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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN THE LAST ~~has~~ has been a recrudescence of public pronouncements which may be read in Germany and in other countries as indications that British opinion is swinging yet again in favour of the surrender of Colonial territories to Nazism in the hope, of Mr. Pirow Returns To The Charge. absolutely vain hope in our view, of "appeasing" its insatiable covetousness. Mr. ~~the~~ Minister of Defence in the Union of South Africa, has added another calculated indiscretion to his tally of untimely interventions by declaring that "no lasting world peace is conceivable without an unequivocal acknowledgement of German Colonial demands." The truth is the diametric opposite of that assertion, namely, that world war would be a certainty at Germany's convenience if she were given Colonial bases from which to strike at the British and French Empires in particular and the democratic States in general. Mr. Pirow, doubtless understanding the firm determination of his own fellow South Africans that their country shall not again be threatened from a neighbouring German African territory, added that South-West Africa and Tanganyika cannot be returned to the Reich on account of post-War developments, but his insistence that "fair compensation will have to be arranged by negotiation" is merely another way of saying that he who calls the tune so loudly has every intention of leaving others to pay the piper. Not many months ago he found the controlled German Press far from appreciative of his efforts in a similar direction, and Berlin has lost no time in telling him—as was to be expected—that it is not interested in

such manoeuvres and that Nazism demands not only all the former German Colonies, but general redistribution of Colonial territories.

* * *

Mr. Garvin declared emphatically on Sunday that the question of the former German Colonies may be the crux of world peace, and that the best solution would be to "create in all Central Africa a free trade sphere." As we have so often shown Free Trade As A "Solution." in these columns, it is inconceivable that the maintenance of peace should depend upon the so-called Colonial issue, though it obviously offers a convenient excuse to Hitler and his entourage if they are determined to essay a trial at arms. But the stake will not be Colonies; it will be the far greater gage of world domination. It is regrettable to find the able and influential editor of the *Observer*, a man with so wide a public, espousing the opinion that Germany's demands can be assuaged by the establishment of a great free trade zone in Central Africa. How could such an act "appease" the Reich?—which already enjoys free trade facilities over vast areas of Tropical Africa. That that frequently suggested "solution" is no solution at all, and that to readmit Germany to Africa must involve the British Empire in a dereliction of its obligations to British Africa and to itself, are points argued in detail in a volume which Lord Cranworth reviews on other pages. This is a vital issue on which there can be no compromise, and in connexion with which British Africa must be *toujours en vedette*.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD'S recently published review of the Colonial Empire provided the public with a broad survey of the position as seen from Downing Street; the annual reports of the Provincial Commissioners in Tanganyika Territory reveal the intimate details of British administration in Tanganyika: a large and important Dependency which, if technically distinct from a Colony or a Protectorate, is nevertheless under purely British rule, subject, under the Mandate, to criticism, but not control, by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. If the reports of the Provincial Commissioners, like that of the Secretary of State, must be described as complacent—a character not uncommon in official documents which pass through the hands of Colonial Secretariats—they do show the faithful discharge in Tanganyika of the fundamental principle of the Mandate, namely, trusteeship of the Native and efforts to enable him to stand on his own feet in the hard conditions of the modern world. In fact, the reports deal almost exclusively with Native affairs.

* * *

The restoration of tribal life and the rehabilitation of the authority of Native chiefs which are the keystone of our policy in Tanganyika are in direct contrast with the detribalisation aimed at by the German Administration; and the infinite pains taken to discover the rightful chiefs in the many and various tribes inhabiting the vast Territory—a task in which investigation of intricate and ancient Native customs—reflect great credit on the District Officers, whose supervision of the chiefs when appointed is generally carried out with a measure of understanding of the Native mind which deserves high praise. Native Courts are relieving District Officers of work impossible for a small European staff to handle, and are giving such satisfaction to Native litigants that appeals to higher authority are rare, and Native treasuries, which dispense great sums of their own taxation, are now well on their way towards financial responsibility. There are, of course, disappointments, and occasionally serious trouble, as is frankly admitted in the reports; but the patience of the administrative officers prevails in the end. In short, these reports are an antidote to much of the ill-informed and oft-repeated criticism of British dealings with the Natives in our Eastern and Central African Dependencies, dealings which are inspired by the right spirit and implemented with devotion and humanity.

* * *

What the reports unfortunately fail to do is to give a well-focused picture of the administrative and political position in Tanganyika Territory as a whole. Only one reference is made to the inhibition of capital investment owing to political uncertainty; the sole indication of the presence of Germans in the Territory is a note that the German community has established a new school in Mbeya; and there is not a word about Nazi intrigue, penetration and truculence, of which the Provincial Commissioners

have certainly had official cognizance. Can it be that they received hints, quite possibly unofficially, that they would do well to turn the blind-eye in such directions? Or did the Secretariat perhaps delete references which, however truthful, might produce repercussions in Geneva? Non-Native affairs in general are merely incidentally noticed, the one case commented on being the close interlocking of Native and non-Native interests in the Southern Highlands Province. There, it is acutely said, "the interests of both communities are so closely interwoven that it can be stated without any fear of contradiction that the failure of one would seriously affect the economic condition of the other. There can be no question of paramountcy of interest; the interests of one community are those of the other"—a generalisation which has a wider application than to that one Province alone.

* * *

TRANSPORT AND CIVILISATION was one of Kipling's oracular pronouncements; but transport spreads many things besides civilisation. For instance, a district association has appealed to the Government of Tanganyika

A Weed Which Hinders Transport. Territory to do something to prevent the further spread of the thorny fruits of the pernicious weed identified as *Tribulus cistoides*, which, when ripe, have sharp prongs that stick in motor tires and are carried far and wide; the road between Makyuni and Same was said to be infested with this weed, which is a pest elsewhere. The plant is well-named, for *Tribulus*, a genuine Latin word, signifies a "calthrop," or four-pronged contraption used to cripple cavalry, much employed in the Middle Ages when horsemen were the major arm in warfare. The fruits of another species, *T. terrestris*, tipped with arrow poison, have been used by East African Natives to repel inimical intruders, and very effective they would be against bare-footed enemies.

* * *

Other examples spring to the mind. Tsetse flies follow motor-cars and bicycles, and the faster those modern means of quick transport are driven, the more flies gather to enjoy a free ride. Facile inter-communication between the continents has been responsible for the transport of the pestilential chigoe, or jigger, flea from its home on the

Coast of South America to Eastern Africa. Mosquitoes may be transported by aeroplanes. Even the great dams on the Nile, built in the most altruistic spirit to give the *fellaheen* all the benefits of irrigation for their crops, especially cotton, have spread bilharzia over great areas, and, it has been said, are really responsible for the increase of the hashish habit among the Natives. On the moral side, Uganda chiefs have complained bitterly that they no longer have control over their young women, who, if tribal discipline is attempted, just board a motor-bus and take refuge in Kampala, well out of range.

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

Lord Cranworth's Critique of Mr. F. S. Joelson's Book

THIS BOOK BY MR. F. S. JOELSON is one which I have read with absorbing interest, and it is without doubt the most erudite and authoritative work that has yet appeared on a subject of enthralling interest. It will almost certainly become the standard work with all those who have their interests of our Colonial Empire at heart, even if they are unable to find themselves in entire agreement with all the conclusions reached by the author.

The Author's Qualifications

Of Mr. Joelson's qualifications to write on this subject there can be no question. They are outstanding. He lived for some years in German East Africa prior to the War; he was held a prisoner during a portion of the East African Campaign, and later served on our G.H.Q. Intelligence. He is known to all the readers of this Journal, which he founded and edits, not only for his fearless and outspoken comments, but also for the great care with which he verifies his facts. He has travelled extensively in East and Central Africa, and his fluent knowledge of the German language has enabled him to elucidate evidence which might well be concealed from the less endowed Englishman.

The book, as I read it, falls into certain broad divisions:—

- (1) Indicates the entire renunciation of Colonial demands and aspirations by Germans in general and Herr Hitler, in particular for years after the conclusion of peace and notes their gradual re-emergence into prominence.
- (2) Stresses the record of Germany's Colonial administration to prove her unfitness to govern primitive races.
- (3) Urges that the loss of her Colonies has in fact caused Germany no economic loss or even inconvenience.
- (4) Exposes the German aspiration of a huge Dominion occupying the whole of Middle Africa and to be used mainly as one of the instruments to secure World Domination and to shatter the British Empire.
- (5) Shows the danger, past and present, of any vacillation on our behalf.

Hitler and Colonies

Mr. Joelson finds no difficulty whatever in establishing his first point. Indeed, he has no farther to look than Herr Hitler's *Mein Kampf* to show the complete contempt in which the author of that monumental work held the aspirations of the relatively small nucleus of the Colonial-minded. Whether he is quite so right in deducing that the gradual acceleration of the Colonial demands is due almost entirely to the lack of determination of successive British Administrations must necessarily be a matter of opinion. Certainly there can be no two minds as to the strength of German feeling to-day, engendered by an almost unparalleled mass of propaganda. As to the apparent change in the Fuehrer's Colonial views, it is perhaps not unfair to suspect that those views have always been as elastic as his conscience, and, indeed, his respect for the plighted word.

In citing the Colonial record of Germany as a proof of her unfitness to colonise, the author would not appear to me to be on quite such firm ground. His facts are doubtless unimpeachable, and, indeed, are repeatedly verified, but his conclusions are debatable.

The East African Campaign

Thus, Mr. Joelson was a prisoner during the German East African Campaign. He suffered and saw cruelties both to British nationals and Natives. He formed the conclusion that the German régime was intensely unpopular; that desertion was rife and would have been greater but for certain factors that he mentions. Now I served on the other side of the line for two years, from Taveta to the Rovuma River. During that period I was present at numerous interviews with white and black prisoners and with many Native residents. The deserters who came in to us were very few; the opposing troops fought with the utmost determination; and the Natives of the country as we occupied it showed neither intense enthusiasm (or the reverse) for our arrival nor any excessive desire to provide information. Had it been otherwise the task of our splendid troops would not have been so difficult nor yet our casualties so great. I am convinced that von Lettow was not only a supremely brave and skilful commander, but that, as far as he was personally concerned, did his best to secure in difficult circumstances reasonable treatment for his white prisoners. In this I think Mr. Joelson would concur.

One must remember that the inhabitants of German East Africa were very primitive tribes. From time immemorial they had admired courage, military capacity, display and power. Moreover, they had been brought up in an atmosphere of cruelty, and knew nothing better. Nor need we forget that the Germans had installed a great, if local, measure of order, cleanliness, sanitation and efficiency. In my personal view the Natives generally at the time regarded the German Administration with a mixture of admiration and fear, but not with dislike. The last twenty years, however, under our very different rule, have, I am convinced, bred a very different attitude, and I agree that only an insignificant minority would welcome a German return, which the vast majority would view with fear and abhorrence.

German Cruelties and Crimes

From the remainder of the German Colonies is culled a very formidable list of cruelties and crimes, which I believe to be quite indisputable. Perhaps the worst instance was their treatment of the Herero tribe in S.W. Africa, who were literally treated like vermin and reduced from 85,000 to 15,000, which, it may well be, is the worst example of savagery to the record of a civilised nation. The campaign in this Colony showed without question the Native feeling towards their oppressors. It is, however, pleasant to note that the attitude of many of the German people, far less muzzled than it is now, showed deep indignation at many of the crimes brought to light. Again, black as this list is, times in Africa were darker than to-day. Some of us can remember the "Red Rubber" tales of the Belgian Congo, whereas to-day the administration in the same place is at least as enlightened and progressive as in any part of Africa. And in a lesser degree an unsavoury list of crimes could be compiled from the records of Portuguese East and even South Africa thirty years ago.

I would suggest that it is not their record in the past that really damns the German claims but rather their attitude at the present day. While *Mein*

Kampf—almost the German Bible—asserts didactically that the African Native is "half ape," what decent-minded Briton could contemplate without disgust the handing over of such Natives to the rule of its author and his vassals?

Germany's Alleged Economic Hardships Illusory

Mr. Joelson shows with a wealth of accurate detail how illusory is the pretension that Germany suffers grave economic hardship from the loss of her Colonial possessions. Two facts are pertinent. The first, the remarkably small amount of trade that existed between the Mother Country and her Colonies before the War. The second, that Germany has to-day just as good access to raw materials as she ever had.

Even greater is the delusion that an outlet for surplus population has been closed. In 1914 there were less than 20,000 Germans living in the whole of the Colonial Empire, of whom more than 3,000 were officials and soldiers. Exclusive of the latter, there are nearly as many to-day, and in Tanganyika the number has actually increased under our Administration. This fact is a remarkable tribute to our fair treatment and good faith, even if some might think that it contains more than a suspicion of folly. Critics might say with some justice that similar depreciation, even if of a less extent, might be made of our own Colonies. But a just rejoinder is that in our Colonies the interests of the Natives are as zealously fostered as those of the Europeans. Such an aim is deliberately excluded from the present German policy.

Perhaps the most instructive portion of the book deals with the revelation of the ominous German dream of a vast African Dominion embracing the whole of the centre of the Continent stretching from East to West. The objects are purely strategic, and the strategy is equally clearly and unequivocally directed against the British Empire. It seems probable that the great struggle put up by von Lettow in East Africa has engendered the idea that such an Empire, with its vast area and huge resources in man power, would be unconquerable. It is a dream that should give civilisation, and our own especially, furiously to think.

Mandated Territories and Colonies

Mr. Joelson writes at most interesting length about the Mandatory system and our own Mandates in particular. Frankly, he forms a more favourable view of the principle than I have found possible. He claims, and produces strong support for his claim, that the Mandated Territories are practically indistinguishable from Colonies. It is a debatable point, but he would find himself at variance with the Law Officers of the Crown, unless they have recanted from the strong expression of opinion expressed to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

He stresses the view that our own attitude towards Colonies has always been in accordance with the spirit of the Mandate. Surely he has forgotten the storm that rose, and rightly rose, over the late Duke of Devonshire's pronouncement as to the paramountcy of Native interests in Kenya. May I suggest that the essential difference between Mandated Territories and Colonies is this: In the former the interests of the Native population whom we found *in situ* are to be paramount; in the latter every inhabitant, black or white, newcomer or latecomer, is to have even justice and a fair deal.

It is the Colonial spirit for which I have an infinite preference. After all, under the accepted Mandatory principle, in Canada (and, indeed, the U.S.A.) we

should still be educating and encouraging the Red Indian to rule and administer those great territories. In Australia the same applies to the aboriginals, and in New Zealand to the Maoris—even if this may seem a *reductio ad absurdum*.

Mandate Irrevocable

However this may be, the author is on the firmest ground in pointing out that the Mandate was meant to be irrevocable and perpetual. Indeed, should any Mandate-holder wish to divest himself of that responsibility, there would appear no legal method whatever whereby it can be done. A most interesting revelation is that the Mandate for Tanganyika was first offered to the United States. This disclosure, while offering infinite speculation as to what might have been, disposes of the accusation of hypocritical land-grabbing by Great Britain.

The final portion of the book, which stresses the danger of vacillation in our policy, is of absorbing interest. I must confess to have been agreeably relieved at the general record of the firmness of our Government in a most difficult problem. As is shown by most careful quotation, Prime Ministers, Colonial Secretaries and Governors have again and again stressed the fact that there is no intention and no possibility of our running away from the responsibilities that have been placed upon us. The only sign of weakness that I can find lies in a speech of Mr. Anthony Eden in 1936, the ambiguity of which was without doubt seized on by the German propagandists.

With the Press it has admittedly been otherwise, but much of the Press caters for the public, and it is, I think, undeniable that at one time a large section of the public were in favour of some form of Colonial accommodation. That body of opinion has to-day shrunk to vanishing point, not perhaps so much from the study of evidence and argument drawn from the past as from the patent attitude of Germany's present-day rulers.

"A Fine Book"

Mr. Joelson has written a fine book, without any doubt. As is inevitable, there are those like myself who will question various of his conclusions. I do not think, however, that any of his facts are open to dispute. Anyone, and there must be a vast number, who is interested in this most vital question would be well advised to study the evidence adduced, and that carefully.

Apart from its value, "Germany's Claims to Colonies" is eminently readable. I cannot believe that, when it has been digested, there will be found many digesters who will conclude that humanity or reason allow the possibility of our relinquishing to-day the task thrust upon us. The author has rendered a fine service to the Empire.

E. A. Governors' Conference

At a meeting of the East African Governors' Conference held in Dar es Salaam last week Rear-Admiral Leatham, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, was present to discuss defence matters. The conference considered and approved steps to co-ordinate air survey requirements, and other items on a big agenda included co-ordination of Native and social services, and the encouragement of industrial development throughout East Africa.

Birds Unaffected by Locust Poison Baits

Results of Investigations Summarised by Dr. B. P. Uvarov

AN EXTENSIVE ANTI-LOCUST CAMPAIGN has become necessary in East Africa, and as every such campaign by means of poison baits, which are universally recognised to be the best method of locust control, provokes protests that birds are killed wholesale through feeding on poisoned locusts, it is timely to summarise the reliable information on the subject.

The assumption is that entomologists do not care what happens to birds so long as locusts are destroyed. Actually, entomologists have done a considerable amount of research on the possible effects of poison baits upon birds.

Since poison bait is used on an enormous scale in the United States of America, it is natural that the greatest amount of work should have been carried out there. Professor Whitehead, of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experimental Station, arranged extensive and carefully checked experiments by confining chicken and quail to pens where poison bait was scattered at the rate of 100 lb. per acre. No poisoning resulted, which shows that birds do not pick up the bait itself.

Experiments in America

In another series of experiments he fed poisoned grasshoppers to turkeys, chicken, ducks, quail and other birds; 144 birds were used in these experiments, lasting from 10 to 66 days; and 17,377 grasshoppers, both poisoned and unpoisoned, were consumed. Domestic fowl proved able to differentiate between poisoned and unpoisoned grasshoppers and ate much less. The amount of arsenic consumed through feeding on poisoned grasshoppers averaged well under one-half of the lethal dose; and even when kept without any other food, the birds would not consume a sufficient number of poisoned grasshoppers to obtain a toxic dose. When fowl were fed on poisoned grasshoppers for as long as 66 days, there was no cumulative effect, and the weight and growth were not affected. Quail received from 1 to 7.5 times the lethal dose of arsenic through feeding on poisoned grasshoppers. Such small birds as a nestling robin consumed as many as 134 poisoned grasshoppers, containing 39.986 mgr. of arsenic, and still matured normally.

Similar experiments were carried out by Dr. Garavini in Italy by putting quail and pheasants in large open-air enclosures containing numerous locusts and applying poison bait in the usual way. The results were quite definite, since no mortality amongst birds was recorded, although they were observed feeding on locusts killed by poison.

Of special interest are the investigations undertaken in Nebraska by Dr. Smith to discover the truth behind accusations in the Press that game and song birds had been extensively destroyed by poison bait. In the 1936 campaign 2,450 tons of bran bait were used in Nebraska on over 30,000 farms. County agents were specially asked to investigate any reports of poisoning of birds, but reports from 54 out of 93 counties were negative. In 12 counties there were reports of stock poisoning due to established careless handling of the bait, but no bird casualties; in the remaining 27 counties there were rumours of bird poisoning, but in 12 of them the source of the rumours could not be traced. In the 15 counties with definitely investigated cases most of the casualties were amongst domestic fowl, and in some cases definitely due to improper use of bait.

The cases of wild birds presumably dead from poisoning were very few in number, and in no single case was it definitely shown that birds died of poisoning, and not of heat and thirst.

Similar investigations were undertaken in 1936 in Iowa by Dr. Beed, who visited 426 farms where poison bait was used. Only four farmers reported wild birds dead from poison. One of them was, however, proved to have been killed by a cat, and in two other cases no arsenic was found in the digestive organs of the dead birds. In the third case it was reported at first that two quail and five pheasants died in a field where bait was used, but on investigation the casualties were reduced to a single pheasant found dead in a field not treated with bait!

Storks and Poisoned Locusts

In North Africa, where poison baits against locusts are used in great quantities, rumours recently arose that the number of storks nesting in the country had become greatly reduced through poisoning. The question was investigated by Dr. Bouet, who carried out a census of nesting storks in Algeria and Morocco, with the result that their numbers proved to be unaffected by locust campaigns. In some areas a reduction in the number of storks was reported; in others, however, the number increased during the same period. This suggests some causes of local fluctuation in numbers that have nothing to do with locust campaigns. Direct observations during the campaigns showed that storks avoid feeding on poisoned locusts and probably regurgitate them if eaten accidentally. In only a single case were several dead birds reported, but the cause of death remained unknown.

No investigations at all comparable with those described above were ever undertaken in Tropical Africa, but some data were collected in 1931 by the Government of Nigeria by means of a questionnaire sent out to administrative officers. The replies were rather contradictory, since in seven cases no poisoning of either domestic fowl or wild birds was reported, while six reports mentioned poisoned birds, in most cases domestic, or guinea fowl. With regard to the latter, one report mentions specifically that guinea fowl have been seen eating poisoned hoppers, but no dead birds were found, while another report says that guinea fowl avoided poisoned hoppers.

This appears to suggest that poisoning of birds may have been due to direct consumption of bait when it was scattered much too thickly and became available in large quantities. It must be added that no attempts were made to investigate the actual causes of death, which, at least in some cases, may not have been due to poisoning at all.

The above observations and experiments could be supplemented by many others, but they are sufficiently convincing to permit a conclusion that the allegations of poison baits being destructive to bird life have no foundation in fact.

It would be much more helpful if the critics of the poison bait method undertook to make exact investigations of reported cases of presumed poisoning of wild birds. Such investigations may produce convincing results, but only if in every case the full circumstances are ascertained; and an analysis of the contents of digestive tract of dead birds made, showing the presence of bait, or of hoppers and of arsenic. Until such properly verified cases of bird poisoning prove to be numerous, there can be no question of abandoning poison baits.

New Link Between the Rhodesias

The Importance of the Otto Beit Bridge

THE NEW BRIDGE across the mighty Zambezi at Chirundu is one more gift from the Beit Railway Trust, Rhodesia's good fairy—and it is impossible to imagine a finer series of monuments to a great and far-sighted public benefactor than the bridges, over forty in number, which have sprung into being as a result of Beit's wanderings to Southern Rhodesia.

Indeed, the scroll of Rhodesian millionaires is an honourable one, and deserves to be considered by opponents of capitalism as an example of how the wealth accumulated in the hands of a few can be justified when the capable men who accumulate it plan its expenditure for the good of nations. The bequests of the late Sir Edmund Davis have followed the traditions of Rhodes and Beit, and even those who, like the present writer, feel that Rhodesia's progress would be faster if her financiers would transfer themselves and their head offices from London to Salisbury, must admit that apparent exploitation is really a form of endowment insurance when the money comes back in this way.

The Limpopo, the Sabi, and now the Zambezi have been spanned by magnificent bridges built by the Beit Trust, and that over the Zambezi is the one which appeals most to the imagination of the Rhodesians.

The Official Opening

It was opened on Empire Day, when cars began to cross it to the strains of the Lambeth Walk. That evening we heard the King's broadcast from Canada. The general public was strongly murmured to itself its age-old song. The wide stretches of the tree-covered escarpment lay sultry, hiding their teeming wild life as in days gone by, but the beautiful lines of the bridge were there and made a bold pronouncement that a new age had opened. Even the mighty river had to yield its power to bar the way of mankind.

And it all took place to the accompaniment of a jolly British tune and was magnificently and unashamedly a part of British Imperialism. Here was a vital contribution to the formation of the next, and perhaps the last, British Dominion. The age-old British expansion may have passed in terms of geographical area, but the work of training this rich continent of Africa has only just begun.

Some years ago a society was formed in Southern Rhodesia with the object of focusing public attention on the need for a railway from Salisbury to the agricultural and mining district of Lomagundi and across the Zambezi to Kafue on the Northern Rhodesian railway line. A glance at the map will show that at present the only railway communication between Northern and Southern Rhodesia is near the western extremity of their long common boundary. It was a praiseworthy effort, which led to a railway survey being made, but the country to be traversed makes a railway a difficult proposition on account of the steepness of the drop into the deep Zambezi escarpment.

A greater factor militating against the construction of the railway was probably the fact that the group of companies controlling the railway system also controls the Wankie Colliery, and that the profits of the present long haulage *via* Bulawayo and Livingstone are not to be lightly thrown away. It must also be remembered that the Zambezi valley is

largely tsetse fly country, and therefore sparsely populated, and that the prosperity of the railways is guaranteed by the railway users under various agreements. Forcing railway development too fast would therefore be a dangerous experiment from the taxpayer's point of view.

Some politicians then hit upon the idea of exploiting the mild jealousy between Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and began to push the alternative scheme of a railway from somewhere near Bulawayo to the West Coast. Again a railway survey was undertaken, and this also came to nothing. However, both these surveys may in future prove the first steps in the construction of railways.

It was the Huggins Government which finally forced the whole country to see how absurd it was for a Matabeleland man to talk about the West Coast route every time a Mashonaland man spoke of the Simba-Kafue route, and which made it clear that the West Coast scheme could not become practical politics for many years, and that the thing to do was to strengthen Rhodesia by the full use of existing outlets to the Indian Ocean.

Unification of the two Rhodesias economically demanded a more direct route between Salisbury and Lusaka. Now this direct route has been provided, and its significance for future development can hardly be over-estimated.

A New Circular Route

The road, especially in Northern Rhodesia, leaves much room for improvement at present, and it will therefore not be a popular tourist route for some time, but in a year or two all this will be put right, and the motorist will no longer feel that he cannot afford to see both the Victoria Falls and the scenic attractions of Southern Rhodesia. He will be able to do the circular trip from Bulawayo to the Falls and return *via* Chirundu, Salisbury, the famous Eastern Districts, across the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi to Fort Victoria and Great Zimbabwe, and thence south over the Limpopo at Beitbridge.

But tourists, though they are important both as tourists and as the forerunners of a more extensive immigration, are probably not so important as the development of trade and the general opening up of the country which will result from this new highway, if its potential value is properly realised and the right steps are taken to encourage its use for the transport of goods. It brings Lusaka some five hundred miles nearer to the port of Beira.

Much public money has been and will be expended on the construction of the road, and one cannot help feeling that the communications provided by the State (with the aid of the Beit Trust bridge) should be thrown open for competition upon some basis of fixed maximum and minimum freight charges, so initiating a system of transport which does not take its levy for overseas investors. Those investors have certainly a value for us, but high transport charges probably do more than any other single factor to keep up our costs of living in a country of such great distances, and it would be a great gain if transport were to pay out in these Colonies the dividends it can earn for those who have provided the necessary funds. There is a long way to go before that ideal can be achieved but a start might now be made.

MANFRED HODSON.

Prime Minister and Colonies

Mr. Neville Chamberlain on Trusteeship

THE PRIME MINISTER gave an emphatic reply to Germany's oft-repeated suggestion that Great Britain exploited her Colonies for the sake of the Mother Country when he spoke at a great open-air demonstration in Cardiff in support of the National Government.

"We are sometimes described as having the 'Have's' of the world as opposed to the 'Have Not' countries," he said. "I am not going to deny that the British flag does fly over a very large part of the earth's surface, a part which some people think is disproportionate to the size of these small islands. Yet no historian who takes full and impartial account of the facts can say that we have used our Colonial possessions as a field to be exploited and plundered for the sake of the Mother Country. On the contrary, we have gradually evolved the idea that we act as trustee for these countries which we administer with the intention of helping the more backward races gradually to improve their own conditions, and to take an increasing part in the work of government until some day they may be able to stand alone and govern themselves with no help from outside."

"That is the spirit in which we administer the mandates which have been entrusted to us, and the Colonies for which we are responsible. No doubt we have made our mistakes, like other people, but we try to learn from our experience, and we try to use that experience for the benefit of the Native peoples."

Dr. Goebbels's Truculent Speech

German comment on the speech was bitter and truculent. Dr. Goebbels led the way in a speech at the closing session of a Nazi rally in Essen. "This is not a time at which history only is studied, for Germany is making history. The conquering Powers at Versailles tried to exclude Germany from the riches of the world, and as long as these attempts continue there can be no peace programme. British propaganda asserts that Germany wants to dominate the world, but Germany only wants to take back what belonged to her."

In demanding the return of the Colonies, Dr. Goebbels added: "Germany will not need to say 'Thank you,' because she is only asking for her own. We want our Colonies so that Germany's sons can breathe. We want our natural, just and vital rights; we want the removal of the injustices of Versailles; we do not want to remain 'Have-nots,' and we will achieve these aims."

Mr. J. L. Garvin wrote in the *Observer* on Sunday that "the question of the former German Colonies may be the crux of world peace." He continued:

"More and more Herr Hitler and his lieutenants demand the return of all those Colonies as a 'right' without regard, for instance, to the sovereignty of the British Dominions or to the future security of others as well as those Dominions. Wider purposes are concealed—or revealed—in the Nazi dogma. Are the Germans alone to have the 'right' of making war with impunity whether they win or lose? It is a fatal doctrine. Are they to annex on all sides if they win and go scot-free if they lose? We cannot begin by admitting the abstract 'right.' We must, none the less, recognise in more discriminating terms the inevitability and gravity of the practical issue. We must do this if we are to face with any kind of competent sincerity the conditions of constructive

peace as a real alternative to the world's explosion. At Versailles the Colonial question was blindly handled. At the moment there were strong temporary reasons for an interval of drastic precaution. But the total veto on German occupation overseas ought to have been limited to five years or so, and then some of the Mandated Territories should have been returned to the Weimar Republic under League conditions. Now, the best solution would create in all Central Africa a free-trade sphere."

Germany's Reply to Mr. Pirow

Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defence, who last year planned a new Colonial Empire for Germany and was badly snubbed in the Continental capitals in which he put it forward, returned again to the Colonial issue in a speech in Lydenburg on Saturday. He said:—

"No lasting peace is conceivable without an unequivocal acknowledgment of Germany's Colonial demands, with a proviso in the case of Tanganyika and South-West Africa that since 1914 there have been developments which have made the return of those territories quite impossible. So far as those territories are concerned, fair compensation will have to be arranged by negotiation."

Mr. Pirow's anticipations that this doctrine would be received with little approval in Germany was quickly fulfilled, for when a representative of the German Government was shown a report of Mr. Pirow's speech on Saturday night it provoked the following comment:—

"There can be no question of compensation. We demand that the injustice of the Versailles Treaty be made good by the return to Germany of her former Colonial property. Only then shall we be ready to discuss a re-distribution of all Colonial possessions. But France and Britain must throw their own Colonies into the re-distribution pool, for without this there will be no re-distribution."

Nazi Party Criticises The Colonial League

Criticisms have recently appeared in the German Press against The Colonial League in London. The *Deutscher Kolonialdienst*, official organ of the Colonial Department of the Nazi Party, infers that the League is the instigator of a policy of Colonial encirclement, whose primary aim it is to prejudice the Colonial world against Germany and at the same time to secure the annexation of the former German Colonies under Mandate. Such measures, the newspaper suggests, "are the result of suggestions made by the well-known people who founded The Colonial League in February."

Bluntly commenting on these remarks, the *Bulletin* of the League stated last week that "if the League has been instrumental in arousing the authorities and the public to the menace of German aggrandisement to Empire unity it is but in fulfilment of the very purpose for which the organisation was formed."

The most prominent section of the Reich Exhibition—opened in Dresden last week—is the section devoted to what is described as the "Robbery of German Colonies." Other sections show in great detail how Colonial territories could be used as a source for the supply of materials and foodstuffs, a market for industrial products and an outlet for surplus population. Strategic advantages which would accrue from a return of the former African Colonies are also illustrated.

Indignation has been expressed in Kenya at the freedom being allowed to the German scientific expedition which has arrived in Tanganyika under the leadership of Dr. Saalfeld. A Tanganyika police officer has been detailed to escort the party.

America and the Congo

Count Lippens's Retort to Mr. Hearst

COUNT MAURICE LIPPENS, the former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, was the guest of honour at the third African Dinner in New York recently. Dr. Emory Ross, Director of the African Bureau and Executive Secretary of the Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, presided, and among the guests were several distinguished Belgian representatives, including Mr. A. De Vleeschauwer, the Belgian Colonial Minister, and Count Robert van der Straeten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador to the U.S.A.

Count Lippens, who recently re-visited the Congo after an absence of 10 years, expressed his pleasure at addressing the assembly, for it gave him the opportunity of telling them what his countrymen had done in the Congo.

He proclaimed it there because a few months ago Mr. Hearst allowed himself to publish in the *New York Journal and American* that the Congo "is not of great usefulness to Belgium, and the Congo's administration has always been a world's scandal and a shame."

A Pointed Rejoinder

"Mr. Hearst's difficulty," declared Count Lippens, "is that too often men—even very clever men—assert things of which they know nothing; and he does not seem to realise the harm he does, the poison he distils, writing 'thrilling' stories which so many of his countrymen for years have proved to be false, and which he himself would admit to be false if he gave himself the trouble to go and see. I have been Governor-General of the Congo, I have spent there some of my best years, I remember with pleasure and pride; and I confess that I am hurt by Mr. Hearst's disagreeable remarks. Belgium and her Kings have not deceived the confidence of the Americans, so many of whom are our collaborators in a great number of activities in Africa.

"I hope the Americans do not believe that the Congo is what is made of it by the 'movies' with many thrilling scenes, very carefully arranged to excite the curiosity of the public; scenes which I have never been able to witness during my long journeys in Central Africa, and which demand very skilful and romantic handling to put on the screen. There is no country where you cannot find ugly or fantastic scenes which, if they were generalised, would make of those countries horrible nightmares. But it is not from them that you judge a country."

After mentioning such Americans as Stanley, Gordon Bennett and General Sanford; the devotion of the American missions in the Congo, which were the very first in that country; the leprosy work of Dr. Emory Ross; the help of the Rockefeller Institute; Carl Akeley, and a long list of others, Count Lippens continued:—

"Do you believe one minute that those men and women are so blind, so ingenious, or such hypocrites that they would co-operate with us if our administration was, as Mr. Hearst calls it, 'a world's scandal and a shame'?" He then quoted, verbatim, testimonials from many famous American workers in the Congo in praise of what the Belgians had done and were doing. "Mr. Hearst says," he concluded, "that the Congo 'is not of great usefulness to Belgium.' He must be unaware that thanks to the Congo the commercial balance of Belgium is quite favourable, and that in the difficult times in which we live it is due to this fact that our money exchange is quite favourable and its stability guaranteed."

A Natural Resources Board

Proposed for Southern Rhodesia

VERY PROMPTLY, considering the importance and wide scope of its investigations, the Natural Resources Commission of Southern Rhodesia has issued its report, embodied in 400 paragraphs, with six appendices, four maps and 24 illustrations. Its chief recommendation is the setting up of a National Resources Board in the Colony, and its attitude to the financial aspect is that much money must be spent if satisfactory results are to be achieved.

The Commission, appointed last September, is a strong one, consisting of Sir Robert McIlwaine as Chairman, with Mr. S. A. Milligan, Mr. A. C. Jennings and Mr. G. A. Daventry; and it took a broad view of its terms of reference.

Sources of Soil Destruction

The sources of soil destruction, the members find, are many. Native cash crops, the misuse of the many ploughs, another. Land companies, absentee proprietors and religious missions neglect their land, which is often misused by Natives. Over 75% of the 1,500,000 acres of land in the Native reserves is eroded. Subsidising wheat growing has deteriorated much land, especially in the *velds*, without improving the status of the growers. Overstocking is another cause of trouble, though 80% of the land in the Colony can never be used profitably except for grazing.

Dealing with water supplies, the Commission lays it down as the fundamental duty of every occupier of land to retard by every possible means the passage of water—every rain drop—on its passage to the sea, and from the headwaters of every rivulet downwards. Only in exceptionally good circumstances would they recommend the construction of great dams storing large volumes of water.

Millions of acres of indigenous forest have been destroyed by cutting wood for fuel, mining, farming and household purposes; and the Commissioners feel that steps should be taken to promote and facilitate the use of coal for fuel instead of wood, a question deserving the close attention of the Railways.

Conserving the Colony's Assets

The conception of occupiers of the land of the Colony as trustees during their short life is stressed; they have the right to use it, but not to exploit and squander it regardless of future generations. The problems of conserving the Colony's assets—and the Commissioners define "assets" as not merely material, but also aesthetic, and those that contribute to the finer side of man's being—are the concern of every member of the community, and are of vital importance to many different interests that there is a danger of their being overlooked. So they recommend the setting up of a National Resources Board.

This Board, they consider, should be free from political control, receive full authority from an Act of Parliament, and be able to enforce its findings as Public Trustee of the resources of the Colony. It should act quickly to implement legislation; propaganda, they say, may have some effect, but it fails to stop careless and ignorant use of the land unless backed by legislative authority.

The Board would probably be staffed by public-spirited citizens working for their expenses only.

As for finance, the Commissioners anticipate that danger would lie in spending too little, rather than too much.

Royal Interest in E. Africa

At New York World's Fair

CLOSE PERSONAL INTEREST in the East African exhibits at the World's Fair, New York, was shown by the King and Queen when they visited the Colonial Hall during their stay in New York. A correspondent who was present writes that when Their Majesties inspected the display the King remarked to Mr. A. J. Findlay, the Commissioner, that he was familiar with scenes such as those represented in the diorama from his hunting trip to Kenya in 1924. To illustrate compactly the wealth of big game to be found in Eastern Africa a variety of animals is shown concentrated at a water hole. The King was quick to recognise in the background a painting of Mount Kenya, and remarked how well he remembered that snow-capped landmark.

While His Majesty was discussing the East African diorama with Mr. Findlay, the Queen talked with Mrs. Findlay, and showed great interest in the rotograph pictures of Uganda life. Her Majesty also recalling their expedition there as Duke and Duchess of York in 1924.

Other features of the Colonial exhibit shown to Their Majesties were the octagonal display case in the centre of the hall, showing a wide selection of Colonial postage stamps, and the two informograph machines. These contain cards relating to each of the Dependencies represented in the exhibit; the cards in one machine are devoted to economic information, designed to appeal to the business man, teacher, or student, while those in the second machine give a bird's-eye view of the Colonies' size, peoples, culture and climatic features, in which the tourist would be especially interested. Both the machines are operated by a push-button.

During his visit to the Colonial Hall the King was able to renew acquaintance with fourteen Colonies or Dependencies he has visited, and doubtless he had this in mind when, just before the Royal Party left the Hall, His Majesty turned back to look a second time at the frieze of Colonial coats of arms surrounding the Hall, saying to Mr. Findlay: "It makes one realise how vast our Colonial Empire is, and what a long time it would take to get round it all."

Count Lippens Honoured

THE gold medal of the Royal African Society was conferred upon Count Lippens, the former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, at the annual meeting of the Society last week. In a tribute to him, General Sir Reginald Wingate said that during Count Lippens's Governor-Generalship of the Belgian Congo he proved himself a brilliant administrator. He had been responsible for the establishment of a great network of highways throughout the country, had developed the health and transport services, and had effected a proper organisation of the labour resources. From 1934 to 1936 he had been President of the Belgian Senate.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone was re-elected President of the Society, and Sir Henry Galway was re-elected Vice-Chairman. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Major C. H. Dale, Sir William Gowers, Mr. John McLean and Mr. Alfred Jigglesworth; and those elected to the Council of the Society included Sir John Caulcutt, Professor R. Coupland, Lord Hailey, Sir William Hunt, Mr. R. Nicholson, and Mr. Lewis A. Smart. Sir Humphrey Leggett was re-elected hon. treasurer.

Statements Worth Noting

"The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and confidence for ever."—*Isaiah xxxii. 17 (R.V.)*

"The python makes an interesting and intelligent pet, and soon becomes quite tame."—*C. R. S. Pitman, in "A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda."*

"The rains have broken at last, and as a result the editorial table is strewn with jugs and other receptacles to catch the drips."—*The "Kenya Police Review."*

"The views expressed by the unofficial side of the Legislative Council are taken very seriously by the Government."—*Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.*

"Until attempts were made to remove the Epstein statues from Rhodesian Houses, the very name of Rhodesia was hardly known in England."—*The "Rhodesia Herald."*

"Much farm work of a light nature can always be performed by women and children with advantage both to themselves and their employers."—*Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank Report, 1938.*

"I believe that the classical students at Achimota can show a record which no English Public School can equal. They had actually been using the same cribs!"—*Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge.*

"It is claimed that *Anopheline* mosquitoes feeding partly upon the juices of toxic leguminous plants are unable to spread malaria though carrying the parasites."—*Mr. F. Bealey, in the "East African Agricultural Journal."*

"The progeny of one pair of locusts, the female depositing an average of 150 eggs for each generation, and allowing for a 75% increase, would at the end of the fourth generation amount to 843,750."—*The "Farmer's Weekly," South Africa.*

"When individual Natives have been persuaded that not only quantity of food but also variety counts for health, they have become responsive to all sorts of new ideas."—*Mr. A. T. and Mrs. G. M. Culwick, in the "East African Medical Journal."*

"Honourable Members will agree with me that there are already quite enough laws in Uganda, and that if we can get rid of one superfluous law we shall be doing a public service."—*Mr. H. R. Hone, Attorney-General of Uganda, in the Legislative Council.*

"Ruanda Urundi is inhabited by the tallest and the shortest men in the world; the tallest are the Watussi, some of whom are eight feet high; the smallest are the Pygmies, averaging three feet eleven inches."—*Miss Patricia Byron, broadcasting from London.*

"To understand national culture it is necessary to appreciate the relation of past, present and future, and to distinguish between the accidental and temporary on the one hand and the fundamental and permanent on the other."—*The Rev. H. Carter speaking in Gwelo on Native secondary education.*

"As with all countries which depend on agriculture for their prosperity, so the Eastern Province of Tanganyika is at the mercy of the weather on the one hand and world market prices on the other, both of which the African believes he can control."—*Mr. F. Longland, in the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioners' Report, 1938.*

Explaining Encirclement.

At the bottom of every German mind is the conviction that, in Prince Bülow's words, 'Germany must be either the hammer or the anvil.' We have no desire to treat the Third Reich as an anvil, and even less to see the great German people conducting themselves as hammers. What the great mass of our people desire is to attain an atmosphere not of the forge but of reasonable conference. We much dislike Vulcan; we are ready to accept the mediation of Apollo or—failing such serenity of wisdom—even the mediation of Mercury. Our aim should be, not to seek to explain encirclement away, but to offer a convincing alternative to encirclement. Parliamentary speeches are not a convincing alternative. It should not be beyond the imagination of the drafting staff of our Administration to prepare such a document in the form of a reasoned State Paper setting out the conditions of a deliberate plan of general settlement. I am not under the illusion that such a document would induce an immediate change of heart on the part of the Third Reich. I do believe, however, that it would appeal to many reasonable Germans, and would do much to unite public opinion behind a policy of resolute resistance as the only alternative to a policy of equally resolute conciliation."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

The World's Choice.—"The sudden smashing of Czech independence by armed violence in the midst of peace was more tyrannous, rapacious, and cruel than anything in the Versailles Treaty and wipes out every German complaint on moral grounds against that hapless instrument. The Axis Powers encourage and extol the most hideous spectacle of huge, carnivorous conquest that has been known in the world's annals since Jinghiz and Tamerlane. Yet the world's alternative remains. It is the choice between difficult agreement and overwhelming catastrophe. There must be strict precaution. Another Munich is excluded—both the place and the circumstances. On the part of Britain, her allies and associates, there must be a thorough united, inflexible determination to fight, and fight to the end, rather than yield a jot of security and honour. There must be equality in consultation. There must be unforced, deliberation. A surrounding atmosphere of pressure cannot be suffered. Given these conditions Britain and others must be ready to go far in constructive goodwill if met in the same spirit."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs

Germany's Radio Front.—"The new British Department of Information can only help if it has the right powers, the right personnel, and the right propaganda. From what one can see so far it has none of them. We need a propaganda Ministry under an imaginative and experienced man with the drive of a Lloyd George or a Churchill. Only the radio can effectively reach the German and Italian people, and its use has already had an effect on Hitler and Mussolini. But our foreign broadcasts are still quite inadequate, the explanation being that the authorities dare not interfere with entertainment. It is added that 'we do not want a radio war with Germany or Italy.' What is one to make of such arguments? We can appeal to young men to give their lives, but cannot appeal to listeners to sacrifice a few hours of jazz.

The second argument is more significant. The American N.B.C. have been broadcasting short-wave to Germany and have not yet run into a radio war. . . . From the angle of military strategy, Germany is strongly placed; for a radio war her geographical situation is unfavourable. Perhaps that is why, as yet, she has threatened, but never begun a radio war."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

Japan's Dilemma.—"By all the rules Japan has won the war in China. She has won all the great battles; in the North she has occupied all the strategic points and the railways, commands the Yangtse waterway, dominates the ports; even in the south she has cut the chief communications between Chiang Kai-shek and the outer world; and she has thrust the Chinese Government far into the interior. Yet she cannot push her victory home. Chiang Kai-shek ought to come to terms according to the rules, or be repudiated by his own people. But that is not happening. If the Japanese are to set about enforcing terms on the Chinese Government and people by yet further military measures, the campaign must be on a scale greater far than anything achieved in nearly three years of warfare; and even then there is no assurance that the result will go according to the rules any more than it does now."—*The "Investor's Chronicle."*

Propaganda Policy.—"The one essential condition of successful propaganda is that we should have a policy so firm, so clear, that none can mistake it, and so sound that events will progressively accredit it. It must be an offensive, not a defensive, policy. It should not waste words in denying the encirclement of Germany. Rather should it insist that Germany is being encircled—by Hitler. He has cut her off from civilisation, has throttled her trade by autotarky, has trodden underfoot human freedom and respect for human right. He, like Mussolini, has declared war to be the noblest form of national activity, and a German sword, 'strong to strike,' the only means of bending the world to the service of a higher Kultur. Against him the peoples which abhor war must band themselves together. They cannot admit that modern means of destruction should serve the ethics of the Stone Age. Therefore they are re-arming, and will shrink from no sacrifice in their defence of civilisation itself. Towards the German and Italian peoples, as such, they bear no ill-will. Gladly would they welcome them, as free and equal nations, into full partnership for the promotion of peace in a warless world. But they will not suffer the rule of force to prevail against the rule of law."—*Mr. Wickham Steed, in the "Spectator."*

Russia and Germany.—"Germany desires to expand her Russian trade, which has dropped almost to nothing after the exhaustion of the last German trade credit of 200 million marks, due for repayment next year. The conversations have made little progress owing to the Russian desire to buy from Germany on credit instead of paying by the export of foodstuffs and raw materials to the Reich. At the reopening of conversations Germany hinted that they were ready to agree, and there is talk of an additional credit to Russia of 300 million marks. Russian factories are largely equipped with German machinery, which now needs replacement."—*Berlin correspondent of "The Times."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—“Even in this age of machines and mass production, the strength of human feeling is still the most potent of all the forces affecting world affairs.”—*H.M. The King.*

“The need is not to deny encirclement, but to define it.”—*Mr. Edwyn Evans.*

“We only want to reconquer all that belonged to us in history.”—*Dr. Goebbels.*

“Liberty can never ignore the contingencies of the moment.”—*General Gamelin.*

“Medicine is a noble profession, but a damned bad trade.”—*Sir Humphrey Rolleston.*

“We must discount Nazi insults at their own rate of exchange.”—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

“For every pound we owe to America the rest of the world owes us nearly £5.”—*Mr. Alfred Beesly.*

“A hundred years ago I was a Bishop of Norwich who had 37 children.”—*The Bishop of Norwich.*

“Nearly £3,000,000,000 has been lost by the investing public in foreign investments.”—*Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P.*

“The 1918-19 influenza epidemic attacked about 500,000,000 people and caused about 20,000,000 deaths.”—*Dr. David Thomson.*

“The powers of evil are so strong that we must walk warily; what cannot be cured must be endured.”—*Mr. Winston Churchill.*

“I see no spiritual victory in the recognition of the right to shirk the citizen's first duty to his country.”—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

“The German people are being drenched day and night with assertions that Great Britain is planning to encircle them.”—*The Prime Minister.*

“People in this country use 500 tons of aspirin a year, and America spends about £70,000,000 annually on patent medicines.”—*Dr. W. Lees Templeton.*

“Empire preference and Empire investing are twin parts of one policy and should have proceeded hand in hand.”—*Sir Basil Peto.*

“Force and fraud are Germany's two props, and we shall gain nothing by trying to extenuate its methods and apologising for our dislike of them.”—*Captain E. H. Bethell.*

“The democracies are relying on their money and they will eventually exhaust it. Our armament programme does not require money; we use discipline instead.”—*Herr von Ribbentrop.*

“Queen Elizabeth was so impressed by the necessity of having sufficient reserves for the Navy that she decreed fish-eating for the public for two days' every week.”—*Rear-Admiral Beamish, M.P.*

“For many years, German commentators declare, Great Britain has defended her European and Overseas interests with a handful of troops and a sackful of bluff.”—*Berlin correspondent of 'The Times.'*

“We know from experience what 'domination' stands for in the case of Germany. We also know that in the case of the British Empire the same word has meant the increase of political and economic liberty and impartial justice.”—*Major Guy Kindersley.*

“If a tithe of our losses to foreign countries had been spent in co-operative, planned, constructive development of the Empire estate, we might be less open to the taunt of the dictator States that Britons have vast possessions which they cannot people or develop.”—*Sir Annesley Somerville, M.P.*

“The officially inspired German Press is revelling in an orgy of joy over the Japanese blockade of the British Concession at Tientsin and the indignities to which the British—and other white races which it does not mention—are being subjected by Japanese soldiery.”—*Berlin correspondent of the 'Sunday Times.'*

“Many years of domination by Turks, Austrians and Hungarians have taught Jugoslavs the meaning of alien rule, and they have no desire for its repetition. On the contrary the esteem of Jugoslavia for Great Britain is high. They have not forgotten our hospitality to their refugees during the Great War, and the work of our medical mission in Serbia at that time is also vividly remembered. To-day it is the ambition of many young people in Jugoslavia to be sent to this country to complete their education.”—*Mr. Alun Williams.*

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%	£	s.	d.
Kenya 5%	108	12	6
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	92	0	0
N.land Rlys. 5% A. debts	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts	83	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	97	5	0
Sudan 5½%	106	5	0
Tanganyika 4½%	105	15	0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	16	3
British Oxygen (£1)	3	15	0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	1	5	4
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	7	0
General Electric (£1)	3	15	3
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	10	0
Imperial Tobacco	6	7	6
Int.-Nickel Canada	£50		
Prov. Cinematograph	19	4	4
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	17	9
U.S. Steels	£45		
United Steel (£1)	1	3	3
Unilever (£1)	1	46	9
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	11	3
Vickers (10s.)	18	3	
Woolworth (5s.)	3	1	9

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	5	0	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	1	3
Anglo-American Investment	17	6	
Anglo-Iranian	3	13	9
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11	6	
Ashtanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	3	9
Bibiani (4s.)	1	6	3
Blyvoor (10s.)	8	6	
Burmah Oil	3	0	0
Consolidated Goldfields	3	0	0
Crown Mines (10s.)	14	5	0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	8	9
East Daaga (10s.)	1	2	6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2	3	9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	7	6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	1	3
Grootvlei	4	0	0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	1	3
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2	9	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	5	0
Lyndhurst	1	4	4
Marievale (10s.)	16	6	
Mexican Eagle	8	0	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	1	4
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	0	0
Randfontein	1	17	6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	34	10	0
Shell	4	3	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18	10	4
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	11	3
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8	6	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10	8	9
Vlakfontein (10s.)	17	6	
West Wits. (10s.)	4	17	6
Western Holdings (5s.)	11	6	

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	2	0
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	5	7	6
E.D. Realisation	3	3	3
Great Western	32	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	79	10	0
L.M.S.	14	0	0
National Bank of India	30	0	0
Southern Railway def. brd.	16	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	3	9
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	

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

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. C. Ishmael has arrived in England by air from Kampala.

Major K. A. Brown has arrived home from Nairobi, accompanied by his daughter.

Dr. S. M. Vassalo, Senior Specialist Officer, Zanzibar, is on leave pending retirement.

Sir Henry Chapman and Mr. David H. Awan have been appointed directors of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd.

Mr. Yusulafi A. K. Jivanjee, partner of Karimjee Jivanjee & Co., of Zanzibar, left London last week on his return to East Africa.

Colonel C. B. Hornung, of the Sena Sugar Estates, and Mrs. Hornung left England last week for Portuguese East Africa.

The engagement is announced between Mr. I. G. Farquhar, of the Nyasaland Civil Service, and Miss N. M. Price, of Ashtead, Surrey.

Sir Douglas Malcolm has left the nursing home in which he recently underwent an operation, and will complete his convalescence in the country.

Baron Louis Empain has given £23,200 to the foundation bearing his name, to promote scientific study in the national parks of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, manager of the Union-Castle Company in Capetown, and formerly agent in Mombasa, will reach England to-morrow from South Africa.

Mr. P. D. Wright, of Wilson Airways, and Miss Jean Park, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Park, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, were recently married in Nairobi.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, T.D., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, presided last week at the annual meeting of Forster's Glass Company, of which he is Chairman.

Dr. G. B. Wallace, Plant Pathologist, is acting as Chief Scientific Officer in charge of the Coffee Research Station, Lyamungu, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. M. Gilbert.

Among those on whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred at Oxford last week were the Marquess of Lóthian, Ambassador-Designate of the United States, who has long taken an interest in East African affairs and was for 14 years secretary of the Rhodes Trustees; and Admiral Sir Herbert William Richmond, a former Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. Vivian Oury, son of the late Mr. Libert Oury, will leave England very shortly by air on a visit to Beira, where he will meet President Carmona during the latter's visit to Portuguese East Africa. Mr. Oury has succeeded his father as Chairman of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company and of the Port of Beira Development, Ltd., and has also been appointed a director of Beira Works, Ltd.

Sir James Dunnett, Chairman of the Refugee Settlement Commission which has been exploring the possibilities of refugee settlement in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England by air on the completion of his investigations.

Mr. C. D. Gee, who during the past 15 years has frequently visited his estates in Kenya and Tanganyika, leaves England next week for Kenya, where he intends to settle down in Kiambu. Mrs. Gee and their family will leave England a month later.

The Duchess of Gloucester will be presented with the honorary Freedom of the City when she visits Gloucester on July 4. The Duke of Gloucester is the only living honorary Freeman of Gloucester. The Duchess will be the sixth honorary Freeman of the city.

Mr. A. A. Haller, who was born in Kenya and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Haller, of Ruiru, has passed the final examination of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. He was formerly articled in the firm of Messrs. Gill and Johnson, of Nairobi, and is shortly returning to Kenya.

Captain St. Barbe Baker, the former East African official who founded The Men of the Trees, is leading a deputation to the United States and Canada with the object of visiting some of the principal forests and studying at first hand the organisation of the Civilisation Conservation Corps camps, recently visited by Their Majesties.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will be the guest of honour at a luncheon of the Rhodesian Group of the Overseas League at Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, on July 25. Tickets, costing 5s. 6d. each, may be obtained on application to the secretary of the Group at Overseas House.

Mrs. J. E. S. Lamb has arrived home from Dar es Salaam. Mr. Lamb, who recently arrived by air, was to have accompanied the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava to Geneva when the Permanent Mandates Commission examined the annual report of the Tanganyika Government, but that examination has now been postponed until the autumn.

As an expression of public appreciation for the services he has rendered to East Africa, an appeal is being made in Kenya for a presentation to be made to Sir Ali bin Salim. Mr. J. D. McKean is Chairman of the Appeal Committee, and contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, c/o Barclays Bank, Mombasa.

Sir Philip Mitchell

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL'S term of office as Governor of Uganda would normally end next year and there has appeared to be every likelihood that he, who has spent the whole of his service in East and Central Africa, would then have to suffer translation to some entirely novel environment, such as that of the West Indies. The retirement of Sir Stewart Symes from the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan and Sir Bernard Bourdillon's nomination as his successor from January 1 next, will necessitate an appointment to Government House, Nigeria. That it will be in favour of Sir Philip Mitchell is the expectation of the writer of these lines.

Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read

Last week we reported the death of Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read, the former Provincial Commissioner in Nakuru. Mr. John Eliot, who served with him in Kenya for many years, writes:—

"The passing of Edward Charles Crewe-Read at the comparatively early age of 61 will leave a gap amongst his many East African friends which will not easily be filled. He was taken ill while watching a cricket match at Tonbridge during the Tonbridge cricket week and died after only a few days in a Nursing Home in Southborough.

"Crewe-Read came to East Africa from the West Coast after his brother had been brutally murdered there. He never really got over the death of his brother, and though he very rarely spoke about it, the circumstance of the death was a lasting grief and tended to embitter his life.

"He was stationed at Ngong for some time and to those of us who used to go out from Nairobi to see him he was always a most genial and hospitable host. He was also at Eldama Ravine and towards the end of his service was Provincial Commissioner at Nakuru, where he was responsible for acting as host to the Duke of Windsor during his visit there.

"The writer of this short tribute to his memory has known him in all his various moods (and he would be the first to admit that they were various) for upwards of thirty years, both in Africa and at home, and during this long period his loyalty to East Africa and his many East African friends never wavered.

"He was a strict disciplinarian and a good administrative officer. His personal servants remained with him for years, even though often dismissed for various reasons. They refused to leave him. He once told me that on a 'livery' morning he had summarily dismissed his very excellent Indian cook. That evening a magnificent iced 'cake' appeared on his dinner table with the following words traced in pink icing sugar on the top,

Mabu Din "Dismissed" May 4.

"Reinstated" May 5.

and reinstated he was. His pleasure at seeing old friends was very genuine and he loved nothing better than a long talk over the old days in East Africa.

"He was buried at Hawkinge Cemetery, Folkestone (where he had lived for some years past) and those few of us who were present had a very real sense of personal loss."

Mrs. Henry Scott

With regret we announce the death in Edinburgh of Mrs. Henry Scott, widow of Dr. Henry Scott, one of the pioneer missionaries of Kenya and Nyasaland. Dr. Scott had already served for many years in Nyasaland when he went to Kenya before the War, and in the succeeding years he became a leader of various phases of life in Kenya. He built St. Andrew's Church of Scotland in Nairobi, started Y.M.C.A. work in the Capital, took an active interest in educational problems, and worked wholeheartedly for a union of the Churches in East Africa.

"Mrs. Henry Scott shared in the activities of her husband's life," writes "J.W.A." "and officials, settlers and missionaries all equally remember the warm hospitality of Mrs. Scott at the manses in Zomba and Kikuyu. Her love of flowers, her artistry, and her sense of fitness, made the gardens which she

planted at those places centres of beauty and of peace.

"Retiring to Edinburgh in 1914, she made her home a thing of artistic beauty, and its lovely Arab chest, carved articles and pictures reminded her visitors of Africa. A cripple to rheumatism for nearly 25 years, she was patient in her sufferings, never lost her sense of humour, and by quick intuition was able to advise and help those in difficulty. Her deep spirituality, and her life of prayer and service for others, made her influence to radiate beyond her little home, and she will be missed by a wide circle of East African friends.

"She was the authoress of a book entitled 'A Saint in Kenya,' the life-story of Miss Marion Stevenson, who served the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya with conspicuous ability for 25 years, and who died in 1932."

Other Obituaries

We regret to announce the death of Lady Weston Jarvis, wife of Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, former Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society.

Captain Alistair G. Stewart, a director of the Liverpool-Uganda Company, has died in Dar es Salaam following an injury to his skull sustained in a fall caused by faintness.

Mr. Harry Bagshawe, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bagshawe, formerly of Tanganyika and now living in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in a motor accident in the Colony.

The death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is announced of Mr. A. H. Woodhouse, aged 58, for many years an accountant with the B.S.A. Company. He served in the War with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa.

Mr. Charles Edwin Cooke, who has passed away at Avondale (S.R.) at the age of 64, joined the Matabeleland Mounted Police in 1896, fought in the Matabeleland rebellion and the Boer War and joined the B.S.A.P. in 1903 as a foundation member, his regimental number being 4. He retired in 1930 after 34 years' service.

We regret to announce the sudden death near Guildford last week of the Earl of Inchcape, who was a former Deputy Chairman of the British India Steamship Navigation Company. Owing to the duties which fell on him following the death of his father, he decided to relinquish that position a few years ago, but had remained a director of the company.

Canon Lewis John Gaster, Canon of Namirembe Cathedral and headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda, who has died in London after many weeks of illness, served for 24 years in Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, before going to Uganda in 1909. Since then he and Mrs. Gaster have devoted themselves unstintedly to the interests of Budo and of the Church in Uganda, until ill-health obliged them to return to England a few months ago.

Mr. John Brough, who died recently in Uganda, was a well-known figure in the Protectorate, where he had lived for nearly 30 years. In the latter part of the last century he went to the West Coast, and from there trekked across Africa to Northern Rhodesia, where he worked on the building of the bridge at the Victoria Falls. Later he spent some time in Portuguese East Africa, after which he went up to Uganda, and, with a missionary as partner, started his plantation at Kyagwe. He was always of great help to the Church Missionary Society in their building work.

Rhodesia Needs People

Sir A. Beit at the Over-Seas League

MORE POPULATION for the Rhodesias was the key-note struck by the speakers at the Rhodesian Group meeting of the Over-Seas League last week, at which Sir Alfred and Lady Beit, Lady Stanley, Sir John and Lady Chancellor and Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, were the chief guests.

Sir Alfred Beit, who had just returned from ten days' stay in the Rhodesias to attend the opening of the Otto Beit Bridge across the Zambezi River at Chirundu, in referring to the Beit Trust remarked on the standard of taste, even in the bridges, that was a feature of its work. He regretted that with the great amenities provided by the Trust there were not more people to take advantage of them. There had been a small natural increase in the population since his previous visit, but it was not enough, and it was insufficient to carry out the provisions of his uncle's will. If, he said, we were to justify our position in the world we must encourage more people to go out to Rhodesia. The Trust was doing all it could.

As an example of what could be done with modern methods of travel, he and Lady Beit had flown to Lusaka, the Victoria Falls and back to Salisbury in one day, spending three hours at the Falls, and seeing more in that time than ordinary visitors saw in three days.

Sir John Chancellor's Tribute

Sir John Chancellor, who had revisited Southern Rhodesia for the opening of the Chirundu Bridge after an absence of 11 years, was struck by the progress made in the Capetown, Salisbury and Bulawayo which, he declared, were the most beautiful towns in Africa. Much was said about the work of the Beit Trustees, but they must be grateful to Alfred Beit himself and revere his memory. If some multi-multi-millionaire had left the people of England a sum proportionate to that which Alfred Beit had bequeathed to the people of Rhodesia, it would now be bringing in an income of £70,000,000 a year.

Sir Cecil Rodwell believed that the Beit Trustees were now going to devote their attention to land settlement in the Rhodesias; and he hoped they would supply children for the schools they had built, and people to walk across their bridges. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. S. Denham, Chairman of the Group, in introducing the speakers, said that Sir Herbert and Lady Stanley had endeared themselves to all connected with Southern Rhodesia, white and black. It was impossible to speak without emotion of the work done for Rhodesia by the Beit family and by the astonishing vision of the Beit Trustees. They were transforming a country.

Among others present were Mr. Bower, Mrs. Digby Burnett, Sir Henry, Lady, and Miss Meredith Chapman, Captain and Mrs. G. Denham, Captain and Mrs. G. Hornung, Sir Philip and Lady Macdonnell, Mrs. W. Manley, Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe (High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia) and Mrs. O'Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Orr-Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Redfern, Colonel and Mrs. Ellis Robins, Miss Janet Stanley, Mr. John Sweetland (Secretary) and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

Extensive iron ore deposits have recently been discovered near Massawa, Eritrea, and last week the second consignment of more than 1,600 tons was shipped to Italy.

S. Rhodesia and World's Fair Flag Removed From Victoria Falls Model

THE Government of Southern Rhodesia have instructed their representative in charge of the Victoria Falls model at the World's Fair, New York, to remove the name, flag and crest of Southern Rhodesia from the exhibit. The instruction has been given as a protest against what are described as the "obscene and depraved shows" surrounding the building, which is situated in the Amusement Area of the Fair.

Mr. Norman Yule, the Commissioner in charge and the inventor of the model, has said that he regretted the circumstances necessitating the removal of the Rhodesian flag, but it was unfortunate that the Falls exhibit, which was of purely educational value, should appear in an area which catered largely to lower human instincts.

The decision, of course, does not apply to the main Rhodesian pavilion, which is situated in the Court of Peace.

Stanley Manuscripts to be Sold

Sir H. M. Stanley's letter announcing the success of his search for Livingstone is to be sold at Sotheby's very shortly among the manuscripts collected by the late Sir R. Leicester Harmsworth. Other manuscripts concerning African exploration to be sold include a large collection of the MSS. journals, letters and drawings of Thomas Baines, who was the artist with the Zambezi expedition under Livingstone in 1858 and did much subsequent exploring. His collection is bound up in 24 volumes, and there are five cases full of his smaller notebooks.

Game Preservation in Kenya

The Game Policy Committee in Kenya has issued an invitation to anyone who wishes to do so to submit evidence on matters falling within its terms of reference. Memoranda setting out such views should be submitted to the secretary of the Committee, c/o the Secretariat, Nairobi, by the end of July or as soon thereafter as possible. The committee has, as its chief terms of reference, to consider and make recommendations (1) as to the policy to be adopted in regard to the preservation and control of game, with special regard to the necessity for preventing game coming into serious conflict with the economic development of the country; and (2) concerning the institution in the Colony of a national park.

North Charterland Exploration

Presiding at the recent annual meeting in Salisbury of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937) Ltd., Mr. Gordon C. Hards, Vice-Chairman of the company, said that this season they would conduct five large-scale auction sales at their Fort Jameson branch, and that it was anticipated that 2,000,000 lb. of leaf would pass over the floors. The landholding of the company now totalled 3,947,550 acres. Negotiations for the sale of part of the land to the Northern Rhodesian Government had been continued during the year, but on rather different lines from the original offer the company made for the sale of 550,000 acres for native settlement. Recently Mr. Digby Burnett, Chairman of the company, had visited Lusaka, and it was hoped that some finality on the matter would be reached shortly.

The third annual display of No. 223 (Bomber) Squadron, R.A.F., will be held on Nairobi aerodrome on July 22.

Trusteeship in Tanganyika

Reports of Provincial Commissioners

THAT TRUSTEESHIP OF THE NATIVES is being carried out with praiseworthy diligence and understanding by the provincial staff of Tanganyika Territory, from Commissioners to Assistant District Officers, is evident from the 1938 reports of the Provincial Commissioners (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 3s. 6d.); in these reports the interests of the Natives find first place. The trouble taken and the tact employed to discover and comprehend the intricate details of Native customs and traditions are revealed, though with all due modesty, as is the guiding hand of the officials in leading Native authorities through the maze and past the pitfalls of finance and administration. Praise is awarded, but faults are frankly exposed.

Occasional flashes throw a light on the enormous area of the Territory. "The Eastern Province," writes Mr. F. Longland, "is roughly the same size as Bulgaria, with about one-tenth of Bulgaria's population"; the Western Province covers an area of 85,165 square miles, practically the size of Great Britain. Conditions vary tremendously: while Tanga Province in 1938 had favourable weather with abundance of food, in the Western Province the rains failed almost completely, food ran short, and some 50,000 Natives were in receipt of relief, at great cost to the Government and the Native authorities.

Soil erosion was painfully evident in many areas, but in the Southern Province it was not a problem, chiefly, it would seem, because it contained no cattle except a few thousand head in the Songea district. The ground nearly everywhere was well covered by bush and grasses. Even in the Matoro area, where the main population live among the forested hills, the grass cover was heavy.

Varied Character of Natives

The character of the Natives varies as widely as their environment and climate: "the charming but almost incurable sluggards" of Mbugwe, though they had a fair cotton crop, picked only enough of it to pay their taxes, leaving the remainder of the crop to rot on the ground; in the Lake Province the campaign conducted by the Administration, the Agricultural Department, the Veterinary Department and the Native authorities to encourage the use of manure had a response that exceeded all expectations. "Hundreds of manured plots were to be seen within sight of the roads, and it was confidently believed that the urgent problem of re-establishing the fertility of the soil in Sukumaland had to a considerable degree been solved." Cattle kraals were swept clean, a thing never before known.

A demonstration plot at Ukiriguru gave a yield of 1,000 lbs. of seed cotton on one acre, and an average of 814 lbs. per acre over 19 acres at Lumbaga—results obtained by manure and planting at the right time. Natives get about one-third of these yields with their normal methods of cultivation.

The people of Arusha and Meru are stout and likable; the Nyakyusa are fond of the law, and represent 40 per cent. of the litigants of Rungwe.

After all the trouble in Kenya over the auction sales of Native cattle, it is encouraging to read that in Tanganyika even the Masai, whose cattle are the life of the tribe, part with their beasts willingly and make good money of them. In 1938, 48,978 head were auctioned, realising Shs. 1,886,558, an average of well over Shs. 38 per head.

"Masai cattle auctions," writes the district officer in Masailand, "must largely resemble the early

English fairs. A brisk trade is done by visiting stall-holders who are specially licensed for the purpose and travel from auction to auction. The cattle sale is, in fact, one of the very few occasions on which Masai from their far-flung and thinly populated districts can expect to see their friends in numbers.

Headmen and elders attend and meet the administrative officer, and in the course of three or four days much important business is transacted in an atmosphere of great colour and animation. The improvement of Masai tracks has encouraged motor transporters, and at the end of the sales large numbers of Masai return to their homes in big passenger buses, obviously enjoying themselves immensely.

Roughly 33,000 head of cattle were sold in the Central Province, and at Shinyanga Natives received over £10,000 from the cattle market.

Native Treasuries

While Tanga District remains essentially an area of direct administration, administration is entirely indirect in many districts, as it is in the Lake Province, with the exception of the towns of Mwanza and Bukoba. On the whole, the Native authorities did well, sometimes very well, sometimes not: "the Native administration of the Masasi district has always been remarkable for the extreme inefficiency with which the executive work of the unit has been conducted." The Native treasuries handle large sums of money—£373,792 in 1937, of which £207,864 was revenue for the year; total expenditure was £187,976, leaving a balance of £185,816 to be carried over to 1938. The report does not give the figures for 1938. The estimates for 1939 show revenue plus balance at just under £400,000, with expenditure £210,000. The money is spent on the salaries of chiefs, headmen and elders; on road and housing improvements; on dispensaries; on medical and educational services; in various ways according to the needs of a district and the funds available. Thus Lindi's estimates include £15 for handcuffs and £215 for the purchase of microscopes.

Praedial larteny is a serious problem round Tabora and elsewhere; Native administration of justice is doing well, and the ingenious litigant who in the old days of direct rule appealed against the decision of chiefs and headmen because he hoped that European law would over-rule Native law in his favour, has had, so to speak, his teeth drawn.

It is pleasant to read that witchcraft in certain areas is losing its terrible influence. In North Mara, Lake Province, a witchdoctor who demanded heavy fees for "medicines" placed on the grave of a woman to bring destruction on those alleged to have bewitched her, had his claim quashed by the Native Council in full session, and was himself held up to ridicule.

Everywhere there is a keen Native demand for education, including that of girls, and desire by Native authorities for their own schools. Many young women in Iraqw have appealed against "forced marriage" and have won their cases; and payment of the bride-price by instalments has been revoked in favour of the old law by which the dowry is not paid until after the marriage ceremony.

A Karunde chief who persisted in running into debt was, by the responsible elders, replaced by his half-sister, and her appointment was recognised by Government. Chief Mkasiwa, of Unyanembé, has been active in touring her area and continues to be helpful and to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of her administration. And a lady who bear the hereditary title of *Mwene Chamkorochi* was "enstooled" in Urungu. So much for Native women as "slaves."

Questions in Parliament

SIR ROBERT YOUNG asked the Colonial Secretary whether, having regard to the great importance of the Crown Colonies, he would consider the possibility of setting up a committee of both Houses of Parliament to review the annual reports of each Colony and deal with matters affecting the development of their vast resources and the well-being of the inhabitants.

Sir Thomas Inskip referred the question to a reply given on June 12, when Mr. de Rothschild asked whether any decision had been reached on the question of setting up a committee of all parties in the House of Commons to keep the affairs of the Colonial Empire under continuous and vigorous review.

Mr. Bracken asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the continued stagnation in many of the Crown Colonies, he would move to appoint a Select Committee of the House to consider the means by which a policy of intensive economic development could be centrally conceived, centrally carried out and centrally financed.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was not yet in a position to add to the reply he gave on the subject on June 12.

Mr. Shinwell: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman not propose to do something to improve the standard of living in the Crown Colonies and thus assist our own export trade?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "If the hon. member will refer to the answer which I gave on a previous occasion, he will see that the matter is under consideration."

Mr. Bracken: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman tell us when he will be in a position to give us an answer to the question put by Commander Fletcher and myself?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "I think the question had better be put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Grants for Elementary Schools

Mr. J. de Rothschild asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the Kenya Government proposed to withdraw the State grant, amounting to £12,430, to elementary schools in the Colony; what were the reasons for the proposal; and from what sources was it intended the funds of the schools should be recouped for the amount of the grant withdrawn?

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that the question appeared to be based on a misunderstanding. The policy followed by the Kenya Government for the past few years had been gradually to take over from the local Native Councils the responsibility for financing primary schools, and thus to release the Councils' funds for elementary schools.

the Government grants to which were reduced in the same proportion. That policy did not result in any decrease in the total grant made from Government funds towards African education, but only effected a redistribution of the amounts granted by the Government and by the Native Councils as between primary and elementary schools.

Mr. Paling asked for information concerning the expulsion of 10 pupils from the school at Alego, Kenya, on May 25, because of the parents' inability to pay school fees; and would he consider the question of abolishing school fees to be paid by Africans who, in thousands of cases, were paid wages of 8s. per month.

Sir Thomas Inskip said the Colonial Secretary had been informed by the Governor of Kenya that this was the first occasion on which his attention had been drawn to the fact that the principle of fee-paying had been enforced in such a way as to lead to the expulsion of children without provision for the remission of fees. The Governor was inquiring into the matter.

German Applicants for British Naturalisation

Sir A. Knox asked whether any former German subjects in Tanganyika had applied for British naturalisation.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied: "Yes, Sir. I understand that a number of German subjects in Tanganyika had applied for, or made inquiries about, naturalisation as British subjects during the past 10 years."

Mr. McEntee asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the growing erosion of many districts in Tanganyika; whether that was in part due to the destruction of forests; and whether he could state the use made of the timber.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that the gravity of the problem of soil erosion in some districts of Tanganyika was fully recognised, and had for some time been engaging the active attention of the Government of the Territory. The Colonial Secretary understood, however, that it was only in very limited areas of the Territory that the destruction of forests was a serious contributory cause of erosion. He was not in a position to say to what use, in such cases, the timber was put.

Mr. McEntee: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman make inquiries in regard to the last point, and is he aware that the amount of the destruction caused in this way is very much greater than the value of the timber?"

Sir Thomas Inskip: "The Colonial Secretary is fully aware of the evils which accompany soil erosion, and of the causes which sometimes lead to erosion. The destruction of timber is sometimes part of the ordinary method, no doubt a wasteful method, of the cultivation of the soil by the Natives."

Mr. Mathers: "Do you fully realise the extent of the damage, and can a very searching inquiry be made with a view to applying the appropriate remedy?"

Sir Thomas Inskip: "As I have said, we are fully aware of the evils of erosion, and most careful attention is being given to the question."

Major Procter asked what were the reasons for the Government's refusal of the request of the Kenya Government for £150,000 loan for road improvements and £250,000 loan recommended by the Settlement Committee for schemes of closer white settlement.

Mr. MacDonald replied that those items had been submitted as part of a borrowing programme, which was receiving consideration as a whole and upon which it was hoped to reach an early decision.

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Australia-Kenya Air Route America Cotton Agreement

The flying-boat "Guba" has completed its survey flight from Australia across the Indian Ocean to Mombasa. Captain P. G. Taylor said on his arrival in Kenya that the route was practicable and would be a most valuable acquisition to the Empire. All the island bases en route were satisfactory, and he saw no reason why an early start should not be made with a regular service. The flying-boat has since continued its flight to Kisumu.

The "Guba," owned by Dr. Richard Archbold, of the American Museum of Natural History, was chartered by the Australian Government to enable Captain Taylor to survey a route across the Indian Ocean which could be utilised as an alternative route in time of war. Half the cost of the flight, up to £3,500, was paid by the United Kingdom Government. The route was via the Cocos Islands, Diego Garcia and the Seychelles, and most of the flying was done by night.

Fairbridge Farm School

The Fairbridge Farm School Council in London has approved, with modifications, the establishment of a Fairbridge Farm in Southern Rhodesia. The originator of the scheme, himself a Rhodesian boy, planned to have as members of his schools children from poor homes in Great Britain, but in the case of Southern Rhodesia, where Natives are the labourers, the students will be drawn from better-class homes. It will thus be established on slightly different lines to those of the schools now running in Australia and Canada.

A BARTER AGREEMENT under which the United States will supply to the British Government 600,000 bales of cotton, and, in return, the British Government will supply to the United States Government rubber to the value of the cotton supplied to them was concluded last week. The value of the cotton (which is about half a year's supply to this market of American cotton) will be in the region of £6,000,000.

The object of the two Governments is to co-operate in the provision of stocks of two essential commodities against the possibility of a war emergency. There is no question of using these stocks for commercial purposes. The agreement provides that, if there is no war emergency, the stocks will be held for at least seven years. When they are liquidated the Governments are under an obligation to consult with one another and do everything possible to avoid disturbance of the markets.

By this agreement no third party's trade is diminished, and no trade is diverted from its normal channels; all that will happen is that stocks which could not otherwise be acquired without great difficulty are made available for use in emergency.

Liverpool cotton merchants have registered strong disapproval of the agreement.

Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway

Profits of the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway during 1938 fell to £89,000, compared with £136,600 during the preceding 12 months. The decrease is attributed to the boycott of the railway instituted by the Italian Government. Traffic has continued to decline during the current year.

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Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Tanganyika Mining Loans

AN UNUSUAL course has been adopted by the Chairman of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company, Ltd., in sending a personal letter to shareholders inviting them to subscribe for £60,000 profit-sharing Notes of the company.

He points out that the company must obtain working capital now, in order to get on with its production plans immediately. These plans envisage a profit of £47,000 for 1940, £81,000 for 1941, and £96,000 for 1942. The company has offered to purchase of more than 3,000 tons a month of their fibre. Ore reserves in sight have been estimated at over 1,500,000 tons.

For the full programme £60,000 is needed, to obtain which it is proposed to issue £60,000 profit-sharing Notes, which will participate to the extent of 50% of all profits up to December 31, 1944. Not less than £15,000 of each £25,000 of the proceeds of the Notes must be applied to the purchase of machinery and running expenses in Rhodesia; the balance may be used for discharging liabilities and for general purposes. Subscriptions must be for at least one Note of £25, which will be payable as to £12 10s. on application, £6 5s. on September 15, and £6 5s. on December 15.

The Chairman points out that, unless the issue is supported, there is no doubt that any other method of finance will entail heavy sacrifice on shareholders. Should, unfortunately, finance not be available very quickly, then unless it can be obtained on some terms so as to preserve the position, the service of the debentures cannot be maintained, nor can the other outstanding loans of the company be dealt with, and the result will be that the debenture holders and mortgage holder upon the Honeybird property will be in a position to exercise their rights.

The report of the Tanganyika Mining Loans Board states that during 1938 the total amount of loans issued was £17,200. The Mining (Loans) Ordinance was introduced at the end of 1937 to assist small workers who were unable, through lack of capital to bring their properties to the producing stage, and £10,000 was set aside for that purpose.

Owing to the condition imposed by the Ordinance that the mining property for which the loan is required must contain payable ore, only six applications for loans were received, and of these three were approved for a total loan of £7,500. One of the successful applicants had already obtained the necessary credit elsewhere, while another was able to obtain the necessary finance through business channels before his application was finally considered by the Board.

Consideration is now being given to the possibility of amending the Ordinance to allow for the introduction of small preliminary loans, by means of which properties might be developed to a stage where it will be possible to provide where necessary they offer sufficiently good security to warrant a larger loan in order to bring them into production.

Company Progress Reports

Rhodesian Corporation.—Fred mine: During May 4,300 tons were milled; working profit, £1,200.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—May output: 2,465 tons yield, 982 oz. fine gold; value, £6,226; profit, £1,347.

Rhomines.—Output from Flowing Bowl mine during May: 1,500 tons crushed, for recovery of 107 oz. from mill and cyanide. Value, £755, against £1,150 in April.

Kavirondo.—During May the Kakamega mill crushed 1,162 tons for a yield of 294 oz. fine gold, while the mill at Chausu crushed 751 tons for a recovery of 289 oz. Total production: 583 oz. fine gold. Progress during May was as follows:—

Kakamega.—The new vertical shaft was sunk 9 ft. to a total of 343 ft. or 66 ft. below the 3rd level. 3rd level N.: No. 1 winze sunk 28 ft. to 67 ft. below the level; av. width of the vein from 29 ft. to 60 ft. was 8 in., av. 9.7 dwt. 2nd level N.: winze to connect with No. 1 rise from 3rd level adv. 10 ft. in broken ground. Koa Mulimu No. 3 vein; crosscut E. from south winze adv. 9 ft. to 36 ft.; two stringers of quartz were cut carrying good values. A drive south was begun and advanced 20 ft. In the north location No. 1 drive N. adv. to 64 ft.; at 57 ft. a small vein was cut av. 4.4 dwt. over width of 24 in. The goldfish shaft is being unwatered, and the Karinga shaft was sunk 56 ft. to a total depth of 98 ft. Turnbull W. shaft was sunk 25 ft. to total of 95 ft.

No. 2 Area.—No. 3 rise from 2nd level E. adv. 30 ft. and holed to No. 2 winze; values low. No. 5 trough winze sunk 17 ft. to total 77 ft.; vein not opened out.

Victoria Falls Power

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company announce the payment of a final dividend of 41%, compared with 9.7% last year, and making a total distribution of 15% for 1938, against 13½% for 1937. The dividend will be paid on July 15.

Cam and Motor

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company have announced the payment of a final dividend of 24% (compared with 32%) for the year ended June 30. This brings the total distribution for that period to 52%, against 64% in the preceding 12 months. It is stated that the profits for the half-year would have enabled the payment of a larger dividend, but in view of the tendency towards increasingly higher costs due to the depth now reached in the mine, and in view of the necessity for installing air cooling equipment in the comparatively near future to enable working at a still greater depth, the board have decided to make a reduced distribution.



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THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
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Exploration Company Ltd.

Mr. C. Woodbine Parish dealt with the investment in Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields at a meeting of shareholders of Exploration Company, Ltd., in London last week. As the new Chairman of the latter company, he recalled that upon the Iron Cap mine of Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields (which was now owned by Exploration Co.) an excellent mill and plant had been erected at a cost of several thousands of pounds, yet under the previous management it had run for under three months. The new directors of Exploration Company had sought the advice of Mr. A. J. G. [redacted], who had had long mining experience in Southern Rhodesia, and he had estimated that for a capital outlay of under £2,000 operations on the property could be re-started. The mine is now being given a fresh trial, and it was hoped that a progress report might be issued to shareholders about six months' hence.

Charterland and General

Charterland and General Exploration Company Ltd. have declared payment of a dividend of 10% for 1938.

London and Rhodesian

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company have announced payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 2½% less tax, for the year ended June 30, 1939.

Northern Rhodesia Company

Net revenue of the Northern Rhodesia Company for the year ended May 31 was £3,435, which compares with £399 for the preceding 12 months. The report shows that £2,705 has been charged to depreciation, against £8,816 for the previous financial year. A dividend of 4% is to be recommended at the annual meeting, compared with 5% last year.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining

Presiding at the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company, Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., said that their crushing plant, designed to treat 5,000 tons a month, had crushed up to 8,000 tons, and with very little addition they hoped to work up to 10,000 tons or 12,000 tons. They had now paid off a debenture of £100,000 and had no outstanding liabilities.

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate

The Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate incurred a loss of £4,721 during 1938. The annual report states that Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., in which the company is largely interested, has made considerable progress during the year. The mine is developing in depth in an encouraging manner. Further satisfactory developments are reported by the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd.

Mining Personalia

Mr. C. E. C. ("Ted") Robertson, of Kisumu and Kakamega, is on his way home on leave.

We regret to learn of the death in New York of Mr. Charles Francis de Ganahl, father of Mr. Frank de Ganahl, and the original owner of Risks, Ltd., the Kakamega gold property afterwards taken over by Kavirondo Gold Mines, Ltd.

Boring for Water in Uganda

The drilling section of the Uganda Geological Survey had, in 1938, in every way its most successful year. Thirty bore-holes were sunk, and water was struck in 85% of them, yielding from 100 to 1,000 gallons of water per hour. "If," writes Mr. C.-B. Bisset, who was in charge of the section, "the work is judged by the degree to which it has fulfilled its general purpose, that of installing reasonable supplies more or less where they are required, the result is much nearer 100%."

Territorial Outputs

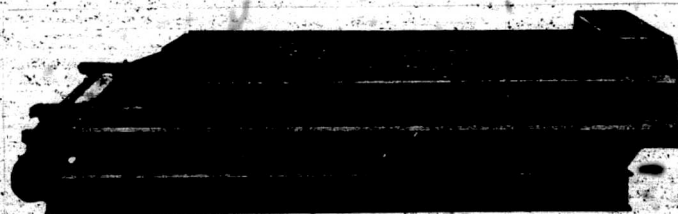
Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during April was as follows: Copper, 16,882 tons; zinc, 1,045 tons; manganese ore, 46 tons; vanadium, 67,823 lb.; cobalt, 241,059 lb.; gold, 477 oz.; and silver, 4,927 oz.

Mineral output from Tanganyika during May included: Gold (unrefined), 16,729 oz.; diamonds, 615 carats; tin ore, 25 long tons; and salt, 490 long tons. Gold production was from the following districts: Lupa (alluvial) 2,247 oz.; reef 4,650 oz.; Mnsoma, 4,840 oz.; Mwanza, 3,546 oz.; Singida, 1,265 oz.; Morogoro, 38 oz.; and Kigoma, 145 oz.

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Beira Works, Ltd.

BEIRA WORKS, LTD., announce in their annual report for the year ended March 31 that during the year under review £750,000 5½% registered debentures were issued, and out of the proceeds the £231,000 7% debentures outstanding were redeemed on October 1, 1938. The balance of the issue is being used to meet the cost of the fifth deep-water berth and its equipment with cranes, as well as for other improvements and plant. After deducting £29,900-5½% debentures redeemed by the operation of the sinking fund during the year, the outstanding debenture capital of the company is £2,771,700 5½% registered debentures, requiring an annual service for interest and redemption of £183,950.

Net revenue during the year amounted to £274,950, and the net profit for the year was £39,446, which, added to £15,453 brought forward, leaves an available total of £54,900. The directors recommend that £19,021 be placed to contingency account, making that account up to £200,000; that a dividend of 8d. per share, less tax, be paid, absorbing £20,000 gross, and that the balance of £15,870 be carried forward.

Cargo Transhipments

During the year 708 ships entered the port, representing a gross tonnage of 4,249,746 tons, and cargo unloaded and transhipped amounted to 436,585 metric tons. Departures during the year totalled 713 ships having a gross tonnage of 4,284,399 tons, and the tonnage of cargo loaded and transhipped from them amounted to 643,807 metric tons. The total cargo loaded, unloaded and transhipped, including coasting vessels' cargo, was 1,080,392 metric tons.

Traffic handled at the port follows: Imports, 273,024 tons; exports, 634,548 tons. Although the imports were 12% lower than in the previous year, which was a record one, they were 147,500 tons higher than in the year ended March 31, 1937. The decline of 66,925 tons was made up of decreases in the imports of machinery, timber, petrol and oils, textiles, motors, corrugated iron, fertilizers and general goods. The decline of 35% in exports was due to chrome and maize, the export of which fell by 183,600 tons and 155,800 tons respectively.

With the approval of the Companhia de Mozambique, a scheme for the cutting of a new channel across the Portella Bar and the deepening of the existing entrance channels to the port has been adopted, and it is anticipated that the work will take about 15 months to complete.

Agriculture in S. Rhodesia

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

Maize.—Harvesting operations began towards the latter part of this month. There is a demand in the Colony for early maize for mixing with the old crop, and this will be met by early deliveries. It is unlikely that the crop will be available for export before early August, owing to the high moisture content of the grain occasioned by the late rains.

Wheat.—Prospects are promising. The moisture-retaining *lei* soils are well supplied with moisture, but owing to wet condition planting has been delayed. In the event of unseasonable frosts not occurring, a record crop is anticipated.

Cattle.—The month has been characterised by the very good demand for breeding stock. Two important sales of breeding stock at Leachdale, Shangani, and Thornby, Hartley, gave surprisingly good returns. Considering their condition and quality, the breeding stock realised prices well above the normal expectations.

The Pig Industry

Pigs.—Supplies of baconers have improved temporarily in Mashonaland, but are still short in Matabeleland. Porkers are scarce and butchers are scouring the country for supplies. No permanent improvement in the supply situation can apparently be expected for the next few months.

Tobacco.—The harvesting and curing operations in connexion with both flue cured and dark fire cured Virginia type-tobacco have now ended. The curing of the Turkish type is proceeding satisfactorily. Total sales of flue cured over the auction floors for the current season amounted to 9,384,720 lb., the average price being 10.60d. per lb. Dark fired types sold amounted to 327,922 lb., averaging 8.54d. per lb. The quantity of bright flue cured tobacco exported to protected markets during May amounted to 3,211,373 lb. (dry weight) and to foreign markets 59,020 lb. (dry weight).

E.A. Power and Lighting Company

Net profits of the East African Power and Lighting Company for 1938 worked out at £68,257, compared with £65,383 for the preceding 12 months. A final dividend of 4% is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 7% for the year, £5,000 is to be transferred to general reserve, and £13,579 is to be carried forward. The annual meeting will be held in Nairobi on July 14.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya unchanged at 109s. per cwt. (1938: 120s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot, 8 3/4d., c.i.f., 8d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7 3/4d.; c.i.f., 6 9/16d. per lb. (1938: 8 1/4d., 6 3/4d.; 1937: 9 3/4d.)

Coffee.—A small proportion of reprinted lots of Kenya "A" were sold at 62s. to 73s. 6d. per cwt. at last week's auctions.
London stock of East African is now 96,701 cwt. (1938: 73,259 cwt.)

Copper.—Only limited interest in standard for cash which, owing to reserve of sellers, has risen to £42 to £42 1s. 3d. per ton, with three months 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £37 16s. 3d.; 1937: £56 7s. 6d.)

Copra.—In a weaker market East African f.m.s. has eased to £10 5s. per ton, c.i.f., for July shipment. (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £12.)

Cotton.—Business fair in American middling spot at 5.67d. per lb., with July 5.02d., September 4.74d., and November 4.55d. per lb.

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

Groundnuts.—June steadier at £11 15s., rising by 1s. 3d. monthly to September for Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)

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

Pyrethrum.—No tonnage available of Kenya flowers which are nominally £165 to £175 per ton. Japanese best quality have undergone a sharp rise to £121 10s., with July-August, £115 per ton. (1938: £140, £99 10s.)

Sisal.—Offerings of early shipment positions have increased slightly, but otherwise business is dull. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £15 15s. to £16; No. 2, £14 15s. to £15; and No. 3, £14 10s. to £14 15s. per ton c.i.f., optional ports, for June-December shipment. (1938: £17 12s. 6d., £16 10s.; 1937: £28 10s., £27.)

Tea.—Demand strong and prices firm. Nyasaland averaged 11.48d., Kenya 12.25d. to 12.25d. per lb. (1938: 11.86d., 12.17d., 12.25d.; 1937: 12.2d.)

Tin.—Standard for cash continues to rise and is now £229 15s. per ton, with three months £5 2s. 6d. lower. (1938: £187 10s.; 1937: £225 10s.)

Tobacco.—An office cable to the Nyasaland Representative in London states that the Limbe auctions are producing fair prices. Up to date, total sales of northern dark fired are 2,200,000 lb., averaging 4.83d.; southern dark fired, 1,250,000 lb., averaging 3.81d.; sun-cured, 340,000 lb., averaging 4.20d.; blue-cured, 2,400,000 lb., averaging 6.8d. per lb. These figures cover the whole crop, good and bad.
Nyasaland and Rhodesian leaf dark, 9d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 11 1/4d. to 16d.; medium bright, 18d. to 22d. Strips dark, 9d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 17d. to 24d. per lb. The Rhodesian crop is practically two-thirds sold, the high level of prices being maintained.

B. C. A. Company

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LTD., announce in their annual report that profit for the year ended September 30, 1938, totalled £19,564, after taking credit for surplus on realisation of properties and investments over valuations. The balance being almost entirely of the character of a capital profit, the amount has been carried to the reserve for contingencies.

The report states that the first annual cultivation of soya bean on a large scale was made in a year of unfortunate weather conditions, and the result was most disappointing. Expenditure during the year included the cost of the initial breaking up of the land, removal of trees, etc., and the cost was practically inseparable from what might be regarded as normal cost of production. In the circumstances the directors have written off the total expenditure, less the proceeds of the sale of the crop.

From the 717 acres under tobacco there was an average yield of 404 lb. per acre, against 582 lb. in the preceding year; all the tobacco was sold locally at fair prices. The crop plucked and sold totalled 996,938 lb. of green leaf, against 414,496 lb. in 1937; sales realised satisfactory prices. During the year 493 tons of sisal and tow produced by Nyasa Sisal Estates were sold.

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 14).—Cherangani, 0.55 inch; Eldama Ravine, 0.59; Eldoret, 0.34; Fort Ternan, 0.75; Gilgil, 0.08; Moey's Bridge, 1.46; Kaimosi, 1.11; Kericho, 1.23; Kijabe, 0.21; Kiffu, 0.54; Kipkarren, 2.32; Kisumu, 1.39; Kitale, 0.97; Koru, 1.11; Lamu, 0.38; Limuru, 0.19; Lumbwa, 0.26; Mackinnon Road, 0.14; Malindi, 0.53; Menengai, 0.30; Miwani, 1.04; Moiben, 0.42; Molo, 0.21; Mombasa, 0.09; Muhoroni, 0.76; Naivasha, 0.06; Nakuru, 0.37; Nandi, 1.33; Njoro, 1.48; Nyeri, 0.02; Rongai, 0.51; Songhor, 1.14; Sotik, 3.82; Turbo Valley, 1.26; Thomsons Falls, 0.96; Timau, 0.50; and Timborea, 0.60 inch.

Uganda (week ended June 14).—Arua, 0.07 inch; Butiaba, 1.74; Entebbe, 0.19; Fort Portal, 0.13; Gulu, 0.90; Hoima, 0.95; Jinja, 0.17; Kitgum, 1.34; Kololo, 0.07; Lira, 0.47; Mbale, 1.36; Soroti, 1.25; and Tporo, 0.42 inch.

Nyasaland (week ended June 10).—Bandanga, 0.32 inch; Chisambo, 1.47; Glenorchy, 1.05; Lauderdale, 1.57; Likanga, 1.06; Limbuli, 1.10; Mini Mini, 1.32; Ruo, 0.78; and Zoa, 1.93 inches.

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Aggett, Mr. & Mrs. P. M.	Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Allchurch, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.	Armitage, Capt. B. S.
Archer, Mr. R. P.	Armstrong, Miss S. E.
Band, Mrs. C. V.	Badrock, Mrs. E. H.
Booth, Mr. J. E. P.	Banks, Canon R.
Brown, Major K. A.	Barber, Miss S.
Brown, Miss M. A.	Bates, Mrs. M.
Chandler, Mr. & Mrs. P.	Beardmore, Miss S.
Dawes, Mr. & Mrs. A.	Bentall, Mr. & Mrs. L. G.
Gilbert, Mr. & Mrs. T.	Bissett, Mr. G. D.
Hanbury, Mrs. F. J.	Bolton, Mrs.
Munro, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.	Booth, Mrs.
Tanz, Mrs. H.	Bowater, Mr. N. K. V.
Walker, Mr. S. W.	Broad, Mr. & Mrs.
Williams, Mr. S. H.	Bromhead, Mrs. C. de
Wynn, Miss G. F.	Brooks, Mrs. J. N.
	Brown, Mr. D.
	Campbell, Mr. D. C.
	Carne, Mr. & Mrs. L. D.
	Cathles, Mr. J. W.
	Channer, Major & Mrs.
	Collard, Mr. J.
	Collen, Mr. & Mrs. K. H.
	Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. S.
	Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
	Cootle, Mr. F. R.
	Cofe, Miss M.
	Cottage, Mr. & Mrs. F. A.
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Farmer, Mrs. M.	Melo, Mr. J. D.
Feliza, Mrs. M. I.	Miller, Miss E.
Fidler, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.	Mitchell, Mr. J. H.
Fox, Mr. C. F.	Mulligan, Capt. E. J.
La Fontaine, Mrs. S. H.	Murray, Miss C.
Garvie, Miss C. L.	Murray, Miss E. H.
Gaylard, Miss P. M.	Nash, Mr. C. H. O.
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Goodwin, Mr. C. H.	Phillips, Mrs.
Graham, Mrs. A. C.	Purnell, Miss J. E.
Gray, Rev. J.	Potter, Mr. J. W.
Green, Mrs. C.	Ramsay, Mrs. D.
Haine, Mr. & Mrs. F. P.	Read, Mr. F. J.
Handley, Mr. H.	Reece, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Hartland, Mr. & Mrs. K. W.	Ririe, Mrs. A. B.
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Jones, Mrs. M. H.	Strick, Mr. S. N.
Jones, Miss N. D.	Strangeways, Capt. & Mrs. V. Fox
Kenyon, Miss E. C.	Stuart, Mr. & Mrs. C. R.
Kay, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Surmon, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.
Kirkby, Miss C.	Sutcliffe, Miss C. A.
Kuehn, Mr. F. E.	Tyson, Mrs. L. R.
Laity, Mr. W. C.	Walter, Mrs. M. W.
Lamb, Mrs. J. E. S.	Walsh, Mrs. D.
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Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.	White, Miss L. B.
Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. D. A.	Whiting, Mrs. G.
McDermott, Mr. & Mrs. N. W. E.	Whitson, Mr. & Mrs. J. M.
McDonald, Miss A.	Whitson, Mr. J.
McDonald, Miss	Whitson, Miss M. E.
McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.	Winkelman, Miss T.
McLean, Mr. R.	Woodward, Mrs. I. M.
McLellan, Mrs. J.	Wright, Mr. A. C. A.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on June 19 included Mrs. Gerrard and Mr. Gunther, from Nairobi; Mr. Ayer, from Kisumu; and Captain Maurice, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on June 23 included Sir James Dunnett and Mr. H. D. Lebish, from Beira; Mr. T. L. Johanson and Mrs. Wyn-Harris, from Nairobi; and Miss J. E. Gaster, from Kisumu.

On June 26 the following passengers arrived from Nairobi: Mr. Ramsden, Lady Ramsden, Mr. Pierce-Grove, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott and their two daughters, while the following arrived from Kisumu: Dr. A. Williams, Major and Mrs. Dudgeon, and Mr. J. Mackenzie.

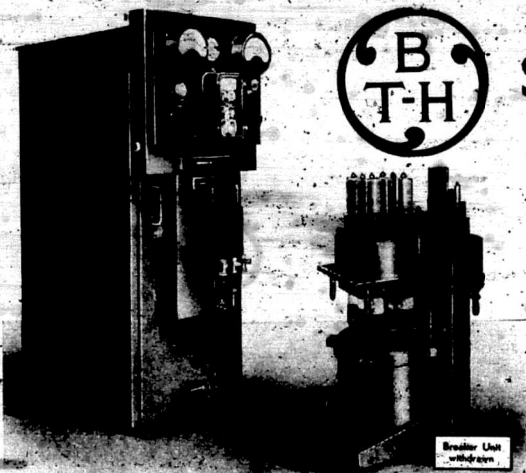
Outward passengers on June 30 include Mr. J. K. N. Morrison, for Khartoum, and Mr. H. F. Cook, for Nairobi.

On July 1 passengers will include Mrs. A. V. Butcher, for Khartoum; Dr. A. H. Jackson, for Kisumu; Mr. C. Callender, for Dar es Salaam; and Captain G. F. Barnard, for Beira.

Passengers due to leave on July 7 include Mr. W. W. Allan, for Port Bell; and Mr. S. Valins, Mr. Hans Every, Mrs. T. M. Pannakker, and Mrs. Coster, for Nairobi.

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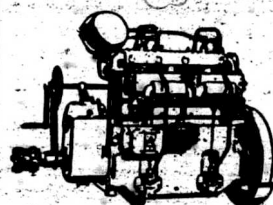
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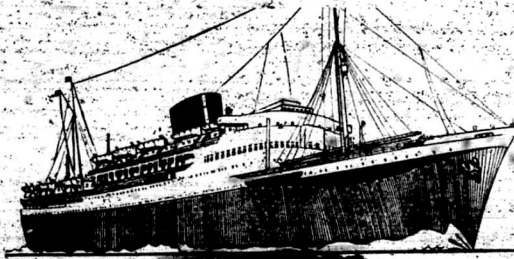
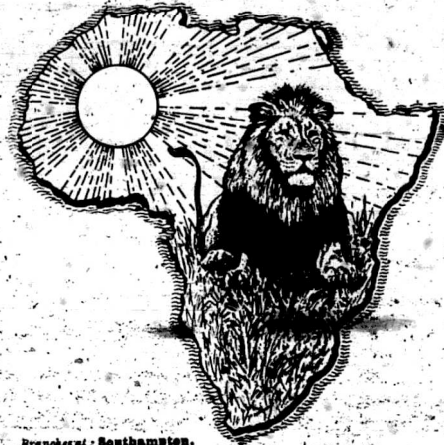
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD HALIFAX, ~~Foreign Secretary~~ for Foreign Affairs, made at last week's dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs one of the weightiest of pronouncements in regard to British policy, and, as was most fitting, he dealt at Lord Halifax's length, and with welcome firmness, Candid Speech, with Germany's claims to Colonies—or, as it is now becoming the fashion to phrase it, to ~~Lebensraum~~. While he intimated the readiness of Great Britain to deal fairly with the legitimate claims of a Reich which gave practical proof of its willingness to abandon threats and the massing of its military might in favour of a policy of international co-operation, Lord Halifax was emphatic that Colonial adjustments must be "on the economic side, in wider application of the principles which now obtain in the Mandated Territories, including, on terms of reciprocity, that of the open door." That needs saying, for unless Ministers are specific in each reference to the Colonial question the inevitable result is the reiteration in various newspapers by a little clique of publicists of the idea of "appeasing" Germany by the gift of African territory. Such a surrender would, in the first place, constitute a betrayal of the inhabitants of the country ceded; and, in the second place, would set Germany athwart the vital trade routes of the world, and thus provide her with an intensified temptation to resort to war. The above-mentioned surrenderists retort with touching simplicity that Germany would, of course, give "Guarantees" not to use Colonial territories for strategic purposes. Yet her record as a violator stands unequalled in civilised history—and,

as the Foreign Secretary said last week: "It is impossible to negotiate with a Government whose responsible spokesmen brand a friendly country as thieves and blackmailers and indulge in daily monstrous slanders on British policy in all parts of the world." There can, then, be no territorial concessions to Nazism. The pity is that other members of the present Government have not always adhered to that self-evident truth.

** ** **

GALLANT EFFORTS are being made throughout Kenya and Uganda against a renewed invasion of locusts, and sincere sympathy will be extended to the farmers and settlers who are again called upon to fight one of Nature's major inflictions. **Locusts in East Africa.** But condolence is small comfort; active assistance and every possible form of help are needed in face of the crisis, and it is encouraging to read in the reports of the situation which have reached us that no time has been lost in applying such measures as experience of former invasions has shown to be most effective. Particularly commendable has been the prompt response of Native chiefs to the danger, for they have turned out their tribesmen *en masse* to destroy eggs and hoppers by beating and other means; Government and its administrative and agricultural officers are doing everything possible, the former by providing poison bait ready mixed and the latter by seeing to the proper distribution of the bait—the proved best weapon against locusts—and by their example.

In the distressing circumstances it is perhaps inevitable that some criticism should be heard of the Committee on locust control which embodies the scientific research into the whole problem of locust infestations; and on other pages of **What Science Has Done** this issue we publish an interview with Dr. B. P. Uvarov, a member of that Committee and probably the greatest expert on locusts to-day. It must be remembered that locust control in Africa was begun as recently as 1929, and then dealt with the deserts alone; it was not until 1931 that the investigations were extended to cover other African locusts. Yet a great deal has been done in that time. Dr. Uvarov's own discovery of the phases of locust life, the solitary and the gregarious, and the transition one to the other, was fundamental to our knowledge of the bionomics of the insects; the finding of restricted "outbreak centres" by a team of scientists of several nationalities was another, offering definite prospects that practical means can be found for suppressing outbreaks at their very source and preventing disastrous invasions.

Dr. Uvarov's revelation that the present locust attack in Uganda and Kenya is not a new outbreak that could be prevented but a return wave of the invasion which flooded all Western, Central and Eastern Africa a few years ago and **Research Must Go On** only temporarily receded from the latter, proves that the Committee have had that vast outbreak under close observation since its inception. A confession that so far Science has no effective means of dealing with flying swarms is honest, as is expected of a scientist, but not disheartening. Only those who have been through a locust invasion have any conception of the stupendous number of the insects involved. A swarm a mile long is described as "small"; a swarm that passed over the Red Sea in 1929 covered 2,000 square miles and was estimated to weigh 42,850,000,000 tons. Such astronomical figures convey no real meaning to the mind, but they do serve to picture the immensity of the problem Science has to face in locust control. From the dawn of history locusts have been a vital factor in human life, and "plague" has been recognised as the appropriate term for their visitations; but the other plagues that devastated Europe in the Middle Ages have been conquered, and malaria to-day can be controlled, though progress in dealing with it has been slower than the pioneer investigators hoped and expected. Locust research on an international scale is not yet ten years old, and already a solid foundation has been laid for a comprehensive policy of locust control. The days of miracles are past: research, conditioned by hard work, intelligence and sufficient funds, alone remains, and must go on until the day, which will surely come, when Science can achieve what medical men call "a radical cure." In the case of locust plagues there is even a hope for their prevention, which is proverbially better than cure.

MAKERERE COLLEGE, Uganda, is now happy in having secured its £500,000 endowment fund and a great headmaster from a famous English public school as its new Principal; the Prince of Wales College, Achimota, has been inspected **Educating The African**, and, on the whole, favourably reported upon by a strong Committee which has issued a wise and balanced report; and for a good many years the Gordon College, Khartoum, has pursued with increasing success its beneficent activities. All three institutions have the common aim of producing Africans of education, culture and character—especially character—capable of acting as leaders of their people, of first assisting and then supplanting Europeans in many of the public services, and, by their example and teaching, of uplifting the mass of their compatriots who have not been privileged to enjoy the educational advantages which have fallen to their own lot.

It was not to be expected that experiments so recently begun would proceed without creating problems, two of the most urgent being that of the wisdom of the purely European character of the education given to the Africans, and the reaction of the Africans to that education. **Two Urgent Problems.** The danger of the former is that it may under the Native entirely from his historical and cultural background and turn him into an imitation European; of the latter, that the African may look upon the certificate he gains as the result of examination as the be-all and end-all of education, and so negative its real aim, which is to inculcate habits of independent reading and thinking. In short, the disasters which have overtaken education in India in producing a mass of half-educated "passed" men with little prospect of employment in a grade to which they think they are entitled by their certificates, may be reproduced in Africa.

The great desire of the African is to win equality with the European by education. He has, too, at the back of his mind the conviction that his own culture is in its essence inferior. Achimota tries to combat the tendency to break away from **The Curse Of Examinations** tribal and home life by insisting that every student shall spend all his vacations at home. As for the examination aspect, it is interesting to compare that method with the system now established in Southern Rhodesia by that inspired educationist, Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, for the education of European children. The examination takes a very minor place in his scheme, is in fact, almost abolished, the aim being to develop the talents and individuality of each child rather than to force them all into the framework imposed by an examination curriculum. It is a system which makes tremendous calls upon the character and abilities of the teachers, and requires an informed, broad-minded and sympathetic Inspectorate.

The Sudan Government's benevolently autocratic powers enable it to regulate the output of its College in strict accordance with the opportunities for post-scholastic employment; Achimota, it is suggested, should raise its entrance fees to prevent an excessive output, and Sir At Makerere. Philip Mitchell anticipates a decrease in the numbers of students at Makerere, but sees no harm in that provided the standard of education is maintained. It will be interesting to see whether the new Principal of Makerere,

coming fresh from England, will lighten, or even remove, the examination curse and pitfall on the lines adopted by Mr. Huggins which, after all, are those initiated many years ago with immense success by the late Mr. F. W. Sanderson at Oundle School—and succeed in producing educated Africans who will combine European attainments with a pride in their indigenous culture and a capacity for original work and independent thought. That would be a work of genius.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Indian Elephants in East Africa

ELEPHANTS IN INDIA play an important part in the prestige of Native rulers; the bigger, and more magnificent the elephant—and some of them are regally splendid—the greater the *éclat* they reflect on the ruler, especially in State processions. The enterprising Governor of Uganda who imported one of these beasts may have had the same idea of their value in impressing the Native mind. But few people, one imagines, remember that as far back as 1879 four Indian elephants were shipped on Belgian order to Zanzibar in the hope that they would prove more immune to the climate of East Africa than other animals and so help to solve the problem of transport. Kirk, writes Professor Coupland in his book, *The Exploitation of East Africa*, took a keen interest in the experiment, as might have been expected from so great a naturalist, but it failed. Two of the elephants died in Ugogo, but two, at the head of a *safari* 600 strong, made a triumphal entry into Tabora "in the sight of its inhabitants." One of these two elephants, however, died on the way to Karema, on Lake Tanganyika, where the Belgians were establishing a military post, but the fourth actually reached Karema, only to die there.

King Leopold II's Interest

It is interesting to note that Leopold II, King of the Belgians and the founder of the Belgian Congo, was the inspirer of the use of elephants in Africa which his compatriots have maintained to this day. In 1879 he was engaged, very astutely, in trying to get a foothold in East Africa, working through H. M. Stanley as his agent in Zanzibar. He succeeded in buying land in Tabora and Karema, and approached Sultan Barghash to grant him a 99-year lease at Malindi, the famous sea-port some 66 miles north-east of Mombasa, as a station for training African elephants! The "station" was to be self-governing but without any claim to sovereignty. King Leopold certainly had what may be called an "elephant complex," but Barghash failed to rise to the bait of an elephant school at Malindi; and in the end Leopold transferred his interest to the Congo; as Kirk, with characteristic acumen, had predicted.

Double Bass

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, a city with some 12,000 European inhabitants, is keen on having a Municipal orchestra—a very laudable project, for music hath charms and what not, man does not live by politics and mining alone, and spiritual values count even in this utilitarian era. Coming down to brass tacks, however, an orchestra,

to be really an orchestra, must have a "double bass," that unique and elephantine instrument the playing of which excites, in an audience, both risibility and admiration. Skilled players of it must be rare anywhere, for however precocious musical genius may be, paterfamilias would be embarrassed if a budding prodigy were to insist on being a double bass virtuoso. Indeed, it is a pretty problem at what age learning the double bass becomes a physical possibility, and how teaching of the instrument is done. A student could hardly be expected to bring his double bass with him, for nothing smaller than a plain van would accommodate its Falstaffian immensity. Yet as a unit in an orchestra the double bass is indispensable; its sombre, glutinous and all-pervading notes are as basic to a composition as pedal vibrations to an organ piece. But what chance has Salisbury of discovering a competent double bass performer among its limited European population?

Murder in Tanganyika

IT IS DIFFICULT to comment on the statement in the Provincial Commissioner's 1938 report on the Southern Province of Tanganyika that three Natives of the Newala district, charged with the murder of a fourth, admitted that they had killed the deceased, but on being tried by the High Court were acquitted on the evidence of an aged European missionary "who proved almost conclusively that he had spoken to the deceased after he was supposed to have been killed." On the face of it, the whole proceeding reads like a farce. Why should the three Natives confess to the murder if they had not committed it? As a rule, Natives readily admit homicide if their reasons for the crime are based on tribal tradition, such as "spear-blooding" or the recognised punishment for witchcraft; and one would think that very conclusive evidence would be needed in a British court of law to disprove such confessions. Yet the "almost conclusive" evidence of a European missionary is allowed to override them! A similar case occurred in Tanganyika last year; and the only comment possible for a layman is "Amazing!" Mr. Dumble's terse description of the law still holds good, even in these enlightened days.

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

Mr. F. S. Joelson's new book, "Germany's Claims to Colonies," has been published by Hurst and Blackett at 8s. 6d., plus 6d. postage. Copies may be obtained on application to the publishers, or to the offices of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Foreign Secretary's Firm Stand on Colonies

"Ready To Go Far on the Economic Side"

A FRANK EXAMINATION of the so-called Colonial problem was made by Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when he spoke at the annual Chatham House Dinner of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London last week.

Lord Halifax said in the course of his speech: "I come next to *Lebensraum*, a word which needs to be carefully examined. Every developed community is, of course, faced with the vital problem of living space. But the problem is not solved simply by acquiring more territory. It can only be solved by wise ordering of the affairs of a country at home, and by adjusting and improving its relations with other countries abroad.

"Nations expand their wealth, and raise the standard of living of their people, by gaining the confidence of their neighbours, thus facilitating the flow of goods between them. The very opposite is likely to be the consequence of action by one nation in suppression of the independent existence of her smaller and weaker neighbours. And if *Lebensraum* is to be applied in that sense we reject it and must resist its application.

"Living Space" Plea Examined

"This claim to 'living space' is being put forward at a moment when Germany has become an immigration country, importing workers in large numbers from Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Italy to meet the needs of her industry and agriculture. How then can Germany claim to be over-populated? Belgium and Holland, and to a less extent our own islands, have already proved that when the population can be prevented by productive work. The wide spaces and the natural resources of the British Empire and the United States of America were not able to save them from widespread distress during the great slump of 1929 to 1932.

"Economically the world is far too closely knit together for any one country to hope to profit itself at the expense of its neighbours, and no more than any other country can Germany hope to solve her economic problems in isolation. It is no doubt impossible at present for us to foresee the day when all trade everywhere will be completely free. But it is possible to make arrangements, given the opportunities, which would greatly enlarge the area of freedom. Through co-operation—and we, for our part, are ready to co-operate—there is ample scope for extending to all nations the opportunity of a larger economic life, with all that this means, which is implied in the term '*Lebensraum*'.

"If the world were organised on such lines, neither Germany nor Italy need fear for her own safety, and no nation could fail to profit from the immense material benefits which the general application of science has brought within universal reach. But no such society of nations can be built upon force, in a world which lives in fear of violence, and has to spend its substance in preparing to resist. It is idle to cry peace where there is no peace, or to pretend to reach a settlement unless it can be guaranteed by the reduction of warlike preparations, and by the assured recognition of every nation's right to the free enjoyment of its independence.

"At this moment the doctrine of force bars the way to settlement and fills the world with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. But if the doctrine of all force were at once abandoned, so that the fear of war that stalks the world was lifted, all

outstanding questions would become easier to solve. If all the effort now devoted to the senseless multiplication of armaments, with the consequent increase of insecurity and distrust, were to be applied to the common peaceful development of resources, the peoples of the world would soon find an incentive to work together for the common good; they would realise that their true interests do not conflict and that progress and well-being depend upon community of aim and effort. The nations would then be in a position to discuss with real promise of success both political grievances and economic difficulties, whether in the international or Colonial field.

Principles of British Colonial Administration

"This brings me to say something about the principles of our Colonial administration. There was a time when in the British Empire, as elsewhere, Colonies were regarded merely as a source of wealth and a place of settlement for Europeans. You have only to read any of the Colonial literature of those days to see for how little counted the rights and welfare of the Natives. But during the last half century a very different view has gained ground, a view which has been finely expressed in Article 22 of the Covenant, namely, that the well-being and development of people not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world is 'a sacred trust of civilisation.' (Cheers.)

"That trust has been steadily fulfilled since the War in the case of the Mandated Territories, on which the operation of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant has conferred immense benefits. The British Commonwealth is fully aware of the heavy responsibility resting upon it to see that, through respect for these principles, continuity and development is assured to the Native populations. The mandatory system, in fact, derives from exactly the same inspiration as that which governs British Colonial administrative policy.

"We recognise, as the United States have recognised, that self-government should be the ultimate goal of Colonial policy, a goal which is near or distant according to the capacity of the peoples concerned to manage their own affairs. In one of your own studies, 'The Colonial Problem,' the type of research which enhances the name and reputation of Chatham House, you have considered the question whether Colonies pay. You drew attention to the benefits of cheap imports which the consumers of a country possessing Colonies obtain as the result of the relatively low cost of production of certain commodities in Colonial territories.

Abolishing Trade Barriers

"But under an international system under which the present trade barriers were to a great extent abolished, those benefits, already shared as they are to a considerable extent by many countries not possessing Colonies, would be shared still more widely. On all sides there could be more free and ready access to markets and raw materials of the world; wider channels of trade down which would flow the goods which nations require to buy and sell. Such are some of the possibilities within everybody's reach.

"How does all this affect our wider problems? One of the most significant facts in world history is the extent to which the principle of trusteeship has come to be adopted in the British Commonwealth during the last 30 years, and there is surely some-

thing here that can be used for the great benefit of mankind? Can we not look forward to a time when there may be agreement on common methods and aims of Colonial development, which may ensure not only that the universally acknowledged purpose of Colonial administration will be to help their inhabitants steadily to raise their level of life, but also that Colonial territories may make a growing contribution to the world's resources.

Wider Application of Mandate Principles

"On such an agreed foundation of hope, we hoped that others might be prepared with us to make their contribution to a better world. If so, I have no doubt that in the conduct of our Colonial administration we should be ready to go far upon the economic side, as we have already done on the political side, in making wider application of the principles which now obtain in the Mandated Territories, including, on terms of reciprocity, that of the Open Door.

"Whatever may be the difficulties of the Colonial problem, or of any other, I would not despair of finding ways of settlement, once everybody has got the will to settle. But unless all countries do in fact desire a settlement, discussions would only do more harm than good. It is, moreover, impossible to negotiate with a Government whose responsible spokesmen brand a friendly country as thieves and blackmailers, and indulge in daily monstrous slanders on British policy in all parts of the world.

"But if that spirit, which is clearly incompatible with any desire for a peaceful settlement, gave way to something different, His Majesty's Government would be ready to pool their best thought with others in order to end the present state of political and economic insecurity. If we could get so far, what an immense stride the world would have made! We

should have exorcised the anxiety which is cramping and arresting business expansion, and we should have brought back an atmosphere of confidence among nations and assurance for the future among the youth of this and every other European country.

"If we could once be satisfied that the intentions of others were the same as our own, and that we all really wanted peaceful solutions—then, I say here definitely, we could discuss the problems that are to-day causing the world anxiety. In such a new atmosphere we could examine the Colonial problem, the questions of raw materials, trade barriers, the issue of *Lebensraum*, the limitation of armaments, and any other issue that affects the lives of all European citizens.

Threat of Military Force

"But that is not the position which we face to-day. The threat of military force is holding the world to ransom, and our immediate task is—to resist aggression. I would emphasise that to-night with all the strength at my command, so that nobody may misunderstand it. And if we are ever to succeed in removing misunderstanding and reaching a settlement which the world can trust, it must be upon some basis more substantial than verbal undertakings. There must be give and take in practical form on both sides, for there can be no firm bargains on the basis of giving something concrete in return for mere assurances. None of us can, in these days see very far ahead in the world in which we live, but we can and must always be sure of the general direction in which we wish to travel. Let us, therefore, be very sure that whether or not we are to preserve for ourselves and for others, the things that we hold dear depends in the last resort upon ourselves, upon the strength of the personal faith of each one of us, and upon our resolution to maintain it." (Cheers.)

Belgium's Record in Game Preservation

Duke of Gloucester Entertained by Fauna Society

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER and the Belgian Ambassador spoke in support of the aims and objects of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire at a Dinner held in the Fellows' Restaurant in the London Zoo last week.

Lord Onslow, President of the Society, in proposing the health of His Royal Highness, recalled that the Duke of Gloucester was well qualified to speak as an authority on the question of preserving wild game, for he had travelled widely throughout the Empire. He had visited Ethiopia and the Sudan and had hunted big game in East Africa. On many trips he had achieved great success with a rifle, but on his last visit to Africa he had confined himself to big game hunting with a camera in the Mauai Reserve and on the Northern Frontier in Kenya.

Influencing Public Opinion

The work of fauna protection was perhaps a slow one, and depended largely upon public opinion. Where they had no public desire for protection, no amount of legislation would help, and the Society therefore believed that the best work it could do was to exert as much influence on public opinion as possible. The membership was just below one thousand, but he hoped that in the near future it would show a great increase. The subscription to the Society was only 10s.

In wishing success to the future of the Society, the Duke of Gloucester said he had sent a message

to His Majesty, as Patron, conveying the loyal greetings of all present.

"I have complete and unhesitating sympathy with the objects of your Society," continued His Royal Highness. "From my experience in various parts of Africa I realise to the full the importance of what you are doing to prevent the wasteful and indiscriminate slaughter of wild game, and to protect the rare species. Your Society rightly believes that modern progress and the conservation of wild life in all its variety are not incompatible, and in support of this belief, your efforts to educate public opinion throughout the Empire on questions of animal conservation are of the greatest possible value.

"But there are, we all know, tracts of hitherto undisturbed country where civilisation is inevitably and legitimately spreading, and where the only chance that native wild life has of surviving is if it is possible to establish a reserve or sanctuary of some kind in the district concerned."

After referring to the establishment of National Game Parks in the Dominions, His Royal Highness said that in our Colonies there were many game reserves, but the establishment of national parks permanently dedicated by statute to the preservation of wild life in its natural state was still only under consideration. There were obvious difficulties in many cases, but it was to be hoped that as a result of last year's Conference more active progress would be made in that direction.

The Society was fortunate in having as one of its members the Belgian Ambassador, for Belgium's record in establishing national parks was one of which she might well be proud. He (the speaker) recalled an occasion when he visited the Congo. He had motored up to Sakanika, where, after a long delay caused by two punctures in their car, he had arrived dressed in his *safari* clothes. But what upset him most was the fact that he was met by a Belgian official dressed up in his smartest white uniform!

The Duke of Gloucester concluded by saying that the Society would receive wider support in the near future.

The Achievements of Belgium

The Belgian Ambassador, responding to the toast of "The Society," expressed the hope that should His Royal Highness again visit Africa, he might at the same time pass through national parks in the Belgian Congo. Neither barriers nor boundaries of nationality separated those who had at heart the same scientific aim, that of the preservation of the fauna and flora, and, in fact, all the amenities of Nature.

He recalled the achievements of Belgium in the Congo in the field of scientific research and conservation. "If my country can be proud of certain achievements attained in this field she owes this distinction entirely to the foresight of her rulers. I should like to recall the efforts of King Leopold II—founder of our African Colony—who, as long ago as 1889, organised protected areas in the Congo in order to prevent the wanton destruction of elephants. A few years later the Congo Free State issued a Decree for the control of the pursuit of big game.

"In our national parks the chief aim is the protection of the flora and fauna which is the chief aim, but also the protection of the primitive dwellers of the forest, such as the pygmies, and this idea was already embodied in the regulations which King Leopold outlined for this purpose, and which King Albert was able, later, to bring to fruition, after His Majesty's trip to California in 1920.

Creating National Parks

"Since then the development of bird and game sanctuaries has proceeded apace. In 1923 the gorilla sanctuary was created in the Kivu; in 1925 the *Parc National Albert* was created as a reserve for the protection of the fauna and flora; and in 1929 a decree was promulgated creating the *Parc National Albert* as the first of our national parks, which came into being as a State institution, with full civil status."

After referring to the establishment of the *Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge* and the friendly co-operation between the Congo and the neighbouring States, His Excellency recalled the speech of King Leopold III—then Duke of Brabant—at a banquet of the Royal African Society in 1933, when he expressed the hope that eventually the *Parc National Albert* would incorporate the Belgian waters of Lake Edward, the weird mountain tops of Tschiberimu, the plains of the Upper and Lower Semliki, and also the eternally snowclad Ruwenzori.

"These were no idle words, and during the last five years the *Parc National Albert* has extended its limits both north and south; we have also now the *Parc National de la Kagera* and the *Parc National de la Garamba*, which is being organised in the extreme north-east of our Colony. The geographical posi-

tions of these national parks situated on the borders of our Colony call for the application of Article 6 of the Convention of November, 1933.

"The fact that the extreme limits of the reserves are far removed from the administrative centres makes it difficult to guard them against Native trespassers, and poachers, but friendly contacts between foreign but neighbouring authorities are of great value, and much good work has been apparent. For instance, the *Parc National Albert* marches for over 150 miles with Uganda, and the Kasindi conference of 1937 between local authorities achieved excellent results for the common control of this difficult area. The *Parc National de la Kagera*, which adjoins Tanganyika Territory for a distance of 100 kilometres, has also been the centre of useful contact between the Belgian and British authorities. We hope also that further useful contacts with the Government of the Sudan will take place in connection with the organisation of the *Parc National de la Garamba*.

Co-operating With Neighbours

"A further instance of scientific collaboration occurred in connection with the creation of the *Parc National de l'Upemba*, which, being situated in the Province of Katanga, needed no contacts with neighbouring foreign territories. But Dr. Van Straelen, President of the *Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge*, asked the views of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire as to the most suitable region for the location of this new park. This friendly gesture was, I believe, widely appreciated in this country.

"So far this friendly intercourse between Colonial officials has had excellent results, not only for the protection of the fauna and flora and of the amenities of nature, but also for the development of scientific research. You will be interested to hear that the Belgian Colonial authorities, after waging a successful war against sleeping sickness, have decided to launch within their borders a big offensive against leprosy, and in a few days I hope appropriate steps will be taken in Brussels to initiate this new campaign."

Mr. G. M. Huggins Arrives

THE Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London on Tuesday evening, having flown from Salisbury. He was welcomed at Victoria by Government and Rhodesian representatives, including Sir Edward Harding (Permanent Under-Secretary of the Dominions Office), Rear Admiral Bromley (Ceremonial and Reception Secretary), Sir Henry Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellis Robins, Mr. A. E. Hadley, Sir Howard Evelyn, Mrs. Lanjean O'Keefe, and Mr. B. F. Wright. The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Lanjean O'Keefe, met Mr. Huggins in Southampton. Captain R. L. Hardy, Secretary for Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, accompanies the Prime Minister.

After discussions with the British Government on the recent report of the Royal Commission on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and on Imperial defence and aviation, Mr. Huggins hopes to spend a few weeks' holiday in England with Mrs. Huggins, who is on her way home by sea.

Soon after his arrival Mr. Huggins was invited by the B.B.C. to broadcast from London a short summary of the objects of his visit.

Fighting the Locust Menace in Africa

Progress Made By Locust Control Committee

ENCOURAGING RESULTS are being obtained in international control of locusts, said Dr. B. P. Uvarov in an interview with a representative of *East Africa and Rhodesia* last week. Dr. Uvarov originally worked out in Russia the basic idea of the "phase theory" of locusts, and, in his capacity as a member of the Commission on locust control and senior assistant in the Imperial Bureau of Entomology (which is the recognised international centre for anti-locust research in all Africa) has been largely responsible for the valuable reports of the Committee.

Asked for his opinion on the present invasion of Kenya and Uganda by the migratory locust, Dr. Uvarov said that generally the public failed to realise the vast area of the African continent and the immensity of the locust problem involved. For nearly a decade field data had been collected by entomologists of several nations and collated by the Committee, work that takes time.

Practical Results of Control

As an instance of the practical results of locust control, Dr. Uvarov referred to one of the "outbreak centres" of the desert locust which had been located on the Red Sea coast of the Sudan where, in the winter, sufficient rain falls to provide the insects with food. Definite signs of the approach of a swarming period of the desert locust were observed there during the winters of 1936-37 and 1937-8, but active measures were taken and an outbreak prevented.

"It must be stressed that the present invasion of the migratory locust into Uganda and Kenya is not a new outbreak but a continuation of the previous invasion which temporarily retreated into West and French Equatorial Africa," continued Dr. Uvarov. "This re-invasion of East Africa has been closely followed by us, and the interested Governments received due warning. But the suggestion that science has done little or nothing in the matter of locust control is hardly in accordance with the facts. Science cannot yet deal with tremendous swarms of locusts over vast tracts of Africa; it must wait until the waves of invasion diminish and retreat, and the insects are once more confined to their known breeding ground, which, for the migratory locust (as research workers have discovered) lies on the middle reaches of the Niger River. When this happens, it is hoped to stop any new outbreak at its source, and prevent the repetition of the present disaster.

"Kenya, which is doing good and sound work in fighting the present invasion, realises rightly that it is impossible to exterminate locusts over great areas of barren and inaccessible country. The only thing to do is to concentrate on saving the crops, and, for this, poison baits have proved most efficient after extended trials in all countries.

"It must be remembered that the migratory locust is a grass-feeder, and thus it happens that in areas with abundant lush grass baits have sometimes failed, for the locusts are gorged with their natural food and have no appetite for baits. Gramineous crops, such as wheat, maize, barley, oats and sorghum, are likely to be attacked by the migratory locust, which however, will avoid other plants like coffee and cassava. Therefore, replacement of gramineous crops by others, as recommended by the Kenya Government, is a wise precaution.

"Saving gramineous crops is difficult, but something can be done. Smoke-screens, wisely placed at suitable times, may divert a flying swarm, and poison baits strewn among the crop will be eaten both by flyers and hoppers, which will even desert the crop for the baits. But knowledge and, above all, common sense, are needed to get the best results from baits. To ensure correct application, they should be distributed, if possible, by paid gangs under European supervision.

Applying Poison-Bait

"For example, it is no use putting down poison bait in front of marching hoppers on a hot day. They will not touch them unless they are exceptionally hungry. But early in the morning and in the evening they will eat them greedily. And it is no use just handing a gang of Native 'boys' poison bait in bulk and telling them to eat it; they will get rid of it as quickly as they can, often in lumps which may be eaten by stock or domestic animals.

"Another point is that farmers or settlers who mix their own poison baits are apt to increase the concentration of the poison, believing that the stronger the poison the better the results. That is a mistake. Experiments by trained entomologists have determined the correct proportion of arsenic in the poison baits; to increase it means a waste of money and material, and renders the bait dangerous to domestic animals.

"That leads to another point. An expert locust control officer visits a farm and baits the land against the insects. Next day the hoppers move off looking fit and lively, and the farmer wants to know what good the officer has done, and derides poison baits. But a locust which has eaten even a little of the properly poisoned bait will not eat anything more; it begins to sicken, though it does not show it, and it does not die until two or three days later. But it is sure to die. It may be taken as a proof, if poisoned locusts die quickly, that the bait has been too heavily, and therefore wrongly, poisoned. It is natural, perhaps, that a farmer or settler should want quick results; and if he sees the locusts on his land dying off at once, he is pleased; whereas, in fact, he is wasting arsenic and mixing material, and risking accidents to his stock.

Issuing Warnings

"One of the important functions of the Locust Control Committee is to issue warnings of possible or probable locust invasions. That was done in the case of the desert locust in the Sudan and in the present re-invasion of Kenya by the migratory locust. I am afraid that the countries further south, down to the Philippines, must now be prepared for migratory locust swarms later in the year.

"Asked whether science could do anything to destroy flying swarms of locusts, Dr. Uvarov had little encouragement to offer. In a big outbreak, he said, the swarms were so enormous in size and so numerous that practically nothing could be done except saving crops. A swarm might die out from epidemic disease or parasites, but there were many other swarms to take its place. One swarm in Kenya had been found to be heavily infested with a mite—a new kind of mite, of which specimens had been sent by Mr. Wilkinson—and it had been suggested that the mite might affect the locusts' egg-laying.

(Concluded on page 1212.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parliament and the Colonies**M.P.s Castigated for Lack of Interest**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I find it difficult to express in Parliamentary language the disgust which must be felt by all Colonialists at the meagre attendance of members of the House of Commons during the recent debate on the Colonial Office estimates, which is really the one debate of the year on our Colonial Empire as a whole. It was admitted by one speaker that at no time during the debate were more than 100 members present—to discuss, mind you, policies and practical measures affecting vitally the lives of some sixty million people of all sorts, races and conditions, scattered over the world, for whom this country has assumed trusteeship.

I do not know what excuses the six hundred and more members who did not attend made to their own consciences for their absence. They appeared not to recognise that the occasion was a sitting of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, not of the parish council of Hogshornton, and ignorance of Colonial matters is not so rare among M.P.s that they can neglect even one opportunity of getting at least a smattering of information. There is only one word for their attitude, and that is "disgraceful," especially at a time when the affairs of the British Colonial Empire are under examination by the whole world.

Parliament is not in too good odour among British colonists, and it cannot afford to give the impression of being indifferent to Colonial business. Nor does it add to the dignity of the House or to the quality of the debate to find a member describing the Secretary of State's Colonial review as "the compilation of the office cat." That review was certainly complacent to the point of irritating optimism, but it was not a calculated "insult to the House of Commons," or, on the whole, an unfair reflection of British Colonial policy. Moreover, the questions asked in Parliament on Colonial matters are almost invariably of a trivial character, deal with matters which may be called parochial, and display a lack of statesmanlike vision which is most disheartening.

One suggestion of value did emerge from the debate, namely, that some form of permanent or select committee of the House, or of both Houses, should be set up to meet frequently to discuss Colonial affairs with the Secretary of State. Lord Hailey, of course, had made a similar proposal in his "African Survey," in which he advocated a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament entrusted with the specific duty of reporting regularly on the affairs of each Colonial Dependency.

You, Sir, have expressed the view that it would be more useful to have permanent panels of members concerning themselves with different Colonial areas, thus encouraging specialisation and promptitude of report—which is sound enough, and would certainly give opportunity for Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias to receive the attention they deserve, and of which they might otherwise be deprived.

Something must be done to keep Parliament and the Colonies in closer and more informed touch. The present arrangement is mere futility.

Yours faithfully,

Madeira,

S. B. BARKER.

**British and Belgian Policy
Not Divergent in Employment of Natives**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Mr. Orr-Ewing appears to have engaged in dangerous generalisations in his address to the East African and Rhodesian Groups in London. I might comment, but I will restrict myself to one.

He suggested that it is only the Belgian Congo system which encourages Native labourers to bring their wives and set up their family life on the mines and other enterprises in which the men are employed. It is astonishing that any member of the Royal Commission could have returned to England from a long tour of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland with such an erroneous idea, for there are in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, any number of cases of European employers who deliberately encourage their African workmen to bring their wives and children to the mine, farm, or plantation.

I know many such cases, in which good huts are provided for the families, and, often enough, free rations are provided not only for the man who is on the labour roll, but also for his dependants—who, of course, also get free medical treatment when necessary. So it is fiction, not fact, that there is the suggested great cleavage between Belgian and British conceptions of duty to the African.

What has created this unfortunate mistake is, doubtless, the different scales of operation of the Belgian mines in the Katanga Province of the Congo and those in the British Dependencies under discussion. But the Belgian mines were working on a large scale before the neighbouring Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia began to be exploited, which has naturally given our Belgian friends many more years in which to experiment and to perfect their arrangements.

Everyone who has ever visited the Union Minière must have been impressed by the excellence of the provision for the welfare of the African staff, and I remember your writing not long ago in a leading article that in some respects the Belgian Congo has led Africa in Native labour legislation. That is, no doubt, the case, but I adhere to my point that there is not the fundamental divergence Mr. Orr-Ewing imagines between British and Belgian policy.

The great majority of British employers in Africa are, I am convinced from fairly extensive experience of various territories, now extending over a quarter of a century, most anxious to promote the well-being of their Native labourers, and they know that the best step they can take in that direction to persuade the men to have their wives with them.

Yours faithfully,

L. Wingstone. "SUBSCRIBER FROM NORTHERN RHODESIA"

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.

Lucifer Golfing Competition Players Who Passed Qualifying Rounds

MANY EAST AFRICANS and Rhodesians competed for the Lucifer Golfing Cup this year, though the winner, Dr. F. H. McKay, hailed from India, and the runner-up, Dr. G. C. Baker, came from South Africa. Players who passed the qualifying rounds included the following:—

Kenya.—Mr. D. W. Wadeson, Mombasa; Dr. James Anderson, Gilgil; Mr. E. F. Sweetman, Nairobi; Mr. R. Forrest, Nairobi; Mr. J. C. Munday, Nairobi; Mr. J. E. Torr, Nairobi; Mr. S. Ball, Nairobi; Mr. W. Russell, Nairobi; Mr. H. F. Cook, Gilgil.

Tanganyika.—Mr. G. E. Lester, Dar es Salaam; Mr. W. Marchant, Dar es Salaam; Mr. P. H. Tatchell, Tanga; Mr. C. E. D. Stiebel, Mwanza.

Uganda.—Dr. B. F. Hennessey, Kampala; Mr. D. W. Millar, Kampala.

Nyasaland.—Mr. M. E. Leslie, Blantyre.

Northern Rhodesia.—Mr. A. Lyndall Brown, Livingstonia.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frank Bowater, presided at the annual Dinner of the Lucifer Golfing Society at the Mansion House, and among the guests present were Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. S. Ball, Mr. H. F. Cook, Mr. R. Forrest, Mr. W. Lewis-Jones, Mr. J. C. Munday, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. C. F. Sweetman, Mr. J. E. Torr and Mr. D. W. Wadeson, from Kenya; Mr. W. Carnie, Dr. R. Hennessey, and Mr. D. W. Millar, from Uganda; Mr. G. E. Lester, Mr. W. M. Marchant, Mr. P. H. Tatchell, and Mr. C. E. D. Stiebel, from Tanganyika; Captain A. B. Beard, Mr. A. L. Brown, Mr. C. F. Buckland, Mr. C. S. Lineham, and Mr. G. E. F. Smith, from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia; and Mr. W. S. Leane and Mr. S. J. Pegler, from Nyasaland.

Scores of Kenya Golfing Society home matches appear on page 1212.

Broadcasting in Uganda

REPORTING on his experiments in broadcasting in Uganda, Mr. E. F. Twining stresses the immense educational value that would result from such a service. He estimates that the total capital cost would be £68,100, while the recurrent expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of £11,000, which includes personal emoluments for a staff of 28, copyright fees, artists' fees and all overhead expenses. Thus the recurrent expenditure, with interest on capital expenditure, would work out at about £14,000 annually. Mr. Twining visualises a broadcasting service which in the first and second years would provide 301 hours a week, and in the third year 477 hours weekly.

Programmes would include a daily broadcast for schools in the morning, an Indian programme on alternate afternoons, an African local programme each evening, a re-broadcast of an Indian programme from 7 to 8 p.m., and a re-broadcast of European programmes from 8 to 9.45 p.m. In calculating the revenue which might be derived from the service Mr. Twining advocates the use of programmes sponsored by commercial companies, which he thinks will bring in a revenue of £1,500 a year, estimates a revenue of £3,000 annually from customs; £3,250 from licences; and £4,000 from Native authorities for maintenance charges and rent.

Statements Worth Noting

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. . . . And let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."—*Galatians vi. 7, 9.*

"Disease knows no colour-bar."—*Medical aphorism.*

"Zebra seem to live in a perpetual cloud of dust."—*Mr. A. Armstrong.*

"A pygmy's life is an eternal battle against wild beasts."—*Miss Patricia Byron, in a broadcast talk.*

"The last year has been one of increased business for East African hotels."—*From the annual report of the East African Hotel Keeper's Association.*

"At least £40,000 a year is spent by tourists in the Fort Victoria district."—*Mr. B. M. Milne, Chairman of the Victoria and Great Zimbabwe Publicity Association.*

"On parts of Kilimanjaro the density of the Native population is as high as 450 to the square mile."—*Tanganyika Provincial Commissioners' Reports, 1938.*

"The hedgehog, *Erinaceus albiventris*, is highly susceptible to yellow fever and foot and mouth disease, but not to rinderpest."—*Uganda Veterinary Report, 1938.*

"Natives who read newspapers are more numerous than we sometimes think."—*Lieutenant-Colonel S. Core-Browne speaking in the Legislative Council, Northern Rhodesia.*

"The present House of Assembly is the best Southern Rhodesia has had since 1933, if not since the grant of responsible government."—*The "Sunday News," Bulawayo.*

"It is pleasing to report the very ready response given by the Native people to the anti-veld-fire campaign this year."—*1938 Report of the Commissioner for Native Affairs, Southern Rhodesia.*

"While new settlers are necessary and should be encouraged, the claims of deserving pioneers who have borne the heat and burden of the day should not be forgotten."—*Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank Report, 1938.*

"The kob is a curious species; its partiality for living almost in the villages, even where it is persistently persecuted, is sufficient reason in certain localities for its failure to recover its numbers."—*Uganda Game Report, 1938.*

"There would be great advantages to be gained if the development of broadcasting in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda was considered on an East African rather than a territorial basis."—*Mr. E. F. Twining, in "Broadcasting Investigations (Uganda).*

"We want smaller farms in areas suitable for such a purpose, and more people who are prepared to live a simple life and are capable of producing the bulk of their requirements off the land."—*Mr. N. St. Quentin, retiring President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.*

"Recent work in Uganda has shown the value of a grass fallow where elephant grass is deliberately planted prior to allowing the land to go out of cultivation; it is claimed that this not only restores the texture of the soil but also its fertility."—*Mr. H. C. Sampson, in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

Danzig.—Danzig is the touchstone of all our pledges, the criterion of our courage and probity, in all respects, the critical point of our entire diplomatic system. Failure and discredit in this connexion would disband the peace front. The consequence would be British isolation, and not merely that but isolation with ignominy. European surrender would have to be followed by Imperial surrender. . . . The Nazi Germans know what high stakes they are playing for under the guise of a local claim. To use a familiar military analogy, they seek at the particular point of Danzig a complete diplomatic 'break-through.' What is planned against Poland is another *Kraftprobe* or showdown like that of last autumn, when an apparently limited plea for the Sudeten Germans was used as a lever to disrupt and shatter the whole Czechoslovak State.

With an unprecedented campaign of insult and derision, following the Tientsin affair, the German Press has represented Britain as senile and impotent; exposed helplessly henceforth to every humiliation and defeat. . . . Then what is our next business here? It is to show and prove that a British surrender on Danzig is ruled clean out of possibility. . . . We are sick of bullying, and if the Nazis try it further they will be met."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

Hitler's Colour Bar.—One of the most startling events of recent times for coloured races has arisen from the publication in unexpurgated form of *Mein Kampf* in English. The passages in which Hitler holds up to ridicule the folly of treating coloured people as fellow human beings with white races has spread alarm throughout the vernacular press of coloured peoples. How could it be otherwise? There is nothing cuts to the quick, African and Indian races like racial discrimination. In *Mein Kampf* there is first the ridicule poured on the 'bourgeois blockhead' for his admiration of the success of the Negro lawyer, teacher, and pastor. Then there is the odium with which Hitler surrounds that 'murky bourgeois mind' which does not realise that it is 'a sin against reason' and that 'it is an act of criminal insanity to train a being who is only an anthropoid by birth' to become a lawyer, and thirdly that 'the bourgeois mind does not realise that it is a sin against the will of the eternal Creator to allow hundreds of thousands of highly gifted people to remain floundering in the swamp of proletarian misery while Hottentots and Zulus are drilled to fill positions in the intellectual professions.'—*Sir John Harris, in the "National Review."*

An Opportunity Lost.—The B.B.C. version of Lord Halifax's speech broadcast in their German programme lasted 14 minutes, while the Foreign Secretary spoke for 45 minutes. . . . If ever there was an opportunity for the B.B.C. to impress upon the German public the full weight and earnestness of Britain's purpose, this was the moment. But the B.B.C. insist that a regular bulletin at a fixed time is more effective than material put on to the air without warning, however often such unexpected broadcasts may be repeated. . . . Belief in the fixed time, rather than the haphazard broadcast, is well founded; but the B.B.C. will find it less easy to explain why they did not repeatedly advise German listeners in the bulletins on previous days that an important speech by Lord Halifax would be heard on Thursday. This German bulletin was broadcast from Regional transmitters. . . . Meanwhile, the most powerful transmitter in the B.B.C. battery, Droitwich, was occupied with a broadcast of dance music."—*Mr. L. Marsland Gander, in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Luckless Italy.—Few countries have cause to be proud of the foreign policy pursued in their name during the last few years; but none has so much reason for complaint as luckless Italy. In the pursuit of an impracticable Imperialism, which her leader himself denounced when he first attained power, she has seen her resources dissipated in expeditions which recall those of the Second Empire, and the new social system which she has so laboriously evolved consequently endangered. All that she has to show in return is the presence of Prussian bayonets on the Brenner, an overseas empire which she holds by permission of the British Navy, and an army in Spain which has recently been repatriated after serious losses which have not served any national purpose. It is small wonder that Italians who were willing to fight for Italy and Fascism, or even for Fascism and Italy, are not prepared to fight for Fascism alone, more especially at the dictation of Berlin. It is the hope of all friends of Italy abroad that she will yet exert herself in time to avoid this last degradation."—*Sir Charles Petrie, in the "Empire Review."*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

A Strategic Move.—Britain was ready enough to treat with scrupulous justice the appeal to self-determination which carried contiguous blocks of Germans into the Reich. But it was the use of this cry which put the brand of fraud and violence still more deeply upon the subsequent disruption of Czechoslovakia and the denial of self-determination to millions of Czechs. To-day there is no room for doubt or hesitation over the wrongs: It is the freedom and independence of Poland, and of the smaller countries of Eastern Europe, which are in question; Danzig is already a self-governing German territory, enjoying all the rights of expression and suppression that belong to a Nazi régime. It lacks nothing but formal incorporation in the Reich—nothing, that is, but the freedom of Nazism to make it a means to the destruction of Polish independence in the same way as the cession of the Sudetenland was perverted for the subjugation of the Czechs. It is clear as noonday that Herr Hitler's designs upon Danzig are not racial but strategic."—*The Times.*

Britain's Reply.—"H.M. Government has neither the intention nor the desire to restrict development of German trade. On the contrary, under the Anglo-German payments agreement a considerable supply of free exchange has been made available to Germany for the acquisition of raw materials. This agreement is as favourable to Germany as any which has been concluded, and H.M. Government would look forward to further discussion of measures for the improvement of Germany's economic position, if only the essential pre-condition could be secured—namely, the establishment of mutual confidence and goodwill which is the necessary preliminary to calm and unprejudiced negotiation. The consistent desire of H.M. Government, far from being the promotion of a war with Germany, has been and is to establish Anglo-German relations on the basis of the mutual recognition of the needs of both countries, consistently with due regard for the rights of other nations."—*From the British Government memorandum replying to Herr Hitler's denunciation of the Anglo-German Naval Treaties.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"The Nazi system is a hoop which topples over if it stops."—*Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.*

"The mass mind is the dictator's fodder."—*Sir William Jowitt, K.C.*

"What our Ministers still need is a course of Prussian history."—*The "National Review."*

"The real crux that is overhanging Europe is, how reckless is Hitler?"—*"New York Times."*

"If anyone forces war upon this country he will find there will be no defeatists here."—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

"There is being carried out in our country a propaganda whose foreign origin no longer needs to be proved."—*M. Daladier, Prime Minister of France.*

"The Totalitarian States have started a game of football under Association rules and want to finish it under Rugby rules."—*Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P.*

"Ten of the finest Gothic territories of the old Prague domain of the Bohemian kings have been transported to Berlin."—*A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."*

"We should ask Lord Perth, the head of the British Ministry of Information, to blazon on his doorway: 'I give the facts. You draw the conclusions.'"—*Sir ... Reed.*

"Lord Halifax's speech was at once a most energetic warning to the Totalitarian Governments and a gesture of appeasement to the German and Italian peoples."—*"Petit Parisien."*

"In 1938 (a bad trading year) our purchases from foreign countries were more than £95,000,000 greater than they were in 1932, at the beginning of which year our protective policy was adopted."—*Mr. W. At Weas.*

"There are signs that the Italian Press is beginning to revise its verdict that the British Empire is about to collapse like the walls of Jericho before the trumpeting of its enemies."—*Rome correspondent of "The Times."*

"Take a trip down the Thames from London to the sea, and there, standing offering splendid marks for enemy planes, are scores of huge tanks out in the open as exposed as it is possible to imagine."—*Sir Herbert Matthews.*

"The incentive to Colonial investment would be, and should be, this country's undertaking to develop and expand trade with the Colonial Empire in a planned and orderly, and above all, preferential manner."—*Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood.*

"Every insult offered to our people; every rude challenge made to what we value and are determined to defend, only unites us, increases our determination, and strengthens our loyalty to those others who share our feelings and aspirations."—*Lord Halifax.*

"I would say mobilise the Fleet and the Regular Army at once. Then send to France, if necessary, as many of our Air Force as you would if war broke out, and only then will Hitler realise that we really are serious."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"This war of nerves can ultimately be won only if clear heads result from the issues as they are. And in that respect England has a tremendous lead over Nazi Germany, which the leaders here continuously overlook."—*Mr. R. Powell, of Berlin, in the "Spectator."*

"Hitler, having destroyed the first Czechoslovak Republic with the indulgence of the Western Powers, and the second by the military invasion of a defenceless people, is preparing the way for the third Czechoslovak Republic, which will be built on the complete national unity of a people trained to the utmost resistance."—*Mr. Hubert Ripka.*

"I would say to Hitler: 'Pause, consider well before you take a plunge into the terrible unknown. Consider whether your life's work, which might now be famous in the eyes of history, in raising Germany from prostration and defeat to a point where all the world is waiting anxiously upon her actions—consider whether all this may not be irretrievably cast a way.'"—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

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%	66	10	0
Kenya 5%	107	10	0
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	92	0	0
N.land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 3½% debts.	82	15	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	96	0	0
Sudan 5½%	106	5	0
Tanganyika 4½%	105	15	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	12	6
British Oxygen (£1)	3	13	9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	1	5	0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	6	0
General Electric (£1)	3	14	3
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	8	7
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	5	0
Int. Nickel Canada	349		
Proj. Cinematograph	19		
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	15	0
U.S. Steels	444		
United Steel (£1)	1	2	10 1/2
Unilever (£1)	1	14	0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	8	9
Vickers (10s.)	18		
Woolworth (5s.)	3	1	0

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	4	15	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	0	0
Anglo-American Investment	15	7 1/2	
Anglo-Iranian	3	9	4 1/2
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11	4 1/2	
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	1	10 1/2
Bibiani (4s.)	1	5	6
Blyvoor (10s.)	7	6	
Burmah Oil	3	8	1 1/2
Consolidated Goldfields	2	16	3
Crown Mines (10s.)	13	10	0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	2	6
East Daaga (10s.)	1	1	10 1/2
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3	6	
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	5	0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	0	6
Grootvlei	3	18	9
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	0	0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2	4 1/2	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	6	3
Lyndhurst	1	4 1/2	
Marievale (10s.)	16	0	
Mexican Eagle	7	3	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	3	
Rand Mines (5s.)	7	15	0
Randfontein	1	16	3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	33	10	0
Shell	4	1	3
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18	0	
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	10	0
S. A. Towas (10s.)	7	9	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10	2	6
Vlaktfontein (10s.)	16	3	
West Wits. (10s.)	4	12	6
Western Holdings (5s.)	11	6	

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails			
Chays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	2	6
British India 5½% pref.	100	15	0
Clan	5	5	0
E.D. Realisation	3	3	
Great Western	30	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	79	10	0
L.M.S.	13	5	0
National Bank of India	28	15	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	14	5	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	0	0
Union-Castle 6% pref.	17	4	

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	2	9
Linggi (£1)	12	0	
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	0	
Malayalam-Pl. (£1)	1	6	9
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	6	6

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

PERSONALIA

Lady Young has arrived home from Dar es Salaam by air.

Mr. C. N. Rowe has arrived home by air from Tanganyika.

Sir James McDonald has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Messrs E. P. Hodgson and G. C. Glendon won the Milward golf trophy in Nyasaland.

Sir Henry Chapman leaves England to-morrow by the "Winchester Castle" for Southern Rhodesia.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is spending a holiday in the South of France.

Mr. S. M. Gilbert, of the Lyamungu Coffee Research Station in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. J. Lane, the former Chief Veterinary Surgeon in Northern Rhodesia.

His many friends in Tanganyika will be glad to learn that Sir Edmund Teale has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. C. F. Callender, manager in Dar es Salaam of the Liverpool-Uganda Company, left London by air on Saturday for Tanganyika.

Mr. H. W. Gauld, District Game Superintendent of the K.U.R. in Uganda, has arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Gauld.

Lord Harlech has accepted an invitation to become Chairman of the Board of Management of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Mr. W. J. Wiseman, secretary of Equatorial Africa of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has arrived home after a long tour to mission stations in Central Africa.

Mr. L. S. Amery has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, "tenable by a person who has attained distinction in the service of the Crown."

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellis Robins, resident director in Africa of the British South Africa Company, has returned to England after visiting the World's Fair in New York.

Mr. Neil Stewart, who has served with the Kenya Police Force since 1919, has been appointed to the new post of Deputy Commissioner of Police (C.I.D.), Tanganyika Territory.

Lady Godley, wife of General Sir Alexander Godley, who died near Newbury last week, accompanied her husband to South Africa in 1899, when hostilities were imminent. When the Boer War broke out she was in Bulawayo, and remained there during the seven months her husband was shut up in the siege of Mafeking.

Mr. George L. Steer, who was married in Addis Ababa during the Ethiopian war, and whose wife died in 1937, is to be married in London on July 14 to Miss Esme Barton, daughter of Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Ethiopia.

Dr. H. M. Shelley, who has served in Nyasaland since 1924, is on his way to Dar es Salaam to assume his appointment as Senior Medical Officer. In Nyasaland he has played an active part both in the official and social life of the Protectorate.

Sir Halford Mackinder, who has been Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee since 1920, has decided to resign from that office. He visited East Africa in 1899, when, with Mr. Campbell H. Hausburg, he led an expedition which climbed Mount Kenya.

Mr. A. M. Champion is to show his film, "A journey from West to East Africa" before the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on July 20. The meeting will be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m.

Miss Furlay, one of the first European women missionaries to arrive in Uganda, is shortly returning to this country. She is 84 years of age, and during her 44 years' residence in the Protectorate has been home only four times. She walked up from Mombasa to Kampala in 1895.

An invitation has been extended to the Governors of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland to meet General Carmona, President of Portugal, soon after he reaches Beira. The President had previously been invited to visit those countries, but it was found that time would not permit him to make the journeys.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has laid the foundation stone of the new Town Hall, Bulawayo, and Mr. T. A. E. Holdengarde, Mayor of Bulawayo, that of the new Municipal Offices. Both buildings adjoin the statue of Sir Charles Coghlan, whose name, or that of Cecil Rhodes, will, at the Governor's suggestion, be associated with the square when completed.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Lady Augusta Inskip, and the High Commissioners of Southern Rhodesia and New Zealand are to be present at the luncheon on July 25 of the Rhodesia Group of the Over-Seas League in honour of Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Huggins. Tickets, costing 5s. 6d. each, can be obtained on application to the secretary of the Group at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, the former Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company (of which he is still a director), and President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, said at the Empire Press Conference in London last week that his company carried about 400 tons of mail matter to South Africa each week. In spite of the scientific advances which had assisted the Press to disseminate news to all parts of the Empire with efficiency and speed, the shipping industry had still some part to play, and was anxious to further the best interests of the Empire in co-operation with the Press.

Mr. H. G. Robins

IT WAS A COINCIDENCE that while the Society for Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire was celebrating its annual Dinner last week, there passed away, in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 78, Mr. Herbert George Robins; a man who embodied the very spirit the Society seeks to foster and who had, for many years, given expression to that spirit in the most practical of ways.

Born in Kent, Robins arrived in Southern Rhodesia from Australia at the age of 26, accompanying the first wagon that went with the pioneer caravan in 1893. He fought in the Matabele rebellion with the Bechuanaland Field Force, and took part in the first expedition to open up the Wankie coal mines. After further prospecting in Central and West Africa, he finally settled in Southern Rhodesia, buying the estate known as "Toms' Farms" on the Wankie road, covering an area of 40 square miles, which he turned into the game sanctuary that has made his name famous.

Major Foran's Tribute

Major W. Robert Foran writes:—

"I am deeply conscious of a sense of personal loss at the passing of Herbert George Robins, the 'Grand Old Man of Wankie,' who leaves a gap in the outstanding personalities of Southern Rhodesia which cannot easily be filled. His death will come as a shock to the many people who have visited him on his large estate, Toms' Farms, on the Wankie-Victoria Falls road, as well as to those who have been privileged to enjoy his friendship. Although our paths have not crossed for a decade, yet we have kept up an intermittent correspondence.

Robins sampled life under many strange conditions during the past sixty years. He was one of the few survivors of a pioneer band of the earliest Congo and Rhodesian pioneers, having been prospecting in those regions before even the occupation of Southern Rhodesia. He saw those territories pass from the stormy seas of brutal Native despotism into the calm waters of civilisation and just rule; and he not only watched history being made, but took no mean part in the process. In the twilight of his years Robins devoted himself to the development of Toms' Farms, scientific pursuits, and a loving protection of the amazing variety of wild animals which found a complete sanctuary on his three farms—a total area of 25,000 acres.

Unique Game Reserve

For more than ten years Robins maintained his estate in Southern Rhodesia as an inviolable sanctuary for big game of all species. It was probably the largest, most interesting and best-filled private game park in the world; and Toms' Farms were far more of a game reserve than anything else—unique in Africa, probably, and certainly so south of the equator. With a generous gesture, typical of Robins, he offered in 1934 to bequeath this remarkable estate to the people of Southern Rhodesia on his death; and the only condition attached to this munificent legacy was that Toms' Farms must be maintained for all time as a game sanctuary. Southern Rhodesia gratefully accepted both the bequest and condition. Now that Robins has passed on, this estate will be renamed as 'Robins' Game Reserve,' and thus will this unique bequest be permanently associated with the personality of the donor.

"The spirit which actuated this legacy to Southern Rhodesia may best be understood if his

own words in a letter to me, dated May 5, 1934, are quoted: "For some years now I have killed one of my own cattle when meat was required, in preference to shooting any game on my private sanctuary—especially south of the road running through Toms' Farms. And I could not bear the idea of some one getting it (the estate) as a shooting box after my death. Moreover, it seems to have become almost a national institution and would be sadly missed by many of the inhabitants of this Colony when they wished to show their friends from afar some of the game we have here." Now that Robins is no more, his human work in the interest of the fauna of the Colony will still continue. By a stroke of the pen, he protected for all time the wild creatures which he delighted to see enjoying freedom from man's ruthless destruction.

"H. G. Robins was unequivocal and uncompromising in his protection of the fauna on his estate, and it is to be hoped that the Government of Southern Rhodesia will honour its obligations in the spirit and the letter of the bequest. It would be shameful to fail in doing so. Much will depend, of course, on the type of man selected as the Warden of 'Robins' Game Reserve' and on the support rendered him by public opinion. The safeguarding of Robins's main ambition in life, the protection of the fauna on Toms' Farms, would be the worthy monument to an unobtrusive man of interesting and arresting personality who has been so munificent to the Colony which he made his home.

A Picturesque Personality

"I treasure the memory of my visit to him in 1929 and the picture of him is still vivid in my mind. Robins was short in stature, sturdy and stockily built, and with beetling eyebrows which scarcely veiled the keen, kindly eyes that looked so fearlessly into those of others. He was the proud possessor of a long, bushy white beard. Strength, character and marked personality were his dominant traits; and your first, also most permanent, impression of the man was founded upon those three characteristics. Yet you soon discovered that behind those shrewd, steady grey eyes was a brain more than ordinarily active and astute. Robins could never suffer fools gladly. He was a blunt-spoken man, liable to make enemies; and yet all respected him, even when in opposition to his unwavering policy of game preservation. He had the courage of his convictions. His modesty was ever patent, and I have often heard him say: 'People are too lenient towards my many failings, of which I am painfully aware myself.'

"Southern Rhodesia and his many friends scattered about the world are the poorer for his death at a ripe old age; but the Colony is the richer by 'Robins' Game Reserve,' which should always be a magnificent monument to this stout-hearted champion of wild life, and his friends will be the richer by the memories of his generous-hearted and cordial hospitality at the unique Toms' Farms. May the trust bequeathed to the Rhodesians by Herbert George Robins never be abused by them or by visitors to that land of sunshine!

"Robins deserved well of his fellow-colonists. I can only echo what must be uppermost in all their minds: *Requiescat in pace!*"

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Mrs. Emily Florence Bingley, wife of Major A. E. Bingley, of Gilgil.

Fighting the Locust Menace

(Concluded from page 1205.)

That, in his opinion, was possible, but it would have only a local effect.

As for the fungus—*Empusa grylli*—which was epidemically fatal to locusts, it had been found impossible to cultivate it on any artificial medium; it lived only in live locusts under peculiar conditions of climate—and climates could not be made to order. The same applied to bacterial diseases; their effect depended on conditions beyond human control. Poison baits were the standard weapon against locusts, especially hoppers; but could be combined with mechanical methods such as beating, crushing, trapping and burning. Spraying with arsenical solutions had been tried, but the liquid destroyed herbage and locusts alike, whereas baits did no harm to grass or crops.

"Many attempts have been made," concluded Dr. Uvarov, "to discover some poison for locusts other than arsenic, but the essentials required are exacting. Such a poison must be a reasonably cheap by-product of some industry, and it must be available in large quantities at short notice. The rapid fluctuations of locust outbreaks make their commercial exploitation impossible. A new and effective poison may be found, but the demand for it would be erratic; in one year 10,000 tons of it might be wanted, and the next year only 100 tons."

Only time and unremitting work in locust research, he said, could reduce the incidence of the invasions materially. And the work must be done on an international scale. Good progress had been made in the elaboration of an international organisation for the prevention of locust outbreaks in Africa. It had been provisionally calculated that the cost of such an organisation, covering the whole continent, would not exceed £15,000 per annum. The cost might appear high, but it should not be forgotten that the loss incurred during a single previous invasion had amounted to £7,000,000, according to a very conservative estimate.

Toc H in Gatooma

The Gatooma (Southern Rhodesia) branch of Toc H has, according to the *Toc H Journal*, recently raised enough money to purchase an ambulance for the municipality and in addition members are running it until the authorities are ready to take over. It took them four months to raise the £435 required. They have also been organising functions in aid of the Czech Refugee Fund. The Branch's lamp was lit for the first time last December at the Royal Albert Hall in London.

Kenya Golfing Society

THE Kenya Golfing Society's Annual Home Trophy Competition, played at Hunstanton, was won by Mr. R. Forrest, with Mr. J. H. Turner runner-up.

Playing at Hunstanton against the local golf club, the Kenya Golfing Society was defeated by 12 matches to three, the scores (with members of the Society named first) being:—

Singles.—R. Forrest *v.* J. H. Thompson (3/1), 0-1; J. H. Turner (5/8) *v.* S. T. Parker, 1-0; J. Griffiths (2/1) *v.* J. M. Humphry, 1-0; Colonel E. B. Hawkins *v.* Major C. P. Whitaker (2 up), 0-1; E. F. Sweatman (5/3) *v.* R. N. W. Blake, 1-0; W. W. Lewis Jones *v.* E. Johnson Taylor (1 up), 0-1; J. Trevor Cole *v.* G. H. C. Staveley (4/3), 0-1; D. W. Wadson *v.* M. H. Thursby (5/4), 0-1; H. G. Pilling *v.* A. Cathles (3/1), 0-1; S. A. Mortiboys *v.* K. Broadley (7/6), 0-1. Total: Kenya Golfing Society, 3; Hunstanton Golf Club, 7.

Foursomes.—R. Forrest and E. F. Sweatman *v.* S. T. Parker and J. H. Thompson (6/4), 0-1; J. H. Turner and Colonel E. B. Hawkins *v.* J. M. Humphry and Major C. P. Whitaker (4/3), 0-1; J. Griffiths and J. Trevor Cole *v.* R. N. W. Blake and M. H. Thursby (3/2), 0-1; W. W. Lewis Jones and D. W. Wadson *v.* E. Johnson Taylor and K. Broadley (3/2), 0-1; H. G. Pilling and S. A. Mortiboys *v.* G. H. C. Staveley and A. Cathles, 0-1. Total: Kenya Golfing Society, 0; Hunstanton Golf Club, 5.

A Drawn Game

The next day the Society drew with six matches each against the Royal West Norfolk Golf Club at Brancaster, the scores being:—

Singles.—R. Forrest *v.* G. C. Simms-Reeve (1 up), 0-1; J. H. Turner *v.* Rev. C. C. Chitty (4/3), 0-1; J. Griffiths *v.* R. E. Winsloe (2/1), 0-1; E. F. Sweatman (3/2) *v.* Sir Frederic Willans, 1-0; Colonel E. B. Hawkins (3/2) *v.* Major N. S. Regnart, 1-0; W. W. Lewis Jones (5/4) *v.* the Rev. E. M. Winter, 1-0; J. Trevor Cole *v.* Dr. E. W. Sharp (3/2), 0-1; D. W. Wadson *v.* Captain R. W. Lance (5/4), 0-1. Total: Kenya Golfing Society, 3; Royal West Norfolk Golf Club, 5.

Foursomes.—R. Forrest and E. F. Sweatman (4/3) *v.* G. C. Simms-Reeve and R. E. Winsloe, 1-0; J. H. Turner and Colonel E. B. Hawkins (6/5) *v.* the Rev. C. C. Chitty and Major N. S. Regnart, 1-0; J. Griffiths and J. Trevor Cole (4/2) *v.* Sir Frederic Willans and Dr. E. W. Sharp, 1-0; W. W. Lewis Jones and D. W. Wadson *v.* the Rev. E. M. Winter and Captain R. W. Lance (5/4), 0-1. Total: Kenya Golfing Society, 3; Royal West Norfolk Golf Club, 1.

Scores at Brancaster

Scores in the foursomes match at Brancaster against the village golf club were as follows:—

R. Forrest and E. F. Sweatman *v.* S. Harris and H. Large (2 up), 0-1; J. H. Turner and W. W. Lewis Jones *v.* D. Ward and F. Parsons (3/2), 0-1; J. Griffiths and J. Trevor Cole *v.* W. Sutherland and P. Fisher (6/4), 0-1; D. W. Wadson and S. A. Mortiboys *v.* A. Petchey and C. Nudds (6/4), 0-1. Result: Kenya Golfing Society, 0; Brancaster Village Golf Club, 4.

£128 was raised by a street collection in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in aid of the Salvation Army men's home.

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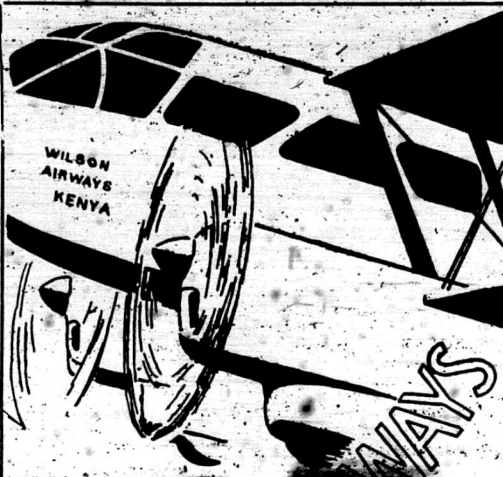
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Education of the African

Makerere College and Achimota

WITH MAKERERE COLLEGE, Uganda, in process of rapid development as the centre of higher education for Natives in Eastern Africa, special East African interest must attach to the Report, published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at one shilling, of the Committee appointed to inspect the Prince of Wales College, Ashburton, the great West African institution which works on practically parallel lines with Makerere. The Committee, a strong one headed by Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, included three of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and Mr. Hanns Vischer, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State and joint secretary to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

"It is impossible to say," writes the Committee in its "Conclusions," "how far the education they receive at Achimota is valued by the students for its own sake. . . . It is certain that it is greatly coveted as the means by which the young African can obtain that equality with the European which is perhaps the most intense, or at least the most obvious, desire of himself and his compatriots.

"Thus the hall-mark obtained by education may easily come to be more highly prized than the education itself; and this means that the examination (with the certificate or other testimonial to which it leads) may govern the whole course of education, so that, provided that they receive enough instruction in a form suited for reproduction, the learners may acquire little in the way of habits of independent reading and thinking."

Developing

The report also points out that teachers, naturally anxious for the success of their pupils in examinations upon which so much may depend, are inevitably in danger of giving too much ready-made instruction, and caring too little for the development of sound and independent habits of mind. As many of the students have not a great facility in English, they are eager to absorb anything given them in an easily assimilable form.

"There is further a danger lest an education which is almost entirely European, both in its plan and in its content, should lose touch with African life; and the danger is increased when it is found that any attempt to adapt it to the special needs and interests of Africans is liable to be resented by some of those for whose benefit it is intended, as if it were an

attempt to differentiate between them and the Europeans whom they desire to emulate.

Yet it is obvious that those whose life is to be passed in a tropical country in a setting of African history, tradition and customs, with its own political, social and industrial system, need an education having special reference to these.

"The principle, which holds good everywhere, that education should start with the pupil's own environment, is capable of far more extended application in Africa, and if the prejudice which has been described can be overcome, an education should come gradually into being which will be far more closely in relation with the life of the Africans themselves."

Knowledge of English Important

The Committee strongly stresses the importance of a good working knowledge of English, but keeps in mind the fact that if the rapidly advancing civilisation of West Africa is to find a natural means of expression, this must be found in the Native languages, and not in English.

Reference is made to overcrowding of the curriculum, and it is suggested that too little free time is allowed for private study, often on account of the excessive demands of social work—though hobbies are encouraged and flourish. On the agricultural side, students, it is insisted, must learn not only to farm, but to teach sound husbandry.

It is compulsory for all students to spend their vacations at their homes in order to modify, at least in part, the tension that exists between the African culture and ideas of the tribes and homes from which the students come and the strongly European and Christian character of most of the life and work of the college—a tension which is realised very acutely by the staff.

Greater Knowledge of Native Mind Needed

"During the eleven years of its life," says the report, "Achimota has been able to build up a very efficient system of education on lines almost entirely European, while professing so far as possible not to disturb the old loyalties. The existence of grave misgivings at the present time makes it very desirable that the problems should be approached with a much more thorough and scientific knowledge of African conditions and ideas than has sufficed up to the present time, and for this reason alone the suggestion of an Institute of West African Culture at Achimota appears to be justified. The problem cannot be solved by analogies drawn from America or the West Indies, or even from South or East Africa."

What is wanted by educators and even by business men in Eastern as well as in West Africa is a greater knowledge of the Native mind.

At the end of last year, when the Committee concluded its visit, Achimota had 679 African students, of whom 447 were males and 232 females, while 43% were in the lower school and 57% in the college. The estimates for 1939 put the revenue at £71,754 and expenditure at £71,436.

World Cotton Conference

It was announced in the House of Commons last week that the British Government and the Government of India have indicated to the Government of the United States their willingness to participate in the proposed world cotton marketing conference to be held in Washington in September, provided that the other major cotton-producing countries are also represented. The Government of the Sudan has also indicated its willingness to send a representative.

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Questions in Parliament

MR. SORENSEN asked whether Lord Halifax's speech signifying the intention of the British Government to secure the application of the mandates system to the whole of the British Colonial Empire represented the policy of the Government.

The Prime Minister replied that the words used by Lord Halifax were not correctly repeated in the question. The Foreign Secretary's statement was that we should be ready in the conduct of our Colonial administration "to go far on the economic side, as we had already done on the political side, in making wider application of the principles which now obtain in the Mandated Territories." That suggestion, however, was expressly made conditional upon the attainment of a fundamental agreement with other nations as to the methods and aims of Colonial administration, and that was clearly a prerequisite of the sort of action suggested.

Mr. Sorensen: "Will the Prime Minister not agree that Lord Halifax's statement was open to the implication I mentioned, and may I further ask whether we are to take it now that His Majesty's Government repudiate the whole question of enlarging the principle of the Mandates system to cover our Colonial Empire?"

The Prime Minister: "In reply to the first part of the supplementary question, I must deprecate the practice of any Member putting his own interpretation upon other people's words and then stating them as if they were the words used. In reply to the second part, the answer is in the negative."

Workmen's Compensation Legislation

A lengthy reply on the subject of workmen's compensation laws in the Colonies was given by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in reply to a question asked by Mr. Mainwaring. The reply stated that in the case of Northern Rhodesia, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to non-Natives, but provision for the payment of compensation to Native workers for injuries sustained in the course of their employment was made in the Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1930.

The enactment of comprehensive workmen's compensation legislation was under consideration in the East African territories, among other Colonies. Governments there had been asked to consider framing the proposed legislation on the lines of a draft ordinance prepared in the Colonial Office. Other territories, including Somaliland and Tanganyika, had enacted employer's liability or other legislation, which provided for the payment of compensation for injuries arising out of defects in machinery or plant, or negligence on the part of the employer or his agents. In the mining legislation in force in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland provision was made for the payment of compensation for injuries arising from work in mines.

The draft ordinance communicated to East and West Africa did not include a schedule of industrial diseases such as that annexed to the United Kingdom Workmen's Compensation Acts. Full consideration was given to the question whether the International Labour Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupation diseases should be applied to the Colonial Dependencies after its ratification by the British Government, but it was pointed out that considerable difficulties were likely to be experienced in diagnosing the diseases specified in the Convention, and in determining whether, in any particular case, the disease was, in fact, directly and specifically attributable to the workmen's employment. It had been

found by experience in the United Kingdom that, even when the case had been dealt with by a medical practitioner familiar with the particular employment, and practised in a district where the particular occupational disease was most usually found, it was frequently necessary for the case to be referred to a specially qualified medical referee. Those difficulties would be intensified in the Colonial Dependencies, owing to the paucity of medical practitioners with the necessary specialised knowledge and experience. There was also reason to believe that, if such provisions were included, the cost of insurance cover would be substantially higher.

Compensation for Occupational Diseases

It was therefore considered that in Colonial Dependencies where there were industries in which occupational diseases might be contracted, the preparation of appropriate regulations would require special care, and that, in the meantime, it would be advisable and inequitable to place employers under statutory liability to pay compensation in respect of such diseases. A certain number of Dependencies, including Northern Rhodesia, had scheduled to their workmen's compensation legislation a certain number of occupational diseases which included one or more of those specified in the International Convention.

Mr. Creech Jones asked for the number of Natives in Southern Rhodesia who, apart from alluvial mining, were in possession of registration and inspection certificates and mining on their own account.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that no Natives had registered mining claims up to February 9, 1937, but he would make inquiries as to whether any had since registered.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd.

AN INCREASED DIVIDEND OF 8% compared with 5% last year, is to be paid by Thistle-Etna Gold Mines for the year ended March 31. The annual report states that after charging to revenue a sum of £16,000 for development, the mine working profit for the year amounted to £21,380, and sundry revenue, transfer fees, and interest brought the total up to £22,574. Directors' and other general expenses totalled £4,444, leaving a profit of £18,130. The board has decided to allocate £6,000 to depreciation reserve, which after including the sum brought forward, leaves an available balance of £20,468, from which they recommend payment of a dividend of 8%, less tax, absorbing £10,800, and leaving £9,668 to be carried forward. The report states that during the year 37,520 tons were mined, and 3,590 tons were treated from rubble. After sorting waste, the tonnage treated in the mill was 36,800 tons, which yielded 9,156 oz. fine gold. Ore reserves at the end of the financial year were 73,350 tons, averaging 4.85 dwts., or an increase of 7,250 tons.

In his report, the resident engineer states that working costs at the mine at 13s. 8.77d. per ton were 1s. 7.23d. lower than in the previous year, whilst total working expenses in Rhodesia were 1s. 11.81d. lower at 14s. 3.59d. (excluding expenditure on development). Development in the coming year will be concentrated on the lower levels of the Etna and Tssossebi mines, which will be reflected in a slightly higher cost per foot of advance, but it is hoped that there will be a compensating increase in the value of the ore developed.

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Tanganyika Gold Royalty

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has announced that the present royalty of 5% on gold produced in the Territory is to remain unchanged. In arriving at this decision, Government has been influenced by the fact that relatively important revenue interests are involved and that it would be unwilling to approve any change in the basis of royalty which would have the effect of reducing the revenue.

None of the alternative methods of assessment which have been examined possesses advantages over the present method in respect of simplicity and cost of collection, it is stated, and any change from the present basis which safeguarded revenue interests would introduce an element of instability in an industry which requires stable conditions for its development.

Tati Goldfields

Tati Goldfields, Ltd., have announced the payment of a maiden interim dividend of 2½%.

Thistle-Etna

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., announce the payment of a dividend of 8% in respect of the current financial year, compared with 5% last year.

Buhemba Mines

The new crushing plant of Buhemba Mines in Tanganyika has been opened by Mr. G. F. Webster, the Provincial Commissioner. Dr. W. Koren, Chairman of the company, said that the capacity of the plant was 50,000 tons a year, from which they hoped to be able to produce annually between 24,000 and 26,000 ounces of fine gold. Congratulating Dr. Koren and the staff, Mr. Webster said that in eight years, with practically no capital at all, Dr. Koren had built up one of the finest mining enterprises in East Africa.

Tati Company

The report of the Tati Company for the year ended February 28 states that the activity of the gold mining industry in the Tati district is being steadily maintained. The company's revenue from royalties and claims licences during the year amounted to £5,612. Total acreage leased under permit of occupation is 16,244 acres. Excluding the Native reserve of 220,000 acres, the area remaining open for occupation is 760,375 acres. After providing £275 for N.D.C. and £2,000 for income tax, the net profit amounted to £4,816, and a dividend of 2½% is again recommended.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., propose to increase their capital from £149,975 (in 857,000 shares of 3s. 6d.) to £159,495, divided into 911,400 shares of 3s. 6d., by the creation of 54,400 new shares of 3s. 6d. The directors intend to grant options to the undermentioned company and persons to subscribe for shares at 7s. 6d. each up to June 30, 1941, to the amount indicated: Northern African Mining and Finance, £5,000; Mr. George Mackenzie, £3,000; Mr. D. C. Greig, £2,500; Mr. E. Michaelis, £5,000; Mr. W. O. Hunter, £5,000; and Madame F. A. Richard, £2,000. New shares not so subscribed will be left in the hands of the directors. The proposals are to be considered at a meeting to be held in Johannesburg on August 2.

Lulri Gold Areas

Lulri Gold Areas, Ltd., stated in their annual report for the year ended March 31, that since the reconstruction of the company it was found that the power available was insufficient to operate both the treatment plant and the pumps. In consequence, pumping from below the third level had had to be discontinued pending the completion of an additional power unit. The retreatment of accumulated tailings in the cyanide plant was started in October, and milling begun in February. The accounts show a net loss from October 15, 1938, the date of the reconstruction, to March 31, 1939, of £2,101. The bank overdraft, less cash in hand in Rhodesia and London, and after deducting gold in transit valued at the net selling value, is £1,275.

The Rhodesian Mining Federation will hold its annual congress at Gwelo on July 26.

British Central Africa Co.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, the Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Montague Barlow, Bt., P.C., K.B.E., Chairman of the company presiding.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman paid tribute to the late Mr. Libert Oury and the late Mr. J. W. Harvie, two of their directors who had recently passed away. He was glad to have secured the help of three new directors in Mr. David H. Allan, Mr. Vivian Oury, and Sir Henry Chapman.

In the course of his speech Sir Montague Barlow said that during the year under review weather conditions had been unsatisfactory for tobacco, and there had also been a bad infestation of leaf curl. As a consequence, yields had been low.

Weather conditions had also adversely affected the soya bean. As a consequence, in the present year only 3,000 acres had been cultivated, but, again owing to climatic conditions, prospects were not very favourable. They felt, however, that with reasonable climate conditions, and provided also that a supply of suitable seed was available, there should be good prospects for soya bean in Nyasaland. Tea developments were more satisfactory. For several years he had envisaged development of the cultivation of their good tea lands on such a scale that they could erect their own factory. Last year he reported the purchase of the Mindali tea estate, which gave them a further 450 acres of quota and a partly built factory, which was taken over with the property. That factory, since completed, began operations on January 28. Further, in addition to the

850 acres represented by the two sources of quota—their British Central Africa land and the Mindali estate—they had recently received an extension of quota of 150 acres, so that they now had available 1,000 acres for production.

Tea plucked and sold during the year under review was 996,938 lb. of green leaf, against 414,496 lb. in 1937, but for the year under review, as for the previous year, they were under the handicap that they had to sell their leaf green and were not able to manufacture it themselves. Now, however, their own factory had come into operation and they could tell a different tale. He could not, of course, give them anything like complete figures for the year which had not yet ended, but he could tell them that instead of realising slightly over 1d. per pound for the green leaf at the London sales they now disposed of their manufactured tea at an average of 1s. per pound.

Colonial Development

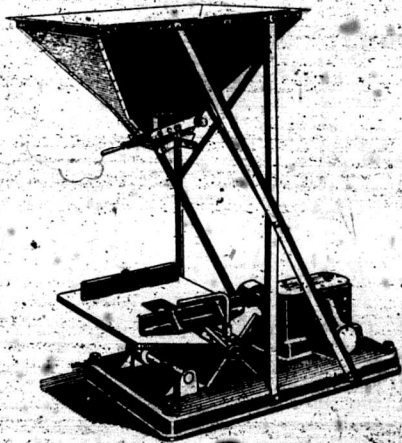
In conclusion he would like to mention a matter which was of interest to all those engaged in Colonial development in East Africa. In recent years Africa had been the subject of investigation by many commissions. Those commissions indicated an anxiety on the part of Great Britain to do all that was possible for Colonial development. In recent debates in Parliament and discussions in the Press suggestions had been made that more financial assistance should be forthcoming and that possibly a committee should be set up in the House of Commons to aid the Colonial Secretary in his difficult task. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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Port of Beira Development Cotton Problems Discussed

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LTD., states in its annual report for the year ended March 31 that through its holding in Beira Works, Ltd. it received, by way of dividend, the net sum of £7,250 and the receipt by the Companhia do Porto da Beira of the dividend on its holding in Beira Works, Ltd. has enabled that company to declare a dividend of 277d. a share, which amounted to £5,540. After making provision for income tax and directors' fees, the balance on profit and loss account of Beira Development is £15,115, and the directors recommend that a dividend of 45d. per share, less tax, be paid, leaving to be carried forward a balance of £4,240. Mr. Vivian Oury has succeeded his father, the late Mr. Libert Oury, as Chairman of the company, and Mr. C. McL. Carey has been appointed a director in succession to the late Mr. L. E. B. Homan.

Safeguarding Kenya's Cattle

As the destruction of grazing by drought or locusts might lead to a serious position for stock-breeders in Kenya, the Government has approved plans which might be put into operation in an emergency. According to a telegram from the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, Liebig's factory would be reopened immediately, and arrangements are also being made so that farmers in unaffected areas would purchase breeding stock from distressed districts. These measures will provide a market for farmers whose cattle are faced with starvation, and should save the meat industry's valuable breeding stock.

VARIOUS ASPECTS of the interim and final reports of the Uganda Cotton Commission were discussed at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, presided.

Mr. Lloyd Price said the general findings of the Commission were favourable to the industry, but in two respects he offered criticism. In their interim report the Commission had suggested that they would consult cotton interests in this country before drawing up their final report; no such consultations took place, and much evidence which had been collected was therefore wasted. His second point concerned the proposed elimination of redundant ginneries and the suggestion that only 50% compensation should be paid to ginners. The Uganda Cotton Association had expressed the view that Government intervention was undesirable at present, and that if the industry were left to itself it would, in due time, provide a satisfactory solution. After discussion it was agreed that the results might be investigated by a joint committee of the Section and the Joint East African Board, and that later they might interview Dr. Tempany.

On the subject of customs requirements in East Africa, Mr. Wookey suggested that new regulations had been introduced recently. Before Customs would release goods now (1) a bank draft showing the cost of the goods, together with the invoices, had to be submitted; (2) if it was shown that the goods were from suppliers other than manufacturers, the manufacturers' invoices had to be provided or the suppliers' invoices endorsed by a notary public; (3) whereas freight had in the past been shown in a lump sum on the invoices, in future each package must be marked separately; and (4) the gross weight, net weight, and measurements of each package had to be shown separately on invoices. Mr. Wookey added that his firm, Messrs. Spicers (Export), Ltd., now gathered that clause 4 applied only to goods of different categories, and that little objection could be taken to that clause, but criticism of the other clauses remained.

Major Dale said that the position was that no new regulations had been introduced; old orders were merely being tightened up in order that a closer check might be taken on the entries.

As a result of representations by the Chamber that Kenya was not included in the list of British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories whose products were entitled to have the benefit of Brazilian minimum tariffs, it had been decided that goods imported into Brazil from Kenya would receive most-favoured-nation treatment.

Tanganyika Export Crops

The latest estimated production of crops in Tanganyika which will be surplus to local requirements and available for export in the current season is as follows (the figures are in tons of 1,000 kilos): Sisal, 106,000; coffee, 16,020; cotton lint, 14,230; groundnuts, 11,000; copra, 5,300; sesame, 5,500; and beeswax, 505.



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Market Prices and Notes

Barley.—Dull, with Moroccan 15s. 3d. per 400 lb.
Castor Seed.—Steady with July-August £11 7s. 6d. per ton for Bombay to Hull shipment. (1938: £11; 1937: £13 15s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot, 83½d.; c.i.f. 8d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¼d.; c.i.f. 6 9/16d. per lb.
Coffee.—No East African on offer at last week's auctions. London stock of East African, 94,694 cwt. (1938: 69,793 cwt.)

During the twelve months ending June 30, 43,910 bags of Kenya were sold at London auction, of which 86,230 bags offered, at an average price of 70s. 7d. per cwt. The highest price was for six bags of peaberry at 131s. 6d.; while altogether 2,499 bags sold at 100s. and over.

In the course of the past month 751 bags sold out of 2,139 offered at an average price of 59s. 9d. per cwt. Of "A," 457 bags sold (1,579 offered) averaged 63s. 7d.; 197 bags of "B" (332 offered), 54s. 2d.; 7 bags of "C" (15 offered), 55s.; 27 bags of peaberry (39 offered), 57s. 11d. The maximum price paid was 73s. 6d. for 42 bags of "A."

Reviewing the coffee market during the past month, Messrs. Edm. Schlüter & Company state that the commodity realised better prices. The price level of Brazilian in certain consuming markets had dropped too far below the parity at which supplies were available in Brazil, and had therefore to regain that parity to secure certain requirements, the covering of which was in part long overdue. Once that had been done prices slipped back again. For the moment it does not look as though much change either way could be looked for in the world's markets. London is temporarily over-supplied both out of earlier and current arrivals, and time is needed to digest the offerings.

Copper.—Reported purchases of upwards of 20,000 tons in the New York market by two European countries, and a substantial increase in domestic buying, has caused a sharp advance in standard for cash to £42 13s. 9d. to £42 15s. per ton, while the market price is 6d. higher. (1938: £39 12s.; 1937: £56.)

Copra.—Active, but weaker with East African f.m.s., £9 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. for June shipment. (1938: £10 7s. 6d.; 1937: £15 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Demand moderate with American middling spot, 5-52d. per lb., and August 4-83d., October 4-59d., December 4-48d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Dull, with Egyptian black to Hull £5 2s. 6d. per ton for July, and £5 3s. 9d. for August. (1938: £6 2s. 6d.; 1937: £5 10s.)

Gold.—148s. 6½d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 9½d.; 1937: 140s. 6d.)

Groundnuts.—Steady at £11 18s. 9d. for June and July, with August £12, and September £12 1s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £14 10s.)

Gum Arabic.—Messrs. Boxall & Company, of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during the first four months of this year totalled 10,153 tons, compared with 10,522 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Hides.—Easier with Mombasas 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 5½d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6¼d. per lb.

Maize.—East African No. 2 has declined to 22s. per qtr. (1938: 26s. 3d.; 1937: 25s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers nominal at £160-£170 per ton, with Japanese quiet at £117 per ton. (1938: £140, £99 10s.; 1937: £85.)

Sisal.—Slight increase in selling pressure, but the demand is quiet. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £15 12s. 6d. to £15 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £14 12s. 6d. to £14 17s. 6d.; No. 3, £14 10s. to £14 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports for July-December shipment. (1938: £18 15s., £17 5s., £16 10s.; 1937: £27 2s. 6d.)

Tanganyika exported 6,804 tons of sisal during May, of which 2,526 tons went to Great Britain, 1,738 tons to Belgium, and 761 tons to Germany.

During April Kenya exported 1,390 tons of sisal, and Uganda exported 155 tons.

Soya Beans.—Quiet with Manchurian afloat £9 5s. per ton for July shipment, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.)

Tea.—Demand continues strong and prices remain firm. Nyasaland averaged 11 7½d., Kenya 12-75d., and Uganda 12-50d. per lb. 1938: 11-51d., 12d.; 1937: 12-2d.)

Wheat.—Kenya varieties have declined to 10s. 6d. for Equator, and 20s. per qtr. for Governor.

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 21).—Cherangani, 0.39 inch; Eldama, 0.25; Eldoret, 0.09; Equator, 0.34; Fort Hall, 0.15; Fort Ternan, 1.39; Hoey's Bridge, 0.35; Kericho, 1.31; Kiambu, 0.01; Kisumu, 0.91; Kipkarren, 1.64; Kisumu, 2.93; Kitale, 0.51; Lamu, 1.73; Limuru, 0.12; Lumbwa, 1.24; Mackinnon Road, 0.36; Malindi, 1.85; Menengai, 0.07; Miwani, 0.98; Molo, 0.10; Morobasa, 0.86; Muhoroni, 3.40; Nakuru, 0.03; Nandi, 1.20; Ngong, 0.11; Nyeri, 0.17; Ol' Kalou, 0.82; Rongai, 0.17; Sagana, 0.19; Songhor, 1.05; Sotik, 1.13; Soy, 0.14; Thomson's Falls, 0.34; Turbo Valley, 0.34; and Voi, 0.11 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended June 19).—Amani, 1.58 inches; Arusha, 0.05; Bagamoyo, 0.70; Bukoba, 0.46; Dar es Salaam, 0.46; Kilosa, 0.09; Kilwa, 0.53; Lindi, 0.32; Lushoto, 1.48; Lyamungu, 1.29; Mahenge, 0.11; Morogoro, 0.62; Mpwapwa, 0.06; Musoma, 0.42; Ngomeni, 0.68; Songea, 0.03; Tanga, 0.66; Tukuyu, 0.22; and Utete, 0.28 inch.

Uganda (Week ended June 21).—Butiaba, 0.22 inch; Entebbe, 0.33; Gulu, 0.02; Hoima, 0.37; Jinja, 0.30; Kitgum, 0.52; Masindi, 0.59; Mbale, 0.37; Namasagali, 0.69; and Tororo, 0.89 inch.

Nyasaland (week ended June 17).—Chisamba, 1.30 inches; Glenorchy, 0.06; Lauderdale, 0.61; Likanga, 0.20; Limbuli, 0.65; Mini Mini, 0.26; Ruu, 0.45; and Zoa, 0.96 inch.

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Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Njassa," which left Beira on May 29 and arrived home recently, brought the following passengers from:

Beira
Casper, Mr. H.
Christie, Mr. & Mrs. K.
Deans, Mr. A. F.
Hopley, Mr. W. S.
Kitchen, Mr. & Mrs. T. B.

Das-es-Salaam

Backman, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Balkenhol, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Hartig, Mrs. M.
Hubert, Mr. W.
Rein, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Tramp, Mr. & Mrs. K.

Tanga
Blum, Mr. G.

Gould, Mr. R. A.
Thiele, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Trappe, Mrs. E.
Werner, Mr. O.
von Zadow, Mrs. I.

Mombasa

Bode, Capt. A.
Chater, Mr. A.
Curwen, Miss E.
Curwen, Miss V.
Firth, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Glover, Miss W.
Rodger, Mr. D.
Zucetti, Mr. U.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on June 27 included Dr. J. Haslam, from Lusaka; and Mr. W. Hendry, from Mombasa.

Homeward passengers on June 30 included Mrs. Couper, from Beira; Lady Young, from Dar-es-Salaam; Mrs. Ingham and Mr. H. B. Currie, from Kisumu; and Captain Ferguson, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on July 3 included Mrs. R. Prentice and Mrs. A. Pyeatic, from Lusaka; Mr. R. Anderson and Mrs. A. Manton, from Nairobi; Mr. D. Williams, Mr. A. Lambert, Mr. Alderson and Dr. Doering, from Kisumu; and Mr. Stanley Baker and Mr. Pearson, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on July 7 will include Mr. W. W. Allan, for Port Bell; and Mr. S. Valine, Mr. H. Evert, Mrs. T. M. Pannacker, Mrs. K. M. Coster, and Mr. H. F. Cook, for Nairobi.

On July 8 Mr. J. W. French will leave for Kisumu; Mr. J. E. Torr, for Nairobi; and Mr. H. F. Cook, for Dar-es-Salaam.

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News Items in Brief

An effort is being made in Kampala to form a gliding club.

The Kenya Government is considering the possibility of moving the Ethiopian refugees camp from Isiolo.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that no dividend is to be paid on the Preference shares for the six months ending June 30, 1939.

During the week ended July 15 the film "Land of Rhodes" will be shown in the cinema of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

The escort vessel Milford, of the Africa Station, reached Beira last week in the course of an East African cruise, and left for Durban on Tuesday.

It was recently admitted by the Italian Minister of Finance that Ethiopia had already cost Italy £450,000,000, including the cost of the military campaign.

It was stated in the Kenya Legislative Council recently that the East Africa Power and Lighting Company was expected to apply shortly for licences to supply electricity to Kisumu township.

Earnings of the Tanganyika Railways and Lake Steamer Service for the first three months of 1939 were £123,418, against an estimate of £125,000. The port earnings, at £29,895, were below the estimate of £35,287.

H.M.S. Gloucester, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, is due to reach Mombasa to-day, and H.M.S. Manchester will arrive there on July 18. Both cruisers will leave Kenya on July 26.

As the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit in Dodoma, Central Tanganyika, has only a drum with which to call the faithful to worship, the Bishop, the Very Rev. Chambers, has asked the Rev. B. Hession-vicar of Walton, Aylesbury, for one of his old church bells, which are being replaced by an electrically operated peal of eight.

The flying-boat Guba, which arrived in Kenya after completing its survey flight from Australia, continued its journey last week to West Africa, whence it flew 3,200 miles non-stop across the Atlantic to the Virgin Islands. The flight took 19 hours. After re-fuelling the machine left the next day for New York, where it arrived on Sunday.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria League last week reference was made to the increased co-operation between the League and the Royal Empire Society. Sir Frederick Sykes, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, has been elected to the executive of the Victoria League, and Lady Harlach, Chairman of the League, has been invited to join the council of the Royal Empire Society.

The agreement between the Secretary of State for Air and Imperial Airways for the continued operation of the air service connecting West Africa with the main Empire air route at Khartoum has been extended for a further six months. The agreement will be subject to earlier termination within that period if the proposed corporation, for which provision is made in the British Overseas Airways Bill now before Parliament, is established before December 31, 1939. Under the terms of the agreement, the subsidy for which is at the rate of £44,000 a year, the service will be operated by one flight weekly in each direction.

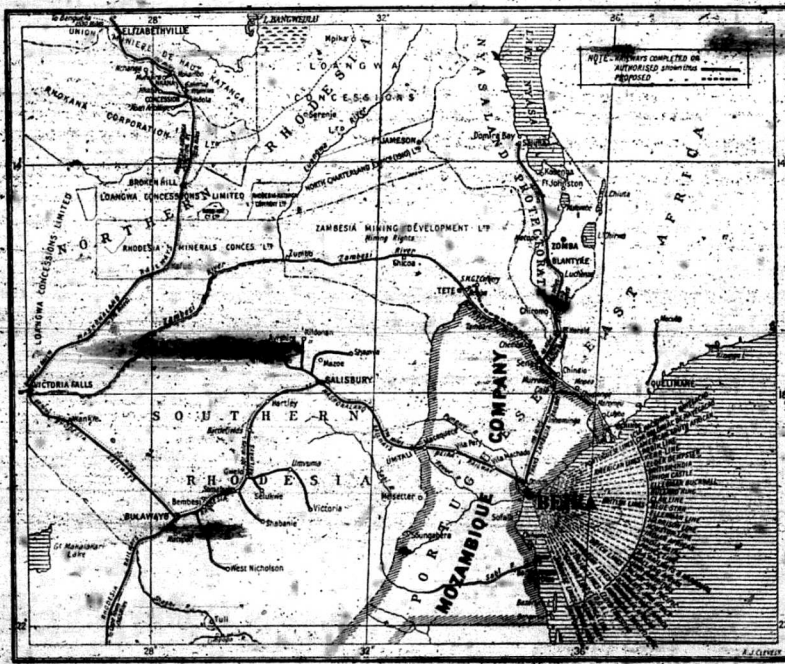
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GLLANDOVERY CASTLE	10,840	Aug. 3	—

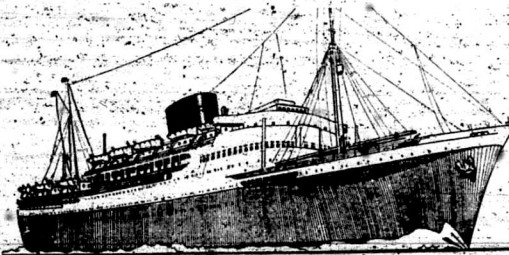
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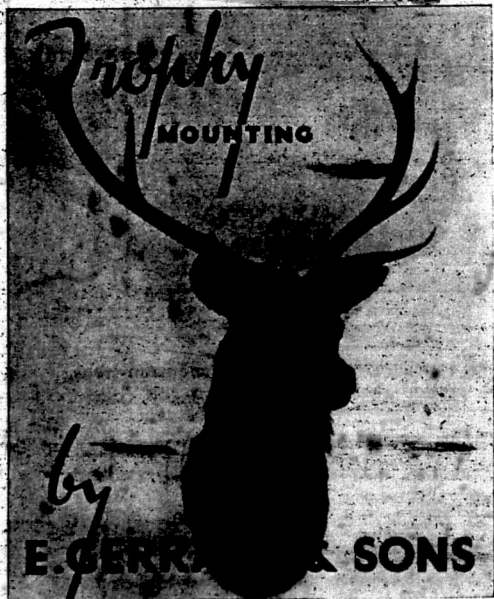
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