

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephones: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: Limitable, London

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT WAS A TYPICAL DECISION of Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to fly to London in order to discuss with the Imperial Government the report of the Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. No man in any position of high responsibility in Africa is more accessible than this distinguished visitor, who in his daily life gives constant proof of his recognition of the importance of personal contacts, which facilitate explanation and accelerate real business. Face to face with Ministers across a conference table and in less formal circumstances, Mr. Huggins will be able to expound persuasively the views of Southern Rhodesia in regard to the recommendations of the Bledisloe Commission, and to argue his case—which is also that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—in an atmosphere free from the handicaps of a protracted official correspondence. For the procrastination which so often follows the painstaking labours of busy men of affairs who serve as members of a Royal Commission, Mr. Huggins seeks to secure the substitution of wise action; and he will carry with him the good wishes of all who realise how seriously Africa has suffered from the procrastination of politicians who have thought in terms of years, even of months, and of isolated colonies, when the need was for planning in decades and in groups of territories.

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Mr. Huggins regards the Bledisloe Report as extremely disappointing from the Imperial and

South-Central African points of view; he does not accept the evidence on which some of the Commission's conclusions were reached, British African Development, and claims, in particular, that there was such exaggeration in the Native evidence that much of it should be written off; he foresees no difficulty in meeting difficulties in Native administration by provincial variations; and he considers that the Imperial Government should accept the recommendation of the Commission and announce at an early date its concurrence with the principle of amalgamation, and thus enable the proposed Inter-Territorial Council to be established with the maximum prospect of successful operation. Those views the Prime Minister has expressed publicly, and we trust that he will find it possible to convince the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, and then the Cabinet, of their soundness and importance not only to his own Colony, but equally to the adjoining Protectorates under the control of the Colonial Office, which has abundant evidence that the elected members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia share the opinions of Mr. Huggins. The matter at issue is crucial for British Central African development, and, at a near remove, has an important bearing upon East African progress; for if the Imperial authorities can be persuaded to take the courageous and statesmanlike course of creating a Greater Rhodesia, the precedent could, and assuredly would, be utilised to urge anew the need for the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

**CAUTION** in these days of crisis is a valuable attribute in a Minister of the Crown, but care need not be carried to such a length as to emasculate the reply to a perfectly proper Parliamentary question. A few days ago Mr. Day **Another Lost Opportunity.** His Majesty's Government had been in communication with the Governments of Belgium, France and Japan regarding the German claims for the return of the former German Colonies, and what was the attitude of the respective Governments in the matter. Mr. Butler, on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, replied merely that there had been no recent exchange of views on the question with any foreign Governments; that the attitude of the French Government had been made clear by the French Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs on several occasions, more particularly in their statements of January 26 and February 7 last; that the attitude of the Belgian Government was stated by the then Prime Minister on November 3 last; and that so far as Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was aware, the Japanese Government had not recently expressed any views on the matter.

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Probably nobody knows precisely what space of time the word "recently" is intended to cover in retrospect in Parliamentary language, but it is a fact that less than two years ago the Vice-Minister for Overseas Affairs in the Japanese Government, an ally of Germany—declared that "maintenance of Japan's Mandates over the South Sea Islands which formerly belonged to Germany is the established policy of this Empire." France, through M. Daladier, her Prime Minister, and through M. Mandel, the able and staunch Minister for the Colonies, has let it be known that she will not yield one millimetre on the Colonial issue, and several leading members of successive Belgian Governments have declared that if the integrity of the Congo (which now includes the mandated territories of Ruanda and Urundi, formerly part of German East Africa) were threatened, Belgium would defend it by all the means in her power. The pity is that Mr. Butler did not give Parliament—and therefore the Press and the public—the gist of the French statements of January 28 and February 7, of Belgium's declaration of November 3, and of Japan's forthright pronouncement. The splendid opportunity he missed was that of ranging Great Britain with France and Belgium in their uncompromising denial of the German Colonial claims. Indeed, the seeker after truth might go farther and state that every single Government which accepted Mandate over Germany's former Colonies has publicly and explicitly declared that it will in no circumstances return them—every Government, that is, except the Government of Great Britain. There is, of course, no possibility of surrender by a British Government, since any such intention would cause its immediate collapse, but, unfortunately, that fact, like many others, is not recognised in Germany.

**WITH THE DEATH** of Mr. Herbert George Robins, "The Hermit of Wankie," there passes yet another of the dwindling band of African pioneers, and it is to be feared that with him has gone unrecorded a vast store of knowledge of a Loss To men and of the wild animals he loved. **Literature.** He died full of years, of which nearly sixty were spent in countries embryonic in civilisation and development—though he would have been the last man to measure progress by modern methods; the "hermit" life he chose proved that his spiritual home was not "where the loud mart roars," but in the silence of the wilderness and in the company of the wild. He had a philosophy of life to which he adhered with a steady determination that had in it no grudge against his fellows, for he could be the most hospitable of men, and none who had the good fortune to be entertained by him in his homestead had anything but pleasant recollections of the visit. The pity is that someone of tact and talent did not draw him out, for his reminiscences might well have provided a book which would have put "Trader Horn" in the shade. With that thought in mind, *East Africa and Rhodesia* had been privately urging him for years to record his experiences, and none will be better pleased than we if it should be found that he has committed to paper the first draft of the work which he might have written.

\* \* \*

During the past few years there has been evident in the Rhodesias and throughout the Eastern African Dependencies an urge to rescue something of their history from oblivion before the sources of reliable information die out one by one.

**An Historical Recorder Wanted.** Southern Rhodesia has its Stanley Society, Kenya its Historical Association, in Uganda Sir Philip Mitchell's influence is moving in the same direction, and Tanganyika and Uganda have followed the initiative of the Sudan in publishing a journal containing valuable notes and records. Noting the genesis and development of these movements, we suggested some time ago that it should be made the business and the duty of some suitable person to interview pioneers and obtain from them the authenticated stories which they could not, or would not, themselves give to the world. What an entrancing task that would be for the right man, one not only with literary qualifications and a sound knowledge of the territories and their people, but suave in method and strong in deed, and thus capable of tapping the dammed waters of reminiscence and releasing the refreshing stream of the history of the old days.

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

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Boost for Sesame

SESAME, or sim-sim, that crop popular from the Sudan to P.E.A., largely grown in Uganda and of which Tanganyika exports an average of nearly 5,000 tons a year, is in for a great "boost" if its publicity is properly handled. Recent experiments in feeding sesame cake to deer have had remarkable results; a Viennese landowner found that his red deer, fed on sesame cake, increased the year's growth of his antlers by 50%, and red deer, wapiti and reindeer in the London Zoo, also fed on sesame cake, though not quite showing the improvement recorded by the Viennese gentleman, did confirm his results. The reindeer grew the finest pair of antlers seen in the Gardens for many years, while the red deer, now 16 years old and on the down-grade—his antlers having declined from 16 to 12 points—under the influence of the new diet recovered this year to 14 points. The explanation given is that sesame has exceptional nutritive value, the proteins and fats being well balanced, calcium abundant and the seed very rich in vitamins.

### Wonderful Possibilities

Sesame is one of the oldest crops in Eastern Africa and the Native wooden mill in Mombasa, driven by camels, is not only one of the famous sights of the town but is said to represent an industry that may have remained unchanged since the days of the Pharaohs. As there are no indigenous deer in Africa, the surprising effect of sesame cake on antler growth would not come under the notice of stockmen, but as antlers, like teeth and horns, are epidermal, or skin, structures, it would show the benefits of feeding on sesame. Sesame oil is largely used in Native and Indian cooking, and it would be interesting to know whether the oil has all the virtues of the seed from which it is expressed. Alternatively, a porridge made from sesame meal should improve Native dietary greatly, a subject occupying much attention at the present time. Has the medical faculty in Eastern Africa anything to say on this suggestion?

### "Lutembe's" Understudies?

"LUTEMBE," the famous Victoria Nyanza crocodile, who, according to her Ganda "owner," has been under the control of himself and his forefathers for 150 years and is now 240 years old, and who was filmed for the Glasgow Exhibition, is now "very ancient and decrepit," according to Captain C. R. S. Pitman, the Uganda game warden. A fine photograph of her is reproduced in the second issue of that excellent publication the *Uganda Teachers' Journal*. The interesting point is that on two occasions a younger crocodile has accompanied Lutembe when being fed by her attendants, and the question arises whether some idea of Lutembe's approaching end is permeating the local crocodile community and the more intelligent are getting ready to take her place with its emoluments of free food and human attention, not to say admiration? The suggestion may seem far-fetched and fantastically beyond crocodilian brain-power; but it is not so very unreasonable, for some mental capacity combined with physical efficiency must be postulated to account for the survival and wide distribution of so ancient a reptilian type as the crocodile when the phylum died out some millions of years ago.

### For Analysis

THE FOLLOWING delightful paragraph from an East African *Official Gazette*, might well be reserved as a sentence set for analysis in an English grammar examination paper—say at Makerere College, which aims at the higher education of the African:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 21 (1) of the Water Ordinance, 1929, His Excellency the Governor in Council has determined that the period of twenty-four months from the date of the coming into operation of the said Ordinance after which all diversions or obstructions of water from a body of water or obstruction of a body of water effected under any authority or law whatsoever, other than the authority of the said Ordinance, except in so far as they be of become lawful under the terms of the said Ordinance, shall cease to be lawful, shall be extended to sixty-six months from the date of coming into operation of the said Ordinance."

### Bully and Biscuits

THE NOTE about biscuits which recently appeared on this page reminds an old East African campaigner that General van Deventer, while his General Headquarters were in Dar es Salaam, decreed that all officers and men from himself downwards should be rationed with bully-beef and biscuits on two days a week in order to remind them of the hardships of the troops at the front. It was an outstanding instance of realistic sympathy—and everyone would cheerfully have accepted the order in that spirit but for the fact that the German prisoners-of-war in the camp just outside the town were known by all to be extraordinarily well-provisioned. Indeed, allowing for the bully and biscuit rations above-mentioned, it is no exaggeration to say that, taking the week as a whole, they fared better than any British military mess in Dar es Salaam at the time; and, of course, their rations were in the most drastic contrast with those which the Germans had themselves given to British prisoners even when they could have fed them well.

### "L'Arme Blanche" and Rhodesia

RHODESIAN YOUNGSTERS are familiar with, and expert in the use of, many weapons, from the humble catapult to the magazine rifle, but so far the sword has not figured in their juvenile armoury. The success of 17-year-old John Borchers with the *épée* or rapier in the Western Province fencing championships is, therefore, the more remarkable. He hails from Salisbury, and is at school in Cape-town, where, evidently, the subtle and ancient art of swordsmanship has been revived. Yet it is not in the Afrikaner tradition; the only experience of *l'arme blanche* the Boers have had has been from Native assegais and the lances of mounted British regulars in the South African wars. Young Borchers might have a future as *maître d'armes* in the re-militarisation of the Rhodesias now under way, but even so his chance seems to have come too late. Modern army officers do not fight with swords, whatever they may carry on "exhibition" parades.

# Southern Rhodesian Dinner in London

*The Hon. G. Martin Huggins—the Guest of Honour*

THE FIFTH SOUTHERN RHODESIAN Dinner held in London on Tuesday evening was most successful, over 260 Southern Rhodesians and their friends being present under the Chairmanship of Colonel Frank Johnson. The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was the guest of honour and seated at the top table included Sir John Chancellor, Lady Coryndon, Baron and Baroness d'Erlanger, Mr. G. A. Dobbin, Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Mr. W. J. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Latilla, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Sir Ferozekhan Noon, the Hon. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Sir Cecil Rodwell, and Lady Stanley.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, the Chairman, Colonel Frank Johnson, proposed a toast "to the memory of our Founder and those who have helped in his great work."

### The Progress of Civil Aviation

Proposing the toast of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Chancellor said how much he had enjoyed re-visiting the Colony recently, on the occasion of the opening of the Otto Beit bridge at Chirundu. One thing which impressed him most was the tremendous advance of aviation in the Colony. He had contemplated travelling from Salisbury to Wankie—a railway journey of two nights and one day, arriving at Wankie at 2 a.m., but by using the aeroplane he left Salisbury at 8 a.m. and was at Wankie an hour and three-quarters later.

As one of the Beit Trustees, he responded to a large number of demands, one of which was for the expenditure of about £20,000 on a huge Pavilion on the Sports Ground at Bulawayo, but he would make no promises. He was astonished to see so much grass in the townships, where not many years ago there had been very little. Bulawayo and Salisbury showed enormous changes. The old club house in Bulawayo had now been replaced by a magnificent building which would not disgrace Bull Mall, and in Salisbury the jacaranda trees would be a beautiful sight when they bloomed.

Altogether, Southern Rhodesia was about the happiest country in the world; it was remote from Europe and its troubles, had a first-rate population, and was politically happy under the wise leadership of Mr. Huggins, its Prime Minister.

### The Prime Minister's Speech

Responding to the toast, the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, who was received with loud applause, said that in a paper that morning appeared a paragraph reminding readers that it was Rhodes's day, and that teachers should tell their pupils that Rhodes had once written in his notebook: "The dons of Colleges should tell their students once a year that England is not the British Isles only, but the world." He continued:

"To-day it may be necessary to modify that a little, for what characters like Rhodes said must not be taken too literally. To do so would suggest that our founder was really a product of Central Europe. (Laughter.) We know he never meant it to be taken too literally, but Rhodes always believed that the British ideals of freedom and justice and self-government must spread throughout the world if the world was to live in peace and contentment.

Sir John referred to his recent visit and the

opening of the Otto Beit bridge, and on that occasion, in thanking the Beit Trustees for their gift, I asked them if, when they returned they would remind the less well-informed in the United Kingdom that the Otto Beit bridge was a bridge across the Zambezi between Northern and Southern Rhodesia, in the same way that you have bridges across the Thames dividing Surrey and Middlesex. That is the measure of the minute and artificial boundary which separates us from Northern Rhodesia.

### The Tobacco Industry

He also referred to the capital. That is a thing I dare not do in my present position. He referred to the progress made there in marketing tobacco and remembered those unhappy days when two men and a boy thought they could tell the tobacco trust what they were to pay for their tobacco. We have grown out of that now. We raise their presence because prices of Southern Rhodesia tobacco are satisfactory, chiefly because you unfortunate people in the United Kingdom have had to increase the duty on tobacco, so that Colonial tobacco, with its preference, is much in demand. But although our prices are satisfactory, for some extraordinary reason, the buyers have gone to the territories near us and have paid 6d. a pound more for the same grade of tobacco. That will show you that we have still to bow our heads to the tobacco trusts if we are to have a happy world. (Laughter.)

Sir John said Southern Rhodesia was the happiest country in the world. In some ways he is right. We have our freedom, our free Press can say and do what it likes, and we are living far from Europe and a long way from those elements which are causing so much disturbance. We can kick our Government out at any time and next day pick up another which would do just as well. (Laughter.) For those reasons I think we are a happy country.

### Conserving Man-Power in War

He referred to the fact that in the last war Southern Rhodesia contributed considerable man-power to the cause for which we were fighting. That is true, and I am not going to try to write it down, but there were extraordinary circumstances; we were a young country, and more people could be spared than from more highly industrialised countries. And the next time there is a war we hope the same thing will happen, but there may be some difficulty in keeping our industries alive if we allowed everyone who wished to enlist to do so. On the next occasion we do not intend to allow everyone to go away. We do not believe it is of any use turning our country into a barren wilderness because everyone has left for the war. One fights for King and country, but you want some country left at the end. Therefore, our major problem will be to decide who is to go, for our industries are more highly developed than in 1914. Meanwhile, we are doing all we can to prepare ourselves if the worst should happen.

I am glad to see so many people here from Rhodesia, and so many associated with the development of the Colony, particularly some who have been associated with the problem of populating Southern Rhodesia with British stock. One of the major problems of the Empire is to fill our empty spaces with British people. But British people are not moving about much; you have such excellent social services that I am not sure if they are not stupid if they do move. (Laughter.)

**The Fairbridge Farm Scheme**

I am glad, too, to see these gentlemen in this country who have interested themselves in the Fairbridge Farm School scheme for Southern Rhodesia. Fairbridge was a Rhodesian, and it is only right that we should have a Fairbridge settlement scheme in Rhodesia. I understand that the main committee was a bit nervous about Southern Rhodesia; you hear so many bogies about the black man. But they have solved the problem by starting an independent organisation, which will have the name Fairbridge associated with it. They are at work and in 12 months we should see some definite results.

"If the scheme does not mature it will not be the fault of Southern Rhodesia. We have offered them a site, teachers, doctors, and upkeep for practically everything except the buildings. We have done even more—we have offered that every child in the scheme shall be a ward of the State, and have the same right to Rhodes and Beit scholarships as any other child. That will enable even the humblest child to get to the top if he has the ability. (Applause.)

Our labour position is beginning to become a major problem. Are we to open our doors and take in everybody and everything—or are we to struggle to get people from the British Isles to settle in the Colony? One thing I will stress. We are not standing still. We are determined to develop that part of Africa as a portion of the British Empire, with all the freedom and justice that implies.

**The Refugee Problem**

"Like other parts of the world, we have the refugee problem. That is a complication thrust upon every country by certain States in Europe. Unfortunately, they did not give the world notice. Had they done so the world would have been organised, for there are many worthy and excellent people we could welcome to our country to-day, but we have had more than we want and not necessarily the ones we want. That is the tragedy, for we are already over-full with those who only wish to engage in kaffir trade. It is the other type we want—those who will take a part in our industries; for them we have plenty of room.

"When Sir John Chancellor was in Southern Rhodesia a short time ago, I would have liked to show him what we are doing for the indigenous inhabitants, because I claim that we are one of the few countries in the Continent that has got a Native policy. And because we have, and the others have not, they accuse us of being wicked people. I am reminded of the fact that before I left a letter was written to the papers by a well-known correspondent who said that our *Manchester Guardian*, pro-Native Prime Minister, is going home once more. Even if he had not ruined us on his previous visits, we can look forward to his ruining us on this occasion. (Laughter.) Because we have a Native policy, what do we find? We are told that my people are not fit to be trusted with more Natives.

"Next year we celebrate our Jubilee, the jubilee of the year in which our Chairman led his Pioneers into Salisbury and raised the British flag in what is now Cecil Square. We do not believe there will be a war, so we are going on with our preparations. We hope to see your Chairman and many other visitors. To mark the event, we are going to have a special issue of stamps, and, for the first time, Cecil Rhodes's head will appear on a stamp.

"Another thing I should like to mention is that I am convinced that as a part of our national celebrations we should erect a national memorial, not

a home for old men and women—that is the affair of the municipalities or the Government—but something in the nature of a national memorial which will express the cultural life of the people; and I have heard of no better suggestion than a National Gallery. We badly need a place in which to show the excellent pictures of local artists, every year we could have an exhibition.

"Finally, I should like to say a word of my impressions on returning to the old country. Of course, I am always over here, and so I have the opportunity of studying the species in the United Kingdom. (Laughter.) The one outstanding thing I have found is the complete change of spirit in the people of the old country: All the post-war hysteria has gone. All those good kind people who thought the signing of the Peace Treaty had changed humanity and abolished the brute from man now realise that we live in a tough world, in which you have to face facts and not just theories. The spirit of the old country is magnificent; there are no jitters here! Everyone is going on with his job. We do not expect there will be a war—but if anybody offends us any more—well, we will just stop off in business and get on with the war. (Applause.)

"People here have now come back to sanity. They realise they are the custodians of freedom and democracy, and they are prepared to face up to all that those things mean. I should like to see the old spirit extended to the rest of Europe, but meantime, as a Commonwealth of Nations, are solidly determined, as Rhodes was determined, that the rest of the world shall benefit from that freedom and democracy and justice if we can contribute to that purpose in any way." (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. Erskine-Gill proposed the toast of "Our Guests," and Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand, responded.

**Those Present**

- Mr. F. T. Arnold, Commissioner R. Astbury, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Atkins, L/A, R. G. Atkins, Mrs. A. A. Aimore, Mr. J. G. W. Baggott, Miss K. M. Ballance, Mr. C. A. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Freestone Barnes, Mr. E. Bass, Mr. P. J. A. Bathurst, Mr. C. P. Bathurst, Mr. T. H. Bathurst, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Birney, Captain and Mrs. John Blagrove, Mr. R. C. Boswell, Mr. D. C. Bowen, Mrs. A. E. Boyton, Mrs. Digby Burnett, Mrs. C. M. Brook, Major and Mrs. Burton, Mr. A. J. Butler.
- Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Mr. G. C. Candler, Miss C. P. Cantwell, Mr. R. A. Cashel, Mr. F. S. Castle, Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Rev. B. Chambers, Mr. T. H. Chappell, Sir John Chancellor, Mrs. Charter, Mr. D. Christopherson, Mr. P. Gockburn, Captain L. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. John Collyer, Mr. K. A. Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cooke, Mr. Gordon Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Copley, Lady Coryndon, Mr. A. G. Cowling, Mr. T. C. Cundill, Major Jesser Coope, Major C. H. Dale, Captain and Mrs. A. F. Davis, Mr. R. S. Denham, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Denman, Baron and Baroness E. d'Erlanger, Mr. G. A. Dobbin, Sir Crawford and Lady Douglas-Jones, Miss Douglas-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Duigan, Miss Duigan, Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Lord Dunsford, Mr. W. D. Arcy Cathcart, The Viscount Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elsworth, Mrs. Elsworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips D. Fawcett, Sir Eustace Fiennes, Mr. J. Firman, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Fraser, Mrs. E. M. Fry, Mr. J. L. W. Fynn, Mr. E. F. J. Gericke, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Mr. B. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Erskine Gill, Dr. O. D. Gilmore, Lady Gould-Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. Green, Mr. Gordon Green, Mrs. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hadley, Mrs. Robert Hannah, Mr. C. J. Hambro, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Hart, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Mr. R. L. Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. L. C. Haslam, Miss Hensley, Mr. H. O. Herald, Mr. Paul Hoeniger, Mr. H. Holden, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. Marshall Hole, Captain and Mrs. G. Hornung, Mr. and Mrs. Howlett, the Hon. G. M. Huggins.

(Concluded on page 1241.)

# "Germany's Claims to Colonies"

Mr. F. S. Joelson's Book Reviewed by "Bwana Mzee"

MR. F. S. JOELSON'S "Germany's Claims to Colonies" (published at the gratifyingly modest price of 8s. 6d. by Hurst and Blackett in order to encourage a large circulation) is a notable book, remarkable for the cold accuracy of its facts, its penetrating analysis of the German claims, and its convincing statements as to the disastrous results that would inevitably follow even a partial granting of the German demands.

The emphatic "No" of the author's conclusion is based on the moral issues involved in British trusteeship for the Natives now in our care; on vital strategic principles *vis-à-vis* the Empire, and, indeed, the whole world; on the proved brutality in Europe of the Nazi régime both in ideology and practice, which would assuredly be extended to the Colonies; and on the exposure of the weakness, even absurdity, of the German arguments from the economic point of view.

This book is very welcome for its clearing up of the litter of misunderstandings which have accumulated around the subject—misunderstandings from which even British Ministers of the Crown have not been exempt. And by proving its case with a wealth of documentary evidence, a depth of research, and an intimate knowledge both of the problems immediately involved and of German psychology, it throws down a challenge to hysterical Totalitarian propaganda on the one hand and to hesitant British politicians and pusillanimous publicists on the other.

## An Extensive Index

As a reference book and a public speakers it will be found invaluable, for the place of every important statement contained in its 343 pages and of every phase of each topic dealt with can be immediately found in its exhaustive index, which is unusual for the clarity of its arrangement and for its accuracy; indeed, the index and the specially drawn strategic maps add value to a volume invaluable to anyone who desires knowledge of this vital subject. In spite of the mass of facts and the close arguments, necessarily compressed, the book is written in clear and spirited English, and so is bright and readable.

Two examples may be given of the author's revelations of facts. By reference to the German Commander-in-Chief's original order, which fell into the hands of the British G.H.Q. in East Africa—to the Intelligence Service of which the author was attached—he proves that von Lettow-Vorbeck ordered an offensive on land in August, 1914, before the British cruiser "Astræa" shelled the Dar es Salaam wireless station because the Germans were using it to communicate with their cruiser "Koenigsberg," which was at large in the Indian Ocean. What derives from this hitherto unpublished fact? That in the air, on the sea and on the land the Germans took the initiative in the hostilities in East Africa. Another revelation is that a definite and repeated offer was made by Great Britain to Italy to take over the Mandate for a considerable area of "German East" (from the Rufji River to the Rovuma River and from the Indian Ocean to the Livingstone Range), an offer which Italy refused

\* A well-known former East African official, at one time Director of a Government Department, has requested publication of this review

to accept when she recognised it would be a burden, though she afterward complained that she was "Colonially dissatisfied."

## A Great Human Problem

One main theme developed by Mr. Joelson is that Colonies present a great human problem, and are not a question of a deal in real estate. The essential difference between the British and the German mind in this matter is that the first thinks in terms of people, and the second of raw materials and trade.

"How can any Briton," he writes, "who would rather die than submit to Nazism, justify the betrayal of the European, Indian and African inhabitants of the territories which Germany claims? The knowledge that they would be deprived of that liberty of thought, conscience and worship which we regard as among the most precious rights of man but which the Nazi creed stamps out as incompatible with the Totalitarian State, should alone determine the issue."

It is in treating of this theme of human values that the author has found himself compelled to recount, soberly and in no spirit of atrocity-mongering, some of the brutalities of the German Colonial régime, illustrated by one of the least gruesome of the War pictures still available. Incidentally, he disposes of the "Colonial guilt lie" alleged by German propaganda to have been inserted in the Treaty of Versailles. There was no such clause.

## Hitler and Colonies

Mr. Joelson points out that Hitler showed himself in *Mein Kampf* as strongly antagonistic to the German Colonial Party as any British Imperialist could wish; and he is convinced that golden opportunities to settle the Colonial question once and for all were lost when Hitler came into absolute power with his attitude to this question unchanged. Unhappily, the British Government failed to state clearly and unequivocally that no discussion of German Colonial claims could be permitted.

"It would have suited his policy," writes Mr. Joelson, "to find his own scorn of Colonies matched by British determination that there should be no departure from the existing order of things. Then the realist in Hitler would have turned his back resolutely upon a Colonial chapter in German history which he sincerely believed to have been unfortunate from the start to finish."

"Finding to his amazement that those responsible for British policy did not seem to regard Germany's Colonial adventures as an episode of the past, he tested them awhile by using two voices: while his own word were those of *Mein Kampf*, a few of the Colonial diehards were permitted to make speeches of a diametrically opposite character. Had the reactions abroad, and in Great Britain in the first place, been immediate and definite, these *ballons d'essai* would have been disowned and Colonial propaganda in the Reich suppressed. When, however, the British Government was seen to hesitate, to falter, to give answers which conflicted with earlier Parliamentary pronouncements, was it surprising if the signs should be read in Berchtesgaden as promising, if not Colonies, at least compensating advantages elsewhere, thus justifying continuance

of the German propaganda, and even its intensification?"

"Indecision in high places in this country," declares the author, "has kept alive the German Colonial claims, which could have been killed by 'straight-flung words and few' from a Government known to have made up its mind not on any account to give way on this subject." If he is correct—and he presents a most imposing brief in support of his contention—a tremendous burden of responsibility rests upon British politicians.

**An Encyclopaedic Volume**

Space forbids more than the briefest reference to other vital points in this encyclopaedic volume. The real meaning of the Mandates system is most lucidly set out, with that of the powers of the Permanent Mandates Commission, about which so much confusion exists. The alleged "loyalty" of the German *askari* is illuminatingly examined by one who saw the East African Campaign from both sides of the front (for the author was a prisoner-of-war); the German assertions as to the superiority of their medical services in "German East" and of their specialists are refuted in convincing detail; and the German arguments as to the economic value of Colonies are condemned one by one for the futilities they are. The German lack of purchasing power in the world's markets is pinned down to the commonsense reason that a boy who spends all his pocket-money on a toy pistol cannot have anything to spare for sweets, though Nazi ideology demands a reversal of economic laws for the *Herrenrasse*. In short, Mr. Joelson examines with conspicuous care and fairness every proposal that has been put forward to solve the problem of Germany's claim to Colonies, and he finds them all barren.

"What the public must understand," he concludes, "is that it would be pernicious in the extreme to reinstate a predatory Germany in Africa, and that the interests of that continent, of the Empire, and of world peace combine to demand watchfulness lest short-sighted politicians, who have shown their inability to understand that each concession would provoke a new demand, should seek to surrender our security in the name of appeasement."

**A Book All Should Read**

Every East African, every Rhodesian, every South African (for the Union of South Africa is Germany's ultimate goal in Africa), and everyone in this country concerned for the maintenance of the British Empire should read this work, and should recommend it strongly to his friends, particularly those who say airily: "Well, I suppose Germany will have to be given a Colonial outlet somewhere."

In particular, it ought to be read by every M.P. by every journalist, by every public speaker. Finally, it ought to be added to the shelves of every public library, and if every reader of these words would at once insist that it should be procured by the libraries in his immediate vicinity he would be doing a service well worth while, for the result might be to open the eyes of dozens, or even hundreds, of his neighbours to facts of which they are now ignorant and unconcerned.

This is far and away the most comprehensive and authoritative book on this subject. It deserves not only to be recognised as the standard work upon it but to be very widely read by the general public, with whom, in the last resort, rests the responsibility of safeguarding the Empire morally, materially and strategically.

BWANA MZEE

## African Attitude To Germans

"THREE THINGS stand out in the minds of Natives on the question of Germany's demands for the return of Tanganyika Territory," writes Dr. L. S. B. Leakey in the *Manchester Guardian*. "The first is a great desire that another war should be avoided if possible. There are few families that did not lose one or more men in the Great East African Campaign. On the other hand, the view of the masses is that if war did come they would support the British Government with all their power.

"The second thing is that the Natives think we have already been too kind to the Germans in Tanganyika Territory, and they are strongly opposed to any suggestion of letting the Germans take over government there. They argue that we have already given Germans freedom to trade and own land in Tanganyika, and even that is too generous treatment. If England agreed to the return of Tanganyika to the Germans the masses would not recognise it as a gesture of peace but as a clear indication of our weakness.

"The third thing that stands out in Native opinion is a bitter resentment against German education policy. They have read in newspapers that the German Government has expressly stated that it is against higher education for the black races, and they contrast this with the British policy which they consider to have been clearly shown in the plans for the new Makerere College. They resent strongly, therefore, any suggestion that the Germans should be given a share of government in East Africa, let alone complete control of Tanganyika Territory. If this policy of appeasement is carried to the extent of returning the former German Colony of Tanganyika, then, even though it may appease the German nation for a time, it will antagonise millions of loyal Native British subjects in Africa."

**The Colonial League in Liverpool**

Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., last week addressed a meeting of The Colonial League in Liverpool. He said that the time had come when we should talk straight to Germany on the matter of Colonies. It was deplorable that anyone should think of bartering the lives and souls of many millions of people inhabiting African territories, and turning them over to a country like Germany, which before the War proved itself unfit to govern Colonies, and which has since given ample confirmation of the reasons which decided the Allied statesmen at the Peace Conference.

Morally, he said, there was little difference between handing over the African Natives to Germany and our going back to the slave trade. He recalled the responsibilities to the Native people by Britain under Article 22 of the Covenant, which must be regarded as a sacred trust.

**Arms Smuggling in Tanganyika**

For evading customs duty on arms and ammunition he had smuggled into Tanganyika Territory, and for making an incorrect return, a German named Kurt Modrach was fined £40 or seven weeks imprisonment in Dar es Salaam last week. He had carefully hidden in 20 packages of luggage nearly 4,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 600 rounds of revolver ammunition, as well as three rifles, and three revolvers. In addition, he had a rifle, revolver and shotgun which he had declared. Modrach pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he was an ex-soldier and was fond of arms, which he collected. He had decided to conceal the arms and ammunition he had brought because on one occasion when in South-West Africa they were all taken from him.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**S. Rhodesian Native Policy****Mr. Orr-Ewing's Misconception**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—As a recent visitor to Southern Rhodesia of which I had previously read and heard a good deal, I am surprised to find from your report of an address in London of Mr. Ian Orr-Ewing, M.P., that that member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission has returned with the impression that the Trades Conciliation Act of the Colonies would, if carried to its logical conclusion, exclude skilled Natives "from the only market where skilled Native labour can find an outlet."

It is only in the towns that the Act operates for the protection, the justifiable protection in the view of almost all Rhodesians, including many missionaries, of the skilled white craftsman. On a farm, for instance, the Act is not in force, and skilled Native labourers can, and do, obtain plenty of employment with European tobacco and maize growers, stock and dairy farmers, etc.

Thus it was incorrect of Mr. Orr-Ewing to suggest that the skilled African is debarred from the labour market and will so remain until the Government creates new outlets for his abilities in the Native areas.

The Government of the Colony has done much to foster progress in the Native areas, and as they progress there will inevitably be an expansion of opportunities for Native artisans, and, later, professional men, including particularly doctors.

Yours faithfully,  
"STICKLER FOR FACTS."

Durban.

**Nandi Bears, Baboons & Bugs****Mr. Loveridge's Comments**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—After a prolonged zoological drought, it is a pleasure to see natural history again appearing in the columns of your estimable paper, four numbers of which reached me simultaneously, having been following my *safari* about.

Major W. R. Foran enquires (April 20, 1939, p. 925) for authentic information regarding the "Nandi bear." I think that he will find several such in the earlier numbers of the *Journal* of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society. In particular, I recall two letters from Miss Cara Buxton, in the numbers for 1914 or 1915, regarding a *Chemosia* which ate only the brains of sheep. She succeeded in killing the creature, which proved to be a hyena.

In "Notes by the Way" in the same issue (*E. A. & R.*, p. 921) you state that baboons in a wild state do not suffer from dental caries. This, I am convinced, is wrong; I have vague recollections of a number of primate skulls, and in particular that of a very old baboon which I picked up on Manda Island in 1934; it is now in the mammal department of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. This skull showed shocking necrosis of the jaw resulting from a badly abscessed tooth.

In your editorial (May 4, 1939, p. 972) you invite attention to the late Dr. J. W. Gregory's account of the flower-like arrangement of certain bugs at Kibwezi, and express surprise that no one else has

observed them. The late Dr. S. L. Hinde published an account in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (about 1902, I think; I have no means of checking references on *safari*) in which he states that the bugs he found, also at Kibwezi as I recollect, were not arranged in any definite colour groups of the dimorphic forms. This was also my experience when I found some thousands of these *Flatidae* (vide *Proc. Entom. Soc.*, London, 1918, pp. 66-67) at Morogoro.

Doubtless other field naturalists have recorded their experiences. It seems reasonable to assume that the bugs found by Dr. Hinde and myself may have been disturbed and have reassembled, whereas those found by Dr. Gregory were in order of emergence. Alternatively, the flower-spike arrangement figured by Gregory as a frontispiece in "The Great Rift Valley" may have been purely fortuitous. Here, as you say, is a subject worthy of the attention of the fortunate dwellers in East Africa.

On Safari, Yours faithfully,  
Tanganyika Territory, A. LOVERIDGE.

[The statement that wild baboons do not suffer from dental caries was made on the authority of Mr. Warwick James, in his lecture (quoted in the "Notes by the Way" to the *Zoological Society of London*.—*Ed. "E. A. & R."*)]

**Cotton Barter Scheme****Imperial Government Criticised**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In spite of protests from cotton trade interests, a barter scheme of American cotton in exchange for rubber and tin has been concluded with the U.S.A. Government, under which 600,000 bales of American cotton (or an equivalent larger amount if an export subsidy is decided upon by Washington) will be shipped to this country. As the cotton is in the hands of the American Government that side of the deal looks relatively simple, but the allocation of the rubber and tin does not look quite so simple a proposition as those products are owned by private individuals.

This cotton stock will not be sold for seven years except in the case of war, so from now onwards the British—and not the American—taxpayer will have the pleasure of paying the carrying charges. If war breaks out, no provision has been made regarding the marketing of the cotton, i.e. whether or not it will take precedence over the merchants' stocks. It is bound, therefore, to curtail trading through the ordinary channels. Moreover, the question of freight will be difficult without interfering with normal importation, as it is to be assumed that it will be necessary to transfer the stock as soon as possible.

If the intention was to ensure stocks in Liverpool, the Board of Trade could have put into operation such schemes as finance for insurance against war risks; but the method adopted of refusing any such help and stating that they will take over stocks in case of war will defeat that objective.

Now it is rumoured that purchases of Egyptian and Indian cottons also are to be made. If so, surely cotton from the Colonial Empire should be included, in order to keep Lancashire spinners on these growths? It is altogether extremely difficult to understand the attitude of the Government on this question, both from the angle of private enterprise and from that of the development of our Colonial Empire.

Yours faithfully,  
Liverpool, W. W. HIGGIN.



## 1820 Settlers' Association

### Emigrants for S. Rhodesia

SINCE the Government of Southern Rhodesia signed a tri-partite agreement with the British Government and the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association last year and arranged an assisted passage scheme for emigrants to the Colony, 132 settlers with 77 dependents have been selected by the Association, and have left for Southern Rhodesia.

The success of the scheme has been in large measure dependent on the careful selection in Great Britain of the applicants to fill vacancies offered by employers in Southern Rhodesia. Emigrants from Great Britain have settled into no less than 45 different occupations in the Colony and in no case had it been necessary to repatriate any person so selected. Experience had been gained, small unforeseen problems had been solved from time to time, and all arrangements were working smoothly throughout the whole system from the United Kingdom to Salisbury.

These facts were given by the Earl of Leven and Melville, Chairman of the British Executive Committee of the 1820 Settlers' Association, at the annual meeting, presided over by the Earl of Selborne, at the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday. On the financial side, he stated that the grant from the Overseas Settlement Department was at the increased rate as for the previous year, which showed that the Association had the continued approval of the Government, while the Rhodes Trustees had agreed for the present to grant the Association £1,000 a year beginning in 1939, and the Ainsworth Trustees had given £150.

#### A Record Year

Expenditure on administration and propaganda, up to June 30 last year, was £1,000 more than in the previous year, owing to the need for additional office accommodation consequent on the large increase in the number of settlers dealt with. Including the emigrants to Southern Rhodesia, the Association had sent out to Southern Africa in 1938 some 1,134 settlers, or 41 more than in the previous year.

Since the Association was founded in 1920, some 9,000 selected settlers had gone to South Africa. Of these, 88% were employment settlers, 9% retired persons with fixed incomes, and 3% farmers. A few had returned to Great Britain, but the great majority had settled in Southern Africa and were remaining there. No single guarantor had been called upon to meet the repatriation expenses of a settler.

Lord Lothian explained that the Rhodes Trustees, having some special funds in hand, decided to devote them to the 1820 Settlers' Association, but only after a thorough investigation into every detail of the Association's work. The report of their investigators, two very capable men, was, he was glad to say, very favourable and amply vindicated the work done by the Association.

#### Aliens in Uganda

Urging that the immigration laws of Uganda should be tightened up, "Nemo" writes in the *Uganda Herald*: "Last week there were two Italian officials from Addis Ababa in Kampala. I do not know what they were doing, but they stayed here for a week and then went on to Nairobi. There are some extremely pleasant Germans in this country, and taken individually one can find no fault with them, but many of us think there are quite enough here now."

## Statements Worth Noting

"Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God."—*Revelation xxi. 3.*

"Camels are the oldest domestic animals in the world."—*Captain H. E. Cross, former camel specialist to the Punjab Government.*

"It is a dreadful thing that educated Natives sometimes think manual labour beneath them."—*Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne.*

"There is no reason why there should be any malaria in the towns of Southern Rhodesia."—*Sir Malcolm Watson, speaking in Salisbury.*

"Many Africans still seem to think that the rifle is medicine, and that the noise kills."—*Mr. Banks, Game Ranger, in the Uganda Game Report, 1938.*

"The Northern Rhodesia Government has not yet accepted the principle of free and compulsory education."—*Mr. W. M. Logan, Chief Secretary.*

"The extent to which female labour is employed in Zanzibar is best conveyed in the expression that even the washerwomen are men."—*From the Colonial Office report on Zanzibar.*

"The groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is extremely drought resistant; remaining green and fresh till it begins to ripen its pods."—*Mr. H. C. Sampson, in the Empire Cotton Growing Review.*

"The conscientious farmer will realise that preservation and maintenance of the soil are responsibilities inseparable from the ownership of land."—*Report of the Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank, 1938.*

"The only practical way of bringing broadcasting programmes to the ears of the African peasant at first will be by means of communal listening."—*Mr. E. F. Twining, in "Broadcasting Investigations" (Uganda).*

"One of the unsolved problems in the country is the provision of cheap and suitable Native transport which may take the place of the devastating sleigh."—*Report of the Commissioner for Native Affairs, Southern Rhodesia, 1938.*

"The African prisoner is not an escapee. He stays put, amiably submissive to the sentence of the Court. The vast majority can safely be trusted to remain within a mud hut or behind a rusty wire. East African prisons of the future are camps."—*Mr. Alexander Paterson, in a broadcast talk.*

"It is not an uncommon experience of administrative officers to be waited on by a body of Natives from a village or an area who want to remove their headman because they do not like him. No other reasons are forthcoming. His judgments in court they do not dispute, he has not done wrong, he is not accused of peculation. He is unpopular, and so ought to go."—*Tanganyika Provincial Commissioners' Report, 1938.*

"Whatever criticisms may be raised against the introduction of Western civilisation into African territories, there is one aspect of it, the medical aspect; on which the voice of adverse comment is rarely raised. Thoughtfulness for the sick, the relief of suffering, the preservation of individual and national health, and the education of the people in hygienic principles, are matters which are above criticism."—*Dr. J. P. Mitchell, in the "Uganda Teachers' Journal."*

Food in War.—“During the last two years we could have made ourselves reasonably immune against starvation in a war of three or four years: £5 million a year would have covered interest on capital cost of purchase, provision of storage, and current costs of handling, for food reserves equivalent in food value or tonnage to a year's consumption of wheat. . . . Supposing we now have, not six months, but only six weeks, is there anything we can do more quickly? Yes. We could buy and import reserves of all essential imports which can be stored and do not quickly deteriorate. The imports I suggest are timber, ores and metals. This may look like providing a stone when we are asked for bread. But extra reserves of this kind would be equivalent to reserves of more perishable commodities such as food. For we could at once in war use the ships that would otherwise have been required to bring them in to import food instead. It is better to dump pit-props and metals in a field than not to have them here. And we need not wait to think what we need most. Over a wide range of obvious commodities we cannot go wrong. Let us pile in whatever we can get when, where and how we can get it.”—*Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., in the "Observer."*

Danzig.—“Is the German annexation of Danzig in any sense urgent? No Nazi pretends that it is a vital issue? No Nazi contends it is not the German claim to Danzig as a German city destroyed or at least impaired by the seizure by Germany of two whole provinces which contain 15 times as many Czechs as there are Germans in Danzig? There are Nazis who frankly admit that it is. Would not Danzig suffer economically from annexation to the Reich? Nazis in Danzig and Danzig business men agree that it would. Do the people of Danzig desire to incur even a remote risk of war in order to join the Reich? They emphatically do not. (I recently asked a good many of them that question.) They are already completely governed by the Third Reich through the Nazi Party. What, then, is this tremendous problem which agitates all Europe? This was the answer given recently by a distinguished Nazi: ‘Danzig is neither urgent nor vital; it is purely a question of power politics.’

Germany seeks Danzig and the Corridor at least—that is, dominion over Poland similar to that which she has gained over the Czechs.”—*Mr. Harold Collender, London correspondent, "New York Times."*

Mr. Winston Churchill.—“Does Herr Hitler understand that the use of force by Germany in Danzig will have the immediate effect of precipitating European war? If any such doubt lingers in Herr Hitler's mind there is one sure means by which it might be dispelled—by strengthening the Cabinet and bringing into it a man of outstanding force who has been continuously and consistently opposed to concessions to aggressors. That man is Mr. Winston Churchill. . . . Everyone knows where Mr. Churchill stands and what he stands for. Through all these years, in which Italy and Germany have been attempting to steal marches on the democracies, to destroy the League of Nations, to undermine collective security, to seize strategic positions and destroy liberty, he has warned us of the danger, has championed the principles of collective security, has urged rearmament, and has insisted, as the Government is now insisting, that we must prepare a front against . . . He has been paid the compliment of being singled out by the German Government as Enemy No. 1 to its policy. Mr. Eden is Enemy No. 2. What surer indication could we give to Germany and Hitler himself that we mean to stand up to aggression than by bringing these two men into the Government?”—*The "Spectator."*

Convincing Germany.—“Information which reaches me through commercial channels indicates that there is still a belief in important circles in Germany that this country will ultimately agree to anything rather than face the ordeal of war. All who seek peace with honour must realise that it is necessary without delay to dispel this delusion. . . . A reconstruction of the Cabinet which brought Mr. Winston Churchill to the head of one of the great Departments of State—preferably, I think, the Admiralty—and possibly one or two other men of known determination to the head of other Departments would, I feel sure, dispel the myth of persistent British national pacifism and reveal the truth in stark reality. Such a revelation is, in my opinion, necessary to stop the drift to war.”—*Sir Auckland Geddes, in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

# Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial  
and International Affairs

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The Year's Best Joke.—“News from Germany does not often add to the world's store of gaiety. But one item has just provided the best laugh of the year. Herr Vesper, a well-known publicist, has solemnly appealed to the German Press to refrain from printing jokes against Scotsmen. Scots, he maintains, are the healthiest, most upright, and most Germanic of the races inhabiting the British Isles, and all the well-known gibes against them are dastardly inventions by the 'Jewish' London Press. This, indeed, comes as a delicious morsel to a world badly in need of some light relief with its breakfast bacon. It is really three jokes in one. First, there is the pretty spectacle of yet another small proud nation being offered an unwanted 'protection' by the vast and bearlike arms of the Reich. Secondly, there is the naive comparison between the Scots and the Germans, two races as different as whisky from beer. . . . The Scots are the first to appreciate a joke against themselves; which is more than can be said for Nazi Germany. Indeed, they not only appreciate them but invent them; and this is the third and most beautiful aspect of Herr Vesper's Merry Frank. Those time-honoured gags about meanness did not emanate from England, but from the other side of the Tweed. But it would be no good trying to explain all this to Herr Vesper. We on this island are a family; and there are subtleties about family jokes which no outsider can hope to understand.”—*The Times.*

Gold.—“So long as freedom persists in trading between nations and individuals, so long as prices are fixed by supply and demand and . . . that depends on the opportunity for profit, gold will remain an indispensable lubricant in financial relationships. Given a system in which all trade is conducted by barter, all investments controlled by Governments—in fact universal totalitarianism—then gold might lose its age-long function. Until then holders of gold or gold shares need not worry. When, if ever, it does he will have a good deal more than gold to worry about.”—*The "Investors' Review."*

# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"There has never been a British refugee."—*Lord Lloyd.*

"He who does not gamble cannot win."—*Dr. Goebbels.*

"Herr von Ribbentrop fails to believe in our armour because of the chinks."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"German leaders still believe they can bluff their way to victory in Danzig."—*Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.*

"The anti-Totalitarian feeling extends from one end of the country to the other."—*Miss Virginia Cowles.*

"The Port of London is an indestructible port."—*Mr. W. L. Wrightson, of the Port of London Authority.*

"Despite appearances, very cool calculation plays a larger part than heated language in German policy."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"Men are known not only by their personal qualities, but by the qualities of those who surround them."—*Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.*

"The Italian people, entirely solid as always with Germany, are firmly backing the German solution for Danzig."—*"Relazioni Internazionali."*

"There is still time for countries ruled by Dictators to place themselves in harmony with the overwhelming majority of the human race."—*Mr. Winston Churchill.*

"Next to the French, the Americans have the greatest gift for creating thundering phrases that go crashing down the slopes of history like an escaped boulder."—*"Atticus," in the "Sunday Times."*

"To argue that to return Danzig to Germany would make her economically weaker, is a mistake, but even if it is right there is no reason why Danzig should not go back to the Reich."—*Herr Forster, Gauleiter of Danzig.*

"There is a theory abroad that British morale is, not what it once was. The behaviour of over 100 men—both civilian and Service—in the "Thetis" is a remarkable disproof of this theory. Perhaps, after all, those 99 lives have not been thrown away."—*Mr. Maurice Hussey.*

"To suggest that Mr. Churchill would stiffen the Government if he joined it is absurd. He is a man of great force and ability, but the only thing that can ever stiffen this Government is death."—*Mr. A. Shimwell, M.P.*

"The German Government tell us that Danzig is not worth fighting for. All the more reason should we have then to suspect their true motives if they were prepared to provoke a world war because of it."—*Earl De La Warr, President, Board of Education.*

"If war is to be averted it is essential that Herr Hitler should know that Lord Halifax has voiced the cold determination of the whole nation that if Germany attempts to violate Polish independence we shall fight."—*Commander Fletcher, M.P.*

"Bulgaria, a country with a population of about 6,000,000 and an area of 39,000 square miles, is not satisfied with two ports on the Black Sea—Varna and Burgas—but she wishes to see Rumania, with a population approaching 20,000,000 and an area of 122,000 square miles, practically squeezed out of her outlets to that sea."—*M. C. G. Costachescu.*

"It is better for Mr. Churchill's own prospects that he should be outside the Government at this stage than in it. He is free to play the highest patriotic part and to interpret with unequalled expression the historic spirit of the nation irrespective of party. Exclusion now win him rising sympathy and spreading support and may well make him more potent than his best friends had thought possible."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

"Basic English demands that every writer should consider exactly what he wishes to say before choosing words in which to say it, and as a corollary that those words shall mean exactly the same to the reader as they mean to him. The language is therefore quite useless in diplomacy. What would have happened if the Munich Agreement had been written in basic German, or the guarantee of Albanian independence in basic Italian?"—*"The Times."*

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

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

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Consols 2½% ...               | 67 1 3   |
| Kenya 5% ...                  | 107 0 0  |
| Kenya 3½% ...                 | 97 15 0  |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% ...           | 98 10 0  |
| Nyasaland 3% ...              | 91 15 0  |
| N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts ... | 86 10 0  |
| Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts ... | 82 0 0   |
| S. Rhodesia 3½% ...           | 97 0 0   |
| Sudan 5½% ...                 | 106 5 0  |
| Tanganyika 4½% ...            | 105 15 0 |

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Industrials</b>              |         |
| Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1) ...    | 4 13 9  |
| British Oxygen (£1) ...         | 3 16 3  |
| British Ropes (2s. 6d.) ...     | 6 6     |
| Courtaulds (£1) ...             | 1 6 7½  |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) ...          | 1 6 3   |
| General Electric (£1) ...       | 3 14 0  |
| Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1) ... | 1 8 6   |
| Imperial Tobacco (£1) ...       | 6 6 3   |
| Int. Nickel Canada ...          | 48 8    |
| Prov. Cinematograph ...         | 19 3    |
| Turbine and Newall ...          | 3 16 3  |
| U.S. Steels ...                 | 45 1    |
| United Steel (£1) ...           | 1 3 3   |
| Unilever (£1) ...               | 1 13 4½ |
| United Tobacco of S.A. ...      | 4 10 0  |
| Vickers (10s.) ...              | 18 4½   |
| Woolworth (5s.) ...             | 3 2 4½  |

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Mines and Oils</b>          |         |
| Anaconda (\$50) ...            | 5 3 9   |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) ...   | 2 0 0   |
| Anglo-American Investment ...  | 17 6    |
| Anglo-Iranian ...              | 3 11 6  |
| Ariston (2s. 6d.) ...          | 11 3    |
| Ashanti Goldfields (4s.) ...   | 3 2 6   |
| Bibiani (4s.) ...              | 1 5 9   |
| Blyvoor (10s.) ...             | 7 9     |
| Burmah Oil ...                 | 3 11 0  |
| Consolidated Goldfields ...    | 2 17 6  |
| Crown Mines (10s.) ...         | 13 12 6 |
| De Beers Deferred (50s.) ...   | 6 2 6   |
| East Daaga (10s.) ...          | 1 2 6   |
| E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) ... | 3 7½    |
| E. Rand Proprietary (10s.) ... | 2 5 0   |
| Gold Coast Selection (3s.) ... | 1 1 3   |
| Grootvlei ...                  | 4 0 0   |
| Johannesburg Consolidated ...  | 2 2 6   |
| Klerksdorp (5s.) ...           | 2 7½    |
| Kwana (2s.) ...                | 1 7 6   |
| Lynchburg ...                  | 1 4     |
| Marievale (10s.) ...           | 16 6    |
| Mexican Eagle ...              | 8 3     |
| Nigel Van Ryn (5s.) ...        | 2 3     |
| Rand Mines (5s.) ...           | 7 15 0  |
| Randfontein ...                | 1 16 3  |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) ...      | 34 5 0  |
| Shell ...                      | 4 2 6   |
| Simmer (2s. 6d.) ...           | 18 4½   |
| S. A. Land (3s. 6d.) ...       | 3 12 6  |
| S. A. Towns (10s.) ...         | 8 0     |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) ...          | 10 8 9  |
| Vlakfontein (10s.) ...         | 17 6    |
| West-Wits. (10s.) ...          | 4 17 6  |
| Western Holdings (5s.) ...     | 11 6    |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails</b> |          |
| Bank of China (D.C. & O.) ...          | 2 2 0    |
| British India 5½% prefs. ...           | 100 15 0 |
| Clan ...                               | 5 12 6   |
| E.D. Realisation ...                   | 3 11     |
| Great Western ...                      | 32 10 0  |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...         | 78 10 0  |
| L.M.S. ...                             | 14 0 0   |
| National Bank of India ...             | 28 15 0  |
| Southern Railway def. ord. ...         | 15 0 0   |
| Standard Bank of S.A. ...              | 13 10 0  |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs. ...             | 17 4     |

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| <b>Plantations</b>      |       |
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) ...    | 1 2 6 |
| Linggi (£1) ...         | 12 0  |
| Lond. Asiatic (2s.) ... | 3 0   |
| Malayalam Pl. (£1) ...  | 1 6 6 |
| Rubber Trust (£1) ...   | 1 6 6 |

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Douglas Hay, of Eldoret, has arrived home by air.

Major Holford Walker is on his way home from Nanyuki.

Mr. Keith Bradley has arrived home from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. John A. Loram has been appointed a director of the Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate.

Mrs. Huggins, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrives home by sea to-morrow.

Captain A. J. W. Hornby, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, is on his way home on leave.

Mr. E. H. Cooke, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, Chairman of Port of Beira Development, Ltd., leaves England on Saturday by air for Beira.

Mr. Melbourn Inman and Mr. Horace Lindrum, the two famous billiard professionals, are shortly to visit Nyasaland.

Mr. A. Hartland, Chief Surveyor in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home on retirement after 20 years' service in the country.

Mr. A. R. Holliday, Administrator General, Zanzibar, has left the Protectorate on the termination of his appointment.

El Kaimakam Soliman Bey Riad, Chief Staff Officer of the Egyptian troops in the Sudan, has died suddenly in Khartoum.

Mr. W. J. Knott, a former Rhodesian golf champion, who lived in Southern Rhodesia from 1907 to 1915, has been revisiting the Colony with Mrs. Knott.

Mr. G. V. O. Bulkeley, formerly of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and more recently Director of Transport in Nigeria, is now home on leave pending retirement.

Sir Charles Rey, who has travelled extensively in Ethiopia and was more recently Resident Commissioner for Nyasaland, and Lady Rey, have arrived in England from South Africa.

Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish, M.P. for Lewes, brother of Mr. H. H. Beamish, former M.P. in Southern Rhodesia, has decided, on medical advice, not to contest the seat at the next election.

Mr. R. E. Proust and Mr. Raymond Thompson, members of the B.S.A. Police in Southern Rhodesia, have motored home from the Colony to spend their holiday here. They left on March 8 and arrived in England last week.

Mr. H. B. Waters, who has been Director of Agriculture in Kenya for the past five years, has been appointed to a similar office in the Gold Coast Colony, where he formerly served for five years as deputy Director of Agriculture.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Elkan, who has interests in Eastern Africa, and who is Chairman of the London Court of Arbitration, responded for the guests when the Court attended a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House last week.

Mr. R. Tredgold, Minister of Justice and Defence; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas Guest, Minister of Mines and Public Works; and Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, have been appointed to a Committee to investigate the question of Native labour in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Percy Fynn, Minister of Internal Affairs, is acting as Prime Minister in Southern Rhodesia during the absence in England of Mr. G. M. Huggins, and Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Justice and Defence, as Minister of Native Affairs and in charge of educational matters.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will broadcast in the Empire programmes for East Africa at 6.15 p.m. on July 31, a talk on the report of the Economic Advisory Council on nutrition in the Colonial Empire. The report will be published towards the end of this month.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is due to reach Bulawayo to-day. He will leave by air on Saturday for the Victoria Falls, afterwards visiting Wankie and the Shabani districts. On July 20 he will visit Salisbury, and three days later he leaves by air for this country.

Travelling from Sakania, Belgian Congo, to Cape-town recently, via Livingstone, Victoria Falls, Bulawayo, Beitsbridge, Johannesburg and Kimberley, Mr. J. Stokes, of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, did the journey in 85½ hours, of which 77 hours were actual travelling time. He drove a secondhand car, for which he paid £76; and when travelling at 85 miles an hour at 2 a.m. near Tod's Hotel, Southern Rhodesia, he ran over a leopard, fortunately without damage to the car; whatever may have happened to the leopard.



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

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**ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.**

## Obituary

Major Holmes Jackson, a well-known settler in Kenya, has been found dead on Mount Menengai, near Lake Nakuru.

Mrs. B. Henriques, wife of Mr. Lionel R. Q. Henriques, died suddenly in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week.

Mr. Tayabali M. Jeevanjee, who has died in Nairobi, has lived in Kenya since 1900. Some years ago he presented a park in Nairobi to the public.

Dr. M. J. Placido, who was for many years Portuguese Consul in Salisbury, has died in Umtali. After serving in the Southern Rhodesian capital for 18 years he retired in 1930, and took up private practice as a lawyer in Beira, in partnership with Dr. Lacerda.

With the death at the age of 58 of Mr. D. C. P. Moodie, the survivors of the famous Moodie trek to Rhodesia in 1892 are reduced to five—Messrs. B. and M. Moodie, Mrs. W. Acutt, of Bulawayo; Mrs. W. Mears, of Johannesburg; and Mrs. D. Moodie, of Devon.

The death of Mr. George Muir, at the age of 70 adds to the diminishing list of Rhodesia's pioneers. He came up to Salisbury with the pioneer columns in 1890 and in 1903 trekked as far north as Tanganyika. He had resided for many years in the Fort Victoria district.

Mr. R. L. Scott, who died last week, was perhaps better known as a shipbuilder than a big game hunter, but several times before and after the War he visited Eastern Africa. He went to East Africa in 1909, and to the Rhodesias in 1914. In 1920 he went to the White Nile district in the Sudan, and in 1923 led a big expedition to the Province, whence he brought back many rare heads.

Kenya has lost its oldest settler by the death in Nairobi on Tuesday of Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett, at the age of 87. A double "Blue" for rugby football and athletics at Oxford, Mr. Bulpett was all his life a great sportsman and traveller. He settled in Kenya before the War and made many hunting safaris with the late Sir Northrup McMillan. He held the record for running, riding, walking and swimming a mile.

Mr. Duncan ("Pop") Dollar, whose death at the age of 76 is reported from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was a member of the Pioneer Column of 1890, and O.C. Scouts in the Victoria Column. He was a great cricketer, played against Lord Hawke's team in 1899, and was known as "the father of cricket in the Midlands," being for many years president of the Midlands Cricket Club. He came to Africa from Hampshire in 1875.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Mr. J. A. Duff, former chief agent for the Union-Castle Line in South and East Africa. Mr. Duff, who died on his seventy-first birthday, joined the Castle Line nearly half a century ago, and in 1911 became agent for the Union-Castle Company in East London. In September, 1914, he became the company's joint agent in Capetown with the late Mr. D. S. Pargeter, and, following the latter's death in 1927, was appointed chief agent of the company in South and East Africa, which position he held until his retirement in 1934. A man of exceptional courtesy and charm, his passing will be mourned by a wide circle of friends in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

## Canon L. J. Gaster

LAST week we reported the death of Canon L. J. Gaster, headmaster of the King's school, Budo, Uganda. In the course of a tribute to him the Rev. H. D. Hooper, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, writes:—

"By the death of Canon Lewis John Gaster Uganda has been deprived of a devoted friend who had already given notable service as headmaster of the King's School, Budo. In 1910, after educational training and service in England, the Canon commenced his long missionary career, and was appointed to the staff of Trinity College, Kandy, and for four and a half years, during the Principal's absence on War service, he acted as Principal.

"His undoubted gifts as a leader and administrator were coupled with artistic attainments of a high order. The clear tones and meticulous detail of his water colour sketches no less than the creative sensitiveness of his powers of design enabled him to make an enduring contribution to cultural development both in Ceylon and Uganda. The College Chapel at Kandy enshrines his loving conception of the beauties of local architecture dedicated to the Lord and Master whom he served; and he brought the same vision and precision to the task of preparing the layout of Budo College to meet the larger requirements of a modern educational establishment.

"In 1911 he had married Miss H. L. Hobson, and the unfailing hospitality of a home which was illuminated by a rare standard of family love, won for them countless friends. Indeed, it was the tact and ready sympathy which the Canon displayed in personal relations which led, as much as his other qualities, to a change in his duties; for, in 1924, the Church Missionary Society called upon him to take over the responsibilities of Secretary of the Ceylon Mission during a critical period in its history, when patience, understanding and restraint were severely taxed. That he was subsequently asked to assume the duties of Diocesan Secretary was a tribute to the success of his gentle and skilled administration.

"In 1934, when most men might have considered retirement, he was again asked to fill another important post. This time in Africa where the vacancy at Budo, created by the appointment of its headmaster as Principal of Achimota College, called for outstanding gifts of leadership in the foremost school in East Africa. Gaster brought mature experience not only to the school but also to the wider problems of the diocese, and the value of his help in this direction was recognised in 1936, when the Bishop conferred on him a canonry of Kampala Cathedral.

"The long years of work in Ceylon may have mellowed his rich variety of gifts, but they did not damp the eagerness with which he returned to the closer contacts of community life in a Christian school and, in consequence, his influence on the progress of the school was quickening and constructive.

"The Gasters gave themselves to the new land of their adoption with the wholehearted devotion which had driven their roots deep into the heart of that distant island, where so much of their lives had been spent."

The five young R.A.F. boxers who perished in the Limpopo air crash are to be commemorated by a monument over their common grave in the military cemetery, Pretoria. A separate memorial is to be placed over the grave of Mr. P. Peters, the R.A.F. team trainer, who is buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

## E.A. Service Appointments

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

Miss M. A. E. Branzik, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss J. Burns, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.

Mr. J. M. F. Kesson, to be Assistant Engineer, Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Miss M. F. Whelan, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. E. H. Cooke, District Officer, to be Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. M. Rennie, M.C., Financial Secretary, Gold-Coast, to be Chief Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. L. J. D. Smith, Senior Supervisor of Customs, Tanganyika Territory, to be Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Kenya.

Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw, Assistant Registrar General, Tanganyika Territory, to be Administrator General, Zanzibar.

Mr. D. R. MacDonald, First Assistant Land Officer, to be Registrar General, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. C. J. Callanan, M.B., B.A.O., Senior Medical Officer, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services, Kenya.

Mr. J. A. Carman, M.D., Medical Officer, to be Specialist (Anaesthetist), Kenya.

Mr. A. G. Mackay, M.P., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., Medical Officer, Uganda, to be Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. E. Roberts, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., F.R.C.S. (Edin), Medical Officer, Uganda, to be Specialist, Zanzibar.

Mr. H. M. Shelley, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), Medical Officer, Nyasaland, to be Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. B. E. Frayling, O.B.E., Chief Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory, to be Chief Inspector of Mines, Nigeria.

Mr. E. F. E. Wolton, M.M., Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. C. Lingham-Lees, Surveyor, to be Senior Surveyor, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. H. Baldwin, Senior Assistant Accountant, to be Expenditure Accountant, Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Mr. R. Bergner, European Clerk, to be Office Assistant, Registrar General's Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. P. Best, Draughtsman, to be Chief Draughtsman, Lands and Settlements Department, Kenya.

Mr. E. M. Bowick, Waterworks Overseer, to be Waterworks Superintendent, Public Works Department, Uganda.

Mr. W. T. Chappel, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, to be District Locomotive Superintendent, Class II, Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Mr. H. W. Cox, Senior Assistant Accountant, to be Revenue Accountant, Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. C. Green, D.F.C., Senior Storekeeper, Public Works Department, to be Registrar of Aircraft, and Assistant for Civil Aviation, Kenya.

Mr. O. W. Horner, Clerk to the Governor, to be Postmaster, Seychelles.

Captain D. Milne, M.C., Superintendent of Prisons, to be Senior Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. L. Morris, Assistant Land Officer, to be Assistant Registrar, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. P. S. A. Newhook, District Locomotive Superintendent, Class II, to be District Locomotive Superintendent, Class I, Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. Parnall, late Administrator General, to be Commissioner of Debts, Zanzibar.

Mr. F. B. Smith, Assistant Inspector, to be Inspector, Police Department, Nyasaland.

Mr. B. R. Thomas, European Clerk, to be Senior Land Assistant, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. C. H. Webb, British Constable, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. D. E. Whiting, Assistant Resident Engineer, to be Waterworks Engineer, Uganda.

Mr. C. W. Wishart, Mechanical Foreman, to be Waterworks Overseer, Public Works Department, Uganda.

## The "Evil Eye" In Uganda

MR. GEORGE GILLANDERS, senior health inspector of the Uganda Medical Department, speaking at the Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Scarborough last week, said that fear of the "evil eye," superstitions, customs and beliefs among certain Native tribes in Africa were a bar to modern progress. In trying to improve conditions, customs, prejudices and beliefs had to be respected if the confidence and co-operation of the populace were to be won and their genuine interest in health measures aroused.

"There is a strong belief that illness, poverty and even death are attributable to the evil eye in certain districts," continued Mr. Gillanders, "and that the disturbing spirits of their ancestors make their unwelcome entrance through any open spaces which exist in the roofs and walls. In those districts insistence on the provision of combined ventilators and windows, the cheapest and simplest method of providing light and ventilation in Native huts, would immediately antagonise those whom we desire to help."

Fear of ridicule deterred all but the boldest of individuals of any race departing from well-established customs, but it was apparent from results that where well-conducted, extensive propaganda was employed, the people were imbued with the necessary courage to shake off the shackles of custom and follow their enlightened judgment. Windows were gradually appearing in huts and although many were merely holes in the walls, protected at night with screens of grass, reeds or bark cloth, they were nevertheless space which admitted light and air, and were signs of progress.

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## African Air Services

REFERENCES to East Africa and the Rhodesias were made in the House of Commons on Monday when the British Overseas Airways Bill, providing for the amalgamation of Imperial Airways and British Airways in a single public corporation, was read for the second time.

Sir Edward Grigg said that the Colonies had a direct concern in the measure. They could claim to have a great say in civil aviation, inasmuch as some of them were a great deal ahead of the British Government in the early days of civil aviation. He recalled that when he was in East Africa, Kenya was doing more for the East African air route than the Imperial Government would do at that time. In fact, the origin of those routes was due to a great extent not only to the keenness, but to the subsidies granted by the Colonies. He assumed that those subsidies were still continuing.

As to the representation of the Colonies on the board of the new corporation, he pointed out that the powers granted to the Secretary of State for Air under the Bill were very wide. One clause gave him power "to discontinue or make any change in any air transport service or other activity which the board were operating." That might profoundly affect a Dominion or Colony, and he (the speaker) suggested that the words "in consultation with the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies" might be added to that clause.

Sir Alfred Beit, referring to negotiations for the return to Imperial Airways of services on the Central African land route, hoped that that would not mean that the corporation would oust all local enterprises from the field. It seemed desirable, if

the new corporation was to confine itself to obtaining and improving the trunk routes, that as much freedom as possible should be left to local services. He did not mean that every Colony served by the corporation should have the right of running its own section of the line, but that care should be taken that the through service was not operated by the new corporation in such a way that it got more of the traffic than properly belonged to a through service. He therefore hoped that the individuality of Wilson Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways would be maintained.

### "Chosen Instruments"

The Bledisloe Commission on the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias said in their report that encouragement should be given to the new corporation to extend its main trunk routes through the Rhodesias and South Africa on terms which took due account of the "chosen instrument." The words "chosen instrument" were rather confusing. The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Company had on many occasions been the "chosen instrument" of the Southern Rhodesian Government, and from a strategic viewpoint was the only body capable at the present time of providing a pool of trained pilots. Should the "Chosen instrument" of the British Government therefore be allowed to swamp the "chosen instrument" of Southern Rhodesia? He did not think so.

Winding up the debate, Captain Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, said that the present position in regard to Wilson Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways was protected as regards share interests and operational contracts, and provision had been made to enable those contracts to be made in the future.

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Belgian Congo.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Tanami G.M. Syndicate**

PROMISING news regarding development of the property of the Borderland Syndicate near the Uganda, were revealed at the annual meeting of the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., last week by Captain A. H. Moreing.

He said that work was originally started on the Davies reef, but that subsequently three other reefs were located and it was more than likely that further prospecting would disclose additional reefs. Since crushing began on the property 10,739 tons have been treated for a recovery of 4,665 oz. of fine gold.

Recent developments had indicated an extensive distribution of gold in the outcrops of reefs, and work was now sufficiently advanced to demonstrate that surface values lived to some depth. On the Davies reef a crosscut at 170 ft. intersected the reef at a distance of 332 ft., averaging 17.5 dwt. over 12 inches; drives have been opened up, that to the north averaging 21 dwt. over 17 inches for a distance of 145 ft., and another to the south averaging 20 dwt. over 18 inches from 25 to 120 ft. It was not unlikely that there might be a considerable extension of this reef, as rich float has been found 1,500 ft. south, directly on the line of strike of the reef.

In the same crosscut, at 200 ft. from the shaft, the East branch reef was intersected; a drive to the north averaged 11 dwt. over 61 inches for the first 20 ft., and from 35 to 85 ft. averaged 8.5 dwt. over 28 inches. Arrangements are being made to sink deeper, and it is believed that the two branches of the Davies reef will come together at a vertical

depth of less than 400 ft., in which case they could reasonably expect the reef to be of very great promise, both as to widths and values. Outcrops of three other reefs had been opened up on the surface.

Recalling that Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., which forms the largest holding of the Tanami Syndicate, has ore reserves of 60,000 tons of a value tentatively estimated at 14 dwt., Captain Moreing said that that tonnage was being steadily increased, and he thought they could be satisfied that in Rosterman Gold Mines they had an asset of great value, and one which should prove a steady revenue earning proposition for many years to come.

**Ralph & Button Mining Co.**

SOME time ago the Ralph and Button Mining Company, Ltd., were the plaintiffs in an action against East African Goldfields, Ltd., and the Victoria Nyanza Gold Mining Company, Ltd. The plaintiffs won their action, but the judgment was reversed in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Ralph and Button Mining Company thereupon laid their case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which has now decided that the appeal must fail.

In the case the Ralph and Button Mining Company and the Ralph and Button Mining Syndicate challenged the validity of a sale by East African Goldfields to the Victoria Nyanza Gold Mining Company, Ltd., of certain mining interests in Kenya Colony which had originally belonged to the Syndicate, and were the subject of an option agreement between the Syndicate and Kenya Development, Ltd., which was the predecessor in title of East African Goldfields, Ltd.

**Luiru Gold Areas**

Addressing the annual meeting of shareholders of Luiru Gold Areas last week, Mr. H. L. Krause, one of the directors who recently visited the mine, said there was ample evidence on the property that there was a continuous ore body, the gold content of which was well above the pay limit. Estimates made in the early stages of the new company's life were based on the assumption that the mine machinery and plant would respond to normal maintenance and repair work as to time and cost. The main driving machinery was, however, inadequate for the complete running of the mine, and a second gas engine of some 225 h.p. capacity was purchased and is now installed. Meantime, the original power plant broke down owing to overloading, and was put into commission again in February, after being some months under repair. The new power plant had now been erected, but certain accessory electrical gear had not yet reached the property.

Replying to questions, Mr. Krause said that since November there had been no further underground development work, but there had been underground mining above the water at the third level. The average value of the ore below the third level was 12 dwt. over 36 inches. Between the 3rd and 4th levels there was available 5,500 tons of ore, on which there was a profit of approximately £18,000. Shareholders could multiply that out of every 100 ft. in depth, and they would find there was a very considerable profit available. All that remained now was to get the water out, not a difficult matter once the plant was there.


**Mining Personalia**

Colonel H. T. Fenwick, Chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Ltd., left England last week for Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Chairman of the Rhokana Corporation, proposed the toast of the Royal School of Mines at the annual dinner in London last week.

Mr. D. K. Williams, Chairman of the Kenya Mining Association, and a director of Asembo Mines, Ltd., reached England by air last week. He has lived in Kenya for the past 26 years, and was one of the first Kenya settlers to take up gold prospecting when the metal was first found in Kakamega in 1931.

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## Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—June coal sales 81,087 tons (May 80,001 tons).

**Thistle-Etna.**—During June 3,150 tons ore were treated, recovering 744 oz. fine gold; profit, £2,770.

**Kentan.**—Production at the Geita mine during June totalled 2,869 oz. fine gold, from 7,895 tons milled.

**Luri Gold.**—During June 2,090 tons were milled, yielding 370 oz. fine gold, valued at £2,632. Costs: £2,382; surplus £250. Ore crushed still being taken from low grade stopes.

**Sherwood Starr.**—During June 8,400 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,481 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit at mine, £3,461; add sundry revenue, £140; estimated total net profit, £3,601 (May £2,602). Capital expenditure, £60. Results include 270 oz. gold, valued at £2,000, recovered from excess grade. Footage development, 162 ft.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During May 6,100 tons were treated, for a recovery of 4,028 oz. fine gold. Profit: £17,329. Development: Phoenix mine, 10th level driven 25 ft., av. trace, 10th level sunk 33 ft., av. 29 dwt.; 12th level driven 53 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 37th level sunk 12 ft., av. trace; 38th level driven 39 ft., no values; 39th level driven 51 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 39th level driven 55 ft., av. 1 dwt. Globe mine: 2nd level driven 16 ft., av. trace; 2nd level driven 53 ft., av. 15 dwt.; 6th level driven 128 ft., av. 2 dwt.

**Rosterman.**—During June 3,250 tons were milled, for a recovery of 1,335 oz. fine gold, valued at £9,910. Costs: £6,913; surplus, £2,997 (May, £1,256). Capital expenditure, £532. Development, 797 ft. Main shaft sunk further 6 ft. to 940 ft. No. 1 Footwall reef, No. 7 level, W. drive, from 75 ft. to 145 ft., av. 21 dwt. over 30 in.; No. 8 level, E. drive, from 0 ft. to 25 ft., av. 30 dwt. over 24 in.; No. 9 level, rise 220 ft. W., from 115 ft. to 160 ft., av. 18 dwt. over 32 in.; rise 400 ft. W., from 0 ft. to 40 ft., av. 24 dwt. over width of 51 in. No. 10 level drive, from 0 ft. to 80 ft., av. 16 dwt. over 35 in.

**Cam and Motor.**—During June 25,600 tons were milled, yielding 7,353 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £54,542.

Total working costs, £23,913, including development redemption £3,849. Estimated profit at mine, £30,629, less estimated Government royalty, £2,727. Estimated net profit at mine, £27,902; add sundry revenue, £116, estimated total net profit, £28,018 (May, £29,005). Capital expenditure, £1,774. Footage: Sub-vertical shaft 9 ft., sub-circular shaft 14 ft. development, 1,359 ft., sand shaft 112 ft. Cam; No. 33 level, winze at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate 13 ft. sunk, av. 4.6 dwt. over 39 in. Cam Spur; No. 35 level, winze at 450 ft. W. co-ordinate 20 ft. sunk, av. 6.2 dwt. over 34 in. No. 36 level, No. 2 N. drive 420 ft. W. co-ordinate 72 ft. driven, av. 6 dwt. over 33 in.

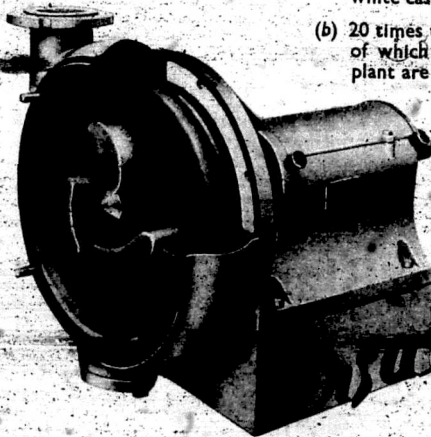
**Rezende.**—In June 8,500 tons were treated for a recovery of 2,040 oz. fine gold. Estimated revenue, £15,408. Total working costs, £9,223, including development redemption, £2,550. Estimated profit, £6,185; add royalties, £270, rents, £50. Estimated total profit at mine, £6,505. (May, £5,500). Capital expenditure, £13,866. Results include 135 oz. fine gold from excess grade, net value, £1,000. Footage developed: 1,402 ft., Rezende circular shaft 55 ft., Rezende internal "B" shaft 26 ft. Penhalonga shaft 24 ft. Rezende: No. 18 level W. drive from winze No. 1 W. 75 ft. driven, average 9.2 dwt. over 53 in., reef not fully exposed. Liverpool: No. 5 level, winze No. 1 W. 22 ft. sunk, av. 3.8 dwt. over 37 in. Old West: No. 5 level, E. drive 79 ft. driven, av. 4.5 dwt. over 72 in., reef not fully exposed. No. 6 level, No. 2 rise W. 40 ft. risen, av. 4 dwt. over 49 in., reef not fully exposed.

### Territorial Outputs

Mineral output in Northern Rhodesia during May was as follows: Copper, 16,395 tons; zinc, 1,085 tons; manganese ore, 192 tons; vanadium, 78,205 lb.; cobalt, 341,206 lb.; mica, 600 lb.; gold, 508 oz.; and silver, 667 oz.

Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia during May was as follows: Gold, 66,786 oz.; silver, 16,162 oz.; antimony ore, 24 tons; asbestos, 4,850 tons; chrome ore, 14,565 tons; coal, 94,730 tons; copper ore, 48 tons; corundum, 11 tons; iron pyrites, 2,594 tons; lead, 12 tons; limestone, 6,553 tons; mica, 368 lb.; tantalum, 1 ton; tin concentrates, 59 tons; and tungsten, 30 tons.

# Rubber



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- (a) 15 times that of lining in special chromed white cast iron.
  - (b) 20 times that of lining in manganese steel of which other types of pumps in our plant are usually made.

# Steel

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## Questions in Parliament

MR. DAY asked the Prime Minister whether H.M. Government had been in communication with the Governments of Belgium, France and Japan regarding the German claims for the return of former German Colonies at present administered under Mandate by those Governments.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that there had been no recent exchange of views with any foreign Governments on this question. The attitude of the French Government had been made clear by the French Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs on several occasions, more particularly in their statements on January 26 and February 7. The attitude of the Belgian Government was stated by the then Prime Minister on November 3. So far as Lord Halifax was aware the Japanese Government had not recently expressed any views on the question.

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked if the Dominions Secretary would inquire from the Government of South Africa as to what they considered fair compensation to Germany for South-West Africa and Tanganyika, but Sir Thomas Inskip replied that he did not think that in the present circumstances, there would be any advantage in making the inquiry.

Commander Fletcher: "Is the Dominions Secretary aware that a public statement recommending such compensation has been made by the Minister of Defence in South Africa, and as the matter obviously raised important questions of Imperial strategic defence, ought not some communication to be made to the Union Government?"

Sir Thomas Inskip: "I have read the speech in question, and I am inclined to think that at the present moment any such inquiry would be merely academic."

### Kenya Native Land Trust

Mr. Creech Jones wished to know whether, as the Native Land Trust of Kenya Colony was primarily concerned with Native lands, any Native member had been appointed to the board.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Native Lands Trust Board had five members, who included the Chief Native Commissioner, two nominated unofficial members of the Legislative Council who represented African interests, and a missionary nominated by the Governor. He (the Colonial Secretary) was satisfied that Natives interests were well looked after by the board as constituted, and saw no reason to change its *personnel* at present.

Asked if it was the policy of the Government to include a direct representative of the Africans them-

selves, Mr. MacDonald said that certainly was not excluded, and if a suitable African, who was representative of all the Africans concerned, could be discovered, he had no doubt he would be put on in succession to whichever of the existing representatives retired.

Mr. Paling: "Does the Colonial Secretary mean to say that no African is put on this board because there is not one of the necessary ability to serve?"

Mr. MacDonald: "No, Sir, but there is a question of different tribes. There is a certain amount of jealousy between one tribe and another. That is one of the considerations which the Government must have in mind."

Mr. Paling: "If there are Africans with sufficient ability, why is it that on all questions directly affecting African interests, no African is ever put on the board to look after those interests?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I do not think that is true as a general statement."

Mr. Paling: "I do not know of one case."

Mr. Arthur Henderson wished to know whether, before issuing the Order in Council affecting the Kenya Highlands, the Colonial Secretary had consulted the Law Officers of the Crown as to the bearing of the Convention of St. Germain upon discrimination affecting the signatories to that Convention.

Sir Thomas Inskip: "No, Sir. The Kenya Highlands Order in Council does not contain any discriminatory provisions and the Convention of St. Germain has no bearing on the Order. There was therefore no purpose in consulting the Law Officers of the Crown."

### Native Education in Kenya

Mr. Paling asked whether, in view of the fact that Africans paid annually in direct taxation to the Kenya Government £534,502, of which only £12,430, or 2.3%, went to aided schools for the elementary education of Africans, and having regard to the small proportion of African children getting any education whatsoever, he would recommend that steps be taken greatly to improve the educational facilities now existing. Mr. Edmund Harvey asked a similar question, pointing out that of the 100,872 pupils in elementary schools in the Colony in 1939, as many as 61,220 were in unaided schools.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the term "elementary education" covered only one part of the pre-secondary school education of Native children in Kenya. In fact, expenditure on the education of those children was, in round figures, £55,000 in 1937 and £62,000 in 1938, and is estimated to be £65,000 in 1939. He was communicating with the Governor as to the possibility of making further provision for that purpose.

Mr. Riley asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that school fees were compulsory in all grant-in-aid schools in the Kavirondo district, and was he aware that those school fees automatically excluded the poorer children from the opportunity of education, although their parents paid the same tax as those who could afford to pay fees.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative, and in regard to the second, he was having inquiries made.

### South African Protectorates

Several questions were asked regarding the present position concerning the transference of the South African Protectorates to the Government of South Africa, and in his reply Sir Thomas Inskip said that last year it was proposed that the South African Government should issue a memorandum setting

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forth the terms on which they would propose that the transference should take place. Recently he had received from that Government the draft of the memorandum they have prepared, but he could not give the date on which it would be published.

"The object of the issue of the memorandum," he continued, "is to enable the inhabitants of the territories to judge what the position would be in the event of transfer. It has many times been made clear that the Imperial Government would not make any decision on the subject until the inhabitants, Natives and European, have been consulted, and that no final conclusion would be reached until Parliament had had an opportunity of expressing its views. There is no question of varying this pledge."

Sir W. Edge drew attention to the decision of the Union-Castle Shipping Company to withdraw, and presumably to scrap, three of their liners, and he asked if representations could be made to the company that it was not advisable at the present time to scrap vessels of the kind in question.

Mr. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that he understood these passenger liners were being sold for scrapping in the United Kingdom. They were old vessels which had been replaced by modern ships. The Merchant Ship Reserve Advisory Committee had not recommended the purchase of these ships for the merchant ship reserve, and in the circumstances he had no objection to the sale of the vessels for scrapping in this country.

#### Bladistoe Commission Report

Mr. Creech-Jones wished to know whether Parliament would have an opportunity of discussing the Royal Commission's report on the Rhodesias before the Government committed itself to any particular line of policy. Mr. MacDonald replied that previous statements of policy had been made after consultation between the Government and other parties in the House, and in pursuance of that practice it was proposed that leaders of the Opposition parties should be consulted in due course before a statement was made.

Asked by Mr. Mathers whether he would arrange for an expert to report on the problem of soil erosion in East Africa before deciding on further measures, Mr. MacDonald said the matter had received the careful attention of experienced officials, some of whom had studied control measures in South Africa and the U.S.A. Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, had also given it special consideration during his visit two years ago, and the particular problems of some areas in Kenya had recently been examined by Dr. Pole-Evans. Control measures against soil erosion had already been initiated in some areas, and others were under consideration with a view to a programme of work being drawn up. In those circumstances he did not think there would be advantage in a further inquiry of the nature suggested.

Mr. McEntee asked what steps would be taken in Kenya in the event of war to safeguard the interests of farmers and settlers who might be called to the colours, and what action it was proposed to take to maintain the economic and financial structure of the Colony.

Sir Thomas Inskip: "Arrangements are being made by the Kenya Government, in particular as regards the allotment of available man power, to ensure that in time of war the economic activities of the Colony, including essential agricultural production are continued to the maximum degree practicable."

## Africans Confer in London

SOME thirty to forty West Indian and other Africans, including some from East Africa, a few Europeans and about a dozen East Indians, attended a two days' conference held in London last week to discuss problems affecting Africans, democracy and world peace.

Dr. H. Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples, who presided, explained that the object of the conference was to inform the English people of the condition and views of the African members of their Empire about whom they were lamentably ignorant. They must learn to think of Africans as a people of value. So long as Africa was regarded simply as a field for economic exploitation by other races, she would remain a battleground for the greed of nations.

Mr. Blackman stressed the ignorance and apathy of the English towards African problems. It was very difficult to get officials to listen to what Africans had to say, and almost impossible to get newspapers to print their news.

Mr. J. Kenyatta, of Kenya, condemned the English roundly for their hypocrisy in professing trusteeship while at the same time exploiting the Native workers, depriving thousands of Kikuyu of their land and attempting to destroy their cattle. He agreed with other speakers that when it came to exploitation, the Indian could be as bad as, and even worse than, the White. Some of his later remarks, however, did not appeal to the audience, who were inclined to be moderate in their views and were impatient of Mr. Kenyatta's long speech. Thus Mr. Sawyer urged that they must refrain from useless railing against the Whites, combine with sympathetic and well-meaning people of whatever race, and confine themselves to definite practical demands, such as freedom of speech and association, better education and a democratic political system.

## Southern Rhodesian Dinner

(Concluded from page 1227.)

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Mr. W. J. Jordan, Mr. A. L. Kaufman, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. G. S. Kleete, Commissioner David S. Lamb, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Latilla, Mr. Arthur Letts, Mrs. E. Letts, Dr. M. M. Lewin, Mr. G. N. Lewin, Sir Herbert Lidiard, Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Llewellyn, Mr. T. E. Llewellyn Lloyd, Mr. Paul Long, Mr. L. Ludlow.

Mr. N. G. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mack, Mr. F. W. Mackenzie-Skues, Mr. W. G. P. MacMuldrow, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mrs. M. Manley, Miss A. M. Martin, Major T. J. May, Colonel J. J. McCarthy, Mrs. W. McIntosh, Mrs. T. Meikle, Mr. R. Roy Meldrum, Lady Mabel Mellor, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Mitchell, Commander J. H. Morten, Mr. T. J. Needham, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. H. R. Nicholl, Sir Firozkhan Noon, the Hon. and Mrs. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, Mrs. S. J. Oliphant.

Mr. E. G. Palmer, Mr. R. M. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Barton, Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Patterson-Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Payne, Mrs. M. H. Pearce, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Playfair, Mr. Raymond Potter, Squadron Leader and Mrs. J. Powell, Miss C. Powys Jones, Major P. T. Purves, Mr. A. W. Redfern, Miss Anne Renniker, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. E. Robins, Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, Mr. Albert Ross, The Lord de Saumarez, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Schonegevel, Mr. A. C. Selby, Captain Sir Donald Simson, Miss M. Sinclair, Mr. L. Smith, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Strachan, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Cdr. C. R. Swanson.

Mr. R. J. Tarrant, Miss G. Tassinari, Mrs. K. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Theal, Captain and Mrs. Vibart, Mrs. A. S. Waller, Mrs. E. F. Webb, Rev. A. W. B. West, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Fox, Mr. G. C. B. Woods, Mr. M. Woolfson, Mrs. Worsley-Worswick, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wrightson, Mr. T. Young.

## Banks' Trade Reviews

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) include the following tabulated items in their current monthly review:—

**Kenya.**—Rainfall has been below average, and in some districts planting has been delayed. Kisumu cotton crop is not expected to exceed 8,500 bales. Given satisfactory climatic conditions, this season's flowering promises to produce a large crop of quality coffee, which will be harvested late in the year. Bazaar trade continues quiet.

**Uganda.**—Good rains have been general. The cotton buying season is over, and official reports estimate the final crop figure at approximately 300,000 bales. The local market has been firm, prices in May ranging from Shs. 35½ to Shs. 38½ per 100 lb.

**Tanganyika.**—Coffee prospects at Arusha and Moshi are good. The Tabora groundnut crop is reported to be better than at one time anticipated. Mwanza cotton picking is in full swing, and is estimated at around 42,000 bales. Trade is quiet, due in part to interruption of communications owing to heavy rains.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Retail trade has been steady, but unreasonably warm weather has hindered sales of winter clothing. Sales of new cars have been satisfactory, whilst the used car position has reflected some improvement. Good rains have ensured an adequate supply of grazing for the winter months. Prime cattle have been in steady demand, at satisfactory prices.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—The brisker trading conditions have been generally maintained. Growing crops have benefited from plentiful rains, and the maize crop is likely to exceed that of last season. Tobacco planters report crops of satisfactory quality, the latest estimated production being 2,000,000 lb. A slackening in business is reported on the livestock market, but no surplus is on offer, and prices have remained steady.

**Nyasaland.**—It is likely that importations during this season will be somewhat restricted, wholesalers and retailers being overstocked. Owing to poor quality, the tobacco crop in the Southern Province realised poor prices. Prospects for better quality tobacco in the Northern Province are brighter. Cotton prospects are brighter.

### Standard Bank of South Africa

The Standard Bank of South Africa include the following items in their current monthly review:—

**Kenya.**—General trading conditions remain quiet. Farming conditions have proved difficult owing to lack of rain, and development is being retarded, especially in the pyrethrum industry.

**Uganda.**—Trade conditions are quiet in the bazaars.

**Tanganyika.**—Trading conditions in Dar es Salaam show a slight improvement, due to moderate indents having been received from up-country to meeting forthcoming seasonal requirements. Stocks in hand are reported to be sufficient for requirements, and imports are being restricted to meet current demands.

**Zanzibar.**—No considerable improvement in bazaar trade is anticipated until the harvesting of the clove crop in August. A new industry for canning pineapples was started about six months ago; favourable reports on the quality have now been received.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General business conditions remain fairly steady with a slight improvement in Salisbury following the tobacco auction sales. Building permits issued in the six municipalities during the first quarter of this year were valued at £252,643, compared with £195,734 during the first three months of last year.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General business at Livingstonia has improved slightly, and prospects are considered favourable as the tourist season has begun and hotels report increasing business with advance bookings. Trade at Lusaka is seasonably quiet, but some improvement is expected after the maize crop has been harvested.

**Nyasaland.**—General business conditions are virtually unchanged apart from a slight improvement in trade in the Native section.


## Nyasaland Railways, Ltd.

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., state in their annual report that during 1938 gross receipts amounted to £170,265, while working expenses totalled £114,438, giving a surplus of receipts over expenditure of £55,826. After adding dividend from the Central Africa Railway Company, Ltd., interest on debentures of the Central Africa Railway Company, and interest on other investments, there is a balance of £105,328, from which has to be deducted interest on 5% "A" debenture stock (£35,850), redemption of 5% "A" debenture stock (£15,526), interest on 5% bridge debenture stock (£37,405) and reserve for taxation (£15,684), leaving a balance of £863, which it is proposed to carry forward.

The total tonnage carried during the year (excluding the Lake service) was 83,047 tons, compared with 76,924 tons in 1937; the Lake service carried 2,674 tons, against 2,345 tons in 1937. Passengers carried (excluding the Lake service) were 124,447, compared with 112,492 in 1937, while the Lake service catered for 10,606 passengers against 9,420.

Recording that bookings to and from Beira show a slight decrease, the general manager says that Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways is proving a very strong competitor in respect of first-class travel to and from Salisbury, and the Government officials are making more use of air transport than has been the case hitherto. First-class and Native bookings, however, presented a happier picture, qualified by the thought that the export of labour on the scale encountered might have repercussions less happy than an increase in the revenue derived from their transport. There was an increase in ordinary bookings as compared with the previous year, but the major part of the increase came from Natives transported at batch rate fares; 5,081 Natives were conveyed to Billia, en route for Johannesburg, and 2,740 repatriates were carried in the reverse direction. In addition, 1,087 Natives were entrained at Salima for Rusapi for Southern Rhodesia, and 3,170 Natives travelled to Rhodesia in other batches.

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**Market Prices and Notes**

**Aloes.**—Aden in slow demand at 50s. to 52s. 6d.  
**Beeswax.**—Dar es Salaam shipment quiet with sellers at 96s.; East African spot, 97s. 6d. to 100s. (1938: 90s.; 1937: 120s.)  
**Butter.**—Kenya not on offer and unchanged at 109s. per cwt. (1938: 118s.)  
**Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull for July-Aug., £11 5s. per ton. (1938: £11 12s. 6d.; 1937: £13 10s.)  
**Chillies.**—Mombasa spot supplies small, and good quality sold at 75s.; small offerings for shipment are 67s. 6d. c.i.f. (1938: 67s. 6d.; 1937: 55s.)  
**Cloves.**—Dull with Zanzibars easier for shipment and lower advices from origin. Zanzibar spot, 85s. 6d.; 73s. 6d. Madagascar spot (in bond); 77s. 6d.; c.i.f. 65s. 6d. per lb. (1938: 87s. 6d.; 7d.; 1937: 9d.)  
**Coffee.**—No auctions last week.  
 Messrs. Leslie and Anderson in their monthly report state that the available supply comprises little of attractive quality and sacrifices in prices will probably have to be made to effect sales. Variable weather in Kenya indicates that next season's crop will be much the same as this season's.  
**Copper.**—Firm with standard for cash £43 3s. 9d. to £45, with three months 7s. 6d. higher. (1938: £38 15s.; 1937: £56 10s.)  
**Copra.**—East African £9 10s. per ton, c.i.f., for August shipment in an easier market. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £15 12s. 6d.)  
**Cotton.**—American middling spot, fair at 5-62d. per lb., with August 4-91d., October 4-69d., and December 4-58d. per lb.  
**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull idle at £5 3s. 9d. per ton for July shipment. (1938: £6 15s.; 1937: £5 10s.)  
**Gold.**—148s. 6d. per oz. (1938: 141s. 2d.; 1937: 142s. 2d.)  
**Groundnuts.**—Coromandel machined steady for July-August at £11 13s. 9d. to Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)  
**Gum Arabic.**—Easier, with Kordofan Natural, 44s.; Cleaned, 45s. (1938: 34s. 3d.)  
**Hides.**—Weak, with Mombasa 22s. 6d. per lb. and up. 57s. 6d.; 8/12 lb., 53s. 6d.; 4/8 lb., 47s. 6d.; 2/4 lb., 41s. 6d.  
**Maize.**—Steadier with East African No. 2 unchanged at 22s. per qtr. (1938: 26s. 3d.; 1937: 25s. 6d.)  
**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers nominally, £170 per ton, with Japanese best quality £118 10s. per ton for July-Sept. shipment. (1938: £134, £93; 1937: £85.)  
**Sisal.**—Demand slow, with Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 10s.; No. 2, £14 2s. 6d. to £14 10s.; No. 3, £13 17s. 6d. to £14 2s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports for July-December shipment. (1938: £18 12s. 6d.; £16 15s., £16 10s.; 1937: £28 7s. 6d., £27.)  
 East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that output from their estates during June was 175 tons, making a total of 2,161 tons for the financial year ended June 30, 1939.  
**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat, £9 7s. 6d. per ton for July shipment, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.; 1937: £9 5s.)  
**Tea.**—Quieter with Nyasaland averaging, 11-60d.; Kenya, 12-69d.; Uganda, 12-25d.; and Tanganyika, 11-85d. per lb. (1938: 11-61d., 12-02d.)  
**Tin.**—Steady at £229 15s. to £230 per ton for standard for cash, with three months £5 less. (1938: £189 15s.; 1937: £261 15s.)  
**Tobacco.**—A special cable to the Nyasaland representative in London states that the total sales at the Limbe auctions to July 4 are, 3,100,000 lb. of Northern dark-fired, averaging, 4-79d. per lb.; 1,250,000 lb. of Southern dark-fired, 3-80d.; and 350,000 lb. of Central air-cured, 4-20d. per lb. The total Northern dark-fired crop is now 3,800,000 lb. Sales of flue-cured have so far amounted to 2,505,244 lb. averaging, 6-77d.  
 Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during May were: Virginia flue cured strips: to the United Kingdom, 376,055 lb.; Turkish leaf, to United Kingdom, 42,382 lb.; Virginia flue cured, to the U.K., 2,442,416 lb., to Hong Kong, 45,239 lb., to P.E.A., 15,226 lb.; and to South Africa, 30,423 lb.; Virginia dark fire-cured leaf, to Bechuanaland, 439 lb. The total quantity of unmanufactured leaf exported was 2,953,180 lb.

**Royal Agricultural Show**

KENYA COLONY AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA were both represented at the Royal Agricultural Centenary Show in Windsor Great Park last week. The Kenya exhibit, organised by the London office of the Kenya Association, was the only stand representing the Crown Colonies.  
 Major Brassey-Edwards, the former Chief Veterinary Officer in Kenya, and Mr. E. Whittall, of Molo, were in charge, and several other well-known East Africans, including Major A. F. Dudgeon, Major F. de V. Joyce, and Mr. A. Mudie, assisted at various times in explaining to farmers and others the attractions of settlement in Kenya, adding their own practical experience and first-hand knowledge to the information contained in the literature. By these means over 500 people were able to learn something of the Colony. They were also able to inspect a large variety of products displayed at one end of the tent, where, in addition to a large map, were to be found notes on the climate, marketing facilities, and amenities for residents living in Kenya.  
 Mr. A. W. Redfern was in charge of the Southern Rhodesian exhibit, on which was displayed a wide range of products from that Colony, including tobacco, maize, maize flour, groundnuts and cattle cake, while on the mining side were samples of the various ores found in Southern Rhodesia, including samples of gold, chrome ore, and asbestos. Around the stand were shown many of Mr. Redfern's well-known game photographs, which added considerably to the attractions of the stand. Here again many inquiries were received from potential settlers.

**Standard Bank of South Africa**

The Standard Bank of South Africa state in their annual report that, including the undivided balance of £170,925 brought forward, the balance of profit and loss account on March 31, 1939 was £744,072, from which an interim dividend at the rate of 5s. per share for the half-year ended September 30, 1938 was paid on January 27, absorbing £125,000, and leaving a balance of £619,072, from which £75,000 has been appropriated to bank premises account. The directors now propose that a dividend of 7s. per share be paid, making a total distribution for the year at the rate of 12%, and that a bonus of 2s. per share, less tax, be distributed, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £169,072.

The ordinary meeting is to be held at Southern House, Cannon Street, E.C.4 at 12.15 p.m. on July 26.

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 EAST AFRICAN  
 and  
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## Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London on July 6 for East African ports, carries the following passengers to:—

**Mombasa**  
Bakkabulindi, Mr. D.  
Barham, Mrs. G. R.  
Bartlett, Miss M.  
Beveridge, Mr. W. G.  
†Biggs, Lt. M. W.  
\*Bowles, Mr. G. E.  
Bulley, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
Caldwell, Dr. & Mrs. J. M.  
Chapman, Mrs. R.  
Cox, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. F.  
Cummins, Miss R. C.  
Frost, Mr. F. V.  
Frost, Mrs. D.  
Griffiths, Mr. J. F.  
Hackforth, Mr. J. L.  
Haigh, Lt. E. G. C.  
Hall, Mrs. M.  
Hall, Mr. E.  
\*Heller, Mr. A.  
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Murray, Mrs. M.  
\*Mullira, Mr. E. E.  
Munday, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.

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**Zanzibar**  
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Skelton, Miss D.  
Tanner, Mr. G. H.

### Dar es Salaam

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Leslie-Moore, Mr. L.  
\*MacQuillan, Dr. C. J.  
Skelton, Mr. & Mrs. A. N.

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Forrest, Mr. A. T.  
Forrest, Mr. J. G. S.  
Marley, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Parr, Mrs. E.  
Williams, Miss I.  
Wilson, Mr. H. J.

Passengers marked \* embark at Marseilles, † embark at Genoa.

## Air Mail Passengers

HOMEWARD passengers who arrived on July 4 included Mr. Webster, from Kisumu; and Major Edwards and Mr. Liman, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on July 7 included Miss G. C. Robinson, from Nairobi; and Mr. D. J. Hay and A. C. Allen, from Kisumu.

Passengers arriving at Southampton on July 10 included Mr. W. M. Christie from Broken Hill; Mr. L. R. Q. Henriques from Lusaka; Mr. G. S. Hunter and Mr. T. McKillop from Nairobi; Mr. R. T. M. Burns from Kisumu; Mr. J. W. Robertson from Khartoum; and Mr. A. Waterman, Mr. F. W. Hearn, Mr. G. W. Cooper and Mr. H. S. Rafter from Jubá.

On July 15 Brigadier R. G. Stone will leave for Khartoum, and Mr. Vivian L. Dury for Beira, and on July 21 Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whittle and Mrs. P. J. Cowin are booked to leave for Port Bell, and Mr. F. J. Blake for Kisumu.

## 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 28)**—Chemelli, 1.33 inches; Eldama, 0.94; Eldoret, 1.06; Equator, 0.61; Fort Ternan, 1.60; Gilgil, 0.85; Hoey's Bridge, 0.92; Kaimosi, 1.55; Kericho, 0.98; Kilifi, 2.03; Kipkarren, 2.36; Kisumu, 1.38; Kitale, 1.52; Koru, 1.36; Lamu, 5.60; Lumbwa, 2.30; Makuyu, 0.05; Malindi, 3.86; Menengai, 1.14; Meru, 0.03; Miwani, 1.23; Moibeh, 0.10; Molo, 1.16; Mombasa, 0.85; Muhoroni, 1.29; Naivasha, 0.02; Nakuru, 1.31; Nandi, 3.74; Njoro, 0.25; Nyeri, 0.14; Ol Kalou, 0.59; Rongai, 0.43; Ruiru, 0.02; Rumuruti, 0.33; Sagana, 0.05; Songhor, 3.36; Sotik, 0.58; Soy, 2.58; Taveta, 0.34; Thika, 0.02; Thomson's Falls, 1.89; Timau, 0.19; Timboroa, 0.49; and Turbo Valley, 3.14 inches.

**Uganda (week ended June 28)**—Arua, 1.01 inches; Entebbe, 1.40; Gulu, 0.39; Hoima, 0.23; Jinja, 0.53; Kitgum, 0.59; Kololo, 0.04; Lara, 0.88; Masindi, 0.53; Mbale, 1.08; Namisagali, 0.09; Soroti, 0.23; and Toro, 0.40 inch.

### Three Generations in One Plane

Three generations of one family from Northern Rhodesia were among the passengers on the Imperial Airways' flying-boat Circe which reached Southampton on Monday. They were Mrs. Prentice, her daughter-in-law Mrs. R. Prentice, and her two grand-children, Miss Monica Prentice, one year and seven months old, and Master George Prentice, who is ten weeks old.

### News of Our Advertisers

An increase in net profit from £28,425 in 1937-38 to £41,650 during the year ended March 31 last is disclosed in the annual report of Messrs. Braithwaite & Company, Engineers, Ltd. A final dividend of 3% on the Ordinary shares, making 5% for the year, compared with 2½% for the preceding 12 months, is to be paid.

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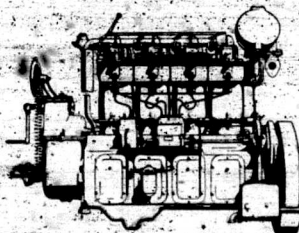
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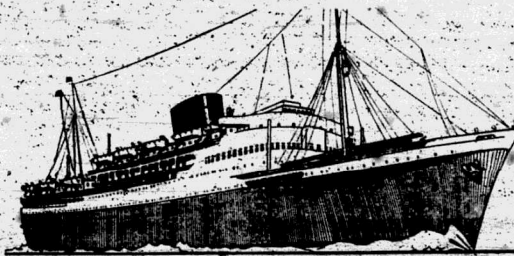
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LATE KINGSLEY FAIRBRIDGE was born in Rhodesia, and in 1899, while a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, he founded the movement which developed into the Farm Schools which bear his name. It is somewhat ironi-

**Fairbridge College For Southern Rhodesia.** cal that during the thirty years which have seen the scheme grow in Australia and Canada from small beginnings to assured success, no Fairbridge School has been established in the land which gave the founder birth, and various reasons have been advanced for this omission. Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in London last week at the dinner given in his honour, ascribed the nervousness of the governing body in England to "bogies about the black man," and in other quarters it may have been felt that, as the Fairbridge Schools in the Dominions are essentially farm schools, in which the youngsters are trained in the actual manual work of the farm, the principle could not be applied to a tropical country in Africa in which the climate forbids strenuous agricultural work by white men, and still more so by white boys. The essential need for Native labour on Rhodesian farms may have contained the seed of the nervousness shown by the English committee, but by modifying the original scheme all difficulties have now been removed, and Southern Rhodesia is to have its Fairbridge College conducted on broad lines pregnant with possibilities for the Colony.

Southern Rhodesia needs a greater white population, preferably of British stock. The urgency of this reinforcement has been expressed recently by Sir

John Chancellor, a former Governor, and by Sir Alfred Beit, as well as by Mr. **British Stock Essential.** Huggins, who has voiced the determination of his people to develop their part of Africa as a portion of the British Empire, with all the freedom and justice which that term implies. And what better scheme could be devised than to import selected immigrants at as young an age as possible, and, by training them in a Rhodesian atmosphere to become good Rhodesians, augment the British stock on which lies the honourable responsibility of developing the Colony? That was Fairbridge's inspiration. His scheme was to be practical and patriotic as well as philanthropic: the children were to be saved from unhappy and hopelessly depressing conditions in the Homeland, but their hearts, brains and souls were to be "passionately built up" as children of the Empire. Southern Rhodesia, we are confident, will not fail to develop its Fairbridge organisation in the spirit of its founder.

First details of the scheme will be found on another page of this issue, and it will be noted that the basis of selection of the children, though still strict, has been made as broad as possible; their education (in the true sense of the **Mr. Huggins's Keen Interest.** word) is to be comprehensive, and no avenue of advancement is to be closed to them. "Passionate" is not too strong a term to apply to the personal interest of Mr. Huggins in the upraising of young Rhodesians and as Minister in charge of educational affairs he has already transformed the examination system of

his Colony. But always he keeps before the eyes of the young the path that lies ahead of them—the need to qualify themselves by hard work and sound learning for the ruling positions they should occupy and for which their superior education is the only justification. The Southern Rhodesian Government is supplying its Fairbridge College with every material advantage from site to medical attendance, and we may be sure that the children, under the Prime Minister's observant eye, will be given that "after care" which has been a feature of the Fairbridge Farm Schools elsewhere. Altogether, the prospects for the School and for the children could hardly be brighter.

\*\*        \*\*        \*\*

**INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE** are the results obtained from the experiment in broadcasting for Natives in Uganda, an experiment organised with ability and operated with encouraging success. It revealed an unexpected amount of local talent available and to Africans, eager to "get on the air," it discovered at least one African announcer whose performance before the microphone elicited high praise from the European officers who controlled the experiment, and it led to the conclusion that interest was sustained to a high degree, and even increased, during the six weeks for which the trial lasted. That point was important, for while it was realised that the novelty of broadcasting to Natives would at first ensure a large attendance, serious doubts existed as to the permanence of the appeal. Great disappointment was, however, expressed by the Natives when the series came to an end, and there were many requests that it should be continued indefinitely—a compliment to the selection and quality of the programmes and the ability of the announcers.

\*        \*        \*

The outstanding result was the demonstration of the need for the human touch in Native broadcasting: the people, especially the women and children, felt that wireless brought them into close contact with eminent people of whom they had heard, but whom they were never likely to meet. Two of the most successful talks were on malaria and plague; but extraneous human noises, such as that of babies crying, delighted listeners. So acute was the appreciation of the human touch and so keen the discrimination of listeners that when official talks were written in English but given in Luganda by interpreters, they "flopped," to use the technical phrase, while when Europeans spoke in the Native vernacular it was apparent that the talks struck an intimate note which made for success. Subjects which otherwise failed to arouse interest became popular when broadcast in the form of dialogues, technically a difficult medium, and this form will probably have to be adopted in future because it has shown itself to be more entertaining—and, after all, the majority of listeners, whether in Europe or in Africa, demand entertainment as the first consideration.

The whole subject of broadcasting in East and Central Africa bristles with difficulties on account of the differing conditions existing in the Dependencies and the multiplicity of languages spoken by the various tribes, but Mr. E. F. Twining, who was primarily responsible for this Uganda experiment, is assuredly right in declaring in his report that broadcasting must develop on broad lines on an East African and not a merely parochial or a local territorial basis. Many technical difficulties remain to be solved, including the discovery of the best type of transmitter. Communal listening is a good way of reaching the Native populations, but in Uganda, where compact villages are not general, that method is out of court; so a way out was found by the use of wire broadcasts, that is, transmission by telephone and loud-speakers. On only one point would we join issue with Mr. Twining, namely, in the matter of advertising by wireless. The strict exclusion of advertisement matter by the British Broadcasting Corporation has proved a great success, has made the quality of its programmes the best in the world, and spares listeners the irritation inseparable from so many Continental and American broadcasts. To introduce advertising "over the air" in Africa would be to import an insidious danger, one which we hope to find definitely excluded.

\*\*        \*\*        \*\*

**THE STRIKING FACT** that the 132 emigrants sent out to Southern Rhodesia last year under the auspices of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association found employment in no fewer than 45 different occupations demonstrates the **Changing Trend Of Migration**, remarkable change which has come over the trend of migration in recent years; and it is astonishing to learn that of the 9,000 emigrants sent to Southern Africa by the Association during its 19 years of active work, 88% were "employment settlers" and only 3% farmers—"employment settlers" being those taking up commercial, industrial or clerical work. Two factors appear to account for this striking phenomenon, namely, the development of secondary industries in the Dominions and Colonies, and the careful selection of the prospective settlers and their wives before they leave England. The days of dumping emigrants overseas to sink or swim are past, and that is all to the good, for the wastage of the old system must have been tremendous; while some made good and prospered, more found only hardship and disaster.

\*        \*        \*

Quality, not quantity, must be the motto of migration to-day, especially to East and Central Africa; and it is the motto in Southern Rhodesia, where suitable immigrants are welcomed by responsible bodies set up in every large town, and **Quality the Essential**, given help and sound advice, not only at the time of their arrival, but in "after care" which may extend over years. If immigration into Northern Rhodesia and the Eastern African Dependencies is not organised and supervised on this scale, they all try, nevertheless, to allow only selected settlers to enter, having always before them the danger of the "poor white" and the

depression of the standard of living. The smooth working of schemes for selected settlers has been abruptly complicated by the refugee problem, which has been thrust upon the Empire as a whole. As Mr. Huggins put it: "We are already over-full with those who wish only to engage in Kaffir trade. It is the other type we want—those who will take part in our industries; for them we have plenty of room." Facile

optimism in Great Britain sees in our Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias ample room for a flood of refugees, and ill-informed criticism blames the local authorities for not opening wide the gates. What is needed at Home is a better understanding of the complicated problem and of the determination of those authorities to avoid at all costs the dangers of which they are so poignantly aware.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Duke of Gloucester's Trophies

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S magnificent trophy, the head of a fringe-eared beisa (*Oryx beisa callotis*) with its record 35 3/8 in. horns, which H.R.H. shot in East Africa in 1928, together with his hardly less notable mountain nyala head, obtained in the Arusi country in 1930, are now supplemented by the trophies he brought back from his safari in Kenya last year; and all may go to Sandringham to be added to the museum arranged by King George V. They included the head of a bongo, that rare, elusive and splendid inhabitant of the Aberdares and Katemayo; Kenya; a Hunter's hartebeest (*Damaliscus hunteri*) of which the type specimen was shot by the Hon. Mrs. Hunter in the Tana Valley; and a situtunga (*Limnotragus spekei*) which the Duke bagged on an island in Lake Victoria.

### Undeserved Blame

THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION appointed in Southern Rhodesia, to investigate precisely what its title implies, has done good work, as shown by its report; but in one point at least it has been a little too lavish. Buried cities, it remarks, even in the Sahara, bear silent testimony to the results of destroying the forests and vegetation that once covered the land. That is rather hard on the Saharans of those days, for the spread of the desert, it is now clear, was not due to any action by man but by terrestrial phenomena quite beyond man's control. During the Ice Ages which covered a great part of Europe, what is now the Sahara desert was richly forested, owing to the rain-bearing winds being driven south, so that Uganda and Kenya, as Mr. E. J. Wayland and Dr. L. S. B. Leakey have demonstrated, enjoyed pluvial periods, of which the lakes of to-day are a feeble reminder. When the ice in Europe retreated—though why it did is not easily explained—the rains went north and deserted (in both senses) the Sahara; which, as a desert, is man's misfortune, not his fault.

### Erosion no Novelty

The attention now concentrated on soil erosion in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias has led to some misconception. Undoubtedly erosion is to-day a pressing problem from the human point of view, but it is no new phenomenon. It has been going on unceasingly ever since the mountains were squeezed up by the contraction of the earth's surface—which is a long time ago. Even the drifting sands of which so much is heard, are no novelty. The Torridon sandstone of North-West Scotland was formed from the drifting sands of a great desert some thousand million years ago, and the grains and pebbles bear evidence that the winds in those days blew from just the same direction as they do to-day. What is more, the cause of the drifting was the absence of turf, which had not been "invented" then—just as the absence of the grass covering of the soil, destroyed by man, sets up an erosion which may lead finally to sand drift and desert conditions.

### Breeding "Freak" Animals

A SOUTHERN RHODESIAN contemporary records that the curator of a South African zoo has succeeded in breeding a hybrid between a lion and a tigress—a "liger"—and proposes to mate a leopard and a lioness in the hope of getting another "freak" animal, name not yet invented; and the editor pours out the vials of his wrath on the unfortunate official, accusing him of "forgetting" the real purposes of his zoo, and asking "what educational value there is in the experiments?" "That has not been explained," he declares. The curator is not the first offender, as the editor would call him, for the late Sir Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji presented the London zoo with a cross between a tiger and a lioness—a "tigon"—and a very handsome beast he was, too, finer in every way than either of his parents.

### Valuable Experiments

Genetically speaking, the crossing of animals of different species is of great scientific interest; there is the question of its possibility to be proved; then, whether the hybrid is sterile, like the common mule, or fertile; if the latter, will the mating of it with one of the parental species produce progeny which follow the rules of Mendelian heredity? It is a very narrow view to accuse that curator of having no other purpose than to produce freaks for the delight of an ignorant and sensation-loving public. Some biologists maintain that crossing has been the fundamental cause of the evolution of new species; horticulturists have most successfully used the method in creating many new flowers and agriculturists in evolving new plants with desirable properties. If a zoo curator can "fix" a new species by breeding from a liger or tigon, he will have deserved well of genetical science.

### "Foul" German Arabic Broadcasts

AN EDITORIAL NOTE in our esteemed Zanzibar contemporary, *Al-Falaq* ("The Dawn") is both apposite and instructive. It runs: "Our readers would remember that in one of our past issues we deplored the language used in propaganda broadcast through air from certain European nations, which may lead people outside Europe to believe in conditions which do not exist. We, however, regret that the aerial messages recently from Germany broadcasted in Arabic have been extremely worse. The language used is so foul that we wonder if it has the approval of the high officials of the Reich, or whether they are aware what is said on their behalf." If the language used is worse than the gutter invective habitually indulged in by Dr. Goebbels's State-controlled Press, no wonder the editor of *Al-Falaq*, whose leading articles are notable for their good sense and moderate tone, is shocked; and it is characteristic of German ignorance of other nations' psychology that it fancies that foul language impresses the Arab—who happens to be a gentleman.

# Criticism of Kenya's Publicity

## At Royal Agricultural Society's Centenary Show

*Mr. E. G. Whittall, who has been a settler in the Molo district of Kenya for ten years and who, in a voluntary capacity, assisted Major H. Brassey-Edwards at Kenya's stand at the great Centenary Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, recently held in Windsor Great Park, has asked us to publish the following comments.*

SOME FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE visited the Kenya stand and exhibit at the recent Royal Agricultural Society's show at Windsor, at which I had the honour of assisting Major Brassey-Edwards in answering inquiries regarding the Colony, and as I spoke to about one-third of the number, I hope you will permit me to express myself candidly for the sake of Kenya's future participation in such shows.

The visitors were representative of farmers from all over the Empire, including England, and it was very interesting to note their approach to the matter of settlement in East Africa. The first fact which emerged from these many conversations is the profound general ignorance as to Kenya's whereabouts, its people, its work and its climate. The second is that the bad publicity which Kenya has received in England has given many people the distorted idea that Kenya is no place for serious work.

One of our greatest tasks was to break through this scepticism and to convince our visitors that farming could be made a profitable undertaking in the Kenya Highlands. Quite a number of English and Scottish farmers assumed the Colony to be a gentleman's playground and therefore no fit place for working men like themselves. My reply was that their standard of living was no different from that of a large number of farmers in Kenya, but that whereas in England a man was often crippled by overhead expenses which of necessity reduced his profits, in Kenya a man could by good management bank his profits without heavy deductions for taxes and rates, which meant that it was possible to live better on a smaller income.

### A Great Stumbling Block

I believe one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to inducing farmers' sons to come to Kenya from Great Britain is the system of pupillage—which is now regarded by some East African farmers as a profitable source of income. The yeoman farmer naturally fails to understand why he should have to pay for his sons, brought up on a farm at home, to get started on a farm in Kenya, especially as he knows that in New Zealand, Australia and the Argentine it is usual to take a man "for the run of his teeth" at the outset, with a wage later on a rising scale. Is it surprising that English farmers and the sons of farmers should show little interest in a Colony which they feel does not offer them the chance of starting with as square a deal as other agricultural countries? I am convinced that this is representative of the outlook of the majority who made inquiries.

One man, after looking at the Settlement Report, commented that the Colony wanted money, not men: "moneyed gentlemen" were his actual words, uttered with a suspicion of sarcasm. Before him on the table lay the list of farmers supplied by the Kenya Association who are prepared to take pupils at £10 per month, with asterisks against the names of those who want more than that figure.

To convince such excellent English yeoman farmers of Kenya's sincerity of purpose is a delicate

matter. Had I been able to give him, and people like him, a list of Kenya farmers willing to give the sons of English farmers a start on the basis of board and lodging in return for their work while they learnt something about the new conditions, these young men, of an excellent type, might well have been the future farmers of Kenya; but they turned away.

There is something radically wrong with a policy of settlement which measures a man by the size of his pockets rather than by his character and capacity. If the men are worthy, the money can be found, borrowed, or created, but to offer a man heaven and to seek his purse is too well worn a trick to deceive so astute an individual as the average English agriculturist. It was the shrewd farmers of the country who came to Windsor.

### A Tribute and a Criticism

Miss Haines, who was acting in the absence of Colonel Knaggs, must be complimented on her excellent work in preparing the Kenya stand at Windsor, but it is most regrettable that the persons responsible for supplying the necessary material failed to realise the importance of sending fresh exhibits of a quality worthy of the agriculture of the Colony.

The maize was weevilly, and it was necessary to pick out blue hybrid grains from the sample. A farmer picked up a sample of barley and so criticised it that it had to be hidden. The same applied to the wheat, which one farmer described as chicken food. The pyrethrum was supplied with the admission that it was an inferior sample, but that since the public could not discriminate, this fact was of no consequence.

Only one copy of the Settlement Committee's Report was available—and that copy was removed by a visitor whilst nobody was looking, so that no further reference was possible. This was particularly unfortunate as no further copies could be obtained from Nairobi, it being understood that the document is out of print. Yet surely all interested in closer settlement in the Colony will be amazed to learn that so important a guide to the prospects should not have been obtainable on such an important occasion as the Royal Agricultural Show.

### Kenya the Only Colony Represented

The decision to erect a stand at the show was left until it was too late to book the ground space, and it was only by reason of a firm cancelling that the plot was obtained; but the application had been made too late to have the position and description printed in the catalogue, so that most people stumbled upon the exhibit by chance rather than by intent. Even so, Kenya Colony was the only Crown Colony represented!

With the proper organisation of such an exhibit it would have been easily possible to investigate the possibilities of trade expansion. Business men in East Africa must surely be interested in such things as a planting machine capable of planting 60,000 pyrethrum plants a day with little expense beyond

# Continuity of Policy Essential to Progress

## Discussion at Joint East African Board

HOW CONTINUITY OF POLICY in East Africa is of vital importance to the progress of the territories was stressed at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, at which Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., presided. The meeting was especially interesting in view of the diverse interests represented by various authorities who have been invited to attend. Locusts, statistics, mining and research all contributed to a very interesting discussion.

One factor on which all development must be based was the possession of vital statistics, which, as Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out, were essential in the planned development of every country. Such data as knowledge of the age groups of the population of a country must be available if progress was to proceed on organised lines, but since the 1931 Census no information on this subject has been available.

Mr. A. Walter, who was formerly Statistician to the Governors' Conference, explained that from 1926 to 1931 detailed statistics had been compiled on banking, population and price levels in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, all of which were necessary for any development policy which the Government of those countries might pursue. In Kenya the work, which had entailed much concentrated and technical effort, had had to be abandoned during the slump period; and in Uganda and Tanganyika also the results achieved had not been put to their full use. The decision having been taken in 1931 that the work should not continue, nothing further had been done.

### Government Inaction Deplored

Several speakers deplored the fact that the Governments should have failed to appreciate the value of the work; Captain Claude Anderson suggested that it was a matter which might be considered by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, so that there might be uniformity of statistics covering the whole Colonial Empire; Mr. Wigglesworth pointed out that under the present system each Governor had to run his own country too parochially, adding that in times of depression certain work had had to be curtailed, with the result that subjects considered locally to be of little value were abandoned, though they might be of Imperial importance.

Another speaker, stressing the need for properly qualified officers to deal with economic problems, recalled that in 1931 officials who had up to then

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initial outlay; in the new British system of electrical fencing for pigs, cattle and sheep; in a one-man fencing strainer; and in a veritable township filled with every agricultural machine and device where information, pamphlets, and help were only too eagerly given.

Intending purchasers of pedigree stock could have availed themselves of Mr. Alex Holm's invaluable help as an expert buyer. He was buying consignments of pedigree animals for other Colonies, Dominions and the U.S.A., and he must have thought rather bitterly that he, who gave so much of his life to East Africa, was not being used for the furtherance of its stock industry.

Surely these matters demand serious thought and inquiry if Kenya Colony is to achieve the objects for which the Settlement Committee was set up and for which its members devoted so much care and thought.

been Treasurers of Colonies were suddenly styled Financial Advisers—advisers on both financial and economic matters. The relations between properly compiled statistics and the extension of secondary industries was also referred to by Mr. Binder.

One of the obstacles they were up against, said another speaker, was that Government should not be allowed to adapt their statistics to policy, but should be forced to adapt their policy to statistics. This was one important reason for maintaining an efficient Statistical Section in East Africa.

### Sisal Research Work

The importance of research work in the territories was discussed by Mr. V. A. Beckley of the Scott Laboratories in Kenya. He said that too much centralisation of research was apt to stultify their work, but no centralisation at all led to confusion. Research in sisal could be said to be both centralised and decentralised. In Tanganyika they were working on the agronomic side, endeavouring to increase growth; at Amani they were engaged on evolving finer and stronger strains of agaves; in Kenya work had been directed to the processing side—in obtaining those fibres on the plantations and achieving the results after decortication; at Lambeg in Ireland research was centred on expanding the uses of sisal. But the position had now changed, for in Kenya it had been decided not to concern themselves any longer with the processing and finding of new uses for fibres, but to concentrate on another and smaller agronomic station. The difficulty was chiefly financial; but with a definite sum earmarked annually for research work there was little doubt that in the end it would be highly beneficial for the industry.

Invited to express his views on locust research, Dr. B. P. Uvarov said the long-range policy for the prevention of locust attacks was based on international action throughout Africa. A definite scheme had been drawn up, but delay had occurred in putting it into operation. Details of the plan had been submitted to all Governments in the Continent; the West African group of Colonies had replied accepting the proposals and giving their consent to help on the financial side; Southern Rhodesia had also agreed to come in; Belgium and France had offered to help; but so far no reply had come from East Africa.

### Waiting for East African Approval

Though it might be suggested that finance was the stumbling-block, the total amount required was only £15,000 per annum, which was not a considerable amount when it was remembered that locusts had during the past decade caused damage in Africa valued at approximately £7,000,000. The intention was to spend the money in the part of Africa in which the outbreaks originated—in the French Sudan. Everything was ready to set up a suitable organisation for preventing further outbreaks, and they were now waiting for the financial co-operation of the East African Governments.

Sir Geoffrey Petó said that the moral of each of the instances which had been referred to seemed to be that industry should put aside something during prosperous times for use in bad seasons. Money was needed now for sisal research, yet only a few years ago (though for a short period) funds were pouring into the sisal industry. Little had been heard of locusts when they were not seen, with the result that requests for funds came when,

as a consequence of their attacks on crops, there was little money left. It was essential not only that Government should state its policy but that industries should make more provision for the lean seasons.

Discussing the progress of the mining industry in Tanganyika, Sir Edmund Teale, Mining Consultant to the Tanganyika Government, said that the chief need in East Africa was for the reduction of costs, which were still far too high. An important factor was the need for improvement in communications; much had been done in the southern part of Tanganyika in that respect, and the industry had benefited, but other mining areas still needed assistance. As an example he quoted Musoma, where mines were dependent for their fuel on heavy oil. If roads were unsatisfactory, large stocks had to be laid up; small workers could not meet the expenditure necessary, and all-weather roads, as well as aerodromes, piers, etc., were badly needed.

#### Geological Surveys Necessary

Geological survey was another necessity. Much active development had been going on, but exploratory work had practically ceased, partly owing to the lack of available capital and the fact that little interest was now being taken in exploring new fields. Government had been assisting, and during the past four years they had been helped by the Colonial Development Fund, but though the scheme was now being reconsidered, he hoped it would receive approval. Continuity was essential in this as in other spheres.

Another side which had been developed was in giving guidance to small workers who had little technical training and had no funds for procuring expert advice. A metallurgical laboratory was now established in Dodoma to assist. Its work, which at present is dependent upon the Colonial Development Fund, should continue.

#### Cotton in Uganda

Criticisms had been voiced concerning the Uganda Cotton Commission Report, and Mr. Lloyd Price, who had been invited to attend the meeting, said that cotton interests were disturbed at the new proposal, put forward after the Commission had reported, for rationalisation of ginneries. The suggestion now advanced was that there should be a holding company, with Government representation on the board, and that members of that company should be guaranteed a return of 6% on their investment.

Referring to his suggestion that less than one-quarter of the ginneries operating in Uganda were British-owned, Mr. Lloyd Price recalled that the industry was started in Uganda by British capital, had been fostered by British brains, and now had a turnover of some £4,500,000 a year. It was disturbing, therefore, to find that the industry was passing out of the hands of British companies into those of other countries, and it was important that their position should not be further jeopardised, as it would be if the suggested scheme was carried out. The Uganda Cotton Association had expressed the view that the industry in Uganda wanted no more interference; it was unnecessary and undesirable, and ginneries should be left to carry out their work in their own way.

After discussion it was agreed that a joint sub-committee of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Joint East African Board should investigate the whole matter, and afterwards make representations in the proper quarter.

## Mr. Huggins Entertained

THE HON. G. MARTIN HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was entertained to luncheon by the Council of the Royal Empire Society on Monday. Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, who presided, extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Huggins, and Sir Weston Jarvis, who was closely associated with Rhodesia in the early days, also paid a tribute to their guest.

Mr. Huggins, responding to the toast, said he was glad the Society was to help the Colony in the Jubilee celebrations next year. "In view of world conditions at the present time," he continued, "we are rather handicapped in organising the celebrations, but we are carrying on with our arrangements. It gives people something else to talk about, but it is difficult to get the enthusiasm we hoped for owing to the uncertain state of the world.

"The celebrations we hope to hold and the visitors we hope to welcome next year, are not entirely for the Jubilee, for one important thing is to get people out to the Colony and for them to see what is going on. The only way for people here to understand what the people who are developing the country are like is for them to come out and see what our difficulties are, and how we are going to overcome them.

"With regard to the unity of the Empire, we are in a very special position. We have British territories round us, except on the east and north-east. To the west we have a Protectorate, and there is Northern Rhodesia, with a white settlement having the same desires as any other British community—that is, the wish to govern themselves.

"These very difficult problems have to be settled, and the best and only way to study them is at first-hand. No one is of any use unless he has first-hand knowledge, and has studied the problem on the spot. Then, if he disagrees with us, we know it is at least an opinion founded on fact and information, and not on imagination."

## Gen. Carmona in P.E.A.

GENERAL CARMONA, President of the Portuguese Republic, emphasised the 'friendship' which exists between the Portuguese Colonies and Rhodesia and Nyasaland when he arrived in Lourenço Marques on Tuesday. Replying to a formal speech of welcome, he said he hoped and trusted that those good relations would always be maintained, as they were the axis of political equilibrium and peace in the southern part of the Continent.

"In this hour," he added, "when the nation has a clear vision, Portugal is fully conscious of her mission in the world. We are not allowing ourselves to be overcome by pride of the Empires we founded, nor are we dominated by any nostalgia for the Empires we have lost, but I feel I am interpreting correctly the national feeling when I affirm our resolution to continue the historic mission of Portugal."

#### Fascist Leader and Colonies

Speaking in London on Sunday Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, said that peace with Germany could be made on the simple basis of "Live and Let Live." He advanced a four-point programme by which he was certain peace could be won and held, one of the points being the return of Germany's former Colonies, "which we did not want; since we already had a quarter of the world."

## Rhodesian Fairbridge College Aliens in Northern Rhodesia

LORD DE SUAMAREZ has accepted the Chairmanship of the Council of the Rhodesian Fairbridge College, the organisation of which has been in process of formation for some months. The other members of the Executive Council will be Viscount Dunsford (Vice-Chairman), Lady Tweedmouth, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia (the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe), the Rev. A. G. B. West, Captain Derek Schreider (Treasurer), and Mr. A. W. Denman as general secretary.

Close liaison will be maintained with the Fairbridge Farm School organisation, two members of whose committee, the Rev. A. G. B. West and Captain Schreider, have agreed to serve on the Executive Council of the Rhodesian scheme. Among those who have agreed to serve on the General Council are the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Elibank, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Sir John Chancellor, Sir Weston Jarvis, Mr. Arthur Hadley and Sir Herbert Baker.

### Southern Rhodesian Government's Help

The Southern Rhodesian Government, in practical evidence of its keen sympathy with the movement, has offered a site for the College, and expressed its willingness to provide teachers, doctors and equipment. The Rhodesian scheme will differ from that of the Fairbridge Farm schemes established in Australia and other Dominions, in that the children selected will be trained not only for farming but also for any other profession for which they show aptitude. Thus at the College they will receive a secondary education, and the Rhodesian Government has undertaken in addition to provide higher education, both in the scholastic and the technical spheres. More important still, each student will be a ward of the State, and will have the opportunity of competing for Rhodes and Beit scholarships if he or she has the necessary ability.

The children—boys or girls—will be chosen from various sources. Some will be orphans, others will come from poor families, and others from families which may have met unforeseen hardships. In every case the criterion will be the mental and physical standard of the child and the environment in which he or she has lived. Various channels will be tapped, including local councils, schools, orphanages, and other child organisations. The intention is that the children selected will be between 12 and 14 years of age, and that the period of their education under the scheme will be approximately five years. If after that time they show sufficient ability to proceed to the university stage, opportunity will be given for them to take advantage of the bursaries which may be available to children of Southern Rhodesia. It is hoped that the scheme will begin with 100 scholars, and that this number will be increased at a later date.

Although no official pronouncement has yet been made, we understand that the Imperial Government has indicated its sympathy with the scheme.

### Kenya's Overcrowded Schools

The influx of refugees and the decision of many Kenya settlers, because of the international situation, to keep their children in the Colony instead of sending them to school in Britain, are new factors in the educational situation in the country. A serious shortage of school accommodation has been brought to light. All the primary schools and the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, are accommodating children considerably beyond the original capacity of the buildings.—*Nairobi correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

IMMIGRATION into Northern Rhodesia, with special reference to alien immigration, has been investigated by a committee of inquiry consisting of Mr. P. F. Branigan, the Solicitor-General (chairman), Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephenson, M.L.C., Mr. R. E. Campbell, M.L.C., and Mr. W. Totman, acting Chief Immigration Officer, and its report has been submitted to the Legislative Council.

The committee estimates the population of the Protectorate at 13,500 Europeans, 536 Asians and 1,360,000 Africans. The number of immigrants who entered the country in 1937 was more than double the number in 1935 or 1936; almost all went to the Copperbelt. Indian immigration became notable in 1935, and was maintained up to 1938.

The percentage of alien immigrants during 1938 was 9.1, in 1937, 7.78; in 1936, 9.87; and in 1935, 9.25. The total number of applications from aliens wishing to enter the territory during November and December, 1938, and January, 1939, was 968, exclusive of women and dependents. The committee put the proportion of aliens in the population at only 5% and not 20% as sometimes alleged, and they found no evidence whatever that the influx of aliens, so far, had had any adverse effect whatever on the standard of wages of skilled or unskilled employees, though the possibility of it in the future must not be wholly dismissed.

### Alien Artisans Outside Mines

"A considerable number of employees as artisans and unskilled workers outside the mines are aliens," says the report, "but there is nothing to give the committee the belief that their standard of craftsmanship or work is in any way inferior to that of other immigrants. Indeed, in many cases the work of immigrants from Central Europe is of an exceptionally high standard, difficult to procure in a country like Northern Rhodesia. There is no evidence to show that the supply of highly qualified craftsmen is in excess of the country's needs." It adds that there is scope for dairy farming and market gardening for the internal market, especially on the Copperbelt.

Very wisely the report points out that there is much misconception about immigration into Northern Rhodesia, a country with a large area on the map but with very limited areas of cultivable land, and a geographical position disadvantageous for the export of most crops. The country simply cannot absorb thousands of fresh immigrants. Yet its position makes difficult the turning back or controlling of immigrants.

The committee did not feel justified in recommending a quota system for immigrants; it would be far too rigid and inelastic for a country in the present stage of the territory's development.

### The Overseas Nursing Association

During the year ending March 31, 1939, the Overseas Nursing Association, founded in 1866, sent three nursing sisters to Kenya, three to Northern Rhodesia, one to Nyasaland, six to Tanganyika, eight to Uganda and three to Zanzibar; the Scottish branch selected two nurses for Kenya, one for Nyasaland, two for Tanganyika, and one each for Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Lady Stockdale, wife of Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, was re-elected to the Executive Committee, and the name of Miss B. G. Allardes, M.B.E., formerly of Tanganyika, was placed on the Roll of Merit. The accounts for the year showed: income, £989 11s.; expenditure, £927 16s. 9d.; credit balance, £61 14s. 3d.

## Southern Rhodesia To-day

### Mr. Huggins's Broadcast Talk

BROADCASTING FROM LONDON on Monday the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, gave an excellent summary of Southern Rhodesia's progress during the past 49 years. After recalling the entry into Fort Salisbury of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson and his Pioneers, and comparing the antagonism in those days between the Native races with the peaceful conditions of to-day, Mr. Huggins said:

"We have about 6,000 miles of roads, of which 1,600 miles have been laid with tar macadam strips. This method of construction has enabled us to provide trunk roads within the length of our purse, and enable us to travel without dust and without fearsome corrugations created on all gravel and dirt roads by fast moving motor traffic. The general speed limit is 50 miles an hour. There are aerodromes in all the towns and villages and a very large number of emergency landing grounds; regular air services are provided by a local company and several companies do charter work; and at Salisbury there is also a military aerodrome.

#### The Victoria Falls

"With these excellent communications, the first-class hotel accommodation in the towns and numerous rest camps, the country is most attractive to the tourist. The Victoria Falls, one of the great wonders of the world and the world's greatest waterfall, remains unchanged and unspoilt since it was discovered by the missionary-explorer, David Livingstone. To see and hear the mighty Zambezi River make its obeisance to its Maker is an experience than no one could forget if it has not been to be fully appreciated.

"The Native kraals or villages are still there and in addition, in the European area, there is a City Council, five Municipal Councils and many town management and village management boards. The principal towns have fine buildings and streets and shops in which you can buy almost anything that you can obtain in the older parts of the world. Consignments of the latest fashions in hats and dresses come out from European fashion centres by air mail. The streets outside the business centres have been planted with flowering trees: the appearance of these streets when the trees are in full bloom is most attractive.

"The Natives employed in the European towns who do not live on their employers' premises live in locations or in the model villages that are now being built. In their own areas they are being taught local self-government by a system of Native councils founded on legislation passed in 1937. Already twenty councils have been formed. There are first-class schools in all the centres for Europeans and first-class hospitals with every up-to-date appliance in the larger centres for both European and Native patients.

"With the aid of the missionary and generous grants from the State, education is being imparted to an ever-increasing number of the Native people. In addition, there are two State schools for Natives.

"The Native is a cheerful individual and for the most part quite unreliable. He has the happy outlook of a child, but it is an interesting fact that he seems to deteriorate and be less active and alert after twelve years of age. He tends to become lethargic and appears to concentrate on the acquisition of wives and the consumption of Native beef. In their

own kraals the work is still chiefly done by women and children. In spite of this the Native to-day desires to go to school and learn, but when he can write a little and read a little he takes himself off to a European town to work for any wage he can get as long as it is in a town. He is more discriminating in regard to work on mines and farms, where he demands a higher wage. This tendency to leave school too soon and start in town on a very small wage is, to my mind, definitely keeping the Native back in mental and economic development.

"In addition to the Native hospitals in European towns, every year more small hospitals and clinics are being established in the Native areas; the clinics are in charge of Native medical orderlies under the supervision of European doctors. It was only a few years ago that a Native would not go to hospital unless forced. To-day they are going quite gladly on their own initiative, and we are finding it difficult to build hospitals quickly enough for their needs.

#### Eradicating Sorcery and Witchcraft

"The combination of the teaching of the Christian missionary and the influence of European medicine is eradicating sorcery and witchcraft, with its attendant murders, but we must be patient and remember that superstition is still rife among Europeans after centuries of learning. One striking change is that the almost universal practice of killing twins as soon as they were born is now quite rare.

"The European education is free and Europeans Native does not require old age pensions; being a week at the age of 60. Hospitals are free to those in need. At the missionary schools for Natives small fees are charged. There is no objection to this at this stage as it is doubtful if anyone, more so in the case of the Native, appreciates, as they should, something for nothing.

"Native hospitals are almost all free. The Native does not require old age pensions, being uncivilised he continues to care for the old people under his tribal system, he does not expect the State to help his parents in their old age. A few old detribalised Natives receive allowances from the State. There are orphanages for the young, and homes for old European people and we are now building homes for old detribalised Natives. The money to pay for this development and the services mentioned is derived from the primary industries of mining and farming and to a less extent from secondary industry.

"Gold mining is the most important industry from a revenue point of view. There are a few big mines, but more than half the gold is produced by small-workers. After gold come asbestos, coal and ferrous chromate, an ore used in the manufacture of stainless steel. Among the mineral products that are or have been produced on a smaller scale are silver, copper, tin, tungsten, nickel, mica, antimony and arsenic and there are huge deposits of iron ore not yet developed.

"The basis of the farming industry is cattle: beef and dairy animals. The best revenue producer at present is tobacco; but maize or Indian corn is of great economic importance as the main food of the Natives. Other products are citrus fruit, tea, coffee, rice, wheat, monkey nuts, cotton, sunflower seed and most vegetables. Beans are grown as a field crop, and apples, peaches, plums and all semi-tropical fruits are produced. This year sugar from cane is being made for the first time. An interesting side

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## Books Briefly Reviewed

**"I Am Not Armed,"** by G. Masefield (Duckworth, 3s. 6d.).—A small collection of poems by a young cousin of the Poet Laureate, of which two deal with "Uganda" and "African Noon." The former contains a remarkable simile: "The slow way Baganda women move, like ships progressing in unfavouring seas," while the latter closes with the stanza: "All over Africa the beat Of life is felt, as if spent And sighs across a continent, alone alone: is incomplete" which seems rather an inconsequent conclusion.

**"African Education,"** by the Rev. A. J. E. Winter (Longmans, Green, 2s. 9d.).—This is another of the excellent series of African educational booklets published by Messrs. Longmans, Green—a series modern in method and informing in content. Padre Winter, who has had experience in teaching Natives in St. Augustine's School, Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, and in Johannesburg, naturally stresses the importance of the religious side of education, for, after all, the first impulse to educating the African came from the missionaries. He has also something wise to say about the teaching of the vernacular to Native children.

**"Bantu Photographs,"**—Another volume of the splendid photographs of South African Bantu taken by Mr. A. M. Duggan-Cromin has now been published, dealing with the famous Xhosa tribe and the Thembu. The photographs are well up to Mr. Duggan-Cromin's standard, the subjects are skilfully selected, and the picture of "Sabatha, Paramount Chief of the Thembu"—a chubby little tot barely two years of age—is charming. Mr. W. G. Bennie supplies the text on the Xhosa tribes and, with Mr. F. Schapera, a select bibliography, while Mr. N. J. van Warmelo writes an introductory article on the Nguni. The volume is published by Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co. of Cambridge, but no price is given.

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line is the establishment of rainbow and brown trout in the rivers of the mountains of the Eastern border.

In regard to secondary industry, apart from the big railway industry, the more important are tobacco warehouse, milling, both maize and wheat, freezing works for the export of chilled and frozen beef and pork, a sugar refinery, a large building industry, steel works, soap factories, a match factory, a leather factory, although most hides and skins are exported raw, Native clothing and many others too numerous to mention.

This is a sketchy outline of what is being done in what was a savage wilderness less than fifty years ago. It illustrates what can be done by a handful of white people in collaboration with the indigenous Natives; the white man is now essential to the Native and the Native, to a lesser extent, has become essential to the white man. In the earlier years of the Colony the administration was well and ably carried out by the Chartered Company, but a very considerable development and advance dates from the granting of a self-governing constitution in 1923. Under our administration to-day, we have every department and sub-department of State except an Admiralty and Foreign Office. Our foreign affairs are conducted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. We have, however, instead, a Department of Native Affairs. No British community can advance as it should without a Government stimulated and controlled by a Parliament elected by the people to whom the Government is responsible.

**"Arithmetic in Africa,"** by Dr. O. F. Raum and J. A. Lauwerys, with a foreword by Sir Peggy Nunn (Evans Bros., 3s. 6d.).—The book is founded on a course of lectures given to the Colonial Department of the Institute of Education by Dr. Raum, who was at one time superintendent of schools of the Lutheran Mission at Marangu, Tanganyika, and who maintains that the principles of good teaching apply just as much in the hinterland of East Africa as in a city in Europe; that the root of the matter does exist in Africans, whose alleged lack of gift for arithmetic may be due to bad teaching; and that even advanced arithmetical processes may be developed from the numerical problems of the Africans' own background. The book is philosophical in treatment and not too easy to read; but it shows a deep knowledge of the Native and his mental processes.

**"Love at the Mission,"** by R. Hemekin Baptist (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.).—A good novel about Africa is rare, but this can be recommended as one of them. The author knows his background and his people, black and white; and his characters live; they are not merely the mouthpieces of their creator's opinions; and the story marches to its tragic climax with something of the inevitability of classical drama. The scene is set in some lonely station of a thinly disguised Basutoland, and we watch the reactions to their isolated life of the growing daughters of a missionary recluse. The theme will not appeal to those who hold the orthodox South African view of black and white relations, but it rings true for all that. The old African "mammy," who mothers and cooks for the family, is a triumph of delineation, and there is an unforgettable vignette of the patriarchal household of a wealthy Huguenot emigré at the Cape. The book is strongly reminiscent of Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm," but the tale is tuned to the rhythms of to-day and purged (with the possible exception of the mysterious East African house-boy) of the crudities of character and incident which weakened the force of its prototype. There is one unfair and unhappy reference to Kenya life which it is to be hoped Mr. Baptist will remove from a future edition. J. DE G. D.

♦ **"Une Blanche Parmi Les Noirs,"** by Mlle. Jeanne Wannijn (C. Peeters, Léau, Belgium).—Following a long correspondence with a brother in the Belgian Congo, Mlle. Wannijn determined to see for herself how the indigenous inhabitants were faring in a country which in some respects is being rapidly civilised. She was in the Congo for only about three months, and though some of the 20,000 Belgian settlers will find some of her views unpalatable, when the short duration of her stay is borne in mind she does show a sound realisation of the problems of African colonisation, and she evidently accumulated an amazing amount of detail concerning Native life. The book has the advantage that, being fresh to the scene, Mlle. Wannijn noted so many of the small details which complete the tropical picture but which are often overlooked by the old resident accustomed to his surroundings by constant contact. To anyone interested in the Congo, and to many concerned for the future of Natives in other African territories, the book will make its appeal, but it is enveloped in a rosy tint which, though pleasant, betrays the newcomer. The sincerity of the authoress is undeniable; yet she has inevitably failed in a few fleeting weeks to grasp the mentality of the Natives. She provides justification for her tributes to the state of affairs in the Congo, which is on the whole excellent, and far removed from that depicted by detractors of the Belgian administration.

## Questions in Parliament

MR. SORENSON asked whether, to minimise the chances of war arising from international rivalry for Colonies as purely national possessions, the Prime Minister would state the means by which the Government propose to carry out their policy to proceed as far upon the economic side as has already been done on the political side, in making wider application of the principles which now obtain in the Mandated Territories.

The Prime Minister: "H. Mr. Sorensen will read Lord Halifax's recent speech, he will see that the suggestion mentioned in the question is contingent upon the attainment of some agreement on common methods and aims of Colonial development. This being so, it is obviously premature for H.M. Government to make any statement of the kind which the hon. member suggests."

Mr. Sorensen: "Might I ask whether it would not be valuable to the whole world to know what are our principles in regard to Colonies, in respect of this country and other countries, too, and is he aware that, in fact, the Labour Party has put forward its policy on this question?"

The Prime Minister: "I am not aware that it has produced any effect."

### Kenya School Attendances

Replying to Mr. Ridley, the Colonial Secretary gave details of school attendances in Kenya for 1937, the latest year for which statistics were available. European scholars in Government schools numbered 1,097; Indians in Government schools totalled 3,701, and in Government-aided schools, 3,591; Arabs attending Government schools numbered 530; and Africans attending Government schools totalled 4,393, in addition to 44,251 attending Government-aided schools. Fees were normally payable in all cases, but as regards fees in African schools further inquiries were being made.

In a further reply to Mr. Ridley, the Colonial Secretary said that the estimated revenue for 1939 from hut and poll tax in Kenya was £533,000. The estimated expenditure on African education, excluding the expenses of direction and inspection, was £85,054.

In an answer to Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. MacDonald said he was awaiting recommendations from the Government of Kenya on the report of Dr. Pole-Evans on soil erosion and the regeneration of grasslands in Kenya.

Mr. Thorne asked for information concerning the arrest in Dar es Salaam of a German charged with concealing arms and ammunitions. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said he was expecting to receive a full report at an early date. Meantime, the Governor had assured him (Mr. MacDonald) that having regard to the nature of the weapons and other circumstances he was satisfied that no particular significance need be attached to the incident.

Colonel Sandeman Allen asked whether, in the event of war, Kenya would be provided with artillery, armoured cars and other arms, and what arrangements would be made for the reinforcement of the local forces.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that plans had been considered for the reinforcement of Kenya (in common with other Colonial territories) with men and materials in time of war; but it would not be in the public interest to give any details.

Mr. R. Morgan asked which Colonies employed game wardens for the preservation of fauna, and what was the number of the staff in each case.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that game wardens

were at present employed in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and the Federated Malay States. The number of staff in the East African territories was as follows: *Uganda*: 1 game warden, 2 rangers, 56 other staff. *Kenya*: 1 game warden, 6 assistant game wardens, 1 game and vermin control officer, and 93 other staff. *Tanganyika Territory*: 1 game warden, 7 rangers, 5 other staff, 169 game scouts, and 46 honorary game wardens. *Northern Rhodesia*: 1 game warden, 38 other staff.

### Ethiopian Refugees

Questions concerning the Ethiopian refugees in Kenya were asked by Captain Peter MacDonald, and in a written reply the Colonial Secretary said:

"Ethiopian refugees in Kenya, numbering nearly 6,000, are quartered in a camp at Isiolo, where there is also a camp for Eritrean military refugees. The majority of the Ethiopian refugees entered Kenya in the summer of 1937. It has not been possible to settle the refugees as a community in Kenya, or to offer them employment outside the camp, but the adult males are employed on camp maintenance and construction. The total expenditure to be met from United Kingdom funds to March 31 last for both camps was £162,030, and the estimated expenditure for the current year is £70,600.

"The disposal of the refugees is a question of great complexity, and has been constantly under examination. A number of settlement proposals in different territories have been considered, but discarded. A certain number may wish to return to their own country, and an assurance has recently been given by the Italian Government that refugees who do so will not suffer prejudicial treatment owing to their having been refugees or to their having taken part in hostilities against Italian forces. As has been stated on previous occasions, however, none of the refugees will be compelled to go back against their will, and no pressure will be put upon them to induce them to return. I am not yet able to announce any definite decision as regards the future disposal of those refugees who do not wish to return."

### Sudanese and Ethiopia

What steps are being taken to prevent the recruitment of Sudanese Natives by the Italian authorities for use as troops in Ethiopia? asked Mr. Ammon.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the Foreign Secretary had no reason to believe that Natives of the Sudan had been recruited for the Italian army in Ethiopia, and it had not, therefore, been necessary to take any steps to prevent such recruitment. He would, however, examine any evidence which Mr. Ammon might put forward.

Miss Rathbone asked if the reply also referred to Natives normally resident in the Sudan, but who had gone for grazing purposes within Italian territory, but Mr. Butler said his information was in regard to those Natives who were ordinarily resident in the Sudan.

*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.*

## News Items in Brief

A new English church is to be built in Chunya, Tanganyika Territory.

The Aero Club of Germany has presented a glider to the Mbeya (Tanganyika) Gliding Club.

By July 1 over £220 had been subscribed to the "Thetis" disaster fund in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

A new £1,000 pipe organ has been presented to the Bulawayo Methodist Church by two members of the congregation.

Wild rubber trees growing along the Kenya coast may be utilised by the shoe industry to be established in Kenya.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution suggesting that Empire Day should be celebrated on the fourth Monday in May each year.

H.M.S. "Mauritius," an 8,000-ton cruiser, was launched in Wallsend-on-Tyne last week by Miss Sheila MacDonald, daughter of the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

From January 1 next a new overland air service will operate between Kisumu and Durban. Passengers will then be able to fly between those two airports either by land or sea route for the same fare.

Though at the moment possessing only three machines, the members of the Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Flying Club are putting in six hours a day in the air, mostly for dual instruction. Another plane, a Moth Major, will soon be available.

With the intention of compiling a pictorial record of the history of Kenya, the committee of the McMillan Library in Nairobi has issued an appeal for pictures of events and photographs of people who have been prominently connected with the Colony.

The ten Rhodesian Royers who are attending the World's Rover Moot in Scotland will exhibit some fine films of Southern Rhodesia as their contribution to the publicity propaganda of the Colony. They hope to visit Denmark also during their three months' tour.

New offices have been opened in Blantyre for the Nyasaland Publicity Committee. A full-time publicity officer, Mr. J. J. Phillips, is in charge, and will advise tourists in regard to places worthy of a visit, the state of roads, costs of travelling, and other questions on which visitors will desire information.

A cheque for ten guineas, drawn on the Standard Bank of South Africa, Capetown, by Cecil J. Rhodes in favour of the Umfali Agricultural Show, and dated February 12, 1901, has been bought by the Umfali Agricultural Society from a stamp dealer in Capetown and will be preserved in the Society's archives.

The Nyasaland Agricultural Society has agreed to donate £500 to the King George V Memorial Fund for the purpose of erecting an agricultural hall in Blantyre. The money will be placed in the charge of trustees, who will be responsible for the maintenance of the hall, and who will receive revenue derived therefrom.

The East African Veterinary Research Institute is to be established at Kabete on September 1, under the directorship of Mr. R. Daubney. The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are to contribute to the funds of the Institute, but it has been decided not to invite contributions from the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the present.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Jesus said 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of God? For it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God.'"—*Luke xviii. 24, 25.*

"In a broad sense the greater part of Europe is merely a large town whose rural counterpart is Africa."—*Mr. S. S. Murray.*

"Over 50% of the Native population of Nyasaland between the ages of 10 and 40 are literate."—*The Nyasaland Director of Education.*

"The progress made in Kenya in controlling grass fires is exactly nil."—*Mrs. E. H. Ward, in an article on "Kenya's Greatest Problem."*

Sisal is now extensively employed for upholstery, especially of motor-cars, and notably in the United States of America."—*A correspondent of the "Financial Times."*

"Natives eat every bit of an elephant, even the sinews in the feet, which is their *bonne bouche*, and also the ears, which they stew."—*Mr. J. Morewood-Dowsett, in "Elephant Past and Present."*

"In the West Nile and Madi the ease and success of *Cassia siamea* growing has impressed the local inhabitants who have regarded poles and wood fuel as almost unobtainable luxuries; now they see they can grow their own."—*Uganda Forestry Report, 1938.*

"The Belgian Congo covers about 1,500,000 square miles, or one-thirteenth of the whole of Africa, and of that area the Congo forest covers some 630,000 square miles, considerably more than one-third."—*"B. M. A." in the "Journal of the Royal African Society."*

"The trust of the Native populations which crystallised out in Article 22 of the Covenant, was a sentiment which Lord Lugard, with a prescience in advance of his time, anticipated by a quarter of a century."—*Dr. H. Leake, in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

"To the Moslems 'religion is civilisation.' They regard Government schools as godless institutions and mission schools as infidel and proselytising, and they discourage their children from attending such centres."—*Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province, Tanganyika, Report for 1938.*

"In these trying times I believe the greatest service can be rendered to the State and to humanity by closely and actively co-operating with the authorities rather than by indulging in destructive criticism."—*Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lucas Guest, addressing the Executive Councils of Southern Rhodesia.*

"Native Commissioners and their staffs are so tied to their offices by a multitude of clerical and other duties for their own and other Government departments that they are frequently unable to maintain as close a contact with the affairs of their district as is desirable."—*Natural Resources Report, Southern Rhodesia.*

"In subscribing £100,000 to the endowment fund of Makerere, Tanganyika is not only discharging one of the primary duties she owes to her people, but is also making an exceedingly sound investment of her money, on which, I have no doubt, she will in a few years begin to reap an abundant return."—*Sir Donald Cameron, writing in the "Spectator."*

**A.R.P.**—“Though air raids here may differ from those experienced on Spanish cities, in many ways they will be similar. . . . Go to a refuge and put on your gas mask is a counsel of perfection, but many people may be caught far from refuges. The main danger from falling bombs is horizontal, yet the ostrich-like, (though natural) idea persists that it is vertical; so the entrances to many shelters, though providing good cover from falling debris and shell fragments, quite unnecessarily gape above ground-level, where they are protected from blasts which may blow them out. Is it generally realised that bombs can be heard falling precious seconds before they burst? That if there is no shelter near the best thing those caught in the open can do is to lie flat and grip something between the teeth? That almost imperceptible hollows in an open space provide very effective cover? That the safest place in a room is the wall between the windows? That windows should be opened? These and other elementary precautions become instinctive to those who lived through the war upon the Republican side in Spain, but I have not heard them taught in this country. There may be apathy now. But should war come, those responsible for the present muddle and its awful consequences must themselves overwhelmed by a wave of indignation without precedent in this country.”—*Mr. J. Squire, former Reuter correspondent with the Republican Forces in Spain.*

**Germany's Harvest.**—“All German universities and colleges have closed two weeks earlier than usual to make possible a nation-wide mobilisation of German educational youth for the honour of helping with the harvest. Thirty thousand students are swarming into East Prussia, Silesia, Pomerania, and Mecklenberg. Fifteen special trains have taken students in East Prussia, while ‘Strength through Joy’ ships have carried 10,000 Labour Service men into that province. German civil servants, seated in dignity behind their piles of Prussian documents, have been shocked to hear that they, too, are to be pressed into the ‘harvest service.’ This State mobilisation to help with the harvest is due to a genuine shortage of agricultural labour and the absence of country youth in the armed forces. Semi-official estimates claim that the grain harvest will probably be a ‘good average one.’ Last year Germany was lucky and had a record grain harvest, but this year extreme changes in the weather have had their effect.”—*Berlin correspondent of the “Observer.”*

**Prime Minister Criticised.**—“What is this new doctrine that the Prime Minister can do no wrong? When Munich was popular and appeasement seemed likely to succeed we were told that all the credit was due to one man—Mr. Chamberlain. Now that appeasement has proved a miserable failure, and the Government compelled to adopt our policy of standing up to the dictators, we are told that Mr. Chamberlain must remain above criticism. That is not democracy—that is the principle of the German Fuehrer—the leader right or wrong. British Prime Ministers have always had to stand up to strong criticism at home—it made them tough in standing up for rights and liberties against foreign tyrants. Mr. Chamberlain took upon himself, with no experience of conducting foreign affairs, to force the resignation of the best foreign secretary we had had since Lord Grey—Mr. Eden. If his policy had been entitled to claim the credit. Now that it has failed, he cannot escape censure. Moreover, so long as he remains Prime Minister, deliberately excluding from his Government even Conservative advocates of collective security and the rule of law, like Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden, I believe that neither our own liberties nor the peace of Europe will be safe, and nobody is going to stop me from saying so.”—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

**Convincing Germany.**—“There must be a large stratum of stupidity in the German genius if it is true, as I believe it is true, that some highly placed personages in Germany still think our Government are bluffing and would not lead the nation into war if Germany made an act of aggression on any country we had promised to help in case of need. Also, the German Intelligence Department must be singularly incompetent if it does not know that we are not liable to attacks of nerves. . . . I have never been a follower of Mr. Churchill; but I agree with those who think that the inclusion of Mr. Churchill or Mr. Eden in the Government at this particular moment would be a gesture which even Dr. Goebbels could not fail to understand.”—*Lord Selborne.*

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Japanese Aims.**—“Behind the conquest of China, in Japanese minds, lies the destruction of the British Empire, the conquest of India, and control of the Pacific. Japan is, in fact, making war on us already, almost openly, while trying to persuade us into believing that she is not. She is, in fact, trying to hypnotise us, and create in us the frame of mind of the frightened hare, which lies down and waits for its enemy to seize it. China is fighting our battle as much as her own, and every help in the form of armaments which we can send to China should be sent. . . . On July 6 the Government introduced a Bill to increase credits to foreign countries, but China does not figure among the countries mentioned. There seems a grave oversight here, a failure to see the wood for the trees, a lack of a proper sense of proportion in judging all the factors in the dangerous situation which at this moment is threatening our Empire. . . . Some people say that we must not antagonise the Japanese, because to do so would be to play the game of the Axis Powers. This is a psychological error, for in this great game of bluff that is being played by the Dictators, any evident sign of weakness or of fear of Japan in case we are not strong enough to defend our Empire wherever it is threatened is only a further encouragement to them.”—*General Sir Hubert Gough.*

**Japan's Dilemma.**—“Japan is facing enormous difficulties in North China. The endless battle for Shansi Province goes on; Chinese guerrillas remain a menace, steadily, if slowly, reducing Japanese manpower; the plan to conquer the centre of Hopei Province this summer and get a big cotton planting scheme under way was a dismal failure. The North China railways are in a bad plight and do not pay; there is desperate shortage of rolling stock, and Japan has failed to secure credits in America for new stock, while orders placed in Germany cannot be filled for months to come. All this has added a touch of desperation to the acts of the Japanese Army in North China.”—*Peking correspondent of “The Times.”*

# to the News

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

**Opinions Epitomised.**—“Nearly 1,000,000 men will be under arms in this country in August.”—Major-General J. H. Beith, Director of Public Relations, War Office.

“Every telegraph pole in Tokyo is plastered with anti-British slogans.”—Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*.

“As soon as the aggressors realise that their run of easy profit is at an end, they will not face the risk.”—Mr. David Lloyd George, M.P.

“I have one advantage denied to Dr. Goebbels, and it is an overwhelming one. I am dealing in the Truth.”—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

“That Sir Arnold Wilson speaks for a tiny minority of his fellow-countrymen is apparently not yet realised in Berlin.”—The *Church Times*.

“You cannot crutch Christianity into a smooth philosophy. It is all the time a valiant facing about God and man.”—Mr. H. G. Warrington.

“Two weeks ago Danzig's police force totalled 1,000 men. To-day, including various grades of S.A. and S.S. troops, there are roughly 10,000.”—Mr. Denis Weaver.

“More than two-thirds of the national income of Germany is taken by the Nazi Government and the Nazi Party.”—Berlin correspondent of the *Sunday Times*.

“The brutal destruction of freedom abroad has deepened and strengthened Britain's determination to keep her own liberties at all costs.”—Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.

“Italy can be completely cut off from the outside world; in a month she would lose her African Empire and her fleet, and in three months she would be starving.”—Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P.

“I have read the Bible every day since my youth—in peace and in war. We run a Bible class at my official residence for officers and men.”—Major-General W. G. S. Dobble, G.O.C., Malaya.

“What is there to be wondered at in the fact that the leader of a party Government does not enjoy the unanimous support of a democratic country? To us foreign democrats that seems the most natural thing in the world.”—Mijnheer J. H. Hirizinga.

“It is astonishing that at a moment of the gravest crisis, with peace or war hanging in the balance, a National Government should not be made as strong as the nation can make it.”—The Marquess of Salisbury.

“If by some sharp, strong gesture of defiance, we could disprove the legend of our décadence, then we might shake Herr Hitler's confidence in the Bismarckian qualities of Herr von Ribbentrop.”—Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

“Mr. Churchill has been cold-shouldered by authority because he has never been a safe party man; he has offended many influential people, he has taken his own line across country and (hardest of all to forgive) he has usually been right.”—Mr. H. A. Law.

“If Herr Hitler is calculating the value of this country in terms only of money, ships, tanks, guns and aeroplanes, he is leaving out the two most formidable forces of our power, our national character and our tradition of victory.”—Lieutenant-Commander R. Fletcher, M.P.

“To keep your word and to stand up to threats should be among the first principles of foreign policy. It is true the Munich policy has now been abandoned. But it is still defended by the Prime Minister and his friends, and for that and other reasons our diplomats find it difficult to persuade foreign countries that we really mean business.”—Lord Cecil.

“A short time before Hitler came into power I was informed by the late Sanitätstrot Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, of the *Institut für Sexualwissenschaft* in Berlin, that the German Secret Service sent members into Buchman's groups for the purpose of noting confessions that might in a future war be useful for the purpose of blackmailing or discrediting 'Buchmanites' risen to responsible positions in England or America.”—Mr. A. E. E. Reade.

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

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

|                            | £   | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Consols 2½% .....          | 67  | 0  | 0  |
| Kenya 5% .....             | 107 | 0  | 0  |
| Kenya 3½% .....            | 97  | 15 | 0  |
| N. Rhodesia 3½% .....      | 98  | 10 | 0  |
| Nyasaland 3% .....         | 91  | 15 | 0  |
| N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.  | 86  | 10 | 0  |
| Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts. | 82  | 0  | 0  |
| S. Rhodesia 3½% .....      | 97  | 0  | 0  |
| Sudan 5½% .....            | 106 | 5  | 0  |
| Tanganyika 4½% .....       | 105 | 15 | 0  |

**Industrials**

|                                   |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1) .....    | 4  | 11 | 3  |
| British Oxygen (£1) .....         | 3  | 16 | 10 |
| British Ropes (2s. 6d.) .....     | 6  | 6  | 0  |
| Courtaulds (£1) .....             | 1  | 8  | 0  |
| Dunlop Rubber (£1) .....          | 1  | 6  | 4  |
| General Electric (£1) .....       | 3  | 14 | 0  |
| Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1) ..... | 1  | 8  | 3  |
| Imperial Tobacco (£1) .....       | 5  | 8  | 11 |
| Int. Nickel Canada .....          | 52 | 1  | 0  |
| Prov. Cinematograph .....         | 19 | 3  | 0  |
| Turner and Newall (£1) .....      | 3  | 17 | 6  |
| U.S. Steels .....                 | 50 | 0  | 0  |
| United Steel (£1) .....           | 1  | 3  | 0  |
| Unilever (£1) .....               | 1  | 13 | 9  |
| United Tobacco of S.A. .....      | 4  | 10 | 0  |
| Vickers (10s.) .....              | 18 | 4  | 0  |
| Woolworth (5s.) .....             | 3  | 4  | 0  |

**Mines and Oils**

|                                  |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Anaconda (\$50) .....            | 5  | 7  | 6  |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) .....   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Anglo-American Investment .....  | 17 | 6  | 0  |
| Anglo-Iranian .....              | 3  | 12 | 6  |
| Ariston (2s. 6d.) .....          | 11 | 6  | 0  |
| Ashanti Goldfields (4s.) .....   | 3  | 2  | 6  |
| Bibiani (4s.) .....              | 1  | 5  | 6  |
| Blyvoor (10s.) .....             | 7  | 9  | 0  |
| Burmah Oil .....                 | 3  | 10 | 0  |
| Consolidated Goldfields .....    | 2  | 17 | 6  |
| Crown Mines (10s.) .....         | 13 | 16 | 3  |
| De Beers Deferred (50s.) .....   | 6  | 0  | 0  |
| East Daaga (10s.) .....          | 1  | 1  | 10 |
| E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) ..... | 3  | 7  | 7  |
| E. Rand Proprietary (10s.) ..... | 2  | 5  | 0  |
| Gold Coast Selection (5s.) ..... | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Grootvlei .....                  | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| Johannesburg Consolidated .....  | 2  | 0  | 7  |
| Klerksdorp (5s.) .....           | 1  | 3  | 0  |
| Kwahu (2s.) .....                | 1  | 6  | 3  |
| Lyndhurst .....                  | 1  | 4  | 4  |
| Marievale (10s.) .....           | 16 | 9  | 0  |
| Mexican Eagle .....              | 7  | 9  | 0  |
| Nigel Van Ryn (5s.) .....        | 2  | 3  | 0  |
| Rand Mines (5s.) .....           | 7  | 15 | 0  |
| Randfontein .....                | 1  | 16 | 3  |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) .....      | 34 | 5  | 0  |
| Shell .....                      | 4  | 2  | 6  |
| Simmer (2s. 6d.) .....           | 18 | 6  | 0  |
| S. A. Land (3s. 6d.) .....       | 3  | 12 | 6  |
| S. A. Towns (10s.) .....         | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) .....          | 10 | 7  | 6  |
| Vlaktfontein (10s.) .....        | 17 | 6  | 0  |
| West Wits. (10s.) .....          | 4  | 12 | 6  |
| Western Holdings (5s.) .....     | 11 | 0  | 0  |

**Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails**

|                                  |     |    |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Barclays Bank (D C. & O.) .....  | 2   | 2  | 6 |
| British India 5½% prefs. .....   | 100 | 15 | 0 |
| Clan .....                       | 5   | 12 | 6 |
| E. D. Realisation .....          | 3   | 0  | 0 |
| Great Western .....              | 32  | 10 | 0 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ..... | 78  | 10 | 0 |
| L. M. S. .....                   | 13  | 15 | 0 |
| National Bank of India .....     | 28  | 15 | 0 |
| Southern Railway def. ord. ..... | 15  | 0  | 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. .....      | 13  | 7  | 6 |
| Union-Castle 6% prefs. .....     | 17  | 4  | 0 |

**Plantations**

|                           |    |   |   |
|---------------------------|----|---|---|
| Anglo-Dutch (£1) .....    | 1  | 2 | 9 |
| Linggi (£1) .....         | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| Lond. Asiatic (2s.) ..... | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Malayalam Pl. (£1) .....  | 1  | 6 | 6 |
| Rubber Trus (£1) .....    | 1  | 6 | 4 |

## PERSONALIA

Archdeacon Glossop and Miss A. G. Glossop have arrived home from Nyasaland.

A statue to the late King Albert of the Belgians was unveiled in Leopoldville last week.

Mr. G. S. Hunter, East African manager for Messrs. Dalgety & Company, has arrived home by air.

Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Government Agent in London, reached England by air on Monday from the Colony.

Sir Abe Bailey has given £50 each to Salisbury and Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, for distribution among the poor.

Mrs. Hamp, wife of the assistant general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has arrived home from Nairobi.

Mr. H. G. Pilling, Governor of St. Helena, and formerly of East Africa, left England last week on his return from leave, accompanied by Mrs. Pilling.

Major A. Bingley, who served with the E.A.M.R. during the East African Campaign and has since farmed in the Gilgil district of Kenya, has arrived home.

Mr. Neil Stewart, the new Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, will fly home on leave early in August. Mrs. Neil Stewart reached England last week by sea.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., was re-elected Chairman of the Joint East African Board at last week's annual general meeting, and Mr. Alex Holm was re-elected Vice-Chairman.

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, will broadcast from Nairobi to-day to the camp-fire gathering of the International Rover Moort, Perth. His talk will be broadcast throughout the Empire.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, who was recently appointed Governor-General of the Sudan, will arrive home from Nigeria in October for a short holiday in this country before proceeding to Khartoum.

Gwladys, Lady Delamere, has been elected Mayor of Nairobi for the second year in succession. Indian members of the Town Council refrained from nominating one of their own number, and her re-election was proposed by an Indian Councillor.

Colonel W. K. Tucker and Mr. W. F. Jenkins are representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa at the Fifteenth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which began at the Guildhall on Monday.

Mr. S. H. Fazan, the Kenya Provincial Commissioner, had a narrow escape from drowning last week when motoring in the Nyanza Province. He was driving across a drift when a sudden rush of flood water swept his car away. His Ganda-boy was drowned, but Mr. Fazan reached the shore safely.

The Council of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society has awarded the Livingstone gold medal for 1939 to Lord Hailey for his work on the African research survey, and the Mungo Park medal has been awarded to Mr. E. B. Worthington for his share in the African research survey and for his book "Science in Africa."

Sir Geoffrey Evans, who for the past 12 years has been Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, where many East African agricultural officers were trained, was presented with his portrait, painted by Miss F. A. de Biden-Footner, at a luncheon given by the Chairman of the Governors of the College on Monday.

The late Mr. C. E. M. Swynerton has been posthumously awarded the silver medal of the Royal African Society for his tsetse research work, which began in Southern Rhodesia and was carried on with such distinction and success in Tanganyika Territory. The silver medal of the Society has also been awarded to Dr. Edwin Smith, editor of the Society's *Journal*, and Miss Margery Perham.

Captain J. T. Oulton, of the Kenya Game Department, reached England on leave last week. He first went to East Africa in 1898 as one of the sappers to build and operate the telegraph ahead of the construction work on the Uganda Railway. He afterwards began sheep trading, started a dairying farm at Ngong, and later took up coffee planting near Donyo Sabuk. During the East African campaign he built the telegraph line from Voi towards Kilimanjaro, and later took charge of the military telegraphs in Uganda. During the later stages of the Campaign he was lent to the Belgians on their advance from the Congo, and for them he once built 60 miles of line in four days, an east record for the campaign.

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace one day last week. Later he was entertained at luncheon by His Majesty's Government. Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for the Dominions, presiding. The other guests included the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Bledisloe, Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, Sir John Catlcutt, Viscount Davidson, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Giffard, Sir Edward Harding, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Sir James McDonald, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Mr. J. Martin, the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. B. E. Wright and Major E. N. S. Crankshaw.

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is the essence  
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## Major J. Corbet Ward

BY THE SUDDEN DEATH at his home in Bedford early on Sunday morning of Major J. Corbet Ward, O.B.E., secretary to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, the territories have lost an enthusiastic advocate, and hundreds of East Africans, particularly Kenyans, a stalwart friend:

"Corbet," or "The Brigadier," as he was known to a wide circle, was a man of large heart, his own exuberant good nature brought out the brightness in others. He always saw the best in his friends and acquaintances, and if he could not speak well of any individual, it was his rigid rule to keep silent; for his own mind was ever free from any tinge of uncharitableness. Tolerant and generous to a degree, he set an example to men of smaller calibre, and wherever he was, whether at an East African gathering, in the Sports Club, or elsewhere, it was certain that others would quickly gather round him.

His hearty and infectious laughter was characteristic, but he could be gentle with those in trouble, and often went out of his way to ease their road; because he sought nothing for himself he could call on the practical assistance of many others in such cases.

### His Service in East Africa

After serving in the South African War, he was on the staff of the Central South African Railways under the late Sir Percy Girouard in Johannesburg, and in 1904 he went to East Africa, becoming Assistant Registrar of Documents in the High Court at Mombasa, and being promoted Registrar five years later. From 1911 to 1914 he was in charge of the Mombasa Volunteer Reserve, and in the latter year was home on leave. On the outbreak of War he was ordered to East Africa, was attached to the lines of communication as Post Commandant in Nairobi, and a few months later organised and commanded the Nairobi Defence Force. Afterwards he was appointed Base Commandant in Mombasa, where he remained until the end of the War. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the O.B.E. (Military). In 1919 he was appointed Staff Officer of the Kenya Defence Force, and prepared the necessary legislation for the establishment of that Force.

### A Keen Rifle Shot

Socially, he was everywhere in great demand, his cheery presence ensuring the success of any function. He was a good tennis player and a keen rifle shot, who after the War organised the Kenya Rifle Association and helped to establish rifle clubs throughout the Colony. His interest in shooting remained after his retirement, and he had since represented the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Council of the National Rifle Association.

On his return to England in 1925 he was appointed to the staff of the East African Pavilion at Wembley, and at the close of the Exhibition became secretary of the East African Office, which he represented at various exhibitions up and down the country. He never lost an opportunity of preaching the attractions of Kenya, and hundreds of visitors must have formed their first idea of the territories from him.

For years past he has organised the dinner in London of the East Africa Dinner Club—a function to which he always looked forward with great enthusiasm, which communicated itself to the large number of members and their guests. With equal zest he organised the Old Colleagues' annual dinner under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Hobley.

The essential character of Major Corbet Ward's

life and work may well be summed up in Kipling's famous lines:—

"If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
"Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch . . .

"Yours is the earth and everything that's in it  
"And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son."

He was married in 1914, and it is a sad reflection that the day of his death was the day on which he and Mrs. Corbet Ward had hoped to celebrate their silver wedding. To her, to his sons, one of whom is now an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, and to his daughter, will go out the heartfelt sympathy of East Africans.

### Major Dale's Tribute

Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, writes:—

"East Africa in general and Kenya and this Office in particular, have suffered a great loss by the tragically sudden death of Major J. Corbet Ward. He had been secretary of this Office from its opening day; in fact I well remember seeing him in the old original office in Cockspur Street, sitting down and surrounded by a certain amount of debris which the workmen had not then had time to clear away.

"At all times and in all conditions he always displayed a great willingness to take on any extra work which might present itself. He had a unique personality and a very large circle of East African friends; invariably displayed great cheerfulness under all conditions; and by his spontaneous heartiness was eminently suited to extend a welcome to callers, particularly those from East Africa. He was also the officer in charge of the East African stands at exhibitions, and it will be difficult to find anyone more suited for that work."

## Colonial Office Changes

IMPORTANT changes in the Colonial Office were announced yesterday morning. Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has been appointed High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, in succession to Sir William Clark.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs; Sir George Gater, Clerk of the London County Council, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Cosmo Parkinson; and Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, who was Colonial Secretary in Kenya from 1929 to 1933, has been selected for appointment as Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to Sir John Shuckburgh, Governor-designate of Nigeria.

Sir John Shuckburgh, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria in succession to Sir Bernard Bourdillon, whose appointment to be Governor-General of the Sudan was recently announced. Sir John Shuckburgh served in the India Office from 1900 to 1921, when he became Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, being promoted Deputy Under-Secretary in 1931. He has been chiefly associated with the Middle East Department in the Colonial Office.

The late Mr. Libert Oury, manager of the London Committee of the Mozambique Company, and Chairman of many other companies closely associated with the development of Beira and Nyasaland, left £32,033, so far as can at present be ascertained, with net personalty £1,620.

## Choosing Tanganyika Chiefs

### "Inexhaustible Patience" Needed

WHILE GERMAN POLICY in East Africa was detribalisation of the Natives, the very reverse has been the object of the British Administration in Tanganyika Territory, and an immense amount of work involving intricate research into tribal customs and inexhaustible patience in dealing with rival claimants to chieftainship has been done since Sir Donald Cameron gave a lasting stimulus to the British policy. Illuminating details of this work are given in the 1938 reports of the Provincial Commissioners of the Territory.

Thus, in the great Western Province, the Buholoholo Council had not been running smoothly since the death of Chief Mwanapemba in 1931, and the people never recognised his successor, Bilali (what a lovely touch of Rider Haggard's "She" about that name!) because his appointment by Government had been enveloped in "a fog of intrigue." Bilali sent over to the Congo—whence the Buholoholo tribe originated—for Lutuku, head of the tribe, and he, on his arrival, ordered that the *vibangwa*, or insignia of office, be handed over to Bilali.

#### Exhaustive Discussions

The guardians, two old men who live at Kalya, refused to hand over the *vibangwa* either to Bilali or to another claimant, Pangwa Kabossa; and it was obvious that, until these insignia were rightfully bestowed, there could be no rightful chief of the area, and even then the chief must live at Kalya. The position, says the report, was discussed exhaustively by the elders of the various families in full conclave—and only those who had witnessed the evidence of exhaustive discussions by a Native conclave can realise what that means.

It was noticed that a man, not a Buholoholo, was constantly referred to for advice. He knew by heart the family trees of all the principal people present for some nine generations, and his rulings were all accepted. On two separate occasions the complete tree of the Kilufya family (the senior branch), comprising 83 names, was taken down, and on each occasion the tree was identical—a remarkable example of the retentive memories of some depositories of tribal tradition.

This expert investigation of tribal history revealed that when Kapama (whoever he may be) died, his son, who should have succeeded, was "dead of a curse." The succession therefore went to Kayagalula, Kapama's brother, and since Kayagalula's death none of his descendants had reigned. The meeting found a final solution of their troubles by bringing in again the head of the Kayagalula branch, Saidi Mlimampasi, both as chief and president of their Council, to be installed at the 1938 harvest before the assembled people.

"The Assistant District Officer," says the Provincial Commissioner, "is to be congratulated on the tact and patience displayed in clearing up this situation," and no one will deny that he thoroughly earned that need of official praise.

But trouble is found not only in choosing a chief

but in keeping him up to the mark when chosen. In Ukinga the chief had for years reduced his physical condition "by excessive drinking," but he holds his position by virtue of tradition and certain sacerdotal powers vested in his family; so he gets only a "talking to." Another chief was imprisoned for theft, and as great difficulty was found in selecting a successor, a council of five headmen was appointed—rather like our Royal Commission in the absence of His Majesty. The Wakulungwa of the Lindi district having proved themselves "incorrigible" were removed in a body, no regrets being expressed by the Natives over whom they had ruled, and who asked the Government to appoint their Liwalis.

#### Curious Claimants

A chief in the Northern Province had to be deposed, after a long investigation, for the murder of his brother consequent on a feud in the royal family dating back to the earliest days of the British occupation of Tanganyika. The holding of Natives to the old custom of inheritance through the female line was shown by the Sabima Council selecting the chief of Mwadui because he was the son of the sister of a former chief. Among the claimants to chiefdoms in Ntussu were a Zanzibar policeman and a patient recently released from the mental hospital in Dodoma! They were more fortunate than a claimant to Malangali chiefdom: who arrogated to himself certain rights belonging to the headman and was convicted and imprisoned by the Native court—a judgment upheld on appeal.

The chiefs of the two sections of the Arusha tribe are not true hereditary rulers and therefore do not command the obedience, or carry the weight of authority, they should. On the other hand, in the Mwanza district a seven-year-old boy was chosen at a meeting of several thousand tribesmen to succeed his father, the chief of Ukerewe, whose brother was appointed regent.

#### Chiefdom Shared by Brothers

The succession in the royal family of Urungu is from brother to brother and then to the sons of the eldest sister, who holds the hereditary title of *Mweng Chamkorochi*, and whose function it is to bear the chiefs of the tribe. Under the traditional Nyakyusa system of succession, a chiefdom is shared among the brothers of the dead chief; but the Government, foreseeing endless complications, now insists on one man alone as successor. A chief in Bufigi, given to malpractices, had two advisers to check his little ways; so he sulks in his house and pays not the slightest attention to his chiefdom. However, as a figure-head he still retains considerable respect and authority among his people, but continually uses it for his personal advantage. "The position of the advisers is difficult," remarks the Provincial Commissioner, dryly.

Native memories are long: "A slight friction between Chief Merere of Usungu and one of his sub-chiefs was the result of ill-feeling between their ancestors many years ago." The *Laibon* who is gazetted "Chief of the Masai" is in reality the spiritual head of the tribe, and without doubt its most influential personality; but he is not a chief in the Bantu meaning of the word. He is always chosen from the Engidon clan of the Masai, and goes through life in dread of the witchcraft of his fellow-clansmen who are credited with powers above those of other mortals and the weaving of spells. His life is generally short, as a matter of fact.

To close on a cheerful note, Chief Ngiisho of Kibosho and Senguo of Masharti were awarded the King's Medal in the Birthday Honours of 1938.

#### WANTED

CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL (25), experienced Hairdresser wishing to visit her sister in Northern Rhodesia after September, would like to communicate with anyone requiring her services to help with children, or as companion, in return for passage. Box No. 281, c/o "East Africa & Rhodesia", 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Kenya as a Gold Producer****Annual Exports Now Over £500,000**

A FINELY PRODUCED and well-illustrated brochure setting out in concise form information likely to be useful to mining companies and prospectors interested in mining in Kenya has been compiled by the Commissioner of Mines, Nairobi. In addition to a description of the mining areas in the Colony, it contains sections on mining laws, royalty fees, mining fees and a list of mining and geological publications, together with a map showing areas recommended for prospecting and a geological map of Kenya.

"Considerable areas of the known goldfields in Kenya await exploration," says the author. "Nevertheless, from information available it is possible to indicate generally where prospectors are best advised to search. Although it appears at present that Kakamega, south-western central Kavirondo and the southern parts of the Nyanza Province are the most favourable localities, larger portions of the remaining areas still await systematic prospecting, and there is considerable possibility that many gold deposits have yet to be unearthed. Approximately 200,000 square miles of the Colony's territory have yet to be covered by geological and mineral surveys.

**Other Mineral Resources**

"Although the available knowledge of the Kenya goldfields is very far from complete, a great deal less is known about the other mineral resources of the Colony. During the extremely short mining history of Kenya, nearly all the work has been concentrated on the search for and production of gold, and there is almost a blank field for those who are interested in base metals. Deposits of useful non-metallic minerals are known to exist, and many await exploitation.

Lead, with subordinate amounts of silver, zinc and copper, occurs in veins in the Coast province. A small mine has been worked intermittently on one such vein at Vitengeni, about 80 miles north of Mombasa, where the gangue mineral consists almost entirely of white barytes. Galena also occurs as stringers and impregnations in sandstone a few miles south of Mombasa. In between these points other deposits of galena are reported, but their size and value are not yet known.

Indications of copper are widespread in the vast tracts of country occupied by the gneisses and crystalline schists of the basement complex, and it is possible that certain zones of copper impregnation in gneiss may prove workable. Sufficient work has not yet been carried out, however, to enable one to form an opinion of their economic possibilities. At the present time, the exploration and development of a seemingly large copper ore-body in South Kavirondo is being undertaken.

Tin has been identified as a minor constituent of the Kisii sandstone in South Kavirondo, but the proportion in which it is present in the rock is a matter for further investigation. It is, however, possible that workable detrital deposits may have been produced by the denudation of the Kisii sandstone. The source of the cassiterite in the sandstone has not yet been traced, but it is clear from the angularity of the grains that they have not been transported from great distances. Both the neighbouring territories of Uganda and Tanganyika possess workable tin deposits and it is reasonable to hope that tin will also be found in Kenya. Traces of tin have been found in a gneiss.

At least six large deposits of diatomite, or kieselguhr, occur in the Rift Valley between Lake Magadi and Nakuru, and are situated either on or within easy reach of the railway. One deposit—not the largest—was estimated to contain 620,000 tons of diatomite, and the total amount of the material available in the six deposits must be of the order of several million tons, comprising all possible variations in grade and quality. The deposits differ widely among themselves both as regards microscopic characters and chemical composition. Up to the present time they have remained unexploited. Production of gold has increased from 14,147 oz., valued at £67,665, in 1933, to 87,137 oz., valued at £499,601, in 1938.

Copies of the brochure can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Mines, P.O. Box 339, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

**Kentan Gold Areas**

KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LTD., announce that they have received the full report of Mr. A. M. Mackilligin, the mining engineer, who recently visited the company's interests in Tanganyika Territory. In the course of his report Mr. Mackilligin writes that he "is strongly of the opinion that you own a most valuable mining property, that you can confidently rely on the existence of at least 1,000,000 tons of ore which, on a milling basis of 1,000 tons a day, will yield good profits, and that there is little doubt that tonnages of ore considerably in excess of this amount will subsequently be found to exist.

It is also shown in the report that you are fully justified in increasing the milling and treatment capacity to 1,000 tons per day as soon as possible, and that the sooner this is accomplished the greater the ultimate profit will be. Although there are indications that some of the deposits may be expected to persist in depth, and carry payable gold values below the permanent water table, sufficient work has not yet been carried out to prove this definitely. The extraction of gold is giving rise to some anxiety, but this is not an unusual occurrence in the initial stages, and I believe that the steps you are taking in this connexion will soon result in a gold recovery of over 90%. In conclusion, I am of the opinion that you can look forward to the future with confidence."

The report also mentions that there should be no difficulty in maintaining an average grade of 5 dwt. per ton when working the ore above the permanent water table on a 1,000 tons a day basis, that the working costs on the same basis should not exceed 18s. per ton, and that during the period when milling is restricted to 250 or 500 tons per day, it will be possible to maintain a considerably higher grade.

The board of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd., is in substantial agreement with the policy advocated, and it is proposed, provided circumstances warrant it during the next few months, to place orders for an increase of plant to double the crushing capacity of the mill. Meantime, on Mr. Mackilligin's advice and at Mr. Weldon's request, an expert metallurgist has been engaged, and arrived in Geita on July 12.

Sir Edmund Teale, mining consultant to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, will be available in London for the next two months for consultation with companies and individuals interested in mining development in Tanganyika. He has rooms in the offices of the East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

# Company Progress Reports *Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd.*

## Sir Godfrey Fell's Speech

**Kagera Mines.**—Output for June, 161 oz. fine-gold, valued at £1,055; and 30 tons tin concentrates, including six tons tributors production.

**Phoenix Prince.**—During the quarter ended June 30 the mill crushed 24,750 tons, yielding 5,202 oz. fine-gold. Revenue: £36,609; working costs, £21,558; estimated profit, £15,051. Development: No. 1 shaft, No. 1 level, raise, 41 ft., av. 11 dwt. over 51 in.; No. 1 level, raise, 28 ft., av. 4.2 dwt. over 55 in.; No. 3 level, raise, 70 ft., av. 2.3 dwt. over 52 in.; No. 5 level, drive E., 160 ft., av. 2.3 dwt. over 42 in.; No. 5 level, drive W., 25 ft., av. 4.3 dwt. over 39 in.; No. 5 level, raise 70 ft., av. 3.4 dwt. over 54 in.; No. 6 level, raise 31 ft., av. 2.3 dwt. over 50 in.; No. 10 level, raise 124 ft., av. 3.3 dwt. over 55 in.; No. 11 level, drive W., 106 ft., av. 6.6 dwt. over 51 in.

**Kentan Gold Areas.**—During the quarter ended June 30, the mill treated 19,016 tons of ore for a recovery of 6,372 oz. fine-gold. Development: 2,789 ft., driving 1,307 ft. *Geita mine*: underground development consisted in the laying out of a main footwall haulage drive and ore pass on the fourth level, preparatory to the milling of a larger tonnage when milling capacity has been extended. *Lone Cone mine*: Driving on the 6th level shows a total of 530 ft. of ore, average 6.7 dwt. over 65 in.; extra width is indicated in test-holes and crosscuts in both walls of the drive. *Ridge 8 mine*: No. 2 level, No. 1 E. vein, N. drive, 0-155 ft., av. 9.4 dwt. over 78 in., N. drive 0-110 ft., av. 5.9 dwt. over 40 in.; No. 3 level, No. 1 E. vein, S. drive, 0-385 ft., av. 12.4 dwt. over 64 in., N. drive 0-270 ft., av. 9.2 dwt. over 45 in.; No. 2 E. vein, S. drive, 0.75 ft., av. 11.9 dwt. over 45 in. West vein has been intersected on the 3rd level; N. drive, 0-40 ft., av. 7 dwt. over 36 in., S. drive, av. 8 dwt. over 48 in. *Mawe Meru mine*: No. 3 level, main ore shoot exposed for full length, and from 192½ ft. to 412 ft., av. 18.7 dwt. over 73 in.; extra width of ore is indicated in the walls by test-holes. Ore reserves as at June 30 will be published in the next progress report; it is expected that substantial increases will be shown in Ridge 8 and Mawe Meru reserves.

Underground development on Prospect 30, the discovery midway between the mill and Ridge 8, totalled 302 ft.; No. 1 adit has been advanced to total of 177 ft., but has not yet entered the ore zone; No. 1 winze, from 0-80 ft., av. 8.4 dwt. over 60 in.; a new adit is being started at a horizon 150 ft. below No. 1 adit. It is proposed to transfer Prospect 30 to the Geita Gold Mining Company. An intensive programme of development to fully develop the possibilities of this prospect should be completed by August, 1940.

### Lupa Diggers Thank Government

Resolutions expressing appreciation to the Government on their decision to rescind an Order to exclude about 60 square miles in the Lupa from prospecting were passed at a recent meeting in Chunya of the Lupa Gold Diggers' and Reef Workers' Association, over which Mr. E. V. H. Cresswell George presided. The hope was expressed that Government would not at any time entertain the granting of applications for areas of more than a quarter of a square mile in extent.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London last week, Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman of the company, presiding.

Having paid tribute to the late Mr. E. B. Ridsdel, the Chairman said in the course of his speech:—

"The total development carried out during the year was 9,487 ft., which compares with 8,809 ft. in the previous year. Footage on reef was 6,162, compared with 6,011 ft. The payable footage, 1,523 ft., compares unfavourably with the previous year's figure of 2,788 ft., but the average value was higher at 13½ dwt. over 19 inches, as against 10½ dwt. over 20 inches. Mr. E. A. B. Prior, our resident engineer, observes in his report that development operations have been adversely affected by the extensive dislocation of the reef in the pay shoot on either side of the Hooper shaft below an incline depth of 1,375 ft. This was due to the intrusion of two more unexpected dykes, 22 ft. and 47 ft. wide, between the 12th and 14th levels. The consequence had been that the greater part of our development work during the past year has been dead work, absolutely necessary, but still immediately unproductive.

Our policy has been to continue sinking the Hooper shaft as rapidly as possible, so as to reach the horizon in which No. 5 borehole encountered such excellent values and widths—54.8 dwt. over 42 inches—at a vertical depth of 1,055 ft. in April, 1937. At the end of the period under review this shaft had reached a depth of 2,046 ft. It is to-day within 30 ft. of the 17th level. At the 15th level, a crosscut was put out, which intersected a non-payable reef. As this did not appear to be the main reef—it was subsequently found to be a branch—the crosscut was continued beyond it, with the result that it encountered the main reef 22 ft. further on; disclosing average values of 17 dwt. over a width of 15 in. for a distance of 100 ft.

"This reef probably flattens out as it goes down, and there is, therefore, every expectation that when the Hooper shaft reaches the 17th level, which it should do by the end of the month, we shall not have far to drive in order to encounter the reef again in the horizon at which it was cut by No. 5 borehole.

"Considering the amount of dead work done during the past year, it is not altogether satisfactory that the ore reserves have increased from 66,100 tons to 73,350 tons, though the average value is rather lower at 4.85 dwt. as against 5.12 dwt. It is, however, essential to push ahead with development, as the existing ore reserves would not suffice to keep the mill going on its present scale for more than two years. We have every reason to believe that the next few months will show considerable additions to our ore reserves, none of which we have, as we believe, got through the faulted area.

Although the past year has been in some respects disappointing, I think we may be reasonably confident that we have now surmounted the worst of our difficulties, and that we may look forward in the coming year to a considerable increase in our ore reserves. We are only waiting for this result to proceed with the programme of installing five more stamps, for which the foundations are already complete. You will appreciate that an increase in mill output by 33% of its present capacity should have a noticeable effect on our profits.

The report and accounts were adopted; and the resolution approving the payment of a dividend of 8% was confirmed.

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## Nyasaland Railways Limited

### Mr. W. M. Codrington's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Nyasaland Railways, Limited, was held last week at the registered offices, 3, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, M.C., the Chairman, presided.

The statement by the Chairman, from which the following is extracted, had been circulated to shareholders before the meeting:

"Since our last general meeting we have had to mourn the loss of Mr. Libert Oury, O.B.E., who died last May. Mr. Oury had been a director of the company since its inception, and of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Limited, since January, 1913. The British possessions in East Africa owe much to his far-seeing enterprise; both in opening up of the Port of Beira and in pursuing, in the face of every discouragement, the policy of improving communications with the interior, particularly by the construction of the Central Africa Railway, the Trans-Zambesia Railway, and the Zambezi Bridge. Your company has lost an able administrator and your directors a colleague on whose wise judgment they had learned to rely.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that his son, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, has succeeded him as London manager of the Mozambique Company and as Chairman of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company; and it is with very real pleasure that we have elected him to a seat on our board. Mr. Vivian Oury has visited Nyasaland, where he has other interests, several times in recent years, and his knowledge of local conditions will be of great value to the company.

"In common with everyone else who knew him and appreciated his work for Nyasaland, we learned with very real regret of the death of Sir Harold Kittermaster, who had been Governor since 1934. The memory of his devotion, and his absolute sense of fairness, will long be treasured by all classes in the Protectorate.

"In his place we welcome Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G., who was appointed Governor early this year. We wish him all success and happiness during his Governorship.

#### Agreement with Crown Agents

"I am glad to be able to report to you that we have signed the agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies (acting on behalf of the Government of Nyasaland) under which we are to operate the marine service on Lake Nyasa. This provides that your company shall take over the craft and other assets previously operated by the Government, and shall provide a service to connect our lake terminals with all ports on the lake, including those in Tanganyika.

"In order to finance the purchase by your company of Government assets, pay for the acquisition of the motor cargo boat "Mpasa," a motor tug, and for an additional passenger-carrying vessel necessary to replace the 42-year-old s.s. "Guendolen," the Government agree to subscribe for a maximum of £70,000 of a new class of debenture, which we shall call 'C' debentures, to be issued by your company. These debentures will have a first charge on all the assets of the lake service and its net earnings, and a charge ranking after the existing debenture stocks on the surplus earnings of the company.

"To enable us to implement this part of the

agreement we are calling a meeting of the 'A' debenture holders in order to seek their consent to the issue of these 'C' debentures. We shall at the same time ask their sanction for increasing from £1,784,000 to £2,025,000 the authorised amount of the Bridge debenture stock, which, as you know, is held by the Nyasaland Government and has a charge on the corresponding debentures issued by our subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, and the income bonds of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited.

During the year the Finance Commissioner, Sir Robert Bell, published his report (a document, with appendices, of some 350 pages), which contained an admirable survey of the whole history and administration of the country. He made various recommendations, none of which, so far as I am aware, has yet been carried out, owing no doubt to the fact that a Royal Commission had meanwhile been appointed to inquire into the relations between Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

"It is of interest to note that he recommended that the liabilities of Nyasaland arising from the various improvements affecting its communications, such as, for instance, the Zambezi Bridge, should be taken over by the Imperial Government, and he also urged the advisability of converting the Government Guaranteed 6% debentures of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited, to debentures carrying a lower rate of interest. This measure, which has been urged on the Government by unofficial bodies for many years, would by itself save the Nyasaland Government a considerable sum of money.

#### The Bledisloe Commission

"Meanwhile the Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Bledisloe, was appointed to consider what form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was desirable and feasible. The Commission made an extended tour of the territories concerned, in the course of which we were glad to have the privilege of carrying them over the whole of our system. They heard evidence from representatives of every possible interest, and they too have produced a report and appendices of some 280 pages, in which every aspect of life in the respective territories seems to have been reviewed. So far as our railways are concerned they confirm and extend the recommendations of Sir Robert Bell in regard to the transfer to the Imperial Government of the financial liabilities of the Nyasaland Government in respect of railway communications.

"The Commission recommend that it might be advisable to re-define the functions of the existing Government directors or to adopt an arrangement similar to that which they have suggested elsewhere in the case of Rhodesia Railways, Limited—namely, that directors should be appointed to the board by a body of an informed and impartial character. The Commission never consulted us on this matter and were doubtless ignorant of the fact that the composition of this board and the powers of its directors are strictly defined in the contracts between the company and the Government which formed the basis of its constitution, and which cannot be altered except by mutual consent.

"On the general questions submitted to them the Commission as a whole, while regarding the immediate amalgamation of the three territories as inadvisable, recommended, though without any apparent enthusiasm, that the amalgamation of these two territories might well be effected without delay. Though it is possible that some economy,

and perhaps some increase in efficiency, might be obtained from the amalgamation of some of the technical services of the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, I cannot foresee that complete amalgamation of the two Governments and the termination of Nyasaland's separate existence would result in any appreciable benefit to any section of the community or in any intensification of its economic development, on which the welfare of all classes ultimately depends.

"The Commission furnished no estimate of the amount of money which might be saved by the adoption of their recommendation; but I doubt very much whether it would in practice amount to a sum sufficiently great either to afford sensible relief in taxation or provide increased resources of any consequence for development or social services. Against this possible, but perhaps relatively unimportant, saving must be set two grave disadvantages; in the first place the task before the Government in Nyasaland is sufficiently complex to demand, in the opinion of many interested in the country, the services of a Governor and an adequate staff able to receive direct from the Secretary of State for the Colonies instructions on matters of policy.

#### Effects of Amalgamation

"Elsewhere in their report the Commissioners hint at the necessity for speeding up the machinery by which Colonial policy is executed. So far as Nyasaland is concerned (and it is with this aspect alone that I am dealing) nothing but increased delay could result from its incorporation as a Province of Northern Rhodesia, under a Provincial Commissioner who could only obtain his instructions from the Colonial Office *via* Lusaka, even though authority at Lusaka were wielded by a Super-Governor endowed with higher powers and greater latitude than are now entrusted to the occupant of Zomba.

"Secondly, the Commission in their report refer to the relatively small numbers of the British community in Nyasaland and to their lack of political experience. At the same time they emphasise the importance of the functions which would be attributed to the Legislative Council of the combined territories. For many years members of the unofficial community in Nyasaland, all of whom are actively engaged in their own businesses, have given a great deal of their time and attention to assisting the Government, whether as members of the Legislative Council or of other bodies appointed to assist in the task of administration.

"If amalgamation were carried out such services would have to be rendered hundreds of miles away at Lusaka, where the Nyasaland representatives would form but a small minority of any representative body. Moreover, even if Government were to give them free transport by air, the tax on their valuable time would, I am sure, strain the spirit of generous public service which has always been manifested in the past.

"What fate has ultimately in store for the territory which we serve is thus for the moment unknown. Since the War Nyasaland has formed the subject of inquiries by the Ormsby-Gore Commission, the Hilton Young Commission on Closer Union, General Hammond, Major Newcombe, and Mr. E. P. Carter; the Finance Commission of last year, and now the Royal Commission. In addition there have been local inquiries such as the Committee on Emigrant Labour and the Commission now investigating the tobacco industry. Their reports constitute a complete bibliography. There can be no aspect of human activity which has not

been reported on either by experts or by independent minds! The legislator in search of a policy cannot plead lack of information out of which to forge it.

#### An Era of Inquiry

"It would seem, therefore, that the era of inquiry, which has now lasted some score of years, must soon give place to an era of decision, and that the Imperial Parliament must soon be called on to delineate a policy which shall govern the future of these possessions of the British Crown in Central Africa. They will do so in an atmosphere which has been changed by a greater realisation of the Imperial responsibilities of the Government at home; by an increasing knowledge of the achievements of some other Powers in the field of Colonial Administration in which this country used to consider itself without rival; and at a time when yet other nations are only too eager to obtain an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness to administer Native territories.

"Before seeking to change the administrative divisions of the British possessions it is more important that the Imperial Government should concentrate on the fundamental relationship between Parliament at Westminster, on whom the ultimate responsibility must rest, and the Administration oversea. For some years now this country has asked only that each Crown Colony should balance its own budget and not bother the Central Government. Strictness of financial control does not, however, necessarily ensure enterprise or progress in local administrations; nor have the resultant economic and political conditions been such as to offer to British capital attractions superior to those offered in undeveloped lands under other flags.

"Though the present systems may have given us an Empire run on the cheap, there are many who think that the results, whether in Africa or in other parts of the world, leave much to be desired when considered in the light of present-day conceptions of the responsibilities of Empire. It is thus with a mixture of concern and hope that I look forward to the future of the territory which this company serves."

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1938, were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Norman B. Dickson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., and Mr. Vivian L. Oury, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company.

## New K.U.R. Engines

Two new Garratt engines for use on the Kenya and Uganda Railways system are being assembled in Mombasa, and six others are on their way out to the Colony. They are part of a consignment of twelve, costing altogether £700,000. Specially designed for long-distance runs with heavy loads over stiff gradients, the engines are about 100 feet long, weigh 186 tons, have 36 wheels, and are made in three parts, the middle part resting on pivots on the front and rear units to make cornering possible with such great length.

The new engines are about 15% more powerful than those of similar type now in use on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and with them it will be possible to make the return journey from Nairobi to Kampala, a distance of 1,106 miles, without changing engines. They will run on rails weighing only 50 pounds per yard; yet they are much heavier than any engine running on British railways, whose rails are twice the weight.

## Port of Beira Development

### Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Speech

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Port of Beira Development, Limited, was held in London last week.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, the Chairman, presided, and said:—"Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I must refer to the grievous loss we have sustained, since we held our meeting last year, by the death on September 28 last of Mr. L. E. B. Homan, who had been a director of the company since 1924, and then by the death on May 8 last of my father, Mr. Libert Oury, who had been Chairman of the company since its formation.

"The vacancy caused by Mr. Homan's death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. McL. Carey as a director of the company, and my colleagues on the Board have done me the honour of inviting me to take my father's place as Chairman. I have accepted the invitation, and hope to justify the choice by wholeheartedly devoting my energy and such ability as I have to furthering the interests of the company, as my father did before me.

"As the directors' report reminds you, the company's holding of 300,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Works, Limited, and of 480,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of the Companhia do Porto da Beira (which in turn, holds the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited), remains unchanged.

#### Beira Works, Limited

"The report and accounts of Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1939, show a heavy decrease in the traffic at the Port of Beira, for during the year the total tonnage handled over the wharves was 1,107,572, as compared with 1,521,647 in the previous year, a decrease of 414,075 tons. While imports showed a decrease of 66,925 tons over the previous year, exports declined by 347,150 tons, practically the whole of this decrease being due to chrome ore and maize, the exports of which fell by 183,600 tons and 155,800 tons respectively.

"In dealing with the results for the year, my colleague, Sir Dougal Malcolm, in his speech at the general meeting of Beira Works, Limited, said:—

"The decrease in chrome ore is a serious one for the company, and there is small prospect of any increase in the volume of this business until American trade demands, affected by both the European situation and their own internal position, take an upward movement. The export of maize, of course, depends on the crops, and the position for the current year is at present a little uncertain, as the rains have in some districts been very severe.

"Apart from these decreases, for which there are special reasons, trade throughout Northern and Southern Rhodesia has been well maintained, and the export of copper and copper matte from Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo amounted to 301,800 tons, or only 3,100 less than the previous year.

"Through our holding in Beira Works, Limited, we have received, by the 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, Limited, has enabled that company to declare a dividend of 277d. per share, which, on the shares held by us in that company, amounts to £5,540.

"After making provision for income tax and directors' fees, the balance on our profit and loss

account is £15,115 5s. 10d., out of which we recommend that a dividend of 45d. per share, less income tax at 5s. 6d. in the £, be paid on July 17, 1939. This will absorb £10,875, leaving to be carried forward a balance of £4,240 5s. 10d.

#### Tonnage at the Port

"Although during the year under review there was, as I have said, a heavy decrease in the tonnage of goods handled at the port, it is important to note that whilst during the year ended March 31, 1938, 732 ships entered the port with gross tonnage of 4,198,186 tons, there entered the port during the year ended March 31, 1939, 708 ships with a gross tonnage of 4,249,746 tons. That is to say, that whilst the number of ships entering the port decreased by 24 the gross tonnage increased by 51,560 tons, indicating that larger ships are now using the port. In order to deal with these larger vessels Beira Works, Limited, is putting in hand the cutting of a new channel across the Portella Bar and the deepening of the existing entrance channels.

#### New Construction Works

"Good progress has been made with the new construction works to which reference was made at the meeting last year. The fourth berth at the deep water wharves has been completed and is now being brought into use in sections as the railway and crane rails are laid. The construction of the fifth berth is well under way and this work is due for completion by the contractors in December next. One of the transit sheds situated on the wharf has been completed and the construction of the second has begun. The extension of the electric power station, the construction of roads, etc., are proceeding satisfactorily. In view of the additional work which will be necessary when ocean-going vessels are using five deep water wharves the two tugs now in service are being supplemented by a new 1,000-h.p. tug which is due to arrive at Beira at the end of the year.

"It would be idle for me to attempt to prophesy as to the course of world trade in the near future, but I hope I have said enough to show you that the operating company, Beira Works, Limited, is taking every measure not only to deal economically with the decreased tonnage recently handled but also to provide facilities for the efficient and rapid handling of the larger ships and greater tonnages of goods which an improvement in trading conditions generally should bring to the Port of Beira.

The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1939, were adopted, a dividend of 45d. per share, less income tax at 5s. 6d. in the £, was declared payable on July 17, 1939, and the auditors were reappointed.

#### Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co.

A rise in gross revenue of £266,887 to £1,800,730 is shown in the accounts for 1938 of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company. The total comprises £1,677,000 from power and lighting supply, and £123,727 from interest and registration fees. After providing for depreciation, amounts written off, taxation and general expenses, which total altogether £1,148,700, the net profit comes out at £652,036, an increase of £39,408 when compared with the previous year.

The report states that the year's sales showed a satisfactory increase, and that sales for the first six months of the current year show a further increase over those for the same period of 1938. Business continues to be satisfactory.

## E.A. Power & Lighting Co.

### Major H. F. Ward's Address

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, was held last week in Nairobi.

Major H. F. Ward, Chairman of the company, referred in his speech to the great loss the company had sustained by the death of Sir Tom Callender, J.P., who had been a member of the London Board of the company since its inception. He had also to announce with regret the passing of Mr. J. H. Odam, who before his resignation in August, 1938, had been general manager of the company for ten years. His place had been filled by Mr. A. J. D. Small, B.Sc., who had been general manager of the company's interests in Tanganyika Territory for eight years. Major Ward continued:—

During the year under review commodity prices have somewhat improved in several directions. Pyrethrum had reached a record of £130 per ton, coffee prices generally were better, and, indeed, with the exception of sisal, recoveries could be noted in several directions. Whilst the tension caused by the European and general political situation has made conditions no less difficult in Kenya and Uganda than elsewhere, the units sold by the company in Kenya increased from 12,644,779 in 1937 to 13,741,289 in 1938, an increase of 8.67 per cent., whilst the average price per unit sold declined following reductions in tariffs from 2.42d. in 1937 to 2.36d. in 1938.

#### Uganda and Tanganyika

In Uganda, where our installations were inaugurated by the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, K.C.M.G., on June 18, 1935, our rates of revenue have been exceeded. As is usual when extending services to new areas, we had estimated that during the early period of development in Uganda little or no profit could be looked for, but the facilities offered were so gladly welcomed that since September last, contrary to anticipation, we have been operating at a profit, and we sold during the period ended December 31, 1938, 205 units.

Our subsidiary and allied companies in Tanganyika Territory have been facing somewhat difficult conditions. The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Ltd., is affected by climatic conditions in the hinterland which it serves, and while the business has held its own development has not been so rapid as we had hoped. With regard to the area supplied by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Ltd., revenue shows an improvement, although expansion is somewhat restricted by the low prices ruling in the sisal industry.

Last year, I referred to negotiations which had been proceeding for a number of years with the Government of Kenya in regard to various important matters affecting the company's licences in this Colony. I am very pleased to be able to tell you that in collaboration with our technical advisers, Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., of London, these negotiations, which were of an extremely complicated nature due to the highly technical issues involved, have been completed in a manner which is satisfactory to the company, its consumers, and the Government.

#### Security of Tenure

In considering the security of tenure of the company's licences we have, naturally, had due regard to the interests of the consumer. In order to ensure a proper and reasonable control of the company's earnings and to clear up ambiguities

regarding the position of our licences, considerable alterations to the Electric Power Ordinance were found necessary and have recently received legislative sanction.

While the period of our licences has now been made clearly secure, and on this point there was considerable doubt previously, the financial provisions of the new Electricity Ordinance should have no seriously restrictive effect on the company's progressive policy in giving efficient service in a wide area at the lowest possible commercial tariffs.

Simultaneously negotiations for an extension of the Nairobi licences were being conducted and the licences have been extended until 1972, the acquisition rights of local authorities being available to them in 1964 and at intervals thereafter of seven years. Due to the protracted nature of the negotiations, reductions in tariffs which the Board desired to effect in Nairobi were necessarily delayed until the situation was clarified, but immediately on the extension of the licences being effected various reductions were introduced. Following representations from the authorities concerned, with whom we discussed the new Power Bill, certain tariff reductions in Mombasa which the Board had in mind for a later date were agreed to be introduced on July 1, 1939.

Whilst we have not always been in agreement with the various Government officials dealing with the negotiations, we must place on record our appreciation of their courtesy and of the reasonable spirit which all controversial questions were considered and dealt with. I must also pay tribute to the services rendered by Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., London, with whom we have been in continuous consultation on the intricate technical matters involved and who participated with us in our negotiations with the Government.

Freed from the disturbing effect of impending new legislation, negotiations in regard to which have now lasted a number of years, we feel not only that the consistently good relations which have existed between the Government and the company will continue but that the company will now be able to proceed with renewed vigour in the electrical development of the Colony on sound lines both from the point of view of consumers and shareholders.

Turning now to the more formal business and commencing with the liability side of the balance sheet, the share capital of the company stands at the same figure as last year. Depreciation reserve now stands at £141,298, after adding a sum of £27,454 from the year's profits, and deducting £9,304 written off certain items of plant and depreciation of loose assets. General reserve has been increased by £5,000, and the figure now stands in the balance sheet at £50,640. Sundry creditors and credit balances call for no comment.

The balance at the credit of net revenue account is £91,768, which, with £10,271 carried forward from last year, gives an available surplus of £102,039, out of which the following allocations have been made: Depreciation account £23,511, general reserve £5,000, preliminary development, written off £799; dividend for the year on 300,000 7% Preference shares £21,000, and interim dividend of 3% on 545,000 Ordinary shares £16,350, which disposes of the sum of £66,660, and leaves a balance of £35,379, from which the directors recommend a final dividend of 4% on the 545,000 Ordinary shares of 20s. each (making 7% for the year), absorbing £21,800, and leaving a balance of £13,579 to be carried forward.

Before concluding, I should like to express our sincere appreciation of the services of our general manager, Mr. A. J. Don Small, our secretaries, Mr. G. C. Reed in Nairobi and Mr. D. C. Brook in London, and of the staff.

## Sisal Restriction Examined

WOULD A RESTRICTION scheme for sisal production on the lines of those operating in rubber and tea be the solution of the sisal industry's problems? Discussing the question in the *Financial Times*, a correspondent writes:—

"Sisal is not a commodity which would lend itself to such a plan. In the first place, it is not an annual crop, but the plant takes four or five years to mature. And, secondly, a satisfactory scheme would have to embrace many other fibres as well, for it would be absurd to reduce sisal output merely to make way for the other commodities which could for many purposes be used as substitutes. Some years ago there were informal negotiations with the manila hemp growers concerning the possibility of a joint restriction scheme. Their chances of success were not at any time regarded as good, and they were finally spoilt by the passing of the particular price crisis which had prompted them.

"There is, moreover, no universal agreement that over-production is the basic problem of the industry, and to support the contrary point of view is the fact that free stocks are virtually non-existent. All the sisal which comes forward finds a buyer, and it is significant that the fall in price during the last slump in commodities was no greater than that in other raw materials, such as rubber or copper.

"On the other hand, there has recently been little sign of a recovery—rather the reverse. The position seems to be that production is increasing only slightly faster than consumption, and on this analysis only a small contraction in exports might be sufficient to raise the price to a level where a small profit might be made."

## The Manuring of Sisal

EAST AFRICAN sisal growers will be interested in certain remarks concerning their commodity made by Mr. W. H. Dawkes, Chairman and managing director of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java Company, when addressing the 29th ordinary general meeting of shareholders on Friday last. He said:—

"The area under sisal on the company's estates at December 31 was 13,129 acres; the crop harvested 15,000 tons, against 13,300 for the previous year. The output of sisal was obtained from approximately 364,000 tons of leaf, thus representing a satisfactory percentage of 4.17% of fibre, slightly better than for the previous year. The sortation has also been highly satisfactory, long length fibre representing over 70% of the outturn, the highest figure yet obtained.

To some extent no doubt the systematic manuring, which is now being given to the sisal, accounts for the increased length of fibre, but quite apart from this the policy of manuring appears to be justifying itself, not only through increased production in the second cycle, but because it is now practically certain that without manuring production would have continued to drop to such an extent that replanting would ultimately have had to be discontinued. No fields of the second cycle have yet been cut out, so that final comparisons cannot yet be made, but it is already apparent that production is showing an increase of more than 30% on the first cycle.

"By manuring I refer both to the aqueous manuring which has been a settled policy now since 1930 and the chemical manuring which was started on an approved principle in 1936, and since that year has been applied to over 5,000 acres each year. Thus in 1938, 1,000 acres were treated with aqueous manure and over 6,000 acres with artificial manure."

## Consolidated Sisal Estates

CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES of East Africa, Ltd., state in their annual report that the profit for the year ended March 31, before providing for depreciation and taxation, was £18,340. From that figure has been deducted £9,972 for depreciation reserve, £6,100 for income tax reserve, and £700 for N.D.C., leaving a net profit of £1,568. After adding £1,423 brought forward there is a total of £2,992, which will be carried forward to next year's accounts.

During the year 3,324 tons of sisal and tow were produced, compared with 2,942 tons in the preceding 12 months. The all-in cost per ton was £17 13s. 9d., against £20 4s. 1d., while the selling price was £19 11s. 1d., against £22 16s. 11d. last year. In addition to the sale proceeds, a profit of £3,110 was realised in the past year on buying back part of the forward sales, owing to short production of No. 1 sisal.

The company now has 3,927 hectares of mature sisal, and 1,335 hectares of immature, making a total of 5,262 hectares planted. The legal action against the vendor of Bombuera Estate has been settled out of court, and the company has been given possession of 171 hectares adjoining the estate.



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## Market Prices and Notes

**Castor Seed.**—Quiet, with July-Aug. £10 18s. 9d. per ton for Bombay to Hull. (1938: £11 5s.; 1937: £13 15s.)

**Cocoa.**—Steady, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f. 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¼d.; c.i.f. 6½d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 7¼d.; 1937: 9d.)

**Coffee.**—Supplies small and few sales effected. Kenya "A" 58s. 6d. to 60s.; "B" 55s. 6d.; "C" 53s. 6d.; peaberry, 73s. per cwt. London stock of East African, 89,592 cwt. (1938: 94,649; 1937: 69,793.)

**Copper.**—Inactive, with standard for cash £42 12s. £42 13s. 9d.; with three months 7s. 6d. higher. (1938: £39 15s.; 1937: £56.)

**Copra.**—East African, f.m.s., dull and unchanged at £9 10s. per ton, c.i.f., for August shipment. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £15 17s. 6d.)

**Cotton.**—American middling spot, 5-53d. per lb., with August 4-80d., October 4-58d., and December 4-46d.

**Cotton Seed.**—August £5 2s. 6d. per ton for Egyptian black to Hull. (1938: £6 8s. 9d.; 1937: £5 10s.)

**Gold.**—148s. 6d. per ounce, (1938: 141s. 3d.; 1937: 139s. 11d.)

**Groundnuts.**—October £11 11s. 3d. for Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for July-October. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £15.)

**Hides.**—Dull and easy, with Mombasas 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 5½d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/9 lb., 6¼d.; 0/4 lb., 6¼d. per lb.

**Maize.**—East African No. 2 lower at 21s. 9d. per qtr. (1938: 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. per qtr.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Nominal value of Kenya flowers is high at £175 per ton, and Japanese are strong for prompt shipment at £133 5s. per ton. (1938: £134, £93; 1937: £82 10s. 6d.)

**Sisal.**—East African white/yellow is £13 2s. 6d. per ton ex ship for July-Aug. shipment. (1938: £14 17s. 6d.)

**Sisal.**—Firm, with Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £15 12s. 6d. to £16; No. 2, £14 4s.; No. 3, £14 2s. 6d. to £14 12s. 6d. per ton for July-Dec. shipment. (1938: £18 10s., £17, £16 5s.; 1937: £27 17s. 6d., £26 5s.)

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedai estates during June totalled 166 tons.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state in their current monthly report:—

"During June sisal prices fell a further 20s. per ton from a level which previously was a low basis. Despite the attractive price and the fact that demand during the past month has been moderately good for the time of year, there has not been a feature sufficiently outstanding upon which to rally the market and bring about an upward movement in price. At the close of the month there was a hardening tendency and more disposition to take advantage of the price below £16 for No. 1, but whether it will be maintained sufficiently to influence a more general buying movement cannot be judged at the moment.

"Reports of grain crops are favourable. Canada having had such beneficial rains as to give rise to hopes of an excellent harvest, and prospects of crops in most European countries being most promising. No adverse reports have been received from America, so that there are hopes of an average yield on the reduced acreage. In the U.S.A., however, more account has to be taken of the use of the combine machine; but every endeavour is being made to encourage the use of sisal in manufactures other than binder twine, so as to offset the effect of the increased use of the combine.

**Soya Beans.**—July, £9 10s. for Manchurian afloat, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.; 1937: £9 12s. 6d.)

**Sugar.**—The International Sugar Council has agreed to release 100,000 metric tons for U.K. shipment this year, provided that countries supplying it reduce their export quota for the third year by an equivalent amount. This is in response to a request from the British Government for such a quantity in view of the serious shipment shortage this year.

**Tea.**—Irregular and weaker, with Nyasaland averaging 11-29d., and Kenya 12-09d. per lb. (1938: 11-47d., 12-43d.)

**Tin.**—A new method of compiling statistics, excluding the British Tin Smelting Company in place of the Arnhem (Holland) figures is now being used by the International Tin Research and Development Council. Latest figures show that the total stocks in June were 39,387 long tons, compared with 43,823 in May, and a monthly average of 49,442 in 1938.

Business has been moderate, and standard for cash is £229 18s. 9d., with three months £4 15s. less. (1938: £192 17s. 6d.; 1937: £266.)

**Tobacco.**—The latest details of the Limbe auctions show that 3,450,000 lb. of northern fired sold at an average of 4-76d.; 1,260,000 lb. of southern fired, 3-79d.; and 2,760,000 lb. of flue-cured, 6-69d. per lb. The official cable to the Nyasaland representative in London also states that southern fired is now finished.

**Wheat.**—Kenya Governor 20s. per qtr., with Equator 1s. less. (1938: 31s., 30s. 6d.)

### Indians in Ethiopia

The Government of India has made representations to Rome regarding the treatment of British Indians in Ethiopia, where they are being subjected to petty restrictions reflecting racial discrimination. According to a *Times* telegram from Simla, Indians are confined to certain classes of accommodation in public vehicles, denied access to cinemas and restaurants used by Europeans, and restricted in other ways which they regard as conflicting with their status in the country. The Italians in Ethiopia claim that the measures are taken in the interests of the Indians themselves, and are intended to prevent incidents between Indians and Italians, who are inexperienced in handling Asiatic peoples.

## FULLY EQUIPPED SISAL ESTATE FOR SALE

**KENYA SISAL COMPANY, LIMITED**  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

The Liquidator offers for Sale by Tender the Sisal Estate at Masongaleni, together with Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Rails and Trucks.

Particulars of the Assets, and Forms of Tender, can be obtained from the Liquidator (as below), and from Messrs. Hammett, Harrison & Mathews, Solicitors, Nairobi, and from Messrs. Cash, Stone & Co., Chartered Accountants, 48, Cophthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

The Estate and the Assets may be inspected by appointment.

E. B. GILL,  
Chartered Accountant,  
P. O. Box 92,  
NAIROBI,  
and Box 521, Dar es Salaam,  
LIQUIDATOR.

## Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on July 14 included Mr. G. F. Wilde, from Beira; Miss G. Thomas, from Dar es Salaam; and Captain D. P. Fabin, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on July 15 included Brigadier R. G. Stone, for Khartoum, and Mr. Vivian J. Oury, for Beira.

Mr. G. K. Wood left for Khartoum on July 19.

On July 21 Mr. J. Forbes leaves for Juba, Mrs. P. J. Cowin and Master G. R. Roberts for Port Bell, Mr. F. J. Blake and Miss M. P. A. Smith for Kisumu, Mrs. G. B. for Nairobi, and Mr. E. W. Soeurs for Lusaka.

Passengers due to leave on July 22 include Mr. J. P. Gorman, Mrs. Gorman and Mr. F. R. C. Inge for Khartoum, Mrs. Wyn-Harris and Master J. O. Evans for Kisumu, Mr. E. H. Windley and Mrs. Windley for Nairobi, Mr. Anderson for Mombasa, and Mrs. G. W. Kenyon-Slaney for Blantyre.

Passengers leaving Southampton on July 28 include Mr. G. Lucas for Khartoum, Master J. Trench and Miss O. Trench for Kisumu, and Mr. E. C. N. Garrett, Mrs. Garrett, Miss Wollen, and Master W. Bajlie for Nairobi.

On July 29 Mrs. Carberry and Master E. A. Evans leave for Kisumu, Mr. J. R. Falconer-Taylor, Mrs. Manton, Mr. Carberry and Master A. Galton-Fenzie for Nairobi, and Mr. E. N. C. Guest and Miss E. M. Wallace for Salisbury.

Mr. D. Kavanagh leaves for Port Bell on August 2, and on August 4, Master A. M. S. Elliot leaves for Port Bell, and Miss D. Floyer, Miss C. Floyer, and Master D. Floyer leave for Kisumu, and Cadet R. O'Brien-Wilson, Cadet Dennis O'Brien-Wilson and Dr. A. D. Williams leave for Nairobi.

Passengers leaving on August 5 include Mr. M. W. Parr for Juba, Mr. J. Ward and Mr. J. I. S. Moderà for Nairobi, and Mr. V. M. Ewing for Salisbury.

Captain R. H. Popham leaves for Khartoum on August 9, Major Orr on August 11, and General Sir Hubert Gough for Kisumu.

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## Rainfall in East Africa

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

**Kenya (week ended July 5).—**Chemellil, 1.42 inches; Cherangani, 0.15; Eldama Ravine, 1.03; Eldoret, 1.14; Equator, 1.08; Fort Hall, 0.20; Gilgil, 1.13; Hoey's Bridge, 0.37; Kabete Observatory, 0.25; Kaimosi, 1.01; Kiambu, 0.22; Kilifi, 0.33; Kipkarren, 0.37; Kisumu, 0.15; Kitale, 0.15; Koru, 2.21; Lamu, 0.96; Limuru, 0.28; Lumbwa, 0.50; Mackinnon Road, 0.36; Makuyu, 0.13; Malindi, 0.73; Menengai, 0.31; Mitubiri, 0.27; Miwani, 0.11; Moiben, 1.22; Mombasa, 1.04; Muhoroni, 2.14; Nairobi, 0.28; Naivasha, 0.56; Nakuru, 0.28; Nandi, 0.43; Nanyuki, 0.36; Ngong, 0.18; Nyeri, 1.35; Ol'kalou, 0.39; Rongai, 0.20; Ruiru, 0.08; Rumuruti, 0.35; Sagana, 0.22; Songhor, 1.28; Sotik, 0.14; Soy, 0.74; Taveta, 0.20; Thika, 0.28; Thomson's Falls, 0.37; Timau, 0.02; Timboroa, 0.93; Turbo Valley, 0.22; and Voi, 0.09 inches.

**Tanganyika (week ended July 3).—**Amani, 0.49 inch; Arusha, 0.32; Bukoba, 2.80; Dar es Salaam, 0.40; Lindi, 0.23; Lushoto, 0.82; Lyamungu, 1.65; Mahenge, 0.59; Morogoro, 0.03; Moshi, 0.20; Musoma, 0.18; Ngomeni, 0.76; Tangá, 1.03; and Tukuyu, 0.85 inch.

### Rhodesia-Katanga Company

The annual report of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company for 1938 shows that, after providing for expenditure in Africa amounting to £5,634, most of which is non-recurring, and London management expenses, there is a loss for the year of £6,815, which, added to the balance of £207,421 brought forward, makes a total debit balance of £214,236 to be carried forward. Shares in other companies standing in the books at £222,307 had a market value of £79,040 on December 31 last.

### Zambesia Exploring Company

Zambesia Exploring Company announce in their annual report for 1938 that operations for the year resulted in a credit balance of £645, which, added to £8,056 brought forward, gives a total of £8,701, which is to be carried forward. The profit and loss account shows that London and African expenses have been reduced by £4,689 to £11,576; prospecting expenditure totalled £1,082; directors' fees £1,227; balance of loss on sale of investments and stock, arising out of the sale of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Ordinary stock, amounted to £7,434. On the credit side dividends received amount to £13,503; profit on sale of properties in Africa, £1,423; transfer and other fees, £66; staff pension fund, being a refund of amounts accumulated by temporary trustees and no longer required, £3,259; and amount recovered in respect of advances to a subsidiary company, previously written off, £3,714.

Cash at bankers on December 31, 1938, totalled £54,710, and at the date of the report £46,626. Stocks and debentures of other companies are entered at £1,097,865, the market value on December 31, 1938, of the quoted stocks and shares entered at £898,699 being approximately £443,270. Of the unquoted securities, the principal item was £210,500 in 8½% debenture stock of the Ceita Gold Mining Company, which stood in the books at £196,472.

The annual meeting will be held in London on July 27, at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

## Forthcoming Engagements

July 20.—East African Group, Over-Seas League. Speaker: Mr. M. Champion, on "A journey from West to East Africa." 3.45 p.m.

July 25.—Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia; to be guest of honour at a luncheon of the Rhodesia Group, Overseas League. 1 p.m.

July 27.—Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to be the chief guest of the South Africa Club at luncheon, Savoy Hotel.

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

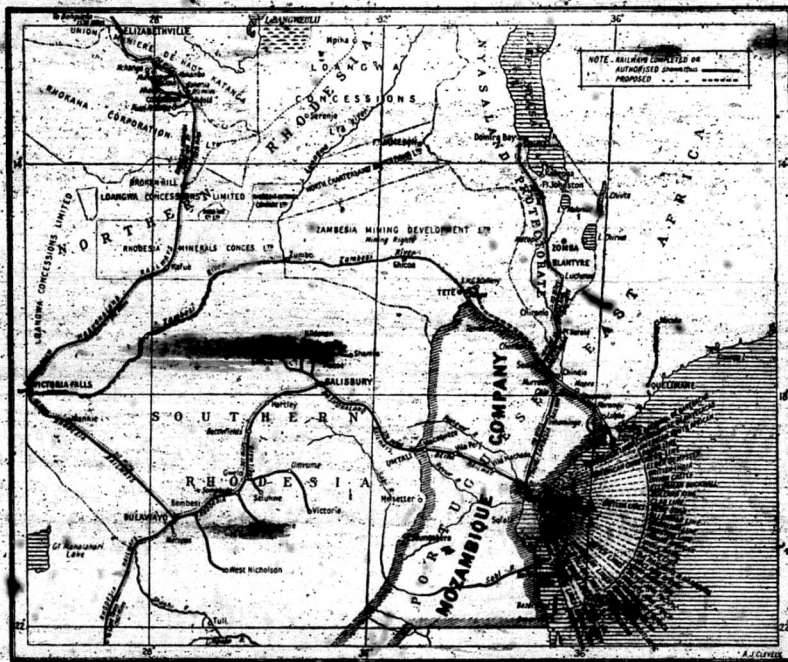
# BEIRA

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Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm-trees, poinsettias and flamboyants are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

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

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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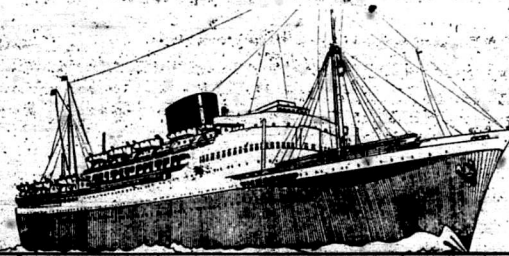
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| *WARWICK CASTLE    | 20,107  | —       | July 27   |
| *PRETORIA CASTLE   | 17,392  | July 28 | —         |
| *ATHLONE CASTLE    | 20,884  | —       | Aug. 3    |
| *GLANDOVERY CASTLE | 10,840  | Aug. 3  | —         |
| *WINDSOR CASTLE    | 18,141  | —       | Aug. 10   |
| *DUNYEGAN CASTLE   | 18,007  | Aug. 5  | Aug. 11   |
| *CAPETOWN CASTLE   | 27,000  | —       | Aug. 17   |

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