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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VIRUS DISEASES of men, animals and plants are increasingly engaging the attention of the public, and are the object of concentrated research by a small army of scientists. Their economic importance is evident; tobacco, the sheet-anchor of **Valuable** Nyasaland and of great importance to the **Research** Rhodesias also, suffers from ring spot, mosaic and necrosis; maize and sugar-cane are afflicted with mosaic and streak; cotton planters know leaf-curl; the indispensable ground-nut is afflicted by the rosette disease; cassava, that stand-by against famine and locusts in the Eastern African Dependencies, has in recent years developed a serious mosaic trouble; and the tomato, though hardly an economic crop in the territories, is so valuable a plant for the vitamins it contains that the damage done to it by spotted wilt, streak, and bushy stunt cannot be ignored. Yellow fever, rabies, and Rift Valley fever affect man, cattle and sheep, and horse sickness and what is called Nairobi sheep disease are manifestations of one strain or another of these viruses, as prolific in their variety as they are multitudinous in their manifestations, and as baffling in their nature as they are disastrous in their effects.

Not long ago scientists were congratulating themselves on their conquest of bacterial diseases in man and animals and on fungal attacks on plants. Then it was discovered that these parasites were by no means responsible for all the lesions **A Mysterious** and symptoms observed, and deeper **New World.** research revealed a whole world of viruses, organisms—if, indeed, they are really "organisms" at all—so small as to be

invisible under any ordinary microscope, mysteriously combining in themselves the properties of the organic and the inorganic, of living things and of a mere string of protein molecules, yet capable of reproducing themselves and rapidly infecting their hosts. They seem to display every form of vice. Some, as in tobacco mosaic, can be spread mechanically by the rubbing together of healthy and infected plants, and by workers first handling diseased and then sound plants; potato plants, perfectly healthy to the eye, may nevertheless be virus carriers as dangerous as a typhoid carrier. And these virus diseases are of greater economic importance and more difficult to control in plants propagated vegetatively, such as cassava and sugar-cane, than in those raised from seed. Again, a host of sucking insects, presenting problems of their own, distribute viruses in the field.

Bacteria can be seen, stained, cultivated and handled; the life histories of parasitic fungi can be, and have been, worked out in detail and their behaviour studied; but viruses lie on the very borderland between the living and the **Quik Results** non-living—may even before long **Impossible.** reveal the secret of the evolution of life. They are so infinitesimally small that only a special technique of ultra-violet rays and photography can demonstrate their presence, and not even the resources of X-ray analysis suffice to measure them. The difficulties of the research are immense. For years Dr. H. H. Storey, of the Amani Institute, has been working on the transmission of plant viruses by insects, and still the exact details of the operation remain obscure in certain points. It

is with elusive and intangible things like these that research on viruses has to do; and the unveiling of the secrets they hide and of their mysterious activities is a task which demands the highest technical training, the most intense application, and that unwearied patience without which success is impossible. We refer to the matter in order to give, so far as a layman may, some idea of the extraordinary obstacles which beset the work, and the impossibility of expecting those quick results which agriculturists and stock-keepers naturally desire.

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"MILES AND MILES OF NOWT" was allegedly the verdict given by that gallant little Lancashire cricketer, Mr. Paynter, on the African landscape through which he and the rest of the M.C.C. team passed on their "Extinct" Animals journey from the Union to **Still In Africa?** Southern Rhodesia; and that is precisely the impression which travellers by air get when flying over thousands of square miles of scrub, desert and forest, much of it uninhabited. Somewhere in the recesses of those vast areas may still exist some of the African animals believed to be extinct or not yet known, and only awaiting discovery or re-discovery to come under the care of the Game Wardens, whose indefatigable labours and tireless vigilance have already saved from extermination priceless examples of African fauna. The saving of the white rhinoceros is a case in point, and rumours that true quagga have been seen are persistent.

* * *

Encouragement is given to these hopes by Lord Onslow's announcement at a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire that the southern sea otter, of which no specimen had been seen for many years, has

Two Strange suddenly reappeared off the coast of **Reappearances.** California, "in considerable numbers," and that in the island of Cyprus the Cypriot moufflon, also thought to be extinct, has been rediscovered and placed under protection. That in a small island like Cyprus so conspicuous an animal as a wild sheep should be able to hide itself so effectively as to be thought extinct is remarkable. If that could happen, as it has happened, what secrets may the huge expanses of the African continent still contain? The okapi and the giant forest hog have been added to the list of African fauna within quite recent times, and there are many experienced East Africans and Rhodesians who believe that proof will yet be forthcoming of the existence of the *chipekwe*, the Nandi bear and other mysterious and at present fabled creatures. But the rediscovery and resuscitation of the old would still more delight the heart of naturalists.

IMMUNITY TO MALARIA is a phase in the incidence of that destructive disease which is of vital importance to Governments and the inhabitants of all our Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias: as revealed by the great work of Dr. and Mrs. Bagster Wilson in **Tolerance of Malaria.** Tanganyika, that immunity appears to afford considerable relief to medical departments by eliminating the necessity for expensive quinine treatment in hyperendemic areas where the Natives have acquired a real tolerance of the disease. Some weeks ago we reviewed and commented on the work of the Wilsons, which has been further discussed at a meeting of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in the course of which the remarkable statement was made that in hyperendemic areas with complete tolerance the adult Natives have good physique, little sickness, no marked anæmia, a relatively low spleen rate, a low infestation index, a high birth rate, and a low death rate.

* * *

The conclusions of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson are that this immunity is the result of constant infection during infancy; and, far from being content with random sampling, they dealt with families in their homes, watching infants and young children grow up through the various stages of parasitic infestation until complete or partial tolerance had been acquired. The picture presented by Natives with incomplete tolerance is a sad one: they are physical wrecks, fever and anæmia are common, the spleen and infestation rates are high, the birth rate is relatively low, abortions are frequent, and the death rate is high. (Incidentally, this deplorable state of things also exists among poor whites who have been long settled in such malarious districts as the Low Veld of South Africa and the lower reaches of the Mississippi.) There is no present hope that the white races will ever acquire a natural tolerance of malaria—fortunately, medical science has furnished them with ample means of combating the disease, and even of eradicating it entirely—but these observations are of immense interest and importance to Medical Departments in Africa. The Wilsons claim that there is an essential difference between the two classes, the immune and the non-immune—they investigated specifically two Bantu tribes in Tanganyika, the Digo and the Nyiramba—which must influence malaria policy. It means more work, and a close study of malarious areas in every type of country, but medical research is like that: the end is never attained, though improved health and relief from suffering follow close upon the footsteps of the pioneer.

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

Back to Rhodesia

MAJOR F. T. STEPHENS, who organised and has commanded the Nyasaland Police from 1926, is too energetic a man to settle down to a life of inactivity, and so, when his retirement takes effect, he will have left England again for Salisbury to take up a three-year appointment as Labour Officer for the Nyasaland Government in Southern Rhodesia. He will thus return to a Colony in which he received his early training, for, after serving as a stretcher-bearer in the South African War, he joined the B.S.A.P. as a trooper, earned his commission within four years, and in August, 1914, went up the Zambesi with the first Rhodesian column and acted, as *parlementaire* when the Germans surrendered at Schuckmansberg. Then he was staff officer of the Rhodesian Forces on the Abercorn-Fife border under the late Colonel Morris Murray, and was later seconded to one of the Nyasaland battalions of the K.A.R., which he commanded in operations in Portuguese East Africa.

The Wheel Turns Full Circle

Range and big game shooting have long held his particular interest, and he has shot at Bisley on four occasions, once for Southern Rhodesia (1909) and thrice for Nyasaland, twice as captain of his team. Few sportsmen in Nyasaland have travelled the country more thoroughly in recent years than Major Stephens, who has many elephant and lion to his credit. When he tackles a problem, whether it be that of trailing a marauder, animal or human, or the more ordinary task of observing actions and reactions, either of game or of man, he does it thoroughly, and so, in order to make himself more efficient for his new duties, he has given part of his leave to studying various aspects of the work of the Ministry of our in this country, in particular that of its trades boards and conciliation officers. It is a curious coincidence that some thirty years ago he was deputed by the then Administration of Southern Rhodesia to tour estates in Mashonaland and report upon the living conditions of the migrant labour from Nyasaland employed upon them. So the wheel has turned full circle.

Pity the Poor Planter!

"THE TOO EXUBERANT mammalian population" (as Mr. W. Nowell rather facetiously phrases it), inhabiting the flood lands bordering the Rufiji River in Tanganyika Territory, may be—in fact, are, as a valued correspondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia* abundantly proves—of interest to naturalists and even to planters with a bent for Nature study, but from the practical point of view they are an unmitigated nuisance. It is difficult to see how the unfortunate Natives in the district can make a living out of their crops, since even the cotton on the local experiment station is involved in the general disaster. The 1937 crop was scattered by a horde of field mice, and last year hippo, elephant, monkeys and rats, in that order of severity, have been responsible for damage. "The incidence of more conventional pests and disease," adds Mr. Nowell blandly, "is so far insignificant." There may be a crumb of comfort in that, but it is a microscopical one.

A Matter of Music

THE EDITOR of a certain East African newspaper, who is an accomplished musician, recently published a protest—a real cry from the heart—at the efforts of the band of a local troop of Boy Scouts, alleging that the fifes "positively murdered" certain good tunes. Can it be that longish residence in what a sensational London paper designates "the wilds of Tanganyika" has severed him from contact with the latest developments in music? Why, tens of thousands of members of the British public cheerfully pay from half-a-crown to half-a-guinea to listen to composers whose works are cacophonous to a degree that would make the worst efforts of a Scout band sound like the song of the nightingale. There is one composer, for example, whose efforts sound to the normal ear rather like a riot in a boiler factory.

How Money Circulates

BANKS in the Lake Province of Tanganyika require money, like the rest of us, so they import it from Uganda, which is just across Lake Victoria, not a very risky journey or very far. But they do not return money to Uganda by that route. "At the close of the season," says the annual report of the East Africa Currency Board, "it is transported to Dar es Salaam at the Government's expense. Thence it is sent back to Uganda or Kenya, and the Board pays for that." Altogether, what with railway rates and insurance, and possibly the expense of a guard for the money, a pretty bill had to be met, until at last someone had a happy thought: why not establish a specie depot in the Province and save time, travel, trouble and expense? So, arrangements have been made with the Standard Bank of South Africa for the construction of suitable accommodation on their premises at Mwanza. And not before it was time.

Hyenas as Vocalists

MANY WRITERS have tried to describe the hyena's "laughing" powers, but the palm for vocabulary must surely go to Mr. W. R. Leigh, an American artist who accompanied the late Carl Akeley to East Africa and the Congo in 1926, and has now published a charmingly illustrated book, "Frontiers of Enchantment," on his experiences. Of the hyena he writes:

"I maintain that neither the human nor any other vocal apparatus on earth can rival that of the hyena for poignant expressiveness. When these ravenous mobs of incarnate gluttony got going, they provided a more appalling sound picture of Hell's fiends than the imagination of man could ever conceive. The roars, growls, squawks, squeals, hisses, wails, shrieks, groans, coughs, bawls, brays, whinnies, cackles, snickers—more sounds than there are English words to express—emitted nightly by these beasts were absolutely unique in my experience. Rancour, venom, exasperation, blind rage, demoniacal fury, malignant spite, rabid expostulation, sizzling defiance, and frenzied despair—all were jumbled in a maelstrom of fantastic, jibbering bedlam, a screeching pandemonium, an unbelievable symphony of hate." And that, as Mr. P. G. Wodehouse would say, is all about the hyena for the moment.

Germany Harps on Her Colonial Claims

The Theme of Dr. Goebbels's Speech at Leipzig Fair

AS WAS TO BE ANTICIPATED, Germany utilised the opening of the Leipzig Fair to restate her demand for Colonies. It is claimed that more than thirty thousand business men from seventy foreign nations are attending the Fair, and the calculation of the Minister of Propaganda is evidently that they constitute a fruitful audience in which to sow the seeds of propaganda.

"We are hardly in a position to provide Germany with the most necessary foodstuffs," said Dr. Goebbels. "That is not due to the fact that we have not brought enough energy, intelligence, and hard work to bear on the problem, but solely because the German nation has been inadequately treated in the distribution of the treasures and goods of this earth. Germany belongs to the 'Have Nots'."

"Thus Germany was forced, as a result of the restrictive nature of our economic state, to employ a series of unpopular methods from the standpoint of the Western democracies. It is exceedingly easy to criticise those measures in a spiteful and superior manner. The democracies are mostly in the happy position of having great riches, raw materials, and extensive Colonial territories at their disposal. So that when the British public start to find fault with and criticise Germany's economic measures, we can reply with a perfectly clear conscience that it is all very well for them, seeing that they possess an Empire of almost inconceivable extent."

English Reaction to the German Demand

"The English public will do well not to sneer about this obvious disproportion in the world. They should instead support our efforts, which seem to be calculated to decrease and gradually do away with the growing tension in Europe. Germany must, and will, live. Eighty million people in Europe cannot be struck out of the list of nations or the tension removed merely by sending the people into 'Haves' and 'Have Nots' and making no preparation to change this situation."

"International barriers against trade with Germany are senseless and criminal. On what is Germany to live? She still has no Colonies, and she is still without sufficient space to feed her population. Yet every effort is being made to block her exports. Does anyone in the world believe that 80,000,000 people will be content to starve and quietly accept the fact that its living space is too narrow? Germany must feed 370 inhabitants to the square mile. Other countries which are much better off and can thus afford the luxury of a democratic form of government have 12-13 million men unemployed. In Germany, on the other hand, there is a steadily increasing labour shortage. To what a point of prosperity would we Germans bring the countries which to-day are laid waste by the incapacity of democracy?"

Writers in the German Press during the weekend emphasised that Anglo-German difficulties are not finally resolved by England's keeping 'out' of Germany's way in Eastern Europe. Only through equality of rights in access to Colonial raw materials, they say, is a real peace possible. While the Press has been ordered to take the line that a Colonial settlement is economically urgent for the Reich, the German Government is said not to be particularly anxious to stress through the usual diplomatic channels the need for a settlement of the Colonial question.

Repeatedly in recent years *The Times* has given great prominence to the views of those who would surrender the British Mandated Territories, and even British Colonies, and last week it found room for a long letter from Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, who, according to the headlines, provided "the constructive answer" to the problem.

Mr. Roden Buxton's "Constructive Answer"

He began with a sneer at Lord Lugard, Lord Hailey and Sir Donald Cameron, for their "emotional simplicity" in joining the Council of the new Colonial League; inaccurately continued that the "no surrender" agitation had hitherto been carried on by "smaller fry"; urged the Government to raise the Colonial issue with Germany; declared that Great Britain would not go to war to keep the Cameroons; optimistically assumed that Germany is interested in the extension of the principle of trusteeship in Africa; proposed a redistribution of territory, with Germany playing her part on equal terms (whatever that may mean); asserted, quite unwarrantably, that the anti-surrenderists are more interested in standing up to the dictators than in the welfare of the Colonies; and wound up with the sweeping statement, likewise most vulnerable, that those who now profess enthusiasm for Native welfare had not tried to promote it in the past.

Mr. Amery, Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Colonial League, replied:—

"No better justification for the foundation of The Colonial League could possibly be afforded than the letter from Mr. Buxton, for it is based on precisely that complete ignorance or disregard of the facts of the situation which constitutes the danger of the present position, and which it is the object of The Colonial League to dispel."

Objects of The Colonial League

"The Colonial League is a non-political body whose members by no means necessarily hold the same opinion on questions of Colonial administration, or even on the ultimate future of Africa. Some of them may sympathise with the ideal of a collective control of tropical Africa on the lines favoured by Mr. Buxton, and it is not my concern at this moment to argue the many practical difficulties involved in the realisation of such an ideal: they have been admirably stated in your columns on a previous occasion by Lord Lugard himself. The Colonial League, as such, is concerned with facts and not with hypothetical schemes, and one of the cardinal facts of the situation is that Mr. Buxton's plan is not the slightest interest for Germany's present rulers."

"Herr Hitler has stated quite plainly that what he is concerned with is 'the redistribution of the riches of the earth,' and his argument has since been even more explicitly developed by the official head of the Reich Colonial League. Speaking in Wuerzburg last week General von Epp declared that: 'It is absolutely necessary both for us and the world that the German demands should be satisfied. And the sooner the better. Growing peoples require space which produces what they or others need, with a population that can be fitted into a production plan and can provide the necessary labour. We demand the abolition of the ridiculous guardianship of our oversea property. But over and above this we demand, as one of the leading civilised nations of the world, our share in a coming planned redistri-

bution of world space which is necessary for the future of a nation of 80,000,000 people.

"What is the use of shutting our eyes to the plain meaning of such a demand, or deluding ourselves with the fond notion that it can be met by offering Germany a 'constructive' alternative which would not be looked at but only encourage the conviction that we are prepared to surrender our responsibilities and abandon the peoples under our charge, if the pressure put upon us is strong enough?"

Mr. Buxton, indeed, assumes as indisputable that, if we were actually faced with war, we should surrender, and that then the ex-German Colonies would be handed over 'in full sovereignty in the old-fashioned style.' If that is really the case, then why waste time in putting forward face-saving alternatives which have no chance of acceptance? Why not honestly admit that we are no longer prepared to defend either our own rights or our pledged responsibilities to the Native and other inhabitants, whether of the ex-German Colonies or of any other part of the British Empire? That is the real issue to-day, and the main object of The Colonial League is to bring out the facts which should make this clear to our fellow-citizens."

That territorial transfer provides no solution was the main point of a letter from Sir John Harris, also a member of the Executive Council of The Colonial League, who suggested that "no time should be lost in making the British official position quite plain. The first point in that position is surely that, even if it were possible to return all or any of the former Colonial areas, that would be no 'solution' of the Colonial question; secondly, that nobody has been more emphatic on this feature than Germany herself. I believe that anyone who has studied this problem is sure that a crude transfer of Mandated Territory is neither possible nor desirable—therefore, why not say so? The way would then be clear for making alternative suggestions, such as an enlarged 'Conventional area,' with wide opportunities covering all fields of Colonial activity."

Further Examination of Mr. Buxton's Statements

The editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* examined a number of Mr. Buxton's affirmations in a letter which has not been published, but which read:—

"Mr. Buxton's letter contains a surprising number of misstatements.

First, the 'no surrender agitation,' far from being encouraged by the Government, as he alleges, has been necessitated solely by the vacillation of successive British Governments, which, when leading statesmen in the Dominions, France and Belgium were speaking in words which could bear only one meaning, and that unfavourable to German Colonial ambitions, refused the unambiguous pronouncements of policy which were so often urged, and the lack of which inevitably encouraged Germany to increase her demands to their present almost limitless extent.

"His suggestion that the campaign against surrender 'has hitherto been carried on by smaller fry' than Lord Lugard, Sir Donald Cameron and Lord Hailey will not stand a moment's examination, for the first two have at all times been outspokenly opposed to the surrender of the British Mandated Territories to Germany, and successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, including Mr. Amery, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Swinton and Lord Harlech, have repeatedly emphasised the permanence of British rule in the former German Colonies now administered under Mandate. It has never been the Colonial Office which has weakened; the tragedy is that successive Prime Ministers have declined to take

a firm stand, and so serve both British and German interests by dispelling dangerous uncertainties.

"'Britain,' declares Mr. Buxton, 'will not go to war to keep the Cameroons.' If that means anything, it implies automatic capitulation to a German demand backed by the threat of force, whatever considerations may be involved; and in the Cameroons, as in the other Mandated Territories, British honour is engaged up to the hilt, while the strategic safety of the Empire and of France would be most seriously threatened by the retrocession of the Cameroons.

"It is an unfair jibe to suggest, as your correspondent does, that those who have most strenuously opposed surrender to Germany 'are not among those who have tried to promote Native welfare in the past.' On the contrary, almost every one of the many missionaries with long African experience who have discussed this subject with me in recent years has considered that it would be a crime to bring African populations under Nazi control. Mr. Buxton has, of course, no proof that that statement is true; but if he will merely read the names of the members of the Council of the new Colonial League he will find upon it many men whose earnest concern for Native welfare is not less than his own and in a great many cases is founded on far greater personal knowledge of the African.

Africa Will Not Tolerate Transfer

"Perhaps the worst aspect of his communication is its complete failure to indicate that his proposition for a redistribution of Colonial territories must involve, not the mere exchange of ownership of great vacant spaces, but of the control of millions of human beings. Great Britain has no more moral right forcibly to exclude from the Empire millions of Africans, score of thousands of Indians, and thousands or tens of thousands of Europeans in Mandated Territories than she has to dispossess herself of similar populations resident in Colonies or Protectorates.

"On the same day you published a cablegram from Bulawayo reporting that at a Conference representing South Africa, South-West Africa, the Rhodesias and the East African Dependencies, an African Defence Federation had been formed to oppose the reversion of any African territory to Germany. That is the latest of many proofs that the inhabitants, black, brown and white, of these territories are determined not to be treated as mere chattels transferable in a bargain by other parties. It is an indisputable fact that British Africa would resist to the uttermost any transfer of a British Mandate, and that if any Imperial Government were to force the issue it would find itself faced with a first-class crisis. To British Africa this is a crucial test of the spirit of the Empire."

Lord Beaverbrook's Curious Misconceptions

The London *Daily Express*, with its daily sale of nearly 2,500,000 copies, which probably means that it is seen by some 10,000,000 people, said in a recent leading article of its advocacy of the return of the former German Colonies:—

"Here is an unpopular policy. It is advocated by the *Daily Express* regardless of the views of many supporters and in defiance of the weight of public opinion. It is advocated because the *Express* knows that it is right. Give those German Colonies back! Don't hold that property any longer. It is in our trust, not under our ownership; and we would be guilty of failure in our trust if we tried to appropriate the territories. . . . We took them only because

we said that the Germans were not fit to govern them. And now we have acknowledged Germany's right to govern, we must hand them back again."

Lord Beaverbrook, the chief proprietor of the paper, wrote later: "The *Express* is striving, urging a plan that is highly unpopular. It is the desire to return the former German Colonies. Those Colonies are not part of the British Empire. By no legal method can we incorporate them within our Imperial system. We can, therefore, do nothing with them. They are useless to us. And they stand in the way of the United Empire." But the proposal to return Germany's former Colonies is unpopular. Above all, it finds no favour among many who are supporters of this newspaper's general attitude to Imperial development."

Not unnaturally, such expressions have been prominently reprinted in the German Press, to which they are most welcome. The tragedy is that Lord Beaverbrook and his paper do not recognise the fundamental inaccuracy of their claims. They do not even know why the German Colonies were confiscated, and, instead of telling their readers the truth, mislead them with repetition of German propaganda. These mis-statements have been answered *ad nauseam* in our columns, unhappily few readers of the *Express* will recognise their falsity.

Two leading London newspapers are now publishing special articles on the Mandated Territories in Africa. The *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* began on Tuesday a series of articles by Mr. G. L. Steer, and the *Daily Mail* is featuring Mr. Negley Farson's descriptions of South-West Africa. He will visit Tanganyika in the near future and later Kenya, where he will join Mrs. Farson, who recently

Mr. F. S. Joelson contributes to the March issue of the *Nineteenth Century* what is probably the most detailed examination yet published of the strategic objections to the readmission of Germany to East or West Africa.

Germany Prepares Tropical Uniforms

Last week we reported the preparations for the equipment of some German troops for service in a tropical climate. Since then the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* has telegraphed:—

"According to information which I believe to be reliable, khaki uniforms, suitable for service in a hot climate, are being issued to certain technical troop units, and at least one German factory is turning out tropical helmets of a type suitable for military purposes. All this does not mean that Germany is preparing an African Expeditionary Force; the preparations may be regarded as a form of advance insurance against a contingency which may never arise. Recent rumours of possible German action against Britain in Africa are certainly fantastic."

M. Reynaud, French Minister of Finance, said to a gathering of French retail traders in Paris on Saturday: "What are the prospects for the future? Has not Herr Hitler declared that he would not go to war for Colonies? Do you not realise that a re-division of Colonial possessions will solve none of the European problems? Nobody can doubt that aggression against France or any part of her empire will at once plunge Europe into a bath of blood. The knowledge of that fact is the best guarantee of peace."

Promoting Settlement in Kenya

Far-Reaching Proposals of the Settlement Committee

MIGRATION from Great Britain having practically ceased for the past decade; the birth-rate in the United Kingdom having declined; the Dominions and Colonies having been economically under a cloud; living conditions in England having been made much more comfortable by social welfare policies; and migration being to-day a matter of attraction, not of compulsion, "the success or failure of Kenya's efforts to increase settlement will depend entirely on the attractions that can be offered," says the Report of the Kenya Settlement Committee, just published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s. 6d.

Kenya's chief attraction is, in the opinion of the Committee, that the evidence and experience available indicate that the climate of the Highlands and the steadily improving conditions in the Colony are such that settlers can be invited with complete confidence to make their homes there; an important corollary is that no labour shortage is anticipated so long as labour is properly organised, fed and reasonably paid. "In few parts of the Colonial Empire is the supply of labour so contiguous to the demand or are the relations happier between employer and employed," says the report.

Promising settlers having hitherto been deterred from going to Kenya by the transport costs, the immigration deposit, the fees for a year's pupillage and the necessary subsistence money, together amounting to about £200, the Committee recommends that assisted passages should be provided by Government jointly with the Overseas Settlement Board, and in conjunction with the steamship com-

panies; other proposals are for the free handling of baggage at the coast, free railway transport to destination, half the cost of a year's pupillage to be borne by Government and the Overseas Settlement Board jointly, and the immigration deposit or bond to be revised. If all are granted, these will certainly represent substantial initial concessions.

It is recognised that there are other settlers than agriculturists and other sources than Great Britain from which settlers may be drawn; for instance, renewal is suggested of the Indian Army War Block Officers' Scheme, which closed in 1933, and retiring and retired East African Government and Railway officials are not overlooked. For such folk special facilities for land grants, both for farming and residential purposes, are envisaged. Jewish settlement, if approved, provided it is based on careful selection, limited numbers, sound finance and adequate supervision.

Having attracted her agricultural settlers, Kenya must provide them with ample water supplies, "a basic problem to which adequate consideration has not yet been hitherto given." An able appendix by Mr. A. E. M. Tetley, Kenya's hydrographic surveyor, develops this subject, and the Committee recommends that the provision of water supplies should precede the demarcation of farms; that a qualified engineer-geologist be engaged for this purpose and to advise farmers; that financial assistance be given by short-term loans to provide water on farms; that drilling plants and equipment be transported free by rail to and from the nearest point to a farm; that unsuccessful boring be subsidised by

Government on certain conditions; that application be made to the Colonial Development Fund for help in providing water supplies; and that a Government handbook be compiled giving advice to farmers on water supplies.

The report points out that existing subdivisions of agricultural land have been based merely on surface drainage, a method which does not lend itself to further subdivision for closer settlement, and quotes Dr. du Toit, the South African expert, as saying: "The occupation of the best spaces of South Africa and their closer settlement have been made possible principally by the agency of the boring machine. I firmly believe that more has been achieved towards the general development of the country from the comparatively few thousand pounds spent annually upon State boring than from all the other millions spent on large diversion and storage schemes." In South Africa the Irrigation Department has 100 drilling machines, and boring for water is financed by the Government.

Easy Terms for Land Acquisition

And so to the acquisition of land both by newcomers and existing residents.

Advances are proposed by Government on long-term loans of either 90% of the purchase price of the land, plus 50% of the cost of certain permanent improvements, or, alternatively, of 50% of the whole capital required to establish the farm, at interest, amortisation and administration rates not exceeding a total of 5½% or 6% per annum, assisted settlers to continue to receive expert advice from the agricultural staff after they start farming in order to safeguard their own interests and those of the Government.

The Committee, recognising that it is impossible for the Government to acquiesce in large areas of land suitable for development remaining idle, proposes that pressure be brought on present holders of land either to develop their holdings properly or to dispose of the undeveloped parts at reasonable prices; in case these should be deliberately withheld from the market, a tax on undeveloped land may become necessary, but such a measure would at present be premature.

The insufficiency of the present land survey staff in the Colony—it numbered 27 in 1931 but only 12 in 1938, "a number quite inadequate to deal with even existing demands"—is a drawback, not an attraction, to intending settlers, and causes much inconvenience; early steps to engage additional staff are recommended as essential to the success of the Committee's proposals.

Objections to the Revisable Rent System

The existing revisable rent conditions of the Crown Lands Ordinance are regarded as most inimical to settlement and a serious deterrent to the provision of capital for land development; Government is therefore urged to investigate as soon as possible the possibility of holding the land or abolishing the revisable rental system.

Convinced that it is of vital importance to the further progress of the Colony that the number of farmers be increased, and that the land be more effectively occupied and development intensified, and that Government expenditure on such an object is justified, the Committee has no hesitation in recommending that financial provision for its main scheme be made by including in the next Government loan schedule a sum of £250,000; and that in the meantime such funds as may be required be advanced by Government.

Administration and control of the Committee's scheme would be in the hands of the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement, advised by a Land and

Settlement Board; but the detailed application of the policy should, it is felt, be entrusted to the Kenya Association, which has done very valuable preliminary work in encouraging settlement. Now that the East African Inter-Territorial Publicity Association has been established, the Kenya Association will concentrate solely on settlement and on publicity specifically directed towards Kenya settlement, additional funds for staff being provided by Government.

The above-mentioned Board, which would take over the functions of the Advisory Land Board and of the Kenya Advisory Committee, would be represented in England by a Settlement Officer with wide knowledge of Kenya and its conditions, able to make many contacts with potential settlers, and housed in H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, but, it is emphasised, entirely independent of the Commissioner. In other words, the Kenya Agent in London becomes Kenya's Settlement Officer; and, as announced in these pages last week, Colonel C. F. Knaggs, who has filled the first post with such zeal since its creation, has been invited to accept the new office, and has agreed.

A feature of the report is a section on "Farming Prospects and Costs in Kenya," with ten detailed schedules; the Committee quite unnecessarily apologises that they seem to constitute "a treatise on Kenya farming." The whole section might, indeed, form the groundwork for the proposed settlement handbook.

Valuable Notes

Minority and other notes by such members of the Committee as Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Mr. G. J. L. Burton, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Captain P. O'B. Wilson, and Mr. J. L. Theron Focks emphasise from different points of view facts and recommendations embodied in the report, but do not represent any differences of opinion on its main conclusions. Thus Captain Wilson and Mr. Burton

The report has not been written for an advertisement of Kenya or as a sales bulletin. It has been written primarily to draw Government's and the country's attention to what is needed to foster settlement, particularly that of newcomers. For this purpose facts are of paramount importance. £2,000 remains the basis of capital costs, but the prospective settler can reduce these. The proposed handbook for settlers would be written in a different vein. It would only contain such matter as was helpful to settlers, state what assistance Government and other organisations were prepared to give, point out the advantages and attractions (and they are many and great) of settling in Kenya, and give a full account of the various aspects and prospects, financial and otherwise, of farming.

This report has long been awaited. If its main proposals be promptly implemented, settlement in Kenya should be very considerably strengthened and expedited.

National Service

The Tanganyika Government has instituted a voluntary service scheme on the lines of that initiated in this country. In a pamphlet distributed to the public, the Governor, Sir Mark Young, states that it is important that the Government should know the resources of its man-power. The register is intended to include the names of all men and women, irrespective of race, who are willing and able to render any form of service for the country.

A committee has been appointed in Uganda to issue an appeal for voluntary registration for all forms of national service. It is hoped to utilise man-power, irrespective of race, and industrial resources to the best purpose in peace or war.

Rhodesian Problems Debated

By Associated Chambers of Commerce

THE ANNUAL Congress of Associations of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia dealt with subjects ranging from railways to milk control, from mining to credit for juveniles, from housing to the speed of parcels post delivery. Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, who opened the proceedings, touched in a characteristic, wide-ranging speech on many of the resolutions to be submitted, illuminating them in advance and adding wise counsel; and the President, Mr. W. H. Reed, though on a bed of sickness, delivered through the mouth of the Vice-President, Mr. O. Kaufman, pointed observations on the "lop-sided" prosperity of the Colony; while Mr. M. J. Preforius moved a drastic resolution on the attitude of the Government *vis-à-vis* rail and road traffic.

Road v. Rail

In Rhodesia, as Mr. Reed pointed out, the railways, built by private capital, are practically a public utility company, while the people of Southern Rhodesia have made the strip roads at public expense and maintain them with public money, enabling private interests to run transport services over them and cut into railway profits, which would eventually increase rates on basic commodities—the backbone of railway finance. It was a case of steel strips *versus* tar strips.

Mr. W. J. K. Skillicorn, general manager of the Railways, having said that he could not exaggerate the seriousness of the problem, and Mr. Huggins remarking that "a little healthy competition for the Railways is a good thing," the Congress unanimously adopted Mr. Reed's resolution that the time had arrived for a declaration by the Government of its policy with regard to road-borne traffic and its effect on railway earnings.

A motion that the *personnel* of the Railway Commission should be reduced to one Commissioner with a clerical staff was withdrawn, Mr. Huggins stating that the other Governments concerned had been consulted but was not agreeable to the change.

"Lop-sided" Prosperity

The "lop-sided" prosperity of the Colony, which was the theme of the President's address, was, he wrote, indicated by the "unparalleled evidence" of good times in Salisbury, but of less good conditions in Bulawayo, with Umtali and the Midlands "trailing far behind," and the lack of evidence of prosperity in the out-of-the-way parts. Mr. Reed suggested that the glamour had gone out of gold mining, that smallworkers were diminishing in number, and that much more prospecting needed to be done in the backlands—a point developed by Mr. R. Williamson, of Gwelo, whose resolution urging the construction of exploratory roads to open up new mining areas, as well as for tourists, was accepted by the Congress: "The modern prospector," he urged, "does not operate with a donkey; he goes about in a motor-car, and must have roads to travel on."

In approving the Government's policy of compulsory national registration, the Congress recommended further legislation for the compulsory registration of wealth and productivity in the Colony, so that everyone would bear his share of sacrifice.

The prospects of a boot factory in Gwelo and the manufacture of agricultural implements in Bulawayo were welcomed as reinforcing the white element and developing industry; a resolution for the uniformity

of Customs tariffs between the two Rhodesias especially, and, if possible, with other territories to the north, was passed unanimously; the Government accepted a proposal to establish Customs posts in Umtali and Penhalonga to deal with the increasing road traffic with Portuguese East Africa; but Mr. Huggins, as a medical man, refused to "budge one-sixteenth of an inch" from the public health regulations of the Dairy Control Act, which he described as essential to ensure a clean milk supply.

Commercial Men and Public Service

At the Congress banquet Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, made a serious appeal to business men to take a larger share in public work, especially in Parliament. He said frankly that the Chambers of Commerce had not pulled their weight; while there were many mining and farming representatives in the Legislature, there were few commercial men; with more, the House would be stronger.

Native Students in Britain

Recommendations of an Official Committee

"NOT ONLY ON GROUNDS OF HUMANITY, but also on grounds of broad Empire policy, it is a matter of great importance that no practicable effort should be spared to promote the well-being and success of Colonial students in this country," declares the Report of the Colonial Students Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the document has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Colonial No. 161 (price 9d.).

The root of the problem, says the Report, is the tendency of many students—Indian, Sinhalese, Malayan, and especially African—to come to Great Britain totally or partially unequipped with the necessary educational qualifications, introductions to universities or colleges, financial provision, or information as to conditions in this country. Even students properly qualified before leaving their home often make no arrangements for entry into a university or college, and have to wait perhaps a year before obtaining such entry; and more do not undergo a medical examination before leaving, and become incapacitated by illness in a strange country and in unfamiliar surroundings.

On arrival in this country the student, granted that he has fulfilled the essential conditions mentioned above, is still in need of someone to meet him on arrival, of assistance in finding lodgings, of some arrangements for hospitality and social contacts with people in Great Britain, of general help and advice, and even of guardianship if his parents so desire.

The problem, then, falls into two phases: (i) the establishment in each Dependency of an organisation thoroughly equipped with all necessary information, from details of educational institutions to fees and cost of living in Great Britain, and in a position to advise the student on his financial provision and his intended course of instruction.

This organisation, insists the Report, must not only advertise itself, impressing on the public by repeated propaganda its existence, the facilities it offers, and the dangers of ignoring those facilities, but must go out into the highways and byways and bring in the students; for it is precisely the type of student who least realises the need for advice and is the least likely, without some stimulus, to seek the

aid of the organisation, who is most in need of its aid. No means of publicity should be neglected: the help of local educational authorities, articles in the local Press, and broadcasting are suggested.

Services of the Victoria League

Phase (ii) is the welfare of the student after his arrival in Great Britain; and, after mature consideration and the hearing of evidence from numerous qualified sources, the Committee concludes that the Victoria League is the only existing body competent to deal fully with the necessary activities. The League was founded in 1901 in memory of Queen Victoria to promote closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world; it has had long experience in dealing with students from the East; and, since October, 1937, has extended its activities to students from Africa. The scope of its work and its competence are fully detailed in the report.

To achieve the extended objects prescribed in the report, the League will need more money, and it is suggested that the Governments of the Dependencies whose students may be expected to benefit by the scheme should contribute the funds required. The League is to furnish the Secretary of State with an estimate on which the Minister may appeal to appropriate Colonial Governments for the funds for an experimental testing of the scheme.

The League is to co-operate with other voluntary organisations, such as the Royal Empire Society, the Over-Seas League, Aggrey House, and especially with the organisations overseas, which, except in regard to Native Government scholars, will normally come under the League about intending students.

The Director of Colonial Scholars at the Crown Agents, Mr. J. E. W. Flood, already takes charge, financial and otherwise, of Government scholars from overseas, and occasionally of private students, but he is unable to undertake all the activities set out above, and it is felt that he should enlist the co-operation of the Victoria League. The only scholars at present under his supervision from Eastern Africa are four Government scholars from Kenya and two private scholars from that Colony. One Uganda Native is a member of Aggrey House.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"African Occasions," by Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.C., M.P. (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.).—A racy account of forty years of life as schoolboy, barrister, citizen and soldier, public man and politician in South Africa, but with byways into East Africa, for Mr. Blackwell did his share in the East African campaign. He paid a return visit in 1922 and toured Kenya and Uganda, making complimentary observations on the scenery and less adulatory remarks on the inhabitants. Lord Delamere, however, "a handsome old man with the face of a Catholic Cardinal" excited his admiration. He wonders why Mount "Kenia" is so spelt, while the Colony has the "y"—"Kenya." But is it? As one for years on the inside of South African politics, the author gives much valuable information, and in this respect his book is one which should be widely read in Southern Rhodesia, especially at the present juncture. For the rest, it is capital reading all through, illuminated by good stories and ten illustrations. General J. C. Smuts contributes the Foreword.

"Ekitabo kya Petro," by Sister Anna, O.S.F. (Longmans, Green, 6d.).—Another booklet in "The Kampala Readers" series, written in Luganda and based on the "Sentence Method" which has proved its practical value in Uganda school-teaching. The pictures in black and white are effective, having action and point, though the very poor specimen of a banana "tree" on page 23 is hardly typical of Uganda's staple food plant.

"Citizen of Africa," by H. A. Harman (Longmans, Green, 4s.).—As a former Principal of King's College, Lagos, and Deputy Director of Education in the Gold Coast, Mr. Harman can claim much personal experience of the African, though of the Negro type on the West Coast. His book, a rather ambitious effort to "link man's needs with the ways in which they are satisfied, or might be satisfied, in organised African society," begins with simple needs, as for food and water, and concludes with the need for religion, in which his advice is exceptionally fair and unbiased; especially in matters of religion. In the chapter on the League of Nations and the Mandates he unfortunately fails to bring out the point that the ex-enemy territories were not distributed by the League, which cannot deprive the Mandatory Powers of them. On the whole, this is a book which deserves close study by Europeans as well as by Africans.

"Guy Bullen," by his friends, with a foreword by Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan (Highway Press, 5s.).—The Rt. Rev. H. Guy Bullen, Assistant Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, crashed in an R.A.F. aeroplane in December, 1937, while on his way from Malakal to Juba, and the Church Missionary Society, in whose service Bullen was engaged, assigned the writing of his biography to five of his friends, who separately cover the periods into which his life and work naturally fall. He was a lieutenant in the Great War, an undergraduate of Queens' College, Cambridge, a curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, a padre in Nigeria (where his greatest work was done), and for two years the first Assistant Bishop in the Sudan. Bullen showed himself at all times a fine type of Christian, and to him this unassuming little book pays a well-deserved tribute. Sir Stewart Symes was greatly impressed by his charm, the fine poise of his character, and his valiant integrity.

"The Soil and Soils Reclamation," by G. C. Watson (P. S. King, 7s. 6d.).—Mr. Watson, who farms in Rhodesia, has written with conviction and enthusiasm of the vital importance of Mother Earth to the well-being of her children; and he has much that is weighty and well reasoned to say on land reclamation, afforestation, the conservation of water supplies and kindred subjects. Unfortunately, this very enthusiasm is apt at times to run away with him, and so we also find him tilting at the Milk Marketing Board, and questioning the efficacy of the pasteurising process, chemical manures and the Banks Charter Act of 1844. In so doing he inevitably weakens the effect of his earlier and less contentious chapters, for the average reader will hardly be convinced by such a statement as that "better agriculture must take the place of faulty medicine and eventually supersede it altogether." Again, is it fair to allege that "the flavour of Kenya coffee is said to have deteriorated with the use of chemical manure," without giving chapter and verse for so damaging an accusation? But despite these faults the book merits attention.

The Late Frank Melland

Mr. E. H. Cholmeley's Tribute

MR. E. H. CHOLMELEY, now a settler in Northern Rhodesia and an elected member of the Legislative Council, but for many years a member of the Administrative Service, writes of his old colleague, the late Mr. F. H. Melland:

In the tragic death of Melland passes away one more of the old-timers of the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service; which he joined in 1901 at the unusually early age of twenty-one. He was from the first a keen and energetic worker, and was soon in charge of the Mpika district.

When I relieved him in 1905 he had compiled a useful map of the whole area of 8,000 to 10,000 sq. miles, had a complete and up-to-date census of the population, had seen built the first brick station, had a well-stocked garden and a large variety of ornamental trees planted, and had established cordial relations with the Native chiefs and people (Bemba and Bisa). He was not a difficult man to follow; for his routine was sound and well-planned, but a difficult man to surpass, and an admirable example to imitate. In the next year I found only one minor error in the map. In those days all sub-stations were single-handed, and we did our travelling on foot, though a *machila* was usually taken in case of sickness or undue fatigue. Our two chief duties were the collection of the tax and the revision of the census; the latter entailed a personal visit to every hut in every village, and we aimed at doing it afresh each year.

From Rhodesia to Egypt by Bicycle

In 1906 Melland spent five months of our leave travelling home together *via* German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Uganda (with a dash into Kenya), and the Nile. He wisely recognised that we should almost inevitably get on each other's nerves in the course of so long and close an association, and we agreed that when either of us felt it coming on he should just pitch his tent a little further off from the other's than usual. It was done twice, I think, and on reaching Cairo we were congratulated on what was considered our supreme achievement—that of having finished the journey together! The fact that, owing to a defect developing in Melland's bicycle before leaving Abercorn, we had to take turns with the same machine probably helped; but we found later that each had recorded in his diary a vow that he would never travel another day in the company of the other! Actually, our friendship remained quite unimpaired.

Melland afforded an outstanding instance in those days of a man who recognised his own shortcomings and resolutely and successfully set about correcting them. He had always wielded a prolific pen—he declared that his second in History "Greats" was due to his ability to disguise his ignorance in a spate of words—but he did not satisfy himself as a writer, and at that time he was a nervous and indifferent speaker; one Saturday evening in 1911 when giving an address at the Savage Club on our trip, he dried up completely and could not go on. A few years later he told me that a course of memory training had quite cured him and that he could speak in any company on any subject with which he was familiar; but I never heard him speak in public again. He was also a notable instance of an ex-Civil servant who not only retained his interest in the studies that had occupied him during his service, but widened and deepened them and turned them to good account in his writing.

He enjoyed two distinctions that were probably unique: during his first year or so at Mpika he bagged what I believe to be still the record elephant of the country, with tusks of 116 and 119 lb. (it was the first elephant he ever saw!); and in 1912 or 1913, while at Kamsanshi, he swallowed one night in error 17½ grains of corrosive sublimate—and lived to tell the tale. I might perhaps add a third: in his first year or two at Mpika he occasionally suffered from somnambulism, and was shocked to learn one morning that he had got up in the dead of night and had all the prisoners beaten! They bore no resentment, but were curious to know what they had done.

Nine Years in the Mpika District

He had the exceptional good fortune to remain in charge of the Mpika district for nine years, and made an impression that will probably live for a long time yet. Recognising the importance of personal contact, he insisted on conversations with his chiefs and headmen being carried on without the usual "interpreter" (which did not then mean an English-speaking Native); though he was not a really good linguist, they managed to understand him with astonishing quickness as soon as they had realised that he meant what he said.

A man of genial disposition, sympathetic understanding, and high standards, he was essentially the benevolent autocrat whom the African really loves. On his departure from Mpika Natives from all parts of the neighbourhood brought little farewell presents, affording remarkable evidence of their affection and respect. Though a bad patient, he was an admirable nurse and quite a useful doctor. A queue of out-patients was often waiting for him when he reached his office in the morning.

Nor was his influence with Natives confined to those with whom he had lived and worked for many years. Not long after his transfer to the Kasempa district in 1911, the Lunda of the Mwimilunga sub-district announced their determination to emigrate *en bloc* rather than pay the newly imposed tax. Dr. Fisher, of Kalene Hill, who knew the Lunda as probably no other European did, is stated to have said that nothing and nobody would make them change their minds. Melland persuaded them to stay.

Hunter Becomes Trader

It was not only upon Natives that he exercised a wholesome influence. There came into the Mpika district a European who tried to make a living by hunting, mostly of rhino, the horns of which then brought a good price. The number of rhino on a £25 licence was then unrestricted, and considerable slaughter resulted. Melland flatly told the man that he was doing no good either to himself or the country, and that he was not going to grant him another licence unless he adopted a better way of making a living. The hunter, though very angry at the time, had to comply, and he took up trading. Within not many years, he was a prosperous man with a chain of Native stores from one end of North-Eastern Rhodesia to the other; and he was generous enough to admit that it was to Melland that he owed his real start in business.

Melland was a naturalist as well as a sportsman. On our journey in 1910 he had with him two or three portable preserving-tanks for small mammals, etc., provided by the Natural History Museum, and I believe a fish or two from the Rukwa system were christened after him.

He always took careful measurements of the elephants he shot, as well as making a study of their habits—and I believe he always kept a diary. Hence

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

Statements Worth Noting

"The Kingdom of God is not eating and drinking, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."—*Romans xiv. 17 (R.V.)*.

"Hell holds no fury like a Game Warden scorned."—*M.T.S., writing in the "Field"*.

"Derris root is now ranged as one of the most important of the agricultural insecticides."—*Manufacturing Chemist*.

"The Kikuyu in general are singularly unable to give any coherent or reasoned account of their tribal beliefs and customs."—*Mr. A. R. Barlow, in "Africa"*.

"Bourbon coffee, of which old trees continue to give such large yields on Kilimanjaro, has a very short productive life in Uganda."—*The "East African Agricultural Journal"*.

"I am not going to try to create a Marlborough—or any other public school—at Makerere. Marlborough belongs to England."—*Mr. G. C. Turner, Principal of Makerere College*.

"Gwelo is the Cinderella of Southern Rhodesia, and Salisbury and Bulawayo the ugly sisters."—*Mr. T. W. Ludgate, of Gwelo, speaking at the dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of S. Rhodesia*.

"There are 300 low-level bridges in Southern Rhodesia for the same cost there could be only 30 high-level ones."—*Mr. S. Chandler, Chief Road Engineer, speaking at the Publicity Conference, Fort Victoria*.

"The European hunters, the game wardens and the elephant control officers of Africa are among the salt of the earth, they often die unknown and unhonoured, but their work is vital to Africa."—*Professor B. F. Leakey, in the "Rhodesia Herald"*.

"It is interesting and significant to note that when the British occupied Dar es Salaam, it was still intensely malarial, so much so that over 80% of the children in the town were infected with the disease."—*Sir Malcolm Watson, addressing the Royal Society of Arts*.

"Exporters of supplies to Germany who think they will be clever enough to make sure of the goods they want at low prices, must remember that the Germans have become very expert indeed in the art of bilking creditors."—*The "Sunday Post," Nairobi, in an editorial*.

"Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia is not declining; on the contrary it is expanding, except for a temporary setback in chrome production."—*The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, opening the Annual Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Bulawayo*.

his achievement in "Elephants in Africa," on the face of it something of a feat for one who had been so long away from actual contact with big game.

He held strong views on many aspects of Native administration and development, some of which might not gain universal assent, but in none was he on firmer ground than in his condemnation of the too rigid application to Africa of the British legal and judicial system. Unfortunately too many of such problems are being dealt with by theorists, and experience is largely ignored.

WHO'S WHO

441.—The Rt. Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart, M.A., Bishop of Uganda



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One of the youngest and tallest Bishops in the Empire, Bishop Stuart took with him to Uganda a fine reputation from Achimota, on the West Coast, where he had spent five years, and where he did exceedingly good work in co-ordinating and bringing together leaders of the various denominations. His personality and friendliness have likewise won for him a wide circle of friends in his present diocese, throughout which he travels widely, making and maintaining contacts with Europeans and Africans alike. As a speaker he holds his audience by the clear and concise presentation of his case. Keenly anxious to build up a strong African Church staffed largely by Africans, who must be raised in the educational sphere, he is emphatic that education must be inspired by the best influences permeating also the home and the social life of the people.

Educated at Repton and St. John's College, Cambridge, he joined the Public Schools Brigade in 1914, was transferred to the 3rd North Staffordshire Regiment in 1915, and served in Salonica from 1916 to 1919. In 1920 he was ordained curate of St. Mary's Church, Hornsey Rise, was chaplain and lecturer at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, from 1921 to 1924, and in the following year became chaplain and librarian at Achimota College on the Gold Coast. He went to Uganda in 1921 as a C.M.S. missionary, was appointed Assistant Bishop two years later, and in 1924 was consecrated to his present office.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs

A "Mediterranean Munich."—
"The Germans and Italians mean to secure the command of the Mediterranean by pressing, cajoling, wheedling, threatening, blackmailing for concessions that will leave them strongly established in Spain, with naval and aerial bases on the Spanish islands, that will allow them a political foothold in Tunis, and will give Germany at least some of her former Colonies (so that she may later threaten our imperial communications from bases in the Cameroons and in East Africa). This is the 'Mediterranean Munich' which the Germans and the Italians are resolved to extort in the near future—not as an end but as a means, a means of achieving that universal domination which Hitler demands in *Mein Kampf*, the book that is his programme and his prophecy."—*The "Arrow."*

Unemployment.—
"There was a decrease of unemployment in all but one of the administrative divisions last month, the exception being Wales. An abnormal increase of unemployment in the mining industry in February explains the additional unemployment in the Principality. No other important industry has shown any employment, and there were some notable decreases. The openness of the weather undoubtedly contributed to the increase of employment in the building and public works industries. More men went back in public works contracting in February than came out in January. In the manufacture of iron and steel there was a much larger increase of employment than in January, and in the two months over 14,000 more men re-found work in those trades. Engineering did not make good all of its January relapse, although there is a much improved return; and metal goods manufactures, although also on the up-grade, did not go half-way to retrieving the January fall. The textile trades have a better place in the latest figures, as also have the clothing trades. Agriculture and horticulture took back into employment 8,400 workpeople, whereas in January they added 14,500 to the unemployed. On the whole and in detail the figures are encouraging signs of the spring revival of trade. Among the facts to be faced, however, are the adverse comparisons of many of the industry figures with those of a year ago and the persistence of the 'hard core.' There are 290,000 persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more, and the figures do not tell how many of the irregularly employed have been impoverished by inadequate earnings."—*The Times.*"

Dictators and Napoleon.—
"Neither Hitler nor Mussolini has a trained military mind or experience in military leadership. They have the ambitions of Napoleon without his military genius, and both are known to be impatient of the warnings addressed to them by trained military and financial advisers. They have both over-ruled their Army chiefs at critical moments, because their power consists in their grasp of political and psychological considerations. They are both great demagogues, and they live and have their being in an atmosphere which mere technical experts have difficulty in breathing. They generate their own oxygen, and it is not to be forgotten that, having so far defied the warnings of the cautious with marked impunity, they tend to rely more and more upon their own judgment of probabilities and to act by intuition. History, after all, shows only too plainly that dictators with a great command of military power tend to become intemperate. By 1812 Napoleon's France was as loth for war as any country could be, but that did not affect Napoleon's belief that triumphs were his right and essential to his throne. We can see now that his Russian campaign was a fatal gamble, but he undertook it."—*The "National Review."*

Public Funds.—
"I contend that this vast expenditure of public money on social services is not achieving the purpose intended by those who spend it. I contend that it is having an entirely contrary effect. I believe it is causing a large number of people to rely too much on Government action and on Government remedies for all evils. It is eliminating healthy competition between man and man, and undermining family life—the strongest prop of any great nation; it is depriving good workmen of their just rewards; it is undermining the capital resources of the country; killing off the small man in business; tending to encourage huge combinations; and is ruining many small property owners."—*Mr. S. W. Alexander, addressing the Association of Ratepayers in London.*

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

Legalising Shirking.—
"Anti-aircraft guns we certainly want at every danger area, but why waste young, fit men for highly skilled but sedentary duties that would be the ideal National Service of fit men of 45 to 50 and over? Why not utilise the organisation, military training and keen desire to help of the British Territorial Army for fighting the enemy? Never have I read a more depressing document than our exempted list. It would seem to be expressly framed to encourage and legalise shirking. Then there are the A.R.P. fire brigades, special constables, balloon barrages, all enrolling fit young men of 25 to 40, instead of being confined to men of 45 and over. The exaggerated scare about gas, the clamour for deep dug-outs, such as I never found in France, all these go to frame a picture of a country that means to go to ground and concentrate on passive defence, while France is struggling to the death."—*Brigadier A. G. Arbutnot, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Increasing Nationalism.—
"It is national sovereignty which is not only driving the world back to war, but has caused the partial breakdown of the individualist economy as well. It is the dislocation it produces by tariffs, embargoes, exchange controls, prohibitions of migration, and the movement of capital, and other manifestations of economic anarchy, which multiplies unemployment, destroys business, and forces the State from one wild plunge into unplanned restriction, subsidy, and marketing system after another. A planned world economy is at least an intelligible thesis. But the anarchy of sovereignties is driving every country into a form of State socialism which has as its practical objective not the bettering of the condition of the people but the generation of more and more State power and the ever greater militarisation of the peoples. The basic problem of to-day is whether the principles of the rights of man from which all modern democratic civilisation has been developed are to be destroyed by putting ahead of them the sovereign rights of the national, the racial or the class State."—*Lord Lothian, in the "Observer."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"That which is unjust can never be expedient."—*Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P.*

"Prime Ministers must expect to be knocked about."—*Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

"Some burning pit heaps of mines in this country can be seen for 200 miles."—*Mr. G. Griffiths, M.P.*

"The orthodoxy of some people has the stiffness of a poker with its occasional warmth."—*The Very Rev. W. R. Inge.*

"The Prime Minister's kind words are all for the oppressors; his unkind words for the sufferers."—*Professor Gilbert Murray.*

"Japan in the next 10 years is likely to add to her population as many as the present inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand."—*Sir Leonard Hill.*

"England, Scotland and Wales are a small island which can fly across in 20 minutes and end to end of it in a couple of hours."—*Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.*

"Only a people which banishes poisons like alcohol and tobacco from its midst will win a place in the sun."—*Dr. Ley, Leader of the German Labour Front.*

"During 1938 Vienna consumed nearly 8,000,000 more litres of beer than in 1937, or almost double the previous consumption."—*"Times" Vienna correspondent.*

"Since Munich the general public has been given a quite unjustified impression that things are settling down very nicely."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

"Our people are beginning to feel that they have the strength necessary to assume responsibilities and enjoy prestige."—*Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.*

"I believe the air-raid shelters provided by the Government are good; and that they will provide protection against glass splinters and debris, and may be the means of saving thousands of lives."—*Sir M. Suter, M.P.*

"By the middle of 1940 I expect the country to be in a state of something very like prosperity, with a high level of business activity, increasing employment and production, and bigger profitability of business."—*"Candidus," in the "Investors' Review."*

"Barcelona is a specially planned city, with enormous streets and wide-open spaces. It happens to be on a subsoil which is of a peculiar character, which can be cut into in all directions and dug into deeply without requiring special forms of strutting and protection."—*Sir John Anderson, M.P.*

"I agree that £9,150 is a very small price for the fine building which was the British Embassy in Vienna... but we are not in a position to dictate to the rulers in Vienna to-day, and we had to consider whether it was more advantageous to incur a very big loss or to get a certain sum of money out of the country. The building, including furniture, originally cost £39,000 when it was bought in 1873."—*Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.*

British Shipping.—"The proposal for a Liner Defence Fund and the appointment of a small commission to administer it is a new departure which will prove of the greatest practical value in defending British liner shipping from foreign attack. If the Government adopt the industry's proposals, foreign lines will have evidence of the Government's interest in the maintenance of British shipping, and it will become easier to negotiate fair terms in conference. Nothing could be more significant of the needs of a firm and effective shipping policy than the fact that while foreign shipyards are booming, British shipyards are virtually stagnant. A further disquieting feature is that British shipowners are being forced to build their ships abroad. United Kingdom building prices are 17% above the lowest Continental prices. Shipowners are fully alive to the need for maintaining British shipyards and the Government are no less anxious about the problem. The facilities which created British shipping still exist. Energy and initiative there are in plenty, but they need to be refreshed and heartened by confidence. Such confidence would be increased if British shipping could be made to pay by the removal of its uneconomic handicaps and the creation of some security for the employment of fresh capital."—*Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.*

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

Consols 2½%	70 0 0
Kenya 6%	109 15 0
Kenya 3½%	100 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	100 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	94 5 0
N. land Rlys. 6% A. debts.	87 10 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	86 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99 5 0
Sudan 5½%	109 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	109 5 0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 3 9
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 16 9
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 8 9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 8 6
General Electric (£1)	4 0 7½
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 12 0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7 0 0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$56½
Prov. Cinematograph	18 9
Turner and Newall (£1)	4 0 9
U.S. Steels	\$63
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 9 10½
Unilever (£1)	1 18 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	9 12 6
Vickers (10s.)	1 4 3
Woolworth (5s.)	3 4 9

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	6 17 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 6 3
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 5 0
Anglo-Iranian	4 15 0
Burmah Oil	4 6 3
Cons. Goldfields	3 8 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	16 0 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	7 17 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5 7½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 15 0
Gold Coast Scl. (5s.)	1 5 0
Johannesburg Cons.	2 5 0
Mexican Eagle	7 3
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 15 0
Randfontein	1 17 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36 15 0
Shell	4 6 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11 15 0
West Wits. (10s.)	6 5 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (E.C. & O.)	2 2 0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	96 10 0
Clan	5 0 0
E.D. Realisation	3 9
Gt. Western	28 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	87 10 0
L.M.S.	13 5 0
Nat. Bank of India	31 10 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	14 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 17 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1 0 1½

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

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Kinnear is on her way back to Nairobi.

Dr. T. A. Austin is now Senior Medical Officer in Moshi.

Mr. A. C. Kirby has been elected President of the Blantyre Sports Club.

Mr. C. Hely Hutchinson has been elected a director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.

Sir Armigel Wade, Chief Secretary, will shortly leave Kenya on retirement.

Major A. Dudgeon has been elected Chairman of the Nakuru District Council.

Lord and Lady Cranworth will be at 17 Eaton Terrace, S.W. 1, until Easter.

Mr. W. Manning, Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. J. B. Budge, District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Njombe to Mbeya.

Mrs. A. L. Gladwell is due to leave Marseilles at the end of this week on her return to Nairobi.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlements, is on his way home on leave.

Mr. C. S. Knight, of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived back in Livingstone after a trip to Shanghai.

Mr. W. M. Buchanan has been elected this year's President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

The Rev. P. ... of Kilimatunde, Tanganyika Territory, appeals for a visual film slide projector lantern.

A silver salver has been presented by the Uganda Kobs to Mr. Clifford Moody in appreciation of his services.

Admiral Magalheas Correa, Governor of Mozambique has arrived back in P.E.A. after a holiday in Portugal.

Mr. F. E. Hulley, Native Commissioner of the Charter district, Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Sinoia.

We regret to announce the recent death of Mr. G. H. Tuckett, former Postmaster-General in Nyasaland.

Mr. A. C. Hands, Deputy Auditor in Kenya, is on leave pending transfer to Malaya. Mr. H. R. Hirst, Senior Accountant, has left Kenya on secondment to Aden.

The annual luncheon and general meeting of the Uganda Society in Scotland will be held at the Overseas Club, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, April 5. Members desiring to attend the luncheon should write to the hon. secretary, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, at Tighnabruich, Pitlochry, Scotland.

Hugh Spencer Palmer, of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, has been elected as Kenya's Rhodes Scholar for 1939.

Vice-Admiral J. E. T. Harper, who is touring on behalf of the Navy League, is expected to arrive in Southern Rhodesia on March 23.

Dr. F. W. Vint has been elected this year's President of the East African Irish Society, with Mr. E. K. Figgis, K.C., as Vice-President.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brown, author of "Claws," a book favourably reviewed in these columns a few weeks ago, is staying in Uganda.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, laid the foundation stone on Monday of the Ruyard Kipling Memorial Building at the Imperial Service College, Windsor.

The Rev. R. G. Heewood, British Chaplain in Kampala, is on his way home, accompanied by Mrs. Heewood. They will return to Uganda in the autumn.

Mr. J. E. Tracy Phillips, formerly of Uganda, has left for Tunis and Tripoli to attend the International Congress on sub-Tropical Agriculture and Colonisation.

A further grant of probate, in respect of settled property valued at £211,982, making a total of £286,913, has been issued in the estate of the late Lord Harlech.

Mr. H. W. Skinner, who was Assistant Auditor in Nyasaland from 1923 to 1926, and is now Joint Auditor for Somaliland and Aden, will shortly arrive home on leave.

Lord Lloyd, who has been elected Chairman of the Wankie Colliery Company in succession to the late Sir Edmund Davis, visited the mine with Sir Edmund not long ago.

Mrs. Winifred Parsons's paintings of East Africa will be exhibited at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond Street, from March 20 to April 1. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who had visited East Africa and the Rhodesias, and who died in September, left estate of the gross value of £109,418, with net personalty £81,197.

Mr. Dougal Malcolm has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. S. Hunter Boileau managing director, of the South West Africa Company, in consequence of the death of Sir Edmund Davis.

The appointments have been gazetted of Mr. C. R. Lockhart as Commissioner for Local Government, and of Mr. C. E. Mortimer as Commissioner for Land and Settlement in Kenya Colony.

The death has occurred in Naivasha of Mrs. E. M. St. Maur, who first went to Kenya in 1927 with her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. St. Maur, upon whose death she returned to England. Later she purchased an estate in Southern Rhodesia, but two years ago returned to Kenya, where her two sons had settled.

Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. G. Hayter, the former Nyasaland business man, is making good progress after his recent operation in a London hospital.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, last week delivered his presidential address to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Extracts from the speech appear in our "Background to the News" feature.

Mr. George Garden, one of the pioneers of Nyasaland, who retired to Scotland a few years ago, and has since flown to Nyasaland on two occasions, has just returned from a flying trip to India, where he spent a short holiday.

At the moment of closing for press we regret to learn of the death in Johannesburg of Mr. Rudolf Loy, who was a partner in the Old East Africa Trading Company, and one of the best-known business pioneers of Kenya. An obituary notice will appear next week.

Mr. W. S. Marchant, O.B.E., Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been appointed Resident Commissioner in the British Solomon Islands. He has served in the Mandated Territory for nearly two years, previous to which he was in Zanzibar for a similar period. He began his Colonial career in Kenya in 1919, and served in that Colony for

Mr. E. J. Wayland, who has done such excellent work as Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has been engaged for the past few weeks in studying pre-historic problems on the Continent, and left Vienna a few days ago for Egypt and Khartoum. After spending some weeks in field studies in the Sudan he will go on to Uganda for six months intensive work.

His many friends will sympathise with Mr. E. W. Bovill—who has several times visited East Africa and is well known in connexion with the marketing of essential oils, pyrethrum and sisal—on the death of his father, Mr. E. M. Bovill, who has passed away at the age of 88, and who was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Thomas Casement, brother of the late Sir Roger Casement, was found drowned in the Grand Canal in Dublin last week. While serving during the East African Campaign he learnt that his brother had been executed in London for high treason, and he was allowed at his own request to resign his commission and return to Ireland. He remained a staunch believer in his brother's innocence.

His many friends will learn with regret of the death in Blantyre of Mr. James A. Brown, senior assistant manager of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. He first went to Nyasaland in 1899, and throughout his long service in the Protectorate has taken an active interest in public affairs, being at one time Mayor of Blantyre, and always closely associated with athletic and other local organisations. He leaves a widow and a married daughter, to whom deep sympathy will be extended in their bereavement.

Mr. Philip Crawshaw, who recently visited East Africa on behalf of the Over-Seas League, has arrived home from South Africa. He will leave England again in the near future for Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who died in Switzerland last week, took a keen interest in the Colonial Empire, and some 14 months ago initiated a debate in the House of Lords on the claims of other countries to Colonies. He held the view that the Colonial issue could not be viewed without reference to all the arguments of strategy and the interests of the Native population, and urged the Government to make its position clear.

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, director of Sisal Estates, Ltd., and of the East African Investment Company, Ltd., and interim Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association which is in process of formation in London, has covered much ground during his visit to Tanganyika. He flew down to Lindi and Mikindani in company with Mr. Jack Vlasto, of Messrs. Ralli Bros., and Mr. Abdullah, of Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee & Company, and then left for the Tanga area.

Among the presentations to His Majesty at the Levee held in Buckingham Palace last week were the following: The Hon. Ian Baird and Pilot Officer the Hon. R. Baird, R.A.F., by their father, Viscount Stonehaven; the Hon. H. Bathurst, by his father, Viscount Bledisloe; Sir Henry Chapman, Mr. Arthur Redfern, and Mr. Ronald Denham, by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Sir Douglas Jardine, by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Viscount Stonehaven, on being created a viscount, by the Prime Minister; and Sir Archibald Weigall, on being made a baronet, by the Prime Minister.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone will preside at a re-union dinner to be held at the Café Royal on Wednesday, May 17, to commemorate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the relief of Mafeking. All ranks of any unit who served in the defence or relief forces are eligible to attend, the essential qualification being the possession of the clasp "Defence of Mafeking" or "Relief of Mafeking" to the South African war medal. Applications for tickets (officers, 12s. 6d.; other ranks, 6s.), accompanied by remittance, should be made as early as possible to Major T. J. May, C.M.G., Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Mr. J. R. Leslie, who has at last been persuaded to accept the unanimous proposal of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture that he should serve as its Chairman, has long been recognised as one of the outstanding business men of Tanganyika Territory, about the financial, commercial and mining affairs of which few non-officials have so detailed a knowledge. He is the senior partner of a firm of chartered accountants which, starting in Dar es Salaam, has since opened offices in Tanga and Nairobi, and is also a director of numerous companies covering a wide range of interests. The newly elected Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, is Mr. W. J. Smith, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the African Mercantile Company, and the other members of the Management Committee are Messrs. G. F. Cormack, Habib Jamal, A. B. Massie, D. K. Patel, E. C. Phillips, R. Roger Smith, and R. V. Stone.

The African Air Mail

Third Service Per Week Proposed

"THERE IS ROMANCE," said Mr. J. McLean, presiding at last week's monthly dinner of the Royal African Society, "in watching an Imperial Airways flying-boat rise from Southampton Water to become a mere speck on the horizon in a few minutes, and to know that the letters she carries will be in Kisumu in 3½ days and in Durban in 5½ even in the winter, and in a day less in summer." He thought the public did not realise the skill and courage which such a voyage involves, and that it was a great feat for so young a service that 80% of its planes were up to time at the end of their journey, and that 75% of the remainder were less than 12 hours late.

Mr. T. Daish, of the overseas postal department of the G.P.O., who spoke on "Empire Air Mails," traced the evolution of the air mail service to East and South Africa from its early days of land planes, carrying only 5% of the first-class mail at a rate of 7d. per ½ oz., to the present position six years later, when, under the Empire "all-up" system, all first-class mail is taken by large flying-boats at 1½d. per ½ oz.

Referring to the proposal now under consideration to extend the air mail service to South Africa from two to three a week, he said that the land planes which now served the Kisumu-Lusaka route may extend their flight to South Africa.

The weight of mail carried from England on the African route under the Empire air mail scheme, operated by Imperial Airways, said Mr. Daish, was about 100 tons, but considerably less was carried on the return journeys.

School for Blind Natives

The Dutch Reformed Church school for blind Natives—the only one in Southern Rhodesia—has been moved from Chibi, where it was opened 11 years ago with three pupils, to Capota, just outside Fort Victoria. It now has 40 pupils of all ages, and expects to have 50 by the end of the year. Miss Hugo is in charge of the school.

Another Concession to Kenya

It has been decided that the repayment of £33,933 due to the East African Currency Board from the Government of Kenya shall be left in abeyance for the time being, and that the amount be set off against any profits which may eventually accrue to Kenya from the Board's operations, subject to the proviso that the matter may be re-opened at any time if contraction of the currency or any other cause should make such a step necessary or advisable.

Antidotes for Locust Poisons

Compensation for stock which has died from poisoning by arsenical locust baits is to be made *ex gratia* by the Kenya Government, provided that it be proved that the instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture for the proper use of the baits, and of the antidote recommended, have been fully carried out. The antidote prescribed for cattle and horses is 4 oz. of ferric chloride solution in a pint of water, followed by 2 oz. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of water, and thereafter half to three-quarters of a pint of linseed or castor oil. For sheep and pigs one-quarter of these doses is recommended.

An East African Hotel

On the Edge of Dartmoor

MR. T. BARROW-DOWLING, who has recently returned to England after spending some 17 years in East Africa, mainly in coffee growing in the Arusha district and then in gold prospecting and mining in the Musoma area of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Barrow-Dowling, who has been in Kenya for the last five years, have purchased the Elfordleigh Hotel, Plympton, South Devon, brief particulars of which appear on another page.

Situated in its own grounds of 70 acres, in a delightful part of South Devon only six miles from Plymouth, it possesses its own nine-hole golf course of 2,710 yards. Golf and tennis (hard courts) are free to residents, and trout fishing, rough shooting, and riding are easily arranged. Mr. and Mrs. Barrow-Dowling are quite naturally, especially anxious to welcome East Africans and Rhodesians on holiday, and hope that many who drop in for a night or two, or even for a meal, will be sufficiently attracted to remain for a much longer period.

They have been bold enough to break with precedent by advertising not merely the minimum but the maximum prices of accommodation, an initiative which deserves success. The hotel is an old country seat removed from the bustle of modern life, near the edge of Dartmoor, and within easy reach by car of many beauty-spots of the West Country.

French Somaliland En Vedette

Brigadier Le Gentilhomme, who was recently appointed to command the troops in French Somaliland, has arrived in Jibuti. Two French ships of the French Navy have also arrived in the port to reinforce the two 1,300-ton submarines stationed there, and the cruiser "Primauguet," 7,880 tons, which is returning from China, will stay in Jibuti for a short time. According to the local correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, the Italian posts along the French frontier have now been extended along the British Somaliland frontier. The British authorities are taking precautionary measures, and are reported to be improving the landing grounds made during the Italian campaign in Ethiopia. Lorry loads of troops are reported to be arriving daily at the Italian base training camp at Agalla, Ethiopia; and the noise of machine-gun and hand-grenade practice can be clearly heard. Jibuti, however, does not believe that any conflict is imminent. Business as usual is the slogan.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Feeding Serengeti Lions**Captain "Monty" Moore's Comments**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

May I refer to your report, headed "Hunting with a Camera," of Colonel Sleeman's address to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, to whom I described how he found wild lions, not the "half-tame" specimens of the Serengeti, and stated that none of his camera "shots" was taken in a game reserve?

The Colonel, however, having found his wild lions, proceeded to render them half-tame by feeding them with carcasses of antelope, shot apparently, and, according to the report mentioned, without a game licence.

It is not meant to criticise Colonel Sleeman in any way, and, so far as Tanganyika is concerned, he is quite right in what he says about "shots" and reserves; shooting and photography are prohibited by law in all Complete Game Reserves. But there is in his remarks a suspicion of disapproval as regards the Serengeti and the lion situation, a suspicion which came to my notice in 1936 in a review of a game book in which it was stated that the author was not one of those who drove about Central African game reserves with dead beasts trailing behind lorries and so on.

The Serengeti is divided into two areas, and the only part that is really a reserve in the real sense of the word—I do not include the Ngorongoro—is the Serengeti Complete Reserve, a narrow wedge of country running east and west and about 900 square miles long. The Complete Reserve is a sanctuary, and, as with all the other Complete Reserves of the Territory, shooting and photography are prohibited by law within its boundaries.

There remains a vast area of some 8,000 square miles known as the Serengeti Closed Reserve, which is really not a reserve at all; it is a controlled area in which shooting and photography are allowed by licence and permit. In such an area certain animals may be protected entirely from the rifle, and in the Serengeti Closed Reserve the following beasts are given this protection until further notice—lion, leopard, cheetah, giraffe, rhino, buffalo, hyena and hunting dog.

It is in this controlled area that lions have been, and are still, occasionally fed; and it seems to me that there is no difference in feeding lions inside to doing so outside, except that lions fed inside, providing they stay there, are safe from the rifle, whilst those fed outside a controlled area become just as tame, and are an easy mark for the trophy hunter, who

probably has no idea that they have been rendered so by feeding—a phase that the Serengeti Closed Reserve had to go through for a time.

All Serengeti permits bear these words: "When photographing wild animals, such as lion, you are requested to remain in your car"; I think this clearly shows that Serengeti lions can be just as wild and "nasty" as their relations outside.

In the Serengeti the Tanganyika Government has created a very attractive asset to the world in general, and it would be a great pity if those who have had the opportunity of visiting it and feeding its occupants were saddled with unjust criticism; and I sincerely hope that this letter will remove all possibility of this in the future.

Banagi Hill,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

M. S. MOORE.

The Swastika in Tanganyika**Suggestions to the Government**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your leading article of February 23, and also on p. 704 of that issue, you gave accounts of German propaganda in Tanganyika, with special regard to the teaching in schools, particularly in Mbeya.

If the Director of Education permits German teachers to foster among their pupils insidious propaganda in what is now British territory it must be assumed that he acts by consent of the local Government, which is carrying out the instructions of the British Government. This is the only rational construction to put on such a nefarious state of affairs. Imagine for a moment what would happen to a Briton who dared to act in this way in any German territory!

The truth is that there is a calculated insolence in the German character which the people in this country have not fathomed, though they have had plentiful opportunity of gaining such knowledge before, during and since the War. Give the German an inch through chivalry, stupidity, or ignorance of his true psychology, and he will for a certainty take a mean advantage, saying to himself: "These British are mugs!" But if we treated him much as he would treat others (minus the bullying ruthlessness in which he delights) he would respect us.

The Administration in Tanganyika should at once replace Herr Hitler's portrait and the Swastika flag in the schools which display them by a picture of H.M. the King and the Union Jack, and publicly proclaim that if this insidious propaganda is repeated the guilty person will suffer immediate deportation.

Is this not a matter which the newly formed Colonial League might take up? It is a development which holds great potential danger for the future white and coloured inhabitants of Tanganyika. If the Territory is to remain British, which all sensible people trust, it should be cleaned up now. Procrastination never pays.

Belmont,

Moffat, N.B.

Yours faithfully,

DENIS D. LYELL.

[The facts have already been reported to The Colonial League for appropriate action.—Ed., "E.A. and R."]

Mr. A. F. Barron has been re-elected President of the Nyasaland Northern Province Association, with Mr. R. W. J. Wallace as Vice-President. Mr. Bradshaw is the hon. secretary and treasurer, while the following comprise the Committee: Mr. Warren, Major MacKenzie, Mr. MacPherson, Mr. Cole, Mr. Downs, Mr. Rens, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Du Toit.



This delightful country house hotel in South Devon is owned and personally managed by Mr. & Mrs. T. Barrow-Dwelling, late of East Africa, who offer a warm welcome to East Africans and Rhodesians.

The hotel, situated in 70 acres of beautiful grounds, has its own 9-hole golf course, and offers splendid facilities for riding, hunting and fishing in an ideal touring centre only 6 miles from Plymouth.

April 1—Sept. 30: Terms, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. daily, or 3½ to 5½ guineas weekly, golf included. Special family, long leave and winter terms.

ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.

News Items in Brief

Near-Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, 41 inches of rain recently fell in 1½ hours.

Kampala's new railway station has been opened by Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor of Uganda.

The 1937 report on the Bechuanaland Protectorate was published last week by H.M. Stationery Office at 9d.

Owing to the Zambesi pontoon at Tete having been sunk, road traffic between Salisbury and Blantyre has been closed.

The National Rifle Association has issued particulars of the 1939 competition for the East and West African Police shooting cup.

Imperial Airways have now been operating their air services to East Africa for eight years, the first service having started at the end of February, 1931.

The Kenya Government is considering a proposal to establish a National Game Park covering 25,000 acres in the commonage and Lone Tree area near the capital.

The m.v. "Durban Castle" recently made a record run from Beira to Durban in just under 50 hours, including a five-hour stop at Lourenço Marques.

A modern wireless station with a range of 400 miles is being erected at Lamu, on the East African coast, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Kenya.

Kenya coffee planters are asked by the Coffee Board to register complaints when they have been served with coffee of inferior quality in hotels or other public places in the Colony.

The negotiations for the fusion of the United and Rhodesian Parties of Southern Rhodesia, which have been in train for some months, have broken down on the method of nominating candidates.

The report (not published by *East Africa and Rhodesia*) that foot-and-mouth disease had broken out in Northern Rhodesia is officially denied by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Protectorate.

A delegation of the British Association may attend a combined meeting of the Rhodesian and South African Scientific Associations to be held in Salisbury during the Colony's Jubilee celebrations next year.

The City of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia's capital, is raising a £500,000 loan for water, electricity, street lighting, airport and other services. Issued at par, it bears interest at 3½% and is redeemable on December 31, 1969.

The Swynnerton-Burt Memorial Appeal made in Tanganyika has so far reached £474. The first list of subscribers includes 39 African assistants at Shimanya, a fine tribute to the two officers whose life and work are to be commemorated.

Indians in Kenya have formed a Kenya Highlands League, with the object of opposing by all possible peaceful methods the recent Order-in-Council which perpetuates the position of Europeans in the Kenya Highlands. A special conference called by the East African Indian National Congress has advised the entire Indian community to withdraw support from the Tanganyika League, their view being that the effect of the Order-in-Council is that while British Indians are excluded from the Highlands, all Europeans, including ex-enemies, are permitted to hold land there.

Four hundred immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia in January, this being the highest monthly number for 11 years; 127 were British home-born, 119 British South African born, 73 were other British subjects, and 71 were European aliens, of whom 21 were Germans and 16 Italians.

H.M.S. "Norfolk," flagship of the East Indies Squadron, will form part of the escort up the Persian Gulf of the liner carrying the Crown Prince of Iran and his bride to Bandar Shahpur in April. A contingent from the cruiser will go to Teheran for the wedding ceremonies.

St. John's Gospel has been translated into the language of the Nuer tribe of the Southern Sudan by Dr. Paul J. Smith and Miss C. B. Soule, assisted by two Natives, Rust Got and Pec Kak. Published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is the 288th dialect used by the Society in translations of various Gospels.

Articles describing their respective railway systems have been contributed to *Modern Transport* by Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Mr. R. E. Robins, general manager of Tanganyika Railways, and by Mr. W. J. K. Skillicorn, general manager of Rhodesia Railways.

At a meeting of potential flax growers in the Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu districts of Kenya, Mr. G. K. Irwin explained how the present position in the industry made the cultivation of the crop attractive and remunerative. It was suggested that application be made to the Colonial Development Fund for a grant of £10,000 for the erection of factories and equipment.

The 1938-39 edition of the "Year Book and Guide of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" covers practically every aspect of life in those territories, and contains a mass of everyday information of use to tourists, business men, officials and mining authorities. A valuable feature of this 640-page volume is the biographical section. Copies may be obtained from Rhodesian Publications, Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at 4s. 6d.

Over 10,000 Natives listen each day to broadcast programmes radiated from Kampala to centres within about 20 miles of the town. The programmes are sent out by land-line connected to loud-speakers. In addition to African music, the programmes include talks on such subjects as cotton growing, and occasionally a running commentary is given on a local football match.

The Italians have nearly completed a new 305-mile road across the southern Danakil desert from Assab to Dessie; 235 miles have been laid with an asphalt surface. Houses are being built at 30-mile intervals for keepers responsible for the surveillance and maintenance of the road. The new highway will give the Italians a shorter and more practical route to the interior than the existing road from Massawa, and it will also make them less dependent on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway.

In our last issue we reported that in the discussion in the House of Commons concerning the new Makerere College, it was stated that the Uganda Government was contributing £150,000 to the endowment fund for the College. That figure, taken from the usually accurate *Hansard* report of the debate, should, of course, have been £250,000. The Uganda Government having announced its intention of contributing that amount shortly after the new College was decided upon.

Nyamalagira's Desolation

"An amazing spectacle, the like of which happens only once in a life-time" is the description by Captain C. R. S. Pitman of the lava flow from the volcano Nyamalagira in the Belgian Congo between Goma, on Lake Kivu, and Rutshuru.

Describing the scene in the *Uganda Herald*, he wrote: "The scene of desolation is well-nigh indescribable. Between Nyamalagira and Lake Kivu, a distance of about 20 miles, stretches a lava field—stark and awful—more than 100 square miles in extent. Relentless and irresistible, the lava continues steadily to spread, and who can say when and where will it stop? At the moment there is no indication of any cessation of the flow.

"A Protestant mission has been swallowed up at Sake, a few blackened walls standing pathetically out of the blistered, blasted lava field to remind one how puny are man's efforts when opposed to the staggering forces of Nature. Coffee plantations and large areas of Native crops have been engulfed by the ever-flowing, burning tide. A large factory is about to be swallowed up, and a prosperous settlement at the north-west corner of the lake is doomed.

"At one place near Sake there is a red-hot flow more than a mile long, falling into the lake, accompanied by explosions, geysers and dense clouds of steam. The water naturally is boiling for some distance from the line of junction of lava and water.

"At its origin 20 miles distant from the lake the red-hot river flows swiftly 20 ft below the surface at the remarkable rate of 12 m.p.h., but as it descends towards the lake it spreads and becomes slower, taking four or five days to reach the lake. By night the glowing lava flow as it enters the lake presents an awful spectacle savouring of another world—Volcano or Dante's Inferno."

The Italians in Ethiopia

M. JEROME THARAUD, a member of the French Academy, who was recently expelled from Italy owing to his criticisms of Fascism, has contributed an article to the *Paris Soir* from Jibuti.

He says that the only outstanding industrial achievement of the Italians in Ethiopia so far is a magnificent cement works built at Dire Dawa. "It is modern, equalled only by the latest cement works in Europe, but the cost of producing cement there is approximately £7 ros. a ton, and Belgian or French cement can be imported from Europe and landed in Jibuti at £4 ros. a ton. As a result the factory is not working to nearly its full capacity."

"Thousands of Italian settlers and workers are leaving the country discouraged and impoverished. Thirty thousand demobilised Italian soldiers who hoped to find work in Ethiopia after the Italian occupation have been sent back to Italy because no employment is available."

Writing of Mr. William Hunter, who died in Nairobi last week at the age of 92, the *Rochdale Observer* says:—

"After serving in the Navy for 11 years, Mr. Hunter entered the service of the Rochdale Corporation in 1875, and after some years as a gas meter inspector became a member of the Borough Treasurer's staff up to 1920, when, at the age of 75, he went to Nairobi. Starting a new life at 75, Mr. Hunter showed an amazing adaptability and vitality. He came back to Rochdale in 1921, and with his deeply bronzed face, grizzled beard and keen blue eyes, he looked as though he might have stepped out of the pages of Rider Haggard."

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SOUTHERN



RHODESIA

Questions in Parliament

Nazi Technique Applied To Africa

ASKED BY MR. VYVYAN ADAMS whether he was aware of the ceaseless Nazi propaganda being spread among Tanganyika Natives and of the insecurity felt by British settlers, and whether he would cause such propaganda to be suppressed, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the Government of Tanganyika had from time to time received reports to the effect that Nazi propaganda was being spread among the Native population, but that those reports had not stood the test of examination.

Mr. Adams: "Are you aware that the phrase 'ceaseless propaganda' is part of the actual instructions of the German General von Epp?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I can only say that we have looked into this matter very carefully and have found no evidence of this propaganda amongst Natives."

Mr. Adams: "Will you consult representatives of the British settlers in Tanganyika?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I am certain that close touch is being kept with this matter."

Captain Peter Macdonald: "Is it not a fact that the broadcasts from German stations to these territories are propaganda all the time?"

Permeated with Propaganda

Mr. Adams: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman not aware that precisely the same technique is being followed in the schools as was followed in the Sudetenland and in Danzig?"

Mr. Benjamin Smith: "Is not South-West Africa really being permeated with Nazi propaganda? Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that I have evidence that I will gladly give him, from letters which I have received, that in fact, preference is being given to this form of propaganda?"

Mr. MacDonald: "What goes on in South-West Africa is a question for the Government of South Africa, and not for me."

Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin's Visit to Berlin

In a reply to Mr. Bellenger, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin had visited Berlin in his capacity as head of the economic section of the Foreign Office to exchange views on the general economic situation. No proposals relating to the German Colonies or to limitation of armaments were discussed.

Mr. Mander asked the number of German troops recently dispatched to Italian possessions in Africa, together with war material and tropical uniforms.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that reports received by the Imperial Government did not indicate that any German troops or war material and tropical uniforms had recently been dispatched to Italian possessions in Africa.

Mr. Mander: "Is it a fact that according to the Government case, there are no German troops or war material in Spain?"

No answer was returned.

Mr. Butler told Mr. Henderson that consultation was taking place with the Egyptian Government regarding the adjustment of the boundary between Italian East Africa and the Sudan. As soon as that consultation was terminated, our Ambassador in Rome would submit to the Italian Government a memorandum embodying our proposals for the adjustment of the boundaries between Italian East Africa on the one hand and Kenya and British Somaliland on the other, and a second memorandum, jointly with the Egyptian Minister in Rome, con-

taining proposals for the adjustment of the boundary between Italian East Africa and the Sudan.

Replying to Mr. Creech Jones, who asked what steps were being taken to bring into cultivation the lands of the 'North Charterland' Company, Mr. MacDonald replied that he was not at present in a position to make any statement. As to additional land being added for Native use, the Government of Northern Rhodesia recently acquired from the British South Africa Company the surface rights of the whole of the Tanganyika Estate, comprising about 1,434,600 acres, and a large proportion of that area would become available for Native occupation.

Kenya and the Orders-in-Council

Mr. Sorensen asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware of considerable discontent in Kenya owing to the threatened segregation of Indians; whether the Government of India had made representations to him concerning this; what steps were being taken to deal with the matter; and what was the cause of the *hartal* then taking place?

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald could not accept the implication that any change in policy of the Kenya Government in regard to Indians was contemplated; no change was being made in the administrative practice which had been followed for the last 30 years as regards the acquisition of land in the Highlands. The Imperial Government had been in constant communication with the Government of India in the matter, and full consideration had been given to their views. As regards the last part of the question the Governor would no doubt take all proper steps to deal with any developments in the local situation.

Mr. Sorensen: "Is there not considerable discontent on this matter of discrimination and segregation, which is precisely the material that is so useful to Nazi propagandists?"

Mr. MacDonald: "There is often discontent with policies from various sections of the community. I would only point out that this policy has been pursued for over 30 years to the satisfaction of separate Governments in this country, including two Labour Governments."

Mr. Sutcliffe asked whether the Minister would consider the desirability of arranging during the current year for a Colonial trade conference to discuss the most effective means by which the marketing of Empire commodities could be extended and the markets for British manufactured goods developed in the Colonies.

Mr. MacDonald replied that there was close and continuous contact between his advisers and Colonial Governments on the one part and Colonial producers on the other. He did not think it necessary to summon such a conference, especially as the work of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board was steadily developing.

An Adviser in Animal Health

Asked by Mr. Markham whether an Adviser in Animal Health would be appointed to the Colonial Office to assist the Colonial Veterinary Services, the Colonial Secretary said that since the death of the former adviser in 1932 the question of appointing a successor had been frequently reviewed, and had recently engaged his personal attention. He recognised that in some ways there would be advantage in the revival of the post, but he was not satisfied that the circumstances were such as would justify him in making an appointment at the present moment. He was, however, prepared to receive a deputation on the subject.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales for February, 69,654 tons.

Lonely Gold.—Output for February was 12,000 tons crushed, yielding 1,135 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit for month: £165.

Kenya Gold.—During January 1,508 tons were milled, yielding 589 oz. fine gold and 76 oz. silver; 900 tons cyanided yielded 114 oz. fine gold.

Ngiga.—During January 1939 an 8-hour shift for 654 hours, crushing 851 tons, for a recovery by amalgamation of 329 oz. approximately 75% of which was fine gold.

Gabait.—During February 835 tons of ore and 1,370 tons of accumulated tailings were treated; yield, 506 oz. fine gold. Reduced yield due to the low grade of ore encountered and also tube mill repairs.

Bushtick Mines.—Milled in February, 13,831 tons, yielding 2,053 oz. fine gold; revenue, £15,090; total profit, £5,982, including £1,306 from treatment of ore from the Eveline and Woolwinder mines.

Wanderer.—During February 37,900 tons were crushed, for a total recovery of 4,185 oz. fine gold; Total estimated value, £30,762. Profit, £13,564. Less royalty, £764. Working expenses, £19,198. Working costs, including development expenditure, £4,870.

Sherwood Starr.—During February 7,900 tons were milled, yielding 1,197 oz. fine gold; value, £8,865; working costs, £7,084; working profit, £1,781; total profit, £2,251. Results include 136 oz., value £1,000, recovered from excess grade. Development, 137 ft.

Tanganyika Central.—During the quarter ended December 31, 6,363 tons were milled, yielding 1,383 oz. fine gold; value, £9,774; working costs, £14,560; loss, £4,786. Development, 880 ft.; sampled, 750 ft.; payable, 55 ft.; av. value, 13 dwt.; width 93 in. Level No. 6. No. 6 S. drive adv. 396 ft. to 402 ft. value 5.2 dwt. over 92 in.

Rosetten.—The progress report states that 3,072 tons were crushed, yielding 1,257 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £9,325; working expenditure, £4,258; development expenditure, £2,008; surplus, £3,059. Capital expenditure, £15. Development: footage, 477 ft. Main shaft sunk a further 41 ft. to 839 ft.; No. 1a Footwall reef: winze from No. 6 level sunk a further 80 ft., to total of 135 ft., in values av. 48 dwt. over 32 in.

Cam and Motor.—During February 23,800 tons were milled, for a recovery of 2,017 oz. fine gold; value, £52,859; working costs, £22,325; profit at mine, £30,534; net profit, £27,891; total profit, £28,007. Sub-vertical shaft, nil; sub-circular shaft, 15 ft. Development, 1,262 ft.; sand shafts, 102 ft. Cam: No. 34 level, main drive 1,850 ft.; south-co-ordinate 96 ft., av. 5.4 dwt. over 39 in.; reef not fully exposed. Motor: No. 32 level: sub-level drive footwall "B" reef 690 ft. W. co-ordinate 216 ft., 6.8 dwt. over 52 in.; reef not fully exposed. No. 35 level, stope drive footwall "A" reef 655 ft. W. co-ordinate 109 ft., 9.3 dwt. over 39 in.; reef not fully exposed. Main drive footwall "B" reef 730 ft. W. co-ordinate 183 ft., 3.2 dwt. over 24 in.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output for February: 3,600 tons; profit, £940.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.—February output: 1,000 tons zinc; 56 tons fused vanadium.

Rezende.—During February 7,200 tons were crushed for a recovery of 1,633 oz. fine gold; revenue, £12,627; working costs, £8,291; working profit, £4,336; total profit, £4,506. Development, 1,351 ft.; Rezende circular shaft, 62 ft. Rezende: No. 17 level, No. 1 rise W., 13 ft. risen, av. 11.3 dwt. over 46 in. No. 18 level: Hanging wall crosscut and footwall crosscut in winze No. 1 E. proved full width of reef 192 in., 11.2 dwt. E. drive from winze No. 2 E., 26 ft., 15.7 dwt. over 67 in.; reef not fully exposed. W. drive from same winze 29 ft., 4.4 dwt. over 57 in.; reef not fully exposed. E. drive from winze No. 1 E., 33 ft., 12.5 dwt. over 60 in.; reef not fully exposed. Liverpool: No. 5 level, W. drive 55 ft., 13.1 dwt. over 15 in. Pool West: No. 5 level; winze No. 1 E. 33 ft., 5.6 dwt. over 38 in.; reef not fully exposed. No. 2 crosscut N. at 200 ft. W., 3.6 dwt. for 240 in.

Up-to-Date Chunya

The Goldfields Theatres, Ltd., of Chunya, have registered their name in Tanganyika Territory.

Belingwe Gold Reefs

The London Stock Exchange Committee has withdrawn permission to deal in the shares of Belingwe Gold Reefs, Ltd., a company registered in Southern Rhodesia in 1922, and owning gold and asbestos mining claims in the Colony.

I.C.B. in Ruanda-Urundi

Information recently reached Dar es Salaam that several prominent Indian merchants had been arrested by the Belgian police in Ruanda-Urundi on charges of illicit gold-buying. A number of merchants had been imprisoned, while in other cases premises had been closed and sealed pending investigation. The Indian Association in Dar es Salaam was asked for assistance by the accused merchants, and Mr. Habib Jamal and Mr. D. K. Patel have left for Usumbura to inquire into the matter.

Rich Finds in East Africa

A 30 oz. nugget of pure gold has been found on the property of the Gem Syndicate, in the No. 2 Area of Kenya. Just previously 63 oz. of gold were extracted from 28 lb. of quartz found on the property.

Further freak gold strikes are said to have been made in the Kasanga district of the Lupa. According to the *Tanganyika Standard*, one fortunate prospector encountering a rubble reef outcrop is reported to have won 400 oz. of fine gold in one day!

Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Tanganyika during January was as follows: Gold, 10,920 oz. unrefined; diamonds, 372 carats; tin ore, 28 long tons; and salt, 305 long tons. Gold production was from the following districts: Lupa, 2,504 oz. alluvial; 2,538 oz. reef; Musoma, 3,659 oz. reef; Singida, 984 oz. reef; Mwanza, 1,191 oz. reef; and Kigoma, 44 oz. alluvial.

The Belgian Congo exported 1,498 tons of tin during January.

Mining Personalities

George Blackwell, who had worked on the Lupa goldfield for some years, and was formerly in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Chunya.

We regretfully record the death in Mbeya of Mr. T. H. Baylton, one of the best-known mining engineers in the Lupa, and a staunch believer in its possibilities as a gold producer. He had been associated with the field for the past 10 years, and was for some time general manager and consulting engineer of the Skenke mine in Central Tanganyika. He began his mining career in South Africa in 1906, was for several years a mine manager on the Witwatersrand, then went up to Southern Rhodesia, and later went to Northern Rhodesia in charge of prospecting work for Serenje Concessions, Ltd. He reported on several properties in Tanganyika for important London mining groups, but for the last few years had been occupied in developing his own properties in Southern Tanganyika.

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Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 4½d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	48s. 0d.	48s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	4s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	29s. 6d.	29s. 9d.
Gold Fields, Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3d.	1½d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	9d.	6d.
Kentan (10s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	4½d.	4½d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
Lebnora Corporation (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	7½d.	9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7½d.	7½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	38s. 0d.	38s. 9d.
Rezende (1s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Rhodesia Katanga (41)	1s. 9d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	24s. 0d.	25s. 4½d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 10½d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
Rhokana (41)	£10 5s. 0d.	£11 2s. 6d.
Rosan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 6d.	17s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	17s. 6d.	20s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	4s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Wantede (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Zambesi	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.

GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	1½d.	1½d.
British South Africa (12s.)	23s. 0d.	23s. 6d.
Central Line Sisal (41)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (41)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
East African Land	7½d.	7½d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (41)	25s. 9d.	25s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	28s. 7½d.	28s. 10d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 4½d.
Lewa Defd. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	11s. 7½d.	13s. 2½d.
Rhodesia Railways	25s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
" (6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (41)	28s. 0d.	30s. 0d.

Nyasaland Car Purchases

Nyasaland continues to show a commendable percentage of British motor vehicles in use in the Protectorate; of 2,055 motor vehicles of all types, and excluding Government machines, at the end of 1938, 68% were British, against 23.78% American; of 876 cars, 66% were British and 22% American; in lorries and box-bodies, America led with 49% against the U.K. at 43.4%, but in motor-cycles and side-cars the U.K. was handsomely ahead with 94.85% compared with America's 2.4%. All the 83 trailers were of British make. Of passenger cars, the Morris was the most popular with 23.28%; Fords, British and American combined, coming next with 49.3%, and with 36.8%, heading the list of commercial vehicles. The 1,804 Europeans owned 1,500 motor vehicles, or 1 to 1.26 of the population; the 1,631 Indians owned between them 268 vehicles; and Africans owned 287.

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Bank's Trade Review

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) includes the following cabled items concerning East Africa and Rhodesia in its current trade review:—

Kenya.—Normal hot and dry weather conditions have been experienced. Sisal appears to be making better headway, and there have been slightly more inquiries. Estimates of cereal production from European areas for the current season are now 970,000 bags of maize and 27,800 bags of wheat. Gold exports for 1938 amounted to 86,960 oz., compared with 69,447 oz. in 1937.

Tanganyika.—Except for the Lake district, where considerable rains have fallen, most districts have experienced dry and sultry weather. Conditions have been favourable for the Mwanza cotton crop, and prospects are good.

Uganda.—Opening price for Busoga seed cotton, which is said to be above the average, was 9s. per 100 lb., but the value fell rapidly to 8s. 6d. Deliveries in the Eastern Province are coming in well. The Kampala cotton market has been dull, opening prices for "Ark" falling from 41s. to 38s. 6d. per 100 lb., owing to lack of Bombay demand. General fall in cotton prices has had adverse effect on bazaar trade as a whole.

Southern Rhodesia.—January retail trade was satisfactory and up to average. Heavy rains are feared to have adversely affected the maize and tobacco crops. With increased pasturage there were ample supplies of cattle on offer, but prices remained fairly firm.

Northern Rhodesia.—Conditions were quiet during January. The maize crop is reported to be promising, but tobacco has been hampered by excessive rain.

Nyasaland.—European trade during January showed the usual seasonal decline, and the bazaar trade was poor owing to scarcity of Native food crops. Heavy rains adversely affected maize and tobacco. Cotton lint exports totalled 6,853,894 lb., compared with 4,628,821 lb. during 1937.

Sudan.—Arrivals of gum continue small, and prices remain substantially unchanged.

Of Commercial Concern

Freight rates on cars and lorries on the Kenya and Uganda Railways are to be reduced.

The provision of new vessels for services on Lake Albert and the Nile to replace the existing craft is under consideration by the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways are to participate with Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son in an exhibit at the New York World's Fair in advertising tourist facilities in East Africa.

British Rope Ltd., who use considerable quantities of East African sisal, report a profit of £238,056 for 1938, compared with £256,769 for the preceding 12 months. A dividend of 25% is to be paid.

Rhodesia Railways have ordered from Messrs. Beyer Peacock & Company, four Beyer-Garratt heavy passenger locomotives, which will be the most powerful engines in the world operating on 60 lb. rails.

A cess of 10 cents per gallon on all passion fruit juice produced in and exported from Kenya is to be imposed by the Government on the advice of the Passion Fruit Board. The object is to create a fund for marketing and research.

Damage estimated at about £4,000 was caused when a fire broke out in the Nairobi premises of Messrs. Rosenblum, Bullows and Roy. The firm was in the course of removing to new offices on the other side of Hardinge Street.

The total export traffic received at the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during 1938 was 432,394 tons, compared with 400,749 tons during 1937. Import traffic from Kilindi during the 12 months increased by 324% to 174,785 tons.

A contour map of the Eastern and Central Congo has been produced by the Kivu National Committee, of 16 Rue d'Egmont, Brussels. The map shows various routes which may be taken by motorists travelling from North Africa to the Rhodesias and the Cape.

Preliminary arrangements for the diversion and re-grading of the railway line between Uplands and Nakuru are being carried out. The report of the Government committee which has considered the project will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council.

Some of the larger Indian establishments in Nairobi with extensive European trade connexions took no part in the *hartal* organised last week to mark Indian resentment against the Order-in-Council defining the Highlands for European residence. Processions of Indians were organised, but there were no disturbances.

Radio-telephone calls between Kenya and Great Britain during 1938 occupied 695 minutes. In addition to calls to various Continental countries, bookings were made between Nakuru and Australia, Nairobi and Toronto, Nairobi and Montreal, Tanga and Amsterdam, Tanga and Hamburg, Nairobi and Eire, and Nairobi and Calcutta.



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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Unchanged at 117s. per cwt. (1938: 115s.)

Castor Seed.—Steady for March-April shipment at £10 10s. per ton. (1938: £12 2s. 6d.; 1937: £13 7s. 6d.)

Cloues.—Unchanged, with Zanzibar spot 8½d., and c.i.f. 7½d. per lb. Madagascar spot (in bond), 8d.; c.i.f. 7 1/16d. per lb. (1938: 8½d., 7d.; 1937: 10¼d.)

Coffee.—Buying at last week's London auctions was irregular, most qualities being easier, although good quality Kenyas sold well.

Kenya "A" 64s. to 127s.; "B" 60s. to 90s.; "C" 55s. 6d. to 68s.; peaberry 100s. to 128s.

Tanganyika—London, cleaned, brownish green, "A" 71s. 6d. per cwt.

Usambara 1st size, 66s. 6d.; 2nd, 55s. 6d.; peaberry, 65s. per cwt.

London stock of East African at 101,157 cwt. is 25,403 cwt. higher than that of 1938.

London auctions will close on April 4 for the Easter holiday, re-opening on April 18.

During February 12,291 bags of Kenya coffee were sold at the London auctions out of 19,599 bags offered, the average price realised being 74s. 11d. per cwt.; 6,073 bags of "A" (11,310 offered) averaged 83s.; 3,344 bags "B" (4,629) 66s. 9d.; 378 bags "C" (466) 59s. 11d.; and 1,013 bags peaberry (1,455) 85s. 3d. per cwt. The maximum price for "A" was 32 bags at 127s., and the minimum 64s. for 34 bags; 6 bags of peaberry sold at 131s. 6d., and the lowest price was 62s. per cwt. for 14 bags. Altogether 831 bags of "A" and 183 bags of peaberry sold at 100s. and over.

Copper.—Generally improved conditions have introduced a firmer tone in standard for cash, which is £42 18s. 2d. per ton, three months, £43 4s. 6d. (1938: £49 3s. 9d.; 1937: £71 12s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. at £10 7s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. firmer following improved demand for April shipment. (1938: £11 15s.; 1937: £19 10s.)

Cotton.—American middling on March 4, 5-36d. per lb. Future prices fixed on same date: April, 4-99d.; June, (1938: 5-66d.; 1937: 7-75d.)

Cotton Seed.—Dull and unchanged at £6 5s. per ton for March-May shipment. (1938: £4 7s. 6d.; 1937: £3 10s.)

Gold.—148s. 3½d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 8½d.; 1937: 142s. 7d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) has maintained a firm price of £10 8s. 3d. for March shipment, rising by 1s. 3d. per month for April and May. (1938: £10 13s. 9d.; 1937: £14 15s.)

Gum Arabic.—Messrs. Boxall & Company, of Khartoum, state that exports of gum arabic from the Sudan during 1938 totalled 24,153 tons, compared with 19,929 tons during 1937.

Hides.—Mombasas, 70/30%, firmer for 12 lb. and up at 6d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d. per lb. (1938: 7¾d., 7½d., 7½d.)

Maize.—East African No. 2, unchanged at 24s. 3d. to 22s. 9d. per qtr. according to position.

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers are nominally £153 to £155 per ton in a firm market, with Japanese best quality £106 per ton. (1938: £115s.; £78 10s.)

Simsim.—Nominal; with Sudan white £12 17s. 6d. per ton ex ship for prompt shipment. (1938: £13; 1937: £17 10s.)

Sisal.—Good business has been done in float and early shipment, supplies for which, although not abundant, have been sufficient to meet demand. Values, consequently, show little change. Kenya and Tanganyika No. 1, £16 12s. 6d. to £16 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £15 12s. 6d. to £15 17s. 6d.; No. 3, £15 7s. 6d. to £15 10s. per ton for March-May to April-June shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £17 15s.; No. 2, £17; 1937: No. 1, £28; No. 2, £27 10s.)

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow from their estates during February was 156 tons, making a total of 1,465 tons for 8 months of the current year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce that production from the company's estates during February totalled 314 tons, compared with 266 tons during February, 1938.

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat, higher at £8-8s. 9d. per ton for usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 16s. 3d.)

Tea.—At last week's auctions African prices fell slightly, although the demand was good. Nyasaland averaged 10-72d., Kenya 11-87d., and Tanganyika 10-75d. per lb. (1938: 12-25d., 12-84d., 13d.)

The International Tea Committee has decided to reduce the export quota of tea from countries of production working under the restriction agreement from 92½% to 90%.

Exports of tea from Tanganyika during January were: To the United Kingdom, 593 cwt.; Zanzibar, 8 cwt.; Kenya and Uganda, 10 cwt.; Germany, 2 cwt. Nyasaland exported 1,802,429 lb. of tea during January.

Tin.—Price has fluctuated between £214 and £215 during the week, and is now barely steady at £214 17s. 6d. per ton for standard for cash. The backwardation has been further reduced to 2s. 6d. (1938: £185 8s. 9d.; 1937: £269 10s.)

Tobacco.—According to an official cable from Nyasaland, the fire-cured crop of the Native trust lands is estimated at 5,670,000 lb., against an actual crop of 8,863,000 lb. in 1938. A crop of 320,000 lb. of sun-cured is expected from the Bwanje Valley and Balakas.

Wheat.—Dull and unchanged at 20s. 6d. per qtr. for Equator, and 21s. for Governor.

News of Our Advertisers.

Despite the disturbed conditions of world trade, the exports of Bovril last year were greater than in the previous year, said Lord Luke at the company's recent annual meeting. He said that at the time of the crisis in September last the company and its associates had in England about two years' normal supply, to-day the stocks were even larger, and so, without dislocating normal distribution, extra supplies were available for people who wished to lay in stores.

H.M.

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TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE,

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 †Morgan, Mr. W.
 †Renwick, Mrs. H. L.
 †Searle, Mrs.
 †Stiebel, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.
 †Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. W.

Zanzibar
 †Cushney, Mr. & Mrs. T.
 †Manning, Mr. W.
 †Thornton, Mrs. L.
 †Welch, Mrs.

Tanga
 †Candish, Mr. F.
 †Carbonell, Mr. J. R.
 †Pennington, Mrs. F.
 †Poppellwell, Mr. & Mrs. G. D.
 †Young, Mr. J. S.

Mombasa
 †Addie, Miss D.
 †Benson, Mr. & Mrs. T. G.
 †Black, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
 †Brandon, Miss D.
 †Campbell, Mrs. D. C.
 †Carver, Mr. & Mrs. H. R.
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 †Burner, Mr. D. K.
 †Chambers, Miss A.
 †Church, Miss M. M.
 †Curtis, Mrs. M. A.
 †Eastwood, Miss E.
 †Fooks, Miss N. M.
 †Gladwell, Mrs. A. L.
 †Gregory, Miss A.
 †Groves, Mr. & Mrs. G. D.
 †Harris, Mr. J.
 †Holder, Miss D.
 †Horne, Miss S. A.
 †Kinnear, Mrs. L.
 †Liddle, Miss M.
 †MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. I.
 †Modera, Miss A.
 †Mullins, Miss J.
 †Mullins, Mr. J.
 †Newall, Miss N.
 †Palin, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 †Pearce, Mr. H. J.
 †Piercy, Mr. & Mrs. S. E.
 †Radford, Mr. & Mrs. S. J.
 †Rennie, Miss M. M.
 †Rhind, Miss M. I.
 †Roane, Mr. D. C.
 †Simon, Dr. K.
 †Simon, Mrs.
 †Strachey-Hawdon, Mr. T. G.

Zanzibar
 †Atkins, Mrs. W. A.
 †Pilkington, Dr. & Mrs. A. C.
 †Robinson, Mr. H. H.

Dar es Salaam
 †Cheeseman, Miss A.
 †Duthie, Mrs. J.
 †Herring, Mr. R. B.
 †Hyde, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.
 †Jaffray, Miss I. A.
 †Lane, Lt.-Cdr. & Mrs. L. P.
 †Lawrence, Mrs. J. D.
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 †Leathes, Master J.
 †Morley, Miss B. V.
 †Moulton, Miss J.
 †Musson, Mr. & Mrs. B. O.
 †Park-Noble, Dr. & Mrs. G. S.
 †Pryor, Mr. P. C.
 †Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.

Tanga
 †Tranter, Mrs. G.
 †Tutton, Mr. M. W.
 †Wilson, Dr. D. B.

Lindi
 †Pepler, Miss K.

Beira
 †Beauchamp, Mr. & Mrs. H. L.
 †Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
 †Rickett, Mr. E. W.

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.

Rainfall in East Africa

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

Kenya (Week ended February 22)—Cherangani 0.01 inch; Kipkarren River, 0.01; Makuyu, 0.22; Meru, 0.09; Mitubiri, 0.29; Naiyasha, 0.15; Narok, 0.06; Ruiru, 0.02; Sorik, 0.12; and Thika, 0.08 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended February 20)—Amani, 0.01 inch; Arusha, 0.62; Bagomoyo, 0.12; Biharamulo, 0.91; Bukoba, 2.27; Dar es Salaam, 0.25; Dodoma, 0.07; Iringa, 0.45; Kigoma, 2.22; Kitosa, 1.11; Kilwa, 1.02; Lindi, 1.31; Lushoto, 0.83; Lyamungu, 0.25; Mahenge, 0.47; Mbezi, 1.35; Morogoro, 0.45; Moshi, 0.70; Mpwapa, 0.16; Musoma, 0.39; Mwanza, 0.16; Njombe, 0.67; Old Shinyanga, 0.08; Songea, 0.90; Tabora, 0.41; Tukuyu, 1.33; and Utete, 0.64 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended February 18)—Bandanga, 3.52 inches; Chisambo, 3.44; Glenorchy, 0.98; Lauderdale, 0.64; Likanga, 2.84; Limbuli, 2.01; Luchenyia, 0.88; Mini Mini, 1.59; Ruo, 1.73; and Zoa, 1.10 inches.

Air Mail Passengers

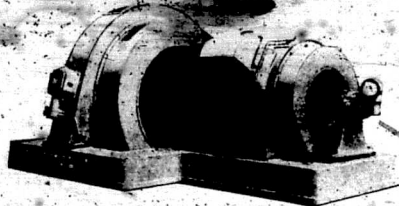
Homeward passengers on February 25 included Mrs. H. Charters, from Nairobi, and Mrs. D. L. Allen, from Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on February 28 included Mr. E. G. Mowbray, from Beira; and Mrs. C. E. Stone, from Khartoum.

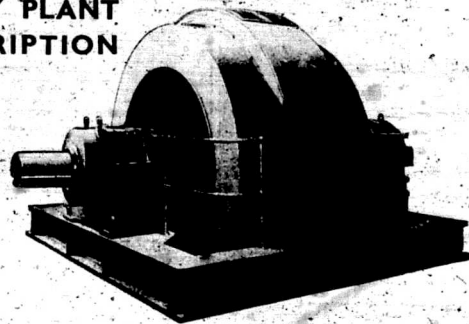


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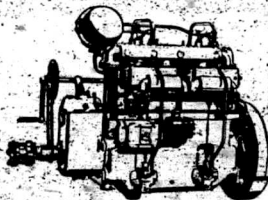
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ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 30
ROCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	Mar. 25	Mar. 23	Mar. 31	—
WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	April 6
DURBAN CASTLE	—	Mar. 25	Mar. 23	April 1	April 6	—

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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF COFFEE CONSUMPTION in Great Britain could be raised to the present low level of less than three-quarters of a pound per head per annum, the East African coffee growing territories would stand to reap a large share of the **Publicity** benefit, for the Mother Country is already their best market, and is likely to remain the most discriminating purchaser of coffee, some of the highest qualities of which are produced by our territories. A few years ago, after something like a decade of persistent advocacy of such a policy, we succeeded in persuading the Coffee Board of Kenya to undertake a preliminary publicity campaign in Great Britain, coupling with it the adoption of the so-called "snowball campaign," which has proved so remarkably successful. Unfortunately, though the expenditure on these joint efforts was trivial, it has not been maintained, despite the fact that spasmodic advertising is universally recognised to be most uneconomic and unsatisfactory.

There has never been a serious attempt to proclaim the attractions of coffee to the British public, and we therefore warmly welcome the proposal of the Coffee Trade Association of London for the institution of a small levy on all coffee imported into this country for home consumption, and the use of the fund so raised for **Proposed Cess on Imports.** general coffee advertising, which, far from conflicting with the small amount of attention given by a few producing countries and a few commercial companies to advertising their own particular growths or blends, would supplement them. Though the collection of a cess on all coffee

imports naturally presents special problems, it is encouraging to learn that the spirit of co-operation shown by the trade has encouraged the originators of this scheme, and that they are sanguine of its adoption. It is essential, in our view, that too short a campaign should not be visualised in the first instance, and we trust that the initial period will be in the neighbourhood of three years, for then some criterion will really exist on which to base future plans. It is something like a quarter of a century since the first cess was levied on tea for an experimental advertising campaign, and in the meantime the annual expenditure for that purpose has been enormously increased with manifest benefit to all sections of the trade. Milk is another beverage of which the consumption has been greatly increased as the direct result of advertising, and one, moreover, which lends itself to co-operative efforts between those responsible for such publicity and those who will, we trust, succeed in arousing the coffee trade to the need of similar action.

But it would be foolish for growers, particularly Empire growers, to imagine that a campaign conducted by the Coffee Trade Association of London would relieve them of the necessity of publicising their own growths; on the contrary, they could and should capitalise that lead by advertising of their own, **Co-operation By Growers Is Necessary.** much of which could, with additional profit, appear simultaneously with, and in proximity to, that for the larger campaign. There is a very considerable public which could be persuaded to drink coffee regularly if only those whose livelihood depends upon the cultivation and

marketing were sufficiently alert to the opportunities capable of development by enterprise. That this is not mere theory is evident from the fact that millions of people in this country who drink coffee in hotels and restaurants never brew it in the home; clearly, then, they appreciate the beverage, of which they are potential purchasers for home use.

Unhappily, there are still hundreds of planters and hundreds of merchants and traders—indeed, probably thousands in both categories—who hold to the anachronistic view that any action on their part is unnecessary. One fact alone should shock them into action—that coffee consumption per head in the United States of America is more than fifteen times as high as it is in Great Britain! America, admittedly, has tens of millions of citizens who hailed from the coffee-drinking countries of the Continent of Europe, but, making all possible allowances for such an influence, the disproportion remains too startling to be ignored. Here, then, is a lead which East African coffee growers, and in particular the Coffee Board of Kenya, will do well to heed and support.

STRONG AND WISE LEADERSHIP was never more necessary within the British Empire than at present, and it would be a tragedy if Southern Rhodesia, in many respects the torch-bearer of the Colonial Empire—for the Southern Rhodesia, having quite attained Dominion status, it must still be reckoned as part of the Colonial Empire—were, through lack of public foresight, to deprive itself of the services of some of the best available public men. As the special article on another page makes clear, one constituency after another is to be faced at next month's general election with a three-cornered contest. It would be bad enough if the candidates stood for diametrically divergent policies, but there are, in fact, only two real sets of opinion, represented by the United and Labour parties, the issues being in other cases almost entirely personal. Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister and leader of the United Party, stands head and shoulders above any other man in the political life of the Colony; indeed, it is doubtful whether any man in any other African territory enjoys so great a measure of confidence and popularity among his fellows. Our correspondent, a political observer of experience, suggests that, as a result of the prospective splitting of votes, the Government party may be returned with only a small majority over all others in a house of thirty members, and that, again through vote-splitting, some of the best of the present members, perhaps including Cabinet Ministers, may be unseated. A strong Opposition is good for any Government, and if there were any moral certainty that the non-Government members of the House would be the best men obtainable, it would be a consoling thought to the country as a whole, but fragmentation of voting unhappily gives no such guarantee; on the contrary, it frequently favours the candidate who in a straight fight would have no sort of hope.

One candidate, and one only, is standing as an advocate of union with the Dominion of South Africa, an issue upon which Rhodesians expressed themselves decisively a decade and a half ago, and to which the vast majority of the Colony is

The Drawbacks of Vote-Splitting. certainly opposed to-day. It would, however, be folly to ignore the possibility of renewed support for the little unionist movement if these three- and four-cornered contests resulted in a House of lower calibre, if the new Government were consequently of poorer calibre, and if it therefore blundered badly. Then, of course, the unionist school would have the opportunity of arguing that the time had come to join with South Africa. We postulate possibilities, not probabilities or fears. In some distant future a British African Dominion or Federation stretching from the Cape to the Nile may emerge, but in the foreseeable future it would, we are convinced, not be to the advantage of Southern Rhodesia, or of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, that the first of those three States should be absorbed into the Union, and the influence which vote-splitting might conceivably have in that direction ought not to be overlooked. Southern Rhodesia is destined not merely to lead the two neighbouring States to the north and east in many matters, but also to co-operate still more closely with Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and for the sake of that great East and Central African bloc we sincerely trust that the new Parliament of Southern Rhodesia will be composed of the best available candidates in character, capacity and readiness to serve those who place their trust in them.

IF KENYA NEEDS many more settlers of the right kind, as she does, she has a valuable body of established agriculturists in the Colony, pioneers whose work has made new settlement possible, and, further, a large and increasing number of Kenya's Pioneer Farmers born on the land, whose natural bent is towards farming, but who are at present landless. The Kenya Settlement Committee has not overlooked the claims of these important classes, though they did not come strictly within its terms of reference. There were brave men before Agamemnon, as the proverb has it; and life for the new settlers will be far easier, their success more probable, and the advice they receive more knowledgeable as a direct result of the experiments, trials and even failures of the old settlers who broke the ground in a new land in imperfectly understood conditions, and grew crops of which the pioneers were then entirely problem.

It is, therefore, pleasant to read that the Committee, while unable to make recommendations to consolidate the position of existing farmers, does express the hope that the appropriate authorities will do everything possible to assist established agriculturists; the hint may not be lost on the powers-that-be, who, as a matter of fact, have already given much help by loans, by reducing railway rates and port charges, and in other directions to relieve the distress due to world depression and the fall in commodity prices. As for the Kenya-born landless folk, the Committee

proposes a group settlement scheme as a partial solution of the problem; the members visualise that provision may have to be made for a hundred men, some with families, at a cost, including equipment and land, of a maximum of £400 per head, and suggests that a suitable block of land might be acquired in the Ol Arabel Valley, north-west of Laikipia. Details are to be worked out by the Land Settlement Board.

As several hundred children will possibly be seeking land in a few years, it is clear that the problem presses; among other things it involves the question of the "poor white," a development that must be avoided at all costs. The Committee

rightly repudiates the idea that **Individual Effort Needed.** Government is under an obligation to provide land for all who want it, though it does emphasise that assisted land purchase

is a first and essential step towards fostering settlement and development. As we see it, it is this assisted land purchase which should be so helpful to the young Kenyan. He is already acclimatised, speaks the Native language fluently (if not very grammatically), knows Natives, their habits, customs and mentality, is familiar with living conditions in the Colony, and has some experience of local farming. If he is a worker he should be a welcome addition to a good farmer's staff, and by saving as much of his salary as possible he should in due course accumulate enough capital to farm on his own, an ideal which ought to be constantly in his mind if he has grit and determination. Governments, like Heaven, help those who help themselves. Apart from the influx of new settlers, whose welfare was the first consideration of the Committee, there is a nucleus of home-bred potential farmers in Kenya itself, capable of great expansion and ready to hand, which calls for, and should receive, all the assistance envisaged in the Committee's report.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Making History and Recording It

MR. T. A. E. HOLDENGARDE, Mayor of Bulawayo, has a sound sense of History (with a capital H), and realises that Southern Rhodesia possesses an archivist. No proposal before the Tanganyika League's Congress in the business capital of Rhodesia was received more warmly than the Mayor's suggestion that, as the Congress was making history, not only the minutes of the proceedings but also the names of all the delegates and the towns from which they had come should be deposited with the Government Archivist in Salisbury for the use of future historians. Here, then, is a modern African parallel to the roll of knights who accompanied William the Conqueror to England and to the barons who signed Magna Carta. If Mr. Holdengarde had at the back of his mind the cynic's comment that history is a lie which men have agreed to believe, he has at least done his best to see that the truth shall be known and preserved in this uprising of British African resistance to any thought of the transfer of African territory to Germany.

Witch-Doctor versus Loud-Speaker

AN IRRITATINGLY INCOMPLETE story comes from Uganda, at the very tail-end of an interesting account of the new Kampala broadcasting service conducted by Mr. C. A. L. Richards, the director, Mr. E. V. Peel, the technical expert, and Mr. Nsubuga, the announcer. At the Kampala bus park station a witch-doctor "tried by his own magic to stop the magic of the loud-speaker." Just that, and nothing more. Where is the local reporter's brilliant description of so unique an incident, where the "human story" that to-day is the ever-sought-after prize of the young lions of journalism? It was a magnificent opportunity; for that witch-doctor, anonymous but chosen perhaps as the champion of his ancient guild, showed courage and initiative worthy of record in facing the alien devil, metal-mouthed and menacing, which blared at him, now speaking, now singing, anon weirdly emitting polyphonic music, all obviously without human agency; a devil indeed, and worthy of his ancestral skill and occult powers.

Imagination Boggles

The inquiring mind is clamant to know just what he did. Threw the bones? Perchance—to strengthen his resolution and comfort his dark heart in so unimagined a struggle. Performed, perhaps, a super-corybantic dance invented for the occasion to intimidate his brazen opponent and attract the ancient gods, the θεοὶ Ἰδουίω, of Buganda to his aid? Did he seize his magic horn, filled with unspeakable medicines, and smear them over the viscerous mouth opposing him, to silence the shouting spirit? And did he, continuing to the end, when the broadcast stopped, pack up his paraphernalia and vanish into the darkness from which he came, satisfied that his ritual and posturings had indeed won him the victory? We shall never know. Which is just too bad!

Tree Rats

KENYA TREE RATS do not appear to have received much notice in the Colony itself; they do not figure in the exceedingly interesting reports of the Game Department, and their habits do not seem to have attracted the attention of other naturalists. For the first time in the history of the Zoological Society of London a pair has been observed at Regent's Park, and they have at once got into the news by producing a litter; and the doe, though provided with a nest with every modern comfort and convenience, as the house agents say, makes no use of it, but carries the young about with her, as she would do in her ancestral trees. The infants hang on to their dam with mouth and claws, even when half-grown, presenting, as a zoo correspondent puts it, "a remarkable sight." Either suitable holes for a nest must be scarce in Kenya trees or the risk of leaving succulent young rats in them is too great, what with predaceous animals, birds and snakes all hungry and looking out for a meal; so the mother takes her family with her—a very unusual habit for a rat. Further observations from Kenya on these rodents would be of interest.

Southern Rhodesia's General Election

A Political Observer Forecasts The Results

FOR THE THIRTY SEATS in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament there will be about ninety candidates at the general election on April 14. There are four parties, and several candidates will stand as independents.

The United Party, led by Mr. Huggins, the present Prime Minister, began its life in 1934 with a substantial majority, but it has suffered several losses. Captain W. S. Senior died in December; Messrs. Crawley and Cowden, elected as United Party nominees, are to stand for the resuscitated Rhodesian Party—that is, the group which has become discontented with the fusion which gave rise to the United Party; Mr. "Wankie" Thomson will not stand again; Mr. Somerville, the member for Umtali North, has not secured a United Party nomination on this occasion; and Mr. Welch holds office as Speaker. The United Party's previous representation of twenty-one members has thus been reduced to fifteen.

The Labour Party, led by Mr. H. H. Davies, is the official Opposition. Its five members in the House are all standing again.

The Rhodesian Party, led by Mr. W. H. Leggate, has only Messrs. Cowden and Crawley at present in the House.

The Unionist Party, which aims at uniting Southern Rhodesia with the Union of South Africa, has no Parliamentary representation.

Mr. H. H. Beamish, who won the Hartley by-election last year after the death of Captain R. E. Downes, is the House's only independent.

The Reform Party is "going into recess," its sole remaining Parliamentarian, Sir Hugh Williams, having decided not to contest the coming election.

The Tendency to Split Parties

Four parties and some independent candidates for a Chamber of thirty members obviously reflect an unhealthy political situation and a regrettable tendency to split parties on purely personal considerations. If, for example, there were any large body of opinion in favour of union with the South, the Unionists would have a *raison d'être*, but there is no such large body. Yet on a split vote a Unionist candidate may be fortuitously successful.

The Labour Party, on the other hand, has for many years done its best to provide a good Opposition, and its policy has been consistent. Though it stands for sectional interests, and does not represent the Native labouring classes any more than any other party does (in fact a trifle less), it watches interests which need to be watched if a large European population is to be established in the Colony.

The Rhodesian Party is trying to discover just where it differs on major items of policy from the United Party. If it drags on to the platform education and Native policy (on which no two men agree on all points), it will do a great disservice to education and to the Natives, for education is in a transitional stage and can stand no further disturbance, while Native policy is a delicate and dangerous topic for vote-catching purposes, and unsound ideas bandied about among the electors must harm the cause of Native administration. Apart from these two things, the United and Rhodesian parties will fight on personalities and methods of attaining the same objectives.

The electors of this happy-go-lucky Colony are largely to blame for allowing this state of affairs to arise. Perhaps it is that, having been spared widespread unemployment and the real distress which have visited most other countries, people have not been stung into hard political thinking. Southern Rhodesia, like most young countries and many older ones, has also not yet shown its appreciation of good service when it gets it but, on the contrary, an inclination towards variety for its own sake. That is a very serious fault which must soon be checked, for otherwise the arrangement of parties in the House might produce a series of weak Governments.

A Great and Trusted Leader

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, the Prime Minister, who is so far unopposed, will in any event win Salisbury North, for this remarkable man has proved himself a great, trusted and popular leader. If his Government is threatened at all, it is only because of the strange facts mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Mr. J. H. Smit, the Minister of Finance, stands for Salisbury City, where he will be opposed by a Labour candidate whose name has not yet been revealed. Mr. Smit has long enjoyed the confidence of the country, has served it extremely well, and has been a loyal and hard-working colleague of his leader, who would greatly miss his help. This newly-formed constituency may conceivably go Labour nevertheless.

Owing to the new delimitations, Captain "Frankie" Harris, the racy Minister of Agriculture, goes to Gwanda, a new constituency. So far he is unopposed.

Colonel E. L. Guest, Minister of Mines, Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Justice, and Mr. W. A. P. Winterton should all be safe in their strongholds of Charter, Insiza and Victoria respectively, and Mr. Max Danziger (United Party) will be difficult for anyone to oust from Selukwe.

In Gwelo, on the other hand, Mr. C. Delano Thomson's position is rumoured not to be as secure as it was. He is opposed by Mr. R. Williamson (Rhodesian Party).

In Wankie Colonel Newman (United Party) is opposed by Mr. A. W. Whittington (Labour). Both are new at the game, and it is difficult to forecast the result.

In Umtali North Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead is an able candidate, one of the best the United Party has had, and should beat Mr. T. Norris (Labour) in a district which has never voted Labour.

Youth at the Meetings

In the Western District, two young Bulawayo men, Mr. P. B. Fletcher (United Party) and Mr. D. W. Young (Rhodesian Party) will try conclusions. The odds are even.

Que Que may substitute a candidate of a different party for Mr. C. W. Leppington (United Party).

Mr. E. W. L. Noaks (United Party) will almost certainly continue to represent Mazoe. He is opposed by Mr. J. H. Keightley (Labour), but Labour candidates seldom gain much support in rural districts.

In Salisbury Central Mr. E. P. Vernal (United Party), a chartered accountant, will be opposed by Mrs. G. Maasdorp (Labour), the only woman candidate, Mr. G. H. Stone (Rhodesian Party), and Mr. C. Olley (Independent). Anything may happen

there. Mr. Olley, who has done exceedingly well at City Council elections in the past, stands as good a chance as anyone, though this might not remain true if another European crisis arose and the district became impressed with the need of a numerically strong Government party.

In Gatooma, the constituency of the late Captain Senior, Mr. J. Dalton will stand for the United Party, Mr. T. J. Golding for the Rhodesian, and Mr. T. A. Kimble for Labour. The first-named is one of the old hands and is deservedly popular; the second has done much civic and social work; and the third has worked well for miners' organisations and will probably get in on the split vote in a district with many mine employees.

Humour May Triumph

Under the new delimitation Hartley has been immensely increased in area since Mr. H. H. Beamish won it last year. As formerly constituted, it was a notoriously changeable district, of vast extent, of scattered population, and difficult to canvass. Mr. Beamish has a wide experience of the world and a great sense of humour; Mr. Hugh Wheeler (United Party) is a young man, a keen and successful farmer but new at the game of politics; Mr. C. Holderness (Labour) is a Gatooma solicitor with a fine brain, a highly-strung and determined individual; and the redoubtable Mr. Leggate, a former resident of the district and the fourth contestant, was for a long period in the old Rhodesian Party Cabinet, first as Minister of Agriculture and then as Minister of Internal Affairs. A tall, lean man with a husky voice, startling skill in debate and a mastery of biting criticism, he has a considerable following in the Colony. If the United Party withdrew its candidate there would be a better chance of escape from the mass of slashing attacks from Mr. Leggate, but even as things are, it is quite probable that Hartley will surprise everyone by doing the same thing twice and returning Mr. Beamish, for he has the saving grace of humour and the speeches of his opponents are likely to be on the grim side.

Salisbury South is now represented by Major G. H. Walker (Labour), who has done a great deal for his constituency and is well dug in. He is being opposed by Mr. H. J. Hoffman, of the Salisbury Bar, whose practice in one kind of speaking may perhaps enable him to pull off this fight for the United Party, although this is his first adventure at the hustings.

Sir Percy Fynn

Gardens, a Salisbury constituency, has Sir Percy Fynn, Minister of Internal Affairs, fighting Mr. L. M. Foggin, a former Director of Education. Sir Percy, a distinguished politician of long experience and great popularity, is able and of dignified, almost majestic, presence, and both he and Mr. Foggin are getting on in years. There is not much likelihood that Sir Percy will fail to win against Mr. Foggin, or any other candidate for that matter, unless his health, which has not been very good lately, prevents him from getting round to see the people. In that case, if some enthusiastic young independent were to butt in, things might be different. Mr. Foggin is a liberal-minded person with a fine flow of speech, a polished manner and high ideals, but, barring accidents, there can be little doubt that Sir Percy's political experience and reputation will be the deciding factor.

Captain Harry Bertin, the United Party's candidate in Avondale, is an experienced politician, probably the most thorough person in the Colony at running an election, and has the confidence of a

big section of his electors. Against him, so far, is Mr. H. R. MacLachlan (Labour), an unknown quantity in politics. Captain Bertin has always been a keen supporter of amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia. If the Bledisloe Commission finds in favour of amalgamation, he should romp home; if it should report before the poll and against early amalgamation, he will be wise to come off this hobby-horse during the election, especially as people have often heard his views. He has sometimes appeared to back the wrong horse in politics, but if the Commission finds against him and he follows the path of party orthodoxy, he will still win comfortably, unless the Rhodesian Party can oppose him with someone extraordinarily brilliant, which seems unlikely.

In Highlands, Mr. L. B. Fereday, a City Councillor and former Mayor of Salisbury, will almost certainly beat Mr. D. Hawksley (Rhodesian Party) and Mr. W. F. Wilson (Labour). Mr. Fereday is swiftly correcting his defects in public speaking and now replaces the odd copybook motto with the odd jest, to the satisfaction of all listeners. His is an alert and businesslike mind, he works really hard at whatever he takes up, and there is general confidence in the sincerity of his motives. In short, Highlands will do well to elect him; if it does, its interests will be effectively safeguarded.

In Bulawayo North Mr. T. W. H. Beadle (United Party), a Rhodes Scholar and a member of the Bulawayo Bar, who has built up a fine reputation, stands a good chance against any opponent. At the 1934 election he gave Mr. H. H. Davies, Leader of the Labour Party, a good run for his money. Mr. C. E. Harrison (Rhodesian Party), opposing him, is a newcomer to Rhodesian politics, and will have to prove himself something of a prodigy to win the seat.

Colonel Brady's Prospects

If Colonel J. B. Brady (United Party) beats Mr. D. MacGillivray (Rhodesian Party) and returns to Parliament for Bulawayo East, he may be the next Minister of Internal Affairs, for the next Cabinet will have to concern itself considerably with matters of defence, and his military experience would prove useful—he would remember that the art of war has undergone great changes since 1918—and his experience as a headmaster and as an inspector of schools would provide added qualifications for the post. He is popular and a pleasant speaker. Mr. MacGillivray, a Bulawayo architect, who was formerly an M.P., is older than Colonel Brady, but still full of energy, and it is difficult to prophesy which way this fight will go, for the Bulawayo end of the country seems, generally speaking, to be more discontented with the present Government than the Salisbury end.

In Bulawayo Central Mr. J. Cowden (Rhodesian Party), an old stalwart of the House, and one of the bitterest opponents of the present Government, is likely to win against Mr. W. H. Eastwood (United Party), though it will probably be a close fight.

Mr. J. W. Keller, Mr. D. McIntyre, and Mr. H. H. Davies, all of the Labour Party, are likely to remain in the House as representing respectively Bulawayo Raylton, Bulawayo South, and Hillside. The same applies to Mr. J. B. Lister, the Labour member for Umtali South.

In the by-election last year in Eastern Districts Mr. J. P. de Kock retained the seat formerly occupied by Mr. J. Martin (deceased) for the United Party against three competitors, but the Unionist candidate, Mr. D. Abrahamson, was not far behind, and, with the Reform Party taken off the map, the voting may possibly, but not probably, go against Mr. de Kock this time. He has not yet had

(Concluded on page 803.)

Germany Emphasising Colonial Claims

"Now Is Our Great Opportunity," Says Dr. Ley

"NOW IS OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY to take the chance which fate has given us with Adolf Hitler as our leader," declared Dr. Ley, head of the Reich Labour Front in Munich on Sunday, in a speech in which he insisted upon Germany's need of Colonies.

It was his first pronouncement since his visit to London, where he was received by the Prime Minister and met other leading public men, from whom he does not appear to have gathered that the Colonial issue is *chose jugée*, if his speech is to be taken as the criterion of his impressions. He introduced a new argument for the return of Germany's Colonies, saying that "if our right is not recognised Germany, cramped with her 80,000,000 people, is certain to fall a victim to Marxist doctrine."

He was addressing 10,000 Nazis, and said that in spite of their "Strength Through Joy" and other Nazi institutions, Germany would not be free until she had more land for her people. "Forty million Englishmen to-day rule 470,000,000 people in this world," he cried, amid boos, which were repeated when he added that 40,000,000 Frenchmen ruled about 200,000,000 other people, while Russians ruled all Asia. "We are at least as good as the English, French or Russians and we have the same rights. If we are cheated, then the tearing up of the Treaty of Versailles and the breaking of the fetters of our brothers in Austria and Czechoslovakia will be mere child's play compared to what we shall do. There is no room for compromise. We preach raw realities."

Dr. Ley admitted, according to the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, that there were certain difficulties among the leaders of the Third Reich, and added that this did not matter so long as the German people were a united community. The people fortunately did not hear about most of the hitches among their leaders.

German Press Comments

Articles in two leading German newspapers are worth quoting. Dr. Goebbels's newspaper *Angriff* referred last week to statements reported from South Africa that Germany could obtain Colonial territory, not in South-West Africa, but "somewhere else in Africa," adding: "We shall not be satisfied with this. Mussolini once said: 'I am no collector of deserts.' Neither are we Germans."

The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the Nazi Party organ, wrote last week: "To give Germany Colonies would help the world economic position. It is certainly better for all peoples when Colonial territories are fully exploited economically. It is even better for those countries which now have mandates over Colonies they cannot fully exploit. Our demand for the return of our Colonies is becoming more urgent. It is not only the reparation of an injustice done to us. We need them also for purely material reasons."

What those "purely material reasons" are is shown in a recent issue of the *Rundschau Deutsche Technik*, in which it was stated that German military power suffers from a lack of iron ore, adding:

"There are immense deposits of a certain type of rich ore in the Unyika [? Ukinga] district of Tanganyika, in a mountainous region not far from Lake Nyasa. These deposits are only a few feet

below the surface and could be worked economically. Were Tanganyika once again in our possession the exploitation of the ore deposits would become a remunerative enterprise. The ores are much richer than those in Germany and treatment could be undertaken on the spot, using the hitherto unexploited labour supply latent in the Native tribes."

No Official German Demand

The Berlin correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on Sunday that: "It is made quite clear that Anglo-German relations can never be placed on a proper basis until the Colonial issue has been settled to the satisfaction of Germany. It is worthy of note that although the Colonial issue is constantly in the German public eye, there is still not the slightest indication from German official circles as to when and how this business problem is to be tackled in earnest."

The announcement of Britain's intention to increase her Defence Loan led the *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence* of Berlin to write:

"Germany has never adopted any other attitude than that every land has the right to take those military measures which it considers necessary to ensure its safety. At the same time a strong, self-confident English nation will no longer be able to reject Germany's well-founded Colonial claims, unless it wishes to lay itself open to the charge of using its impregnable military position to suppress such claims as are impossible of peaceful solution. With the return of conscious strength to Britain, certain doubts often mentioned as the reason for British delay in acceding to German demands for Colonies should disappear."

Italian Press on the Colonial Issue

The Italian Press is devoting more space to the Colonial question. Last week the editor of the *Leghorn Telegrapho* wrote that "the fundamental fact which is creating general uneasiness and which is responsible for the precarious nature of international relations is one only—the unequal distribution of the wealth and resources of the world, which is based solely on force."

The weekly review *Relazioni Internazionali* also dealt with Italian and German Colonial aspirations. It says that "the hour when the Colonial map of the world should be brought up to date has already struck. The democratic Colonial empires are made up of Possessions, Mandates, and Protectorates, and while the first may be less open to discussion, the second and the third can be tranquilly transferred. Since it is unanimously agreed that the League of Nations is now reduced to a corpse, Mandates must be returned in homage to those principles of justice which have permitted a steady and progressive reversal of the peace treaties. The Protectorates do not represent a definite and immutable situation but a period of transition, and (asks the review) is it more important to preserve a Mandate or a Protectorate or to run the risk of a war with all its consequences? The problems of Italian and German expansion represent rights, and the only possible attitude is to recognise them. If other countries want peace by means of force Italy and Germany want it through justice, and justice can be secured in the most decisive way—by arms."

Press messages from Warsaw indicate that Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, will

raise Poland's Colonial demands when he visits this country next month. These demands, he says, are not for Poland a matter of prestige or a political problem, and are not desired for territorial gain in itself. They are needed as sources for raw materials. Though the Polish Government is understood not to have formulated any concrete plan, Colonel Beck says he is convinced that "when the question comes up for international discussion our State will be at the Conference table." It is felt in authoritative circles in Poland that the visit of Mr. Giano has greatly whetted the appetite of the Poles for Colonies, which they now regard as a vital problem.

Mr. Roden Buxton's Plan

Mr. C. Roden Buxton has again written to *The Times* explaining his plan for "collective control" of Colonies. He suggests that we should lay before a conference of the signatories of the Berlin Act, 1885, as a basis for discussion, the following plan:—

(1) A new convention to provide for complete equality of economic opportunity throughout West Central Africa, together with protection for the rights of Native races; a development, in the light of modern conceptions and experience, of the Congo Basin treaties, the mandates, and the relevant I.L.O. Conventions; to include the non-militarization of the Natives, a certain minimum of self-government, and the opening of the various administrations to foreign nationals suitably qualified.

(2) A permanent commission or federal council with wide powers, whose main purpose would be to watch over the strict execution of the convention.

(3) Subject to the collective control established by the convention, a redistribution of territory in West Central Africa, to which Britain, France, Belgium, and also the Union of South Africa, would each contribute, thus forming two new German colonies, one north and one south of the Congo. East Africa, it will be noted, is not included in this redistribution.

Sir William McLean's Comment

Sir William McLean has written to the same newspaper in response to a suggestion Mr. Buxton made last week that the British Government should take the initiative in putting forward a scheme of Colonial readjustment in Africa which would be based upon an extension of the Congo Basin Treaties. Sir William said:—

"I submit that it would be useless to put forward such a scheme because (a) the principle of trusteeship, as we understand it, could not be accepted by other nations concerned who consider a Colony as an integral part of the mother country, and (b) the Congo Basin Treaty, designed to provide equal opportunity for importation to a Colony, is not, experience shows, necessarily in the interest of the export trade, which provides the means for raising the standard of living in a Colony. Any scheme which denies to Colonial producers and Governments some freedom to bargain for reciprocal trade may seriously hamper economic development and the social progress which depends upon it.

"Any alternative to Mr. Buxton's scheme is too easy to suggest; it is idle to pretend, however, that in the present international situation, the problem is capable of a simple solution which would be in the Native interest as we see it. Schemes like Mr. Buxton's suffer from a fatal defect: apart from damage to the Natives' economic well-being they are injurious to their deepest feelings, since they involve a severance of the personal link which binds them to the British Crown."

Reply to Lord Beaverbrook

"Critic" makes some caustic comments in the *New Statesman and Nation* on the opinion of the *Daily Express* that "we should give the German Colonies back." "Critic" writes:—

The argument of the chief Empire Crusader was that these Colonies were held in trust and could not be legally appropriated, that we now acknowledged that Germans are fit to govern and that we had no right to hold their property any longer. It sounds simple. I wonder whether Lord Beaverbrook knows where the German Colonies were or who now administers them. I wonder how we are to force South Africa or New Zealand to give up South-West Africa or Samoa. The only Colonies we are ourselves in a position to give back are Tanganyika, part of Togoland and part of the Cameroons.

I wonder whether Lord Beaverbrook has thought for whom we hold these territories in trust and that if we have no legal right to appropriate them, we have equally no legal right to pass them back to Germany. The Natives are described in *Mein Kampf* as "ape-faced" men, and, according to Hitler's racial theory, would be used merely as slaves to work for Nordic Germany.

Finally, I wonder whether Lord Beaverbrook would be happy about the increased German navy, which would no doubt be necessary if Germany regained an overseas empire?

Germany's Colonial Doctrine

Germany is elaborating a "Colonial doctrine" that will make her right to create a Colonial Empire appear evident in the eyes of her own people and of the world, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. He says that this "right" is demonstrated with the help of arguments relating to "race." The Germans are a "master race" and are therefore entitled to dominate other races. On the other hand, the Natives of Africa are subject "races" by nature. They must on no account be assimilated, but must be ruled by their "superiors."

In this way, continues this correspondent, the charge of unfitness to have Colonies is refuted—indeed, Germany is not only fit, but she is under a moral obligation to herself, to the "races" in question, and to all mankind to acquire Colonial territory.

The "N.S." service, which gives directives to German newspapers abroad summarises German Colonial "doctrine" in nine points. Briefly, they are:—

- (1) Natives must not be educated so as to acquire the manners and habits of European civilisation.
- (2) European civilisation and technical progress are the unique creation of Nordic man and of the Aryan spirit; they are not suited to Native populations.
- (3) Only those of German or kindred race can be citizens; Natives must have their own political order.
- (4) There must be no intermarriage between Germans and Natives in the German Colonies.
- (5) Natives must be educated in their own civilisation.
- (6) They may have a voice in the courts, which will be administered by Germans. Justice must be swift. It may be administered by "palavers" amongst chieftains under white control.
- (7) The interests of individual industries and plantations must be subordinated to the interests of the Colony as a whole.
- (8) There must be no interference with the religious life of the Natives.
- (9) There must be no economic exploitation of the Natives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

E. A. Sisal Freights Section**Chairman Replies to Criticism**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your footnote to the letter addressed to you by the secretary of the African Sisal Merchants' and Brokers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce you speak 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.

So far as this Section is concerned it knows nothing about any "hush-hush policy," and it is quite inaccurate to state that the Sisal Sub-Section some years ago discontinued to invite the Press to its meetings. As a matter of fact right up to the time of our discussion with Sir William Lead last year the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section, as it was then called, regularly invited the Press to its meetings, although freight matters, i.e. questions for negotiation with the steamship companies, were taken in committee.

With the reorganisation of the various sisal organisations, the Sisal Sub-Section decided to confine its activities to the matter of freights for which it was originally set up, and changed its name to the one indicated above. Since, as already mentioned, freight matters had previously been taken in committee, there was therefore no point in any longer inviting the Press to the reorganised Section which was to deal with that one matter only.

The Section has not failed to communicate to the Press the results of its negotiations with the steamship companies in the matter of freights and the conditions of East African sisal. This, you will appreciate, is not a matter for monthly discussion or regular publicity, because freights are fixed for six monthly periods ahead.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL B. HAUSBERG,
Chairman,
AFRICAN SISAL FREIGHTS SECTION.

It was not intended to impugn the Sisal Freights Section, the Chairman of which has apparently forgotten that the Sisal Sub-Section did exclude the Press some years ago, despite the strong protests of some of the most influential of its own members, who later succeeded in securing the reversal of the "hush-hush" policy. We could advance other facts in support of the footnote to which Mr. Hausberg refers, but, having no wish to aggravate the situation, we feel that further comment should be withheld. The interest of *East Africa and Rhodesia* has been, is, and will be to serve what appears to it to be the best interests of the territories, and our columns will at all times be open to authoritative news and views regarding the sisal industry, whether we agree or disagree with the particular opinions expressed.—*Ed., "E.A. and R."*

Writing African Languages

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I was very glad to see your editorial protest against the excessive number of symbols which is now the fashion to use in the writing of African languages.

Specialists in most branches of knowledge have the tendency to over-elaborate their subject just in inverse proportion to the check afforded by realities. In some cases they may even draw perilously near to the brink of absurdity.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. H. MIGEOD.

Worthing.

African Self-Government**Why are Historical Examples Ignored?**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Lord Hailey's omission of the sovereign and independent Republic of Liberia from his monumental "African Survey" is undoubtedly unfortunate. As another correspondent recently pointed out in your columns, a study of conditions in that Negro State would supply at least some definite evidence of the effects of African self-government.

And the omission is doubly unfortunate in that it seems to follow established custom. The host of experts, politicians, committees and commissions who are so busy nowadays investigating Africa and the African appear incorrigible in confining their probing to modern times—as if Africa had no previous history, no independent political systems, and no demonstration of what the African, when left to himself, can do and has done. They confine themselves to these latter days, when European impact on the African has become practically universal and acute. As well might an historian, in considering the future of Great Britain and its peoples, limit himself to the scientific revolution of last century and ignore "1666 and all that."

The point is important, for it is accepted that our trusteeship of the African implies our protecting, educating and encouraging him until he is able to stand on his own feet—has developed that African culture which, in the words of one of its champions, will enrich not only Africa but the whole world.

Does history afford no examples of independent African States whose culture can give us some hint as to the possibilities of the African left to develop on lines of his own? And if so, why are they consistently neglected by those who eagerly advocate the political and cultural emancipation of the African?

Ethiopia—at least so far as its ruling Amharic race was concerned—had been a free and independent nation for a thousand years, yet never evolved beyond the stage of a medieval barbarism, reactionary and truculent, a nest of slave-raiders and slaveholders, its frontiers a menace and a nuisance to its British neighbours; there is Hayti, the only instance of a Negro community by its own efforts throwing off the yoke of slavery, and, with San Domingo, giving us examples of purely African republics; and Liberia, a really authoritative survey of which would be so useful.

Who will assert that one of these States presents us with a culture likely to enrich either Africa or the rest of the world? Excuses can be, and are, made. Hayti and Hayti were peopled by liberated slaves, but they have been free and independent for a hundred years. Every European country has had its phase of slavery from which the people have, by their own efforts, wrenched their freedom, however limited and restricted that may be to-day. Where Africans have done so "civilised" opinion condemns them.

The future of the Africans under our trusteeship is, and must be, our intense concern, but in discussing it and working for it a really broad survey of all the factors involved should be taken. No good can result from dodging difficulties, ignoring facts, or neglecting the lessons of history.

Yours faithfully,
London,
11.1.

Yours faithfully,
"REGULAR READER."

OUR BOOKSHELF

Science in Africa**Dr. Worthington's Fine Survey**

INTER-RELATIONSHIP is the keynote of Dr. E. B. Worthington's most valuable book, "Science in Africa," published by the Oxford University Press at the extremely modest price of ros. 6d. as a supplement to Lord Hailey's monumental "African Survey."

The author, who has done distinguished biological research work in East Africa, takes a broad and comprehensive view of scientific research in Africa, printing a diagram to show the inter-relations of the subjects he has selected for treatment, from geology to anthropology, from forestry to fisheries, from meteorology to health and diseases. His consideration of one subject leads logically to the next, so that the book is an organic whole, a masterpiece involving an immense amount of hard labour and the correlation of information contained in a prodigious number of scattered records.

Dr. Worthington adopts what he calls the principle of the cinematograph rather than that of the snapshot. Although this volume as a whole attempts to depict a cross-section of the present-day scientific activity, the cross-section is possible only by imagining the process of change to be temporarily suspended for examination. The picture really presented by Africa is one of movement, all branches of physical, biological and human activity reacting on each other to produce what biologists would refer to as an "ecological complex."

He insists on the advantages of periodical conferences between officers in the different services—survey, geology, forestry, agriculture and medicine—for the interchange of information and the co-ordination of results, and he deplors the hindrances placed in the path of science in Africa: the frequent waste of effort, and concludes that "a development based on a real understanding of Africa's potentialities has hardly yet begun, and will be impossible until the necessity of scientific knowledge is recognised."

The book, a rich mine of information, covers the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese territories in Africa. For reference purposes, it is invaluable; moreover, Dr. Worthington prefaces each subject chapter with an introduction in which he briefly surveys the salient points detailed later on, and shows a genius for grasping the essentials of the technical research that follows, thus making the text interesting to the general reader.

A few passages of interest may be selected at random. "Work at present has shown how the air in a few cubic feet around a coffee bush or over a patch of earth changes to a degree which would never be imagined from a study of meteorological instruments in screened cases"—which, of course, vitally affects the insect population of the coffee bush.

"As an example of the use of military training, in Northern Rhodesia the survey platoon of the King's African Rifles was absorbed by the survey department. The personnel was originally selected from Natives of a very low standard of education, but a limited number of them, after two years' training in the drawing office, are now producing work of a high standard."

"Plants can often be used with effect in the control of pests; thus dangerous species of mos-

quitoes can often be controlled by planting trees to shade their breeding places."

An illuminating comment on agricultural principles in South Africa may contain a hint for territories further north: "It has been realised only in recent years by Governments and the farmers themselves that South Africa is in the main a country for animal industry rather than for grain. The export of grain, especially maize, implies that some other country's soil is being manured through the medium of domestic animals, a policy which can hardly be economic in a country, such as South Africa, where the soil is predominantly poor. On the other hand, animal industry, if properly controlled, can help to rectify the lack of soil fertility."

Uncomfortable evidence is given as to the very wide prevalence of yellow fever, the spread of which to the non-immune populations of East Africa would be so great a disaster. Liberia forms a permanent reservoir of yellow fever for its spread to adjoining territories, but vaccination has undoubtedly produced results which warrant its extended use among Europeans.

Water, the most important of Africa's natural resources, and the most vital factor in the life of all who inhabit the continent, receives adequate discussion, and Dr. Worthington mentions with particular approbation the work of Mr. S. H. Shaw in Southern Rhodesia, where geophysical prospecting for water has met with most encouraging results. He has no faith in water-diviners: "the fact that the majority are ready to ply their trade for absurdly small pay leads one to regard it with suspicion."

Over 600 pages of the book are occupied with the 18 chapters on the subjects selected for consideration and discussion, 11 pages are devoted to a list of authorities, 64 pages to the bibliography, 54 pages to an excellent index, and there are six maps, including a large coloured one at the end of the volume, and 11 illustrations, nine of them from photographs taken by the author in Africa.

A. L.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"The Colners," by W. R. Miller (C.M.S., is.).—A story of the conversion to Christianity of a Moslem, translated into English by Mr. Miller and capably edited for the British public by Miss Muriel Quirk, sometime of the U.M.C.A.

"Great Contemporaries," by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill (Butterworth, ros. 6d.) contains biographies of 25 of the leading public figures of our age, including King George V, Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon, Joseph Chamberlain, Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Lord Baden-Powell, and President Roosevelt. The writing is characteristic of the gifted author.

"The Affairs of Man," by J. R. P. Postlethwaite, C.B.E. (Lassalle, Ltd., 3s. 6d.).—Mr. Postlethwaite writes interestingly in these rather slight sketches of the East Africa he knows and loves so well, but his work is patently cast in the mighty mould of "Plain Tales from the Hills," and perhaps this supremely difficult genre hardly gives him scope in which to bring his characters to life.

"Imperial Defence," by Major-General H. Rowan-Robinson (Muller, ros. 6d.), does not deal with East Africa or Rhodesia in any way, and does not consider the strategic problems involved in Germany's claims to African territory. Indeed, the index does not even contain the word "Africa."

Contrasts in Central Africa

Mr. Orr-Ewing's Broadcast Talk

MR. IAN ORR-EWING, M.P., who was a member of the Bledisloe Royal Commission which visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland last year, gave some interesting impressions of those countries in a broadcast talk from the West Regional broadcasting station recently. By the courtesy of the B.B.C. and *The Listener* we are permitted to quote these extracts:—

"My first general impression is one of the startling contrasts which Central Africa can provide. Think, for example, of thousands of square miles of highlands, rainless for nine or ten months in the year, the area where practically all the European farming is carried out in the Rhodesias. You can travel for days across country of that sort, and arrive suddenly at the thundering waters of the Victoria Falls. The Zambezi, which just above the Falls flows with almost English serenity through lovely islands and between green-studded banks, suddenly plunges in savagery over a mile-long precipice to the depths of a steaming gorge.

The Copperbelt

"Another contrast—to drive for hundreds of miles through the African bush and suddenly emerge into a large clearing, where you are faced by some of the most modern industrial units in the world, with towering buildings and all the noise, smoke and restless movement of a great manufacturing centre—hundreds of miles from any other European settlement. That is a contrast so startling as to be unforgettable.

"Or again, to travel through the south-east corner of Southern Rhodesia, where some of the richest milk in Africa is produced; to find your way through bush so African as to make it impossible to believe you are near any symbol of European activity, and between great sinister baobab trees to catch a first glimpse of the soaring arch of the Birchenough Bridge, which spans the slow and sinister waters of the Zambezi river.

"True, these are mostly contrasts of man's work with Nature's. But Nature's contrasts too are not only striking, but are serious and difficult to overcome. The shifting agriculture practised by Natives is serious enough in a country such as Southern Rhodesia, where herds of cattle can be maintained and the soil re-invigorated, but imagine the position where that type of agriculture is practised in Northern Rhodesia, for over five-eighths of that territory it is impossible to maintain any cattle at all because of the tsetse fly.

"Shifting" Cultivation

"It seems terrible to our ideas of production to see hundreds of square miles left derelict because those who have worked the land in that way have moved on to wreak what almost seems like vengeance further afield. Such is the spirit of the African trees and vegetation that before many seasons are past these areas return to something in appearance very similar to what they were a few years before. But in fact those lands, despoiled of timber and sucked dry of fertility, tend to fall victim to the tremendous downpour of the seasonal rains, which set up such serious erosion that a track left by a bicycle wheel one week is a gorge feet deep the next.

"In Nyasaland, erosion provides a continual menace to any cropping of the soil. It is only within the last few years that the Native has begun to

appreciate, as the results of a slow education, how he can deal with the problem. Even the European settlers are by no means fully equipped by anti-erosion works to enable their soil to resist the torrents of rain which deluge them for two months in the year.

Southern Nyasaland

"But certainly in Southern Nyasaland some of the most complete and complicated systems of anti-erosion measures can be seen. Most elaborate systems of trenching, terracing and banking twist and twine their way between the trees and bushes following the contours of the hillside.

"Locusts and white ants add their toll to tsetse, to say nothing of pleuro-pneumonia and East Coast Fever in some areas. So farming there is not all jam. Add a dose of malaria and bilharzia and it sounds too depressing for words. But don't believe it. Everywhere you will find cheerfulness, kindness, keenness and good will from African and European settler alike. A keen man who is prepared to learn his job in Africa in the type of country he wishes to farm or ranch can have a splendid life.

"The last thing I want to do is to leave an impression that farming in this part of Africa is not a white man's job. But there are one or two things that anybody who thinks of going there should remember. Experience in the type of farming and the type of land is essential. Farmers there will take on pupils and show them the ropes. In addition, you want a knowledge of Native habits and customs and language.

"A good English, Scottish or Welsh settler is an asset to Africa if he realises he has a responsibility not only as an employer, and an example to the Natives as to how modern practice can improve production, but also that he must be ready to play his part in the responsibility of Government.

Northern Rhodesia Defence

A SPECIAL session of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council was opened by Sir John Mayhew the Governor, in Lusaka on Monday, when a measure was introduced to provide for the establishment of a volunteer force.

The Governor stated that the response to the appeal for voluntary registration had been satisfactory, 1,629 men having offered their services. The number required for the Defence Force had been exceeded, and he laid stress on the advantage of voluntary registration.

Men were wanted for the European reserve of officers, the transport unit, the control of food, the censorship, and as special constables. A permanent staff would be obtained from England, and the existing staff would be used in the meantime. These preparations, he emphatically stated, were designed solely to safeguard the territory; preparedness was a factor that made for peace.—*Times* telegram from Bulawayo.

A Candidate's Expenses

Mr. Douglas Abrahamson's application to the High Court of Southern Rhodesia to excuse his failure to furnish a return of his election expenses within the time allowed by law was described by Sir Fraser Russell, the Chief Justice, as the first application of the kind made to the Court. Though he thought the excuse flimsy, he allowed it as *bona fide* but warned future candidates that they must be careful.

Saa Sita Tells the Tale

Earning His Pay in a New Job

I HAD BEEN EXTREMELY BUSY — the fluctuations of the sisal market having caused more work for the old brain-box than was desirable — so I decided to spend a P.C.'s week-end at a delightful spot, so far unmolested by any Government works, regulations or ordinances. I had my house-boy to get in touch with Saa Sita, for I knew that the old man always appreciated going "back to nature," although he would not admit it. The boy returned to say that Saa Sita had been away, and had only just got back. "All right, you need not call him," I replied.

The art of packing for a safari is learnt only with experience, and depends upon the person concerned. I prefer comfort; the "tooth-brush only" stunt does not appeal to me. Having decided to start at day-break, I went off to bed early, only to be awakened by a frightful noise near the house.

"Hodi? Hodi?"

The door opened, and in-walked Saa Sita.

"*Bwana*, what is this I hear? Your boy said you were going on safari, and did not want me."

"No, Saa Sita. I only thought that as you had just returned from a long journey you would have had enough."

"True, *bwana* — and he screwed up his face in a grin. "I've not been working really, only a little."

"Now what have you been up to? Have you robbed or murdered anybody?"

"I'm too old now for that, *bwana*; but I will give you my story. Korogwe about a small affair, and there I saw a white man, a stranger, so I spoke to his boy, whom I knew, and asked what his work was. Now this boy went to school and could speak English, like the African *padre*; and he told me that his *bwana* was a *karani*, and wrote for a big newspaper in Europe, and was always asking questions about the people and the country.

"Oh, I said, 'What do you know about these things? Go and tell him that Saa Sita is here, and if he wants to know anything about this land and men, I am the person.' Well, *bwana*, after giving him two shillings, he took me to his master, whose clothes were very fine; and my friend told him I was a great hunter and guide."

"How much money does he want for a month's work?" he asked.

"Now, *bwana*, when it comes to money, you know I'm awake, so I said two hundred shillings. He said it was too much, and offered a hundred and fifty. I said that I would agree if he gave me my food as well, and he accepted."

"Saa Sita, you should be locked up; you know the usual wage is forty shillings, and you ask five times as much. This journalist comes to your country and you rob him like this!"

"But, *bwana*, these strangers are sent to help poor people — and he was a very big *karani*."

"All right; what happened?"

"That evening," replied Saa Sita, "he sent for me to have a talk. He had a little machine like yours to write with. First he asked me if I was happy, and I told him very, they make good beer in Korogwe, so that was true. Then he asked about the white men who work at the *boma*: did they work hard? Now we know that some of these

young men are foolish; why, one fined me twenty shillings for not paying my tax. But they are clever, and you cannot give them *bakshishi* to win your case, so I thought the best thing would be to say that they did not work hard, only wrote letters, and played with the rubber ball."

"But, Saa Sita, you know that's all wrong."

"Yes, *bwana*, but I had to tell him something to put in his newspaper. I told him that when I worked for the Government I was never beaten, but I loved the Germans, as they gave me twenty-five strokes every Monday morning, and they were strong men who could drink twenty bottles of beer a night."

"Then he asked me about the court; did I think we got justice? *Bwana*, you know that under the Germans the man who gave the most money won his case, for they left it to the *akida*, who wanted cash, and I told this *bwana karani* that they were so good that they gave the verdict before they heard the case; that is, if the *bakshishi* was big enough."

"Saa Sita, you are about the biggest scoundrel in the country. This man will believe what you have told him and put it in the papers, and people will think it is true."

"But that cannot be, *bwana*, for surely the people in England have not lost all their wisdom since the War! You see, *bwana*; that I earned my wages with that master who travelled to be told lies and write them down. When do we start on safari?"

The Prospector

A matrix of blue overhead,

Dry, dusty earth at your feet.

Long grasses like straw for your bed,

(Your camp-kit is hardly complete!)

The bearers are talking aloof.

Your servant is getting your tea.

The water is down in the *kloof*.

Your chair is placed under a tree.

The sun is now falling behind

That bold island *kopje* afar;

To its beauty the Natives are blind

And they see not the evening star.

Three columns of smoke now arise,

Three camp-fires are lit round about;

Partly to keep off the flies,

But also to make lions doubt.

The African night ushers dread;

An indigo-darkness is here

Our fires flicker chrome—orange—red.

The Wemba draw close in their fear.

You sit in your camp-chair and smoke,

You have finished your frugal repast.

Dry chicken with bread made you choke.

You are glad it is over at last.

Now the insects are flying around

Their droning is loud to the ear.

The night-jar's peculiar sound

Is not sympathetic with cheer.

Your loneliness now is far worse

Than is felt at the blazing high-noon;

The life of an exile you curse

As you droop 'neath the pitiless moon.

But later you realise this:

Prospectors are leading the way;

We are the van of the world,

Which follows wherever we say.

JOHN A. WILDE.

Hodi: Swahili "May I enter?"

Karani: Swahili, clerk.

Akida: Native official.

Czechoslovakia.—“Since Munich the enslavement of Czechoslovakia has been carried out systematically by Germany. Not only is her foreign policy dictated by Berlin, every branch of Czechoslovak life has come under direct or indirect German control, including Press and even cinemas. If the Germans do not happen to like the Czechs in their Government, they will discover that this or that member has a Jewish ancestor or was once a Freemason—and in that case he must go. Whatever happens, the Czechs are always in the wrong, the Germans always in the right. Indeed, the Germans are constantly finding reasons why the Czechs are outrageously in the wrong, while they themselves are in a permanent state of moral indignation over the insufferable way the Czechs behave. And so the most civilised and tolerant nation in Central Europe is being reduced to a vassalage so appalling that its neighbours, the Poles, the Rumanians, and even the most distant Yugoslavs, are exclaiming: ‘We shall fight, rather than submit to anything like this, even if we have to fight alone. The Czechs are still a little obstinate in some matters—they refuse to persecute Jews, or at least to bludgeon them, and they do not send them to concentration camps.’ In fact, there are no concentration camps in Czechoslovakia. Of course, the Jews who live amongst the Czechs are doomed—the Germans are seeing to that—but the Czechs allow them time to settle their affairs, to sell out, to leave the country without excessive precipitation. Some Jews even continue to draw Government pensions. This lack of anti-Semitic zeal on the part of the Czechs is amongst the misdemeanours that are denounced as ‘intolerable’ by Herr Kuntz, Hitler’s instrument in Prague.”—*Time and Tide*.

Hitler's Dissatisfaction.—“The reports that Hitler is dissatisfied are true. He is dissatisfied with Goebbels for having spoilt his foreign policy by the recent pogroms, and for having given him erroneous information about public opinion in the U.S.A. He is dissatisfied with Goering for his blunders in the execution of the Four-Year Plan, with the Italians for conducting their anti-French campaign so clumsily, with the Western Powers because they have insufficiently appreciated the enormous contribution he made to the peace of Europe in September. He is, above all, dissatisfied with Great Britain because she has answered his peaceful efforts by rearmament on a terrific scale.”—*The “Arrow”*.

The Balkans.—“Great Britain and France now have a unique opportunity of restoring their traditional influence in the Balkans and of promoting the interests of peace. Yugoslavia's capacity for moral resistance would increase if she could rely on the support of the Western democracies. Her inhabitants are eager for sincere friendship with Western Europe, and it is from this quarter that they would welcome encouragement. They are anxious to return to democracy and to renew their independence as regards foreign affairs. These two aspirations are very closely connected. A democratic Yugoslavia will not need to fear pressure from without, and can take a constructive share in the consolidation of peace. Her key position in the Balkans and as a neighbour both of Italy and Germany together with her share of Mediterranean coastline, must be considered of special importance in their bearing upon the efforts to maintain European equilibrium. These are factors which must be reckoned with and which can contribute substantially towards the success of a peace policy.”—*The “Spectator”*.

Great Opportunity.—“The present trade revival should fire our imaginations to contemplation of the prosperity the world would enjoy if present troubles could be removed. Suppose political confidence could be restored to Europe, suppose that for five years there were neither wars nor rumours of wars, suppose the peoples of Europe were able to free themselves from a nightmare that haunted them and from an expenditure upon armaments that beggared them, could they not then devote their almost incredible inventions to the creation of a golden age in which poverty could be reduced to insignificance and the standard of living raised to heights never before attained? Here, indeed, is the greatest opportunity ever offered to leaders of the world. Five men in Europe, the three dictators, and the Prime Ministers of England and France, if they worked with a singleness of purpose and a unity of action, might transform the whole history of the world.”—*Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Home Secretary.*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Final
Mo

Radio Propaganda.—“The favourite method of the compilers of the Zeesen (German) bulletins is to comb the newspapers of the world and to quote carefully selected extracts. For instance, one day quotations were read from an Arab newspaper to the effect that the object of the Palestine Conference in London was to strengthen Britain's grip on the Orient and the Arab States. News bulletins form only a fraction of the Zeesen output. Concerts, musical programmes, radio drama and detective plays are also broadcast. I heard a discussion the other day designed to advertise the facilities offered at Munich University for foreign students. Particular emphasis was laid on the statement that absolutely free expression of thought was allowed in debates at the International Students' Club. Many of our listeners may not be aware that free and frank discussion really exists in Germany to-day. I observed the *compère*. Two American students were brought to the microphone to say how much they enjoyed life in Munich. One of them remarked, rather ambiguously, I thought, that it was a fine city, and everything his hearers had heard about it in America was true.”—*Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

Sweden.—“Maintenance of Swedish freedom and independence is an interest common to all who live in Sweden. The thought of aliens ruling over us and over the achievements created by our fathers is intolerable. Our blood turns cold at the thought that our children may be compelled to speak a foreign tongue, that our Swedish civilisation created during the course of centuries is doomed to disappear. In such circumstances arms are the last resort; we may have to die so that the Swedish people may live. If we look upon national defence in this light then it may prove a bulwark strong enough to frighten a potential aggressor and save the peace.”—*Hr. Skold, Swedish Minister for National Defence.*

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

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomized.—"The British Army in quality is the finest fighting force in the world."—*Sir V. Warrander, M.P.*

"A highly qualified cook has been promoted to commissioned rank."—*Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.*

"83% of the people of this country live in towns or urban areas."—*Sir Wyndham Deedes.*

"We are spending £250,000 a day on aircraft construction alone."—*Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister.*

"I hope that Nationalist Socialist Youth will shun monkey dances."—*Herr Kaufmann, Nazi Governor of Hamburg.*

"The air-raid shelters being distributed by Government are glorified salmon-tins."—*Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.*

"The swastika has hooked claws and they never relax once they have got their claws."—*Dr. Ley, German Labour Minister.*

"I should certainly be glad to see my opposite number, Dr. Funk, come over here at any time."—*Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.*

"I believe that quite as many people are ill because they are unhappy as are unhappy because they are ill."—*Sir Walter Gordon-Brown.*

"It is much better to have a machine gun under your pillow than a prayer-book on your table."—*Professor Boerger, of the German Ministry of Labour.*

"In 1889 the gross assets of the Prudential Assurance Company amounted to about £10,000,000; now they stand at £346,000,000."—*Lord Plender.*

"To the mind revealed in 'Mein Kampf' the Christian is a degenerate pervert to be trampled in the dust by the Nordic paganism of the future."—*Mr. Tom Paine.*

"At Bisley and Aldershot competitions the Bren gun has been beaten by the Lewis gun in accuracy, range, muzzle velocity and reliability."—*Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, M.P.*

"The business of news gathering and news distribution is one of the greatest of our industries; in this country alone it employs more than £100,000,000 of capital; there is a daily newspaper circulation of 30,000,000 copies; and there are nearly 9,000,000 wireless licences."—*Sir Ernest Benn.*

"More than the sea, an unbridgeable gulf of *Weltanschauungen* and ideals separates the world of Roosevelt from that of Hitler and Mussolini."—*The German "Diplomatic Political Correspondence."*

"Within the next 18 months every sea-going ship in the Royal Navy, including river gunboats and destroyers, but not including submarines, will be provided with sound-film equipment."—*Lieutenant-Commander K. Edwards.*

"We should all make up our minds that public money is just as sacred, even more sacred, than the money of ourselves as individuals, and that every penny of it that is spent should be used to good purposes."—*Mr. S. W. Alexander.*

"British democracy is building ships as Athens did when the State was threatened by the authoritarian ruler of the Persians; the aeroplane has made the Channel as narrow as the Hellespont over which Xerxes threw a bridge."—*"The Times."*

"If Europe should disintegrate into a hopeless jungle of warring tribes a decision to establish the Court and even the seat of the Imperial Government in Canada is not beyond, or not very far beyond, the bounds of imagination."—*"Atticus" in the "Sunday Times."*

"To-day, with many other democracies, the United States will give no encouragement to the belief that our processes are outworn or that we will approvingly watch the return of forms of government which for 2,000 years have proved their tyranny and instability alike."—*President Roosevelt.*

"It is widely believed that lists have been compiled by German agents of every independent businessman in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, with full details of income, capital, family circumstances, hobbies, political sympathies and Jewish connections, if any."—*A special correspondent of "The Times."*

"£580,000 is to be spent on what is called national defence. Christian people have not blinked an eye at this expenditure, but suppose anything like that sum had been proposed for building up the men and women of this nation, we should have heard Christian people objecting and declaring that the country could not afford it."—*The Rev. F. Sunderland.*

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	7	6
Kenya 5%	109	15	0
Kenya 3½%	100	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	100	10	0
Nyasaland 8%	93	15	0
N. land Blys. 5% A. deb.	87	0	0
Rhod. Blys. 4½% deb.	85	15	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	5	0
Sudan 5½%	109	0	0
Tanganyika 4½%	109	5	0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5	2	6
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3	16	9
Brit. Bicy. (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Courtaulds (£1)	1	8	9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	7	4½
General Electric (£1)	4	0	9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1	12	0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6	17	6
Int. Nickel Canada	3	57	
Prov. Cinematograph	19	3	
Turner and Newall (£1)	4	2	3
U.S. Steels	3	62	
Utd. Steel (£1)	1	4	6
Unilever (£1)	1	17	4½
United Tobacco of S.A.	9	12	6
Vickers (10s.)	1	1	0
Woolworth (5s.)	8	4	9

Mines and Oil

Anaconda (\$50)	6	2	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	7	8
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1	5	0
Anglo-Iranian	4	16	9
Burmah Oil	4	6	6
Cops. Goldfields	3	7	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	16	0	0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	8	1	3
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5	7	4
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2	15	0
Gol. Coast Sel. (5s.)	1	5	3
Johannesburg Cons.	2	5	0
Mexican Eagle	8	0	0
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	15	0
Randfontein	1	16	9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36	17	6
Shell	4	7	6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	13	6
West Wits. (10s.)	6	2	6

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. 4s.)	2	2	0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	98	0	0
Can.	5	10	0
E.D. Realisation	3	9	
Gt. Western	30	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	91	0	0
L.M.S.	14	5	0
Nat. Bank of India	31	15	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	16	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	18	9
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1	0	1½

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	7	3
Linggi (£1)	17	3	
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	7	
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	10	0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	10	4½

PERSONALIA

Mr. S. O. V. Hodge is on his way home on leave from Kenya.

Lord Hailey has been appointed a director of Vickers, Ltd.

Major and Mrs. Saitt are homeward-bound from Kisumu.

The Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, is visiting Rome.

Mr. K. L. Hall left England last week on his return to Nyasaland.

Sir Murrough Wilson, a brother of Captain E. O. B. Wilson, of Kenya, and I. Wilson have left for Egypt.

Lord McGowan, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has arrived home from South Africa.

Sir Roy Wilson, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Lady Wilson left England last week for Madeira.

Commander Morton, Southern Rhodesia's tobacco officer in London, is on his way out to the Colony on a business visit.

Flight Lieutenant Frank Swoffer, who was with Wilson Airways in its early days, is now manager of the new airport in Guernsey.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is on her way home, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary Stanley.

Dr. J. W. Arthur, the former Nairobi *padre*, addressed the Rotary Club of Cupar last week on his experiences during 30 years in Kenya.

Mrs. C. E. Stone has arrived home by air from Khartoum on the conclusion of a holiday spent with her son, Brigadier-General R. G. Stone.

Sir Frank Stockdale, who recently revisited East Africa, is outward-bound for St. Helena, where his host will be Mr. Pilling, formerly of Kenya.

Colonel J. A. Manifold, formerly of the R.A.M.C., who is to be Director of Hygiene at the War Office, served in East Africa during the Campaign.

The Hon. W. H. Evans has resigned the hon. Secretaryship of the Nyasaland Northern Province Association owing to heavy pressure of work.

Sir William Himbury, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, left London last week for Nice. He expects to be away for some weeks.

Major G. H. Cradoek, who was in the Colonial Service in Kenya from 1921 to 1924, has been appointed Chairman of the Gilling West Petty Sessions.

The Rev. N. A. Tesser, the new Rector of All Saints Cathedral, Nairobi, expects to leave England for Kenya with his wife and daughter in the latter half of April.

Captain G. W. Tobin, export manager of the Atlas Preservative Company, leaves England to-day on a business visit to South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa.

Captain E. A. Moore (Lasin Gishu), Major S. C. Layzell (Voi), and Mr. J. E. Capell (Voi) have been gazetted Section Commanders in the Kenya Defence Force for the districts named.

Mr. E. J. Waddington, formerly of Kenya and now Governor of Barbados, has been appointed to act as Governor of British Guiana during the absence on medical advice of Sir Wilfrid Jackson.

Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army, decided to postpone his intended departure last week for South Africa and Rhodesia owing to the illness of the Army's Chief of Staff.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. P. Wingate, second son of the late Mr. G. R. L. Wingate and Mrs. Wingate, formerly of Kiambu, and Miss M. H. Ward, of Southwick.

Mr. A. Cresswell, manager in East Africa of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, has been appointed resident manager of the company's branch in East London, South Africa.

Lady Francis Scott, who died last year, left personal estate in England valued at £1,134. She gave £500 to Alan Pryce Jones, £200 to Eileen Walker, and the residue to her husband, Lord Francis Scott.

Much interest has been aroused among those who pass through the Strand by the splendid display in the windows of Rhodesia House of wild-life photographs taken by Messrs. A. W. and A. G. Redfern, of Salisbury.

Dr. F. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, has been seconded to supervise a five years' water conservation scheme in Northern Rhodesia, and is at present in England selecting suitable staff.

Mr. J. W. Bridgen, who acted as Commissioner of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London in the early days, and who is now Trade Commissioner in South Africa, left London on Friday for Capetown.

Mr. T. H. Birkbeck, of the K.A.R., son of the late Major-General Sir W. H. Birkbeck and Lady Birkbeck, and Miss R. E. W. Metcalfe, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. C. Metcalfe, were married recently in Zomba.

Miss Gertrude Emily Benham, who travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and claimed to be the first woman to climb Kilimanjaro, and who died at sea on February 26, 1938, left £13,472 with net personalty £13,235.

Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, the Antarctic explorer, who spent a short holiday in East Africa some months ago, is planning an expedition to the Antarctic for 1941, when he proposes to camp at the South Pole during the entire winter.

Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P., has been elected President of the Institute of Export, and Mr. R. J. Turner, of Messrs. C. C. Wakefield & Company, Ltd., has been re-elected chairman of the Council for the fourth year in succession.

Lady and Miss Meredith Chapman, Miss D. Duigan, Miss Renniker and Miss Joan Latham were presented at this week's Court at Buckingham Palace by Mrs. Lanigan O'Keeffe, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

Captain G. Douglas, of The Highland Light Infantry, who served with the 5th and 3rd Battalions, K.A.R. from 1927 to 1933, and with the Somaliland Camel Corps in 1936 and 1937, has been posted to the 4th Battalion, K.A.R. in Uganda.

Captain F. C. Edwards, who has retired from the B.S.A. Police after 30 years' service, served in the East African Campaign with the Rhodesia Regiment, winning the Military Medal. He has decided to settle in the Chipinga district of Southern Rhodesia.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, last week presented to H.M. Destroyer "Matabele" the silver statue of a Native warrior and a shield subscribed for by branches of the League in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, has consented to become President of the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club. Mr. W. M. O'Grady, Mr. E. P. Troughton, the Hon. A. B. Massie and Mr. W. Horsfield have been elected Vice-Presidents.

Sir Sidney Burton will address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League this afternoon on "Abyssinia." Lady Brooke-Popham's film of the Abyssinian refugee camp in Northern Kenya will also be shown. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

Lord Bledisloe addressed the Royal Empire Society last night on "The Rhodesias and Nyasaland." A report of his speech will be published in our next issue. The report of his Commission on the closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be issued simultaneously in this country and in Africa on March 21.

The following Rhodesians have been elected Rhodes Scholars for 1939: R. W. Fynn, B.Sc. (chemistry and zoology), Rhodes University (English and Politics) R.U.C., Grahamstown; and A. J. Scott, B.Sc. (botany and chemistry), R.U.C., Grahamstown. All three are old boys of Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia.

A number of ethnographical objects, collected in Ethiopia in 1867-68 by Captain T. C. Speedy, have been presented to the British Museum by Mrs. Henry Perrin. They include a hide shield ornamented in silver believed to have belonged to King Theodore, and an attractive white linen embroidered costume for a woman, intended to be worn when riding.

Mr. E. P. Twining, who has left Uganda on transfer to Mauritius, has served in the Protectorate for the past 15 years, the first five of which were spent with the King's African Rifles. Before he left he was able to see the results of his work in connexion with the establishment of broadcasting services in Uganda for the entertainment and instruction of Natives.

Mr. W. E. Gill, J.P. of Salisbury, was presented to His Majesty at the Levee in Buckingham Palace last week by the Hon. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Gill, who is spending the next few months in this country first went to South Africa in 1896, and after serving in the Boer War became a partner in a firm of Attorneys in Salisbury, where he has since resided. His daughter is married to Captain Sir Thomas Berney, a former A.D.C. to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Congratulations to the Rt. Rev. A. J. W. May on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, as Bishop of Northern Rhodesia in succession to Bishop Hine. Meanwhile the staff of his diocese has grown from five priests to twelve European and three African priests and ten women workers.



Rt. Rev. A. J. W. May

He is one of the few Bishops without a palace or even a house, for he spends about nine months out of each twelve in travelling, and more than half that time in camp. His huge diocese was formerly covered on a motorcycle, but the Bishop now uses a commercial van where there are roads; much of his travelling is, however, still done on foot, and there are few more active men in Northern Rhodesia.

Obituary

Major W. E. Heydeman, one of the best-known cattle breeders in Southern Rhodesia, died recently in Hartley.

We regret to announce the recent death of Mr. C. M. Longmore, formerly of the Kenya Administrative Service.

Dr. H. H. V. Welch, who has died in Zanzibar, was on the staff of Nairobi Hospital for six years after the War, and resigned to take up an appointment in the Far East. A few months ago he returned to East Africa.

Mr. F. R. Byron, who died in Folkestone last week at the age of 73, was a member of the column which occupied Mashonaland in 1890. He later became a Native Commissioner with the B.S.A. Company, but retired just before the Great War.

We regret to learn of the death in Port Shepstone of Mr. E. Renniker, resident manager for the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and P.E.A., of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society. Mr. Renniker has lived in Southern Rhodesia for the past twenty-five years, and took an active part in public affairs.

Naturalisation Problems

Discussed by Joint East African Board

NATURALISATION of desirable non-British residents in East and Central Africa and in the Protectorates and Mandated Territories has been under discussion from time to time for many years. The subject was raised at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, when it was decided to ask the Colonial Office for information concerning alterations which may be under contemplation in the present law.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Council, who presided, recalled that in 1923 the Council of the League of Nations resolved that (1) the status of Native inhabitants of a Mandated Territory was distinct from that of the nationals of the Mandatory Power, and could not be identified therewith by any process having general application; (2) the Native inhabitants of a Mandated Territory were not invested with the nationality of the Mandatory Power by reason of the protection extended to them; and (3) that it was not inconsistent with (1) and (2) that individual inhabitants of the Mandated Territory should voluntarily obtain naturalisation from the Mandatory Power in accordance with arrangements which it is open to such Power to make, under its own law.

Mr. Roberts-Wray, one of the Assistant Legal Advisers in the Colonial Office, who had been invited to attend the meeting, said that up to nearly a hundred years ago the only way an alien could be naturalised was by Act of Parliament; by the Act introduced in 1844 the Secretary of State was enabled to grant naturalisation to aliens who had resided in this country for five years. A further Act was passed in 1870, similar to the former Act.

Qualifications for Naturalisation

In 1914 provision was made for recognition of residence anywhere in His Majesty's Dominions. The effect of the Act is that residence in the Dominions and Colonies, but not in Protectorates or Mandated Territories, qualifies for naturalisation. The applicant must also possess an adequate knowledge of the English language, must be of good character, and must intend to remain resident in British territory or to serve under the Crown.

For the past ten years the authorities had been considering whether the privilege of naturalisation should be extended to residents in British Protectorates or Mandated Territories. The question of extension to Protectorates was perhaps simpler. The amendment would presumably place such residents on the same basis as applied to residents in British Colonies.

It was established practice that legislation affecting the common status of British subjects should not be passed except after consultation and agreement between the United Kingdom and the Dominion Governments. Moreover from the practical point of view unless similar legislation on this matter were uniform throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations the result would not be satisfactory. Mr. Roberts-Wray referred to the case of certain married women who are British subjects under the Act of 1933 and corresponding legislation in certain Dominions, but whose British nationality would not be recognised under the law of South Africa where similar legislation had not been passed.

Mr. Roberts-Wray, in reply to a question, did not think it would be possible to deal only with two Protectorates in East Africa, for there were Protectorates also on the West Coast and in the Pacific.

Would it be possible, asked Colonel Ponsonby, for

Uganda and Nyasaland to legislate locally for British naturalisation? Northern Rhodesia had an Order in Council which enabled aliens to adopt British nationality only in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Roberts-Wray stated that the enactment of Ordinances similar to the Order operating in Northern Rhodesia was not looked on favourably.

It should be remembered, continued Mr. Roberts-Wray, that though a person given a certificate under that Ordinance would be recognised as a British national in that Protectorate, outside the country he would not be a naturalised British subject. He agreed that one advantage from the standpoint of such a person was that he would be able to return to the Protectorate as a naturalised British subject and not as an alien.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said the question of dual nationality entered into the problem. What was the status of Germans in South-West Africa who were admitted voluntarily on the advice of their own Government to citizenship of the Union? Mr. Roberts-Wray replied that under the present procedure they tried to avoid conferring British nationality on any person who also retained his own nationality.

The peculiar position of Uganda was referred to by Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, who asked what would be the position of a Native chief or a member of the Native civil service. Were they not British subjects? If not, they really had no status at all. Mr. Roberts-Wray said that service under the Crown was an alternative to residence in a British Possession as a qualification for naturalisation (though the Governor of Uganda had no power to grant a certificate himself because he was not the Governor of a Colony). Ordinarily such people were British Protected persons.

Paradoxical Cases

Colonel Modera felt that there was a desire for the matter to be cleared up, there was the case of a Rumanian who, having lived in Tanganyika for four years, had gone to Hong Kong and come back to Kenya—but he only came back to Mombasa, which was in the Kenya Protectorate. That prevented him becoming a British naturalised citizen, whereas had he gone back to Nairobi, which was in Kenya Colony, he could have become naturalised. Mr. Cameron also referred to a man who had lived in Uganda for 40 years, but could not be naturalised.

Naturalisation in the Mandated Territories, Mr. Roberts-Wray said, was not very different from the point of view of policy from that of inhabitants in the Protectorates. He did not know whether the Permanent Mandates Commission would raise any objection but from the resolutions which had been read of the League of Nations it appeared that they seemed to recognise the right of people to become naturalised, if they applied to do so. It was possible that the amendment relating to Mandated Territories would require more discussion with the Dominions, for the Dominions had certain mandates, but no Protectorates.

It was decided to communicate with the Colonial Office, asking what legislation was under contemplation, and inquiring when it was likely to be introduced.

Those present at the meeting included Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Alex. Holm, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Colonel F. S. Modera, Mr. G. J. Petit-pierre, Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. Roberts-Wray, and Miss O'Donovan (Secretary).

Dangers of Squatter Stock African Defence Federation

Strong Words of a Kenya Committee

STRONG WORDS are used by the Kenya Settlement Committee in condemning squatter-owned stock in the Colony: "In our opinion the practice of allowing resident labourers to keep stock has developed into an abuse which constitutes perhaps the most dangerous menace to genuine farming in the Highlands to-day.

In the first place these beasts—cattle, sheep and goats—carry disease. Uasin Gishu was infected (probably by East Coast fever, though that is not specifically mentioned) by squatter stock brought up from Nyanza, and elsewhere they have been frequently responsible for tick-borne and other diseases on farms.

Secondly, they take up too much room. The amount of grazing that has yearly to be set aside for these animals considerably reduces the acreage that is actually available for European settlement. The purchase of extra land to accommodate unnecessary squatter stock increases both the size of the farm and the capital cost of farming.

Misleading Official Statistics

Thirdly, there are far too many of them, more indeed than there are of European-owned stock; and in this matter the official agricultural census is misleading. In the Machakos district, for instance, the census gave the number of squatter stock in 1936-37 as 19,102 cattle and 6,766 sheep and goats, whereas by actual count there were 30,282 cattle and 14,122 sheep and goats. The census of 1937 placed the total number of squatter cattle in the settled areas at 190,000, and estimated them at 500,000.

It is impossible to over-emphasise the importance of compulsory cattle cleansing in any attempt to increase settlement of the mixed farming type, declare the Committee, who strongly advocate mixed farming and the compulsory dipping of cattle against tick-borne fevers, for which the Cattle Cleansing Ordinance of 1929 was designed. "No settler can afford to run dairy stock on a farm that is not clean of E.C.F. and in the Committee's carefully compiled list of 21 districts of the Colony, giving details of altitude, desirable acreage and suitable systems of farming, "status for E.C.F." whether "dirty" or "clean," occupies a prominent place. "The majority are 'dirty,' they sadly add, "and will remain so until steps are taken to clean them."

Newer and cheaper methods of immunisation should eliminate rinderpest in the near future—an essential step in the development of a beef export from Kenya—and public opinion on squatter stock must be revised if mixed farming is to succeed. The present position, declares the Committee's report, is thoroughly untenable, unsound and must be rectified, for the whole future of farming in Kenya is bound up with the programme of disease eradication.

Encouraging Prison Behaviour

An Ordinance to be submitted to the Tanganyika Legislative Council provides that convicted criminal prisoners serving a sentence of six months or less shall after one month of their sentence be able to earn a remission of one-fourth of the remainder, thus putting them on the same footing as prisoners with longer sentences; and that prisoners sentenced to death shall be confined apart from other prisoners in a separate cell or ward, but not necessarily each in a separate cell. Some prisons have not separate cells for each so convicted prisoner.

Representative Council Elected

FULL details of the Council of the newly-formed African Defence Federation emphasises its broad inter-territorial character. Major Cavendish-Bentinck, Chairman of the Tanganyika League, was elected Chairman, with the following colleagues: General Boyd-Moss and Major Brown, Tanganyika; Colonel S. Gore-Browne, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia; Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Robins, resident Director of the Chartered Company, and Mr. J. H. Bailey, the moving spirit of the Tanganyika League in Bulawayo, representing Southern Rhodesia; Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Stallard, K.C., M.P., and Mr. W. Kiloh, the Union of South Africa; and Mr. J. D. Lardner Burke, M.L.A., and Mr. L. Taljaard, M.L.A., South-West Africa. Mr. Hunter, of Uganda, and Mr. D. Burnside, M.P., and Mr. F. W. Hofmeyr, of South Africa, were named subject to their acceptance. A representative of Nyasaland still remains to be chosen. Colonel Robins was elected Rhodesian Territorial President of the Tanganyika League, and the Chairmen of the League Committees in various towns in Southern Rhodesia were elected Vice-Presidents.

E. A. Service Appointments

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

Messrs. E. P. Rigby, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., E. H. Murcott, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), and E. R. N. Cooke, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., to be Medical Officers, Kenya.

Messrs. A. J. Hans, M.R.C.V.S., and S. E. Piercy, Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officers, Kenya.

Dr. R. B. McConnell, D.Ph., to be Assistant Field Geologist, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss E. M. White, to be Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Mr. C. W. Hayes-Sadler, District Officer, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. R. J. Lathbury, Plant Breeder, to be Senior Plant Breeder, Agricultural Department, Kenya.

Mr. J. G. Mathison, Assistant Administrator-General and Deputy Official Receiver, Uganda, to be Administrator-General, Nigeria.

Mr. H. G. Fitzmaurice, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Medical Officer, to be Senior Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. E. F. Twining, M.B.E., Assistant District Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Labour, Mauritius.

Mr. W. M. Donaldson, Clerk, Lands and Mines Department, to be Office Superintendent, Education Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Shippers' Rugby Match

A Rugby match will be played on the Port of London Authority's ground at Ilford on April 1 between a P.E.A. team and a combined London shipping companies' XV in the annual McAlister memorial match in aid of the Seamen's Hospital Society. There will be practically as many Lines as players represented in the shipping companies' team, and it is hoped that on that account a large number of supporters will be present. The kick-off will be at 3.15 p.m.

Questions in Parliament

Juvenile Labour in Kenya

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR asked the number of hours per day which children under 12 years of age might work under the Kenya Native Ordinance, the rate of pay per day, and whether there was any restriction on the distance from their homes which those children might be taken to work in labour lines.

Mr. MacDonald replied that there was no legislation in Kenya prescribing the hours of work, either for adults or juveniles, except in shops. The wages paid to children varied according to the form of employment. On tea estates the pay was from 5s. to 7s. per month for the prescribed number of completed tasks. Any work done in excess of those tasks entitled the worker to extra-pay, bringing the total pay earned in some cases to between 9s. and 15s. per month. In addition quarters, rations, medical attendance and in many cases educational facilities were also provided. On the sisal estates wages ranged from 4s. to 7s. a month. There was no legal restriction on the distance from their homes to which juveniles might be taken to work, but the consent of his parent or guardian and of the District Officer was a necessary preliminary to the recruitment of any juvenile.

Viscountess Astor: "Is my rt. hon. friend quite satisfied that work in the labour lines is really the kind of atmosphere in which these young people ought to be?"

Commission of Inquiry Satisfied

Mr. MacDonald: "A very careful inquiry was made by a Committee recently, and, if I may say so, it was a Committee very sympathetic towards these children, and that Committee expressed itself as being satisfied with the conditions."

Mr. James Griffiths: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman realise the effect which an exposure of conditions of this kind must have in European countries in times like the present, and will he take every opportunity of remedying the scandal of the hours and conditions of these children?"

Mr. MacDonald: "If the hon. member will read the answer in full, he will see that the wages paid do not by any means represent the remuneration or reward which these children receive for their work; there are rations, housing and other facilities in addition to the wages. Of course, in the Colonies the standards are somewhat different from what they would be in this country, but I think that in the British Colonies generally conditions compare favourably with conditions in other Colonies."

Mr. A. V. Alexander: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that that is just the kind of answer that was given when complaint was made about workhouse children being farmed out in former times?"

Mr. MacDonald: "It is just the kind of answer that was given by Labour Colonial Secretaries to similar questions."

Sir Henry Page Croft: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that these children receive a full ration of food, and is he also aware that it would be a great hardship if they were denied the right to go out with their parents working on the cotton plantations?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I said that on top of wages full rations and many other circumstances have to be taken into account."

Mr. Broad: "If that is the best that the British Empire can do, is it not time it was wound up?"

Viscountess Astor asked if steps could not be taken to secure that no child in Kenya may be employed away from its home unless the employer as part of

the contract accepts responsibility for sending it home on expiry of its contract?"

Mr. MacDonald: "It is already proscribed in the Employment of Servants Ordinance that any servant recruited or engaged by a labour agent shall be provided, on the completion of his contract of service, with reasonable transport to the place of recruitment or engagement at the expense of his employer. I have already asked the Governor to make further inquiries into the problem presented by children who, after completion of their original contract, may enter the service of some other employer at a distance from their homes."

Mr. MacDonald told Mr. Mathers that a nutritional survey, such as that being carried out in Nyasaland, is contemplated in other parts of the Colonial Empire.

Educational and Medical Services

Mr. David Adams wished to know whether the previous shortage of trained teachers in the education services and of qualified staff in the medical and health services of Kenya had been fully overcome.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that under present economic conditions it was quite out of the question for the Government of Kenya or of any other African Dependency to provide all the trained medical and educational staff that could be usefully employed; he did not foresee any possibility of fully meeting requirements until the African himself had been trained to carry out those services among his own people. He hoped that Makerere College would help considerably to provide this trained African personnel.

Could the Colonial Secretary give any statement on the progress of the Jewish settlement scheme in Kenya recommended by the Committee on Closer Settlement? asked Mr. Latham. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that of the 30 refugees selected to form the first body of settlers under the scheme all but two had begun their period of training in the Colony.

Missionaries in Ethiopia

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether, in view of the fact that Italy is a party to the Convention of St. Germain, H.M. Government is satisfied that the provisions of that Convention and of the Berlin Act are being observed in so far as they affect missionary and commercial activity in Ethiopia.

Mr. Butler replied that the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain relating to commerce applied to territories of the signatory Powers within the area defined in the annex to Article 1 of the Convention. The former Government of Ethiopia was not a party to the Convention and only a very small portion of southern Ethiopia came within the defined area. On the other hand, H.M. Government considered that the provisions of Article 1 relating to missionary activities might be held to apply to all territories in Africa of the signatory Powers and that the obligations of Italy under the Convention apply not only to territories which were Italian at the date of entry into force of the Convention, but also to territories subsequently acquired. The Italian Government has not yet declared its acceptance of H.M. Government's view of the legal position with regard to these two points.

Mr. Henderson: "Is the House to understand that the British and American missionaries who were requested to leave Ethiopia during 1937 have not yet been permitted to return?"

Mr. Butler: "I should require notice of a particular instance arising out of the general statement I have made."

The "Colonial Review" Air Mail Service Increases

OBJECTION may fairly be taken to the title of the *Colonial Review*, a new journal fathered by the Colonial Department of the London University Institute of Education.

After commenting, quite justly, on the lack of institutions in England devoted to keeping the British public informed on the affairs of the Colonies for which they are responsible, the editor—who asks for criticism—declares the aim of his paper to be that of arousing interest in the affairs of the Colonies and to provide persons working in one Dependency with information about happenings in other Dependencies.

After that preamble it is disappointing to find that only education is dealt with in the *Review*, which, however, has a sub-title in very small print reading: "A Digest of Articles Relating to Education in the Colonies." Perhaps it would have been better to write "educational affairs," in the "Editorial Notes and Comments," and certainly some such title as "The Colonial Review of Education" or "Education in the Colonies" would have been more in keeping with the contents.

"Digests," which are taken from 40 or 50 periodicals gathered from all parts of the world—presumably educational, though that is not definitely stated—and all connected with Colonial (educational) affairs, will no doubt prove especially useful to officials and others engaged in educational work in the Dependencies who cannot gain access to the original papers.

The present number, the first, has a summary by Mr. H. S. Scott, formerly of Kenya, of his own article on African education and Western impact, and ingenuity has been shown in including in the issue the digests which Mr. Scott refers to. Two contrasting articles, on science *versus* the classics as the basis of African education, are placed in juxtaposition, also an excellent idea. Dr. O. F. Raum condenses his contribution on education among the Chagga which originally appeared in an anthropological journal.

We wish the new comer all success, for every ally in educating the British public at home and overseas in regard to the affairs of their Colonies is heartily to be welcomed.

Colonisation in Ethiopia

REBELS in Ethiopia are very active, according to the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, who continues:—

"The Italians hold only the towns, and it is dangerous for anyone to venture even a few miles out of Addis Ababa. It is reliably reported that there is a shortage of food even among Italians; that in some areas Italian soldiers have mutinied for this reason; and that part of the population is faced with starvation.

"The Italian colonisation scheme in Ethiopia is an almost total failure. Colonists who have gone into the interior are continually menaced by *shifitas* (brigands), while there are insufficient means to enable them to go ahead with development work. The Italians certainly seem to be in a desperate situation financially and economically as regards Ethiopia. In some districts they had to abandon their great road-building programme; some of the roads built after the war have deteriorated most seriously because there are no funds for maintenance and repair work. Business is dead, and many foreign and even Italian firms have left Addis Ababa."

In introducing the Air Estimates in the House of Commons last week Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, said that they included a sum of £4,700,000 for civil aviation, or nearly three times the sum taken in 1933. He continued:—

"Undoubtedly there is a great deal more to be done so far as civil aviation is concerned. There have been advances which it is well to register. Until six years ago aircraft employed on regular air transport services throughout the world flew 100,000,000 miles on a network of routes totalling 200,000 miles. In the current year it is calculated that the distance flown by aircraft will be nearer 250,000,000 miles.

"Six years ago 170 tons of air mail were carried in a year by British commercial aviation. Last year over 2,000 tons were carried in this way, including nearly 850 tons on Empire services, and a small tonnage on other extra-European services. The British Empire continues to rank foremost as regards the length of route operated by regular air services, and at the end of 1938 the route mileage for the Empire as a whole was about 88,000 miles.

"The Empire air mail scheme, with all its imperfections, which we are doing our best to overcome, with its special Christmas difficulties and its present troubles in regard to equipment, is an achievement which cannot be paralleled by any other country in the world, but one which the structure of the British Commonwealth makes a necessary item in modern life and one which it is only too easy to accept without reflecting upon the constructive imagination and the vision and labour which lie behind it."

Publicity Board in S. Rhodesia

The following representatives of organisations in Southern Rhodesia have been appointed to the National Publicity Advisory Board, recently formed to co-ordinate the publicity work of the Colony: Captain H. Allen, representing Rhodesia Railways; Mr. D. M. Millie, Victoria and Great Zimbabwe Publicity Association; Mr. D. Niven, Bulawayo and District Publicity Association; Mr. N. St. Quinton, Salisbury City Council; and Mr. A. C. Sofke, Umtali and District Publicity Association. Mr. Niven is Chairman of the Board, of which Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity for Southern Rhodesia, is Secretary.

The Kenya Hartal Fiasco

The *hartal*, or day of mourning, that was to be the united protest of the Indians of Kenya against the Orders in Council defining the policy of the White Highlands, seems to have been a fiasco. A Nairobi correspondent writes that the better class of Indian traders ignored the *hartal* altogether, and what shutting of shops did occur was done so unobtrusively as to be indistinguishable from that imposed by law. That the demonstration was so egregious a failure is easily understood; the agitation about exclusive white settlement in the Highlands is so obviously artificial, is inspired from overseas and engineered by disgruntled politicians, and has no root in a real demand from the bulk of the Indian community in Kenya, who are devoted to trade and have no intention whatever of taking up land in an area where climatic conditions are unsuited to their living conditions.

During the recent heavy rains in Southern Rhodesia, the Matopos Dam, near Bulawayo, rose 15 ft. in one night.

Possibilities of Quartz

A Useful Sideline for Miners

QUARTZ, writes Mr. E. J. Wayland in Bulletin No. 3, 1939, of the Uganda Geological Survey, is at once the most abundant, widely distributed and protean mineral in the world. When colourless, transparent and crystalline, it is known as "rock crystal"—petrified ice, the ancients thought it to be. Commercially, certain qualities of quartz have to-day an increasing value for optical and electrical purposes, and for making "glass" vessels which have remarkable qualities.

Crystals possessing the necessary properties, continues Mr. Wayland, are not easy to secure; they therefore fetch good prices. But miners are completely taken up with getting gold or tantalite and pay little heed to crystal. This is not to be wondered at, for no one in the mining areas has experience in its valuation nor are the factors upon which its practical application depends generally understood. So the famous Director of the Uganda Geological Survey goes into the matter, drawing upon his vast knowledge of crystallography and minerals, explaining every point in detail, tempering technicalities, and illustrating difficulties by clear diagrams. Photographs of the crystals which have commercial value are placed side by side with those which are not marketable.

A Salable Crystal

It is not claimed that rock crystal is a gold mine to the prospector, but the article should enable the miner, who comes into contact with quartz, to recognise a salable crystal when he finds it, and so make a useful sideline. Really big pieces can

always be disposed of, if clear and unblemished, good quality crystals suitable for electrical work range from Shs. 25 per kilo (2.2 lb.) for crystals weighing half a kilo to Shs. 45 for crystals weighing one kilo and upwards. Water-worn pieces and those of inferior quality fetch much lower prices. There is now a definite and increasing market for Empire supplies of rock crystal, and efforts should be made to enter it. Some specimens sent from Buhwezi, Uganda, have been proved to be excellent, and comparable with the best Brazilian—Brazil and Madagascar, so far, having been the main sources of marketable rock crystal.

Values up to £50 a Ton

Quartz, is of course, nothing but silica (SiO_2) and there is a market for hundreds of tons of quartz for "fused silica." The material, says Mr. Wayland, should be clean and not unduly cracked, pieces over 1½ by 2 ins. being preferred. Recent lots have been sold at £46 to £50 a ton for first quality and £20 for second quality material.

Quartz melts at over 1,670° C. (3,038° F.), and cools to a "glass" which has attained great importance in chemistry but also for domestic and artistic purposes. Vessels made of it may be opaque, translucent or transparent; they stand extreme variations of temperature—if heated red-hot and then plunged into cold water, they do not crack—and are unaffected by reagents that attack ordinary glass. Fused quartz is highly transparent to ultra-violet rays, a valuable property for photographic lenses, crushed rock crystals being the raw material; and it is so elastic that fine threads of it, used in torsion work, never acquire the smallest permanent twist.

Mr. Wayland, then, makes out a good case for the miner to pay attention to quartz. The Bulletin is published in Entebbe, by the Government Printer, at 10s. 6d. and is well worth the money. Mr. A. D. Combe has an exhaustive article on the tin and tantalite deposits of South-West Uganda which, says Mr. K. A. Davies, the acting Director, will be of interest and help to prospectors generally, and Mr. Davies contributes useful articles on the gold lodes of the Busia area, and on "coated gold" from the Lubare area, Western Ankole.

Wanderer Consolidated

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., announce payment of an interim dividend of 6¼%.

Institution of Mining Dinner

The annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on April 27.

Mining Personalia

Mr. C. E. Parsons, M.Inst.M.M., is visiting Southern

Mr. C. S. Hitchen, Assoc.Inst.M.M., is on his way home from Kenya on leave.

Mr. L. B. Nicholls, of Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, has applied for admission to associateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Uganda during February, was as follows: Gold, unrefined, 2,000 troy oz.; tin ore, 54 long tons.

Mineral output in Southern Rhodesia during January was as follows: Gold, 65,154 oz.; silver, 15,010 oz.; coal, 96,828 tons; chrome ore, 8,322 tons; asbestos, 4,858 tons; tin concentrates, 47 tons; iron pyrites, 2,225 tons; tungsten concentrates, 34 tons; mica, 1,274 lb.; limestone, 9,143 tons; tantalum, 1 ton; lead, 8 tons; antimony ore, 8 tons; copper ore, 118 tons; and corundum, 5 tons.



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Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—During February 6,000 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 3,989 oz. fine gold; profit: £17,003. Developments during February: 2nd level driven 17 ft., av. 8 dwt.; 5th level sunk 69 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 10th level driven 30 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 10th level driven 30 ft., av. 32 dwt.; 10th level driven 25 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 10th level driven 33 ft., av. 29 dwt.; 14th level driven 42 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 12th level driven 101 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 12th level sunk 29 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 37th level driven 45 ft., av. 1 dwt.

Tanganyika Central.—Progress report for quarter ended December 31 states that 6,363 tons were milled, yielding 1,393 oz. fine gold; value, £9,774; working costs, £14,560; loss, £4,786. Capital expenditure, £593. Development: footage, 880 ft.; sampled, 750 ft.; payable, 55 ft.; av. value 13 dwt.; av. width, 93 ins. No. 6 level: No. 6 S. drive adv. 396 ft. to a point 402 ft. from S.W. crosscut. During December 112 ft. were driven, av. value being 5.2 dwt. over 92 in. No. 6 S. raise under No. 5 S. winze adv. 25 ft., and No. 6 S. raise (2) adv. 17 ft., but no payable values were exposed. Altogether 456 ft. of development was carried out at this level.

Gabait Gold Mines.—During the quarter ended January 31, the total footage developed was 796 ft.; footage on reef, 561 ft.; sampled, 561 ft.; payable, 185 ft.; av. width, 30 in.; av. value, 7 dwt. Ore milled: 2,935 tons; yield, 1,488 oz. fine gold; tailings treated, 4,990 tons; yield, 644 oz. fine gold; total yield for quarter, 2,132 oz. fine gold. Development has been delayed owing to trouble with the compressor starting engine unit, but this has now been rectified. A somewhat smaller footage has to be reported, therefore, and there is also a lower percentage of payable reef encountered, whilst progress on the "Western" leg has not been as fast as had been anticipated, but developments there, so far, are encouraging. Early next quarter the larger Tube Mill will have to be relined and new gears and bearings fitted which will cause a reduction in tonnage during the quarter.

Southern Rhodesia's Election

(Concluded from page 787.)

time to show his paces in the House, but he is a bright and energetic personality likely to make the best of the confidence shown in him at the bye-election.

Marandellas, which bristles with colonels and majors, is much more likely to put in Colonel W. H. Ralston (United Party) than Mr. A. W. V. Crawley, who has recently responded to the clarion call of Mr. Leggate and left Mr. Huggins, despite the fact that the latter's stock nowhere stands higher than in Marandellas.

So far there is no news of anyone thirsting to wrest Lomagundi from Major E. M. Hastings (United Party), who may also be in the running for Cabinet office. He is probably the most fluent speaker in Africa south of the Equator; if his words flow in torrents, yet they are well chosen.

To sum up, the general election should see the United Party back to anything from seventeen to twenty seats, Labour with five or six, the Rhodesian Party with five or six, and there will probably be one independent. By an accident of split votes there might be one Unionist.

Tanganyika Tea Board

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has appointed the Provincial Commissioner, Southern Highlands Province, to be a member of the Tea Board and has approved the nomination of the following by the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association: Major H. Hummel, Mr. J. R. Leslie, Mr. C. K. von Nidda, Mr. W. Ocker and Mr. W. D. Usher.

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	44d.	44d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	6s. 4d.	6s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	48s. 0d.	47s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	14d.	14d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	29s. 9d.	29s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	6d.	6d.
Kenton (10s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	4½d.	4½d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	9d.	9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Luir Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7½d.	7½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	38s. 9d.	36s. 3d.
Rezende (1s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	25s. 4½d.	25s. 1½d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 10½d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	16s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
Rhokana (1s.)	11½s. 6d.	11½s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 1½d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	20s. 3d.	20s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Thistle-Etha (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.

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Of Commercial Concern

The Bata Shoe Company plans to open a factory in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Of Southern Rhodesia's exports during 1938, valued at £11,883,000, the United Kingdom took 72.5%, Northern Rhodesia 7%, and the Union of South Africa only 4%.

The revenue of Northern Rhodesia to the end of October last was £1,198,924, against £777,757 during the same period of 1937. Expenditure totalled £973,241, against £769,452.

Export tonnage railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January totalled 16,744 tons, compared with 18,393 tons during the corresponding period of 1938. Import tonnage handled was 10,231 tons, against 17,831 tons.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during 1938 were valued at £3,707,561, a decrease of 25.4% compared with 1937, owing, of course, to the fall in world prices of commodities. Imports during the year amounted, however, to £3,448,575, or only 12.1% less than in 1937.

Kenya's domestic exports for the first 11 months of 1938 were valued at £3,424,702, a decrease of 5.1% compared with the corresponding period of 1937; total imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first 10 months of 1938 were valued at £7,887,785, being 5.7% below the figures for January-October, 1937.

The Northern Rhodesia Associated Chambers of Commerce have formed in Lusaka, with a foundation committee consisting of Mr. H. Rich (President), Mr. G. Pelletier (Vice-President), Captain H. K. McKee (Lusaka), Mr. M. Gersch (Kitwe), Mr. J. Miller (Ndola), and Messrs. C. A. A. Teagle and F. M. Rich (secretaries).

Net profits of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank for the year ended January 31 amounted to £226, which, together with the balance of £65,380 brought forward, makes a total of £65,806, standing to the credit of the profit and loss account. The directors recommend that this sum should be carried forward. The report states that the investments, totalling £460,796, chiefly consist of British Government securities, all repayable at fixed dates of maturity. The annual meeting will be held at 9, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, on March 21, at 12.30 p.m.

Kenya Pyrethrum

PYRETHRUM was introduced into Kenya in 1928, and from 1932, when commercial production began, expansion has been so marked that over 1,000 tons of the flowers were produced in the year 1936-37. The plant there may flower for 10 months of the year, the flowers are of high quality, and care is taken to harvest only heads in the fully open condition. The average pyrethrum content of consignments of Kenya flowers shipped during 1936 to the United States exceeded by almost 50% the average content of Japanese flowers received during the same period. So writes Dr. J. T. Martin, of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, in the *Manufacturing Chemist*.

National Bank of India

The board of the National Bank of India recommends a final dividend of 8% (against 9%), making 16% (against 18%) for the year ended December 31; £50,000 is again added to the staff pension funds, £75,000 (against £50,000) is written off house property account, and £248,880 (against £249,817) is carried forward. The annual meeting will be held on March 27.

Rhodesia's Big Dam

The Umshandigwe Dam, the biggest single piece of Government engineering ever carried out in Southern Rhodesia, is now completed. The wall, which spans a gorge in the Victoria Hills, is 108 feet high and 80 yards long, and will enclose a water area of 1,000 acres. It has cost less than £100,000, was built in spite of immense natural difficulties, without loss of life to any employee, European or Native. It will irrigate 21 farms in the Tokwe Valley below, probably to be devoted to stock-raising. Mr. R. H. Roberts, the resident engineer, has been in charge of the work.

Tete Railway Construction

The contract for the construction of the first section of the Tete Railway has been awarded by the Portuguese authorities to Messrs. Pauling & Company, the engineering house which has already played such a prominent part in railway construction work in East and Central Africa. The projected railway will serve the richly mineralised Tete district, the development of which has been hampered by lack of communications. Among other undertakings which will benefit by the new railway will be the Moatize mine, the output of which is at present but a fraction of its capacity. Beira must, of course, benefit considerably from the building of the new line.

Immigration in N. Rhodesia

Asiatic and foreign immigration into Northern Rhodesia is being investigated by a Commission headed by the Solicitor-General, Mr. P. F. Brannigan, and the Chief Immigration Officer. Northern Rhodesia's immigration laws are said to be the least irksome of any in the world, and some measure of protection against undesirable immigrants may be necessary. It is thought that any large scale immigration at the present time would be disastrous to inhabitants and immigrants alike. In the Fort Jameson district, where the Commission met local residents recently, it was stated that there is room for a slight increase in the number of prospective tobacco farmers.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA



Cotton Commission Report

The Cotton Commission appointed by the Uganda Government in July last has recommended in its report an examination of and irrigation of the drier areas of the Protectorates, and a supervisory staff to maintain the quality and to use all efforts to ensure the highest price to growers.

According to a *Times* telegram from Kampala, further centralisation of the ginning industry, especially in certain districts, is proposed, with legislation for compulsory ginning pools, to be reorganised as corporate bodies if 66% of the ginners in any zone agree. A reduction of the number of ginneries in certain areas with partial Government compensation is suggested, and it is recommended that Africans be encouraged to enter the ginning industry.

The report states that the present standard of the African cultivators is creditable and compares favourably with that in other tropical Dependencies. The prices paid to growers by the pools compare favourably with those obtained in open competition and in other countries. Profits made by ginners are not excessive, and middlemen, the report states, are undesirable.

Labour in Tanganyika

The Labour Advisory Board in Tanganyika Territory has been reconstituted with amended terms of reference—"to consider and advise on all matters concerning the supply, welfare and employment of man-power for all activities"—and is now composed of the Chief Secretary as chairman, the Administrative Secretary as deputy chairman, the Chief Inspector of Labour, the Director of Medical Services, Sir J. H. England, Mr. J. R. Farquharson, Major Sir William Lead, Mr. A. A. Adamjee, Canon R. M. Gibbons, Mr. W. A. Mauran and Mr. J. C. Molteno.

Exports From Uganda

Uganda's domestic exports for 1938 amounted to £4,668,067, as compared with £5,702,736 in 1937, a decrease of 18.1%. For cents of cotton were exported, valued at £3,427,949, against £353,560 cents, valued at £4,269,283 in 1937; an increase of 18.9% in quantity resulting in a decrease of 19.7% in value: 1,321,598 cents, valued at £2,835,594, went to India. The 280,143 cwt. of raw, hulled coffee, exported, valued at £327,634, though 8.6% larger in quantity than in 1937, was 22.1% less in value. Products exported during December, 1938, however, showed an increase in value of no less than 108.7% over those for December, 1937.

Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya nominal and unchanged at 117s. per cwt. (1938: 117s. to 118s.; 1937: 93s. 6d.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull has experienced a sharp fall and is now steady at £9 7s. 6d. per ton for March-April shipment. (1938: £12 2s. 6d.; 1937: £14.)

Cloves.—Steady with little business passing. Zanzibar spot, 83½d., c.i.f., 77½d., Madagascar spot (in bond), 8d., c.i.f., 7 1/16d. per lb. (1938: 8½d., 7d.; 1937: 10½d.)

London stock of Zanzibar is 370 bales and Madagascar 160 bags.

Coffee.—Kenyas sold fairly well and prices realised were average at last week's London auctions.

Kenya "A," 67s. to 117s.; "B," 51s. to 77s.; "C," 55s. to 65s.; peaberry, 66s. to 129s. per cwt.

London stocks of East African at 99,142 cwt. are in excess of both 1938 at 87,172 cwt. and 1937 at 81,433 cwt.

Copper.—Standard for cash has steadily risen during the week, but the Czecho-Slovak crisis has called a temporary halt, and is now £43 4s. 6d., and 5s. higher for three months. (1938: £40 3s. 6d.; 1937: £77.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. irregular for April shipment at £10 6s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £11 17s. 6d.; 1937: £20 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—American middling on March 11 was steady at 5-40d. per lb. Future prices fixed on the same date were April, 5-40d., June, 4-9½d., and August, 4-76d. per lb.

Uganda exported 24,904 bales of cotton during January. Cotton tax collected amounted to £3,044.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull steady at £6 7s. 6d. per ton for March to May shipment. (1938: £4 5s.)

Gold.—148s. 2d. per ounce. (1938: 139s. 8d.; 1937: 142s. 3½d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for March £10 6s. 3d., rising by 1s. 3d. per month to July. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £11.)

Hides.—Firm, but sales are small, and Mombasa hides 70/30% 12 lb. and up are 6d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d.

Maize.—East African No. 2 shows little change at 22s. 6d. to 24s. per qtr., according to position.

Pyrethrum.—In a dull market, values are still high, and Kenya flowers are nominally £155 per ton, and Japanese best quality vary from £102 15s. to £110 15s., according to shipment date. (1938: £115, £77; 1937: £68.)

Sisal.—Only small stocks on offer. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 10s. to £16 15s.; No. 2, £15 10s. to £15 15s.; No. 3, £15 5s. to £15 7s. 6d. per ton for March-June shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: No. 1, £17 10s., No. 2, £17 5s., No. 3, £16 10s.; 1937: No. 1, £28 15s., No. 2, £27 15s.)

Messrs Wigglesworth & Company state in their current monthly review: "The chief call has been for No. 3 grade, supplies of which are limited, with the result that the price has been forced up and is now in close proximity to No. 2. The latter quality is a more graded fibre as regards cleaning, length, and being obtainable at only 5s. to 10s. per ton above No. 3, it would not be surprising if spinners focused their attention on this, particularly as supplies are sufficient to meet their requirements. Neither producers nor consumers have evinced any particular desire to enter into long-dated engagements, which, as far as spinners are concerned, is somewhat surprising

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bearing in mind the attractiveness of African sisal at to-day's price compared with the values of nearly all other fibres.

"The low prices for binder-twine for the coming harvest, may be a deterrent to the laying in of sisal stocks on a larger scale, which would surely take place, if spinners could anticipate more remunerative prospects for the future. Much unnecessary hardship is forced upon the growers in Africa in having to produce and sell at a loss, which is bound to cause neglect in the upkeep of plantations and machinery, and this in the long run must react unfavourably on the spinning trade.

"America has given very little support to the African market for some time past, and it is hoped that buying may be increased before the season is too far advanced."

Soya Beans.—Firm, with Manchurian afloat £8 17s. 6d. per ton for March shipment to usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 15s.)

Tea.—There was a strong demand at the London auctions, prices ruling firm. Nyasaland averaged 10.65d., and Kenya, 12.13d. per lb. (1938: 12.34d., 12.86d.)

Tin.—Standard for cash increased steadily throughout the week, but the European situation has caused a relapse, and it is now 12s. 6d. in advance of the backwardation, which is £215 3s. (1938: £182 17s. 6d., £311.)

An interesting chart showing the effects of restriction on actual production during 1935-1938 has been compiled by Messrs. A. Strauss & Co., Ltd. It illustrates how the official production quotas in per cent. of standard tonnages and actual production by restricting countries should, in theory, be parallel, but they show in practice a wide divergence, for production has neither fallen nor risen in accordance with low or liberal quotas.

Wheat.—Kenya-Equator 20s. 3d., and Governor 20s. 9d. per cwt. according to position.

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 March 1).—Chemelli, 0.01 inch; Cherangani, 0.19; Donyo Sabuk, 0.55; Eldama, 0.05; Equator, 0.38; Fort Hall, 0.50; Fort Ternan, 0.21; Gilgil, 0.24; Hoey's Bridge, 0.09; Kabete, 0.62; Kaimosi, 0.61; Kericho, 0.53; Kiambu, 0.31; Kijabe, 0.15; Kinangop, 0.16; Kipkarren, 0.10; Kisumu, 1.13; Kitale, 1.04; Koru, 0.14; Limuru, 0.23; Machakos, 0.76; Makindu, 0.16; Makuyu, 1.50; Menengai, 0.27; Meru, 1.60; Mitubiri, 1.02; Miwani, 1.68; Moiben, 0.31; Molo, 0.25; Muhoroni, 0.49; Nairobi, 1.30; Naivasha, 0.26; Nandi, 1.45; Nanyuki, 0.10; Narok, 0.10; Ngong, 0.44; Nyeri, 1.92; Ruiru, 0.49; Sagana, 0.28; Simba, 0.36; Songhor, 0.18; Sotik, 0.65; Soy, 0.46; Thika, 0.75; and Thomson's Falls, 0.74.

Tanganyika (Week ended February 27).—Amani, 0.33 inch; Arusha, 0.10; Bagamoyo, 0.37; Biharamulo, 0.05; Dar es Salaam, 0.02; Iringa, 1.00; Kigoma, 0.59; Kinyangiri, 0.03; Lindi, 0.75; Lushoto, 0.04; Lyamungu, 0.18; Mahenge, 0.03; Mbeja, 0.75; Morogoro, 0.43; Mpwapa, 0.55; Mwanza, 0.12; Mombasa, 0.56; Old Shinyanga, 0.39; Songea, 0.80; Tabora, 1.01; and Tukuyu, 1.21 inches.

Summer Tours

A special summer tour to South Africa has been arranged by the Union-Castle Line, leaving England on July 20 by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle"; the first-class return fare to Capetown is £97 18s. 5d., and second-class £67 13s. 7d. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the company at 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Messageries Maritimes have issued an attractive illustrated brochure giving details of the company's Mediterranean cruises during 1939. Copies may be obtained from the London office of the company at 72-75 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, or from any tourist agency.

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Passengers for East Africa

The m.v. "Dunbar Castle," which left London on March 10, carries the following passengers for:—

Beira
 Bergman, Mrs. A. M. Stephens, Major F. T. & Mrs.
 Hall, Mr. K. L. & Mrs.
 Lushington, Mr. A. Stewart, Mrs. J. B.
 Steel, Mr. & Mrs. R. Wright, Mr. L.

The m.v. "Boschfontein," which left Dover on March 4, carries the following passengers to:—

Beira
 Hurter, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Rosenthal, Mr. & Mrs. O.
 Loeb, Mr. E. Thiebaut, Mr. & Mrs. P. G.

Air Mail Passengers

Mrs. E. Johnstone reached England by air from Kisumu on March 6.

Passengers who arrived on March 8 included Mrs. Caswell Long, from Nairobi, and Mr. S. Sturdy, from Port Bell.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Mrs. Powys-Gobb, for Kisumu, and Captain A. H. Wenham, for Nairobi.

On March 18 Mr. G. C. Hutchinson is due to leave for Kisumu, and Mr. E. H. Bee, for Salisbury.

Passengers booked to leave on March 24 include Mr. G. E. Wyatt, for Nairobi, and on March 25 Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Semple leave for Port Bell.

Flying Boat Mishap

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Cambria," which was forced down off the coast of Portuguese East Africa, one day last week, was damaged at Mozambique under her own power. Engine trouble is believed to be the cause of the forced landing. Nobody was injured, and all mails were safe.

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News Items in Brief

A further Battalion of Senegalese infantry has left for Jibuti.

The general election in Southern Rhodesia will be held on Friday, April 14.

The area of the Lake George Game Reserve, Uganda, has been materially extended.

A.R.P. work is being carried out in Kisumu. Indians are among those digging trenches in their spare time.

The Game Preservation (Umba Steppe) Order, 1938, of the Tanganyika Government prohibits the hunting of any animal in that area.

Bulawayo's rainfall of 12.91 inches during February 1938, of the Tanganyika Government, the nearest figure for the month being 11.65 inches in 1923.

The Abyssinian Arms Traffic Treaty of 1930 being now regarded as no longer in force, a Bill to repeal it is being introduced in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Preparations are being made by the Northern Rhodesian Government to celebrate next year the hundredth anniversary of Dr. Livingstone's first visit to Africa.

One Italian officer was killed in Ethiopia in February during reconnaissance and police operations, and one officer and 13 men died of sickness and other causes. Thirty-six workmen died of sickness and other causes during the same period.

The Kabaka of Buganda has authorised all Buganda to register under the Uganda Protectorate's national service scheme, instead of separately, as was first contemplated. His three Ministers have volunteered to serve either locally or overseas.

Plans and estimates are being prepared for the proposed Technical School and future Technical College in Bulawayo, negotiations between the Government and the Bulawayo Town Council as to site having been satisfactorily concluded.

The National Jubilee Celebration Committee of Southern Rhodesia has decided that the Colony's national emblem is to be a sable antelope, flanked on either side by a kaffirbroom, a prickly-stemmed tree with dark green leaves and bright vermilion flowers.

Salisbury's "Pioneer Memorial Library" is to cost £18,000. The Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Beit Trustees will subscribe £3,000 each, £12,000 will be borrowed from the Commonage Realisation Fund, and the City Council has set aside a site adjoining the Public Gardens. Mr. A. A. Hotson is preparing the plans.

The new cruiser "Gloucester" has been completed to full crew for service on the East Indies as flagship of Vice-Admiral J. E. Somerville, Commander-in-Chief, in succession to H.M.S. "Norfolk." The "Gloucester" left England yesterday, but the transfer of the flag will probably not take place until the beginning of May, when the "Norfolk" is due at Aden from her cruise to Singapore and Indian ports.

An audited statement of accounts of the Emperor of Ethiopia's fund from its inception in March, 1938, to December 31, 1938, shows that donations received were £1,716. Of this amount £1,400 was paid to, or by the order of, the Emperor Haile Selassie. Expenses of collection amounted to £245, leaving a balance of £62. A new appeal under the title of "Ethiopian Fund" is to be issued by the Abyssinian Association, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

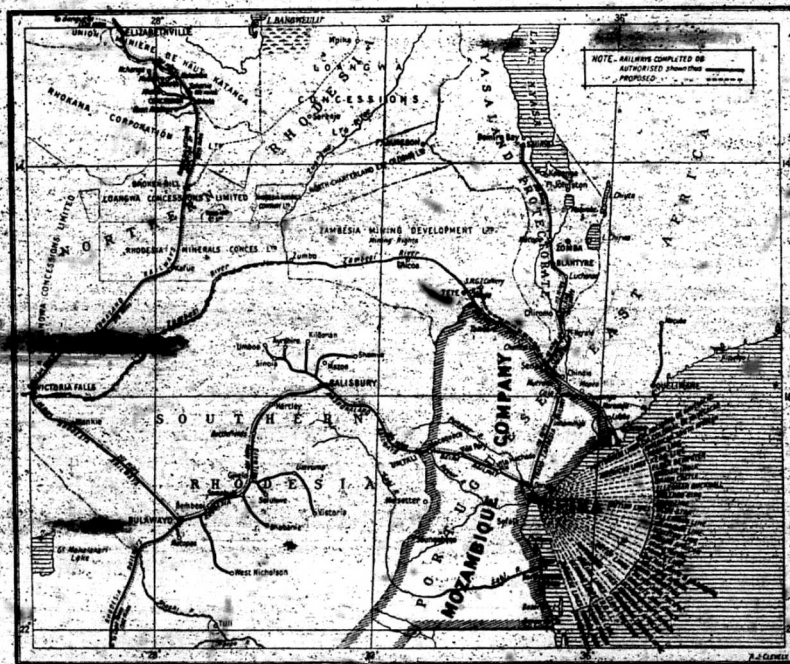
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The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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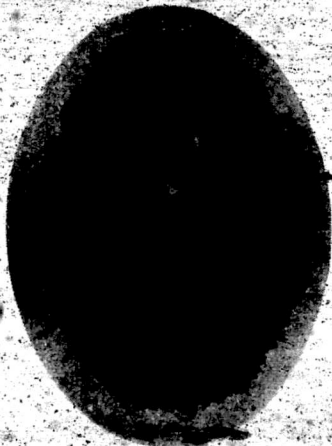
Vessel	A'werp	R'dain	H'burg	London	S'w'ion
* STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Mar. 23
* GRANTULLY CASTLE	—	—	—	Mar. 24	—
* ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Mar. 30
* ROCHESTER CASTLE	—	Mar. 25	Mar. 23	Mar. 31	—
* WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	April 6
* DURBAN CASTLE	Mar. 25	Mar. 28	April 1	April 4	April 13
* ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	April 14	—
* DUNLUCE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—

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