 1.35; Kiunga, 0.55; Kipkarren, 0.54; Kisumu, 0.59; Kitale, 0.29; Koru, 1.98; Limuru, 0.03; Lumbwa, 0.91; Machakos, 0.15; Malindi, 0.03; Miwani, 1.54; Molo, 0.59; Muhoroni, 1.20; Naivasha, 0.03; Nakuru, 0.07; Nandi, 0.43; Nanyuki, 0.11; Narok, 0.16; Njoro, 0.66; Nyeri, 2.12; Rongai, 0.20; Rumuruti, 0.06; Songhor, 0.92; Sotik, 0.66; Timau, 0.01; Timboroa, 0.20; and Turbo Valley, 0.15 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended February 13)**—Arusha, 0.03 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.19; Biharamulo, 0.56; Bukoba, 1.75; Dar es Salaam, 0.20; Dodoma, 1.81; Iringa, 0.55; Kigoma, 0.46; Kilosa, 1.50; Kilwa, 0.07; Kinyangiri, 3.14; Lindi, 0.11; Lushoto, 0.24; Mahenge, 2.20; Morogoro, 0.28; Mpwapu, 0.19; Musoma, 0.51; Mwanza, 0.24; Njombe, 1.61; Old Shinyanga, 0.51; Songea, 2.97; Tabora, 1.21; Tukuyu, 0.91; and Utete, 0.10 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended February 11)**—Chisambo, 1.48 inches; Glenorchy, 0.77; Lauderdale, 2.05; Likanga, 1.85; Limbuli, 2.15; Luchunya, 2.23; Mini Mini, 0.56; Ruo, 2.70; and Zoa, 2.31 inches.

## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter**.—Quiet, with Kenya 117s. per cwt. (1938: 113s.; 1937: 84s.)

**Castor Seed**.—Bombay to Hull, steady and unchanged at £10 10s. per ton. (1938: £12 10s.; 1937: £13 2s. 6d.)

**Cloves**.—Market steady, with Zanzibars unchanged at 8d. for spot and 7½d. for c.i.f.; Madagascars, 8d. for spot in bond, and 7 1/16d. for c.i.f. (1938: 8½d., 7½d.; 1937: 10½d.)

**Coffee**.—At last week's London auctions, Kenya good quality realised steady to firm prices, and other qualities sold at about recent rates.

Kenya "A," 67s. 6d. to 126s.; "B," 59s. to 91s.; "C" 55s. to 68s. 6d.; peaberry, 62s. to 129s.

Tanganyika "A," 56s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; "B," 55s. to 58s.; "C," 48s. 6d.; peaberry, 50s. to 62s. 6d.

**Copper**.—Following a mid-week drop of 15s., standard for cash has recovered to £42 3s., with three months 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £42 5s.; 1937: £40 5s.)

**Copra**.—East African f.m.s. has fallen 7s. 6d. to £10 2s. 6d. per ton for March shipment, c.i.f. (1938: £11 2s. 6d.; 1937: £20.)

**Cotton**.—Good to fair Uganda better at 5-54d. per lb., and f.g.f. Sakellaridis is higher at 7-04d. (1938: 6d.; 1937: 6-1d.)

During the eight-month period ended October 30 last, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported 427,290 bales of cotton, compared with 392,530 bales during the corresponding period of 1937 and 364,398 bales in 1936. The final destination of the cotton exported was: India, 348,315 bales (1936: 266,300); U.K., 34,615 bales (1938: 19,384); Japan, 28,442 bales (88,898); and other countries, 14,676 (16,291).

**Cotton Seed**.—Egyptian black to Hull, fairly steady at £6 5s. per ton for Feb.-April shipment. (1938: £6 2s. 6d.; 1937: £5 15s.)

**Gold**.—148s. 2d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 9½d.; 1937: 139s.)

**Groundnuts**.—Copra-mand (machined) firmer to Rotterdam/Hamburg for Feb.-March at £10 8s. 9d. per ton, and rising by 1s. 3d. per month to July. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £15 2s. 6d.)

**Hides**.—Business small, with Mombasas 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 6d.; 8/12 lb. 5½d.; 0/8 lb. 6¾d. (1938: 7¼d.; 7¼d.; 7¼d.)

**Maize**.—East African No. 2, lower at 24s. 3d. to 22s. 9d. per qtr., according to position. (1938: 27s. 6d.; 1937: 28s.)

**Pyrethrum**.—Steadier, with prices remaining at last week's high rate of £150-£160 for Kenya flowers, and £102 to £107 10s. for Japanese best quality. (1938: £108, £73 10s.; 1937: £66 10s.)

**Sisal**.—A moderate daily demand has not been sufficient to maintain prices, although No. 3 is still required, and is valued only 5s. behind No. 2.

Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, £16 10s. to £16 15s.; No. 2, £15 10s. to £15 12s. 6d.; No. 3, £15 5s. to £15 7s. 6d. per ton, for March-May and/or April-June shipments, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £18 5s.; No. 2, £17 15s.; 1937: No. 1, £28 10s.; No. 2, £27 2s. 6d.)

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from the company's estates during January amounted to 98 tons.

**Soya Beans**.—Manchurian afloat, steady at £8 7s. 6d. for February shipment to usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 15s. to £7 13s. 9d.)

**Tea**.—At the London auctions the demand has been good, although lower grades declined about 2s. a lb. Nyasaland averaged 10-87d., Kenya 12-17d., Tanganyika 10-72d., and Uganda 12d. per lb. (1938: 12-22d., 13-24d., 12-57d.; 1937: 12-15d.)

**Tin**.—Improvement in the tinplate trade both here and in America has revived the price of standard for cash to £214 17s. 6d. from £212 5s. The backwardation has been decreased to 5s. (1938: £186 15s.; 1937: £248.)

**Tobacco**.—Messrs. Edwards Goodwin in their report state:—"News of the Rhodesian crop is not encouraging, as a higher average standard of quality and length is desired, and it is possible that lower grades will not command much competition when the auctions open."

Nyasa and Rhodesian leaf: dark, 9d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 12d. to 16d.; medium bright, 17d. to 20d.; Strips: dark, 9d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 17d. to 24d. per lb.

Tobacco plants in the Lunzu, Chiradzulu and other flue-cured growing areas of Nyasaland, in which the upper leaves have become curiously distorted, have been found to be suffering from rosette disease, which some time ago caused serious financial losses in Southern Rhodesia. Captain A. J. W. Hornby, Assistant Director of Agriculture, points out in some notes on the subject that it is a virus disease somewhat similar to leaf curl or cabbagging, and that it can be transmitted by aphid (g.).

**Wheat**.—There has been a further reduction in Kenya Governor to 21s., and in Equator to 6d. less per qtr. (1938: 35s. 6d., 38s.)

### Single-Action Tea-Rollers

Messrs. Davidson and Company, makers of the well-known "Sirocco" tea machinery, have issued a brochure concerning their single-action tea-rollers, the outstanding feature of which is that tea rolling operations may be safely continued for the full period necessary without undue rise of temperature, even when extreme pressure is applied. These machines are thus distinguished from other single-action rollers, an inherent disadvantage of which in many cases is the necessity for interruption of rolling operations to permit of leaf cooling. Moreover, in certain designs, turbulating and aerating actions are insufficient to promote uniform out-turn.



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## News Items in Brief

Kenya spent £165,000 on defence measures in 1938.

The total tonnage handled at the port of Beira during 1938 amounted to 1,069,235 tons.

Pyrethrum dust has proved a great success in combating the frog-hopper pest on wattle trees.

The Colonial Office Report on Uganda for 1937 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (No. 1860, 1s. 3d.).

The Municipality of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, will celebrate its 25th anniversary in August. The town has now a ratable value of £900,000.

The secretary of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has been appointed registration officer for Part III of the Sisal Industry Ordinance.

Mexico has issued a special stamp depicting an *Anopheles* mosquito. Its use is obligatory, and the funds raised are to be utilised to defeat malaria.

Uganda's Customs receipts during 1938 were approximately £513,000, against an estimate of £465,000, and actual receipts of £582,193 in 1937.

Of the 1,568,240 centials of cotton, valued at £3,347,350, exported by Uganda during 1938, 1,293,131 centials, valued at £2,789,197, were taken by India.

Two big tourist liners are visiting East African ports from America. One, the "Franconia" (20,175 tons) reached Mombasa last week with 200 passengers on the way from New York to Australia. The second, a 32,000-ton German liner, is making a round-Africa trip from New York, and is due in Mombasa on March 11.

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Nyasaland's exports for the calendar year 1938 were valued at £1,002,674, compared with £916,665 in 1937; imports amounted to £833,824, against £863,467.

A non-Native census has been taken in the Mozambique, Company's territory. It was organised by Colonel A. F. de O. Tavares, Director of Statistics and Propaganda.

A committee to inquire into slum clearing and the housing of the coloured community has been set up by the Salisbury City Council in Southern Rhodesia. A loan of £100,000 has been proposed for the scheme.

Southern Rhodesia's revenue for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31 next, was £2,728,371, the estimate for the whole year being £3,320,000. Income tax exceeded its estimate of £840,000 by £2,477.

Owing to the dissolution of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament at the end of February, and the fixing of the general election for the middle of April, the Gatooma by-election, polling for which was to have taken place on March 3, will now be avoided.

That East African geography is a mystery to many people in Great Britain is proved by the queer addresses often written on communications, but the limit has surely been reached by an envelope directed to the "Beira Nyas, Beira, Zanzibar, N. Rhodesia."

The British-American Tobacco Company, which has extensive interests in East and Central Africa, announces payment of a further interim dividend of 4½% on account of the year ending September 30 next. This payment, which is at the same rate as a year ago, makes 8½% for the year to date.

A fire which broke out in an oil company's godown, containing considerable quantities of petrol, oil and greases, at Nakuru, Kenya, was eventually got under control by the local fire brigade assisted by the K.A.R. Five men were hurt and detained in hospital, but their injuries were not serious.

Northern Rhodesia imported goods to the value of £4,834,180 during the first 11 months of 1938, compared with £3,657,905 during the corresponding period of 1937; exports up to November 30 were valued at £9,108,322, or £2,186,975 less than during the first 11 months of 1937, the heavy fall being due, of course, almost entirely to the drop in the price of copper on the world market.

Northern Rhodesia's Defence Force is to consist tentatively of 400 men, only male British subjects, between the ages of 18 and 55, both of whose parents are of European origin or descent, being eligible for enrolment. Detachments will probably be based on Livingstone, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, Nchanga, Kasama, Abercorn, and Fort Jameson.

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on February 18 included Mr. O. Markus, from Mombasa, and Mr. J. R. Trevelyan, from Nairobi.

On February 20 Mr. Levitan arrived from Nairobi, and Mr. Lander from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on March 4 include Mrs. Dykes and Mrs. Boyes, for Kisumu, and Mr. J. L. Criddle, for Nairobi.

On March 10 Mr. C. F. Sellwood and his son, Master R. Sellwood, will leave for Nairobi.

On March 11 Miss M. Cooper and Miss J. Cooper will leave for Kisumu, and Dr. V. da Fonseca, for Mozambique.

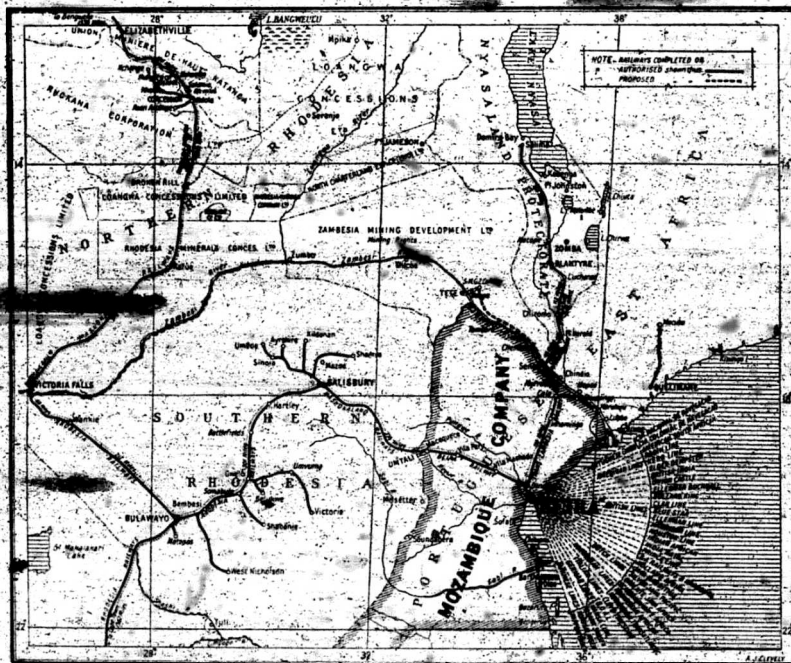
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† DURHAM CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 23
* STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 30
† GRANTULLY CASTLE	Mar. 16	—	—	Mar. 18	Mar. 24	—
* ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 30
† ROCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	Mar. 31	—
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