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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HAVING on so many occasions criticised the failure of the responsible authorities to pay due regard to the wishes of non-officials when compiling the Honours Lists which mark the New Year and the King's Birthday, we gladly admit that the List published on Thursday last is a great improvement on almost all of its recent predecessors. We are, of course, unable to say whether Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had expressed the wish that his advisers in London and Overseas that good work in and for the Colonial Empire should be appropriately recognised irrespective of the official or non-official standing of those who have rendered it, but an analysis of the List conveys that impression. In the first place, prodigality of awards to East African officials has been wisely avoided; those whose names appear have, so far as we can judge, won their distinctions by merit, and not merely by routine advancement or approaching retirement. In the second place, the awards to non-officials for their public services bear a reasonable relation in quantity and quality to those made to their friends in the Colonial Service.

Nyasaland's new Governor, Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, who becomes K.C.M.G. has earned his "K" by good work in Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia; Mr. J. A. Gillan, Civil Secretary to the Government of the Sudan, receives a K.B.E. which will be popular in that country; and Mr. Justice McIlwaine, of Southern Rhodesia, will be cordially congratulated on becoming Knight Bachelor. None of these appointments is un-

expected; the only doubt could be whether the knighthood would be bestowed now or at a later date. There is, therefore, an understandable tendency on the part of the public to judge an Honours List by its discrimination in less obvious cases, and by that test last week's List emerged with high credit. Mr. Geoffrey Peto, a former chairman of the Joint East African Board, and still a member of its Executive Council; Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P. for Windsor since 1922, and also a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board; Dr. Drummond Shiels, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and since then a devoted servant of Empire causes; and Captain Donald Simson, honorary secretary of the British Empire Service League, all receive knighthoods—not, it is true, as a direct consequence of their connexions with East Africa and the Rhodesias, which they will nevertheless be better able to serve in the future than in the past.

Among the recipients of the C.M.G. are Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance and Commerce in Southern Rhodesia; Mr. R. Daubney, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya; Dr. R. R. Scott, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory; and Dr. C. J. Wilson, formerly of the Kenya Medical Services and latterly a settler in the Colony and a representative of Native interests in the Legislature. Of four awards of the G.B.E. three go to non-officials—Mr. Duncan Macgregor, M.L.C. of Uganda, Colonel J. A. Stephenson, M.L.C. of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. R. A. Fletcher of Southern Rhodesia, the fourth name being that of Mr.

R. A. C. Cavendish, Commissioner of Police in Kenya. Similarly, non-officials are remembered among the new O. B. Es.—who include Mr. "Wankie" Thomson, of Southern Rhodesia; Archdeacon Bowers, of Uganda; Mr. R. H. Orr, of Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. John Sinclair, of Nyasaland—and the M.B.E.s, to whom are now to be added Mr. H. H. Hitchcock, secretary of the Beit Trust; Mr. O. S. R. Leishman, who was in charge of the building of the Otto Beit Bridge across the Zambezi at Chirundu; Mrs. Diana Schultz, of Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia; and Mrs. M. V. [redacted], for medical services in Tanganyika Territory.

* * *

Honesty compels the comment that Kenya's non-officials have once more been treated with studied aloofness. Indeed, examination of the Honours Lists of the past five, or even ten, years would build up a strong case in support of the contention that the Government of that Non-Official Colony has little appreciation of the Public Men. great amount of useful public services performed by farmers, merchants and other public men, and that it has been wedded to the policy of using the Honours Lists to express views which have at times bordered on contempt and have scarcely ever descended to cordiality—or even to fairness. Because Dr. "Dan" Wilson is so popular as a man, his honour will be grudged by none; but it is fantastic to suggest—as is suggested by the List—that he (a former official) is the one present non-official whose labours demand to be recognised. There are men in the Colony who have received no recognition though they have given to unpaid public work of importance almost [redacted] he has given months, and there are cases which have long cried out for equitable treatment. It is a tragedy that Kenyans should believe that the candid criticism which is the duty of a public man should almost automatically debar him from inclusion, and that so many of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day should be passed over in favour of others who, admirable though they may be in themselves, have immeasurably weaker claims.

* * *

THE BRITISH EMPIRE honoured itself and demonstrated its practical good will towards the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations by appointing as the first British member of that Commission Lord Lugard. Lord Hankey's the greatest living British Colonial Appointment. administrator and authority, and, as his successor, Lord Hailey, perhaps the ablest Indian administrator of his time, and, after his retirement from India, the director of the great African Survey. We are not surprised that protests should have been voiced in the House of Commons at Lord Hankey's appointment to the vacancy caused by Lord Hailey's resignation, for if the interests of the Mandated Territories are to be well served, it is essential that the supervisory Commission at Geneva should consist not merely of able and honourable members of standing, but of men of great experience in Colonial territories, who can thus set a right value on the facts which come before them for judgment. Now Lord Hankey—of whose great capacity there

can be no doubt—has spent all his working life in Whitehall, has no first-hand acquaintance with Colonial problems, and cannot therefore hope to bring to the Commission that ripe judgment and steady influence which were the contributions of his predecessors. No Power has more to gain or lose than Great Britain from instructed or uninstructed views at Geneva, and it is lamentable that the choice should have fallen upon one devoid of the essential qualification of wide personal knowledge of Colonial conditions. If there were a Standing Colonial Committee of both Houses of Parliament, the Government would not have dared to face its inevitable criticisms by making such an appointment. Lord Hankey, of course, accepted the invitation with the determination to perform yet another public service, and though we do not for a moment doubt that he will apply himself zealously to this new task, it appears most unfair to him, and to the Overseas Empire in particular, that it should have been thrust upon him when questions affecting the Mandated Territories are likely to arrest the attention of the world, and when the British spokesman on the Mandates Commission will have need of all the experience which can be found only in an individual who has given years of his life to Colonial affairs. The National Government has not an enviable record from the Colonial standpoint, and has now added one more to its list of blunders.

* * *

REMARKABLE RESULTS achieved by organised publicity, ably and forcefully directed, are recorded by Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity in Southern Rhodesia, in his report for 1938. The Department began work in 1935, and in Successful the three years so far completed the Publicity. number of visitors to the Colony increased by no less than 87% above the figures for 1934. From the financial standpoint that represents a most encouraging position, for it is estimated that fully £800,000 accrued to Southern Rhodesia from tourist traffic during the year under review, each tourist being reckoned to spend some £33 in the Colony—at a cost to the Publicity Department of only 9s. 7d. or, including immigrants (as it is only fair to do), a mere 8s. 5d. Taking 9s. as the mean, the most represents under 1.5% of the expenditure. Any hotel-keeper or tourist agency would rejoice at such a result, and Rhodesians ought to congratulate themselves and Mr. Alderson.

* * *

Rhodesia has a wonderful variety of attractions to offer its visitors from the world-famous Victoria Falls—a large model of which is drawing crowds at the New York World's Fair—to the enigmatical ruins at Zimbabwe, from the sight of wild game to some of the finest scenery in South-Eastern Africa, from the modern Attractions. amenities of its cities to the *al fresco* delights of camp life. Next year will see these attractions multiplied in the celebrations planned to mark the Jubilee of the Colony, which has determined to use the occasion to put itself firmly on the tourist map of the world. That is a praiseworthy ideal, one which can be reached by the right type of publicity on an adequate scale.

The East Africa Dinner in London

T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester Guests of Honour

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were the guests of honour at the East Africa dinner in London last week. Sir Edward Grigg, this year's President of the East Africa Dinner Club, presided, and over two hundred and eighty East Africans and their friends were present. Seated at the top table were Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Sir Edward Grigg, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Lord Lamington, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, and Colonel and Mrs. C. W. G. Walker.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Sir Edward Grigg read a number of telegrams from the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia and from the British Resident in Zanzibar. In proposing the toast of "Our Guests" he said:—

Sir Edward Grigg's Speech

"By asking me to preside at your annual dinner you have conferred upon me the privilege of welcoming our two chief guests, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. (Applause.) I do that now. Your Royal Highnesses, on behalf of this East African gathering with all the warmth of feeling which distinguishes the climate and the peoples of East Africa.

"In East Africa feelings are always warm, and that warmth, as public men have reason to know, is not always entirely admiring or comforting in character. But towards Your Royal Highnesses it is as strong and clear as the sunshine of the Highlands— that quickening and enchanting sunshine which has no equal in the world—since we believe that you love East Africa as we do ourselves.

"My wife and I remember with great pleasure your first visit to Kenya, when you came with the Prince of Wales, and we none of us forget that Her Royal Highness has a kinsman in the Colony for whom we all feel a special affection. We cherish the link you have forged between the Royal Family and East Africa, and we hope it will long endure.

"I also welcome Lord Dufferin and Sir Cosmo Parkinson, who represent the majesty of Downing Street. We are delighted to have with us Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, who represents Southern Rhodesia, and also Lord Lamington, who belongs to that important trade union—the trade union of extinct Governors.

East Africa's Destiny

"You will all realise that we are passing through months, or maybe years, which may prove a critical turning-point in East African destinies. Is that great homogeneous area of three East African Dependencies to be broken up once more, not because its own welfare requires it, but because diplomatic considerations which have nothing to do with its welfare demand the sacrifice? If not, what must we do to discharge the responsibility it imposes on us?

"Our first assumption of responsibility in East Africa dates back to the Napoleonic wars, and we have every reason to be proud of our record there. For the first 80 years of the nineteenth century our East African policy was entirely disinterested: we sought no territory or special privilege for ourselves. There were many occasions, such as the hoisting of the Union Jack at Mombasa by Lieutenant Owen in 1924, when we might have seized upon both without a murmur from other Powers; but we stood firm in our determination to maintain the authority of the Sultans of Zanzibar.

"It was a period of general trade expansion in which East Africa shared—and in which India had a greater share than Great Britain—but our real interest in East Africa was concentrated upon one absorbing aim—the abolition of the Slave Trade. When you consider the hideous activities of that trade from Lake Nyasa to Albert Nyanza and from Mozambique to Somaliland; that it spread devastation and unspeakable suffering for decade after decade throughout that vast area; that at its height it took a hundred thousand yearly from the East African tribes; and that barely one in ten of these survived the horrors of their journey to and across the sea, you may justly conclude that we rendered true service to the East African peoples. (Applause.)

Partitioning of East Africa

"The next chapter requires some emphasis at this moment—the partitioning of East Africa between Germany and ourselves. It is to the credit of statesmen of the time, and Lord Salisbury, that it was achieved without causing a European war. It was a period of great development—railways, white settlement, scientific research and the spread of administration on civilised lines. Change was inevitable, and it greatly benefited the Native peoples in our charge—except in one way. Up to then our policy had been framed with a scrupulous regard for our engagements and for the interest of the peoples on the spot; but from the beginning of the scramble for territory onwards to the Great War the interests of East Africa were more than once sacrificed for diplomatic considerations which had nothing to do with East Africa at all.

"As a flagrant example I give you the Boundary Commission appointed in 1885 to report on the limits of the suzerainty of the Sultan of Zanzibar. It consisted of three men—an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German. The English representative was Colonel Kitchener, afterwards Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. The two first accorded the Sultan five times more than the German representative. In spite of the fact that Kitchener protested, his recommendations were over-ruled from home on grounds of European diplomacy; and the advice of the German representative was taken.

African Welfare Paramount

"That salient example has a direct bearing upon our duty to East Africa to-day. The end of our action in subordinating East African interests to European diplomacy was to drag the East African peoples into the loss and suffering of the Great War. But in 1919, thank Heaven, we pledged ourselves anew to the principle that African welfare should be the paramount consideration of all European administration in the African continent, and on that principle we shall henceforth stand firm. (Applause.)

"The rest of it! We have carried the main responsibility for East African welfare for nearly 150 years. Half-way through that long period we agreed that Germany should share the responsibility with us. Germany in consequence took control of a third of the area for thirty years. What prescriptive right to Tanganyika can be founded upon that brief and far from spotless interlude? No governments are faultless; but the German régime in East Africa was unquestionably less humane and less acceptable to the Natives than ours.

"I have no doubt as to the moral obligation that history imposes on us. First and foremost, it is to ensure that East African Natives are never again involved in a European war. (Hear, hear.) Whatever

happens in Europe I hope we may to-day be in a position to keep East Africa out of the fray. We can guarantee their peace so long as Britain herself is strong, and we should make it clear to them and to all whom it may concern that we will never return to a policy of diplomatic exchanges by which that guarantee of peace may be weakened or nullified. They suffered enough for the sins and stupidities of Europe between 1914 and 1918. Our watchword henceforth on their behalf should be 'never again.'

The True Meaning of Trusteeship

Essential as that is, it is only the negative aspect of our trusteeship. Trusteeship has a constructive aspect as well. We have to show that the progress as well as the peace of the King's subjects of all races in East Africa is safe in our hands. We have to prove that we are not dogs in the manger, and that we will share the opportunities and advantages which trusteeship confers on equal terms with all other nations. Those are the mandate principles to which we are bound, and they must never be belied.

I have no anxiety as to our ability to justify our trusteeship on the administrative side, but there is also the economic side. Is our attitude towards economic development all that it ought to be? If not, what is wrong? Seventeen years ago when M. Clemenceau returned from India, he was full of admiration for our administration, but had some searching criticism on the economic side. Your Civil Service and system of justice are splendid,' he said, 'but you have not done all you should to enable the people of India to afford the benefits you have conferred.' That was a profound criticism by which we would do well to be guided in Africa at the present time.

Have we really done our best for the West Indies from the economic aspect? Are we doing it for Tropical Africa? Lord Hailey's monumental review suggested some doubts, and his criticisms sounded like an echo of M. Clemenceau's remarks. Our fear of exploitation may sometimes hamper economic development, but we have no right to assume that administrative progress will be supported by revenue dropping like manna in increasing quantities from on high. You cannot build a Rolls-Royce limousine body upon the chassis of a Baby Austin and assume that your seven horse-power engine will carry you cheerfully to the Promised Land. Yet that is what we shall be doing in East Africa if we do not pay more attention to the country's economic needs.

Native production is expanding, though not as rapidly as when it is better organised. But however rapidly Native production may expand it cannot carry by itself the great framework of administration, the public services, railways and roads, we have established. That way lies disappointment and discontent for the Native population. The development of Kenya and Tanganyika was based upon a dual system of production—European as well as African—and European industry must expand no less than African if the welfare of the territories is to be assured.

European production is not increasing and cannot increase without new enterprise and more capital. The economic welfare of East Africa imperatively demands a gradual influx of immigrants who can maintain themselves without Native labour upon a moderate acreage of land and who can also start minor industries to correct too exclusive dependence upon the fruits of the soil.

I have watched the fortunes of settlement in East Africa for the last 20 years. It forms a splendid nucleus, essential to the welfare of the country. I am sure it should be reinforced—but it will never be adequately reinforced from British sources alone,

because neither the material nor the incentive exists in sufficient quantity or intensity for the needs of the time. Demands on our shrinking population are greater already than it can possibly supply. And I reflect with some dismay that for many years past settlement in East Africa has been encouraged and supported, for its own purposes, by the German Government alone.

Whence, then, if further reinforcement be needed, is it to come? More than two centuries ago England and the Lowlands derived wealth and strength from the settlement of Huguenot refugees. Have we sufficiently realised that another such opportunity is knocking at our doors to-day and that we of all peoples, with our immense control of undeveloped lands, have a moral obligation no less than a material interest in studying and using it to the best of our powers?

Openings for Jewish Refugees

Thousands of able and industrious Europeans are now without a hope or a home; and we are the guardians of much unfilled territory, with corresponding duties not only to the Native but to humanity. It is not a question affecting the Jewish race alone, though Jewry has special claims upon us at the present time. Thousands of refugees from Central Europe are mainly of Teutonic stock. Thousands, Jew and Gentile, are educated, capable people of the hardworking type from which efficient settlers are found. All races in East Africa stand to gain as much from immigration of this kind as England and the Lowlands gained from the influx of Huguenot stock—provided, of course, that its character is carefully supervised and the numbers fit what the country can absorb.

The discharge of our mandate in Palestine has shown how European immigrants with enterprise, with readiness to labour and with capital can help to develop a backward territory with benefit to all its inhabitants. The only question therefore is—is there room for further European development in East Africa with due regard for Native interests? If there is, we must not let this opportunity pass from any desire to restrict the settlement of Kenya to British stock alone.

East Africa is a land of splendid promise—but it will be pitiless to those who aspire to control its destinies without constructive courage and imaginative breadth of view. (Applause.)

The Duke of Gloucester's Speech

The Duke of Gloucester, in replying to the toast, said he and the Duchess were very grateful for the welcome extended to them. 'I need hardly say how pleased we are to be present at this East African dinner—a gathering at which, though we are guests, we feel we are no strangers.'

Two points occur to me in this connexion. It was a joint welcome, addressed to both of us, and of the two my wife has a far wider experience of East Africa than I. The inference is obvious—she is the one who should be replying to the toast, and it is only the unwritten rule whereby lady members of my family are not expected to make speeches at public dinners (and a certain amount of sympathy for anyone who has to) that has prevented me from going on strike and forcing her to respond on our behalf. (Laughter.)

Your Chairman has referred to the warmth of East African feeling. I experienced it for the first time in 1928, when I enjoyed his and Lady Grigg's hospitality in Nairobi, and during my second visit with the Duchess last year it was renewed, if possible, in double measure. Of this recent visit there is little of real importance I can tell you, although every moment was of interest and enjoyment to us.

There were so many new things to see—progress and improvements of all kinds in Kenya, Uganda and elsewhere, and throughout the country a feeling of undeviating and healthy optimism in its ultimate future. Not that East Africa has not its immediate problems—but they do not seem quite the same as the formidable points at issue which vex and trouble the old world. Perhaps, it is something about the atmosphere out there; the air is purer, the horizon wider, the vision keener and younger; but whatever it is, I am sure East Africa will face its problems with good courage, wisdom and a due sense of responsibility.

Makerere College

One event in our recent visit to which I should like to refer was the inauguration of the new building for Makerere College. This College is being equipped to play its full part in training leaders for East Africa—teachers for mass education, doctors to promote the people's health, and agriculturalists to improve the primary production on which at the moment the whole community depends. I was very glad to be associated with this further step in the development of Makerere and its work.

On the subject of agriculture there is one problem exercising the minds of those responsible for the Government. Can the development of the African peoples—of their intelligence and standards of agriculture—go quickly enough to overtake, and then turn back, the spreading tide of soil exhaustion and soil erosion? Much good work is already being done, but circumstances have, so far, limited successful counter-measures to comparatively small areas.

Difficulties there have inevitably been, as, for instance, in the resistance of some Native tribes in regard to the surplus cattle which are destroying the land. Such happenings do not prove that Government has been wrong, but they do show what a difficult task Government has to be hoped that Kenya, in the light of experience gained, will be able to formulate and pursue a comprehensive policy for dealing with the erosion problem over a period of years.

We must look to a steady advance in East Africa if we are to raise the Native standard of living and provide the many services Native progress requires. H.M. Government has declared that for this purpose a dual policy of European and African development is necessary, and I hope that both arms of that policy will be strong.

Low Taxation Essential

Lord Cramer once said that the secret of successful government in backward countries was low taxation. There seems little prospect of our applying that secret here (laughter), but we must strive to apply it in East Africa without stinting the services which Government is called on to provide if we are to base our rule upon the trust and consent of the ruled.

Clearly we cannot have progressive services combined with low taxation unless the wealth of the country is steadily increased, and I sincerely hope that conditions in East Africa, and in the world at large, will enable this to take place.

I agree with what Sir Edward has said about keeping East Africa clear of the horrors of war. The Campaign there in the Great War was one of the most arduous and costly which we undertook. Apart from the East African contingents which took part in it, it brought to East Africa 52,000 troops from India, of which about 5,500 were British, 43,000 South African white troops, and many thousands of Native troops from West Africa and the West Indies. Casualties were terribly heavy. Amongst the British and Indian troops they amounted to one-

third of their whole strength; and the South Africans lost 12,000 through sickness, in addition to nearly 3,000 casualties in the field. But the heaviest casualties were amongst the porters from the East African tribes.

The total cost to Britain, apart from Indian, South African and other local expenditure, was estimated at £72,000,000. It would be terrible indeed if all that loss and suffering were proved to have been in vain, because it had failed to save East Africa from becoming once again a field for European war.

It was a triumph for our civilisation to have put an end to the greater part of the slave trade by long and patient efforts extending over 80 years. But the triumph pales when we reflect that our same civilisation was responsible for involving East Africa in a conflict which started in a corner of the Balkans and had nothing to do with East Africa at all. Our trusteeship will be an empty thing indeed if we cannot henceforth keep East Africa immune from the plague of war.

There are countless subjects of absorbing interest in connexion with East Africa, its development and its future, but time passes on, and I hope I have said enough to convince you of the feelings that the Duchess and I always cherish for a country in which we have spent so many happy days. To those guests present who have never been to East Africa, I would say take the opportunity if it occurs, and I can guarantee that you will fall under the country's charm, and that, like my wife and me, your first visit will not be your last. (Applause.)

Lord Dufferin's Speech

Lord Dufferin, proposing the toast of the Chairman, said:—

I am going to offer you the toast of one who has distinguished himself as an extinct Governor. I was forcibly reminded by his speech that extinct Governors, like extinct volcanoes, often erupt, and I have no doubt that Sir Cosmo Parkinson felt just as I did—that we were one of those unfortunate inhabitants of Pompei as the bricks came tumbling down on our heads.

Fortunately, I am debarred from replying to anything that has fallen from the subject of my toast, because I rang him up before this dinner to ask how long my speech and his were to be. He said: "I shall say a few words, but your speech must not on any account exceed three minutes." (Loud laughter.) He will not mind, therefore, if I call him rather a dogmatist-in-the-manger. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Grigg was one of the greatest Governors we have had for many years in the Colonial Empire. His career has been one of service to the State and it has been of enormous value. But one of his most remarkable attributes you do not know, and that is that he is one of the few men who was elected to Parliament after I made an eve-of-the-poll speech on his behalf. In the middle of my speech on that occasion I referred to Mr. Lloyd George, who at that time seemed to be a fit target for speakers, and in my enthusiasm I forgot that Sir Edward was for years private secretary to that statesman, and the only hint I had that something had gone wrong was when I realised that a certain section of the audience who had not appreciated the full force of my argument suddenly broke out into violent clapping. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Grigg was a great Governor, and so long as we can rely on men like our President to-night we need have no fear for the future of our Empire. (Applause.)

After returning thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received, Sir Edward expressed the gratitude of the East Africa Dinner Club to their secretary, Major J. Corbet Ward, "one of the most valuable of East African institutions." (Applause.)

The Birthday Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

BARON

CAYZER, MAJOR SIR HERBERT ROBIN, Bt., J.P., D.L., M.P., for political and public services. Is Vice-Chairman of the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., which maintains a service of steamers to and from East Africa.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

McLAVINE, ROBERT, ESQ., LL.B., for public services. Entering the Chartered Company's service in 1898 as assistant magistrate in Salisbury, he was admitted an advocate of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia in 1903, became secretary to the Law Department in 1908 and a Judge of the High Court in 1930.

SHIELS, DR. T. DRUMMOND, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee for Educational Work of the Non-Political Empire Societies in London. Was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Socialist Government of 1930-31, and takes a keen interest in East African affairs.

ORDER OF THE BATH

K.C.B. (Military Division)

MACARTHUR, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WILLIAM PORTER, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Tropical Medicine, R.A.M. College, 1922-29 and 1932-34.

C.B. (Military Division)

PLATT, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the troops in the Sudan, and Commandant, Sudan Defence Force.

PRIDHAM-WIPPLE, H. D., C.V.O. Visited East Africa while commander of H.M.S. "Enterprise" from 1928-30.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

HARDING, SIR EDWARD JOHN, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions. Entered the Colonial Office in 1904, and became Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in 1925.

K.C.M.G.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, HENRY CHARLES DONALD CLEVELAND, ESQ., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nyasaland Protectorate. After joining the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service in 1912 and serving with the Northern Rhodesian Police during the Campaign, he returned to that country, and in 1927 became Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, being promoted Chief Secretary in 1930 and occupying that post until his retirement in 1934. He re-entered the Colonial Civil Service in 1935 as Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, and was appointed to his present office on the death of Sir Harold Kittermaster a few months ago.

WADDINGTON, EUBULE JOHN, ESQ., C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, of Barbados. Served in Kenya from 1913 until 1932, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary in Bermuda.

WILSHAW, EDWARD, ESQ., Chairman and Managing Director of Cables and Wireless, Ltd.

C.M.S.

DAUBNEY, ROBERT, ESQ., O.B.E., Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya, where he has served since 1925.

DOWNIE, HAROLD FREDERICK, ESQ., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

SCOTT, DR. R. R., M.C., M.B., B.S., Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika Territory. After service in the East African Campaign, was appointed a Medical Officer in Tanganyika Territory, and became M.O.H. in Dar es Salaam. In 1932 he was promoted Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, and for many years his anti-malarial work in the capital greatly benefited health conditions there. He is the author of a "Glossary of Scientific Terms for Swahili-Speaking Africans."

SMIT, THE HON. JACOB HENDRIK, M.P., Minister of Finance and Commerce in Southern Rhodesia since 1935. One of the leading business men in the Colony before he entered politics, he has done much to encourage the development of secondary industries, and, although born in Holland, has manifested a high regard for the Imperial connexion. He entered public life as a member of the Salisbury Town Council in 1924, was Mayor of the capital in 1927-28, and has on four occasions been returned to Parliament by the Salisbury Central constituency.

WILSON, DR. C. J., M.C., M.D. For public services in Kenya. Went through the East African Campaign—in which he was awarded the M.C.—and has since written a history of the East African Mounted Rifles, with which he served. Has represented Native interests in the Legislature.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

GILLAN, JAMES ANGUS, ESQ., Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government. First went to the Sudan in 1909, served with Sudan Western Frontier Force in 1916, and became Deputy Governor of the Berber Province in 1920. In the following year he was appointed Governor of the Nuba Mountains Province, and in 1928 Governor of the Kordofan Province.

PETO, GEOFFREY KELSALL, ESQ., C.B.E., Chairman of the Food Council. For public services. Is a former Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and now a member of the Executive Council of the Board. Was a member of Lord Runciman's mission to Czechoslovakia last year, having previously served as Parliamentary private secretary to Lord Runciman, while he was President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Peto, whose son farmed in Kenya for some years, has long been a devoted and outspoken friend of East Africa in and out of the House of Commons.

SIMSON, CAPTAIN DONALD PETRIE, C.B.E., Honorary Secretary, British Empire Service League, on whose behalf he has visited many branches of the League in the Rhodesias.

SOMERVILLE, ANNESLEY ASHWORTH, ESQ., V.D., J.P., M.P. for Windsor since 1922. For political and public services. Visited Tanganyika several years ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation. Is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and takes keen interest in East African affairs.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

- CAVENDISH, RICHARD CHARLES ALEXANDER, ESQ., Commissioner of Police, Kenya, where he has served for the past nine years. After serving with the B.S.A. Police in Southern Rhodesia for five years he was transferred to Nigeria in 1912, remaining there until he assumed his present appointment.
- FLETCHER, ROBERT ALEXANDER, ESQ., M.P. For public services in Southern Rhodesia. Was on railway survey work in South Africa for seven years before going to Southern Rhodesia in 1894. Served on the Legislative Council from 1908-11, and 1920-24, and was re-elected to the first Southern Rhodesian Parliament as the representative for Matopo in 1924, being Minister of Agriculture and Lands from 1928-32. From 1907-15 he was President of the Rhodesian Landowners' and Farmers' Association, and from 1910-14 President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union.
- MACGREGOR, DUNCAN, ESQ., M.L.C. For public services in Uganda, where he has been manager of the Kampala branch of the National Bank of India for many years. Is an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, and in many matters the guide, philosopher and friend of the non-official community of the Protectorate. Has served on numerous Government committees and is prominent in the social and sporting life of the country.
- STEPHENSON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. For public services in Northern Rhodesia, where he has long been resident, and on the Legislature of which he has served for many years.
- BOWERS, THE VEN. HARRY, Archdeacon of Uganda. For public and social services in the Uganda Protectorate. Canon Bowers spent the first six years of his missionary career in Sierra Leone, but was transferred to Uganda in 1907. From 1918-34 he was superintending missionary in Bunyoro, and in 1935 was appointed Archdeacon of Uganda and Vicar-in-Chief of St. Paul's Cathedral, Kampala, an office which he held until his retirement a few months ago. He is now Rector of All Saints, Dorchester.
- CUST, ARCHER, ESQ., secretary, Royal Empire Society, who served in Northern Rhodesia for a short time on the staff of Sir Ronald Storrs while Governor.
- GIBBS, FRANK STANNARD, ESQ., H.M. Consul, Addis Ababa.
- JONES, JOHN PERRY, ESQ., Provincial Commissioner, Zanzibar, where he has served since 1921.
- LAMBERT, HAROLD ERNEST, ESQ., District Officer, Kenya. After serving throughout the War he entered the Colonial Service in 1919, being posted to Kenya.
- LEATHES, FRANCIS PALLENT, ESQ., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika Territory. Was appointed to Tanganyika in 1916 after serving in South Africa from 1907.
- ORR, ROBERT HOOD, ESQ. For public services in Northern Rhodesia. Was recently re-elected Mayor of Livingstone for the third time. Is a member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.
- SINCLAIR, JOHN, ESQ. For services to agriculture in Nyasaland. Is a well-known tobacco planter who has for years organised the agricultural

show in Blantyre. Has planted tobacco near Zomba since just before the War, and takes an active interest in public affairs.

- TRUPHET, JOHN SYDNEY, ESQ., head of the Shipping Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- SPRINGFIELD, EDMUND OSBORN, ESQ., Commissioner, Port Sudan.
- THOMSON, ALEXANDER ROBERT, ESQ. For public services in Southern Rhodesia. Is resident director in Southern Rhodesia for the Wankie Colliery Company, of which he was general manager for many years. Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1896 as a trooper in Selous's Troop, and remained in the Colony after the Rebellion. Was elected to the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly in 1923, and re-elected on three occasions since then. Is widely known for his hospitality, geniality, sound common sense and business acumen.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

- BAGSHAW, CAPTAIN ARTHUR NORMAN, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

- ATTERBURY, HENRY WILLIAM, ESQ., Higher Clerical Officer, Colonial Office.
- BAKER-BEALL, ROWLAND WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, ESQ. Joined the Kenya Administrative Service in 1927.
- BREWER, MISS ETHEL MARY. For social and educational services in Uganda where, during her 38 years' service, she has taken a keen interest in welfare and maternity work for women and babies, the training of Bible women, and general evangelistic work among women and girls. She recalls that when she first went to Uganda in 1901 the journey across the Lake by canoe took her eight days; now it is covered by air in an hour.
- DAVIES, TUDOR THOMAS, ESQ., who recently retired from his office of Government Printer, Nyasaland, where he has served for 23 years.
- DUNCAN, WILLIAM MOIR MATHEWS, ESQ., Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, where he has served since 1929.
- DASTUR, JAMSHED FIROZ, ESQ., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Zanzibar.
- HOWES, RICHARD JOHN CLYDE, ESQ., District Officer in Kenya.
- HITCHCOCK, HENRY HERBERT, ESQ., Secretary of the Beit Railway Trust. For services to Southern Rhodesia.
- LEES, MALCOLM HAMISH, ESQ., District Engineer, Public Works Department, Sudan Government.
- LEISHMAN, OSWALD THOMAS RUSSELL, ESQ., resident engineer in the construction of the Otto Beit Bridge, Chimman, and of the Birchenough Bridge, Southern Rhodesia.
- DE LOTRINIÈRE, HENRI DE CAMLA, ESQ. For public services in the Seychelles.
- MACKINNON, ANDREW ALEXANDER, ESQ., Assistant Treasurer, Somaliland. Served in Tanganyika from 1921-31.
- MADYHANI, MULJIBHAI PRABHUDAS, ESQ. For social services in Uganda.
- MENZIES, MRS. MARY VICTORIA. For medical services in Tanganyika Territory.
- SMITH, HENRY GRIFFIN, ESQ., Statistician, Agricultural Department, Uganda.
- SCHULTZ, MRS. DIANA, of Enkeldoorn, Southern Rhodesia. For social welfare services.

House of Commons Debate on Colonies

Support for Formation of Parliamentary Colonial Committee

"BRITISH DEMOCRACY has no greater responsibility than the government of its vast non-self-governing Colonial Empire" said Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in opening the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons last week.

"Although ultimate responsibility for Colonial policy rests in London, a great deal of discretion must rest with our administrators. The longer I stay at the Colonial Office, the more am I impressed with the fact that success, or lack of success, depends in very large degree on the quality of our Governors and Colonial Secretaries, our District Officers and all members of the Colonial Service."

After expressing appreciation of Lord Hailey for his valuable report, and of Lord Bledisloe and the members of the Rhodesia Royal Commission, Mr. MacDonald continued:—

"The Colonial Empire is a maze amidst the intricacies of which our policy might often get sidetracked if there were not certain principles of policy, certain large objectives, which should be common to all the territories. Those principles are, so to speak, the pole stars which give us our direction."

"Our primary object is the genuine advancement of the best interests of the people of the Colonies. It has been suggested that our chief concern is to exploit the Colonies to our own advantage. I am not going to be a humbug. I do not deny that we derive immense benefits from these Colonies. But if it ever was our main purpose simply to exploit them for our own purposes, it has long ceased to be so."

"Our chief anxiety is that under our rule the peoples of the Colonies, first preserving all that is best in their own ancient civilisations, should share in the benefits to be derived from modern scientific discoveries and from social progress, so that they can become full citizens of the modern world."

No Room For Complacency

"The conspicuous loyalty of Colonial peoples to the British connexion is eloquent testimony to their sense of comfort in their association with us, but there is no room for complacency about our achievements. Far from it. We have still a long way to go if we are to attain our objectives. We have to press ahead at a quickening pace with provision of social services."

"We have now established a social services department in the Colonial Office. But social betterment in Colonies is hampered by difficulties, chief among which is the fact that our ability to improve conditions must depend largely on the economic and financial capacity of a Colony to expand and develop social services."

"Some Colonies are comparatively rich in mineral resources, by which their revenues are swollen. But most of them are producers of agricultural goods, on which their economic strength is dependent. In recent years, however, prices of primary products have fallen to a low level, revenues have been severely restricted, and power to improve health, education and other social services limited."

"Therefore, one of the fundamental requirements for the general progress of peoples of the Colonial Empire is a constant buttressing of those agricultural industries. Their crops should be rendered immune as possible from plagues and diseases; cultivation methods should be as up-to-date as possible; organised production and marketing should be

efficient. We are spending considerable sums so that the best brains in agricultural science should be at the disposal of Colonial producers. In the last year the Colonial Development Fund has provided between £100,000 and £200,000 for agricultural research."

"Despite the essential value of these export industries in the economy of the Colonies, in some cases we attach almost too much importance to them. The labouring population has been engaged in growing for export and not given enough time to growing food for consumption in their own home market. With their earnings they have bought tinned foods. That is not a sound policy, for tinned foodstuffs have not the nutritional value of fresh food."

Encouraging Native Food Production

"Wages have become more scanty; purchasing power is reduced. One of the things we must do is to make the people somewhat less dependent on the return from export crops. We should encourage them to grow more of their own foodstuffs, produce more nourishing varieties of local foodstuffs for their own consumption. In pursuing this policy certain difficulties will have to be overcome. In Africa progress is sometimes held up by ancient Native customs of land tenure, or by the Native attachment to cattle as a measure of a man's wealth, so that if, in some places, a man eats beef, it is as though in this country a man were to start eating pound notes."

"Health services are being developed. Here in this country we have been concerned to create an organisation which might resist aggression. We have been doing the same in Africa, but the most potent aggressors in Africa are not men; but insects. Man's powers of aggression are puny compared with the powers of conquest of an insect like the tsetse fly. This little creature can descend suddenly on cattle and men and make life so intolerable that in desperation they move to other lands, and before long scores of square miles of territory which was cleared and settled returns to waste and bush. Our medical scientists have been counter-attacking for years, and are reconquering those territories which have been taken by this insect."

Nutritional Experiments

"In other ways we are seeking to build up health. Sometimes a cause of illness lies in malnutrition. The quantity of food may be adequate, but the quality may be wrong. We are seeking information on the best types of foodstuffs which are required in different conditions. We have started field surveys on the question of diet in relation to health in Nyasaland; the team working them will later continue their investigations in other territories. In Nairobi the Government are giving about 1,000 African children extra supplies of milk; in Ceylon, Government have spent about 1,600,000 rupees a year on feeding school children. We have also started experiments with adults—as, for instance, with the 200 workmen who were employed on the Kampala railway station."

"Another social service concerns good housing. Proper dwellings are being provided for the inhabitants. There are slums in Colonial capitals, too many hovels in mining centres, and in Native reserves mud huts do not come up to the modern standards of roominess and sanitation. Now there are indications of considerable housing activities by local Governments. In Uganda, for instance, more sophisticated peasants are abandoning mud and wattle huts

for rectangular houses with two, three, four, and even more rooms.

But we are not concerned merely with the material advancement of these inhabitants; we are anxious that they should develop the mental and intellectual capacity to take part fully in the work of modern life. We seek to develop a sound education system in each of the Colonies, but our effort is limited by the financial capacities of the Colonies to pay.

Training African Teachers

As an indication of our main objective let me quote the foundation of the findings of Makerere College. Generous contributions from the Imperial and East African Governments and African Native sources have made possible the project of establishing a university college which shall ultimately become a university in East Africa. We are deliberately pursuing this ambitious project partly because it will provide the best means of improving the quality of elementary education in East Africa. We need a much greater supply of trained African teachers; they will come from Makerere College and will spread far and wide the benefits of education.

The most appropriate and surest instruments in the long run for accomplishing the steady advancement of Africans will be educated and responsible African leaders. Indeed, I think the main objective of our Government in all the Colonies is to train the peoples to stand always a little more securely on their own feet. The pace of progress must differ from place to place; in some territories it will be very slow. But it is a mistake to endeavour to achieve the objective too hastily.

Local populations are producing more of their own doctors and nurses, school teachers and agricultural officers, civil servants and lawyers. Throughout Africa we are encouraging Native self-government under the principle of indirect rule; Native treasures are being constantly increased. We are teaching men the wise exercise and enjoyment of freedom. That freedom which we prize so highly ourselves we seek to spread among His Majesty's subjects in whatever part of the Colonial Empire they live; and as long as our administration is conducted in that spirit our work will be justified.

Mr. Paling and Exploitation

Mr. W. Paling, who visited Tanganyika in 1928, said the Colonial Secretary had painted a very rosy picture of the Colonies, but it was somewhat lopsided. An increasing number of Natives in East Africa were compelled to earn wages; thousands had been forced off their land; hundreds of square miles had been taken; and they had no other opportunities of paying taxation except by working for wages. What did the Colonial Secretary mean by saying that the time of exploitation had passed? Whether Great Britain exploited the Empire or not, it was true that Britons did.

Having criticised the penal clauses in employment legislation in Kenya, Mr. Paling said a West African writer had recently suggested that it would take more than 700 years before the whole population of East Africa would be able even to read and write. Was that making progress in modern education? In Tanganyika there were 1,250,000 children of school age; more than 1,000,000 of them attended no instruction. Expenditure on European education and Native education was highly disproportionate.

Sir Ralph Glyn said they must not be satisfied with making the Colonial Empire a party game, and urged the setting up of a Committee, composed of people interested in Colonial matters and sitting in more or less permanent session. Our mistake lay in treating each Colony as a separate entity. It was suggested

that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should be treated as one unit for defence purposes. Why, for peaceful development, could those countries not be grouped under a High Commissioner or a Governor-General?

Colonial Secretary Too Complacent

Mr. James de Rothschild thought the Colonial Secretary's review far too complacent, but there was a record of real advance in some fields. Great things had been done in improvement of health conditions in Africa; attention had been paid to nutritional problems; and what had been done for agriculture had been of immense value. Progress had been due to the men who formed the administrations, and it was essential that they should be properly supported at Home.

Sir Edward Grigg said that the history of progressive measures in the Colonial Empire showed that they had come from the House of Commons. How could that initiative be made more effective? Why had they only applied the method of committees, with official responsibility, to the Colonial Estimates? Why not develop that system? If there was an Estimates Committee, there ought also to be a Colonial Committee.

The whole economic situation of East Africa needed investigation. We had to bring in something to the territories; that something was not there. In Palestine immense benefit had accrued by the enterprise, capital and labour taken in by the Jews. But that was not true of Palestine only; it was equally true of many empty parts of Africa. There was now available a population for settlement which ought to be as useful and as fertilising as the old outflow of the Huguenots from France. In East Africa the difficulties presented to immigrants were almost insuperable. The foolish part was that, what with the money to be deposited, and the guarantees of employment, instead of getting German refugees, they were getting only good German Nazis, supported and financed by the German Government. What an insane policy to pursue!

Supervision From Whitehall

Mr. Creech Jones deplored the fact that they only had one opportunity a year to discuss the Colonial Empire, congratulated the Colonial Secretary on the inclusion in the Colonial administrative service of women, and thought the setting up of a Social Service Department a step in the right direction.

But too often when directions were issued by the Colonial Office they were ignored. When an Ordinance was passed, did the Colonial Office call for a report as to how it was working? If it was the will of the House that there should be industrial enactments, there should be continual supervision by Whitehall to see that the directions were carried out. There had been a model Ordinance on the subject of workmen's compensation going round for the last two or three years, but nothing had been done.

Mention had been made of the reservoir of human ingenuity which had been driven out of Central Europe; better health provisions were needed in the Colonies, and he suggested the creation of an auxiliary medical corps for the Colonies which might absorb dozens of doctors and nurses expelled from Germany and Austria.

Mr. Jones said that Lord Hailey had suggested that there should be machinery to enable the House of Commons to exercise a greater supervision on Colonial policy, and he (the speaker) hoped that during the coming year a new approach would be investigated with a view to devising some constitutional method whereby that could be carried out.

Mr. Bracken deplored the fact that the Colonial Secretary's review of the Colonial Empire omitted

any reference to shipping, which was vital to Empire communications. In 1936 British sailing vessels entering Mombasa numbered 12; foreign sailing vessels numbered no fewer than 210. Two hundred and twenty-two British steamers with a total tonnage of 896,394 entered Mombasa, as against 283 foreign steamers with a total tonnage of 1,215,251. The merchant shipping situation in the Empire could hardly be more deplorable.

Not More Than 100 Members Present

Could anyone really say we were fulfilling our trust in the Colonies? At no time during that debate had there been more than 100 members present. Parliament should set up a committee on the lines of the Scottish Grand Committee, which would meet every week, perhaps twice a week, to consider Colonial affairs. It would have a bracing effect on the Colonial Secretary.

Colonel Wedgwood suggested that the Colonial Secretary's speech consisted of two parts—the truisms were trite, and what was not trite was not true. The Blue Book was the compilation of the office cat. It had been put together by permanent officials as an insult to the House of Commons. In his view the authors of the review had simply gone through the Parliamentary papers, cut passages out, stuck them together, and embodied them in a report which had no sort of coherence.

Another question not mentioned in the review, but which is all-important, is security. How secure are the people in the Colonies that they are not to be handed back to Germany? The first thing we need to get commercial development is security, the knowledge that you are safe and that if you put your money into a country you will not have it confiscated by Hitler. All over Africa to-day this *malaise* is going on. They do not know whether it would not be better to help kick the British out and so earn the support of the Germans.

What is the goal about indirect rule in the Colonial Empire? I and my friends wish for direct rule as a natural step towards responsible government. Indirect rule is the bolstering up of landlord and aristocrat domination in these countries. Their chiefs have become landlords. Expropriation takes place as it took place long ago here.

Colonel Ponsoby's Remarks

Colonel C. Ponsoby supported the suggestion that some form of Parliamentary Committee should be set up to investigate Colonial problems, and was confident that many questions now asked would not be put forward by members if they could meet the Colonial Secretary, his officials, and representatives from overseas.

In Africa we are dealing with people at a stage of civilisation corresponding roughly to the time when the Phœnicians visited Britain about 2,000 years ago. Yet some members are inclined to say we must hurry on, educate them quickly, and treat them as though they were living in this country.

We have a trust to discharge, and we have made more difficult by the economic position. How are we to persuade Natives to grow more crops in order to get a certain price if when the time arrives world prices have fallen? We cannot control world prices, but it is necessary to carry on development. If then we grow more crops for export, proper marketing arrangements are essential, and in that connexion I was shocked to find only a short reference to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board in the review.

Is sufficient latitude allowed to those who are ruling in the Colonies? I see in the report that the number of communications sent out by the Colonial Office amounted to 380,000 in 1938, or 30% more than in 1934. That leads me to one criticism I have

encountered in my travels—that everything has to be referred to London. If that is the case, it obviously hampers officials and nullifies the power they should have.

The Colonial Office should be sectionalised. In their report the Bledisloe Commission said exactly the same thing. There should be a separate branch of the Colonial Service confined to employment in Africa, in the Mediterranean sphere, in the East and in the West Indies. I also support the plea that the present Colonial Office machine requires some sort of reorganisation, and that a standing inter-Parliamentary committee might be valuable to the Office.

Mr. Orr-Ewing regretted that little attention had been devoted to the ravages of the tsetse fly, and said that labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia were in striking contrast to those in the Belgian Congo, where long-term contracts were in operation, and where every possible encouragement was given to settling the Native with his wife within the mine compound. That was in direct contrast with the barrack-like, though good, conditions in our own compounds.

Mr. Noel-Baker and Industrialisation

Mr. Noel-Baker said that industrialisation and education were changing the lives of people in Africa at an unprecedented rate. We must expect that in the next 30 years the picture would be very different indeed from what it is now. How would it be different? What would we have done? Should we have built up the great company of free and happy and progressive peoples we all wanted to see? We should not have done so if we remained as complacent and optimistic as the Colonial Secretary was now.

Referring to the amalgamation of the Rhodesias, Mr. Noel-Baker hoped that before the Colonial Secretary agreed on anything with Mr. Huggins, he would ensure that the House had an opportunity of debating the Bledisloe Report. The question of economic exploitation of the Natives was supremely important. Endeavours should be made to improve labour conditions and wages in the African Colonies, but that could not be done unless more capital was sunk in the Colonial Empire for the training and education of the Natives.

Social research and education should not be limited by what each individual Colony could afford, with perhaps a little help from the Colonial Development Fund. That was a fundamental error, which was utterly wasteful. It would keep the Native people at their low standard of living, and leave us with a vast Imperial estate which was undeveloped.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald referred to Mr. Paling's remarks on wages in Tanganyika, where, he said, unskilled labourers were being paid from 5s. to 10s. a month. "I am not defending that rate of wages," continued Mr. MacDonald, "but we must have a proper perspective. Those wages, quoted casually and without qualification, lead people to compare them with wages in this country, but conditions in East Africa and here are completely different."

In regard to the suggestion that to finance the social services, we should put something into the Colonies which was not there to-day, Sir Edward Grigg had quoted the example of Palestine, and suggested that we should accept numbers of refugees, who, in the first place would establish themselves on agricultural settlements and might bring capital and start industries. That, said Mr. MacDonald, was what they would like to do, and commissions of inquiry were now making investigations in various Colonies, including Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The motion to reduce the Colonial Office vote was defeated by 188 votes to 117.

Tourism in Rhodesia

TOURIST TRAFFIC brought to Southern Rhodesia last year some £800,000 says Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity in the Colony, in his report for the year. This sum is based on the calculation that the cash value of visitors is on the average of £33 per head, though Mr. Alderson suggests that this basic estimate needs revising. He points out that there has been an increase in road travellers, who probably remain longer in the Colony than rail travellers, but whose costs are less, since each car may carry two or three passengers. In the case of visitors, each one has cost 9s. 7d. in publicity expenditure, while if immigrants are included in that calculation, the per capita cost is brought down to 8s. 5d.

The numbers of tourists visiting the Colony continues to show a gratifying increase. Compared with 1934, the year before the establishment of the Publicity Department, the increase is 87.2%, or from 12,882 visitors in the former year to 24,121 in 1938. Against the 27,693 visitors and immigrants, however, there is a set-off of 24,877 Rhodesians who have left the Colony temporarily. Mr. Alderson believes that the maximum must almost have been reached in this respect, and feels that the Colony may look forward with reasonable confidence to a reversal of the position.

During the year 13,826 visitors went to the Victoria Falls, and of that number 13,328 visited the Livingstone Game Park. Nearly 6,000 visitors recorded their names in the Curator's book at the Zimbabwe Ruins, and there were probably a further 1,000 who did not sign, while the Wankie Game reserve also attracted 262 persons during the year.

The film "Land of Rhodes" continues to be exhibited in the United Kingdom and the United States, and seven copies have been presented to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company for exhibition on their ships. It has also been extensively shown in South Africa.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Dissatisfaction with Bledisloe Report

In a debate in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council on the Bledisloe Report a motion introduced by the unofficial members deploring the "indeterminate nature of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Royal Commission" was passed unanimously.

Colonel Gore-Brown, after reviewing the report, admitted the divergence of the Native policies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. He said that he did not think an Inter-territorial Council would be practicable and proposed that there be a referendum held in both countries, with an assurance from the Imperial Government that if the result was in favour of amalgamation and if it were possible to solve the Native question then they would raise no objection to amalgamation. All the elected members spoke in favour of amalgamation.

Mr. W. M. Logan, the Chief Secretary, declined to give any Government view, because there was none, the Governor not having yet consulted the Executive Council, as he wanted first to hear the views of the elected members. He denied that the Government were against amalgamation.

The Governor promised that a report of the proceedings would be sent to the Secretary of State.—"Times" telegram from Bulawayo.

Statements Worth Noting

"As for God, His way is perfect; the word of the Lord is tried; He is a shield unto all them that trust in Him."—11 Sam. xvii. 31 (R.V.).

"The law of contract has been regarded as more sacred than the Scriptures."—*The "Livingstone Mail."*

"We look for greater drive in Colonial policy."—*Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., in the Colonial Office debate.*

"No one now believes that a nation can grow rich at the expense of its subject peoples in Colonies."—*Mr. Noel-Baker, M.P.*

"I am in the dock in the House of Commons every Wednesday afternoon."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary.*

"Money is not so plentiful in Zanzibar and Tanganyika as it apparently is in Uganda."—*The Bishop of Zanzibar, in "Central Africa."*

"Artists are temperamental and the most difficult people to deal with in the world."—*Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., speaking in Salisbury.*

"In the Dutch East Indies, the proportion of children educated is enormously greater than in our non-self-governing African Colonies."—*Mr. W. Paling, M.P.*

"The highly-educated African who is very much in advance of the rest of the people is not usually regarded by them as a suitable representative."—*Sir Edward Grigg, M.P.*

"Parliament should recognise its own responsibility in regard to Government in the Colonies, and not unload it on to an unfortunate Minister of the Crown."—*Sir Ralph Glynn, M.P.*

"The Colonial Secretary's speech (in the Colonial Office debate) consisted of two parts—the truisms were trite, and what was not trite was not true."—*Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P., in the House of Commons.*

"The trend of opinion in these days is that the best of medical and surgical advice and attention should be available to all, irrespective of their ability to meet the expense involved."—*The "Bulawayo Chronicle," in an editorial.*

"Neither Kenya Colony nor any other Crown Colony has ever achieved anything without fighting the Colonial Office, and anyone who does not want to fight the Colonial Office ought to get out of politics."—*"Nauticus," in the "Kenya Weekly News."*

"The European miner in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt can, if he is up to his job, earn more in a year than the total pay of a Provincial Commissioner and almost double, if not three times, the pay of a District Commissioner."—*Mr. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.*

"The Native (Nyasaland) word for medicine, *mankwala*, is a most comprehensive one, being used not only for remedies but also for such things as furniture cream, brasso, naphthalene balls, hair oil, "Vim," pulvex, plate powder, flowers of sulphur and boot polish."—*Mrs. Winifred Edge, in "United Empire."*

"The women of Ulanga (Tanganyika) can be reached through the medicine-men (not to be confused with the wizard), for every woman has her doctor *with* father confessor whom she trusts implicitly and whose advice she seeks at every turn."—*Messrs. A. T. and G. M. Cutwick, in the "East African Medical Journal."*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs

The *Thetis*.— It is about time every newspaper asked these questions about the disaster to the submarine *Thetis*: (1) Why was no oxy-acetylene equipment in each of the destroyers' engine-room repair shops ready for any emergency? Had the rescuing ships been provided with it, it would have been unnecessary to send to Liverpool for such simple equipment, the rescuers would have saved a whole tide, and in this case, all the men would have been saved. (2) Why was the *Thetis* not equipped with surface telephone apparatus, which the victims could have released after the four men rose by Davis apparatus, and thus kept the rescuers posted of conditions below? Almost every foreign navy has this simple apparatus in its submarines. (3) If the tilt of the submarine prevented the Davis chambers functioning properly, how is it that the *Thetis* was not designed with a cat-way fore and aft on both sides of the conning tower, as emergency exits in case the ship got stuck nose in the mud or vice-versa? (4) How is it that the 'camels' were not lashed to the stern before the towing hawsers were coupled up to the hull? (5) How is it that warping was not resorted to, until the *Thetis* was free of the mud, with multiple hawsers? (6) How is it that an emergency flexible air-line was not fitted to the *Thetis* for release?

In such a case as this, since, with a float-buoy to mark it, such a line could be picked up and coupled without difficulty to a compressor line in one of the salvage ships or alternatively to cylinders?—A retired Naval officer writing to the "Evening Standard."

German Self-Deception.

Persistent self-deception is prevalent in Germany. Herr von Ribbentrop appears still to have the ear of Hitler (who can read no English papers, and is dependent on other people's selections from them), and to be able to convince him still that a crime like the rape of Czechoslovakia can be repeated with impunity. That is where the danger lies.

The seizure of Czechoslovakia has proved the utter hollowness of Hitler's earlier declarations that he desired to bring no one under the aegis of the Reich but Germans; his own record in the matter of broken pledges demonstrates the futility of signing any agreement with him; while the erection of the suppression or falsification of news into a major instrument of State policy, has the deplorable effect of duping ordinary peaceable German citizens into the belief that acts of aggression are acts of self-defence by which an unoffending nation must seek to break through encirclement."—The "Spectator."

Britain and Germany.—

Ministers have taken their courage in their hands. While resolved to use force against force, they, like the whole British people, stand ready to answer reason with reason. . . . The bane and blight of the situation so far, and the most sinister peril to the future, has been the besetting habit of German diplomacy to regard every move for conciliation by the democracies as evidence of weakness, and to base fresh exactions upon every hint of concessions. Herr von Ribbentrop's theory has been that in 'the battle of nerves' democratic governments and peoples would be the first to flinch and knuckle. Lingering fear of the same result has played its part beyond doubt in hampering the Russian agreement. To all this Lord Halifax replies that Britain and France are determined to preserve their own way of life and defend their position in the world.' The day has gone by, he says again, 'when the independence of European nations could be destroyed by unilateral action, and any further attempt do to so would meet with wide and resolute resistance. . . . For a democracy sprung out of generations of freedom, no less than for a great empire, even war as a last resort is preferable to abasement and subjection.'—Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."

Germany's Intentions.— As the period of relative calm approaches its end, Germany faces subsequent events with increased confidence. While discontent with wages and long hours grows steadily amongst the German working class, patriotic emotion and a spirit of defiance against the outside world, above all against Great Britain, are also growing. The warlike temper of the German nation rises, and the apprehensions of many millions of individual Germans. . . . The Germans are so confident in their own strength that it is possible, though not at all likely, that they will take their time and, intensifying their warlike preparations, stay their hand until the spring. But whether this be so or not, a resumption of aggressive German political activity is certain, and a major crisis must be expected by the end of July at the latest."—The "Arroo."

Submarine Power.— In February France had 70 submarines and 6 submarine mine-layers, built and 9 submarines building; Italy, 97 built and 7 building; Japan, 58 built and 2 building; Germany (1), 49 built and 17 building; and Britain had 45 built and 15 building. Thus in Home and Mediterranean waters foreign Powers have greater numbers of these craft than we have. Suppose a war broke out in the Mediterranean or the Baltic; those areas, and the areas round our coasts, would be proclaimed war areas, in which all vessels would move at their own risk. On trade routes, where foreign nations have Colonies and submarine bases, that menace to our shipping is very serious. The further removed from our Home (and narrow) waters the enemy's attack is carried out, the more uncertain must become the defence. Submarines are cheap, have small complements, a large radius of action, are of great use to smaller naval powers either offensively or defensively, and there is not the slightest chance of other nations agreeing to their abolition."—Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, M.P.

America's Attitude.— President Roosevelt recognises European peace as hardly less important to America's future than to ours. After all, the prime object of our foreign policy is not to win victory in war but to prevent war. If only it were known that America would sympathise with us should our efforts for peace fail, that might in itself make the aggressor desist and take actions more likely to lead to a just settlement. To presume on the magnificent reception given to the King and Queen would be an abuse of hospitality. Pursued with specific projects for securing her assistance in trouble, America would probably retreat; just in proportion as we base our policy on principles common to both our countries and consolidate our friendship for its own sake without visible ulterior object, she will advance of her own accord and work with us in the sacred cause of peace. There are more ways than are to be found in its text for realising the ideals of the League Covenant."— "Scrutator" in the "Sunday Times."

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week; Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—“It is an offence to the conscience of mankind that the issue of war and peace rests in the hands of two men.”—*Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.*

“Britain is only so strong as her cause is morally just.”—*Count Pückler.*

“A country which does not work is doomed to slavery and dismemberment.”—*M. Daladier, Prime Minister of France.*

“The greatest danger at the present moment lies in the encirclement propaganda in the Axis countries.”—*Captain Eudon Wallace, M.P.*

“Every country is realising more and more the part that bodily health can play in the mental and even the spiritual life of a nation.”—*Earl De La Warr.*

“Would we rather be allied to Soviet Russia or Germany? Would a man rather have measles or small-pox?”—*M. Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the U.S.A.*

“One great difficulty in implementing health reforms is the deplorable tendency to regard medical and social improvements as planks for politicians.”—*Lord Horder.*

“The King and Queen are giving the Empire something which no one else can give in the same way or to the same extent—personal service.”—*Brigadier-General A. Courage.*

“Justice is the plea of the Many against the Few, of the nation against the class, of mankind against the nation, of the future against the present.”—*Professor Lewis Dickenson.*

“I have never known a Cabinet more really united; a set of people working more honestly together for a single purpose; less jealousy or less backbiting or littleness.”—*Sir John Simon, M.P.*

“President Roosevelt held out his hand. The King grasped it. It was perhaps the most important handshake of modern times.”—*Mr. Joseph Kennedy, American Ambassador to Great Britain.*

“There are no limits to which the British people, properly and reasonably led, would not be prepared to go in face of a threat of domination from any quarter.”—*Mr. L. Burgin, M.P., Minister of Supply.*

“In the seventeenth century the position of Danzig was largely of Polish origin.”—*Mr. R. C. Nesbitt.*

“Our dislike of Communism cannot blind us to the fact that Russia is not an aggressive Power, nor an expansionist Power. She has need of peace as we have need of peace.”—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

“I know of no means of livelihood in which it is not necessary to tackle the uncongenial as conscientiously as the congenial part of one's duty. A school curriculum which does not include this principle can surely not be a proper preparation for life.”—*Mr. P. A. Tharp.*

“No independent personalities exist in Germany. Either a man is a servant of the regime or he is anxious and careful to avoid its displeasure. A hideous system of spying has been carried to perfection. Children betray their parents; traders betray their competitors.”—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

“At present the service of propaganda, while extremely active and highly developed in foreign countries, is almost non-existent here, and the sooner a Department or Ministry of Propaganda is created the more likely is truth to become known and the peace of the world preserved.”—*Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.*

“Can Bulgaria be won? If we freed her from her commercial bondage to Germany and Rumania relinquished territory to which she has little ethnological claim, ensuring the accessibility to which she rightly attached such importance in 1915, would not Rumania on balance gain by this transaction?”—*Mr. C. Little-West.*

“It is the German people who are being encircled by a domestic policy which excludes any knowledge of the friendly feeling of other nations towards them. Under these circumstances, should we not seriously concentrate on paying vastly more attention and money on truthful and moderate propaganda having for its object the illumination of truth in dark places? We should do all we can to ensure that our true sentiments towards the German people are known in German homes.”—*Mr. W. J. Benson.*

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

Consols 2½%	68 2 6
Kenya 5%	108 12 6
Kenya 3½%	97 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	91 0 0
N.land Rlys. 5% A. debts	86 10 0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts	83 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99 10 0
Sudan 5½%	106 12 6
Tanganyika 4½%	108 0 0

Industrials

Britt-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4 17 10½
British Oxygen (£1)	4 0 0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 6 10½
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 8 9
General Electric (£1)	3 18 6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 10 4½
Imperia Tobacco (£1)	6 13 9
Int. Nickel Canada	552
Prov. Cinematograph	1 0 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 19 6
U.S. Steel	448
United Steel (£1)	1 4 9
Unilever (£1)	1 17 3
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 13 9
Vickers (10s.)	19 3
Woolworth (5s.)	3 4 6

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	5 6 9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 2 6
Anglo-American Investment	19 6
Anglo-Iranian	4 0 3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11 4½
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 7 6
Bibiani (4s.)	1 7 9
Blyvoor (10s.)	10 9
Burmah Oil	3 13 9
Consolidated Goldfields	3 2 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 2 6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6 16 9
East Daaga (10s.)	1 2 6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	4 0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 8 9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 2 6
Grootvlei	4 0 7½
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 7 6
Klerksdorp (5s.)	3 3
Kwahu (2s.)	1 10 0
Lyndhurst	1 7½
Marievale (10s.)	17 6
Mexican Eagle	8 10½
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2 14
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 8 9
Randfontein	2 0 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36 5 0
Shell	4 7 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 9
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3 15 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	9 0
Sub Nigel (10s.)	11 3 9
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	1 0 0
West Wits. (10s.)	5 5 0
Western Holdings (5s.)	13 0

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 2 6
British India 5½% prets.	100 5 0
Clan	5 12 6
E.D. Realisation	3 3
Great Western	34 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	85 10 0
L.M.S.	15 0 0
National Bank of India	30 10 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	17 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 5 0
Union-Castle 6% prets.	17 4

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

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Digby V. Burnett has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. J. Hughes has been returned unopposed for the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Dr. R. A. W. Procter has been appointed Senior Medical Officer, Coast Province, Kenya.

Captain E. L. Guilbride has been appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Old and modern pictures and drawings, the property of the late Sir Edmund Davis, are to be sold at Christie's on July 7.

Sir Henry Moore will preside at the annual dinner of the West Africa Dinner Club, to be held at the Savoy Hotel on July 19.

Commander J. S. Sharp, of the K.U.R. Marine Services on Lake Victoria, is on his way home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Sharp.

We regret to learn of the death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of Mrs. Mabel Birkbeck, widow of Major-General Sir William H. Birkbeck.

Mr. F. L. Vanderplank, of the Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika Territory, has been transferred from Shinyanga to Tinde (Nuhumbo).

Dr. C. J. Wilson has been appointed to act as an unofficial member of the Executive Council, Kenya, during the absence of Mr. H. R. Montgomery.

Mr. A. H. Roberts has been acting as Administrator-General, and Dr. E. J. Blackaby, Medical Officer, as Senior Specialist Officer, in Zanzibar.

Mr. R. R. le G. Worsley, Biochemist of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, Tanganyika Territory, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. G. B. Johnson, Chief Inspector of Schools, and Mrs. G. R. Johnson, Superintendent of Female Education, Zanzibar, are on leave pending retirement.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have returned to London from Chirk Castle, and have been joined by the Hon. Priscilla Scott-Ellis, who has returned from abroad.

Dr. H. Mowat, Specialist (Surgeon), Medical Department, Dr. N. C. Macleod, Medical Officer, and Dr. G. Griffith, Chemist, are on leave from the Uganda Service.

The Rev. T. B. Kitchin, for the last 15 months priest in charge of the Anglican Church, Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, has resigned, and is due to arrive home very shortly.

Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, who recently returned from a lengthy tour in the West Indies, left London last week to attend the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

During their tour of the World's Fair in New York on Saturday, the King and Queen visited the Southern Rhodesian building, and afterwards inspected the Colonial Empire exhibits.

The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Fulton-Kennedy, second engineer in the Marine section of Kenya Transportation, Kenya, who had been in the service of the K.U.R. & H. since July, 1930.

We regret to record the death in Beira of Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. W. Humphreys, chief inspector of grain and fruit. Mrs. Humphreys was one of the first British ladies to settle in Beira.

Mr. R. J. Simmons, Senior Veterinary Officer, has been promoted Director of Veterinary Services, and Captain W. L. S. Mackintosh, Senior Veterinary Officer, Uganda, on the retirement of Mr. W. F. Poulton, Director of Veterinary Services.

Councillor Joseph Mortimer, who for the past nine years has been a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, has decided to retire on grounds of health. He has been Mayor of Nairobi twice, and on several occasions has been Deputy Mayor.

Dr. Joseph Kiwanuka, of the White Fathers Mission, has been appointed first vicar apostolic of the newly created vicariate of Masaka, Uganda. He will be the first Muganda, and the first Native of East Africa, to be raised to the Roman Catholic episcopate.

Lord Hailey has been appointed a member of the Governing Body of Nuffield College. Among the other members whose names were announced last week was Miss Margery Perham, whose work in Africa during recent years has given her a wide knowledge of Africa and its problems.

Mr. J. J. Feely, of the Tanganyika Education Department, who died in Mpwapa last week at the age of 36, had served in the Territory for 13 years, and only returned to his duties from leave early this year. A sad feature was that a few days after his death a son was born to Mrs. Feely.

Mr. C. H. Randall, who died in Nairobi recently, first went to Kenya in 1914, served throughout the East African Campaign and purchased the Nanyuki Saw Mills in 1920. A keen sportsman—he recently presented a stand to the local race course—he will be much missed by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will arrive in London by air from Salisbury on July 4. One of the objects of his visit is to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies the implications of the report of the Royal Commission on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

News of serious injuries to her son in a motoring accident in Kenya was conveyed to Lady Eleanor Gole at a meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World which was being held in London on Friday last. In order that she might be with her son as soon as possible, Lady Eleanor left England by air on Saturday morning for Nairobi.

At the annual general meeting of the Salisbury Southern Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. B. Craig was elected President, *vice* Mr. N. St. Quentin, the retiring President; Mr. R. A. Ballantyne, Vice-President; and Messrs. E. Watson, G. R. Johnson, H. Davey, C. A. Barton, S. Gruber, H. A. Krikler and B. M. Cairns were elected to the Executive Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jelf, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, are leaving Sparsholt, Hants, in the middle of the summer, and will be travelling throughout England until the middle of September, when they expect to go with their daughter to Grenoble, France. They expect to stay in that country for nearly a year. Letters sent to c/a Westminster Bank, Winchester, will be forwarded.

The Duke of Kent was last week installed as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England in succession to the Duke of Connaught, who had held that position for 38 years. Among the Grand Officers he invested were the following two brethren who have associations with East Africa: Major Hugh Fletcher Moulton, P.G.Ov., as Grand Registrar, and W. Bro. J. E. W. Flood, as Grand Senior Deacon. W. Bro. W. N. Dolton, of Kenya, was appointed P.A.G.S.B.

The honorary degree of J.L.D. was conferred upon Lord Hailey in the Senate House at Cambridge last week. In presenting him, the Orator, Mr. T. R. Glover, said that Lord Hailey was the embodiment of that *gravitas experientia sapientia* which it is in human nature to reverence, and from which *derivata est imperii Romani maiestas*. He had proved his statesmanship in India and Africa; and anyone who wished to know all about the tribes of the Dark Continent, their customs, and institutions, had only to read his book, *Nihil amplius inveniet, nihil verius, nihil perfectius*.

Her many friends in Kenya will learn with regret of the death in London last week of Mrs. A. Dorothy Hammond, formerly of the Kenya Education Department, and for many years matron of the Junior Boys' School in Nairobi. Mrs. Hammond, who was a stepdaughter of Mr. W. A. B. Pailthorpe, the former Registrar in Nairobi, came home in January, 1937, on retirement. She first went to Kenya in 1911, joining the Postal Department, but after the War entered the Kenya Education Department, with which she served until her retirement. Her husband was the late Mr. H. J. Hammond, latterly of the Public Works Department.

"Germany's Claims To Colonies"

MR. F. S. JOELSON'S book, "Germany's Claims to Colonies," is published to-day by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, at 8s. 6d. Readers will appreciate his desire, as editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, that the book should be reviewed in these columns, not by one of the regular staff of reviewers, but by an outside authority of unquestioned standing. Lord Cranworth, who has had so long and close association with East Africa, will accordingly notice the book in next week's issue.

Ward, Miss Helen Corbet Ward, the Hon. C. de Water, Mr. C. T. Watney, Miss Watney, Miss Pearl Watney, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. Watney, Mr. Justice and Mrs. A. H. Webb, Mr. Anthony Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Welby, Mr. and Mrs. Eric S. Welch, Major and Mrs. Clinton Wells, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. E. P. Wilson-Evans.

The East African Dinner

Those present included:

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Adamson, Mr. A. E. Adnams, Miss E. Aitken, Mrs. C. M. Alexander, Captain and Mrs. C. B. Anderson, Mrs. Rachel Bamber, The Earl and Countess of Bandon, Mr. F. M. Barrell, Sir Sydney and Lady Barton, Mrs. G. N. Beaumont, Mrs. Bolton; Mr. and Mrs. Bostock, Mr. C. Buckingham, Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Captain and Mrs. J. F. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Byng Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cartwright, Mr. F. P. Castellain, Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Mr. A. M. Champion, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Clarke, Miss T. Clay, Lady Eleanor Cole, Brigadier I. Conway-Poole, Lady Coryndon, Miss Coryndon, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Mr. R. Crofton, Miss Margaret Cutler, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Miss I. Dalzell, Mr. D. K. Daniels, Mrs. K. Dörmer, Mr. H. C. Druett, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert and Lady Dunlop, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Miss Durie, Mrs. H. Durnford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. D. Edwards, Captain John Eliot, Miss D. Elliot, Squadron Leader R. Elsmic, Mr. H. G. Evans, Mr. John R. Farley, Mrs. A. Fawcus, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Feild-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Fison, Sir Lionel and Lady Fletcher, Sir Brook and Lady Francis, Mrs. Galton Fenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Garnham, Miss Joan Garnham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gibb, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilks, Major-General Sir Eric Girdwood, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Miss Gough, Miss A. Gough, Sir William Gowers, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Graham, Sir Peter Grain, Sir Edward and Lady Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Guedella, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hamilton, Mr. J. A. de C. Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Hands, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. M. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison, Mrs. Hartrol, Mr. J. D. C. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. M. U. Heathcote, Dr. and Mrs. C. Stansfield Hitchen, Mr. C. W. Hobbly, Miss Hobbly and Mr. C. F. Hobbly, Miss B. Hobson, Sir Claud and Lady Hollis, Mr. M. W. Hollis, Captain and Mrs. C. W. Hurst, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley.

Mr. F. W. Isaac, Lady Aline Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jackson, Mrs. James, Mr. R. Langford James, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jenkins, Major F. de V. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kaplan, Major Howard Kerr, Captain W. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knight, Lord Lamington, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Major and Mrs. R. B. Ledward, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Lewis, Sir Harry and Lady Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lindsay, Mr. A. I. Lindsay, Miss Denise Lindsay, Mr. J. A. Lindsay, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. M. Llewellyn, Sir Ewen Logan, Miss Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. James McCrae, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McCosh, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Makepeace, Lady Manning, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Marchant, Mr. V. R. Mardon, Miss Mardon, Captain W. D. L. Marshall, Col. R. Meinertzhagen, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Mellersh, Mrs. E. L. Melville, Sir Henry and Lady Moore, Captain and Mrs. M. S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mortiboy, Mr. Justice F. A. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nettlefold, Major and Mrs. E. O. A. Newcombe, Captain and Mrs. B. W. L. Nicholson, Lady Northcote, Mr. M. A. S. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. W. Newell, Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Parsons, Mr. Edward W. Pennefather, Mr. Graham Phillipson, Mr. and Mrs. Pilling, Miss Pilling, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Playfair, Colonel and Mrs. J. P. Poynter, Colonel Powell, Captain J. P. Poynter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Procter, Mrs. Chalmers Pryce, Sir John and Lady Ramsden, Sir Richard and Lady Rankine, Mr. and Mrs. G. McC. Rennie, Mrs. Robinson Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn A. Ridley, Mrs. W. P. Ridley, Miss Ross-Innes, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. B. Sabine, Lady Sheridan, Mr. Dermot Sheridan, Sir Donald Simson, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. William Sopex, Mr. T. L. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stooks, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Street, Mr. J. J. Swanson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor, Mr. F. Theakston, Mr. C. B. Thomson, Mr. C. H. Thornely, Brig.-Gen. G. E. Trotter, Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Tucker, Miss Barbara Wace, Sir Armigel Wade, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. G. Walker, Mr. T. D. Wallace, Major and Mrs. E. H. Ward, Major J. Corbet

(Concluded on previous column.)

Sir Stewart Symes's Service E.A. Service Appointments

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR STEWART SYMES,

Governor-General of the Sudan, has announced his intention of retiring as from January 1, 1940. He will be succeeded by Sir Bernard Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda and now Governor of Nigeria.

Sir Stewart Symes, whose tenure of office in the Sudan has been as successful as it was in Tanganyika, has, during his service in the Condominium, rendered most valuable assistance to the British Government in the course of the treaty negotiations with Egypt. He has been able to develop the education and other public services, maintaining the friendliest of relations between the Government and the governed, has worked hard for the trading interests in the country, establishing closer contact between the Chamber of Commerce and Government departments.

His love of flying enabled him to visit all parts of the Sudan soon after he took office in 1934 and his fine descriptive powers were well shown in his contribution to the annual report of his Government, in which he painted a vivid word-picture of the vast country over which he ruled.

In Tanganyika, of which he was Governor from 1931 to 1933, he quickly showed his determination to see things for himself, and was the first East African Governor to use the aeroplane as his normal means of transport. As an instance of the enormous amount of time he saved, he was able on one occasion to cover 1,250 miles in 10 days—of which the actual flying time was only 14 hours. During that particular tour he met six Provincial Commissioners, 17 District Officers, several leading technical officers and many representatives of non-official communities.

Brought a Blessing

Whether on tour or in the office he was always accessible, always ready to listen sympathetically to the plans or difficulties of officials and non-officials alike, and always anxious to help when Government assistance could be reasonably offered. He had a happy knack, too, of turning adverse circumstances to advantage. He arrived in Tanganyika in 1931 in a heavy downpour of rain which sadly interfered with the arrangements for his reception; but he cheerfully remarked, "In the war countries where I have served (and they were many) a stranger who brings rain with him, brings a blessing"—a prediction which was thoroughly fulfilled.

When he left Tanganyika Territory at the end of 1933, on promotion to the Sudan, warm tributes to his distinguished services to the Territory were paid by the Legislative Council, officials and non-officials alike.

Entering the Army in 1900, Sir Stewart Symes was promoted Captain in 1907, Major in 1915 and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1917. He served in the South African War, the Aden Hinterland Expedition of 1913-14 (winning the D.S.O.), the Blue Nile Expedition of 1908, and the Great War. Becoming A.D.C. to the Sirdar, he was made Assistant Director of Intelligence in the Sudan Government, and later private secretary to the Sirdar, and Governor-General. From 1920 to 1925 he was Governor of the Northern District of Palestine, and later Chief Secretary to the Government of that country. Then for three years he was Resident and Commander-in-Chief in Aden.

Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, Governor of Nigeria, who succeeds Sir Stewart Symes in the Sudan, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1908, was appointed Under-Secretary to the Governor of the

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

Mr. J. McC. Caldwell, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., to be Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. J. M. B. Garrod, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. R. George, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. H. Lester, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

Mr. B. E. Webb, to be Utilisation Officer, Forestry Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Mr. J. G. H. Hopkins, District Commissioner, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. E. F. Martin, Agricultural Officer, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda.

Mr. R. H. Marshall, Principal Assistant Auditor, Nigeria, to be Deputy Auditor, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. W. C. Jobson, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Kenya Colony, to be Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. F. MacDonald, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer, to be Surgical Specialist, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. B. Robinson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Medical Officer, to be Senior Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. MacGregor, D.F.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer, to be Senior Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. N. Brodie, Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. H. Croxford, Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. F. Gowan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Straits Settlements, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. Pickup, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. I. H. E. J. Stourton, Chief of Police, Bermuda, to be Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar.

Captain R. D. Greery, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. G. Emerson, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. Fotheringham, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. Buttery, Senior Clerk, to be Chief Train Controller, Kenya-Uganda, Railways.

Mr. J. R. Lennon, Gable, to be Assistant Superintendent, Central Prison, Nyasaland.

Mr. G. S. Paveley, Deputy Superintendent, to be Superintendent, Central Prison, Nyasaland.

Mr. W. S. Swann, Conservancy Officer, to be Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer, Jinja Township Authorities, Uganda.

Mr. S. F. Turner, Senior Surveyor, to be Chief Surveyor and Examiner of Diagrams, Northern Rhodesia.

United Provinces in 1913, and Registrar of the High Court in Allahabad in 1915. During the War he served in Mesopotamia, and from 1921 was stationed in Baghdad. In 1929 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, where he acted on two occasions as Governor. He was promoted Governor of Uganda in 1932 and Governor of Nigeria in 1935.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

African Society's Dinner

LORD HAILEY and Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge were the guests of honour at the annual banquet of the Royal African Society held last week in London. The Earl of Athlone presided. Lord Hailey briefly reviewed the phases through which our conception of Colonies had passed; at first, he said, we undoubtedly regarded them as supplying a closed market for our goods; then free trade principles prevailed, and we came to look upon the actual possession of territory as a minor point, provided the "open door" was preserved for the expansion of our export trade; the third stage, "the scramble for Africa," was forced upon us by other countries expanding their possessions overseas to secure a closed door for their exports—"After all," he declared, "the foundation of the German Empire lay in the quick assumption of jurisdictions which we had rejected"—and now we had arrived at the fourth stage; we are fully prepared to accept all the humanitarian principles embodied in the Mandatory system.

What Colonial Government Means

Colonial government to-day did not mean the securing of methods of increasing export trade; it must primarily aim at improving the subsistence of the people themselves; health measures were not directed only to preventing epidemics, but to secure that foundation of health which must be the basis of the progress of Native society itself. Education must no longer train a few selected people to be servants of the Government, but must fit the mass of the people for future citizenship; land policy must secure that such a system of tenancy may be observed as shall fall in with all the requirements of the modern economic system; and it must not unduly the social life of the Native.

"We are, in effect," continued Lord Hailey, "getting a new interpretation of our Colonial obligations; not a negative one, intended merely to prevent exploitation, but a positive one in which informed people of the world desire to be satisfied with the measures which the Colonial Powers are taking towards the social improvement of the people."

The Essential Unity of Africa

Historical accidents had divided Africa into a large number of territories under different Powers, but the true conception was of Africa as a whole. The fundamental problem was the same everywhere in Africa—the enabling of Africa to adjust itself to the rapid and intensive impact of modern civilisation.

"You may believe," concluded Lord Hailey, "that the highest future of the African lies in his rapid assimilation of European institutions, or you may believe, on the other hand, that it is our task to teach the African all the advantages of the advantages of European civilisation but to leave him after all to frame his own future in the light of the physical circumstances and of the traditions which condition his development. In either alternative I claim that the basic problem is the same, and therefore Africa emerges as one. Whatever the appearance may be on the physical or the political map, on the map of human geography Africa is only one. And because of that, if Africa is to contribute its best to the civilisation of the future, it demands for its development all the best that the collective wisdom and the informed experience of the world can provide."

Dr. Pickard-Cambridge, who recently returned from West Africa as Chairman of the Committee

which investigated the affairs of the Prince of Wales' College, Achimota, made some points of wider application than to West Africa alone: the danger of an European education ousting everything that is of value to African custom and knowledge and tradition. He did not believe that anyone had really sat down and thought out what the education ought to be for Africans who were going to live all their lives in Africa, who must to a great extent carry on their own traditions; who must form their own economic system and in many ways must remain African though with the help of such knowledge and science as they could obtain from Europe.

Kenya Women's War Service

"THE WOMEN OF KENYA," said Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor, when opening the Legislative Council last week, "are taking their full share in defence preparations. Through the agency of the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation all requirements of the Man Power Committee for women to replace men in certain occupations have been filled, and many others have been registered to fill war-time posts."

The Women's Transport Service, better known as the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, have arranged for 12 of their members to be trained as telegraphists in order to make good any war-time shortage. After filling all the requirements of the medical service, there are still 144 fully trained nurses on the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation's books."

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GERMANY'S CLAIMS TO COLONIES

The most authoritative and comprehensive work on this important question yet published.

The author reveals a number of facts of great importance which have hitherto been unknown to the public. His book sets out every German argument, carefully examines it, and conclusively shows the case put forward by Nazi propagandists.

Every public man, everyone interested in the development of British Africa, and everyone seriously concerned for the future of Great Britain should read this volume.

by **F. S. JOELSON**

Founder and Editor of

"EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA"

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HURST & BLACKETT

House of Lords on Colonies More German Propaganda

WHEN LORD HALIFAX spoke in the course of a debate in the House of Lords last week he said that Britain and France did not wish to embarrass Germany in the economic field, and that our one aim was to throw the whole of our weight in the scale of a peaceful settlement. If there seemed to be a real attempt to reach a settlement and a conference was suggested, Britain would be prepared to make the best contribution she could to bring it to a successful conclusion.

The speech caused considerable discussion among members of the House of Commons, who interpreted it as a plain indication that Britain was preparing to discuss handing back the German Colonies, while in Germany, newspapers adopted a highly critical and sceptical attitude, taking the official line that "Words must be followed by Actions," and insisting on the return of their Colonies.

When the debate was resumed in the House of Lords on Monday Viscount Stonehaven said there was reason to believe that widespread doubt existed as to our willingness and readiness to fight. Nothing could be more important than to make certain that the world did not repeat the tragic mistake of July, 1914.

Danger of Concessions

"The Prime Minister recently said in the House of Commons that we must make our position clear and unmistakable whatever might be the result. Some six weeks later, after saying that the Colonial question would have to play a part in laying down the conditions in which a settled peace could be established, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that there were many concessions which might, without too great difficulty, be made if one could be certain that they would not be used for a strategic aim.

"I wonder what inference was drawn from those remarks abroad and what inference we ought to draw from them ourselves, including our fellow-subjects, Native, British and Indian, who inhabit the Colonies in question. It is not unreasonable that they should feel that any concessions could only be made at their expense.

"On the other hand, we have all read the reported demand of the German people for the return of the Colonies, which he said were stolen from Germany. It is safe to infer that so long as that sort of language is used the prospect of any sort of understanding must be very small indeed. What sort of concessions are we, in fact, prepared to make in regard to the Colonies?

The Strategic Position

"The main reason for the retention of the Colonies conquered from Germany after the war was strategic. In view of the unparalleled efforts which we are devoting to the strengthening of our defence forces at home, is there any sense in contemplating the possibility of surrendering vital strategic points abroad?

"Already under the mandatory system Germany, in common with other nations, enjoys equal economic advantages with ourselves. Her demand was quite clearly that we should surrender the sovereign powers which we now hold. I hope it may be taken for granted that the British Government does not contemplate that as a possibility.

Winding up the debate, Lord Halifax said that he, and, indeed, every member of the Government, realised the full force of what Lord Stonehaven had said. None of the considerations mentioned was for a moment absent from the Government's mind.

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

THE POLITICAL AIMS of Germany's Colonial propaganda and programme have been frequently exposed in this journal, which has felt it a duty to call public attention to the absurdity of the protestations to the contrary made on many occasions by Nazi leaders and by British writers and speakers guiled by German publicity.

Now Admiral Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Germany Navy, has blurted out the truth. Speaking at the annual congress of the German Foreign Institute, which concluded at Stuttgart last week, he said that the German Navy's activities abroad extended far beyond purely naval considerations. One of its tasks was "the protection of our living space (*Lebensraum*) overseas—that is, access to the possessions of this earth," and another was its "national political mission." In this connexion he referred to the propaganda value of the visits of German warships to foreign ports, by means of which many Germans living abroad had been converted to National Socialism.

On the question of the Colonies Admiral Raeder said: "The refusal to Germany of these sources of raw materials is unfair. Germany's rights cannot be withheld from her permanently, for the dynamic of the Greater German idea is too powerful. Germans everywhere (*das gesamte Deutschland*) are to-day inspired by this dynamic, and recognise their mission. As bearer of this mission the German Navy will form a link binding together all men and women of German blood in foreign countries. It will be the bridge between the German outposts in the world and the Greater German homeland.

General von Epp, Leader of the Reich Colonial League, denied that the German Colonial claims were a mere political manoeuvre. The Fuehrer and the whole German nation, he said, were behind them. The German people demanded reparation for "the fraud initiated at Versailles." Such reparation could be made only by means of a suitable declaration and the return of the former Colonial territory.

No one who looked at the Colonial problem with any care could fail to note the difficulties that it aroused—difficulties, he might say, that were not in any way diminished when the language employed to put the case forward was intemperate. Those difficulties were all the greater because everybody, or nearly everybody, had so far tended to think of treating the Colonial question through the single process of rendition of territory, and that, of all the possible methods of treatment of it, was the most difficult. He (Lord Halifax) was not prepared to add anything to what had been said by the Government concerning the Colonial question.

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.

Questions in Parliament

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the recommendation of Lord Hailey that a Standing Parliamentary Committee for Colonial Affairs should be set up, and whether he would constitute such a Committee.

The Prime Minister replied that the Colonial Secretary had for some time been engaged on a comprehensive examination of the whole machinery for framing and carrying out Colonial policy as it now exists, in order to determine what changes and developments were necessary or advisable. The possibility of bringing Parliament into closer and more regular contact with the affairs of the Colonial Empire was not being lost sight of, but he was not in a position to make a statement about it until the Government had completed their consideration of the problem as a whole.

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher: "May I ask whether the Prime Minister has taken into consideration the expressions of opinion favourable to such a committee which were expressed in the Colonial Debate from all quarters of the House, when, in fact, the Colonial Secretary showed himself not averse from such a course?"

The Prime Minister said he had taken notice of it. Mr. Petherick: "If such a committee were set up on Colonial affairs, would it not be impossible reasonably to refuse it in the case of the other Departments of State, and if this becomes general, would it not undermine the principles of Cabinet responsibilities?"

The Prime Minister: "Yes, Sir. That aspect has also been taken into account."

Permanent Mandates Commission

Mr. Geoffrey... Lord Hankey had been appointed a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission in succession to Lords Lugard and Hailey; and what experience he had had of Colonial administration.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the constitution of the Permanent Mandates Commission provided that members should be appointed for their personal merits and competence, and was on the grounds of Lord Hankey's exceptional administrative experience and acknowledged qualities that his appointment was approved at the recent Council meeting.

Mr. Mander asked if Mr. Butler would reply to the latter part of the question.

Mr. Butler: "There is no specific requirement that members of the Permanent Mandates Commission should have Colonial experience, and, in fact, several of them have not that experience."

Mr. Mander: "Will the right hon. gentleman answer that part of the question? He has not."

Mr. Butler: "I should have thought that in view of Lord Hankey's record, his knowledge of Colonial and other administration must be very considerable."

Mr. Mander: "While appreciating Lord Hankey's long and distinguished public service, may I ask whether it has not in fact been the practice to appoint as members of this body experts with knowledge of Native Colonial administration, and whether there was no one in the Civil Service in this country who possessed that knowledge?"

Mr. Butler: "As I have said, there is no requirement that members of the Commission should have Colonial experience, and not all present members have Colonial experience."

Mr. Noel-Baker: "In view of the fact that most of the important members of the Commission have

had such experience, is it not very unfortunate that His Majesty's Government should depart from that practice, which has no doubt contributed largely to the great authority of the Mandates Commission?" No reply was returned.

Labour in Uganda

Replying to Mr. Paling, who asked whether consideration had been given to the recent report on the labour situation in Uganda, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that the Uganda Government proposed to enter into negotiations with the cotton ginning industry with a view to closer regulation of conditions of work in the ginneries. He was expecting to receive a further report from the Governor.

Dr. Haden Guest asked for information concerning locust control in Africa. The Colonial Secretary replied that investigations into the problem had indicated that the most promising results were likely to be achieved by the establishment of patrols and measures to check swarming at the permanent breeding grounds of the different species. Consultations were taking place with various Colonial Governments as to their co-operation in the projected establishment of international control schemes, and he was hopeful that negotiations would shortly take place with other interested Governments with a view to the establishment of those schemes.

Mr. MacDonald promised to make inquiries concerning a report that Germany had demanded from the Jews who live there their share of the general fine recently imposed on all Jews living in Germany, and that envelopes containing this demand were marked Deutsche Ost-Afrika.

Empire Air Services

The British Overseas Airways Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons on Monday, gives effect to the Government's decision to establish a public corporation to acquire and operate the undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways, Ltd. It will be recalled that in November the Government decided that this would be the most satisfactory method of developing British overseas civil air communications.

Refugees in S. Rhodesia

Thanks to the generosity of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, which has advanced the passage money from their port of embarkation in Germany, a party of 13 German settlers have arrived in Southern Rhodesia to take up land on the Aberfoyle Black, near Selukwe. They are led by Herr H. A. Haendler, a German ex-cavalry officer, and are "non-Aryan Germans," though not all are Jews.

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News Items in Brief Of Commercial Concern

The Beit Trustees have promised a donation of £1,000 towards the home for aged couples in Bulawayo.

Of the 182 non-official immigrants who entered Tanganyika Territory during March, 1939, 27 were British, 16 German, and 91 British Indians.

Serious infestation of locusts in large areas of Kenya, with extensive egg-laying, are reported from the Colony. Precautions are being taken to combat the invasion.

The flying-boat "Guba," which is making a survey flight across the Indian Ocean from Australia to Mombasa, has left Cocos Islands for Diego Garcia on the second stage of her flight.

A new national park has been constituted in the southern Belgian Congo. It will be called the Upemba National Park, and is situated in Katanga in the lake region of the upper Lualaba river. It covers about 4,440 square miles.

Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, has explained in Parliament that the scheme to perfect the technical side of broadcasting in the Colony would be proceeded with, but the programme side would be only slowly developed.

A railway truck carrying parcels mail for Northern Rhodesia from England via Lobito Bay, caught fire between Elisabethville and Sakania and the greater part of the parcels for Ndola and the Copperbelt districts, and all the parcels for all other offices in the Territory, were totally destroyed.

Memories of Cecil Rhodes and the late Sir Charles Metcalfe were recalled by Sir James McDonald when a plaque in memory of Sir Charles was unveiled in Bulawayo on Lady Beit. Sir James recalled the occasion in 1900 when it was decided to continue the railway northwards, and remembered Rhodes saying "Now, Metcalfe, we are going to cross the Zambezi. You must place the bridge where the spray from the falls will fall on the trains."

Four Bills have passed their second reading in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia: the Justices of the Peace Amendment Ordinance, giving wider powers to J.P.s; the High Court Amendment Ordinance, bringing the qualifications of Judges into line with those of the rest of the Colonial legal service; the Trades Licensing Amendment Ordinance, to control the entry of hawkers into Barotse-land and to protect creditors; and the Private Locations Ordinance, which is intended to regulate the housing of Natives and to prevent slums.



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

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ELFORDLEIAN HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.

34,806 head of cattle were slaughtered by Liebig's (Rhodesia), Ltd. in 1938.

Work has begun on the construction of the new Bata Shoe factory in Kenya.

The Northern Rhodesia Company announce the payment of a dividend of 4% for 1938, compared with 5% a year ago.

Uganda exported 230,165 bales of cotton during the first four months of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £23,857.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first four months of this year totalled £969,614, while domestic exports amounted to £1,128,927.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd., announce the payment of an interim dividend of 4%, less tax, the same rate of distribution as a year ago.

Approximate earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the first four months of this year amounted to £164,275, compared with £173,911 during the corresponding period of last year.

Export tonnage railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first four months of this year amounted to 70,531 tons, compared with 36,715 tons during the corresponding period of 1938. Import tonnage totalled 34,355 tons.

Messrs. Stewart, James & Co., Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York, U.S.A., would like to establish contact with exporters of sesame, sesame oil, and beeswax, says the monthly report of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Committee.

Revenue of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services for 1938 amounted to £662,556, against an estimate of £747,200 and a total of £780,566 in 1937. The expenditure total was £705,584, the estimate £736,694, and the 1937 expenditure £761,557.

Northern Rhodesia exported goods (excluding specie) to the value of £1,617,570 during the first two months of 1939, as against £1,551,740 during the corresponding period of 1938. Imports were valued at £986,594 against £813,825 during January and February, 1938.

The Tanganyika Department of Agriculture announces the following crops are estimated to be available for export during the 1939-40 crop season (the figures are given in tons of 1,000 kilos): Sisal, 106,000; coffee, 16,020; cotton lint, 14,250; groundnuts, 11,900; copra, 5,300; sesame, 6,000; and beeswax, 513.

389 immigrants were admitted into Southern Rhodesia during April, 13 more than in April, 1938. The number of British home-born—174, or 45%—was an increase of 45 over March; British South African-born numbered 126, or 32%, and 42 other British subjects accounted for a further 15% of the 41 European aliens, 21 were of German nationality. 44 immigrants declared capital of £100 or over, the total amounting to £61,108.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the first two months of 1939 were valued at £892,001, an increase of £20,567 over the corresponding period of 1938. Increases were recorded in gold bullion, 39% in value; pyrethrum, 192%; maize, 20%; and in hides, 22% (shade-dried) and 36% (sun-dried); decreases in raw cotton, 73% in value; sisal fibre, 14%; refined sugar, 27%; and tea 17%. February alone recorded an increase of no less than 20% in value.

Sisal Merchants' Section Uganda's Cotton Industry

MR. H. C. KILLHAM has been re-elected Chairman of the African Sisal Merchants' and Brokers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. John Ferrier, Deputy-Chairman.

At last week's annual meeting of the Section grading definitions for East African sisal were discussed, and consideration was given to observations received from representative spinners all over the world in response to an inquiry sent out by the Section. These observations, which showed a practically unanimous measure of agreement on the standards required by consumers, are to be forwarded to the Sisal Growers' Association for consideration. It is now hoped that an early agreement on the definitions to be standardised will be reached by the industry.

The Section also concluded their drafting of a standard contract for use in the sisal trade. This contract, which has already been submitted for legal examination, has now been passed to the Sisal Growers' Association for their official acceptance. Final proposals for the standardisation of arbitration procedure, have also been approved by the Section and transmitted to the Growers' Association.

Sisal Estates, Ltd.

In view of the adverse conditions prevailing in the sisal industry, the board of Sisal Estates, Ltd., has resolved that the half-yearly dividend to June 30, 1939, on the 6% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares will not be paid.

UGANDA is the cotton country *par excellence*, wrote Mr. W. W. Higgin, the well-known authority on cotton in a recent article in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, in which he said that the growth of the crop from 50,000 bales in 1920 to 423,000 in 1938 was a remarkable achievement in view of the big fall in cotton prices during that period.

Most of the long staple Sakellarides cotton grown in the Sudan both by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and the Government does not compete with the American, he continued, "but some of the lower qualities do, and so do the rain-grown crops from the Nuba Mountains, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Of these the first three are all saw-ginned and are high-grade cottons, white and of fine fibre. They sell directly in competition with American, but all are small crops.

The Nuba Mountain cotton grown under the auspices of the Sudan Government amounts to about 50,000 bales of 402 lb. and Nyasaland produces from 10,000 to 15,000 bales of 400 lb. Uganda cotton is equivalent in value to Egyptian Uppers, though it is entirely rain-grown. Tanganyika produces similar cotton, that in the Lake Province being slightly inferior to Uganda, but that grown in the Eastern Province and Central Line is superior, being finer, white, and carrying more sheen. Unlike Uganda, however, it has only small areas suitable for growing, and the Native is considerably less intelligent and hard working. In Kenya the industry is a comparatively new one, mainly centred in the Kavirondo area adjoining Uganda on the south side of Lake Victoria.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rosterman Gold Mines

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., announce in their annual report for 1938 that during the year 34,489 tons of ore were treated for a return of 14,848 oz. fine gold, which realised £106,464. Profit for the year, amounting to £24,086, has been utilised to write down the mine development account and to writing off certain preliminary and formation expenses, leaving £2,627 to be applied in reduction of the debit on profit and loss account. The balance sheet discloses cash on deposit and in hand at £41,773.

In their report Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Company, consulting engineers, state that during the year the opening up of No. 1 Footwall reef has been attended by gratifying results. At No. 6 level the reef appears to have split into two branches which were intersected by the main south crosscut at 790 ft. and 960 ft. S. of the main shaft respectively. On the former at 790 ft. S., driving disclosed 215 ft. of ore averaging 10 dwt. over 19 in.; a rise started on this section averaged 23 dwt. over 12 in. for the first 75 ft., at which point the reef was disturbed by the presence of volcanic rocks. At 960 ft. S., volcanic rocks were entered after a few feet of driving, but short boreholes indicate a continuance in depth, which is being explored by winzing. At No. 9 level the main S. crosscut from the shaft intersected this reef at 350 ft. S., driving was started and extended 125 ft., av. 9.5 dwt. over 55 in. The continuation in depth of this footwall reef can be conveniently and quickly explored from the No. 10

level and later from the No. 11 level, the bottom of the shaft now being close to these horizons.

On the Horst reef, No. 8 level, 349 ft. of driving exposed ore for a distance of 175 ft., av. 20 dwt. over 19 in. To the West the shear zone was encountered, while the East drive was suspended in low values. On No. 9 level driving totalled 374 ft., and again sheared country with no definite reef was exposed in the W. drive. The E. drive disclosed erratic values. Sampling results indicate two lengths of ore, one of 70 ft., av. 10.5 dwt. over 34 in., and the other of 60 ft., av. 4.5 dwt. over 51 in. A rise 175 ft. W. was started and extended 100 ft. to the No. 8 level, av. 13 dwt. over 36 in.; two short subsidiary rises showed values av. 12 dwt. over 29 in. for a distance of 20 ft., and 7 dwt. over 26 in. for 10 ft. risen.

Ngiga Mining Company

NGIGA MINING COMPANY, of Kenya, announce a net profit of Shs. 207,818 for the year ended March 31, 1939. An interim dividend of 10% was paid on October 27, 1938, absorbing Shs. 74,003, and from the balance of Shs. 135,814 it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10%, less tax, absorbing Shs. 72,003, to place Shs. 20,000 to income tax reserve, Shs. 22,816 in writing off preliminary expenses, Shs. 2,352 for directors' fees reserve, and to place Shs. 18,642 to reserve account.

In his report Mr. F. H. Lathbury, the managing engineer, say that during the year 10,152 tons of ore were crushed at the Ngiga mine for a recovery by amalgamation of 3,174 oz. fine gold and 910 oz. silver. Exploratory work on the west end of the reef showed that the reef had turned northwards at right angles to the main strike, and a length of 150 ft. was located. Trench exposures at 50 ft. intervals revealed narrow widths and indifferent values, but some spectacular ore was found in the lay-over of the outcrop. Ore blocked out since operations began are estimated at 31,940 tons, averaging 9.6 dwt.; the payable detrital defined by trenching and estimated at 10,400 tons has not been systematically valued but while the average value is low the cost of mining is low. Ore reserves on the Kahancha mine, purchased from Watende, Ltd., are estimated at 7,300 tons, averaging 11.9 dwt., at Carlos, and 12,800 tons averaging 5.3 dwt. at No. 5 section.

Company Progress Reports

Rosterman.—The May progress report states that 2,935 tons were crushed for a recovery of 1,256 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £9,252; working expenditure, £6,803; surplus, £2,429. Capital expenditure, £21. Total footage, 649 ft. Main shaft sunk a further 36 ft. to a total of 934 ft. No. 1 footwall free, No. 9 level, W. drive, from 270 to 330 ft., av. 3.3 dwt. over width of 43 in., and from 330 ft. to 390 ft., av. 16 dwt. over 15 in. Rise 220 ft. W. from 45 ft. to 265 ft., av. value 42 dwt. over 62 in. No. 10 level, Main S. crosscut intersected reef at 206 ft., av. 6.7 dwt. over 38 in. width.

Gabait.—During May 1,218 tons of ore were crushed for a recovery of 583 oz. fine gold, while during the quarter ended April 30 2,880 tons were milled for a yield of 1,441 oz. gold. The grade of ore encountered in the stopes and treated in the mill were of much lower value during the quarter. Work on the Western "leg" has shown that payable ore was left undiscovered below the ancient stopes, and work is proceeding normally to determine if the ore body continues laterally beyond these stopes. No new developments have taken place in lower levels during the quarter. The tube mill has been relined and reconditioned generally, and is now running well. Every effort is being made to reduce expenditure to a minimum while the present grade of ore persists.

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Bushtick Mines (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	45s. 7½d.	45s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	3d.	3d.
Kentan (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	7½d.	7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Luirri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	36s. 10½d.	36s. 10½d.
Rezende (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Katanga (£1)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	14s. 10½d.	14s. 10½d.
Rhotana (£1)	£11 17s. 6d.	£11 17s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (£1)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.

GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	1½d.	1½d.
British South Africa (15s.)	23s. 8d.	23s. 8d.
Central Line Sisal (£1)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
East African Land	7½d.	7½d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (£1)	24s. 9d.	24s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	33s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	24s. 4½d.	24s. 4½d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
" (6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (£1)	28s. 6d.	28s. 6d.

Mining Personalia

Mr. R. T. Brandt, Stud. Inst. M.M., expects to return to England from Southern Rhodesia in August.

Mr. A. Cawley, Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, is on his way back to the Territory after his first tour of duty.

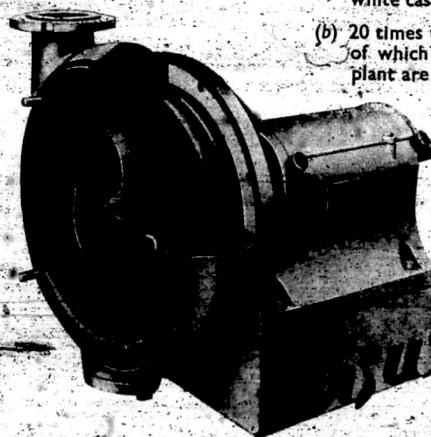
Mr. W. P. James, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left Rhodesia on his appointment as Inspector of Mines in Cyprus.

Zambesia Exploring Company

Last week Messrs. C. F. Burton and Company had made an offer to shareholders of the Zambesia Exploring Company to purchase their shares at 6s. Messrs. Burton and Company now announce that they have decided not to proceed further in the matter. Although a very considerable response had been made by shareholders, the total number of shares so far offered fell short of the minimum required.

The dispute between the management of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, and the Mineworkers' Union has been referred to arbitration by a Judge of the High Court at the intervention of Sir John Maybin, the Governor, who arranged a meeting of the two parties at Government House.

Rubber



The performance of Vaceal Pumps is summed up in the following report of a user:-

- The life of the pump is quite equal to
- (a) 15 times that of lining in special chromed white cast iron.
 - (b) 20 times that of lining in manganese steel of which other types of pumps in our plant are usually made.

Steel

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.

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AGENTS IN AFRICA: EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., P.O. BOX 51, KISUMU, KENYA

New Uses for Sisal

Research at Lambeg

A REMARKABLE FEATURE of the research work on sisal at Lambeg, Northern Ireland, is the endeavour to translate as soon as possible the results obtained by scientific investigation into practical commercial possibilities.

Dr. W. H. Gibson, the Director, does not believe that the work of research officers should cease at the elucidation and publication of fundamental facts concerning the fibre, but that commercial samples should be produced suitable for submission to manufacturers who want answers to such questions as: price of production, permanence of sample in use, and comparison with other textiles. Associate Members of the Sisal Department of the Linen Industry Research Association have been organised, and they, by working with the Association, may secure the full benefit of the results obtained at Lambeg.

The General Report of the Lambeg Station now submitted to the Trustees for Sisal Research, covers the 18 months from July 1, 1937 to December 31, 1938; and one practical result recorded is the success achieved in the use of sisal after impregnation with a resilient substance, such as rubber, as a filling material for upholstery. This, says the report, shows exceptional promise; and work is being continued in collaboration with the British Rubber Producers' Research Association.

Another promising line is the discovery that sisal cordage constructed from strands which have been stretched before laying into rope, show greatly

reduced elongation under load than normal sisal rope, a feature which should increase the useful life of the rope as it results in the retention of a normal lay in the rope. The work is being done in co-operation with the Admiralty and the Imperial Institute.

Sisal for Deadening Sound

A third practical development is the utilising of sisal fibre for felt for deadening sound vibrations, and as underlay for carpets and matting. "Steps are being taken," writes Dr. Gibson, "which we hope will lead to the commercial production of an underlay with properties superior to any type at present on the market."

Of scientific research of the long-range type, from which practical results cannot be immediately expected, one is the production of short, fine line fibre, for which a commercial opening exists. The cutting of short leaves has been suggested for this purpose, and also the breeding at the Amani Institute of plants that would give a prolific number of short leaves containing a high percentage of very fine fibre which could be used for weaving fabric, not coarse Hottans but of a much finer, closely woven canvas type which could be treated by rot-proofing to withstand outdoor use.

The trouble with sisal fibre is that, like manilla, it is a leaf-fibre and therefore "hard" as compared with the seed-hair fibres of cotton and the bast fibres of flax, both of which are technically "soft." How to remove this "hardness" has proved an exceedingly difficult task, not yet concluded. Both chemical and physical means (such as pressure) can produce softness, but at the expense of strength in the fibre—its most important physical property. "If the hardening materials in the fibres can be so modified as to have a soft feel but at the same time can carry out their structural function as binding materials, then," says the report, "a fibre of real value will have been evolved. Such is the object of our research on fibre-softening at Lambeg."

"Mild" alkali treatment of the sisal fibre has, however, resulted in a range of woven fabrics manufactured in a special spinner and loom, and introduces into the material a fulness which is impossible with untreated fibre yarns. It is proposed to construct a complete range of these fabrics from these yarns to obtain full information of their strength, appearance, durability and utility.

Treating Blue Sisal

A comprehensive trial of the famous Amani blue sisal was arranged, in which 12 sisal spinners took part. Points established were: it is possible to spin blue sisal to finer counts than with normal East African sisal; yarns and twines of blue sisal have greater regularity in weight per unit length than those from ordinary East African sisal; greater durability can be expected; and blue sisal fibre is exceptional in its length, fineness and strength. But much of these advantages will be lost if the colour cannot be standardised to a good white colour similar to Java. Blue fibre also shows adaptability to the making of light twine for "polishing."

The pith-like interior of sisal poles appears suitable for the construction of heat and sound insulating panels. Cleaned flume waste in East Africa, says the report, is worthy of consideration by any estate contemplating recovery of the tow. Great care must be taken that the flume tow exported for the bedding and upholstery trade is of good clean quality, a reputation it has already earned compared with other filling materials.



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TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas
Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances
refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.
Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very
favourable terms can be offered to sisal growers in the
Tanga area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415
and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and
230 volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Mtwara.

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

Market Prices and Notes

Aloes.—Aden in slow demand at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. (1938: 65s. to 70s.)

Bee-wax.—Quiet with East African spot, 100s. to 102s. 6d.; sellers for Dar es Salaam shipment at 96s. 6d. (1938: 90s.)

Butter.—Kenya nominal and weak at 106s. per cwt. (1938: 116s.)

Castor Seed.—Easier for June-July shipment at £11 10s. per ton for Bombay to Hull. (1938: £11 15s.; 1937: £13 7s. 6d.)

Chillies.—Mombasa spot supplies and good quality have sold at 75s.; little offering for shipment at 65s. c.i.f., Sudan, 61s. c.i.f., for June-July shipment; spot, 62s. 6d. in bond. Zanzibars nominal at 75s. (1938: 67s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Little demand and easier, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d.; c.i.f., 6¼d. per lb. (1938: 8½d., 6¾d.; 1937: 9¾d.)

Coffee.—Small supplies of Kenya commanded easier prices at last week's London auctions.

Kenya "A" 56s. to 70s.; "B" 46s. to 60s.; peaberry, 53s. to 63s. per cwt.

Tanganyika (Usambara) 2nd sizes, 56s.; 3rd sizes, 51s.; peaberry, 60s. per cwt.

To date, 150,118 cwt. of East African have been landed, compared with 125,988 cwt. in 1938, and 104,751 cwt. in 1937. London stocks are 101,916 cwt. (1938: 81,618 cwt.; 1937: 85,570 cwt.)

Copper.—Standard for cash has declined during the week, there being little enthusiasm in the market. It now stands at £41 12s. 6d. to £41 13s. 9d., with three months 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £34 11s. 3d.; 1937: £54 8s. 9d.)

Copra.—Demand is poor, but East African f.m.s. has not eased and remains at £10 15s. per ton, c.i.f. for July shipment. (1938: £10 2s. 6d.; 1937: £15 15s.)

Cotton.—American middling spot, fair at 5 7/6d. per lb., with July 5-02d., September 4 7/3d., October 4 6/2d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Quiet with June £5 7s. 6d., July £5 11s. 3d., and August £5 10s. 6d. Egyptian black to Hull. (1938: £5 10s.; 1937: £5 5s.)

Gold.—148s. 5d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 6½d.; 1937: 140s. 6½d.)

Groundnuts.—June steady at £12 3s. 9d., rising by 1s. 3d. per month to September for Coromandel (machined). (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)

Gum Arabic.—Kordofan firm with new crop cleaned for June-July shipment 45s. for Natural, and 46s. c.i.f. for Cleaned. Natural 33s. 6d.; Cleaned spot, 47s. 6d. per cwt. (1938: 33s., 34s.)

Hides.—Dull with Mombasas 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 5½d.; 8/12 lb, 5¾d.; 4/8 lb, 6¾d.; 0/4 lb, 6½d.

Maize.—East African No. 2 unchanged at 22s. 3d. down to 22s. per qtr., according to position. (1938: 26s. 3d.; 1937: 26s. 9d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers nominal at £148 to £150 per ton, and Japanese best quality easier at £103 to £104 per ton. (1938: £138, £94; 1937: £78.)

Simsim.—After a long absence, East African is again on offer, and is very firm at £15 5s. per ton ex ship for white/yellow June-July shipment. (1938: £13.)

Sisal.—In a quiet market, offerings have increased and prices are weaker.

Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 to £16 10s.; No. 2, £15 7s. 6d. to £15 12s. 6d.; No. 3, £14 17s. 6d. to £15 2s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports for May-October shipment. (1938: £16 10s., £16 2s. 6d., £15 15s.; 1937: £28 15s., £27 5s.)

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa state that production of sisal and tow for May amounted to 141 tons, against 158 tons in May, 1938.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow for May amounted to 133 tons, making a total of 3,891 tons for 11 months to the end of May, 1939.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedat estates during May totalled 148 tons.

Soya Beans.—Firm with Manchurian afloat £9 per ton for June usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 16s. 3d.)

Tea.—At last week's London auctions the demand was strong, and prices well maintained. Nyasaland averaged 11d. per lb.

Tin.—Standard for cash has dropped £2 2s. 6d. in a week, and is now £224 7s. 6d. per ton, with three months £2 5s. less. (1938: £172 10s.; 1937: £246 5s.)

Tobacco.—The Nyasaland representative in London has received cabled advice that the auctions in Limbe are progressing well, with prices for flue and fire-cured well maintained. Since the season started, 847,000 lb. of Northern darks have sold, long grades averaging 6 5/8d., medium 4 7/8d. to 5d., and short 3d. to 3 6/8d. per lb. Southern darks are nearly finished with, the exception of Palombe area and sun-cured. Flue-cured sales have totalled nearly two million lb. at an average of 6 6/8d. Last week's daily averages were 9 0/32d., 8 0/22d., and 7 5/12d. per lb.

Up to June 3, 11,144,238 lb. of flue cured have sold at the Southern Rhodesian auctions for £492,818, an average of 10 6/12d. per lb.

Tung Oil.—Very firm with bulk £96 and drum £101 per ton.

Vanilloes.—Madagascar and Seychelles in good demand at 19s. and 18s. respectively.

Wattle Bark.—Chopped, £8 5s. per ton, c.i.f. extract, £16 10s. per 1,000 kilos, c.i.f., and £17 per ton.

Wheat.—Easier with Kenya Equator 21s. 6d. per qtr., and Governor 6d. higher.

Kenya Income Tax Disputed

The validity of the income tax law in Kenya is being challenged by the Earl of Erroll, who is resisting in the Supreme Court a claim by the income tax commissioner for £243. Lord Erroll denies the right of the commissioner to demand or enforce payment on the grounds that the provisions of the income tax ordinance are unconstitutional and, in consequence, not binding.

African Sisal Freights Section

Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg and Mr. H. C. Killham have been unanimously re-elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the African Sisal Freights section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The section has decided to ask the East African Conference Lines to receive a deputation in order to discuss the question of the basic rates of freight on sisal, tow and waste which will be operative from July 1 to December 31, 1939. Other questions to be raised with the Conference Lines include freight rates from Lindi and Mikindani.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

**MILLERS OF
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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 May 31).—Cherangani, 0.08 inch; Fort Hall, 0.72; Fort Ternan, 0.05; Gilgil, 0.08; Hoey's Bridge, 0.79; Kabete, 0.16; Kericho, 0.02; Kiambu, 0.28; Kijabe, 0.66; Kilifi, 1.41; Kipkarren, 0.30; Kisumu, 0.15; Kitale, 0.02; Koru, 0.03; Lamu, 0.58; Limuru, 0.55; Lumbwa, 0.12; Mackinnon Road, 0.34; Makuyu, 0.13; Malindi, 1.97; Mombasa, 1.15; Nairobi, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.05; Nakuru, 0.56; Narok, 0.05; Njoro, 0.10; Nyeri, 0.08; Ruiru, 0.04; Sagana, 0.37; Sotik, 0.02; Thika, 0.05; Timau, 0.02; and Turbo Valley, 0.49 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended May 29).—Amant, 2.30 inches; Arusha, 1.00; Bagamoyo, 1.67; Bukoba, 0.23; Dar es Salaam, 1.85; Kigoma, 0.66; Kilindini, 2.61; Kilosa, 0.03; Kilwa, 0.17; Lushoto, 0.89; Lyamungu, 1.89; Mahenge, 0.01; Mbeya, 0.01; Morogoro, 0.46; Meshi, 0.95; Musoma, 0.31; Mwanza, 0.37; Ngomeni, 2.10; Sao Hill, 0.13; Old Shinyanga, 0.04; Tabora, 0.01; Tanga, 1.68; Tukuyu, 0.12; and Utete, 0.13 inch.

Uganda (Week ended May 24).—Arua, 0.63 inch; Butiaba, 0.44; Entebbe, 1.17; Fort Portal, 1.98; Gulu, 1.58; Hoima, 0.42; Jinja, 1.22; Kololo, 1.24; Lira, 1.07; Masaka, 1.18; Masindi, 0.35; Mbale, 2.85; Namasagali, 0.44; and Tororo, 1.26 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended May 27).—Bandanga, 0.56 inch; Chipambo, 2.00; Glenorchy, 1.95; Lauderdale, 1.97; Limburi, 1.87; Likanga, 1.41; Luchunya, 1.22; Miji Mini, 1.93; Ruo, 1.84; and Zoa, 1.21 inches.

News of Our Advertisers

Virol, Ltd., announce that gross trading profits for the year ended March 31 last totalled £145,962, against £144,612 for 1937-38. After making all charges, there is a net profit of £20,346, against £18,121. An Ordinary dividend of 10% is to be paid.

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Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London on June 8 for East African ports, carries the following passengers to:—

Mombasa
Proctor, Mrs. M. G.
Proctor, Mr. A. R.
Proctor, Mr. W. D.
Rosenrode, Mr. H. J.
Siemens, Miss R.
Talbot, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Thomas, Mr. R. G.
Thomson, Miss Y.
Wheeler, Mrs. M. V.
Whiteing, Mr. & Mrs. P.
Worrill, Mr. G.
Youtan, Mrs. E.

Tanga
Andrews, Mr. F. T.
McDonald, Dr. & Mrs. J. H.
Randall, Mr. A.

Zanzibar
Carter, Miss M.
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. N.

Dar es Salaam
Ansdell, Mr. & Mrs.
G. A. R. W.
Baker, Mr. E. C.
Bray, Lt. F. R. C.
Burt, Mr. E.
Cawley, Mr. A.
DuBois, Mr. & Mrs.

A. L. G.
Graham, Mr. H.
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. W. V.
Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. P. W.
Norton, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.
Pattison, Mr. A.
Pennfather, Mr. E. W.
Roberts, Mr. V. L.
Stansfield, Mr. F.
Westbury, Mrs. G.
Williams, Mr. & Mrs. G.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on June 2 included Mrs. G. Baynes, from Nairobi.

On June 5 Mr. C. N. Rowe arrived from Dar es Salaam, and Mr. E. M. Cornwall, from Port Bell.

Mr. Alderson and Mrs. Hoogterp arrived from Kisumu on June 5.

Homeward passengers on June 9 included Mr. J. E. S. Lamb from Dar es Salaam; Mr. H. H. Pickwell, from Nairobi; and Mr. F. R. Guinness, from Kisumu.

Outward passengers on June 10 included Dr. C. H. M. Jackson, for Kisumu; and Mrs. Galton-Fenzi, and Lady Eleanor Cole, for Nairobi.

To-morrow Captain W. Rankin leaves for Khartoum, Mr. E. B. Haddon, for Port Bell, and Mr. A. N. Bailward, Mrs. H. H. Lockwood, and Mrs. Campbell-Scott, for Kisumu.

Passengers due to leave on June 17 include Mr. Voets, for Port Bell, and Mr. T. I. Conter and Mr. J. V. Lewis, for Dar es Salaam.

On June 24 outward passengers include Mr. J. B. Holmes and Captain G. H. Palmer, for Wadi Halfa, Captain Cooke-Hurl, for Khartoum, and Miss Margot Vernon, Mrs. de Trafford and Mr. Lezard, for Kisumu.

On June 28 Lieutenant B. J. F. Culver is booked for Khartoum, and Miss M. McDougall, for Salisbury, and on June 30 Mr. H. F. Cook leaves for Nairobi and Mr. J. K. N. Morrison, for Khartoum.

Passengers on July 1 include Miss A. V. Butcher for Khartoum and Mr. C. F. Callender for Beira, and on July 7 Mr. W. W. Allan leaves for Port Bell and Mr. S. Valins and Mr. H. Veent, for Nairobi.

CONTROL APPARATUS for LARGE GENERATING STATIONS



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Vickers**
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The Control room at the Watford Generating station, showing the panels and control desk. The panels control the "Metro-vick" 6,600-volt duplicate bus Metal-clad Switchgear installed in this station.

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at
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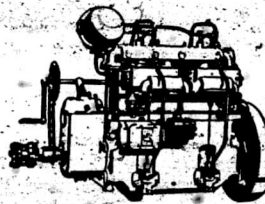
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VESSEL	Tonnage	M'bro	R'oads	H'burg	London	S'hton
• CAPETOWN CASTLE	27,000	—	—	—	—	June 23
• GARRAYON CASTLE	20,121	—	—	—	—	June 29
• DURBAN CASTLE	17,328	—	—	June 20	June 24	June 30
• WINCHESTER CASTLE	22,013	—	—	—	—	July 6
• STEPHEN CASTLE	11,299	—	—	—	—	July 8
• STIRLING CASTLE	22,590	—	—	—	—	July 13
• LANGIBBY CASTLE	11,931	—	—	July 8	—	July 14

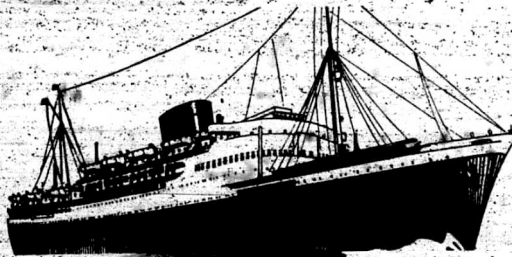
* Mail Service via Madeira for South African ports.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NUFFIELD COLLEGE, Oxford, is now in being: its Warden, six Fellows, and six visiting Fellows have been appointed, and though for two years the College will not have any habitable building, its work will start at once. That work will include investigations into the science of government (including Colonial Government), industry, labour and business generally, and that Africa will receive its share of attention is assured by the election as Fellows of Lord Hailey and Miss Margery Perham. There will, no doubt, be a tendency in some quarters to deplore the prospect of further academic research into African problems, and those who take that view may cite the numerous Commissions and Committees which have investigated the affairs of East Africa and the Rhodesias in the past decade and a half. Many men of wide knowledge and experience have co-operated in such inquiries, but there has been all too general a tendency on the part of the Governments to pigeon-hole the recommendations, procrastinate in the adoption of the reports, or to select for implementation only portions of the advice tendered even though such piecemeal action might distort rather than reflect the minds of the experts whose assistance had been invoked. As a consequence of these circumstances Commissions have acquired an undeservedly evil reputation throughout East and Central Africa, many residents in which are too prone to condemn them as sheer waste of public money. The purely theoretical moralisings of cloistered pedants are, quite naturally, calculated to enrage practical men of affairs whose very livelihood is threatened by forces which the merely academic onlooker ignores, but, with all

their inevitable shortcomings, the great majority of the findings of the scores of Commissions and Committees have not been in conflict with the hard facts at issue. On the other hand, fluency in theory needs to be checked by the realism acquired by the man on the spot.

When, many years ago, the possibility of man learning to fly was first seriously discussed, it was proposed that a team of senior and ex-senior wranglers from Cambridge University should be formed to work out all the possibilities. The idea was that flying in man-made machines was a matter merely of the behaviour of a solid body in a fluid medium, that that was precisely a subject which lent itself to mathematical analysis, and that Cambridge, with its magnificent mathematical accomplishments, should be responsible for the work. But before such a team of theoreticians could set itself to write the last word in the physics of flying, the problem was solved by two practical men who, knowing nothing of mathematics, started by observing the antics of kites, and then hopped off in primitive machines, chancing their luck. Pure empiricism triumphed—and then brought in mathematics to play a most useful, if subordinate, part in elucidating certain vagaries observed in practical aeronautics. In like manner Nuffield College may, it is to be hoped, contribute something to the great practical work which is being so capably undertaken in Africa.

MALNUTRITION AMONG NATIVES, though it makes an immediate appeal to the most casual beholder, provoking sympathy and engendering protest, is among the most difficult of problems to solve, because directly a really competent inquirer begins his investigation, he is faced by his ignorance of Native metabolism, by a multitude of climatic factors, by the little understood nature of the foodstuffs available, and above all, by the inherited taboos and inviolable customs of the Natives themselves, their tribal idiosyncrasies, and their fundamental conception of what "food" is. All over East and Central Africa earnest research is being made into this matter, the intricacies of which are exceptionally well revealed by the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Culwick on the nutrition of the tribes inhabiting the Ulanga district of Tanganyika Territory, through which flows the great Kilombero River—a study on which they have been engaged for six years, and one which has touched every aspect of Native life.

* * *

The exceptionally fertile Ulanga Valley could support a much larger population than now inhabits it; it has remarkable powers of recuperation from drought; and the plenitude of fish in the rivers and its cassava and bananas provide a valuable food reserve. Yet, as the two investigators have recorded in an article contributed to the *East African Medical Journal*, the local tribes have a miserably low standard of life, are reduced even during the best of years to a bare subsistence level in pre-harvest months, are prey to disease, are hopelessly lacking in energy and stamina, and lose 37% of their children before weaning at two and a half years of age, and another 12% before the children reach the age of seven.

* * *

Of the two factors which produce these disastrous results the first is the Native conception of "food" which in that locality means just rice and fish. "The dream of every man, woman and child is unlimited rice and fish," declare the writers, "and to be absolutely blown out every day on enormous meals so composed is their idea of life in a perfect world." All other potential foodstuffs—green leaves and fresh vegetables, fruit and even legumes—are to them mere relishes or snacks. They keep a few starved fowls, but do not eat them, and, of course, they have no notion of a balanced diet. The second factor is the tribal custom, deeply rooted in their philosophy of the structure of society, and perfectly correct according to their accepted code of behaviour, for food to be grown and prepared primarily for the men folk, leaving the women and children to make shift with what they can get. As a matter of fact, this custom does not work out so badly, for the women and children have often to eat green vegetables and fruit and less rice and fish, and thus get a better balanced diet than the men.

* * *

This work reveals the multitudinous difficulties of the malnutrition problem. It is no use to tell such

Africans to grow more leguminous crops; how can they see the point of it when peas and beans do not appeal to them as being really "food"?

Education. As for fruit, in many tribes there is a superstition that a man who plants a tree will not live to see it bear.

He may be induced to grow cotton as a cash crop, but that often leads him to neglect crops that "have no price." Moreover, every crop planted means another crop to guard, with extension of the chief work of the season—bird-scaring. Why should he improve his land? He can always move to a new field. The authors of this valuable paper see no cure for the dietetic problem but education. And what that means in altering hereditary customs, subverting the Native's very conception of "food," enlarging his ingrained appetite for traditional foodstuffs, and developing in him a taste for others utterly alien to his ideas, can be comprehended only by those who have had intimate contact with the "primitive" African. It can and will in time be done, but those who accomplish the miracle deserve a meed of praise which will never be comprehended by the facile critics of what the white man is doing to improve the living conditions and lot of the African.

** **

AIR CONDITIONING is the latest addition to the amenities of life in the tropics. We have noted it in the Belgian air-conditioned railway coaches imported into Portuguese East Africa, and its further possibilities have been demonstrated in the air-conditioned cubicles now marketed by British manufacturers.

One of these cubicles has been shown to a gathering of business men by the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, the demonstration being staged in a cellar in which the air was maintained at a temperature and a degree of humidity exactly that of the worst of the hot and humid climates of Africa. Yet on entering the cubicle the impression of coolness and comfort was remarkable: the temperature was lower than that of the cellar by only a couple of degrees, but the humidity had fallen 11.5%. The walls of the cubicle were heat-insulated and in sections convenient for transport, with bolts for erecting the cubicle on any desired site, while the air-conditioning electric unit outside the walls was almost silent and was using only half a unit of power an hour. The cubicle was some nine feet square by six feet high, giving plenty of elbow room even when a camp-bed is installed.

* * *

As those who have lived in the tropics know, it is not so much the temperature of the air that affects health and vigour as the humidity. Surprisingly high temperatures can be endured in the dry Sudan, provided there be protection against the sun's rays, yet, with the thermometer marking less than ninety degrees but with the humidity 90% and over, life may be most uncomfortable on the East African coast during the rainy season. In Zanzibar on March 9 last, for instance, 100% humidity was recorded in the Victoria Gardens and in Chukwani. It is the hot damp nights which sap the European's vitality; and practical experience in Africa with

Humidity. The Crux.

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these air-conditioned cubicles has proved that the good night's rest which they assure builds up the occupant for the next day's work. He rises with his body rested, for it has not been fighting throughout the night against the burden of humidity which leaves the European exhausted in the morning.

* * *

The good health and vigour of its employees in tropical Africa are of paramount importance to any commercial enterprise in two respects: first in the quality and quantity of work done by the men on the spot; secondly, because a firm with a reputation for careful attention to the health of its employees attracts the best applicants to its service and has consequently a wide choice of skilled labour. With

mosquito-proofed houses and air-conditioned cubicles within them for sleeping, or even for working purposes, a standard of health and comfort can be obtained to-day that must be gratifyingly reflected in the financial returns of the concern. With sickness reduced to a minimum, or practically abolished, the skilled staff continues efficient and unchanged, the need for frequent holidays is reduced, and the men are able to have their families with them, a very important point in the tropics. To-day the expense of providing these amenities is negligible to any large enterprise, and if the directors of many more companies had the foresight to utilise these advantages placed ready to their hand by modern science, the cost per unit would be further reduced by the possibility of embarking upon mass production.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Wonderful British Drug

MEDICAL MARVELS follow one another so closely in these days of keen research that the layman is apt to become *blasé*, but the clinical results already obtained with the drug "M & B 693," made by a great London pharmaceutical firm, should suffice to open his eyes. It has gained special mention by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on account of its curative effect in pneumonia and for the "dramatic results" achieved by it in the treatment of another disease, *typhoid*, among Natives; and now it has been proved an outstanding success in curing cerebrospinal fever, or meningitis, by three officers of the Sudan Medical Service working under most primitive and difficult conditions. Cures of Native patients have average 95% of cases, against a death-rate of 70% over a period of nine years from 1929 to 1937, when 23,741 cases occurred in the Sudan as a whole, with 16,464 deaths. This drug is a wholly British discovery and adds another leaf to Great Britain's laurel crown for tropical medicine.

A Cure for Witchweed

AMONG PLANTS which thoroughly deserve their opprobrious names is the "witchweed," a root parasite of maize and sugar-cane in Southern Africa and the Rhodesias, where it does great damage. Fortunately, a most promising cure for the pest has now been discovered by Captain C. D. Timson, of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. The method consists simply in applying *kraal* compost, at the rate of ten tons to the acre, to the land under cultivation by the economic crop. In experiments this application to land severely infested with witchweed was followed by an excellent crop of maize virtually free from the parasite, while a control plot alongside was a red carpet of witchweed; says Sir Albert Howard in a letter to the Press—and Sir Albert was the inventor of the famous Indore compost, and has long been a keen advocate of its employment on exhausted lands in the tropics.

What is the Explanation?

There are many examples of flowering plants taking either wholly or partially to a parasitic life, from the great mistletoe group which attacks trees and the pestilential dodder whose thin, yellow

snake-like coils can cover field crops and fruit bushes with a sap-sucking network (of which Eastern African cultivators have had bitter experience), to a very varied set of root parasites which have not quite made up their minds to commit themselves completely to a parasitic life. Apparently the witchweed belongs to this latter class, and Captain Timson's method is founded on the principle: "Feed the brute." Give it plenty of food in the form of humus, and it is satisfied; starve it and in desperation it attacks the roots of the economic crop. The physiological principle involved is certainly sound; and as an indicator of the fertility or sterility of African soils, the witchweed does at least one good deed in its ill-spent life.

A Pitiful Affair

PITIFUL, rather than amusing, is the report from Rio de Janeiro that owing to the acute coffee shortage in Italy the Genoa Football Club has arranged to transfer one of its playing members to a Brazilian Club for a fee of 416 bags of coffee. That seems to be yet another indication of the complete breakdown of Italy's much boasted Colonial administration in Ethiopia. German journals have for months past been full of allusions to the keen eye the Reich is keeping on the "New" system of handling Colonies introduced into Ethiopia by Italy, a totalitarian system, of course, as opposed to the effete and worn-out methods employed by the democracies, especially Great Britain. So far, the results do not appear to be encouraging; and this coffee episode, even if it is only a straw on the stream of events, does show in which direction the current is flowing.

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.

The Annual Corona Club Dinner

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava's Speech

THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the Corona Club dinner at the Connaught Rooms last week, in the absence of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was in Geneva attending a session of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Lord Dufferin's speech was broadcast by the B.B.C. in the Empire programme.

"I am in a most unenviable position," said the Chairman. "America is the home of strange professions, among which is that of 'Ycs-mah,' whose business it is to endorse the opinions of the boss. But the strangest of all is the 'stand-in' man or woman who has to take the place of the firm star when he or she was placed in a position of peril or difficulty. I am Mr. MacDonald's 'stand-in.'" (Laughter.)

Personalities in the Service

The Corona Club dinner was a Service dinner, so he would confine himself to Service topics. Their real object was to meet old friends and talk over the Service of which they were most valuable ornaments. A Service of their size had always gaps to regret. They had lost Sir Arthur Young, the Chairman of their Committee, and they were saddened by the death of Sir Harold Kittermasier. On the other hand, they had to congratulate Sir Cosmo Parkinson on getting through an extremely dangerous illness. Sir Cosmo, he might say, was "as tough as they come" (laughter), and that had enabled him to pull through.

They were glad to hear that Sir Bernard Bourdillon had been chosen as Governor-General of the Sudan, to succeed Sir Stewart Symes, who after a long and distinguished career in the Colonies and in the Sudan was now retiring. One outstanding event was the impending retirement of Sir George Tomlinson, to whom he himself owed more than to anyone in the Service. Sir George was to be succeeded by Mr. Jeffries, the new Secretary of the Club (applause), whose "I have reason to believe" was the official way of saying "I know."

Personal Contacts With the Colonies

Nothing, continued Lord Dufferin, was more important to the Secretary of State than keeping in close touch with his staff in the Colonies. It was no use thinking in Whitehall without keeping in the closest personal touch with the people in the Colonies who are going to spend the money in the Colonies; and that relationship must be developed. During the last year many visits had been made by persons from the Colonial Office to the Colonies with that specific object in view.

Among them Sir Frank Stockdale had visited Malaya and St. Helena. Sir Frank was the most remarkable man he had ever had to do with, for he seemed to be able to be in two places at one and the same time. He might be hundreds of miles away, yet in the files in his office there could be found all the information anyone was looking for. The visit, too, of Dr. O'Brien to East Africa was an invaluable precedent which he hoped would be followed by many more. They would all congratulate Dr. O'Brien on his narrow escape in an aeroplane accident. Contacts like those with the Colonies were becoming ever closer, and he hoped they would continue.

One major question he had to refer to was the decision that for the first time women were not to be debarred from the Colonial Service. He had no comment to make. (Laughter.) He was not consulted at any stage. (Renewed laughter.) The decision was possibly due to the fact that the Secretary of State and the Permanent Secretary were both bachelors. (Loud laughter.)

As Lord Harlech had declared, there were sticky jobs in the Colonial Empire, and that had been confirmed, for they all knew how sticky the job of the Colonial Office had been during the past year. There was Palestine—a most regrettable state of affairs, on which a Conference did not find agreement, though no very definite result was really expected. There had been trouble in the West Indies, on which a Commission was now prepared to report; and in Africa the report of the Bloemfontein Commission was of the greatest importance. All these things were symptoms of the fact that the future of the Colonial Empire was causing the gravest anxiety to those who knew most about it.

Meeting a Challenge

Lord Hailey (whom they would congratulate on his G.C.M.G.), in his monumental review, was not happy about the development of our Empire in Africa, and in the Press and in debates in Parliament they could see a growing anxiety as to whether we were proceeding on the right lines and really fulfilling our duty of trusteeship. We are being challenged by many great Powers as to whether we were really getting what we should out of our Colonial Empire and whether we were giving the people of the Empire the food and goods we ought to give them.

It was essential that the people of England should realise that their responsibilities were being closely watched by other Powers, and that it was not a case merely of loose propaganda. A careful watch was being kept on every aspect of our Colonial administration. We could meet that challenge: we had an answer to every problem that Germany or any other Power could put to us concerning the conduct of our Imperial affairs; but we could not relax our efforts to make our Colonial Empire the best in the world. (Cheers.) It was for the House of Commons to give them the money to do more.

The Spirit of the Service

In conclusion, Lord Dufferin pointed out that a Service such as theirs depended upon the recruits it was getting, and he could assure all present that the recruits they were getting now were equal in quality to those they had got before. On those recruits would fall the burden of administration in the next 20 years. They could take heart from the fact that an enormous number of replies had been received from pensioners of their Service when circulars were sent out for National Service, and it was found that 90% of Colonial Service pensioners were already engaged in defence work for their country. That showed that the spirit which animated them during their service animated them in retirement. That spirit endured to-day, and with it the sustained will power of the British people.

(A list of those present appears on page 1163.)

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

Mr. F. S. Joelson's Book Praised

LORD CRANWORTH'S review of Mr. Joelson's "Germany's Claims to Colonies" (Hurst and Blackett, 8s. 6d.) cannot, owing to circumstances beyond his control, appear in this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, as had been intended, but it will be published next week.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P., former Secretary of State for the Colonies and Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Colonial League, reviewing the book in the current issue of the weekly *Bulletin* of that organisation, writes:—

Best Statement Against Colonial Surrender

Long known to readers of *East Africa and Rhodesia* as a stalwart and effective opponent of the German demand for Colonial retrocession, Mr. F. S. Joelson has now, by the publication of his new book, "Germany's Claims to Colonies," rendered invaluable services to the cause for which The Colonial League was constituted.

In some 350 pages, accompanied by a number of useful maps, he gives by far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial surrender which has yet appeared. As a mere work of reference the volume will be indispensable to serious students of the question. But it is much more than that, for it sustains its argument with clear insight into the real issues involved, with trenchant logic, and with spirited controversial writing. It is, in fact, thoroughly readable as well as worth reading.

Mr. Joelson's major point, to which all his argument is directed, is put forward by Germany is not a minor question of adjustment, of some small sacrifice to be made by us as a "sweetener" in some general peace settlement, a concession to Germany's injured self-esteem, but raises issues of vital importance and affects the fundamental principles of our Imperial system. To yield to that claim would exercise a fatally disruptive effect upon the whole British Commonwealth, several of whose members are even more directly affected than this country. In the case of Tanganyika, at least, surrender could not be carried out, in his view, without direct armed resistance on the part of British settlers not only in Tanganyika itself, but also in adjoining territories. As an old East African resident who has remained in continuous touch with East Africa since, his opinion on this point cannot be dismissed as mere scare-mongering.

Strategical Dangers

Again, he brings out with conclusive force the strategical dangers, not only to our territories in Africa, but to the whole Empire, and, not least, to our own sea-borne supplies, that would result from the German occupation of either the Cameroons or Tanganyika. Last, but certainly not least in his view, is the issue of principle raised by the suggestion that we should, in direct disregard of our pledges under the Mandates, hand over millions of helpless Natives to a system of tyranny against which we ourselves would die sooner than submit.

If Great Britain were to surrender her trust to Nazism, down would come the still frail structure of emerging Native confidence in the destiny of the African under sympathetic European guidance; the work of thousands of Christian missionaries, educationists and other

friends, official and non-official, of ordered Africa would be in ruins; the very foundations of civilisation would be shattered.

The other main theme which runs through the work is Mr. Joelson's very just insistence that the Nazi Colonial claim is essentially the same as that inspiring pre-War Germany, namely, the acquisition of Colonial territory as an instrument of political and strategic menace to other countries, just as Nazism itself is not really an original creed, but only an intensification and vulgarisation of an outlook and temper already innate in the Prussianised Germany of Bismarck's creation.

The "Mittel-Afrika" Dream

His case is amply sustained, in the former respect, by his quotations from Sir Eyre Cröwe's famous memorandum of 1907, from the diplomatic negotiations of pre-War years, as well as from the writings of Delbrück, Zimmermann and others; during the War, in advocacy of the creation of a great German Empire stretching across Africa.

To emphasise the latter point Mr. Joelson has not hesitated to deal fully, drawing both upon official documents and upon his own personal experience, with the essential brutality and lawlessness of German Colonial administration. The fact is that the men who went out to the German Colonies in pre-War days were essentially of the type which is now in control of Germany itself, and that what was winked at by Berlin then would to-day be directly applauded and instigated if Native populations were to be submitted to Nazi rule.

These are the guiding lines of Mr. Joelson's book. But he deals faithfully with the smoke screen of German propaganda about the Treaty of Versailles, with the specious, but wholly untenable, claim that Germany must have Colonies to live, and, not least, with the indecision with which the British Government has in recent years directly encouraged ambitions which Herr Hitler himself long regarded as so unrealisable as not to be worth pursuing.

The review concludes with an expression of the hope that the book will be widely read.

"An Invaluable Source of Reference"

Lord Hailey, author of "An African Survey," and until recently the British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, has written of the book:—

"It is a very comprehensive account of the whole situation, and will be an invaluable source of reference to those who study the subject. I am in particular struck with what the author says regarding the position of the Permanent Mandates Commission and the League of Nations."

General Carmona's Tour

GENERAL CARMONA, President of Portugal, left Lisbon last week on a tour of Portugal's African Colonies. Before reaching Portuguese East Africa he will pay a visit to South Africa. The tour will cover some 14,000 miles, and the fact that it is being undertaken at the present time is interpreted in authoritative quarters as an indirect but firm reply to the Totalitarian Powers, who have on more than one occasion made suggestions of including parts of the Portuguese Empire in planning a redistribution of Colonies.

Attracting New Settlers to Kenya Colony

Joint Board Discusses Settlement Committee's Report

THE URGENCY OF further white settlement in Kenya, the fact that that settlement was only part of the subject of development throughout East Africa, and the necessity of obtaining vital statistics in considering the whole problem, were the main points developed at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, at which Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.C., Chairman of the Board, presided. Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in Kenya, Colonel W. H. Franklin, and Mr. G. M. Rennie, Colonial Secretary-designate of Kenya, were present by invitation.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, who had been chairman and secretary of the Kenya Land Settlement Committee, the report of which was issued in January last, said there had been no serious settlement drive in Kenya since 1919. A scheme propounded in 1927 had proved abortive, and it was now felt that the time had come when further farming settlement in the Colony was imperative. In arriving at their conclusions, the Kenya Settlement Committee had taken certain premises, some of which might be the basis of discussion, but which the members felt should be accepted. One was that Kenya was a country to which settlers could be invited with a clear conscience; that climatic conditions there, justified the belief that white settlement had come to stay; and that European settlement on the Equator had justified itself.

Need for Increased Farming Settlement

They had also assumed that there was need for increased farming settlement, which in turn led to the assumption that the white-owned land far in excess of the area they could develop with their available capital. Means had therefore to be found of relieving those people of their surplus land and placing it in the hands of those able to use it. Fears of a shortage of labour had been expressed, but the Committee felt that if the supply was properly organised there was no ground for the belief that further settlement would be prejudiced by a shortage of workers.

For years past vague estimates had been made of the amount of capital necessary for the new settler. Now, for the first time, the Committee had prepared and included in their report detailed schedules of costs of different types of farming, not only in the initial stages but over a four-year programme, showing estimated profits and losses over that period. Some adverse criticisms had been passed on the schedules; and although it might be true that one farmer might spend a little more on one item and less on another, there were certain irreducible items, and the conclusion of the Committee was that the cost of establishing and bringing a mixed farm unit covering about 600 acres to the profit earning stage would require capital in the neighbourhood of between £3,000 and £3,500.

It was not thought probable that new settlers possessing that amount of capital would readily be forthcoming, and they therefore had to devise means of helping newcomers without placing too big a burden on the State. They had endeavoured to bring the necessary capital down to a figure which might prove attractive to potential settlers; and at which they might have a reasonable expectation of obtaining the right men. In short, they had endeavoured to bring down the capital necessary to £1,500. The Committee proposes that the Government should make advances on a fifty-fifty basis,

for capital, passage and pupilage charges, but as that would involve the use of loan money, difficulties might be encountered for the conditions under which that loan was raised might preclude its use for purposes other than the acquisition of land and permanent development. An alternative proposal was that the Government advance should be 90% of the cost of the purchase of privately-owned land in the open market, and contributions towards the cost of pupilage and permanent improvements.

Safeguards Against Exploitation

A fundamental condition was that no settler should be assisted until he had spent a year farming in the Colony, whatever his previous experience may have been, and that no assistance towards purchasing land should be given unless that land had been examined by competent authorities and the proposition passed as economically sound. New settlers would thus be safeguarded against exploitation by those who had land to sell at higher than economic rates. The Committee believed that they could find land at economic prices which would give settlers a reasonable chance of success. They would be able to profit by past mistakes, and at the same time would have the benefit of advice by Government authorities.

Training farms were envisaged for youths now growing up in the Colony and for youths from overseas. The scheme would begin on a small scale and eventually might embrace an agricultural college. When the training farm began it was probable that the assistance of the commercial community would be enlisted for some form of support, either in the form of finance or in the provision of certain farming implements and stock.

Some settlers had in the past been deterred by the costs of passage and pupilage, and to overcome that objection the Committee had suggested that Government with the co-operation of the Overseas Settlement Board should give such assistance that the new settler might be placed on a farm for a year, if possible, without cost to himself. For all these schemes, however, the sanction of the Colonial Office and the Imperial Government would have to be obtained. The subject is now under active consideration.

"Whether we can find the right men as settlers remains to be seen," concluded Mr. Mortimer. "We set about this work in no defeatist attitude, but in the belief that if the right scheme was put before the right people we should induce not a great inpouring of settlers, but a steady flow, which would establish Kenya farming settlement on a more permanent basis."

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Views

Sir Humphrey Leggett congratulated Mr. Mortimer and the other members of his Committee on the results of their two years' work of investigation on a very important subject. The immense amount of detailed information and figures showed how careful and laborious their inquiry had been, with the result that they had produced a most valuable report.

Many of the details, especially farming costs, could be open to some criticism, as was shown by the inclusion in the report of a number of minority notes by individual members; those notes certainly added to the value of the report as a whole. So far as he (Sir Humphrey) could recall, the report, with

its schedules and addenda, made up the most complete statement on farming in Kenya that had ever been compiled.

Sir Humphrey then dealt with some of the larger aspects of the subject. Mr. Mortimer, he said, had referred in his remarks and in the report to "Farming Settlement in the Kenya Colony." That was doubtless right from their point of view, but what he (the speaker) wished to stress was that this rather limited subject was only part of, and eventually bound up with, the progress of white settlement and colonisation as a whole, not only in Kenya but over the whole of the British East African territories.

Without general progress, the success of the purely farming interest would always be in jeopardy, for the simple reason that the prosperity of the farmer must depend upon the market for his produce. The basis of the whole matter, therefore, was the extent of activity which the Imperial and local Governments were prepared to put into Colonial development in its widest aspects, and there was a growing feeling that more impetus and vision were needed in that connexion.

Secondary Industries

For instance, Ministers of Australia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia had recently stressed the need for the development of secondary industries, mining and other local industrial enterprise, both to absorb the younger generation and to provide local markets for the produce of the present and future farmers. The danger of relying on overseas markets, at profitable prices, for any substantial increases of production of primary products was obvious, and that was as true in connexion with the increase of East African farming settlement as it was for Australia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Thus the first point in considering the Kenya Settlement Commission's report was the matter of active Imperial Colonial development.

Was it wise to consider Kenya farming settlement in a territorial compartment of its own, or was it not really necessary to view it and plan for it as part of land settlement generally in the combined group of East African territories? If each of those territories planned its own land settlement scheme, with its research stations, training farms, etc., there would surely be lack of efficiency and other drawbacks. Marketing of produce had admittedly to be planned as a combined whole, so it was logical that land settlement also needed combination. That led logically to the question of administrative combination between the three territories, or, in other words, closer union in a very practical form.

Finally, he (Sir Humphrey) stressed the point that the whole subject of settlement, farming, industrial and commercial, involved the future of human lives, not of this generation only, but of their families after them. The report had rightly drawn attention to this in the paragraphs urging that the first need in the settlement scheme was to provide for landless young fellows already in the Colony, i.e. the sons in most cases, of existing Colonists.

Was it not vital, therefore, that before proper consideration could be given to the settlement scheme proposals, and the inter-locked subject of attracting further farming immigrants, there ought to be an up to date analysis of the present white population, especially the age groups up to, say, 20 years old, to see what numbers would have to be provided for over the next 20 years or so, to see what number would be expected by way of opportunities for such people in the local Civil Service, railways and public works departments, industrial and commercial undertakings?

Those figures, together with a detailed analysis of the land areas available, seemed to be essential before the proposals of the Committee could be adequately considered. Above all, it must never be forgotten that the creation of a "poor white" class in the Colony must not only be guarded against, but it must not be even risked.

Many details in the proposals could doubtless be usefully considered in the meantime. Was it really wise, for instance, to assume that a new farming settler could live on £4 a month during the estimated time before his farm began to produce? Were the so-called reserves of initial capital, as set out in the various schedules, really adequate to safeguard the new farmer against climatic and other risks? Those were points on which much local experience was available, but it would surely be fatal if it turned out that the estimates were framed too optimistically, for then a very heavy burden would be laid upon the Colony, both human and financial, and much loss and suffering would follow.

Colonel Ponsonby wondered if the Committee had considered the work of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association in South Africa, especially their work on training farms, and also drew attention to the proposed Government advances.

Advances For Land Purchase

Mr. Mortimer said they had considered the work of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, and that they had gone further in their suggestions of advances than South Africa, which provided an advance of 80% towards land purchase, while the Kenya Committee had advocated an advance of 90%. Though the difference was small, it would help to bring down the capital necessary for the incoming settler, enabling him to put up more funds for his equipment and running expenses.

Asked what was the present position, Mr. Mortimer said that the report had been adopted by the Kenya Government with one minor exception, that it was now in the hands of the Colonial Office, and that the authorities had been asked to agree to include £250,000 in the loan scheme now under consideration.

Mr. Jenkins, who asked if there was any objection to non-British subjects benefiting under the scheme, pointed out that this country might in the not-too-far-distant future have to consider importing labour, elementary schools had fewer pupils for the first time, and the fact had to be faced whether we were going to assist the people of other nations to go to our Colonies.

There was no fundamental objection to the inclusion of non-British subjects in the scheme, said Mr. Mortimer, but it was felt of paramount importance that the prevailing tone and characteristic of Kenya should be maintained on British standards. With a comparatively small population it would be easy to upset the present balance.

A sub-committee of the Board, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Alex. Holm, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Annesley Somerville, and Colonel W. K. Tucker is to examine the subject.

Those present at the meeting included Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. B. H. Binder, Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, Mr. Chandler, Sir Theodore Chambers, Lord Chesham, Major C. H. Dale, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Sir Geoffrey Peto, Mr. J. Petitpierre, Mr. A. F. Procter, Mr. G. M. Rennie, Sir Annesley Somerville, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss B. O'Donovan (secretary).

Settlement in Tanganyika

Lord Chesham Urges More Action

CLOSER EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT in East Africa was discussed at last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, when Mr. C. W. Hobbey presided in the absence of Mr. Alex. Holm, who is recovering from his recent illness. Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in Kenya, dealt fully with the report of the Kenya Land Settlement Committee, and covered the points included in the report to the Joint East African Board, reported elsewhere in this issue. Lord Chesham afterwards gave his views on British settlement in Tanganyika Territory.

Lord Chesham urged that the Imperial Government should do more for the colonisation in Tanganyika Territory. "People have asked: 'Why bother about white settlement in Tanganyika? It is for the most part unfit to live in.' The answer is that Tanganyika covers a very large area; it is bigger than Kenya and Uganda combined; and before the War it represented more than half of the German Empire. But although large parts of it may be unfit for white settlement, much is healthy country, and compares favourably with parts of Kenya. White settlement had been adopted in that Colony as a normal method of developing the country; it had the driving force of Lord Delamere and other people; and both the Governor and the British Government had had a free hand. But in Tanganyika the Mandate does hamper development.

Advantages of Closer Settlement

"One of our difficulties has been that no policy has been laid down for the Government to follow. Development has been left to a great extent to the discretion of individual Governors—especially in regard to white settlement. Far be it for me to divide Governors into good or bad, but we have had in the past Governors who were definitely opposed to white settlement, and the Territory is still suffering from their decisions. White settlement was discouraged, and all kinds of arguments were advanced to prevent people settling there. But in recent years that policy has changed, and we have had Governors who were definitely out for white settlement. Where it has been allowed, the advantages to the country have been obvious; and I am convinced that there is no chance of that policy being reversed.

"Owing to the Mandate, there are differences in regard to tenure of land, when compared with Kenya; you cannot alienate land in Tanganyika for freehold purposes. There are a few freehold spaces, old German leases granted on condition that after a period of development the freehold could be granted. The British Government respected those leases, which are the only freehold plots in the Territory, but as they are all occupied they are outside the scope of future white settlement there. The longest lease which can be granted is for 99 years. All land alienated for white settlement has to be publicly auctioned, in order that equal opportunities may be afforded to citizens of member-states in the League of Nations; thus the Governor cannot pick and choose settlers in the Territory. The Mandate also makes it impossible for the British Government to engage in England in any publicity for settlement without doing it in every country which is a member of the League of Nations.

"Those are comparatively small matters. The greatest deterrent to white settlement in Tanganyika has been the question of the future of the country. I have been very carefully into the whole subject, and I am absolutely convinced that there is no pos-

sible danger of the return of Tanganyika to Germany. Nevertheless, fears on that subject have held up development, and the sooner the British Government comes out with some unqualified statement the better for the whole country.

Good Prospects for Settlers

"Though this may seem a somewhat gloomy picture, there still remain good prospects for settlers to go out there. There are opportunities in many directions, for only the fringe of white settlement in Tanganyika has been touched so far.

"In addition to the areas around Arusha and Moshi, and Morogoro, there is an extensive area, 6,000 ft. above sea level, in the Southern Highlands, which is suitable for mixed farming. Climate is good, and rainfall is varied. Twelve miles from my headquarters there is a forest where the annual rainfall is between 100 and 120 inches; tea growing does well there and recently they have taken up pyrethrum. But at my headquarters the rainfall is only between 25 and 30 inches. We are in the midst of rolling downlands, well watered with streams, where horses can be kept and vegetable and fruits of all kinds do well. During the last 15 years we have not had to bother about locusts; there is no question of living under a mosquito net, for there is no malaria; and for 15 years we have had no drought.

"Farms have been marked out, and an area has been put aside for residential settlement. The company with which I am associated has built roads through the area, and established a model farm, which is under the supervision of Mr. Hunter, who has had long experience in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. A country Club has been established, and people can stay there while their farmhouse is being built.

"As to marketing, we are different to Kenya. Kenya is an exporting Colony; Tanganyika is an importing country, in which a lot of necessities now imported could be easily produced if there were more settlers. In 1937 Tanganyika imported £42,000 worth of flour, £10,000 of butter, and £4,300 worth of onions. All these things could be produced in Tanganyika.

German Planters Subsidised

"Your Chairman has referred to the German planters, who, when they went there, were financed by a German company under the management of the German Government. They got their land, and practically every penny they required to develop their farms, from that company. This German company holds the mortgage on their farms and controls their every movement on that farm. They have to sell every single thing they produce to the company. In return they do not get cash; they get a certain amount of credit and Shs.200 to Shs.300 a month doled out to them. If they wish to know how much of their mortgage has been paid off by their crops they have to apply to Berlin, and they don't get much of an answer.

"There are signs that real efforts at development in Tanganyika are going to take place. It may be 20 years before those signs become facts, but they have started. Development Committees have been appointed for each Province, and are including the extension of white settlement in their reports. I think we shall see it encouraged by the Government somehow, in spite of the difficulties of the Mandate.

"Kenya and Tanganyika should be thought of as one country, especially in this matter of settlement. There are many ways in which each of them can help the other, and I should like to see closer co-operation between the two. It will be of the greatest benefit to both of them."

General Sir Hubert Gough proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Rhodesian Boys Tour Britain

TWENTY-THREE Southern Rhodesia school-boys, aged from 14 to 18, the average was 15, left England last week in the Union Castle liner, "Windsor Castle," after a five weeks' tour of the country in charge of two masters, Mr. J. B. Lee and Mr. J. T. C. Mears. Before their departure they were entertained by Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. O'Keeffe, who held a reception in the Commissioner's Office in London.

The lads arrived at Southampton Arundel Castle, on May 12, and spent 10 days in London seeing "the sights," nine days in Edinburgh where, they said, they quite understood the Scots language; two days in Glasgow, greatly interested in the steel works; visited Loch Lomond and the Clyde; put in a day and a half in the Lake District and, four in Bristol inspecting an aircraft factory and Messrs. Will's famous tobacco works; and wound up with a week of "free time" in London, visiting friends and relatives and being guests in many homes. It was, they declared, a wonderful tour in wonderful weather and with no illness whatever.

Each boy kept a diary, and kept it well, said Mr. Mears—distinctly a feat for a schoolboy on tour—and their chief interest had been in factories, though they were greatly impressed by the underground railway system in London and enjoyed the speed and comfort of the British trains.

Mr. Haggards' New Play

Nazi Intolerance to the African

MR. STEPHEN HAGGARDS, who visited Nyasaland some time ago and whose novel with a Central African background, is the author of a new play entitled, "Weep for the Spring," which was presented in Scarborough on Monday prior to production in the West End of London.

He is to be congratulated on an excellent piece of work, which deserves success both for its technical qualities and for the light it sheds upon the inhumanity of the Nazi regime, which brings tragedy upon every non-Nazi character in the caste. Yet there is no straining of the probabilities, and no particular emphasis on the purely political aspects of the subject.

A central feature of the theme is the loyalty of an old African to a retired German colonel and his wife, who, having been faithfully served by him for some 20 years, refuse to hand him over to three young National Socialist zealots—whose admitted intention is to shoot the "nigger" out of hand, since "blacks" and Jews are, by the reckoning of the Party, scum of which Germany must be cleansed.

In the hope of saving his master from the embarrassment of his presence the native butler shoots himself, but Colonel von Tann has nevertheless to answer for his honourable conduct to the local divisional headquarters of the N.S.D.A.P., and the curtain falls with the threat of the concentration camp upon him.

The playwright—who gives an admirable performance as Friedrich Brenn, a student whose heart is strained by the rigours of his service in a labour camp, and who is deeply in love with the colonel's daughter—has put Africa in his debt by emphasising Nazi intolerance to Africans, and thus, by implication, presenting in the dramatic form the strongest of arguments against surrender to German clamour for Colonies.

Statements Worth Noting

"If I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and if I give my body to be burned, but have not love, it profiteth nothing."—*1 Corinthians xiii. 3 (R.V.)*

"We are in no way inferior to the Italians as colonisers."—*Mr. J. de Rothschild, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.*

"I have no doubt that I might find something in the market pages about Kenya copper."—*Mr. J. Maxton, M.P., in the Colonial Office debate.*

"Man's powers of aggression are puny compared with the powers of conquest of an insect like the tsetse fly."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.*

"In cases of viper poisoning the administration of alcohol even in small quantities is absolutely fatal."—*Captain C. R. S. Pitman, in "A Guide to the Shakes of Uganda."*

"The greater attractions of tobacco production have caused a number of growers to neglect their cattle."—*Dr. A. E. Romy, Chief Animal Husbandry Officer, Southern Rhodesia.*

"The Colonial Office is like a wheel that is getting larger and larger, having more spokes all directed to the hub, which is the Colonial Secretary."—*Colonel C. Ponsonby, M.P.*

"The value of beaten-out petrol tins as roofing material was amply demonstrated when a fire occurred in the Gulioni area."—*Provincial Administration Report, Zanzibar, 1938.*

"To be efficient, all transport in Kenya must be co-ordinated by one controlling body, which, in order to be highly protected should be a State enterprise."—*Kenya Weekly News.*

"In the first place you want an education that will be really fitting an African for life in his own country, and having given him that education, you must give him a chance."—*Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge.*

"Superstition lies like an incubus on the Natives' own old beliefs; and superstition is the enemy of physical, mental, and moral well-being."—*Report of the Commissioner for Native Affairs, Southern Rhodesia, 1938.*

"On the Rovuma River we were rewarded by the sight of about 100 hippos all massed together in the water so that they looked almost like an undulating island of jet black."—*The Bishop of Masasi, in "Central Africa."*

"While individuals vary greatly in their consumption of (Native) beer, it is probable that the custom of labour-for-beer does often provide nourishment from the storehouses of the more fortunate for really hungry men and women whose own supplies of food are at a low ebb; and so, from the social point of view, it is not to be despised."—*Mr. A. T. Culwick and Mrs. G. M. Culwick, in the "East African Medical Journal."*

"One of the most remarkable facts relating to locust reproduction is the high mortality that takes place during the solitaria, and especially hopper, stage. Only between 5% to 6% of the latter reach the adult stage, and of the adults only a little over 3% survive the fourth week of adult life. Thus there is an average mortality of nearly 97% per generation from hatching to the fourth week of adult life."—*The "Farmer's Weekly," South Africa.*

Germany To-day.—“The ‘encirclement’ propaganda in Germany has had an undeniable success, and it would be a full-time task for a British Ministry of Information to counteract it. Most important of all, the German people are delighted that Poland is now the immediate enemy. The conclusion of the pact of friendship with Poland in January, 1934, was one of Hitler’s most unpopular actions, and its denunciation brought sincere applause from the docile members of the Reichstag. This hatred of Poland means that a war over Danzig or the Polish ‘corridor,’ even though the result of the most flagrant German aggression, would be fought by a united German nation. There might be some sabotage by Communists but there would be no general rising against Herr Hitler—at least for a long time. What of the immediate future? There is every reason to think that Herr Hitler still believes in the possibility of winning a lightning war if he chooses the moment to strike with the uncanny instinct which he has previously displayed.

For five and a half years I have tried to understand the mind of the mysterious man who rules Germany to-day. My conclusions are that while hostility to Poland is the motive uppermost in the Fuehrer’s heart, he would as a good tactician strike without hesitation at any point in the peace which he thought he could discern a weakness.”—*Mr. H. C. Greene, former Berlin correspondent, the “Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.”*

Sanctions Against Japan?—“The suggestion has been made that we should retaliate on the Japanese blockade at Tientsin by imposing an embargo on Japanese trade with British ports; but the cost to ourselves would be considerable and the success doubtful, and in any case the imposition of sanctions is wrong unless we are also prepared to face the risk of war. War with Japan would be a serious risk with Europe in its present unsettled state, especially after we have undertaken new obligations that may make demands upon us that no one can limit in advance. Let no one make the mistake of underestimating the power of the Japanese navy and the strategic influence that it might have in a great war. For a time we have to face the risks alone. We cannot take it for granted that American co-operation is assured. Even so, the risks, whatever they are, would have to be met in preference to the extinction in favour of Japan of our political and commercial rights in the Far East.”—*“Scrutator” in the “Sunday Times.”*

Teutonic Temperament.—“Intelligent Germans when examining in after years the causes of the catastrophe of 1914-1918 have been accustomed to attribute the mistakes of their diplomacy to the diseased mind and fatal influence of Geheimrat von Holstein, of the German Foreign Office. Prominent writers asserted that by methods of intrigue and blackmail Holstein had acquired such influence over Bülow and the staff of the German diplomatic service that he was able to infect German foreign policy with the rancour of his own hatreds: Is that a correct explanation? Or is it that the German temperament, whether it be personified by Prince Bülow or Adolf Hitler, is so fundamentally uncertain of itself that suspicion must eternally frustrate negotiation? Or is it that we still have Holstein now? The identity between the secret comments of Holstein and the overt comments of the Nazi speaker is astonishing. There is the same use of such phrases as ‘impertinence,’ ‘arrogance,’ ‘British hypocrisy,’ ‘German honour,’ the same tendency to cherish grievances while refusing to state what those grievances are, the same conviction that England will never make friends with Russia, that England can easily be separated from France, that England is suffering from internal decay and that the Empire is about to fall to pieces. And there is the same sad suicidal mania which drives them to the abyss.”—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., in the “Spectator.”*

Britain’s Strength.—“By comparison with the miserable predicament last September, the whole situation is vastly bettered. There has been an astonishing development of air power, the Navy is a mighty instrument, and the Army and its auxiliaries are larger than ever before in peace-time. There is no complacency or boasting among us to-day. National unity in fundamentals is more solid, for the entire nation at home, no less than at sea and abroad, would be fighting for its life and its way of life, for the soul of its liberties, for its dearest ties, for its place in the world, for its whole inheritance, and its whole future. The pluck and fibre of the country are second to none.”—*Mr. J. L. Garvin in the “Observer.”*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs

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Rebellious Czechs.—“Czechia, as the Czechoslovakian Protectorate is now sometimes called, is little more than a nation of rebels, animated by a determined spirit of independence. The Germans have conquered the Czechs; but they have entirely failed to win them over. They have not taken to heart, or they have not been able to heed, the warning of Friedrich Naumann, who so eloquently and so popularly expounded the idea of a German *Mittel Europa* during the War. ‘Nobody could doubt,’ he wrote, ‘but that the Germans could accomplish the economic organisation involved; but,’ he added, ‘it is a somewhat different question whether or no we have that indispensable quality for world-union which we have previously termed elasticity, that flexible skill which we do find in three different forms among Russians, English and Americans. We are somewhat hard, masterful, taciturn, have but little patience for our fellow-creatures, and demand that things shall be done precisely as we wish . . . but to be a leading, directing economic nation the great art of managing men is needed, sympathy with others, the power to enter into their nature and aims. Nothing of this art is apparent in the Nazi character, which conforms much more closely to the spirit of the German couplet: *Willst du nicht mein Bruder sein, Schlag ich dir den Schädel ein* (If you won’t be my brother I’ll knock your head in).’—*“The Times.”*

Submarines in War.—“New inventions have caused submarines to lose some of their quality of elusiveness. Once located, they can be followed and waited for; there is the extended range of action of aeroplanes and the greater number of aircraft available to look for submarines. It would be very difficult for enemy submarines to cruise on our trade routes, as, by having the command of the sea, every form of attack and defence will be utilised against the submarine. Our air forces will be fighting the enemy’s for that temporary mastery in the air over the submarine bases so that these may be effectively bombed. Therefore, it seems reasonable to conclude that the submarine will not attain the success it had in the War.”—*Paymaster Rear-Admiral Ransom.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—“Surrender to blackmail never purchases safety.”—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

“Mr. Chamberlain was cornered at Munich by a long-laid plan.”—*Dr. Goebbels.*

“In me you see in the flesh the result of feeding at Wellington from 1870 to 1876.”—*Lord Derby.*

“Herr Himmler's concentration camps are the oullets of twentieth-century Europe.”—*“The Times.”*

“How did classics come to be classics but by being easier to read than other books?”—*Mr. Arundell Esdaile.*

“I have been looking in vain for Colonel Blimp and his acolyte ever since I came to the War Office.”—*Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.*

“If we can get confidence into this world we are on the verge of one of the biggest expansions of international trade the world has ever seen.”—*Lord Riverdale.*

“Union by force is achieved through disruption, union achieved through good will and mutual consent will lead to progress and peace.”—*Mr. C. J. Bend.*

“It is essentially a principle of the British administration that Ministers should be moved on before they have the chance of getting on with their bureaucrats.”—*Earl De La Warr.*

“Nothing depresses me more than to look at a newspaper shop of the baser sort, with its array of trivial and in some cases degrading and ephemeral literature.”—*Mr. John Coatsman.*

“Let us assist in bringing about a peaceful outcome by refraining from a warfare of words which may, by obscuring the ultimate national aim, lead to the shedding of blood.”—*Lord ...*

“One of the most dangerous aspects of the present situation is the want of knowledge in our own country regarding the growth in the defence services of the Empire.”—*Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P.*

“The position of the Totalitarian States in the Mediterranean, for all the geographical advantages which Italy enjoys, is difficult, uncertain and exposed to mortal peril from more than one direction.”—*Lord Lloyd.*

“It is estimated that the national expenditure upon newspapers is the same as that upon cars and cycles, no less than £50,000,000 a year.”—*The “Investors’ Review.”*

“I have dreamed of the time when every boy and girl will receive elementary education up to the age of 11, secondary education until 15, part-time education under discipline and control until 18, and then six months’ National Service, which I hope will not be military. In 20 years we would create such a nation as has never yet been seen.”—*Sir Cyril Norwood.*

“A submarine is specially designed so that no sweeps or wires can get hold of her in the event of her being swept for by the enemy in time of war. Thus the salvors, in endeavouring to get hold of the *Thetis*, are trying to do something which the best designing and shipbuilding brains in the country have been trying to render impossible.”—*Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth Edwards, R.N.*

“The neighbours of Germany are in a nice dilemma. If they do not unite in their common defence they run the risk of following the Czechs piecemeal into the belly of the whale. If they do unite the whale, according to German writers, is entitled to be morally indignant, since he then has nightmares over a possible attack by his would-be victims. If the whale wants to get rid of his nightmares he has the very simple course open to him of renouncing his predatory habits.”—*Mr. J. C. Johnstone.*

“When Pretoria was occupied in 1900 the Boers, luckier than the Czechs, got away with their treasure, including a large quantity of gold seized from the mines. According to Lord Milner (Milner Papers, Vol. II) they sent £600,000 in gold bars to Germany. A test action by the mining companies for the recovery of their property failed, and the German courts ordered the gold to be remitted to Dr. Leyds on behalf of the South African Republic (which, like Czechoslovakia, had failed to exist).”—*Mr. J. A. Gray.*

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

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%	67	15	0
Kenya 5%	108	12	6
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3% ...	86	10	0
Nland Rlys. 5% A. debts.	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts.	83	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	98	15	0
Sudan 5½%	106	5	0
Tanganyika 4½%	105	15	0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	17	6
British Oxygen (£1)	3	16	9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	1	6	0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	7	6
General Electric (£1)	3	15	0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	10	6
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	10	0
Int. Nickel Canada	55	1	0
Prov. Cinematograph	19	6	0
Turner and Newall (2s.)	3	17	0
U.S. Steels	4	6	0
United Steel (£1)	1	3	9
Unilever (£1)	1	16	9
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	11	3
Vickers (10s.)	18	9	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3	2	0

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	5	1	3
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	2	6
Anglo-American Investment	17	6	0
Anglo-Iranian	3	8	9
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11	10	4
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	6	3
Bibiani (4s.)	1	7	3
Blyvoor (10s.)	9	9	0
Burmah Oil	3	11	3
Consolidated Goldfields	3	0	7
Crown Mines (10s.)	14	15	0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	12	6
East Daaga (10s.)	1	2	6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	4	14	0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	7	0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	2	0
Grootvlei	4	0	0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	2	6
Klerksdorp (5s.)	3	14	0
Kwahu (2s.)	1	10	0
Lyndhurst	1	6	0
Marievale (10s.)	17	6	0
Mexican Eagle	7	14	0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	1	10	4
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	2	6
Randfontein	1	17	6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	34	10	0
Shell	4	2	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19	3	0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	12	6
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8	9	0
Sub. Nigel (40s.)	10	17	6
Vlakfontein (10s.)	18	9	0
West Wits. (10s.)	5	5	0
Western Holdings (5s.)	12	10	0

Banks, Shipping, and Home-Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	3	0
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	5	11	3
E.D. Realisation	3	0	0
Great Western	32	10	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	80	10	0
L.M.S.	14	0	0
National Bank of India	30	0	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	16	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	3	9
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	0

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	4	6
Linggi (£1)	43	0	0
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	3	0
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	7	7
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	7	3

PERSONALIA

Mr. Hudson Cane has arrived home from Kenya.

Sir Stewart Symes has arrived in London from Khartoum.

Lady Mackenzie-Kennedy is on her way home from Nyasaland.

Sir John Chancellor has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

H. M. The King of Egypt may visit the Sudan later this year on a big game hunting expedition.

General Sir Hubert Gough will leave London by air early next month on a visit to Kenya.

A bequest of £5,600 is made to Lady Muriel Jex-Blake in the will of the late Sir Sidney Herbert, M.P.

Mr. Vivian Oury has been appointed a director of Rhodesia Railways in place of the late Mr. Libert Oury.

Mr. Hamed bin Saleh, Liwali of Dar es Salaam, has been appointed a member of the Central Education Committee.

Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell spent last weekend in Nairobi as the guests of the Governor and Lady Brooke-Popham.

Lord Hailey has announced his intention of resigning from the Chairmanship of the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees.

Mr. A. B. Killeck, who has been transferred from Trinidad, B.W.I., to Tanganyika as Deputy Director of Agriculture, has assumed duty at Morogoro.

Mr. A. L. B. Beanet and Dr. I. Zitzlaff have been appointed members of the Coffee Board, Tanganyika Territory, for a period of two years from May, 1939.

Mr. F. J. Petitpierre has resigned from the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and has been succeeded by Colonel W. K. Tucker.

Mr. Donald McLean, of Bulawayo, aged 72, who retired from the Rhodesia Railways in 1932 after 35 years' service, has been killed in a car accident near Pietersburg.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell, whose husband was formerly Union-Castle Agent in Mombasa and is now the company's chief agent in Capetown, has arrived in England with her uncle, Sir Ernest Chappell.

Colonel the Hon. S. Gore-Browne, nominated Member for Native interests on the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, has been elected Chairman of the Committee of Elected Members.

Mr. Guy Melland, son of the late Mr. F. H. Melland and Mrs. Melland formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Esther Anne Marshall, of Shepperton, were married in Shepperton last week.

Mrs. Martin Huggins, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will arrive in England from the Colony on July 14 in the "Warwick Castle." Mr. Huggins is expected to reach England by air on July 4.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, who is in South Africa, will arrive in Southern Rhodesia in the middle of July. He will leave the Colony by air on July 23 for England.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read, who retired five years ago after serving in Kenya Colony for 27 years, latterly as Provincial Commissioner in Nakuru. A tribute to him will appear in our next issue.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, elder son of Captain Claud O'Hagan and the late Mrs. O'Hagan, of Kadunie, Nyeri, and Miss L. M. Pease, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Pease, of Gainford, Darlington.

Mr. G. V. van der Byl, a member of the 1890 pioneer column, who farmed for many years near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and presented the "Van der Byl Shield" for competition by "under 19" Rugby Union football clubs in Rhodesia, has died in Somerset West, Cape.

A luncheon in honour of Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will be given by the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, on July 25. Full particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the Group at the headquarters of the League.

Captain C. A. Barnard, operations manager of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., has arrived in London, and will leave on his return to Southern Rhodesia later this month. While he is here he will discuss the details in connexion with the projected extension of air services between the Rhodesias and Kisumu.

Captain E. G. Fish, who is on his way home on leave pending retirement, has served in Uganda for the past 18 years. Shortly after the Boer War he went to Portuguese East Africa, and in 1906 joined the South African Constabulary. He served with the East African Police battalion during the Campaign, after which he was in business for a couple of years, rejoining the Uganda police in 1919.

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Women in the Colonies

"IT IS THE DUTY OF WOMEN in the Colonies to make themselves useful amongst the people in the countries in which they live," said the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, who presided at the third annual dinner of the Women's Corona Club, held last week at the Royal Empire Society.

Having read a message from the Corona Club dinner, which was being held elsewhere in London that evening, she said that many women were under the impression that there were no real opportunities for them when residing in the Colonies beyond doing what their husbands told them to do. On the contrary, they could set out on their own, but initiative was needed. In European countries there were organisations which looked after the welfare of prisoners on their release, but such was not always the case in the Colonies, and much good work could be done by visiting prisons. Hospitals could also be visited, and women could help Natives with maternity and child welfare.

One important development in the Colonial Empire was that the ban on administrative posts for women had now been removed, and although no appointments had been made, she looked forward to seeing important positions taken by women in the Colonial Office, including, perhaps, the Permanent Under-Secretaryship. (Laughter.)

Among those present with East African connexions were: Lady Abrahams, Mrs. Addis, Mrs. E. S. Amery, Mrs. Austen, Lady Barth, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Bosanquet, Lady Bottomley, Lady Campbell, Mrs. Cavendish, Mrs. Coddington, Lady Davson, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Mrs. Feild-Jones, Mrs. Findlay, Lady Francis, Mrs. Furse, Mrs. Gent, Lady Hollis, Lady Kingdon, Mrs. Lawrence, Lady MacMichael, Lady Maffey, Lady Manning, Mrs. Marchant, Lady Moore, Mrs. Moseley, Lady Pilling, Lady Rankine, Mrs. Rennie, Lady Read, Lady Rodwell, Lady Russell, Mrs. Spearman, Lady Stockdale, Mrs. Tempny, Lady Graeme Thomson, Lady Tomlinson, Mrs. Wiggins, and Lady Wilson.

Southern Rhodesian Dinner

MR. G. MARTIN HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will be the chief guest at the 14th annual dinner of the Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club, to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday, July 11. Applications for tickets, costing 12s. 6d. each, should be sent as early as possible to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Cantwell, Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.

The Corona Club Dinner

Those with East African connexions who were present at the Corona Club dinner included:—

Sir Sidney Abrahams, Mr. W. Addis, Mr. H. T. Allen, Mr. I. W. T. Allen, Mr. M. E. Antrobus, Mr. R. Assheton, Mr. P. Bacon, Mr. G. Bagoban, Captain E. Barry, Sir J. W. Barth, Mr. A. E. T. Behson, Mr. A. Bevir, Mr. K. W. Blackburne, Lieut.-Commander E. C. Bosanquet, Sir Cecil Bottomley, Mr. E. B. Boyd, Mr. J. L. Boyd-Wilson, Mr. F. G. Bradstreet, Mr. H. L. Brigham, Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, Mr. H. C. H. Bui, Mr. W. A. Burns, Sir F. G. A. Butler, Sir Joseph Byrne, Mr. J. A. Calder, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir John Campbell, Mr. A. M. Champion, Mr. A. L. Chamier, Mr. A. B. Chanter, Mr. C. J. Charlewood, Mr. K. H. Clarke, Mr. C. L. Cliffe, Mr. P. L. Collisson, Mr. J. C. C. Coxhead, Mr. R. H. Crofton, Mr. J. Crook, Mr. C. R. P. Curran, Mr. J. R. Curry, Mr. C. K. Dain.

Major C. H. Dale, Mr. D. K. Daniels, Mr. W. H. de Boltz, Mr. A. J. Dishman, Mr. T. F. Doyle, Mr. J. M. Drénann, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Commander E. C. Dugdale, Mr. A. G. Duhau, Mr. C. G. Eastwood, Mr. C. W. G. Edén, Sir L. H. Elphinstone, Mr. H. G. Evans, Sir Percy Ezechiél, Mr. W. Fairley, Major E. D. Fenn, Mr. D. G. Finch, Mr. R. C. U. Fisher, Mr. E. Fitz-Gibbon, Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Mr. J. E. W. Flood, Mr. S. Foote, Mr. L. M. Forbes, Sir Brooke Francis, Major R. D. Furse, Mr. J. H. Gardner, Mr. G. E. J. Gent, Mr. G. F. W. Gibbs, Sir William Gowers, Mr. C. A. Grossmith, Sir Robert Hamilton, Lord Harlech, Mr. R. L. L. Hart, Mr. L. M. Heaney, Dr. C. S. Hitchen, Sir Claud Hollis, Mr. H. R. Hone, Sir Arthur Horn, Mr. H. Horsburgh, Mr. Howe, Mr. P. M. Huggins, Mr. G. N. Irby.

Mr. C. J. Jeffries, Mr. M. Jewell, Mr. L. A. Feild-Jones, Mr. J. L. Keith, Mr. F. W. P. Kingdon, Mr. J. C. Lamont, Major E. H. T. Lawrence, Mr. M. E. Leslie, Mr. W. W. Lewis Jones, Mr. V. Liversage, Sir Ewen R. Logan, Sir Robert Lyall-Grant, Sir John Maffey, Sir H. Osborne Mance, Mr. W. S. Marchant, Mr. D. G. Maurice, Mr. A. McClure, Mr. E. A. McGill, Mr. G. K. Mitchell, Sir Henry Moore, Mr. N. Moore, Mr. E. L. Morgan, Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Mr. C. K. Moseley, Mr. F. A. Moseley, Mr. E. A. Nattriss, Mr. H. Newlands, Captain A. G. C. Northcroft, Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Mr. R. J. Paul, Mr. F. J. Pedler, Mr. F. E. Penfold, Mr. H. G. Pilling, Mr. H. C. Platts, Mr. Pollock, Mr. E. H. Lane Poole.

Captain H. E. Priestman, Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Prout, Sir Richard Rankine, Mr. C. R. Rennie, Mr. G. M. Rennie, Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. A. Ridgway, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Sir Alison Russell, Dr. G. J. Rutherford, Mr. T. F. Sandford, Mr. E. L. Scott, Sir John Scott, Captain E. J. Sheedy, Sir T. Drummond Shiels, Sir John Shuckburgh, Mr. S. Simpson, Lieut.-Commander O. R. Sitwell, Dr. A. G. H. Smart, Mr. G. E. Pang Smith, Dr. B. Spearman, Mr. J. W. Spiller, Mr. H. Stanfield, Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Ivo Stourton, Mr. D. Sturdy, Mr. H. A. Swan, Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, Mr. H. R. Tate, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. R. W. Taylor, Dr. H. A. Tempny, Captain J. Tester, Mr. F. N. Thomas, Mr. C. H. Thornley, Mr. H. C. Thornton, Mr. J. K. R. Thorp, Sir George Tomlinson, Mr. A. R. Tucker.

Sir Armigel Wade, Mr. E. Wall, Mr. B. Ashton Warner, Mr. L. S. Waterall, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mr. H. B. Waugh, Mr. A. H. Webb, Dr. A. T. D. Whitfield, Mr. R. A. Whittle, Dr. C. A. Wiggins, Mr. J. B. Williams, Sir Samuel Wilson, Mr. C. W. Wishart and Mr. H. F. Workman.



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Questions in Parliament

FURTHER questions were asked in the House of Commons last week on Lord Hankey's appointment to the Permanent Mandates Commission. Mr. Mander asked for precise particulars, including the periods and territory involved, of Lord Hankey's experience of Native Colonial administration.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that Lord Hankey's distinguished career did not include any direct handling of Native Colonial administration. But there was no specific requirement that members of the Permanent Mandates Commission should possess such experience, and he was sure that the House would agree that Lord Hankey's exceptionally long and intimate experience of administrative problems of all kinds rendered him particularly well-qualified to serve on the Commission.

Mr. Martler: "Is it not a very great pity that the precedent set in the past has not been followed by appointing some outstanding British administrator who has had experience of Native Colonial administration?"

Mr. Butler: "No doubt the value of a knowledge of Colonial administration is a matter which should always be borne in mind, but I think we have been exceptionally fortunate in this case."

Mr. Mander: "Would it not have been better to appoint the Colonial Secretary himself?"

Mr. Butler: "If there is any suggestion of a comparison between distinguished persons, I find it difficult to distinguish which is the more distinguished of those two."

Mr. T. Williams: "May I ask whether Lord Hankey has gone to the Commission to submit the case of the Government for the White Paper on

Palestine, or as an impartial member of the Commission?"

Governor's Speech in Dar es Salaam

Attention was drawn by Mr. Mander to the speech of Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, in which Sir Mark said it had been hoped that a more clear and precise statement could have been made regarding the future of the territory, but that there was now no doubt as to the will of the British people that Tanganyika Territory should remain within the confines of the British Empire under the sovereignty of the King.

Sir Thomas Inskip, replying on behalf of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said that the Colonial Secretary had seen a newspaper report of the speech, but that he had nothing to add to previous statements made in the House.

Mr. Mander: "May I ask whether it is accurate to describe territory under a mandate as being under the sovereignty of the King?"

Sir Thomas Inskip: "No doubt that was an inadvertent statement."

Amalgamation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Were steps being taken for the co-ordination of work in similar departments as between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in anticipation of closer working or amalgamation? asked Mr. Creech Jones, who also asked whether, in view of the increasing demand for Africans as labour supply to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and the necessity of a sound economic development policy in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as well as a united labour policy, steps could be taken now towards united working of the labour departments and officers of the two northern territories.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that the recent Royal Commission recommended that machinery should be created for the co-ordination of Government services and the framing of plans for joint development between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and the question of further co-ordination of services between Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was necessarily dependent, in the first place, upon a decision as to that recommendation. The Colonial Secretary was not yet in a position to state the attitude of the Government towards the Royal Commission's recommendations.

As to the last part of the question, the Labour Officers appointed by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to safeguard the interests of their Natives employed in Southern Rhodesia were already working in the closest collaboration, and a single officer would take up duty in Johannesburg in September to perform similar functions for Natives of both territories employed in the Union.



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N. Rhodesia & Amalgamation

THE REPORT of the Bledisloe Commission on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was sharply criticised by the elected members in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, and a motion deploring the indeterminate nature of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the Commission was passed unanimously, the official members not voting.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Brown, whose speech was greeted with applause from both sides of the Council, said that the report, after apparently making out an unanswerable case for immediate amalgamation, turned it down on account of the divergence between the Native policies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. That divergence did exist; but instead of believing, as the Commission did, that in time the policies would be reconciled, he was sure that as time went on the two policies, which were fundamentally different in principle, would become more and more divergent. Unless they were reconciled, amalgamation would be impossible.

Suggested Committee on Native Policy

Something must be done, continued Colonel Gore-Brown, for the present state of uncertainty was little short of disastrous to the Territory. His proposals were: first, the taking of a referendum on immediate amalgamation without delay; and, second, that the question of the Native difficulty should be entrusted to a small local committee with an independent chairman—he suggested Lord Hailey, if he could be persuaded to officiate—to call all necessary evidence, and with the widest possible terms of reference. The committee's task would be an extremely difficult, but he hoped, not an impossible one.

The motion was supported by other elected members, including Sir Leopold Moore, who said he would have worded it more strongly.

Mr. W. M. Logan, the Chief Secretary, explained that the object of the debate was to obtain the views of the elected members (as representing the public) on the report and the reaction of the public to it. The members had concentrated on the Native-policy difficulty, but there was another in the report—that of the European population being too small to rule the large mass of Africans. That had not been touched upon. The Government of the Territory was not unsympathetic to amalgamation, but had not yet considered it in Executive Council, so he had nothing to say regarding the views of the Government.

Sir John Maybin, the Governor, congratulated the members on the calm way in which they had dealt with a difficult and very contentious subject. He had promised to get the views of the elected members, which he took very seriously, before consulting his Executive Council. The Hansard report of the debate would be sent to the Secretary of State.

Locust Menace in Kenya

Kenya is faced with a grave locust menace. The situation has developed rapidly in a few weeks and is now uncontrollable in the more inaccessible areas. According to a telegram from the Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* hoppers in those districts cannot be destroyed except at prohibitive expense. Reports from Uganda and the Sudan indicate that infestation is becoming worse. Numerous swarms are also coming in from Ethiopia. While efforts to destroy hoppers in all accessible areas are to continue, the Kenya Government is considering a partial-insurance scheme.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Tati Goldfields, Ltd.

Tati Goldfields, Ltd., state in their annual report for the year ended March 31 that ore reserves on that date were estimated at 106,652 tons averaging 5.22 dwt. over an average width of 59 inches. During the year 32,405 tons were milled, yielding 7,790 oz. fine gold. The construction of the new plant to enable 4,000 tons monthly to be treated by all-sliming has been completed.

Profit for the year amounted to £11,700 which is added £6,464 brought forward. The directors have decided to write off preliminary expenses by transferring £6,944 from reserve account and the balance from profit and loss account, leaving a balance of £5,941 to be carried forward.

Company Progress Reports

Kentan Gold Areas.—During May 6,745 tons were milled, yielding 2,253 oz. fine gold.

Wanderer.—During May 41,400 tons were crushed, yielding 4,459 oz. fine gold. Profit, £12,367.

Kagera Mines.—Output for May: 163 oz. gold, approximate value, £1,068; and 37½ tons of tin concentrates.

Sherwood Starr.—During May 8,500 tons were crushed, yielding 1,364 oz. fine gold valued at £9,984. Working costs: £7,522. Profit, £2,462.

Bushtick.—During May 16,924 tons crushed, yielded 2,551 oz. fine gold. Revenue: £18,793; working costs, £10,830; royalty, £934; profit, £7,029.

Luri Gold Areas.—During May 2,645 tons of ore were milled, yielding 392 oz. fine gold, valued at £2,900. Working costs, £2,665; surplus, £235. The ore being crushed is still being taken from low-grade stopes.

Globe and Phoenix.—During May 6,100 tons were crushed, yielding 3,988 oz. fine gold. Profit: £16,644. Development: Phoenix mine: 10th level driven 121 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 23rd level sunk 24 ft., av. 9 dwt.; 37th level sunk 58 ft., av. trace; 39th level driven 19 ft., av. 16 dwt.; 39th level driven 17 ft., av. 3 dwt. Globe mine: 2nd level driven 74 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 3rd level raised 19 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 6th level driven 77 ft., av. 1 dwt.

Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd.

A rise from: £9,503 for 1937-38 to £17,707 occurred in the net revenue of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company for the year ended March 31; this was arrived at after charging £11,691 for depreciation. The sum of £6,000 has been provided for income tax and N.D.C., and a dividend of 5% is again proposed. Stocks and shares in other companies stand in the accounts at £131,832; a valuation of those interests on March 31 gave a total of £162,557.

Labour in S. Rhodesian Mines

Owners of small mines in Southern Rhodesia are protesting against the suggestion that the Salisbury Chamber of Mines, acting as intermediary for the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, are to recruit 5,000 Nyasaland Natives per annum for work in Southern Rhodesia. For some time they have appealed to Government for a combined recruiting organisation to handle all the Native labour requirements of all employers, fearing that through the action of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines smaller employers of labour will be prevented from securing their share.

Territorial Outputs

During April Kenya produced 5,847 oz. of gold from reefs and 210 oz. of alluvial gold, making a total of 24,000 oz. for the first four months of this year.

Steady and increased output of minerals by Northern Rhodesia has characterised the first four months of 1939, the value having reached £3,504,358 compared with £3,079,418 for the corresponding period of 1938. Each month the production has been over £850,000 and the variation always less than £25,000; and each month beats the figures for last year.

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Anthura Syndicate (5s.)	44d.	44d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 3d.
Can & Motor (12s. 6d.)	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11d.	11d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Gabait-Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 0d.	27s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 3d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	11d.	11d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	3d.	3d.
Kenton (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	7½d.	7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	36s. 10½d.	35s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	14s. 10½d.	13s. 9d.
Rhokana (1s.)	17s. 6d.	15s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 3d.	14s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	15s. 9d.	13s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Thistle-Etha (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	5s. 3½d.	5s. 0d.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.**Colonel G. J. S. Scovell's Speech**

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., was held in London on Tuesday, Colonel G. J. S. Scovell, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, presiding.

The secretary, Mr. G. H. Cutts, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said in the course of his remarks:—

"I will divide my speech into two parts, first, underground developments, and, second, finance. As regards the first, though we originally contemplated the development of the Horst, Ross and Forbes reefs, only one has so far responded. In 1937, however, four new footwall reefs were located. One has been opened up and is giving excellent results in length, width and payability. During the latter half of 1938 underground development was retarded by a series of broken crankshafts in the three main compressor plants, and ore reserves at Christmas fell to some 15,000 tons. The position has now been rectified and, since the opening of the new year, our actual and potential ore reserves have been more than trebled.

Liquid Cash over £55,000

"As to finance, our liquid cash resources have risen from £17,000 to over £55,000 to-day. This your board deems it prudent to retain as a reserve, against unforeseen contingencies. But for the international situation the figure of £55,000 would have been higher. Your board wishes to see a first dividend paid and thereafter regular dividend payments maintained. To permit early payment of dividends a re-arrangement of the share structure may be called for, and should the directors consider some such arrangement desirable, we shall lay our suggestions before you."

Having referred in detail to the accounts, which disclosed a profit for the year of £24,086, the Chairman recalled that in 1937 diamond drilling had located four gold-bearing reefs in the footwall country of the Horst reef. A main south crosscut was begun from No. 6 level on the Horst reef with the object of intersecting the first of these four new reefs. In that year the crosscut was so well advanced that, early in 1938, the first of No. 1 footwall reef was cut. This crosscut was about 500 ft. vertically below the surface and was the shallowest point at which they had intersected the first of this series of footwall reefs. The Chairman continued:—

"From the consulting engineers' report you see that the values forecast by diamond drilling have been realised in the driving on the branch intersected at 790 ft. S. in the No. 6 crosscut and in the rise therefrom. The diamond drill intersection gave a value of 8.2 dwt. over 28 in., and 215 ft. of driving, 10 dwt. over 19 in., whilst 75 ft. of rising gave 23 dwt. over 12 in. It appears from the work done in rising above this level that the upper limit of this new orebody has been reached, and that its further development lies along its downward continuation, a conclusion proved by subsequent work.

"The second stage in its development was begun in 1938 by driving a main S. crosscut from the shaft at the No. 9 level, which crosscut intersected the reef at 350 ft., and at the end of the year it had been driven on for a distance of 125 ft., throughout which distance it averaged 9.5 dwt. over 55 in.

"As to the continuation of this work in the current year, the annual report shows that the incline

distance between the points of intersection of the Nos. 6 and 9 crosscuts is about 600 ft. and, to develop this ground, work was begun at the No. 7 level horizon, from a winze from the No. 6 level, and at the No. 8 level, from the rise from the No. 9 level. To prove the ground below the No. 9 level the main shaft was completed in April to below the No. 10 level, and a S. crosscut to the No. 1 footwall lode begun at that level. I would identify the work on the Nos. 7 and 8 levels as the third step in our programme and crosscutting at the No. 10 level as the fourth step.

Values Continue in Depth

"The following particulars bring the results of these developments closely to date. On the No. 6 level the development of greatest interest has been the sinking of the 125 feet east winze, which, for a distance of 240 feet, averaged 26.9 dwt. over a width of 28.08 inches, demonstrating the continuation of attractive values in depth. From near the bottom of this winze the No. 7 level is being opened up by drives east and west. In the former values have been low; but in the latter for 60 feet driven they averaged 12.0 dwt. over 27.7 inches, indicating that here, as on the No. 9 level, the richer portion of the reef lies to the west.

"Interesting as are the developments on the Nos. 6 and 7 levels, those on the No. 9 level are more advanced and even more promising. Here on the southern branch of the reef it has averaged, for a distance driven of 345 feet, 25.5 dwt. over a width of 52.8 inches, being in value and width considerably above the previous averages. From this level, rises are being put up to the horizon of the No. 8 level; one at 5 feet east averaged, for 225 feet, 7.6 dwt. over a width of 52.8 inches, whilst another at 220 feet west has averaged, for 95 feet, 48.1 dwt. over a width of 61.2 inches, confirming that the richer portion of the reef lies to the west. From the top of the 5-foot east rise, No. 8 level is now being opened up and soon we should have details of development at this horizon. Here the preliminary indications again are that the better values lie to the west.

"In the current year, the main shaft has been sunk a further 161 feet and at a vertical depth of 840 feet a main south crosscut on the No. 10 level, at a distance of 206 feet, has cut the reef, showing on the east side of the crosscut 4.4 dwt. over 37 inches and, on the west side, 8.8 dwt. over 40 inches, or an average of 6.7 dwt. over 38 inches. Driving on this reef is now proceeding. Meanwhile, the main shaft is being sunk to the No. 11 level, at which depth it appears that a short crosscut should intersect the downward continuation from the No. 10 level of the No. 1 Footwall reef.

Latest Developments

"Latest reports, just to hand, give the following additional information concerning development on the Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 levels. On the No. 7 level the east drive face assays 5.4 dwt. over 17 inches, the west drive 1.6 dwt. over 32 inches and a winze face assays 1.4 dwt. over 22 inches. On the No. 8 level, the east drive face assays 10 dwts. over 30 inches and the west drive face 5 dwts. over 15 inches. On the No. 9 level, the west drive face assays 21 dwt. over 38 inches, the length of the payable shoot being now 500 feet; the face of the rise at 220 feet west assays 27 dwt. over 38 inches, and of the rise at 400 feet west 18 dwt. over 61 inches. On the No. 10 level, the east drive face assays 22 dwt. over 41 inches, and that of the west drive 18 dwt. over 34 inches. Appearances here indicate continuity in dip and strike and it is expected that the No. 11 crosscut will intersect the reef next month.

"We intend to continue sinking the main shaft to

the No. 12 level, which will be a convenient depth for further development of the No. 1 Footwall reef and for a main south crosscut of some 350 feet to penetrate the No. 2 Footwall reef lying further south. This will be a very interesting development. We know of no reason why there, as with the No. 1 Footwall reef, the promising results of the diamond drill holes should not be confirmed by development. Already, the limited amount of work done on the first of the footwall series of reefs has added greatly to our actual and potential reserves and it needs no great stretch of imagination to envisage further contributions from this undeveloped southern area.

It is early yet to give any estimate of the reserves, but already our total measured reserves are about 60,000 tons. This figure is being steadily increased with excellent prospects of additional large tonnages of probable and possible ore. The tentative value is estimated at about 14 dwt., which may be regarded as a very satisfactory indication of the importance of this new development.

Last year, I mentioned our intention of mining an increased output and the developments I have just reviewed would have enabled us to realise this anticipation earlier but for the shortage of compressed air. That shortage has now been fully rectified and we are in a position to make rapid progress with the opening up of further supplies of milling ore.

Colonel Scovell concluded by paying a tribute to the general managers and the staff.

Captain Moreing's Views

Seconding the resolution adopting the report and accounts Captain A. H. Moreing, who recently visited the mine on his way back from South Africa, said he had carefully inspected the new workings on the No. 1 Footwall reef. Already on that reef they had opened up a payable run of values for a distance of about 500 ft. or about double the greatest length so far opened up on the Horst reef. Moreover, the new reef was nearly double the width of the Horst reef. With double the width, each foot driven opened up an appreciably increased tonnage of ore, and with the greater length of payable run of values, the greater likewise would be the tonnage opened up, all of which had been reflected in a very substantial increase of ore reserves.

As to future developments, they had decided to sink the shaft to the 12th level and therefrom to crosscut to the No. 2 Footwall reef. Concerning the No. 1 Footwall reef, it was anticipated that its downward continuation should be cut in the shaft itself between the Nos. 11 and 12 levels. Meantime development on the reef will be proceeded with from the No. 6 level to the No. 10 level, and as soon as sufficiently advanced, stoping will be begun thereon.

When operations began on the mine it was anticipated that the Ross and Forbes reefs would contribute a very considerable portion of the mill supplies, but so far they had not responded to anticipation. It was always possible, however, that at greater depth they may do so. Meantime, they had depended almost entirely on the Horst reef for mill supplies.

From Colonel Scovell's speech they would rightly infer that the No. 1 Footwall reef already promised much more than to compensate for both the Ross and Forbes reefs, and, in addition, it had to be remembered that No. 1 Footwall reef was only the first of a series of such reefs located by diamond drilling.

Questions having been answered, the report and accounts were adopted unanimously; the retiring director was re-elected and the auditors were re-appointed.

Willoughby's Consolidated Colonel Fenwick's Address

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Ltd., was held in London, on Monday, Colonel H. T. Fenwick, C.M.G., M.V.O.; D.S.O., Chairman of the company, presiding.

Mr. John Appleby, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report, the Chairman said:—

"We are holding our 45th general meeting, the company having been registered in December, 1894, when the undertakings of Willoughby's Mashonaland Syndicate and the Mashonaland Development Company (Willoughby), which were registered in 1892 and 1893, were both taken over.

"Owing to the return of 2s. per share which was made to shareholders on August 19, 1937, the issued capital was reduced to £160,251, divided into 1,400,628 shares of 8s. each, whereas before it consisted of the same number of shares of 10s. The unissued capital remains at £180,788, in 474,372 shares of 8s. each. If you would turn to the profit and loss account you will observe that expenses in London are shown at £5,145, an increase of £76 over the previous year. In Bulawayo, expenses were £4,550, or less by £226. On the same side of the profit and loss account there has been written off £370 for mining claims abandoned, and £25,000 written off for shareholdings, which I will refer to at greater length later.

Profit of £23,223

"This leaves a net profit for the year 1938 of £23,223. From this the board have placed £5,000 to reserve account, and have recommended the payment of a dividend of 3½%, or 3d. per share, which will leave a credit-balance of £7,202, £717 more than was brought forward from the year 1937.

"Taking the credit side of the profit and loss account, you will see that the profits in Rhodesia on land and stands sales, balance of land, farm and ranching revenue, and rents from town buildings, less expenses, amount to £20,013, some £600 less than the previous year; revenue from mining claims, less expenditure, £2,572, an increase of £686 over the previous year; dividends and interest amount to £21,237, or £4,700 less than the previous year, which is easily accounted for by the reduction of capital leaving £140,000 less for investment purposes.

"You will see on the balance sheet the capital already referred to on the asset side. Property and outlay amounted to £304,843 compared with £305,605 in the previous year. Now as to the question of stocks and shares owned by the company, to which your directors have given considerable thought. At the end of the year 1937 there was a small shrinkage of £1,955, but very early in 1938, as you know, crisis after crisis increased the shrinkage, and the board decided to do what they thought was the right thing, and wrote off the large sum of £25,000 of the company's shareholdings. Even since the issue of this report another crisis in the Far East has arisen, and I only hope that in the months ahead there will be considerably less anxiety and trouble.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the appointments of the two new directors, Messrs. S. H. Ford and J. N. Kiek were confirmed; Colonel H. T. Fenwick and Mr. A. E. Hadley, the retiring directors, were re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Fuller, Wise, Fisher & Company, were re-appointed.

Crops in Tanganyika

THE latest Tanganyika crop report states that in the Lake and Western Provinces harvesting of grain and cotton crops has begun. Cotton shows prospects of good yields and food supplies are expected to suffice until next season. Local food shortages have now been relieved.

Good rains were experienced during May east of the Rift Wall, and have benefited all crops. It is anticipated that food supplies will be plentiful in most areas. Cotton plantings are reported to be good, and yields promise to exceed the average. Plantings of root crops were continued during May.

The harvesting of the Bukoba arabica crop is in full swing, and picking of the *robusta* crop has begun. The prospects for coffee in the Northern Province remain good.

Of Commercial Concern

Approximate traffic earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during May totalled £206,557.

Imports into the Sudan during 1939 totalled £1,097,674, while exports during the year amounted to £906,202.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during March amounted to £34,688, compared with £44,498 in March, 1938.

The Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Estates have announced the payment of an interim dividend of 6%, compared with 10% last year.

Sugar export quotas for the current year are to be increased by 153,265 metric tons, of which the Colonial Empire share will be 110,365 metric tons.

The K.U.R. Advisory Committee agreed to recommend that the rebate in the rate on coffee for export should be continued for a further six months, when the matter will again be reviewed.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first four months of the current year amounted to £1,128,927, compared with £1,140,584 during the corresponding period of 1938. Imports amounted to £969,614.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of the Rhodesia Railways for April were £340,448, and for the seven months ended April 30 they totalled £2,514,398. Approximate gross receipts of the Beira Railway Company for April were £73,408, and for the seven months ended April 30 they totalled £550,072.

News Items in Brief

Another practice black-out was held in Dar es Salaam last week.

Northern Rhodesia has voted the sum of £895 for tsetse fly control and the provision of smudge houses and fly posts.

Special rebates on railway fares for settlers have been approved by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council.

Consideration of the annual report of the Tanganyika Government by the Permanent Mandates Commission has been postponed until October.

The Colonial Office has refused to sanction a request by the Kenya Government for a loan of £150,000 for road improvement in the Colony.

A limited issue of five surcharged stamps is to be made by the Belgian Congo Government to assist the finances of the zoological gardens in Leopoldville.

The "Dunluce Castle," which has arrived home from South Africa, has completed its last voyage after having been in regular commission for the past 35 years.

Specialist officers of the Tanganyika Tsetse Research Department are to direct both tsetse research and control operations in Northern Rhodesia.

An Arab will broadcast in the Empire programme on July 6 a description of the visit of the King and Queen to the centenary show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

A bronze bust of the late Dr. José Araujo Lacerda, a great benefactor to Beira, who bequeathed his fortune to the town, has been unveiled in Lacerda (formerly Bank) Square, Beira.

Record entries are reported for the Kenya Agricultural Show now being held in Nairobi. The exhibits include displays from the neighbouring territories and from the Belgian Congo.

The management of the Northolt Park racecourse has offered to allocate their evening meeting on June 28 for the benefit of the funds of the British Empire Service League, which has a number of branches in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

A committee to examine game policy and investigate the possibility of establishing national parks in the Colony has been set up by the Kenya Government. Mr. A. C. Hoey is Chairman, the other members being the Chief Native Commissioner, the Game Warden, Mr. S. V. Cooke, Mr. J. C. Rammel, Captain Vivian Ward, Captain A. N. Davidson and Mr. S. G. Hassani Shah.

The first aerial tow of a glider in Southern Rhodesia was carried out with complete success at the inauguration of the Umtali Flying Club. Mr. H. Bartaune, honorary instructor of the Umtali Flying Club, was towed to a height of 3,000 feet by C. H. Perrem in his Heinkel monoplane, and after release, Mr. Bartaune circled gracefully over the town for a quarter of an hour, and then landed safely on the aerodrome.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Quiet and nominal with Kenya 109s. per cwt. (1938: 120s.)

Castor Seed.—Steady for June-July at £11 10s. for Bombay to Hull.

Cloves.—Quiet and easier with Zanzibar spot; 8¼d.; c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond); 7¼d.; c.i.f., 6½d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 6½d.)

Coffee.—Small supplies of Kenyas sold at recent values at last week's auctions.
Kenya "A," 53s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.; "B," 52s. 6d. to 58s.; "C," 55s.; peaberry 65s. per cwt. Tanganyika "A," 73s.; "B," 54s. to 62s. per cwt. Last week of East African, 100,613 cwt. (1938: 76,228 cwt.)

Copper.—Slow but steady at £41 15s. to £41 16s. 3d. for standard for cash, with three months 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £37 16s. 3d.; 1937: £57 7s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. dull and easier at £10 7s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. for July shipment. (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £15.)

Cotton.—Spot business fair with American middling 5 81d. per lb., and July 5 12d., September 4 86d., and November 4 64d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Easy for Egyptian black to Hull at £5 8s. 9d. for June, increasing by 2s. 6d. per month for July and August. (1938: £6 3s. 9d.; 1937: £5 10s.)

Gold.—148s. 6d. per ounce. (1938: 140s. 10d.; 1937: 140s. 8d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) irregular to Rotterdam/Hamburg at £11 18s. 9d. for June. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)

Maize.—East African No. 2 unchanged at 22s. 3d. to 22s. according to position. (1938: 26s. 3d.; 1937: 25s. 9d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers are nominal at £148 to £150 per ton, and Japanese are steady at £103 for July-September shipment. (1938: £140, £95; 1937: £85.)

Simsim.—East African white/yellow £15 5s. per ton, ex ship for June-July shipment.

Sisal.—Supplies small and business dull. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £15 15s. to £16 5s.; No. 2, £14 15s. to £15; No. 3, £14 10s. to £14 15s. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports for June-October. (1938: £17 12s. 6d., £16 10s., £16; 1937: £28 10s., £27.)

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat firmer at £9 5s. per ton for June shipment, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 15s.; 1937: £8 17s. 6d.)

Tea.—The demand was brisk and prices firm at last week's auctions. Nyasaland averaging 11 28d., Kenya 12 35d., and Uganda 12 75d. per lb.

Tin.—Active with good buying. Standard for cash has risen £3 10s. in a week, and is £227 17s. 6d., with three months £3 less. (1938: £187 10s.; 1937: £225 10s.)

Tobacco.—During May five-cured descriptions experienced very active conditions.
April imports included 55,692 lb. of Southern Rhodesian leaf, 42,389 lb. of Nyasaland leaf, and 56,613 lb. of Nyasaland strips. Since the beginning of the year, Southern Rhodesian imports have totalled 853,282 lb. of leaf, and 100,980 lb. of strips; Northern Rhodesia 56,141 lb. of leaf, and 18,086 lb. of strips; Nyasaland 144,438 lb. of leaf, and 231,644 lb. of strips.

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 June 7).—Chemellil, 2.30 inches; Cherangani, 0.56; Eldama, 0.17; Equator, 0.81; Fort Ternan, 0.52; Gilgil, 0.25; Hoey's Bridge, 0.47; Kabete, 0.02; Kaimosi, 2.41; Kericho, 1.39; Kiambu, 0.10; Kijabe, 0.06; Kilifi, 1.52; Kinangop, 0.20; Kipkaren, 0.55; Kisumu, 0.72; Kitale, 0.18; Koru, 1.20; Lamu, 0.40; Limuru, 0.14; Lumbwa, 0.96; Machakos, 0.13; Mackinnon Road, 0.34; Makuyu, 0.02; Malindi, 3.14; Menengai, 0.09; Meru, 0.23; Miwani, 1.52; Molo, 0.09; Mombasa, 1.12; Muhoroni, 1.67; Nairobi, 0.03; Naivasha, 0.06; Nandi, 0.95; Njoro, 0.28; Nyeri, 0.43; Ol'Kalou, 0.86; Rongai, 0.40; Ruiru, 0.05; Sagana, 0.18; Songhor, 0.32; Sotik, 0.81; Soy, 0.55; Thika, 0.03; Timau, 0.32; Timboroa, 0.65; Turbo Valley, 0.41; and Voi, 0.02 inch.

Tanganyika (week ended June 5).—Amani, 3.15 inches; Arusha, 0.78; Bagamoyo, 0.46; Biharamulo, 0.13; Dar es Salaam, 1.70; Iringa, 0.07; Kilosa, 1.00; Lindi, 0.26; Lushoto, 1.35; Lyamungu, 5.15; Mahenge, 0.11; Morogoro, 1.03; Moshi, 0.48; Mpwapwa, 0.20; Sao Hill, 0.08; Tanga, 1.01; Tukuyu, 1.72; and Urete, 0.43 inch.

Uganda (week ended June 16).—Butiaba, 0.40; Entebbe, 0.91; Fort Portal, 0.88; Gulu, 0.57; Hoima, 0.50; Jinja, 1.08; Kitgum, 0.43; Kololo, 2.06; Masaka, 0.01; Masindi, 0.37; Mbale, 2.32; Namasagali, 1.22; Soroti, 2.44; and Tororo, 1.00 inches.

Forthcoming Engagements

- June 22.—Southern Rhodesia Group, Over-Seas League. Chief guests: Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., and Lady Beit, and Lady Stanley. 5.30 p.m.
- June 23.—Annual reception, Royal Empire Society, Imperial Institute, South Kensington. 8.30 p.m.
- June 26.—Annual general meeting of Royal Geographical Society, 3 p.m.; annual dinner, Grosvenor House, Park Lane. 7.45 p.m.
- June 30.—Preservation of Fauna Society, Annual dinner, Fellows' Restaurant, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park. Chief guest: H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester. 8 for 8.30 p.m.
- July 4—8.—Centenary, Royal Agricultural Show, Windsor Great Park.
- July 11.—Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club, annual dinner, Trocadero Restaurant. 8 p.m.
- July 11.—Annual meeting, 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, Royal Empire Society. 5 p.m.
- July 20.—East African Group, Over-Seas League, Speaker: Mr. A. M. Champion, on "A journey from West to East Africa." 3.45 p.m.

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

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 Smith, Mr. E. G.

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 Cane, Mr. H.
 Cooper, Mr. F. H.
 Grant, Mr. W. B.
 Milton, Mr. W. S.
 Richards, Mr. C. G.
 Steeples, Mr. A. G.
 Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. A. P.
 Thorne, Mr. R. E.

London
 Aitchison, Mr. J. W.
 Andrew, Mr. L. T.
 Archer, Mr. H. E.
 Austin, Mrs. T. A.
 Bailey, Mr. J. H.
 Barlow, Mr. & Mrs.
 Birks, Mr. G. B.
 Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. S. B.
 Bull, Mr. F.
 Burke, Mr. & Mrs. D. U. B.
 Burton, Mr. & Mrs. W. E.
 Brynhildsen, Mr. J. L.
 Carlisle, Comdr. F. B.
 Carlisle, Mrs.
 Carter, Miss L.
 Cawdry, Mrs.
 Charlton, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Chisnall, Miss
 Cinamond, Mrs. M.
 Cooke, Miss A. N.

Cowan, Mrs. M.
 Cunningham, Mrs.
 Cunis, Miss B.
 Danielson, Rev. & Mrs. E. R.
 Dixon, Mrs. A.
 Duder, Mr. A. F.
 Elliot, Mr.
 Findlay, Mr. J. G.
 Fitzgerald, Capt. & Mrs. H. E.
 Fitzsimmons, Miss W. S. M.
 Garrez, Col. & Mrs. A. B.
 Godley, Mrs. E.
 Gillman, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Gilbert, Mr. S. M.
 Gowans, Mr. C. H. K.
 Hall, Mr. & Mrs. O. B.
 Hancock, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.
 Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. H. F.
 Johnson, Mr. F.
 Lang, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Langton, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.
 Lane, Miss E. G.
 Lock, Miss M. L.
 Macdonald, Mr.
 Masham, Mrs. J.
 Mason, Dr. R. J. Harley
 Mason, Miss Harley
 Mathews, Mr. J. G.
 Mellon, Mr. J. F.
 Millan, Miss A. M.
 Mills, Mr. & Mrs. C. M.
 Murphy, Mr. J. D.
 Murray, Mrs. N.
 Neil, Miss
 O'Connell, Mr. F. S.
 O'Connell, Mrs. E.

Parkinson, Mr. J. W.
 Phaup, Mr. A. E.
 Prentice, Mr. & Mrs. A. T.
 Rodseth, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Ross, Rev. & Mrs. C. A.
 Rowley, Miss G. E. A.
 Sams, Miss J. J.
 Sherrard, Miss G. E.
 Spence, Miss J. E.
 Sprunt, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.

Varian, Mr. H. V.
 Wade, Mrs. F. B.
 Wheatly, Mrs. E. W.
 Wiggins, Dr. & Mrs. C. A.
 Wilks, Mr. & Mrs. L. V.
 Williams, Mr. & Mrs. W. B.
 Wootton, Mr. R. W.
 Wright, Mr. & Mrs.
 Young, Mr. J. M.

THE s.s. "Adolph Woermann" which arrived home on June 16 from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

Mombasa
 Beauchamp, Mr. J.
 Berg, Mr. H.
 Prescott, Mr. L.

Beira
 Highlands, Mr. A.
 Kerr, Mr. J.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on June 12 included Mr. Krause, from Lusaka; Mr. Breskal, from Nairobi; Mrs. Linstead, from Port Bell; and Mr. Lynch, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on June 13 included Sir John Chancellor.

Homeward passengers on June 16 included Miss C. K. Ricardo and Mr. G. E. Brame, from Beira; Mrs. A. M. Ramsay, from Nairobi; Mrs. Fauche de Laune, from Kisumu; and Mr. O. Gedding, from Kampala.

Outward passengers on June 24 will include Mr. C. Nash and Captain Cooke-Hurl, for Khartoum; Miss Margot Vernon and Mrs. de Trafford, for Kisumu; Mr. Breskal, for Nairobi; and Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, for Mombasa.

On June 28 Lieutenant B. F. J. Culver will leave for Khartoum, and Miss M. McDougall, for Salisbury.

Passengers due to leave on June 30 include Mr. J. K. N. Morrison, for Khartoum, and Mr. H. F. Cook, for Nairobi.

On July 1 outward passengers include Miss A. V. Butcher, for Khartoum; Major Chapman and Miss J. H. Christy-Cloy, for Port Bell; Dr. C. H. N. Jackson, for Kisumu; Mr. C. F. Callender, for Dar es Salaam; and Captain C. F. Barnard, for Beira.

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Kenya Golfing Society

Scores in the Kenya Golfing Society match played last week against the Royal Blackheath Golf Club were as follows (members of the Society being placed first):—

Foursomes.—Dr. J. H. Parry and G. E. Lester v. G. T. Eagleton and R. B. Clough (2/1), 0-1; W. W. Lewis Jones and H. F. Eagleton v. J. F. Walton and R. H. Whalley (6/5), 1-0; R. P. Pretty and J. T. Cole v. J. A. Whalley and J. Burrell (2/1), 0-1; A. Hornby and J. Bennie v. J. G. Edmiston and M. K. Scott (2/1), 0-1; S. A. Mortiboys and W. D. Wadson v. K. G. Leavey and N. M. Fergusson (6/5), 0-1. Total: Kenya Golfing Society, 1; Royal Blackheath, 4.

Singles.—H. F. Eagleton (6/5) v. R. B. Clough, 1-0; J. H. Parry v. G. T. Eagleton, halved; G. E. Lester v. J. F. Walton (6/5), 0-1; R. B. Pretty v. R. H. Whalley (3/2), 0-1; W. W. Lewis Jones v. J. A. Whalley (1 up), 0-1; J. T. Cole v. J. Burrell (3/2), 0-1; J. Bennie v. J. G. Edmiston (6/5), 0-1; A. Hornby v. M. K. Scott (2/1), 0-1; W. D. Wadson v. K. G. Leavey (2/1), 0-1; S. A. Mortiboys (2/1) v. N. M. Fergusson, 1-0. Total: Kenya Golfing Society, 24; Royal Blackheath, 7½.

Result: Kenya Golfing Society lost to Royal Blackheath by 3½ matches to 11½.

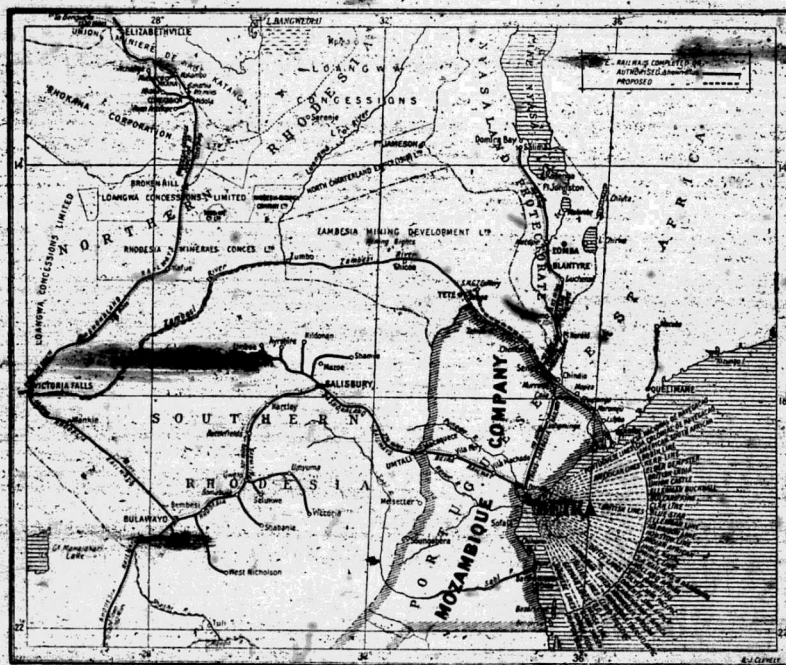
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ARUNDEL CASTLE	19,112	—	—	July 20

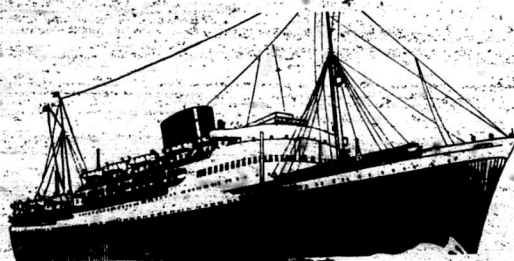
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