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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR A DECADE AND A HALF the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has been held by a man not merely of ability, but of personal experience in the Overseas Empire. Sir ~~George Gater~~ with whom Mr. Amery inaugurated this excellent precedent, had proved himself as a Governor in the West Indies; Sir John Maffey, his successor, had had a distinguished career in India and had been Governor-General of the Sudan; Sir Cosmo Parkinson had added service in East Africa to his many years in the Colonial Office. Now the Imperial Government has seen fit to abandon what appeared to have become the settled policy of the Colonial Office, which, through the voices of successive Ministers speaking on public occasions, has repeatedly claimed—and rightly claimed—credit for its more enlightened attitude to this key position. The Permanent Under-Secretary of State is one of the most important men in the Colonial Empire, which, if it cannot expect him to have an intimate first-hand knowledge of all its differing groups of Dependencies, quite reasonably anticipates his selection from among the large number of able men of wide experience in the Outer Empire, preferably in the Colonies. How can he interpret correctly the sentiments of the Colonial Empire if he has no previous knowledge of it? At the best, he must spend precious years in acquiring almost elementary information—and his tenure of the appointment will in any event last only a few years; at the worst, he will blunder sadly as a result of his lack of personal experience.

* * *

It is no less than staggering that Sir Cosmo Parkinson, who has held the office for only two years, and

who has now become Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in succession to Sir Edward Harding, should be succeeded at the Colonial Office not only by a newcomer to the Colonial Service, but by a man entirely devoid of Empire associations. To write that is not to criticise Sir George Gater, upon whom the choice has fallen. He doubtless felt that this was a call to wider public service, and we trust most sincerely that he will fulfil his own highest hopes and those of the people responsible for his transfer to this new world. But we can see in his record, splendid as it has been in itself, no justification for the decision to reject every possible candidate of overseas experience. If only members of the Colonial Service were free to speak or write, our columns might be scorched by their comments! Sir George Gater was Assistant Director of Education for Nottinghamshire from 1912 to 1914; during the War he served with such distinction in Gallipoli, Egypt and France that he won the C.M.G., the D.S.O. and bar, and two French awards; then for five years he was Director of Education to the Lancashire County Council; in 1924 he became Education Officer to the London County Council; and nine years later he was appointed Clerk to the L.C.C. A man of such evident ability might well be called to high office by the State, but he would surely not be given the key position in Colonial affairs by any Government seriously concerned about its Colonial estate. Not many weeks ago members of the House of Commons, irrespective of party, were clamouring for the establishment of a Standing Colonial Committee. Is it for a moment to be supposed that such a body would have acquiesced in this appointment? Is it not obvious that an

essential requirement in every candidate considered by such a body would have been wide personal knowledge of Colonial affairs and conditions?

* * *

There will be widespread regret in the Dominions and in Southern Rhodesia at the departure from the Dominions Office of Sir Edward Harding, who now becomes High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and High Commissioner in South Africa, and those who know most of Sir Cosmo Parkinson's work at the Colonial Office will sincerely deplore his transfer from Colonial to Dominion affairs. Has not the time passed when the Dominions Office should be regarded as in all things senior to the Colonial office? If it was desirable to bring in as a Permanent Under-Secretary of State an officer who has been concerned all his life with education and administration in English conditions, would it not have been much better to post him to the Dominions Office, where he would have to deal with less strange conditions, and leave the Colonial Office unaffected? By the present arrangement an experienced and successful Colonial official is quite unnecessarily uprooted and replanted in unfamiliar ground, and his place is occupied, not by a tropical or sub-tropical successor, but by a product of wholly English growth. When congratulations are so difficult to offer with sincerity, it is at least possible to express pleasure at the promotion of Sir Henry Moore, a former able Chief Secretary of Kenya, from an Assistant Under-Secretaryship of State in the Colonial Office to be Deputy Under-Secretary of State. On him will, of course, fall much of the duty of teaching something of the Colonial Empire to his new chief. The disappointments, which none could have imagined in his wildest dreams, will have come as a heavy blow to the Colonial Empire and to the Colonial Service, whose titular head, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, ought to be relentlessly pressed in Parliament to set up constitutional machinery which will better protect the interests of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

** * *

THE CONSIDERED CRITICISM of the lack of continuity in Government policy in East Africa, expressed at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, was given added weight by the testimony of official authorities. Mr. A. Walter, for six years Statistician to the East African Governors' Conference, described the abandonment eight years ago of the statistics which had been compiled on his initiative and under his direction in regard to population, banking and price levels in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; Dr. B. P. Uvarov revealed that the East African Governments have still not replied to the invitation to join the international scheme for locust control in Africa, though Southern Rhodesia, the West African group of Colonies, Belgium and France have accepted the proposals; Mr. V. A. Beckley, of the Scott Laboratories in Kenya, had something to say on the alteration of sisal research in that Colony from the processing side to concentration on a small agronomic station; and Sir Edmund

Teale, Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, stressed continuity of policy as essential in mining, as in other spheres, and hoped that the assistance given to exploratory geological work by the Colonial Development Fund would not be withdrawn.

* * *

Continuity in statistical records is the only justification for the highly skilled and intensive work they entail; their value increases with the years, but figures in "bits and pieces" are a sheer waste of time and trouble. Yet six years of such work were scrapped in the name of economy. We criticised the blunder at the time, and the force of those criticisms is now generally admitted. To take one aspect only, one of particular concern to Kenya—which was primarily responsible for the decision to discontinue work now seen to have been necessary—an accurate analysis of the population, especially of the younger age-groups, is essential for the planned development of the territory, for unless information is available of the numbers of young persons who are, or will be in the near future, suited for employment in industry, whether agricultural or secondary, no rational scheme can be devised for the advantageous utilisation of their services. The local Civil and railway services and industrial and commercial undertakings afford opportunities for the youth of the East African Dependencies, but in the absence of accurate statistics of the population, how can long range plans be safely made?

* * *

That the East African Governments should delay joining the international scheme for locust control passes understanding in view of the constant danger of locusts invading their territories. The pitiful amount of money—a mere £15,000 a year—required by the control makes **Long Range Planning** hesitation on financial grounds absurd; divided among the eight administrations interested, of whom five have already joined the scheme, the individual contributions are insignificant, while the results which should accrue from the research may be of really colossal importance. Long range policies are not undertaken without careful consideration and close consultation with qualified experts, but once begun they must be carried through unflinchingly. That seems axiomatic. The Colonial Office is furnished with specialists whose duty it is to advise, to survey the Colonial Empire and its constituent groups of Colonies free from that parochialism which is apt to affect individual Administrations, officered as they are by men with strictly limited terms of office and subject to quick removal from one sphere of activity to another. So the Colonial Office, while respecting legitimate local interests, should supply the Imperial outlook, and see to it that continuity of policy is assured and protected from sudden rupture, not merely by times of depression, but, as is far more frequently the case, by the mere whim of a new Governor. Fortunately, the recent strengthening of the Executive Councils of Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia by the admission of a strong non-official element will do a great deal to assure continuity in the light of local requirements.

THE REPORT of the Committee on "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire," of which we give extracts on other pages of this issue, endeavours to present within a reasonable compass a general picture of the conditions prevailing in regard to the nutrition of the peoples of the Colonial Empire, and does so with notable success. The report covers a vast field. It deals with forty-eight different territories with an area of well over two million square miles, and a population of rather more than fifty-five millions of people of the most diverse ethnological origin, widely separated from each other in space and character and divided into countless groups having the most different food habits and customs it is possible to imagine; and it is the first report on the subject issued by the Economic Advisory Council. The Committee which compiled it was composed of fourteen competent and diverse authorities under the chairmanship of Earl De La Warr; and it is undoubtedly a document of great importance to the Colonial Empire, stimulating and guiding Colonial administrations, bringing all available information up to date and presenting it, clearly summarised, in two well-written and readable volumes. But it is, and must necessarily be, tentative in its conclusions.

* * *

The picture it presents to our mind is of a party of climbers toiling up the Hill of Knowledge and pausing awhile to recover breath and take stock of their position. Already their vision is widening and the landscape is opening up; but the scene is still limited, and not until the summit is reached can they hope to survey the country as a whole, and note the lie of the land and every detail of valleys and rivers, and the evidences of man's occupation. So the Committee confesses the limitations of its present knowledge (and they are often vital to the problem), is fertile in suggestions which remain to be implemented in detail, gives sound advice, and anticipates the success of nutritional surveys, the first of which is now at work in Nyasaland.

* * *

On one point, however, we find the Committee's opinion difficult to accept. "The chief need at the present time," says the report, "is not for elaborate laboratory research on such questions as the basal metabolic rates of tropical races"; it recommends in preference extended and intense survey work and the accumulation of facts about Native diets and the effects of those diets on the health and welfare of the Natives. If we understand "metabolism" aright, as meaning the process by which ingested food material is built up into the living tissues of the body, it seems to us that a clear comprehension of the process is fundamental to the problem of nutrition. Ideal diets have been worked out for European populations, but how suitable will they be for Africans? Why do Ganda tribes thrive on bananas as their staple food while other tribes find that only maize and millet satisfies them? Why are the Somali, on a diet strikingly deficient in fresh fruit and vegetables, nevertheless

free from "deficiency diseases" such as rickets, pellagra, scurvy and beriberi? These, and many others, are well-known facts, but their explanation can be found only after intensive scientific research.

* * *

The Committee is on sound ground in insisting upon the vital importance of home-grown food for Natives. Apart from the fact that a Native who has his own garden plot is almost immune to vagaries in wages or employment, he is better nourished than his urban fellow who buys his food in the market. The report advises that Colonial Governments should pay attention to this question, and that estates should be compelled, even by law, to give over a part of their land for the production of foodstuffs by their labourers. The formation of large urban proletariats in backward communities it regards as disastrous, both from the nutritional and the social points of view, though it makes no suggestion as to how the menace is to be avoided or remedied except perhaps by an increase in wages. But no exception can be taken to its insistence on co-operation between all the Departments in a territory, especially of the health and agricultural departments: "It is for the health authorities to say what are the main deficiencies of the diet of a particular territory, and for the agricultural authorities to consider how the deficiency can best be met." That co-operation is already in operation in the Eastern African Dependencies.

* * *

Of the financial return from better fed Native employees the Committee has no doubt; and it quotes the Rhokana Corporation of Northern Rhodesia which is spending £7,526 a year on improving the diet of its 6,000 Native workers. As little as 5% increase in their efficiency will make that an economic proposition. By improving dietary conditions on his estates, one large employer of labour in Tanganyika increased his average turn-out of labour to 98%, as compared with a previous normal of 45% to 50%. "We do not doubt," concludes the report, "that if it were possible to remove at one stroke all traces of malnutrition in the Colonial Empire there would be an immense gain in physical health, in mental alertness and in material welfare. Money spent on improving nutrition should be a sound investment, yielding its dividend on the increased welfare of the community as a whole." The Committee, by its report, has taken an important step towards attaining that ideal.

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.

Rhodesian Group Luncheon in London

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins Entertained

THE HON. G. MARTIN HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Huggins, were the guests of honour at a luncheon of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League on Tuesday. The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, President of the Group, presided over a gathering of 110 Rhodesians and their friends.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, proposed the toast of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Huggins. He said:—

Rhodesia happens to be one of the parts of the Colonial Empire upon which the limelight is not thrown at the moment. Although a great many criticisms are being made about the administration of the Colonial Empire, I am sure that Mr. MacDonald is seized with only one desire, and that is to know the facts and then propose the proper remedies.

Prime Minister and Surgeon

Mr. Huggins is known to the world not so much as a politician but as a surgeon who devotes his great gifts to the service of his country, in which he has lived for nearly 30 years. Sometimes one reads about him; in one case I read how he marched through the streets of Salisbury or Bulawayo in morning coat and a top hat; and I wonder if that is the insignia of his office of Prime Minister or surgeon in chief. (Laughter.) I rather suspect he doesn't wear a top hat at all, but his public services in Rhodesia entitle him to the highest respect of those of us in this country.

I do not know whether Mr. Huggins has to seek advice in his daily paper, or whether the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is allowed to choose his own Cabinet, but he seems to have solved the problem satisfactorily. At any rate, he is the happy Prime Minister of a Party whose one desire is to promote the interests of the community, white and black, who live within his territory.

We know there are some questions which have recently been reported upon, and which will profoundly affect the future of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Indeed, I would say that, in a political sense, there has been an exploratory operation conducted by Lord Bledisloe and his colleagues, who were asked to say whether there was a possibility of amalgamating two essential British territories, or perhaps three territories, in one unit. It would be improper for me to say more than that at the present time, for I am undergoing an education from the kind and helpful Prime Minister which will, I hope, lead my colleagues and me to a right conclusion of these matters.

The Native problem is one which I am English enough to think has been as satisfactorily dealt with by a British Government as by any other nation. We, as Englishmen, look upon these Native races as people to be lifted up, and I am quite sure there is no intention on the part of Englishmen to prevent them from enjoying their full share of the good things of life in the country in which they were born and reared, but though the problems that arise out of the existence in one country of different races are problems which perplex the ingenuity of many people, I am quite certain that nobody imbued with public spirit is more aware of British ideals and more determined to put them into operation for the benefit of the communities than Mr. Huggins.

Mr. Huggins's Reply

Responding to the toast, Mr. Huggins, who was greeted with applause, said he was grateful to Sir Thomas for the way in which he had proposed the toast, and to the members of the Rhodesian Group for the cordial reception they had given him.

I would also like to thank the Rhodesian Group for making this luncheon possible. It is interesting to note that there is no such thing as Northern and Southern Rhodesia in the Over-Seas League. That shows a spirit of enlightenment on the Council of that body. (Laughter.)

Sir Thomas referred to my top hat. As a matter of fact, I keep my top hats in London, and I strongly discourage any attempt on the part of our inhabitants to wear them in Southern Rhodesia. They are an additional expense for the Civil Service and are only to be seen perhaps at garden parties. (Laughter.) A few days ago I saw myself described in the Press as 'Red-whiskered George Huggins.' I do not suppose that if I grew a beard it would be red. (Laughter.)

The Secretary of State has referred to my visits to London, but travelling between the Colonies and the Mother Country has become so dead easy that there is no excuse for such visits not taking place—and equally there is no reason why the Secretary of State for the Dominions and other important people concerned with the administration of these Colonies should not pay visits to the Overseas Empire.

Rhodesia's Young Parliamentarians

One of the most cheerful things which have happened since I have been in office is the composition of our present Parliament in the Colony. Our last general election led to the success of some of our talented younger people, several of them born and bred in the Colony; though, of course, some have come from the Home Country and are equally welcome.

But though doubts were expressed on the ability of the Colony to manage its own affairs in 1923, I think I can claim that we have proved as a people that we can and are capable of managing them, though there has been this lurking suspicion that we might not be able to find sufficient people to carry on.

Now we have this succession of strength of the younger and bright people who will carry on, and it is one of the most satisfactory things that have happened during our sixteen years of Responsible Government. We have no vested interests in our Parliament, and to us who are getting older, it is a great thing that we have this young material in a country where everybody is trying to earn their living, for we have no leisured class, and no paid politicians put up by a special clique.

They have a special responsibility in a Colony to utilise their common sense and desires for the benefit of this Colony as a whole, to represent the entire community, although they themselves are dependent only on a small European electorate. And I claim that they have carried out that duty satisfactorily and in a way worthy of the traditions of the British Empire.

Sir Thomas was skating on thin ice when he referred to the exploratory operation that has been performed by Lord Bledisloe and his colleagues. I am waiting for the Secretary of State to say something that will give me the opportunity in turn to say something, to let off all I have been wanting to say. I should like to refer to this exploratory

operation. It is this. That certain people met and discussed a disease. They decided that a major operation was necessary, but owing to some of the consultants not being quite satisfied, the whole lot lost their nerve, the operation was not performed, and the patient died. (Loud laughter.)

"But some democratic governments are going through very bad times and they are suffering to a large extent from ill-considered advice and criticism, offered by people sometimes in responsible positions but sometimes fairly irresponsible. I referred the other day to a statement of the late Joseph Chamberlain. He once said:

"I think a democratic government should be the strongest government from a military and Imperial point of view, in the world, for it has the people behind it. Our misfortune

is that we live under a system of government originally contrived to check the action of kings and ministers, and which meddles therefore far too much with the executive of the country. The problem is to give to democracy the whole power but to induce them to do no more in the way of using it than to decide on the general principles which they wish to see carried out and the men by whom they are to be carried out."

"If democracy was sufficiently intelligent to carry out that desideratum, the work of Ministers would be much easier. I would appeal to you to remember those words of Joseph Chamberlain, and remember that under our system of representative Government you have complete control of the choice of the people who are to govern you, and having chosen, you should trust them and not rat on them." (Applause.)

Problems of Nutrition in the Colonies

Economic Advisory Council's Investigations

IN APRIL, 1936, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a circular dispatch to Officers Administering the Governments of the British Colonial territories, asking for comprehensive reports on all aspects of the problem of nutrition in each Dependency. These reports, which are voluminous, have been considered by a Committee of the Economic Advisory Council, and the results of their deliberations are now published in two volumes, the first discussing the question of nutrition in the Colonial Empire, the second summarising the original reports. The conclusions of the Committee are admittedly tentative, and comment on the report is made editorially under Matters of Moment.

The following extracts are taken from the report, which begins with a realisation of the tremendous area covered by the subject, the enormous number of varied populations dealt with, and a recognition of the scanty knowledge at present available:—

Scarcity of Nutrition Still Young

"The diversity of conditions would have been more manageable if we had had a securer basis of scientific knowledge on which to work. The science of nutrition is still young. Thirty years ago, it was generally believed that the dietary requirements of human beings were satisfied so long as they had a large enough quantity of food to eat. It is now known that the adequacy of a dietary depends on the presence of a number of factors, and that with quantitative sufficiency there may be qualitative defects producing the most serious physical consequences.

"So much is known, but even in regard to European conditions more detailed conclusions are still liable to be upset by fresh discoveries. Far less is known of conditions in tropical countries. On the medical side we are at a stage where almost every generalisation must still be regarded as tentative. While it is possible to say that some diets are obviously inadequate and others are more nearly adequate, we do not know at all exactly what are the minimum requirements for satisfactory nutrition in tropical countries. While we know that an improper diet through its enfeebling effect contributes to the prevalence or at least to the severity of many tropical diseases, such as malaria and various forms

of worm infection, we do not know at all precisely to what extent this is so.

Chemical Constituents of Foodstuffs

"While we know broadly the chemical composition of the main foodstuffs we do not know to what extent this composition varies according to the locality in which they are grown and the treatment which they receive before consumption, nor do we know how far these chemical constituents are available to the person who consumes the article, nor how that availability is affected by ill-health and disease. In regard to the more obscure and sometimes picturesque foods which figure in many tropical diets, we know little or nothing except that they are probably of considerable dietary significance.

"In East Africa, for instance, several hundred different kinds of wild green leafy vegetables are used as relishes or side dishes at certain seasons of the year. Their importance in the dietary is almost entirely a matter of conjecture. Similarly, the exact dietetic significance is still unknown of the grubs, wood lice, caterpillars, locusts and flying ants which are largely eaten in tropical Africa.

Effects on Government Activity

"We have found some difficulty in setting bounds to our report. The subject of 'nutrition' is not clear-cut and it has no well-defined boundaries. On the contrary, it has a bearing on almost every aspect of Government activity. It affects the policy of Governments on economic matters generally, on health and medicine, agriculture, animal husbandry, customs and education; it affects not only the central Governments but also the district administrations, municipal and local authorities and all employers of labour. On the health side the question of nutrition is intimately related to the prevalence of disease and to many aspects of public health work. We have felt bound to deal at length with questions relating to maternity and infant welfare services. With agricultural questions we have felt it necessary to deal at some length. We have also included what we hope is a comprehensive survey of the means of social welfare propaganda in primitive communities.

"The first and most obvious feature of dietaries in Colonial territories is that, with some exceptions, they are predominantly vegetarian in nature and that relatively small quantities of animal products are consumed. Maize, rice, millets, coco-yams, groundnuts, beans, peas, cassava, yams, tannias, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, gourds, coconuts or other palm

* "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire," H.M.S.O. Part I, 3s., Part II, 2s. 6d.

products and numerous green leafy vegetables are the main raw materials of vegetable origin from which dietaries are composed. Broadly speaking, some or other of these products are available everywhere, though the chief component of the diet varies from place to place.

Animal Food

As regards animal products it is true that the diet of certain pastoral tribes of Kenya and Tanganyika consists chiefly of meat, blood and milk; that in Northern Nigeria animal products predominate, and that to the nomad Somali camel's milk is one essential to health and happiness. But the inclusion of animal foods in substantial quantity is the exception rather than the rule in the Colonial Empire. Meat, for example, enters but sparingly into the typical dietaries of Zanzibar, large parts of East Africa and the southern parts of the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Furthermore, when meat is available it is generally of poor quality, exceedingly deficient in fat and too expensive for the bulk of the population.

In Somaliland there is a high consumption of camel's milk and certain African tribes are also large consumers of milk. Almost everywhere else no milk is consumed, or the amounts are so low as to be of little account from the nutritional standpoint. In many territories the cattle population is and will probably remain insufficient to supply the necessary quantity of milk. This situation is frequently aggravated by the further difficulties of unsatisfactory quality due to adulteration and contamination, and of much ignorance and superstition. The fact that they regard it as a 'dirty food' is not surprising in view of the unhygienic conditions which so often surround its production.

There are few of the constituents considered necessary in Europe for a nutritionally adequate diet which are generally available in the Colonial Empire. After studying all the reports submitted by the Colonial Governments and all other available material, we have no doubt at all that there are few parts of the Colonial Empire (or indeed of any tropical country) where the diet of the majority of the population is at present anything like sufficient for optimum nutrition. Diets are frequently insufficient in quantity and still more frequently insufficient in quality. If they are bulky, the bulk is too often made up of foods that do not supply all the needs of a balanced diet. Judged by European standards they lack variety and they lack protective value.

Poverty and Malnutrition

It is difficult to measure the extent to which poverty is a factor in malnutrition. It would probably be easy to compute that the wages paid—say 10s. a month in East Africa, 15s. a month in West Africa, or 1s. to 1s. 3d. a day in the West Indies—are not sufficient to provide a man and his family with the food that they ought to have. But it only follows that the wage-earner must be undernourished when he has no other source of income. Fortunately he very often has another source of income in the food which he or his family grow for themselves. Similarly, if the money income of an African tribe from the sale of cash crops is only just sufficient to pay their taxes to Government and to provide those necessities of life that cannot be produced locally, it does not automatically follow that the tribe is undernourished, for they may grow without difficulty all the food that they require.

The first and most obvious way of securing diversity of crops is that additional staple food plants should be introduced. This practice is of value from

the point of view of agricultural technique since it makes for diversified farming and provides to some extent an insurance against the failure of any one crop. Sometimes also it may make for a better distribution of labour throughout the year. The nutritional benefits are important also. Thus, where ordinary potatoes (especially the coloured varieties) are used in place of some cereal, a valuable increase is obtained in the consumption of important mineral salts, vitamins and proteins. This increase, while small in amount, may have a marked effect in improving the value of the diet.

Besides the legumes and green leafy vegetables there are a number of other vegetables which are also worthy of special mention on account of their nutritive value. These include various tubers such as yams and potatoes. The Irish potato is rich in mineral salts and protein; it contains also vitamin C. The red-fleshed and the yellow-fleshed sweet potatoes are good sources of the precursors of vitamin A and also contain some vitamin C.

Carrots, radishes (especially the summer or Eastern types), turnips, kohlrabi, beet, onions, tomatoes, egg-plants, cucurbits, ladies fingers, capsicums and many other vegetables have a nutritional importance which is out of proportion to their value regarded merely as sources of energy.

Colonial Regulations

Spirited Speech in London by Col. Tucker

SUPPORTING a Trinidad resolution at the Congress of Federations of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Guildhall last Friday, urging more freedom in purchases through local merchants, Colonel W. K. Tucker, of Kenya, took the opportunity of challenging a remark made by an English delegate earlier in the session calculated, he said, to imply complacency within the Congress where it was not justified by the facts. That delegate had testified to the adequate representation of Colonies and Protectorates at various Conferences by officials from the Colonial Office, and that even from a juridical point of view Congress should leave certain Colonial matters then under discussion alone.

Colonel Tucker appealed to the strong phalanx of Dominion representatives present for their interest and sympathy in what must be a burning question in the future, the administration and policy of the Colonial Office, *vis-à-vis* the Colonial Empire, reminding them of their own freedom from Downing Street control and some of the reasons they had sought it, the slow but sure evolution of certain Colonies to the same end, and emphasising how world events were forcing the issue of the Colonies' future. While conscious of the sympathetic attitude of some local Governments, he pointed out that they were still working with machinery devised generally for the Colonies 80 years ago, which many of them had outgrown, such as the one that gave rise to the resolution they were discussing.

Colonel Tucker was followed by Mr. G. C. Ishmael of Uganda, who said that more than one firm had had to close down in Uganda on account of the restrictions imposed by Colonial Office Regulation 337, and after a helpful speech from Mr. C. H. Luke the resolution was carried.

East Africans who attended the Congress included Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. A. F. M. Crisp and Mr. G. C. Ishmael.

"Kenya To-day"

Mr. D. K. Williams's Broadcast Talk

MR. D. K. WILLIAMS, who was for many years a settler in East Africa, and is now a well-known personality in the gold mining industry of Kenya, broadcast a talk from London last week on "Kenya To-day." By courtesy of the B.B.C. and *The Listener* we are able to publish the following extracts from his address.

"Forty years ago practically the only commodity exported from the interior of East Africa was of men and women in chains under conditions of unspeakable brutality. To-day we export some of the finest coffee in the world, gold, sisal, oil seeds, cotton, maize, dairy produce and other raw materials. Kenya had much to contend with.

Many, of course, of those who came to East Africa in those early days had no previous experience of farming at all. I remember one young enthusiast whose neighbours had imported a pen of prize poultry. Our friend immediately bespoke a setting of eggs at a good price. The neighbour, a noted practical joker, boiled the eggs hard before delivering them, and our young friend had relays of broody hens sitting on them for seven or eight months.

But Africa in those days was a land of make or break, with the saving grace that when seemingly completely broke, people somehow managed to bob up again. Admirals have become pork butchers and a Colonel of cavalry might run a small motor service station. But you can't keep a good man down for long and the spirit and grit of the settler will always see him through.

Gold Mining the Second Largest Industry

"During the great depression of 1931 a party of farmers went prospecting in the Kakamega, and to-day many ex-farmers are operating small mines of their own and many of them are doing well. The gold mining industry, though still in its infancy, has grown to be the second highest export from the Colony.

"To-day we have in Kenya a white community which consists of two groups. On the one hand we have the Civil Service, and I can safely say that no country in the world can boast of a finer type of official than our African Colonies. They maintain a high standard of service in the administration and do a tremendous amount for the advancement—physical, spiritual and material—of the Native.

"The average Government official is posted to a station for a tour of about three years. He may be moved to another station during that period, but at the end of three years he goes on leave and almost inevitably goes to another station on his return. The natural result is that by the time he has become acquainted with the particular problems of any district or tribe he moves on and the benefit of specialised local knowledge is lost.

"The settler, on the other hand, be he miner, commercial man, farmer, settles in one district, makes his home there, his life's work is there. He, naturally, knows all about the local problems in detail. The Natives learn to know him, learn to trust him, bring their troubles to him. Finding them invariably curious and anxious to learn, he explains to them, in language they can understand, the reasons behind the laws and regulations imposed by the Government and by his example brings to them a better way of living, of tilling the land, of marketing crops, of housing, of eating, of health and hygiene.

"The medical and health services are the greatest benefits that civilisation has brought to the African.

The settler and his wife, as employers of labour, often run their own dispensaries and treat annually hundreds of sufferers, who a few years ago would have considered disease and sickness curable only by suitable sacrifices of goats and poultry and fees to the witch doctor. To-day the small number of doctors, dispensaries and hospitals in the reserves do an amount of work which would have been impossible had the natural prejudice of a primitive people not been broken down by the practical example of the settler community.

"Since 1931, during a period when Native producers have been hard hit by the slump in world prices, and vast numbers of Natives would have been unemployed, the development of gold mining has given employment to thousands of workers; many of them being taught useful trades, as machinery minders, carpenters, blacksmiths and so on. In the gold, tea, sisal, farming and other industries the Native is being educated up to a better mode of living. Instead of eating irregular and enormous meals of one kind of food such as bananas or sweet potatoes or Indian corn, they are given regular meals of a balanced ration, recreation, hygiene, and so forth on a scale that would be quite impossible in any other way short of state regimentation.

"I may appear to be labouring this sort of thing unduly, but it has been fashionable among a certain class of public men, in recent years, to attack the settler as an exploiter of the Native. It is certainly the fact that the average settler went to Africa primarily because he thought he could support life there at a higher standard, according to his needs, than he felt was possible in this island, plus a certain urge to seek adventure in wild places which is born in many of us.

"In Africa to-day the White man's burden has, if anything, become all the heavier with the rapid development of commerce, the speeding up of transport and of communications and the education of the Native.

"We recognise, what is an obvious fact in Africa, that anything of economic value which is produced in Kenya, is produced as the direct result of the enterprise, the organising ability, the initiative and the guidance of the European, combined with the labour of the Native. It would be absurd to think of one progressing without the co-operation of the other."

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

"The Times" Literary Supplement writes:—
 "This is perhaps the most vigorous restatement of the case against the return of the German Colonies in Africa which has been published in this country. Mr. Joelson knows his Africa, he has studied the German claim with unusual—almost Teutonic—thoroughness, and his conclusions are unambiguous. There is inevitably much criticism of British politicians and Ministers, some of whom are reprobated for their indecision. Mr. Joelson does well to recall the ideas German writers were toying with before the War of an empire stretching across Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean; and he himself has no doubt that the Nazi Germany of to-day would soon be seeking the fulfilment of the older and larger dream. The conclusion, he thinks, is inescapable: the German appetite for other people's possessions is insatiable. There is no room for compromise so far as Mr. Joelson is concerned and he argues eloquently for the retention within the British system of these "free communities destined to enjoy ever-expanding responsibility in local administration."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Colour Bar in Colonies**Sir John Harris Criticised**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—There has come into my hand a copy of a well-known monthly review containing an article by Sir John Harris on "The Empire's Racial Peril," or, in plain English, the "colour bar." The writer is careful to point out that the colour bar he condemns has nothing to do with social customs, but "is the infliction of a legislative or administrative bar upon British people of colour solely because of the colour of their skin."

"The policy of inflicting a colour or racial bar upon British coloured subjects," he writes, "has within recent years found its way increasingly to the statute book"—a sweeping statement which has no application to the Empire at large, but is confined to the Union of South Africa, an independent Dominion of the Empire which makes its own laws, and which cannot be influenced by the Imperial Parliament at Westminster:

No colour bar law in the sense denoted by Sir John Harris can be found in operation or in prospect to-day in Great Britain or in any British Dominion, Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory, with the sole exception of South Africa. Unhappily, that truth will not be realised by readers generally, even though Sir John admits that the Act which in the Union embodies the colour bar legislation "is the only one of its kind in the civilised world."

Having trounced South Africa—which has always had its own conception of the relations between white and black—the writer shifts his ground and blames the white trade unions in Southern Rhodesia, hinting subtly that they are responsible for a colour bar in that Colony, though it is a legal colour bar in the sense of his own definition. "The Rhodesia Labour Party's statement of policy," he writes, "lays it down: 'In white areas, therefore, the Native will be confined largely to the performance of unskilled work.'" Many of the readers of that statement will certainly not have been aware that the Labour Party's policy is not that adopted by the Government of the Colony, and, to judge by the results of the recent general election, its policy will not be adopted for a very long time. There is no "legal colour bar" in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir John turns to "race prejudice"—quite another thing to a legal colour bar—and says: "More than eight million British Africans, hundreds of thousands of Indians and coloured people, with other millions in India, are asking what Britain will do in the face of this racial menace. They know their own danger within the Union territories, they see more clearly than we do that the surrender to-day of British ideals south of the Zambezi means that the floodgates of race prejudice will sweep forward up to and beyond the Equator."

That, I suggest, is pure sensationalism. If Sir John's wanderings have taken him north of the Zambezi, he must be aware that the sane and humanitarian British policy in force in all the East and Central African Dependencies has no tincture whatever of racial prejudice. There no legal colour bar has ever been thought of; and there Makerere College has been founded at great cost to educate the African to take his place in the higher life of the territories.

And, for the sake of the Empire as a whole, would it not be fairer, instead of concentrating

attention exclusively on South Africa, to extend the public view, and especially the view of coloured citizens of the Empire, to New Zealand, where Maoris become Ministers of the Crown; to the West Indies, where coloured citizens almost monopolise the Legislatures; even to India, where Congress wields great political power. And Britons, white and coloured, might cast their eyes on the West Indies cricket team which at the moment is delighting England without a suspicion of even a social colour bar.

An article of this kind will wring no withers in Eastern Africa or the Rhodesias, where the generous policy of the Empire as a whole towards its Native and coloured races is firmly established, but it may easily be misunderstood by people who, without personal experience of those territories, have a great interest in them. Will you therefore permit publication of this disclaimer?

Yours faithfully,

G. H. BAILEY.

London, N.W.1.

Tribute to Mr. Petitpierre

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have just heard from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that Mr. G. J. Petitpierre is retiring from business and in consequence is resigning from the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. He has served as one of the nominated members of the Associated Chambers for six years, and during that time has in particular represented the interests of Tanganyika, with which, as a director of Lehmann's (Africa), Ltd., he has been in close touch.

I feel sure that many of your readers in England and in East Africa will join with our Chamber in thanking Mr. Petitpierre for his most valuable services during the past years and in wishing him all happiness in his retirement.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. LESLIE,

Chairman,

Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

Dar es Salaam.

Kenya Publicity Criticised

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In case my article published in your issue last week should create ambiguity in the minds of those who read it, I should like to emphasise that my criticisms were in no way levelled against the office of the Kenya Agent in London. It was written with no intent to decry that which has been done in the matter of publicity here in England by the Kenya Agent or his organisation. My criticism was based on matters entirely outside the control of the London office.

Yours faithfully,

E. G. WHITTALL.

London, E.C.

Kenya Kongonis Home Tour

Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club begin their English tour on August 14, when their opponents will be Graylingwell Hospital at Chichester. On August 15 they play Littlehampton, on the following day Bognor Regis, and then on consecutive days Midhurst, the Royal Sussex Regiment, and Priory Park, the last two both at Chichester. On August 21 a match will be played against Godalming at Busbridge Hall, Godalming, and on the following days their opponents are E. C. Lee's XI at Broadhempenny Down, Hambledon, Hants, and Petersfield, the last match being on August 24 against Horsham.

News Items in Brief

Next year marks the jubilee of the arrival in Uganda of Captain (now Lord) Lugard.

The Union-Castle liner "Grantully Castle" (7,592 tons), which was built in 1910, is to be broken up.

A Belgian Economic Mission, which has already visited South Africa, is shortly arriving in Kenya.

Twenty-four members of the South African Parliament are to tour the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in August.

Two six-months-old secretary birds have been sent from the Wankie game reserve, Southern Rhodesia, to the London Zoo.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 women in Southern Rhodesia have registered their names for national service in the event of an emergency.

The proposal to floodlight the Victoria Falls during the Southern Rhodesia Jubilee celebrations next year has been abandoned on the score of expense.

Three Native delegates from East Africa are among the 1,500 young men attending the Conference of Christian Youth now being held in Amsterdam.

During the year ended March 31 the Scripture Gift Mission sent to Africa nearly 800,000 Bibles, New Testaments, copies of the Gospels, and other Biblical literature.

A conference of Tanganyika settlers was opened in Iringa last week, and plans for the unification of the East African territories under a Governor-General were discussed.

The Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) City Council has decided to accept a British tender for extensions to its electricity power plant. A German tender, which was the lowest, was rejected.

Our contemporary, *South Africa*, has issued a new up-to-date edition of their map of South and Central Africa. Issued in three pocket editions, copies may be obtained from the publishers at 3, Ave Maria Lane, London, E.C.4, at 1s., 2s., and 7s. 6d., while a wall edition is issued at 10s.

A carpet which bore an inscription in Amharic was presented to Signor Mussolini in Rome last week by the Sultan of Aussu, the region south of the Danakil district. The Sultan said that he was "happy that this carpet, made for the Ethiopian sovereigns," should now be the property of the Duce.

Broadcasts for Natives are shortly to be inaugurated in Kenya. African music and instructional subjects will be included in the programmes, and in order that large numbers of Natives may listen in, loud-speakers are to be installed at various points. The main object of the experiment is to study the reaction of the African community. Later political talks to counter Totalitarian propaganda may be introduced.

Mission circles in the Meru district of Kenya are disturbed over the "invasion" of increasing numbers of Italians, ostensibly for mission work, according to the Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. Previously the area was largely dominated by British Methodist missionaries, but they are now greatly outnumbered. The Italians do not appear to be attached to any of the long-established mission centres are chiefly concerned in conducting scattered schools for Africans.

Statements Worth Noting

"Then came Peter to Him, and said: Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven."—*Matthew xviii. 21, 22.*

"Literacy is the beginning and not the end of education."—*Education Report, Nyasaland, 1938.*

"The return to their Reserves of unemployed Natives and vagrants contributed to the noticeable decrease in offences against property in Nairobi."—*Kenya Police Report, 1938.*

"Education is the one branch of Colonial administration in which the Imperial Government has defined policy in specific terms."—*Sir Donald Cameron, in the "Spectator."*

"Indigenous stock are toughness personified; they are capable of outlasting their food supply and thereby causing irreparable damage."—*Natural Resources Report, Southern Rhodesia.*

"The taking of additional wives is the best capital investment which is open to an ordinary, uneducated, Nyakyusa peasant."—*Mr. G. Wilson, Director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, in a paper on that tribe.*

"It is possible to define agriculture as adjustment of the environment to the needs of the particular crop plant—perhaps the most comprehensive definition of agriculture there is."—*Dr. H. Leake, in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

"Trusteeship must be a trusteeship of the land—that is, the soil, the water, the trees—and not merely a trusteeship of the few human beings (of whatever nationality) who happen to be in temporary occupation."—*Mr. M. Copeman, in the "East African Standard."*

"If one were asked to award prizes for the two agencies most widely destructive of the fertility of East Africa, one would give them without hesitation to fires and goats, for the havoc they have wrought is incalculable."—*Mrs. E. H. Ward, in an article on "Kenya's Greatest Problem."*

"I will claim now that the Union is the only part of Africa south of the Sahara which, in its Native policy, has considered the need of general representation of Native opinion."—*Mr. Lewin, Lecturer in Bantu Studies, Witwatersrand University, addressing the Stanley Society in Bulawayo.*

Co-Ordination of Defence

Some years ago the Empire Parliamentary Conference decided that to maintain continuity between the plenary sessions of the conference, an informal conference should be held annually between members of Empire Legislatures visiting London and members of the Parliament at Westminster. The second of these private informal conferences was held last week under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, when Mr. Morrison, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, opened a discussion on "Co-ordination of defence from United Kingdom and Oversea aspects." Among those who took part was the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Familiar Tactics.—“Herr Hitler seeks to declare himself not only dictator of Germany, but arbiter of all that concerns Germany. The transfer of Danzig must be unconditional, he says; and negotiation on any such subject is ‘barter,’ and therefore beneath the dignity of the Reich. Diplomacy must disappear before the mailed fist. The frontiers of Germany, Herr Hitler writes in *Mein Kampf*, are fortuitous and temporary limits in the course of the eternal political struggle. The boundaries of States are the work of men and are changed by them; and without expansion of territory a great nation seems doomed to go under. These dicta of the Fuehrer, and his policy since he has ruled the Reich, leave little doubt that the seizure of Danzig would not be the end of an adventure, but a new beginning which might speedily lead to German domination in Europe. It is perfectly realised here, except by those who are wilfully blind, that the ultimate challenge would then be to the British Empire, and to everything that Great Britain stands for. The success of Nazi Germany along these lines would be the success of methods which have long been discredited in civilised countries, and would set back spiritual progress and the freedom of nations and of individuals for an indefinite period. This country, and her friends and allies are whole-heartedly determined to uphold these causes, and they believe that the unconditional surrender of Danzig would be the loss of a vital bastion in the defence of them.”—*The Times*.”

National Efficiency.—“The Government appeals, and rightly, for an uncommon degree of restraint by the Oppositions in the interests of unity. But to that purpose the Government, above all, should seek to make its own definite and conciliatory contribution. If they recommend irksome concession to the other parties they are bound to take a dose of their own medicine. They cannot have it both ways. If they ask for a degree of confidence far beyond the usual they must do something more than ordinary to earn that extent of trust. . . . There is as much need as at any time in our history for the reinforcement of the Cabinet in several respects, but especially by the inclusion of Mr. Churchill. If this were done it would secure a still larger measure of satisfaction and political confidence in the nation irrespective of party. If it is not done, then we must all face the fact, whether we like it or not, that the demand will be pressed with energy in the constituencies. His admittance to the Government would be accepted as the conclusive proof of national efficiency and resolution.”—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the “Observer.”*

Polish Corridor.—“Those who have been persuaded into believing that the Polish Corridor was a freakish outrage upon German national susceptibility should revise their opinion in view of the fact that it was all Polish territory till the real outrage of 1772. It is one of the guiding principles of German policy to keep the Poles from the sea. Hence the intensive system of German colonisation prosecuted by Frederic the Great and continued by Bismarck at great expense, to settle German families in the Polish districts of West Prussia, the object being to extirpate Polish traditions and influences in the lands which had once been Slav. Nazi propagandists of to-day would have the credulous foreigner believe that the old Polish provinces were never anything but German. But the facts can be read in books which were written before Dr. Goebbels got on the air. . . . Either Danzig must be Polish or German or something betwixt and between. The Germans offer nothing, as usual, but demand all. The Poles yielded 20 years ago all they could safely surrender, even assuming Germany’s *bona-fide* acceptance. Nor let it be forgotten that No. 13 of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points stipulated that the Allies would require free and safe access to the sea for Poland.”—*Mr. J. B. Firth.*

War Inevitable?—“The future of European civilisation now depends on one issue. If, by an effort of statesmanship without precedent in history, the leading Powers of the world can devise some means of conceding peacefully to Germany the greater scope which she demands, Europe may be able to settle down to another period of security, in which political ambitions might soon be relegated to the background of the world’s attention by a general outburst of long-pent-up commercial and industrial activity. Should this difficult achievement prove beyond the capacity of the Governments concerned, the conflict of aims and interests now dividing Europe will almost inevitably reach its climax in war.”—*Mr. G. Ward Price.*

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

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Financial Markets

The Taxpayer’s Task.—“Sir John Simon’s recent and shattering talk in millions, shattering at least to the taxpayer, would have appeared less vindictive if Sir John had not rather boasted that besides all the millions necessary for defence, he was also making the taxpayer find many millions for other Services. How much more reassuring and, it seems, reasonable if he could have said: ‘This is a tremendous bill and everyone will be glad to know that I shall be able to save something at least on the expenditure contemplated on other desirable measures which must now be postponed.’ For it is the taxpayer, direct or indirect, who lays the golden eggs, not the Chancellor. Everyone is prepared to give their money and if need be their lives in defence of the country. Certainly the militiaman neither wants or expects all the soft soap and butter lavished on him by way of making his duty palatable. The taxpayer gives his money and possibly his life, and when dead the Chancellor will again rifle his pockets to see what remains by way of death duties, so that perhaps he deserves any consideration possible.”—*Admiral Sir Hugh Justin Tweedie.*

Cruiser Superiority.—“When I asked in Parliament what steps were being taken to meet the situation created by Germany having legitimately launched cruisers superior in fighting qualities to any cruisers we have afloat Mr. Shakespeare replied: ‘No new ships have been projected as a direct reply to these German cruisers. The British Commonwealth of Nations already possesses fifteen efficient 8-in. gun cruisers and our material margin is therefore considerable. I would also point out that in ships of the same classes, even though of different ages, superiority in battle depends on the training and efficiency of personnel as well as on more material factors. This reply is misleading. . . . The point at issue is that Germany has launched a cruiser far superior in fighting qualities to any cruiser we have afloat or building, and is going to launch more of them. Mr. Shakespeare admits that we have no projected reply to these German cruisers. In non-Parliamentary language, the Admiralty has been caught napping.”—*Commander R. Fletcher, M.P., in a letter to the “Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.”*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—Whereas French culture is superbly urban, ours is shyly rural.—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"The English governing class is the cleverest in the world."—*Mr. A. J. Cummings.*

"Ninety-three per cent. of our population lives in cities."—*Sir Wyndham Deedes.*

"Dr. Goebbels never opens his mouth without brilliantly destroying his own case."—*The Manchester Guardian.*

"Great Britain and the United States account for one-third of the world's international trade."—*Mr. Joseph Kennedy.*

"Herr Hitler maintains an advisory staff of five astrologers to read the stars and tell him what the future holds."—*Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.*

"Persistent eating to excess not only damages a person's own health, but is necessarily a kind of high treason."—*Dr. Wirz, Nazi health expert, of Munich.*

"Herr Hitler is learning the lesson that an English king learned many centuries ago—that you may ask the tide to recede, but it takes no notice of you."—*Mr. W. Lawther.*

"The Englishman travelling in Italy can surely be excused if he thinks that the policy of appeasement has not had much effect on official Italy."—*Sir Evelyn Wrench.*

"Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini seek to gratify their vanity by black-mailing threats instead of promoting the well-being of their nations by reason and understanding."—*Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

"Mr. Chamberlain and his whole Cabinet are turncoats who, when they changed their policy and did not resign, violated one of the basic principles of democratic government."—*Mr. Ernest Laugel.*

"If we had only offered Russia three months ago the half of what has been dragged out of us by hard, sullen, and suspicious bargaining, we should have established the Peace Front on a firm basis long ago."—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

"If I were a German Jew, I would do my best to escape from Germany. Let me add that, if I were an Arab in Palestine, I should be passionately opposed to Jewish immigration in Palestine."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.*

Wheat.—Two years ago the price of wheat at this time of the year was 10s. 8d. per cwt.; a year ago it was 6s. 4d., while to-day July wheat is about 3s. 6d. Last year was an exceptionally good wheat crop; and resulted in some 500 million bushels being added to the carry-over, while good crops are again anticipated this year, which makes any reduction in stocks improbable. The Government has announced that a substantial addition has recently been made to the wheat reserve, but the excessive cheapness of the commodity is likely to have political and economic influences unless something is done to check it. If all trading-markets were free, there would be little cause for complaint—except amongst the producers—at the prospect of a cheaper loaf. Unfortunately wheat-producing countries such as Rumania already have an artificially high price for internal consumption of wheat maintained by their governments in order to prevent discontent amongst the farmers. To export wheat at the present prices to ourselves adds to their budget difficulties in consequence, and they are more than ready to accept the higher price offered by the Totalitarian States, even although it means accepting manufactures rather than currency in payment. In turn this means a shortage of foreign exchange in these countries to pay for British exports, with the result that the trade of the Totalitarian States is benefited to the detriment of our own.—*The "Investors' Review."*

Wall Street's Activity.—For thirteen weeks the trading volume in Wall Street has been at such low levels that brokerage members of New York have failed to meet expenses by a very substantial margin, but on Monday last the vision of a boom appeared again. The Dow Industrial Average shot up nearly 5 points to 142.58. Turnover bounded from a Friday level of 500,000 shares to 1,750,000. On Tuesday the boom was nearer still. Stocks jumped a further 1-3 points, and buyers literally stormed the market. 850,000 shares were bought in an hour; and nearly 2,000,000 on the day. Since then the advance has been stemmed.—*The Investors' Chronicle.*

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	66	10	0
Kenya 5%	107	2	6
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.	81	5	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	97	0	0
Sudan 5½%	107	8	0
Tanganyika 4½%	105	15	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	11	10½
British Oxygen (£1)	3	19	4½
British Rops. (2s. 6d.)	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	1	10	3
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	7	7½
General Electric (£1)	3	14	6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	8	9
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	12	6
Int. Nickel Canada	53		
Prov. Cinematograph	19		
Turner & Newall	10		
U.S. Steels	55½		
United Steel (£1)	1	3	3
Unilever (£1)	1	14	0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	11	3
Vickers (10s.)	18		3
Woolworth (5s.)	3	4	6

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	5	15	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	0	0
Anglo-American Investment	17		6
Anglo-Iranian	3	14	9
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	12		0
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	4	4½
Bibiani (4s.)	1	6	3
Blyvoor (10s.)	7	10	
Burmah Oil	3	12	6
Consolidated Goldfields	2	12	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	14	2	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	6	3
East Daaga (10s.)	1	2	0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3	7	7
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	5	0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	1	4½
Grootvlei	4	2	6
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	1	3
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1	6	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	7	3
Lynedurst	1	4	4
Marievale (10s.)	16		9
Mexican Eagle	7	6	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	3	
Rand Mines (5s.)	7	17	6
Randfontein	1	16	10
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	34	15	0
Shell	4	2	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18	7	6
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	12	6
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7	9	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10	11	3
Vlakfontein (10s.)	16		3
West Wits. (10s.)	4	16	3
Western Holdings (5s.)	11	6	

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails			
Bank of India (B.C. & O.)	2	2	6
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	5	11	3
E.D. Realisation	2	14	6
Great Western	34	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	76	10	0
L.M.S.	14	15	0
National Bank of India	29	0	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	15	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	2	4½
Linggi (£1)	11		9
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3		0
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	7	9
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	7	0

PERSONALIA

Sir Theodore Chambers left England yesterday for Quebec.

Captain E. G. St. C. Tisdall has arrived home on leave from Kenya.

Lord Hugh Kennedy and Lady Kennedy reached England last week from Kenya.

The Hon. Desmond Prittle, son of Lord and Lady Dunalley, has arrived home from Uganda.

Lady Rhodes, wife of the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has arrived home from Nairobi.

Mr. J. R. Leslie, of Messrs. Leslie, Strachan and Company, chartered accountants, has arrived home by air from Dar es Salaam.

Major Sir Herbert Cayzer, who received a peerage in the Birthday Honours List, has taken the title of Baron Rotherwick of Tynley.

Playing against Zomba Gymkhana Club, Mr. Derry, of the Country Club team, scored 137 runs out of his team's total of 231.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Uganda and Mrs. Stuart have just paid a visit by air from Kampala to Achimota College on the Gold Coast.

Mr. H. O. Cannon has been re-elected President of the Uganda Planters' Association. Mr. J. Jarvis has been elected Vice-President.

Mrs. R. F. Denham, wife of the Chairman of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League, has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, general manager in East Africa of the African Mercantile Company, reached England by air last week from Mombasa.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Geoffrey Moore and Miss Katherine Moore have left London for the Three Sisters, M'Sonneddi, Southern Rhodesia.

Councillor Joao de Azevedo de Siqueira, Chairman of the Mozambique Company, and Dr. Augusto Soares, administrative director of the company, are visiting Beira.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne, M.L.C., reached England by air last week from Northern Rhodesia. He will remain in this country for the next six weeks.

Mr. H. B. Waters, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, who was recently appointed Director of Agriculture in the Gold Coast, is due to leave Mombasa for England on August 2.

Mr. G. L. Steer and Miss Barbara Esme Barton, daughter of Sir Sidney and Lady Barton, were married in London last week. Mr. and Mrs. Steer are shortly leaving on a visit to South Africa.

Captain Claude Anderson, Chairman of the *East African Standard*, and Mrs. Anderson, with their three children, leave Marseilles on Saturday on their return to Nairobi after a holiday in this country.

Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, Chairman of the African Mercantile Company, has been re-elected Deputy Chairman of the Gresham Life and Gresham Fire and Accident Societies for the ensuing year.

Sir Philip James Macdonell, who was a Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia from 1918 to 1927, has been admitted to the Privy Council, and will be eligible to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Council.

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, attended the Levee at St. James's Palace last week. Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, also attended, and presented Mr. Robert Hardy to His Majesty.

Sir Ronald Storrs has presented a copy of a pencil sketch of Cecil Rhodes to Mr. C. T. de Water, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. The sketch, which will hang in the Minister's room in South Africa House, was executed by the late Duchess of Rutland in 1898.

General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, left Lourenço Marques yesterday, and is due to reach Beira to-morrow afternoon. He will leave next Wednesday for Quelimane, arriving there the following day. On August 4 he will visit Macuse, en route to Mozambique, where he expects to arrive on August 6.

Mr. J. V. Gray has resigned from the board of Messrs. Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., but retains his seat on the board of the Sisal Estates, Ltd. He has been succeeded in the managing directorship of the former company by Mr. E. F. Hitchcock. Mr. Gray recently left England on his return to Tanga after spending the last three or four months in this country.

Mr. J. R. Houghton, who was chief South African outward freight representative of Cayzer Irvine and Company, Ltd., managers of the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., died in Enfield last Sunday, after a short illness. He had served with the company for the past 36 years, throughout which period he had been associated with the East African, Rhodesian and South African side of the business.

Professor GeEVERS, the South African geologist, had to be taken to Nairobi by air from Lake Kivu on Saturday, after having been severely injured by an elephant. He was one of a party from the Witwatersrand studying geology in the Eastern Congo, and while he and some friends were photographing an elephant the animal attacked and overturned their car. Professor GeEVERS was pinned under the car, but the others escaped injury. The elephant smashed the vehicle; but suddenly gave it up when his trunk came in contact with the hot engine. Professor GeEVERS, who is suffering from two broken legs and shock, is in a Nairobi nursing home.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger

WE REGRET to announce the death of Baron Emile d'Erlanger, Vice-President of the British South Africa Company and Chairman of the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., and of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, who passed away on Monday at the age of 73, at his house in Hythe, Kent. He was Chairman of the famous banking house, Erlangers, Ltd., founded by his father in Paris and, in 1870, in London.

Though Baron d'Erlanger never visited South Africa, the Rhodesias or East Africa, his meeting in London with Cecil Rhodes in 1892 was the beginning of a close partnership which had tremendous effects on the fortune of Rhodesia, for Rhodes was then seeing visions of his Cape to Cairo railway, and the financial burden fell on d'Erlanger. Both were fortunate in securing the services of that constructional genius, George Pauling; and founding the firm of Pauling and Co., with himself as chairman, Baron Emile financed practically all the railways of the British South Africa Company, as well as the New Cape Central Railway, the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and the Central Africa Railway. In addition to these great enterprises, Baron d'Erlanger, as chairman of his firm, financed the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, and found capital for developing the port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, but the best outlet for the trade of the Rhodesias to the Indian Ocean, and for Kilindini, the port of Mombasa.

Only a few months ago, Baron Emile published privately a history of the finance of the Rhodesia Railways, an interesting and valuable little book in which he, with characteristic modesty, said little of his own share in the work while recognising fully the credit due to Rhodes and George Pauling. As a record of the courage, skill and financial intricacies needed to solve successfully the problems which arose during the construction of those Railways at that time, the book is a revelation.

Baron d'Erlanger's activities in two other countries prove his keenness in fostering British interests. In 1906, by founding the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, of which he became chairman, he ousted the Germans from their control of the Argentine quebracho (a valuable dyeing and tanning wood) industry. In 1904, at the request of Sir Harry Johnston, and with the approval of the Foreign Office, Baron d'Erlanger's firm quietly and successfully enabled the Liberian Republic to throw off the German financial influence which was getting Liberia under its control.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger, though born, educated and married in France, was an Englishman at heart. Having taken his degree as bachelor of science in Paris, he came to England at the age of 18, and after a short term with Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths and Co. entered his father's Paris office. In 1886, he returned to London to join the firm's English branch, which had been founded by his father in 1870. He applied for naturalisation in 1891.

The artistic talents which were evident in the whole family took, with Baron Emile, the form of poetry, in which he composed with equal facility in English and French. The Channel Tunnel scheme, which originated with his father, was strongly advocated by Baron Emile himself, and he never ceased to press its importance and possibility.

We regret to learn of the death, whilst on leave in this country, of Mr. A. J. Lush, Inspector of Schools in Uganda.

Obituary

Mr. T. M. Riley, former Livestock Officer in Uganda, died last week.

Mr. W. D. Young, who died in Nairobi recently, had lived in Kenya for over 30 years.

We regret to learn of the death in San Francisco, at the age of 64, of Dr. Edmund Heller, who accompanied President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909-10 on the Smithsonian expedition to East Africa, and again visited the territories just after the War.

Mr. F. W. Salisbury-Jones, who died last week, was employed by Cecil Rhodes on an expedition into Southern Rhodesia towards the end of the last century. He left the country shortly afterwards, and has since been engaged in many other spheres, among which were his efforts to establish the principle of the low-temperature carbonisation of British coal. He was also connected with certain mining enterprises in Southern Rhodesia.

Kenya at Bisley

By securing second place with a total of 543 points, Kenya accomplished a fine performance in the Junior Kolapore Imperial Challenge Trophy at Bisley recently. Uganda came seventh with 522 points and the Sudan ninth with 517 points. The individual scores of the Kenya team for 300/500/600 were as follows: Major C. E. Elliott, 46, 47, 45=138; Private J. Lang, 45, 49, 44=138; R. Stuart-Wortley, 44, 45, 46=135; D. Irvine, 46, 46, 40=132.—181, 187, 175=543.

Nairobi Air Display Tragedy

A South African Air Force Officer, Lieutenant F. C. Camp, and Corporal J. C. Snaith, of the Royal Air Force, were killed on Nairobi aerodrome on Sunday when the Wellesley bomber in which they were flying crashed during an R.A.F. display. The accident occurred as the machine was making a high-speed dive; a wing collapsed, and the machine struck the ground a few yards from the spectators, among whom was Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor.

Monument to General Carmona

A handsome granite monument was unveiled in Lourenço Marques last week to commemorate the visit to Portuguese East Africa of President Carmona. Colonists regard the monument as an enduring symbol of the feeling of security given by the new régime in Portugal. A *Times* correspondent says in a telegram that in place of the former political uncertainty there is now complete confidence not only in the policy of the Lisbon Government but in the great plans in operation for the development of the Colony.

Mr. A. M. Champion's Film

An excellent film on a journey from West to East Africa was shown to the East African Group of the Over-Seas League last week by Mr. A. M. Champion, who gave a running commentary on the pictures. Many of those who saw the film were able to see many examples of French administration in her West African Colonies, and with their knowledge of British Colonial methods, to make useful comparisons. The pictures of Nairobi, as with those taken on the journey, were of a high standard, and the fact that many members of the audience were friends of Nairobi residents shown on the screen added to the interest of those present.

Major J. Corbet Ward

MANY tributes have been received from friends of the late Major Corbet Ward. A number are published hereunder, and extracts from further letters will appear in our next issue.

Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., President of the East Africa Dinner Club, writes:—

"Major Corbet Ward had a genius for friendship and multitudes of friends will feel his death as a personal loss. It is often said of men that they are 'no respecters of persons.' He, by contrast, had a generous respect for all kinds and conditions of men, absent or present, great or small. His kindness and courtesy were inexhaustible and he used his wide acquaintance and experience to the utmost for the benefit of everyone who came to him for help or information or advice.

"East Africa loses in him a representative and outstanding personality who spent himself unstintingly in its service over a long period of years. He will be greatly missed at the East African Office and at those gatherings of the East Africa Dinner Club which owe so much of their success to him. We cheered him enthusiastically at the last dinner which he organised, and we will always remember him with affection and gratitude."

Mr. C. W. Hobley's Tribute

Mr. C. W. Hobley writes:—

"A vivid personality has, alas, passed away, and in such a sudden manner as to make the blow particularly poignant. As one who knew him from the time of his arrival in Kenya in 1904, and may claim to have been a close friend during the whole of his East African career, and also during his service in London, may I pay a tribute to his memory?"

"I first met him in Naivasha shortly after his arrival from South Africa. He then had an idea of farming, but found that such a venture would entail liabilities beyond his means, and shortly afterwards he became Assistant Registrar of Documents in Mombasa. As was his wont, he threw himself heart and soul into the life of the place, and much to promote the success of the newly formed Yacht Club, and was the leader of many other social activities.

"He retired from Kenya in 1925, and when I was appointed Commissioner of the East African Pavilion in Wembley he was my principal assistant, and I owed much to his energy, tact, and initiative. His never-failing enthusiasm, his invariable good humour, were a pattern to all, and I have often wondered how they were maintained with such uniformity, in spite of our recurring anxieties. When the exhibition closed, and he became secretary of the East African Dependencies Office; his great gifts for inspiring friendship continued to develop. Without any invidious reflection on the able staff of that office, it may, I think, be said that the 'Brigadier' became the focal attraction there.

"Well nigh everyone who came home from Kenya, and all his old friends settled in England, never failed to drop in to hear from him the news of old acquaintances and amusing stories, of which he had a great store. He had the great gift of pouring out the 'milk of human kindness,' and all who called to see him left with the feeling that here was one who would not spare himself to do anything helpful, and one who was a real friend; an atmosphere of goodwill pervaded all his human relations. Such men are too rare.

"Of his ungrudging help as hon. secretary of the Old Colleague's annual dinner which he and I have

organised for the last 18 years, it is impossible adequately to acknowledge my debt, and the loss of such a dear friend is irreparable.

"The deep sympathy of all his friends must go out to his dear wife in her irretrievable loss, and also to his family, for which he nourished such deep affection. It must be a great satisfaction to them to know that their father was so widely respected and so greatly beloved by a host of friends."

"A Heart of Gold"

Captain J. Eliot writes:—

"The terribly sudden death of Corbet Ward came as a great shock to his many friends. We had come to look upon 'The Brigadier' almost as an institution, always ready with his jovial-welcome and hearty good nature. I think the real secret of his popularity was this innate sense of always keeping a happy outlook on life. He had a heart of gold, and during more than thirty years of friendship I never heard him say an unkind word of anyone.

"I first knew him in 1904 in Mombasa and my bungalow for some time adjoined his. I look back with pleasure to the many games of tennis, the Sunday picnics and the many happy evenings in the Mombasa Club. He was always the leading spirit in getting up any entertainment and invariably managed to make every social event with which he was connected a tremendous success. He took enormous pains to give other people pleasure.

"Only a short time ago I had the privilege of sitting at his table at the East Africa Dinner, for which he was responsible, and which was attended by Their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and 'Corbet' was in his element. The Dinner was a triumph of organisation and I recall with what pleasure he told me afterwards that the Duchess of Gloucester said to him on leaving 'What a lovely party, I have enjoyed it so much.'

"And so it was with everything he did. He took immense trouble to ensure that everyone was as happy as he could make them. In his private life I know that he was a devoted husband and immensely proud of his children.

"I had a chat with him at the Kenya Stall at the Aldershot Horse Show only a fortnight ago and he seemed perfectly well and in his usual good spirits. Both in East Africa and England I am sure that there are countless old friends of his who will learn with keen regret of his death. Personally I am grateful for many years of happy friendship and I mourn the loss of one whom we could ill afford to spare."

Mr. W. McHardy writes:—

"It is hard to realise that Corbet, with all his amazing vitality and zest for life, has gone from our midst and we, his colleagues in the East African Office, have still got the feeling that he is only on the short leave he left us on July 15 to take."

"His breezy and cheerful disposition—I have hardly ever seen him other than on the top of his form—coupled with his long and intimate knowledge of personalities made him a wonderful link between the old and new in East Africa. Friends of "the good old days" never failed to call when in London to exchange reminiscences and get the latest news, and his never-failing optimism must have heartened many a new chum contemplating, often fearfully, a life in a new country.

"His passing was as he would have wished it, for he had hardly ever known sickness, and a lingering illness would have been more of a tragedy in his case than in most. A full life well-lived, a speedy and painless end, and a memory that will live long in the hearts of his friends."

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "*East Africa and Rhodesia*"

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Questions in Parliament

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the Chief Secretary of the Palestinian Government had ordered the Ethiopian community in Jerusalem to hand over the Ethiopian building there to representatives of the Italian Government.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that no orders had been given by the Chief Secretary in the matter. That official, however, had informed representatives of the Ethiopian community that, in the view of the British Government, the Ethiopian Consulate building and its contents which were the property of the former Ethiopian State were now the property of the Italian Government, which was recognised by the British Government as *de jure* Government of Ethiopia. No orders of any sort were given, but in view of the Court decision in the case of the ex-Emperor *versus* Cable and Wireless, Ltd., it was considered desirable to give the Ethiopian community in Jerusalem a friendly intimation of the position as viewed by H.M. Government.

Colonel Wedgwood asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the so-called Ethiopian Consulate in Jerusalem was a block of flats, the rents of which constituted a trust for Ethiopian refugees and for the Ethiopian convent, that it was registered in the name of the late queen, daughter of Menelik; and that if it comes under Italian control 1,000 refugees and 80 priests would be rendered destitute.

In reply Mr. MacDonald referred Colonel Wedgwood to his answer to Mr. Henderson.

Research in Colonies

Replying to Mr. Liddall, who asked what amount had been expended on development research in the Colonies and Protectorates during the last five years, the Colonial Secretary said that expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund under those heads during the five years to March, 1939, amounted to £2,589,648. In addition, grants for similar purposes amounting to £366,000 were made from the vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern services.

Mr. R. Morgan asked whether, in view of the considerable amount of additional work entailed, and the waste of public money involved, in bringing domestic disputes of a minor character before the Supreme Court in Kenya, the Colonial Secretary would consider setting up special labour courts, or of taking some other steps whereby such cases could be dealt with efficiently and speedily.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the case of the recent appeal by Mrs. W. Wood, of Nairobi, to the Supreme Court of Kenya, which Mr. Morgan had referred to, only came before that court because the magistrate

had stated a case on a question of law for the opinion of the Supreme Court, which was the proper place for points of law to be decided. He (the Colonial Secretary) therefore saw no occasion for adopting the course which Mr. Morgan suggested.

Sudanese in Ethiopia

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would give an assurance that facilities would not be given to the Italian Government to enrol Natives usually residing in the Sudan, Kenya and British Somaliland for military purposes or for labour corps work in Ethiopia; and to what extent hospital accommodation has had to be provided for sick and injured Natives returned from Ethiopia.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Sudan aspect of the question was a matter for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. As regards recruitment by the Italian East African authorities of British-protected Somalis and Natives of Kenya for their local military forces, the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. He (Mr. MacDonald) had received no request from the Italian authorities for facilities to be granted for the recruitment of Native labour from either of these territories. As regards the second part of the question, so far as he was aware no sick and wounded had returned from Italian East Africa to Kenya or Somaliland for whom it had been necessary to provide hospital accommodation.

Mr. Day asked for the substance of the reports from local authorities as to the number of films that have been banned from exhibition in any of H.M. Colonies during the three years ending on the last convenient date; whether the reports showed that the system of censorship existing in the Colonies appeared to be working satisfactorily; and whether any alterations were contemplated or had taken place during the same period.

Mr. MacDonald replied that censorship of films in the Colonies was necessarily a matter for the local authorities, and cases in which films were banned were not generally reported to him. The system of censorship seemed to be working satisfactorily.

Sanctions and Congo Basin Treaties

Writing of the possibilities of applying sanctions against Japan, the *Nyasaland Times* says editorially: "The position is not without interest to Nyasaland and the other British possessions which fall within the Congo Basin treaties area. Should a boycott of Japanese trade within the British Empire be determined upon, here is an almost miraculous opportunity to abrogate treaties which have placed, in addition to other commodities, the cotton piece goods trade of tropical Africa practically 100% in the hands of the Japanese."

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LATEST MINING NEWS

E.A. Chamber of Mines

At the recent annual meeting in Kisumu of the East African Chamber of Mines, Mr. Hugh Sandys, Mr. W. P. Alderson, Mr. W. J. Hughes, Mr. D. Kerr-Cross and Major F. H. Lathbury were elected to the Executive Committee.

In his report for the past year Mr. Hugh Sandys expressed disappointment at the delay of the Colonial Office in announcing their decision regarding a continuation of the remission of royalty on gold produced in the Colony. He said: "We must all regret the dilatory manner in which the Secretary of State is treating a subject of such importance to the mining industry of Kenya. I cannot see any cause for an answer not having been received, and we must view with grave apprehension the possibility of a refusal, which would leave but little time to place our considered reasons for the continuation of the remission before Government."

World Copper Position

World stocks of refined copper during June decreased by 7,228 tons to 513,670 tons. World consumption during the month is estimated at 180,000 tons. Output throughout the world totalled 162,000 tons.

New Prospecting Areas in Kenya

The Kenya Government has announced that it is prepared to receive applications from holders of prospecting rights for sampling the areas known as Owuor, Obudho, and Godinyia, in the South Kavirondo district of the Nyanza Province. Applications should be submitted to the Commissioner of Mines, P.O. Box 339, Nairobi, not later than August 8, 1939. Government intend later in the year to invite applications for special licenses for prospecting and/or mining any of the three prospects mentioned above.

Gold Fields Rhodesian

Though the annual report of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Ltd., shows a not unexpected decline in earnings, the decrease is much less than might have been expected in the circumstances. The accounts, covering the 12 months ended May 31, show that the income amounted to £145,225, made up of net profit on sales of investments of £71,072, or £12,178 less than last year, and dividends and sundry revenue £73,253, an increase of £2,272.

Net profit comes out at £127,277, compared with £139,063, equivalent to 11.8% on the £1,257,110 of capital. After adding the balance of £24,776 from the previous year after payment of 5% dividend, there is a total available profit of £152,053, from which £50,000 has been transferred to reserve for depreciation, and £15,000 to reserve account, leaving a balance of £87,053. The directors now recommend payment of a dividend of 5%, less tax, which will absorb £62,856, leaving £24,197 to be carried forward.

The report adds that the period covered by the accounts has, chiefly on account of the international situation, been most unfavourable for profitable operations. The results shown can, therefore, be regarded as more satisfactory than might have been expected under the prevailing conditions. It is also satisfactory to state that notwithstanding the depreciation of securities for which provision has been made, the market value of the quoted investments in the aggregate showed an appreciation over their book value on May 31 last.

Company Progress Reports

Lonely Reef.—During June 14,500 tons were crushed for a recovery of 1,359 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £292.

Gabait Gold.—During June 1,045 tons were crushed and 1,418 tons of accumulated tailings were treated for a yield of 478 oz. fine gold.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During May 1,787 tons milled yielded 542 oz. fine gold and 63 oz. silver; 930 tons of sands cyanided produced 77 oz. fine gold and 7 oz. silver.

Globe and Phoenix.—A cable received from the mine states that ore reserves on June 30 totalled 124,800 tons with an average value of 20.16 dwt., and containing 125,800 oz. fine gold.

Kavirondo.—During June 1,238 tons were crushed at Kakamega, producing 278 oz. fine gold, and 835 tons at Chausu produced 255 oz. Total production: 533 oz. fine gold.

At Koa Mulimu the new vertical shaft was sunk 24 ft. to a total of 367 ft., or 90 ft. below the 3rd level. 3rd level N.: No. 1 winze sunk 23 ft. to 90 ft. below the level; at 80 ft. vein widened to 21 in. av. 5.8 dwt. per ton; 2nd level N.: rises Nos. 3 and 4 started N. of main winze and adv. to 29 ft. and 27 ft. respectively; rises Nos. 1 and 2 started S. of main winze and adv. to 27 ft. and 19 ft. respectively. Koa Mulimu No. 3 vein quartz stringer in drive S. from crosscut pinched out at 22 ft.; drive suspended. North location: No. 1 drive N., drive on small vein cut at 57 ft. from crosscut adv. 59 ft., av. 4.7 dwt. over 30 in. for 40 ft. At Dudgeon South unwatering of Goldfish shaft preparatory to stoping delayed owing to pumping difficulties; crosscut from Kakamega shaft at depth of 95 ft. cut reef at 24 ft. from shaft; N. face av. 161.8 dwt. over 9 in.; S. face 141.6 dwt. over 6 in.; drives N. and S. adv. 15 ft. and 12 ft. respectively. At Turnbull West shaft was sunk 21 ft. to total depth of 116 ft. The mill was supplied, mostly with rubble from several sections, and from a small amount of stoping at Koa Mulimu.

No. 2 Area.—At Chausu, 1st level, No. 5 Trough winze sunk 7 ft. to total of 84 ft. and suspended at 2nd level; crosscut begun towards vein and adv. 8 ft.; No. 3 winze adv. 20 ft. to total 110 ft.; vein strong, av. 8.95 dwt. over 36 in. for distance of 10 ft. Sixty feet of rising and driving were done in preparation for stoping.



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Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, Ltd.

AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above company held on Tuesday, the Chairman and managing director, Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E., presented a satisfactory account of the company's business for the year 1938.

The net profit for the year, after providing for taxation and all other requirements, amounted to £652,035 against £612,628. The full dividend of 10% had again been paid on the Preference shares and the dividend on the Ordinary shares had been increased from 13½% to 15%. The reserve fund had been brought up to £650,000 by the addition of £150,000.

Notwithstanding the continued and increased political unrest in the world with its disastrous effect on international trade, the position of gold had not been adversely affected and in point of fact it stood at a higher price in 1938 than in 1937 and the gold mining industry was continuing its active policy of expansion.

The maximum sustained load at power stations for electricity amounted to 508,000 K.W., an increase of 14% during the year, while that for compressed air increased to 74,000 K.W. Units of electricity and compressed air sold during the year exceeded 3,000 millions and the load notified by the consumers exceeded the notification outstanding at the beginning of 1938. An increase in sales resulted in a reduction in the price of a unit of power and this was effected by a rebate on the basic price. In the year 1938 the rebate was £171,000 higher than for the previous year.

The 400,000 K.W. Klip Station belonging to the Electricity Supply Commission, which the company was constructing and operating on their behalf, had now 10 out of the 12 generating plants at work, while the eleventh set had been shipped and the last was expected to have the makers' works during this year. This station when complete would burn 1½ million tons of coal annually. The work on the first section of the new 100,000 K.W. Vaal Station was proceeding satisfactorily. This station would be the property of the Electricity Supply Commission and would be operated and the power taken by this company. The hydro installation at the Victoria Falls continued to operate quite satisfactorily.

Mr. Hadley asked the shareholders to authorise him to convey their appreciation to the executive officers, staff and employees of their whole-hearted services in the interests of the company during the past year.

The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring directors, Sir Dougal Malcolm, K.C.M.G., and Mr. J. B. Braithwaite, were re-elected and Messrs. Copper Brothers and Company were re-appointed auditors.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Uganda during June included 1,514 troy oz. gold, and 118 long tons of tin ore.

During May Kenya exported 6,471 oz. of refined gold, valued at £48,053. The total export of gold from the Colony during the first five months of the year was £226,708.

During June Tanganyika exported 16,832 oz. unrefined gold, 38 carats diamonds, 30 long tons tin ore, 6 cwt. tungsten ore, and 553 long tons of salt. The gold exports were from the following districts: Lupa, alluvial, 1,996 oz., reef, 4,815 oz.; Musoma, 3,208 oz.; Mwanza, 5,530 oz.; Singida, 1,134 oz.; Morogoro, 4 oz.; Kigoma, 145 oz.

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Consolidated Sisal Estates

PRESIDING at the annual meeting of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., Mr. N. D. S. Bosanquet, the Chairman, said that though he had stated last year that they hoped to produce 3,400 tons of sisal, their actual production had been 3,324 tons, and the cost worked out at £17 13s. 9d., compared with £20 4s. 1d. in the previous year. Estate costs at £10 17s. 6d. showed a welcome decrease, and reflected the more orderly routine following good management and improved production per hectare of sisal cut. Freight and selling charges were lower as a result of new machinery and improved conditions for baling. The gross selling price was £19 11s. 1d., thanks to their forward contract.

The selling price of sisal to-day was £14 7s. for No. 1, and the cash cost of production in the year under review was £14 13s. 9d. The programme of increasing rotation at the expense of development was calculated to raise the f.o.b. cost of production on revenue account this current year to £12 4s. 0d., so that the cash cost of producing the crop of 3,400 tons for 1939/40 would closely approximate the present selling price of the commodity.

Tanganyika's Largest Business

In opening new headquarter offices of the Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Growers' Union in Moshi, Captain F. C. Hallier, the Provincial Commissioner, said that the Union handled some 2,000 tons of coffee annually, offering it for sale on a co-operative basis; that it had a membership of 35,000 shareholders; and that it had 27 branches. The Union was, he said, the largest business in Tanganyika Territory.

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. Hamilton, Harrison & Mathews, Solicitors, Nairobi, and from Messrs. Cash, Stone & Co., Chartered Accountants, 48, Copthall 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.

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd.

A MEETING of holders of "A" debenture stock of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., is to be held to-day to consider a resolution authorising the creation of a "C" Income Debenture stock, for the purpose of securing advances by the Nyasaland Government in connexion with the taking over by the company of the mail, passenger and cargo services on Lake Nyasa, and the vessels and other assets used therein, to cover the cost of new craft for use on the lake. The second part of the resolution to be submitted is for the purpose of enabling the company to increase the amount of Zambezi Bridge debenture stock. The existing agreements with the Nyasaland Government provide that the amount of advances to meet the cost of the Zambezi Bridge and the Southern Approach shall not without the express sanction of the Government exceed £1,680,000. In fact, the Nyasaland Government has sanctioned expenditure on those constructions amounting to £1,993,822, and it therefore becomes necessary to make provision for an increase of Bridge debenture stock. This increase, which it is proposed should be from £1,784,000 to £2,025,000, requires the consent of holders of "A" debenture stock.

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 12).—Chemelil, 2.75 inches; Cherangani, 1.01; Eldama, 2.70; Eldoret, 3.30; Equator, 3.30; Fort Ternan, 3.0; Gilgit, 0.48; Hoey's Bridge, 1.01; Kericho, 1.50; Kiambu, 0.05; Kijabe, 0.20; Kilifi, 0.12; Kinangop, 0.61; Kipkarren, 1.29; Kisumu, 2.45; Kitale, 0.69; Koru, 1.34; Lamu, 0.04; Limuru, 0.05; Lumbwa, 2.72; Machakos, 0.30; Mackinnon, 0.05; Makuyu, 0.42; Malindi, 0.26; Miwani, 2.90; Molo, 3.10; Mombasa, 0.12; Muhoroni, 2.54; Naivasha, 0.03; Nakuru, 0.31; Nandi, 0.64; Nanyuki, 1.69; Njoro, 1.62; Nyeri, 0.21; Rongai, 1.68; Ruiru, 0.76; Rumuruti, 1.51; Songhor, 2.25; Sotik, 0.55; Soy, 2.16; Thika, 0.26; Thomson's Falls, 1.95; Timau, 3.69; Timboroa, 1.57; and Turbo Valley, 3.36 inches.

Uganda (Week ended July 5).—Arua, 0.22 inch; Entebbe, 0.23; Fort Portal, 0.47; Gulu, 1.11; Hoima, 0.32; Jinja, 0.78; Kabale, 0.21; Kitgum, 0.69; Kololo, 0.12; Lira, 0.76; Masaka, 0.46; Masindi, 0.33; Mbale, 1.42; Mbarara, 0.17; Mubende, 0.76; Namasagali, 0.85; Soroti, 1.42.

In reporting Kenya's participation at the Royal Agricultural Show in Windsor Great Park we stated that the Colony's exhibit had been organised by the London office of the Kenya Association. The sentence should, of course, have read that the arrangements had been made by the London office of the Kenya Agent.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at
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The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

Market Prices and Notes **Passengers from East Africa**

Butter.—Kenya, 170s. to 111s. per cwt. in a weak market. (1938: 120s.)

Caster Seed.—Bombay to Hull for July-Aug. quiet at £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £11 15s.; 1937: £13 15s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascars spot, in bond, 7½d.; c.i.f. 6½d. (1938: 8½d., 7½d.; 1937: 8½d.)

Coffee.—There were no Kenyas on offer at last week's auctions, but Tanganyika London cleaned by 22, sold at 60s. London stock of East African, 37,769 cwt. (1938: 63,673.)

Reviewing the coffee market for the last quarter, Messrs. J. K. Gilliat state that auction offerings of Kenya, India and Cost Rica at 75,635 bags, have been nearly equal with those of last season, increases of 14,105 bags and 7,452 bags in the case of Kenya and India being offset by a decrease of 23,483 bags in that of Costa Rica.

Kenyas and Indian have included hardly anything better than ordinary quality and sales have been slow at declining prices; particularly so in the case of Indians of medium and lower quality, prices for which, after declining to 53s. to 55s. now rule around 55s. to 58s. for "A." In spite of the shortage of fine qualities, Costa Ricans have also been a slow market, buyers being disappointed with the quality of the best marks, and prices for these show declines of up to 10s. per cwt.

Copra.—East African f.m.s. more active at £9 7s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for August shipment. (1938: £10 17s.; 1937: £16.)

Copper.—Standard for cash steady at £42 13s. 9d. to £42 15s. per ton, with three months 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £41 6s. 3d.; 1937: £56 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—American middling spot, 5.31d., with August 4.59d., October 4.41d., and December 4.35d.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull dull for July at £4 15s. per ton, with August 4.10s. per (new crop) £5 5s. (1938: £6 13s. 9d.; 1937: £5 10s.)

Gold.—148s. 5½d. per ounce. (1938: 141s. 5d.; 1937: 139s. 9d.)

Groundnuts.—Steadier, with July to September £11 7s. 6d. per ton for Coronandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1938: £11; 1937: £15 3s. 9d.)

Hides.—Improving, with Mombasa 70/300 12 lb. and up, 57½d.; 8/12 lb., 55½d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d. per lb.

Maize.—Weak, with East African No. 2 20s. 3d. per qtr. (1938: 26s. 6d.; 1937: 26s. 1½d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers nominally £170, with Japanese for Aug.-Nov. shipment, £113 15s. per ton. (1938: £125.)

Sisal.—Sharp advance in values, and good business done in early and forward shipment positions. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £15 12s. 6d. to £16; No. 2, £14 12s. 6d. to £15; No. 3, £14 5s. to £14 10s. per ton, c.i.f., optional ports for Aug.-Dec. shipment. (1938: £18 7s. 6d., £17, £16 10s.)

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production during June amounted to 309 tons, making a total of 4,200 tons for the year ended June 30, 1939.

Soya Beans.—July, £9 7s. 6d. per ton for Manchurian, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 18s. 6d.; 1937: £9 12s. 6d.)

Tea.—Demand improved at last week's auctions, and Nyasaland averaged 11.33d., and Kenya 11.84d. per lb. (1938: 11.35d., 12.32d.; 1937: 12.75d.)

Th.—Steady at £229 18s. 9d. per ton for standard, cash with three months £5 less. (1938: £194 13s. 9d.)

Tobacco.—During the week ended July 15, 661,197 lb. have been sold in Southern Rhodesia for £21,750, averaging 7.89d. per lb., bringing the total for the 14 weeks of auctions to 19,802,721 lb. sold for £850,839, averaging 10.31d. per lb.

Indications now point to a slackening off, and when sales close on August 11, it is estimated that the total sold by auction will be in the neighbourhood of 21,000,000 lb. net weight, in addition to 500,000 lb. disposed of privately.

Wheat.—Lower, with Kenya-Ecuador, at 18s. 6d. per qtr., and Governor Is. higher.

THE m.v. "Dunvegan Castle," which sailed from Mombasa on June 28, and arrived home recently, brought the following passengers to:—

- Genoa*
- Dirkson, Mrs. B.
 - Levenberg, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 - Mackie, Mr. R.
 - Miller, Mr. R. G.
 - Newton, Miss E. M.
 - Prittie, Lt. H. D. C.
 - Rutherford, Mr. N.
 - Tweedie, Mrs. I.
 - Walker, Major & Mrs. A. H.

- Marseilles*
- Atkinson, Mrs. W. G.
 - Barradas, Miss A. V.
 - Champion, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
 - Eggers, Miss N. D.
 - Garlin, Miss H.
 - Gurney, Mrs. H. L. G.
 - Hook, Miss
 - Ibbotson, Mr. & Mrs. I. W.
 - Inness, Mr. G. S.
 - Lindemann, Mr. & Mrs. W. G.

- London*
- Mackendrick, Mr. J. A.
 - Main, Mr. E.
 - Marks, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
 - Marshall, Mr. E. M.
 - Megson, Mr. F. L.
 - Pedersen, Rev. E.
 - Such, Mr. & Mrs. F. S.
 - Terry, Mr. C. H.
 - Todd, Mr. H. J.
 - Welch, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 - Weldon, Mr. J. M.
 - Whiston, Mr. T.
 - Wrangel, Baroness, Cecilia.
 - Wright, Mr. D.

- London*
- Alexander, Mrs. G. L. E.
 - Alexander, Mr. E. A.
 - Allice, Mrs. F.
 - Allwood, Rev. T. E.
 - Anderson, Lt.-Col. E. L. B.
 - Anderson, Mr. H. L.
 - Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. V.

- Angus, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Apps, Mr. W. J.
- Arridge, Mrs. R. I.
- Badley, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Bannister, Mr. & Mrs. A.
- Belcher, Mrs. E. B.
- Bell, Miss J.
- Blundell, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
- Bolton, Mr. & Mrs. J. L.

- Bowden, Mrs. A. H.
- Boydell, Mr. & Mrs. E.
- Brewer, Mr. R. M.
- Broomhead, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.
- Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G. S.
- Brown, Miss
- Cameron, Mr. G.
- Carmichael, Mr. J.
- Carrick, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
- Chamberlain, Miss K. E.
- Charleton, Miss D. A.
- Clarke, Mrs.
- Cook, Major E. G.
- Coton, Mr. C.
- Coverdale, Mr. R. J. L.
- Crafer, Miss H. G.
- Crichton, Miss C. M.
- Dangerfield, Mr. F.
- Davis, Mr. T. B.
- Derisham, Mr. W.
- Dibben, Mrs. G.
- Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
- Dreegan, Miss W. J.
- Drury, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
- Fielding, Mr. & Mrs. A.
- Fletcher, Mr. M. F. F.
- Fleming, Miss A.
- Fuchs, Mr. & Mrs. B.
- Furley, Miss
- Gingell, Mrs.
- Golding, Miss J. L. S.
- Gollop, Mrs. G. L.
- Gray, Mr. D. M.
- Haig, Miss J.
- Heffer, Miss E. L.
- Heffer, Mr. H.
- Henderson, Miss M. H.
- Hill, Miss N.
- Hume, Mr. F. O.
- Hurd, Mr. & Mrs. N.
- Irving, Mr. & Mrs. F.
- Jemison, Mr. & Mrs. T.
- Jobling, Mr. & Mrs. T.
- Jones, Mr. & Mrs. S.
- Kendall, Mr. & Mrs. W. R.
- Kennedy, Lord & Lady Hugh

- King, Miss S.
- Kirkland, Miss M.
- Lamont, Mr. & Mrs. H.
- Lance, Lt. & Mrs. G. C.
- Leach, Mrs. H. T.
- Lewis, Mrs. E. L.
- Lloyd, Mrs.
- Loch, Miss
- Lushington, Miss G. L.

(Continued on next page.)

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McFarland, Mr. & Mrs. S. M.
Malcolm, Dr. & Mrs. R.
Martini, Mr. J. B.
Middlecoop, Mr. H. J.
Milne, Mr. & Mrs. D. J.
Mitchell, Mr. A. H.
Moon, Miss U.
Morgan, Mr. & Mrs.
Morris, Capt. St. L.
Mossop, Mr. L. W.
Oakley, Miss E. D.
O'Brien, Mrs. M. K.
O'Regan, Miss E.
O'Regan, Miss R.
Park, Mrs. J. B.
Pearson, Miss C.
Priestman, Miss A.
Pringle, Mr. & Mrs.
Rhodes, Lady
Rities, Mrs. P. M.
Robertson, Mrs. M. R.
Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. L. R.
Roytowski, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Ross, Mrs. J. S.
Ross, Mr. J.
Ryland, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. F.
Smith, Miss B. W.

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Spencer, Mr. C. L.
Stanson, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
Stent, Mr. H. B.
Stubbs, Mr. & Mrs.
Stockler, Mrs. M. F.
Taylor, Miss M. E. G.
Tetley, Miss G. M.
Thompson, Mr. R.
Todd, Mrs. A. C.
Eisdall, Capt. E. G. S.
Travis, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Trewavas, Dr.
Turnbull, Mr. J. E.
Tweedie, Mr. G.
Uren, Mr. H.
Ulyate, Mr. N.
Veakins, Mr. A.
Venables, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
Voke, Mr. R.
Vah Lieh, Mr. & Mrs.
Walker, Mr. A.
Walls, Mrs. T. J.
Ward, Miss P. D. M.
Watt, Mrs. E.
Willey, Mr. & Mrs. J. O.
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Wood, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Wray, Mr. & Mrs. T.

The s.s. "Mantola," which arrived home on July 18, brought the following passengers from:—

Beira
Freeman, Miss E.
Hanschlar, Miss P.
Herbert, Commdr. & Mrs. G.
Hovy, Mrs. E. C. W.
Waddell, Miss M. B. H.
Williams, Miss A.

Lloyd, Mrs. E.
Mojrice, Mr. J.
Oldaker, Mrs.
Parker, Mrs.
Stone, Mrs.
Wiskar, Mr. W. W.
Young, Miss J.

Dar es Salaam
Baker, Capt. & Mrs. W. G.
Butterworth, Mr. H.
Hockley, Mr. W.

Zanzibar
Parnall, Mr. J.
Thompson, Miss L.

Tanga
Clark, Mrs.
Mangan, Miss E.
Wordsworth, Dr. R.

Mombasa
Baboneau, Mrs.
Bingley, Maj. A. E.
Butterfield, Mr. & Mrs.
Butter-Malcolm, Miss M.
Carnelly, Mr. S.
Cribb, Rev. F.
Durham, Mr. L. H.
Ellis, Mr. S. J.
Evans, Mr. F. W.
Forsyth, Mr. J.
Hamp, Mrs. M.
Henfrey, Mr. & Mrs. C. T.

Herald, Miss N. W.
Inkster, Mrs.
Kirkland, Mrs.
Lewis, Mr. J. R.
Lomas, Mr. & Mrs.
McConnell, Mr. & Mrs. K.
McCracken, Miss H. M.
Mackintosh, Mr. & Mrs.
W. L. S.
Oulton, Capt. J. T.
Purchase, Mr. & Mrs.
Roberts, Dr. & Mrs. M. A.
Rogerson, Mr. & Mrs.
Ruck, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
Wakeford, Mr. J. A. S.
Wiltshire, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
Wolf, Mr. J. A. H.
Wright, Dr. & Mrs. F. J.

Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Matiana," which left London on July 27 for East Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

Mombasa
Anderson, Capt. & Mrs.
Armstrong, Miss I.
Baker, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Baker, Mrs. C. E.
Barnett, Mr. S. F.
Benies, Mr. M.
Black, Dr. J. J.
Butt, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. T. B.
Clough, Mr. A.
Colchester, Mr. & Mrs. T. C.
Covey, Mr. J.
Dando, Miss E. A.
Evans, Mr. M. N.
Frazer, Mr. J. A.
Garrett, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. N.
Gotch, Mr. J. D.
Griffiths, Mr. L.
Gullick, Mr. J. M.
Hall, Miss M. R.
Harper, Mr. & Mrs. J. O.
Hawes, Mr. H. E.
Hennessey, Dr. & Mrs. R. S.
Holmes, Mr. & Mrs. D. G.
Howard, Mr. W. J.
Hunter, Mrs. J.
Johnstone, Mr. R.
Joseph, Dr. Hans
Lifton, Dr. & Mrs. J. M.
Lloyd, Mr. F. A.
Lloyd, Mr. R. M.
Mathews, Mr. D. O.
Milvain, Miss S.

Mortimer, Mr. L. C.
Phillips, Rev. J. S.
O'Neill, Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
Oswold, Mr. & Mrs. R. R.
Ratcliffe, Miss G.
Shelton, Miss S. M. D.
Skipper, Mr. G. A.
Smith, Mr. K. W.
Thornton, Mr. S.
Walford, Mr. A. J.
Walker, Mrs. J. M.
White, Mr. R. W.
Will, Mrs. J. H.
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J. T.

Dar es Salaam
Alkan, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Bates, Mr. J. D.
Bell, Mr. G. T.
Chapman, Mr. K. H.
De Righi, Mr. A. G.
Fairley, Mr. A. J.
Hamilton, Mr. G. I.
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Hodgson, Mr. A. B.
Jepp, Mr. J. W.
Knapp, Miss L. N.
Leach, Mr. S. J.
MacEwan, Mr. A. L.
Mears, Mrs. G. M.
Mole, Mr. A. H.
Nairac, Mr. P. L.
Pearce, Mr. J. T.
Pearson, Mr. J.

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Air Mail Passengers

Home ward passengers on July 17 included Mr. R. D. P. Ker, and Colonel Kaagge, from Nairobi; Mrs. Marshall, from Kisumu; Mr. W. Dixon, from Kampala; Mr. W. T. Clark, from Juba; and Dr. E. Prijdie, Mr. P. Acland and Mr. R. D. Cockburn, from Khartoum.

Passengers who reached Southampton on July 18 included Lieutenant Colonel S. Gore-Browne, from Lusaka; Mr. J. R. Leslie, from Dar es Salaam; Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, from Mombasa; and Mr. G. M. Moore, from Khartoum.

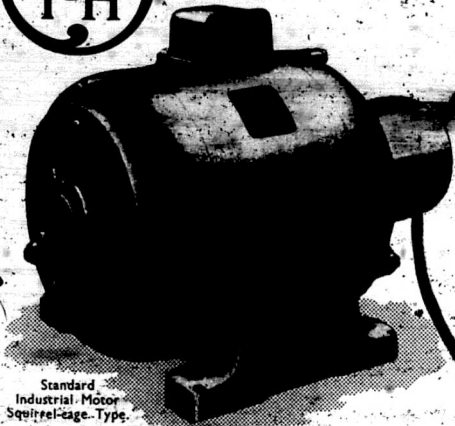
Outward passengers to-morrow include Mr. G. Lucas, for Khartoum; Miss O. Trench and Mr. Koren, for Kisumu; and Miss A. Wollen and Master W. Bailie, for Nairobi.

On July 29 passengers include Master E. A. Evans, for Kisumu; Master A. Galton-Fenzi, Mr. J. R. Falconer-Taylor, Mrs. Manton and Mrs. Carberry, for Nairobi; Mr. Carberry, for Mombasa; 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 passengers will include Master A. M. S. Elliot, Miss D. Floyer, Miss C. Floyer, and Master D. Floyer, for Kisumu.



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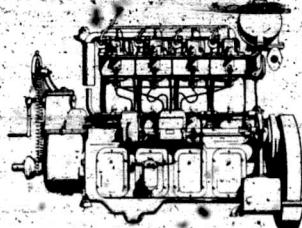
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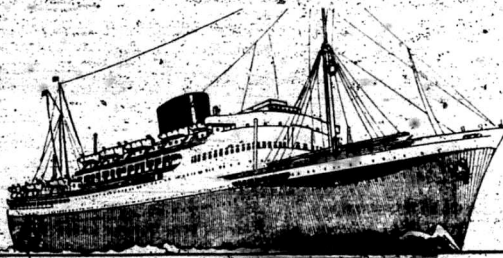
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

UNFORTUNATE REACTIONS have followed the publication of the Economic Committee's report on "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire." As soon as that document was officially released the B.B.C. broadcast what was presumably considered to be an adequate summary, though to anyone who had really studied the two volumes that version was open to the gravest criticism. Next morning two "national" newspapers published in London and circulating among many millions of readers in Great Britain exploited the report in the most sensational manner imaginable. One carried the "barrier" headlines: "Fifty Million People—Most of Them Starving"; "Milk Almost Unknown in Britain's Colonies." The other, in its first leading article, deplored the report as presenting "a distressing picture of under-feeding, poverty, ignorance and disease which should rouse the conscience of the British people. Nobody," it continued, "can feel pride in the Colonial Empire while present conditions prevail. But nobody can feel surprise at these disclosures." To that one-sided commentary it added, quite erroneously, that "a new Colonial Committee has been formed in Parliament." By the time these words appear in print the Government may have decided to set up such a body as a result of persistent pressure, but no action had been taken when the above-quoted misstatement was made.

as will be seen from the ampler extracts from the report which we publish elsewhere in this issue, the Committee was extremely cautious in its views. In the first place, it was not a body appointed to investigate "deplorable" nutritional conditions in the Colonies, but one whose duty it was to collate and correlate the facts already obtained in the Colonies in reply to Mr. J. H. Thomas's circular dispatch of April 18, 1936, and to make relevant suggestions. At the outset the Committee realised its limitations. "It will be appreciated," says the report, "that, in view of the astonishing variety of conditions and the absence of exact knowledge it is very difficult to draw any general conclusions. Certain broad conclusions seem to stand out. . . . Even these, it is obvious, may need revision when fuller knowledge is available." We draw special attention to the extracts dealing with wage rates and child welfare.

Similar disclaimers occur frequently in the report, for the Committee was composed of able men possessed of a sense of their responsibility. They do not wish "to be too dogmatic on a subject which has been too little explored to permit of much dogmatism"; "our knowledge of the fundamental processes, metabolic and otherwise, which underlie the state of nutrition is still very defective"; "it is little use considering Colonial nutrition in terms of European foodstuffs"; "knowledge of Colonial nutrition is still scanty." That this is so is proved by the case—which they quote—of the Somali, whose diet, hopelessly inadequate by European standards, nevertheless

By taking from the report isolated sentences divorced from their context it is possible to support a one-sided view of the Committee's conclusions, but,

supplies the tribesmen with tremendous powers of endurance and the ability to cover great distances daily, mounted or on foot. In other words, their diet is nicely adjusted to their conditions of life. "Improper feeding," says the Committee, "was largely responsible for the terrible mortality among the Carrier Corps during the earlier part of the East African Campaign"; the uninitiated might not gather that it was in great measure due to incongruous diets, such as the feeding of banana-eating tribesmen on maize or cereals, food which they could not assimilate even when there was enough of it. And how many deaths among the European and Indian troops were due to "improper feeding"?

* * *

Particularly vicious is the comment of one London newspaper that the Committee puts the blame for ill-health, disease and insufficiency (of diet) "mostly on the Natives' lack of education and the ignorance of Government officials who have power over them." We print elsewhere in full **A Lead By Commercial Companies.** the paragraph upon which this extraordinary accusation is apparently founded, an accusation that ignores entirely the good work which has been, and is steadily being, done on Native nutrition in Eastern Africa (to take a pertinent example). From the extracts we quote in support of that statement it will be seen that the Committee at least notes that work and appreciates it "as a beginning"—and in view of the very recent inception of any study of the science of nutrition in general, and in Africa in particular, a beginning is all that could reasonably be expected. Yet, as the Committee records, the great commercial companies operating in East, Central and Southern Africa have already worked out in detail, and applied, diets for their Native employees, which are almost ideally suited to their constitutions and habits. Very great credit, too, is due to officials and settlers and their wives, who have pioneered this work among their Native dependants, even if devotion has often had to take the place of technical knowledge of the science of nutrition.

* * *

It is amusing to recall that African travellers, almost without exception, have enthused over the "magnificent physique" of the Masai and the "graceful carriage" of Native women, while itinerant photographers have published **What Remains To Be Done.** volumes of pictures of the "goddess-like" figures of Nuer and other Native girls. So it seems there are exceptions to the universal malnutrition, disease and poverty. It would be folly to deny that many Bantu suffer from a massive infection of intestinal parasites and external vermin—that they are "walking zoological gardens," to use the description of one senior medical officer—and it scarcely appears that the Committee has given full weight to that fact. No amount of good food of the right kind can avail the sufferer from hook-worm or other helminthic infestation; his malnutrition will be evident. Again, one man's meat is another man's poison; and when

scientific research can tell us, and the Committee, why Africans can devour meat green with putrefaction without suffering from ptomaine poisoning, say exactly what digestive process enables Natives to extract nourishment and enjoyment from grubs, caterpillars, locusts and flying termites, and reveal the secrets of incongruous foodstuffs we shall have a rational basis for framing ideal dietaries for at least some Africans. Meanwhile we must be grateful for a temperate and balanced preliminary report, which, as we have said, marks a stage in the study of Native nutrition. The implementation of its interesting and valuable suggestions will involve a tremendous amount of work among a variety of people in our African Dependencies, people who know better than some London publications what work is wrought on behalf of the Natives by official and non-official Europeans.

** ** *

A NOTABLE ARTICLE on "The African as Producer" is contributed by Mr. S. S. Murray, Nyasaland's representative in London, to the quarterly *Journal* of the Royal African Society. It pictures the producer of foodstuffs and raw materials as an **The Burdens Of The Producer.** Atlas supporting a world of industrial populations with an ever-increasing proportion of middlemen and unemployed, and as paying for the social services and improved standards of living in industrial countries. His concrete examples are drawn from Eastern Africa, but his arguments have a much deeper implication. Mr. Murray demonstrates by facts taken from his long experience of Nyasaland that the Native is not being exploited by the European planter; shows that no redistribution of African possessions in order to include nations with a different social system would have any ameliorating effect on the unhappy position of the producer; discusses the question of the plantation system as against individual production by Natives; and asserts roundly that it is unreasonable to talk of over-production in a world in which three-quarters of the inhabitants are ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed. It will be seen that he covers a wide field in his endeavours to probe the underlying principles which unite the producer (and especially the African producer) with world economy as a whole.

* * *

It is indeed a paradox that while the output of primary products is being curtailed by quota systems to save the producer from complete ruin, certain countries are intensively trying to manufacture artificial raw materials at greatly increased cost in order to avoid the **Paradoxical Reactions.** necessity of importing the real thing, and that agricultural Colonies in East and Central Africa should be establishing secondary industries with the object of freeing their primary producers from complete reliance on overseas markets. Had the producer been treated fairly, argues Mr. Murray, the populations of the agricultural countries opened up in the last century would probably have increased at the same abnormal rate as did those of the industrial countries following the introduction of

machinery. Instead of that, the people who should have formed the rural background to the industrial countries have received such a raw deal from the latter that they in turn have engaged, or are engaging, in subsidiary industries, thus adding to the world's economic confusion. To-day the industrial countries keep the producers in subjection and draw support from them.

* * *

Mr. Murray passes on to consider the impossibility of the East African Native, with his low annual income, becoming an effective consumer of imported goods. The average cash return to a Native grower is, he says, about £2 per annum for

The African As Consumer. tobacco and under £1 for cotton—which may be quite accurate for the areas which he has in mind, but must not be taken as generally applicable, for in Uganda, for example, the earnings are much higher; Natives who take farming methods seriously can gain from £3 to £4 a year from their own plots, says the writer, but in Tanganyika and Kenya many Africans can show far better results. But, making allowance for these facts, there is truth in his point that between the penny or so a pound for the Africans' cotton and the price of a shirt stands a whole series of workers in Europe earning a wage with a large purchasing power, the producer being the one exception. In self-defence, producing countries build up their own local manufactures because labour is for the time cheap. Mr. Murray foresees that a time will come when the primary producer will grow too weak, weary and dispirited to bear the burden any longer and that he will withdraw his support from the rest of the world too heavily upon him. "When he drops it with a crash, we shall see that catastrophe which we all fear, but whose fundamental causes have been obscured by facile explanations of opposed ideologies, haves and have-nots, and so on, which are effects and not causes. When," he concludes, "balance is again restored and the upward climb begins once more, let us hope that the producers in general and the African producer in particular will have a better place in the procession." This is a thoughtful and thought-provoking article.

* * *

NO WORSE LIBEL could have been perpetrated by a well-known member of a society interested in the conservation of wild life when lecturing to the London University Animal Welfare Society than to state that "the animals (of Africa) are disappearing chiefly because the game wardens of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya can only show a credit in their departments by slaughtering the great pachyderms, the elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. Elephants, which breed at about the rate of 12,000 a year, are being killed at the rate of 36,500 a year. Between one and two thousand rhinoceros are killed each year; the white variety is almost extinct, and of the black one there are only a few thousand." The obvious implications of this amazing tirade are that the game wardens are responsible for the diminution in the number of white rhinoceros—as wild an accusation

as it is possible to imagine, for the white rhinoceros came near to extinction before game wardens were thought of in Eastern Africa, or in England for Eastern Africa—and that they "slaughter" 36,500 elephants a year. How that figure has been calculated does not appear, but if it is meant to reflect the state of affairs in Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya combined, as East African readers would assume, it produced the grossest distortion of the truth, not its image.

* * *

The lecturer in question apparently neglects to read the annual reports of the game wardens of the Eastern African Dependencies, or dismisses their contents as fiction, and fails to recognise the love of

Reckless Lecturer. Nature which shines through the reports of those trained naturalists, gallant sportsmen and wise administrators entrusted with the duty of keeping the balance between the fauna of their territories and the interests of Native and European cultivators. This is a task difficult, strenuous and often dangerous for them and their staffs, European and African, and as Captain C. R. S. Pitman, the Uganda Game Warden (who quotes the libel in his latest report) remarks: "The learned lecturer evidently has never attempted to grow food crops—sole means of livelihood—in close proximity to country frequented by quantities of destructive elephants." Elephant control inevitably necessitates the shooting of marauding crop-raiding elephants, but the whole point is that it is carefully controlled shooting, designed to teach the raiders the lesson that they must keep to their reserves, in which they will be safe—a lesson which the elephants are intelligent enough to learn. To describe that shooting as "slaughter" is to abuse words.

* * *

Captain Pitman's most interesting report, which is summarised all too briefly in this issue, gives the libel the lie direct. In Uganda all forms of wild life, from "the great pachyderms" to porcupines, are doing

well; even the white rhinoceros, which was saved from extermination almost at the twelfth hour by the Uganda Game Department, is extending its area and in one district continues to be numerous. Indeed, most encouraging accounts of the preservation of the fauna are given in the report, which should rejoice the heart of any society or individual interested in animal welfare. It takes skill and great courage to protect African cultivators from raiding elephant and buffalo—the latter are becoming a worse pest than the former—and more than one Native game guard sacrificed his life last year in doing his duty. That these men, and their European colleagues, should be recklessly slandered before a university audience is but another phase of the campaign of ignorant calumny against East Africa which is so difficult to understand and yet so frequently to be encountered.

Lords Debate on Rhodesian Amalgamation

Lord Bledisloe's Surprising Attack on Colonial Office System

ENLIGHTENING SPEECHES on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and on Native policy in Africa, and Lord Harlech's spirited championing of Colonial Service officials, were features in a debate initiated by Viscount Elibank, in the House of Lords on Monday, in which Lord Elibank sought the views of the Government on a recent report of the Royal Commission on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Opening the debate, Viscount Elibank, after paying tribute to Mr. Huggins, who, he said, was one of the most progressive, most enlightened and most sagacious statesmen in the Empire to-day, said:—

"The Royal Commission suggested the setting-up of an Inter-Territorial Council, but it is clothed in a cloak of such indefiniteness that it is impossible to know when it will be ready to report and carry on to the stage when it can recommend amalgamation itself. I suggest that it should be set up with the definite object of preparing a scheme for amalgamation, to be carried out within two years. In their report the Commission recommends that, as a step towards this amalgamation, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should immediately be amalgamated under one Governor. That would be a delay measure, and . . . I hope the Government will not accept it.

The Native Problem

"The Commission's suggestion that the Native question was the principal bar to immediate amalgamation, was not justified by the evidence. It seems that the principal bar is the conditions affecting Natives in Southern Rhodesia, which are far more serious than in the other two territories, so far as agricultural services and medical services are concerned. Indeed, the report recommends other territories to study what Southern Rhodesia had done in those two respects.

"I suggest that where European settlement of a good character, properly looked after, has gone hand in hand with Native development, the Natives have benefited a great deal more than where they have been left to their own devices. . . . It may sound an anachronism, but it is true that the best conditions in all these territories are to be found where Europeans are developing them side by side with the Natives.

"It is highly important that in these disturbed days, places under the British flag should come together and hold together wherever they can. The larger the units the greater the chances of success they have in combating the insidious anti-British propaganda and treachery now springing up in the British Empire, promoted and fostered by our potential enemies. The amalgamation of these three territories would seem an obvious act for this alone, but I hope the Imperial Government will deal with the whole question with vision and vigour and that a further step will be taken immediately to preserve British tradition in this part of Africa, leading on in the future to the realisation of Rhodes's foremost ideal, a Federal South Africa from the Cape to Tanganyika under the British flag."

Lord Lugard said the Royal Commission asks the Imperial Government to state, without delay, that they approve the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in principle. "The principle for which approval is sought means that a territory nearly double the size of Southern Rhodesia would, in conjunction with it, become self-governing with its

extremely sparse Native population and negligible European population.

"The Royal Commission points out that Northern Rhodesia is lamentably deficient in education and medical services; and the problem is how the cost of these services and of material development can be met. Their opinion was that 'the total revenue available to a united administration on the basis of the current figures would not be as large as the revenues now collected by the three Governments separately,' and, 'so far from resulting in a reduction in total expenditure, it would call for further expenditure.'

"Though copper royalties belong to the Chartered Company, the tax on profits which would otherwise accrue to the inland revenue department in this country provides more than half the revenue of Northern Rhodesia. The Commission points out that on amalgamation the new self-governing State could no longer count on grants from the Imperial Exchequer. The cost of financing the administration and providing the essential social services would fall largely on the revenues of Southern Rhodesia, which for the past three years have been more than treble the revenue of Northern Rhodesia.

Preliminary Estimates Advisable

"Will the European communities, when they realise the extent of the demand, be willing to shoulder the burden? Mr. Huggins is an optimist, but I submit that it would be prudent if estimates were prepared of the total cost involved, and of the revenue which can be assured to meet it, before the Imperial Government is asked to commit themselves to the principle of amalgamation.

"How will Native interests be affected by amalgamation? The policy of the Imperial Government is that race or colour shall be no bar to holding any post and that Native races, however primitive, shall be trained to manage their own affairs, with progressive responsibility, judicial, executive and financial. The Commission say that officials who have to carry out that policy become 'a target for criticism by the local unofficial community' in Northern Rhodesia, and that one reason for the desire of the unofficial community for amalgamation is that they should escape from Colonial Office control.

"On the other hand, Natives, with striking unanimity, oppose it; they fear Southern Rhodesia's Native policy will be extended over the North. Employment in the Civil Service in Southern Rhodesia, we are told, is reserved for Europeans, and Natives are not employed in any capacity above that of messenger or as agricultural instructors at a wage of £30 a year. There is a colour bar restriction on skilled labour in the cities, and Africans are entirely unrepresented in the Legislature, except by the Chief Native Commissioner.

"The fact that only 39 applicants out of 1,250,000 could vote at the election of European members of the Legislature does not accord with the ideal which the Chairman visualises as 'a solid bloc of British territory under one democratically elected Government.' The Commission stipulates that provision should be made for adequate representation of Native interests in the Legislature, which, at a later date, need not necessarily be confined to Europeans, a provision which would obviously be unacceptable to the European community, and for which the constitution of Southern Rhodesia makes no provision. With the growth of education among Natives discon-

tent is sure to rise in regard to racial discrimination, and the Natives of Southern Rhodesia would, on amalgamation, no longer enjoy the privilege of being trained by officers who had studied the technique of indirect rule.

Southern Rhodesia's Civil Service

Southern Rhodesia's administrative staff is recruited from locally-born candidates. The educational standard is that of matriculation, but even at that standard the numbers qualified have not been found sufficient. The local Civil Service already absorbs between 13% and 14% of the adult European population of both sexes on the voters' roll. Mr. Huggins tells me the staffs are well suited to deal with the Natives, and we may take it that they are men of the highest integrity. On amalgamation, the Commission point out that the whole Civil Service will be of this class. But since there would be no possibility of promotion by transfer to other Colonies the Service would not be attractive to candidates who come forward at present for Colonial Service. On the other hand, candidates selected by the Colonial Office from public schools and universities are highly trained and have no local affinities or local interests to challenge their impartiality.

"Mr. Huggins's policy aims at avoiding a racial friction by giving to each race full opportunity for self-government according to its own tradition without interference from the other. But, in the description quoted in the report there is one vital omission from the description I gave to the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1931, which I understand Mr. Huggins adopted as his model. If Native Councils are to develop until they form a single representative council they must be under the direct control of the Governor, and not of the European Legislative Council in which they seek no representation.

"In view of the attitude of the Europeans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia I cannot but feel some misgiving for the future when the time comes for Mr. Huggins to retire, and his powerful influence on behalf of the Natives is withdrawn. The belief that amalgamation would commit Southern Rhodesia to a northward in preference to a southward policy is perhaps the strongest argument in its favour, but the same objects can surely be achieved by ever-closer economic ties with the North without political union, the more so because the mineral industry vital to both Rhodesias, depends largely on the supply of Native labour from the North.

Nyasaland's Affinity Northward

"Immediate unification of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is recommended, but if this unification is carried out, Nyasaland would become a distant outlying province; its capital, Zomba, is over 600 miles from Lusaka. There are no communications between the two by road, and Nyasaland would lose its separate entity, its Governor and its Legislative Council, and with them the local patriotism and public service which have so distinguished its unofficial citizens. The Hillen Young Commission considered that its affinities lay rather with its northern neighbours than the southern, for like them, it was in the free trade zone of the conventional Congo basin."

Viscount Bledisloe, after paying a tribute to the members of the Royal Commission, said:—

"No one can listen to Lord Lugard without realising that we have among us probably the greatest authority upon political questions affecting the Native races to be found anywhere in the British Empire. If Mr. Huggins can rightly be described as unduly optimistic, Lord Lugard may be described as rather

unduly pessimistic. When he suggests that it is unwise for the Government to commit themselves in principle to amalgamation, I venture to ask what is going to be the alternative?

"As to the cost of administration, in days gone by it was impracticable to carry out as large a policy of Native social reform as was desired, and I welcome the five-year plan designed for the improvement of social services in Northern Rhodesia. But after examining the present and future prospects of mining in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, we were all of the opinion that the financial prospects of Northern Rhodesia were better and more assured than those of Southern Rhodesia. There is every reason to believe that the Copperbelt will bring material wealth to Northern Rhodesia in days to come on a larger scale than Southern Rhodesia can expect from its small, ill-organised and ill-financed mining ventures. I exclude, of course, the big asbestos undertaking at Shabani and the Wanke collieries and the chrome industry.

"Lord Lugard deprecated, as a stepping stone to the larger scheme of amalgamation, an early combination of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Frankly, we concluded, after probing the problem, that there is a real waste of money so badly needed for social and education purposes in these territories, in having a separate Governorship with all the commitments of separate administration in little Nyasaland—little in territory although big in Native population—and that if only all that money now expended on that separate administration were devoted to social work for Natives, it would prove a great boon to them."

Southern Rhodesia's Vitality

"We were conscious that our report would be a bitter disappointment to Mr. Huggins and to at least three-quarters of the population of Southern Rhodesia, and what we have advocated is a half-way house to the desired goal. It is 15 years since the B.S.A. Company relinquished control of the two Rhodesias, in one case to a locally-elected Government, and in the other to the Colonial Office. What became apparent to us was that there was a vitality and progress throughout Southern Rhodesia and, unfortunately, stagnation in almost every direction throughout both the Northern territories, but particularly in Northern Rhodesia."

After referring to Sir Alan Pim's comments on the social services of Northern Rhodesia, Lord Bledisloe said it might be asked what was the trouble:

"I unhesitatingly say that in one case you have a real desire on the part of the white community to develop the country, to improve health conditions, to advance as far as possible education with a sense of responsibility to the whole community. Although I am quite prepared to admit that up to recent years Southern Rhodesia has not made the progress many would like to see in social welfare for the Natives, no one can deny that during the last five or ten years there has been most notable progress in all these matters under the lead of the enlightened Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins.

"What do we see in the other territory? In Northern Rhodesia it would not be an exaggeration to say that there is no material economic development going along at all. What is the reason? It is because there is no great incentive on the part of the white population to lay out either their capital or their energies in developing the country's resources. I earnestly appeal to the Imperial Government to take some steps to develop the country in order to obtain thereby more wealth from this large area and attend more carefully to the vital requirements of health and education there."

"What would I recommend? Lord Lugard suggests that officials are most reputable, well equipped, honest, enterprising men, who are doing their best. But what is their position? They are not technicians. They are graduates. So far as the junior officers are concerned they have no very great sense of responsibility and the whole of the officials, in our judgment have not nearly enough personal independence and authority, considering their educational and natural equipment. Men competent to decide upon schemes and competent to deal off-hand with the minor administrative problems have to refer to a series of officials until eventually most of them reach the Colonial Office. That is the element which stultifies progress, that is the element which causes stagnation and which, I most sincerely hope will be dealt with without delay.

"Treat White and Black as Partners"

"You have heard of the doctrine of paramountcy, but the only hope for South Central Africa is to treat white and black as partners, as complementary factors in the economic development and social progress of their country. There must be mutual confidence fostered by the Government and also some sense of individual responsibility on the part of officials and non-officials. As long as the Natives trust to the King and his advisers, as long as they have that implicit childlike trust in their fortunes being cared for in this country, with no encouragement to make an effort for themselves to work out their own salvation, you are going to get no appreciable progress in advancing the economic welfare and social advantage of the Native population. As long as these people are tied to the apron strings of the Colonial Office to the extent they are to-day, there is going to be no definite progress towards the desideratum of ultimate self-government.

Lord Marley, who said he had recently returned from Southern Rhodesia, advised that it was firstly because it would be in the interests of the Natives, and secondly because it was desirable from a strategic standpoint. "Germany's Colonial demands in Africa are becoming increasingly insistent, and we need to hold out against them a stronger organisation, such as these combined countries would present. The development of Nazi influence is growing. I visited a Native school and found one of the books of a senior pupil, who was to come a teacher among Natives the following year, full of pictures of Berlin and swastikas and 'Heil Hitler.' I traced it down as a result of a couple of days' work, to the teaching in a German Catholic mission. That was in South Africa, but the same thing is going on in other parts."

Lord Harlech's Outspoken Reply

Lord Harlech, who, as Mr. Ormsby Gore, was formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid a tribute to Lord Bledisloe for the immense amount of work they had put into the preparation of their report. "But I am not quite so happy about some of his remarks. He went out of his way to pay nothing but tributes to Mr. Huggins, nothing but encomiums on the glories and progress of Southern Rhodesia, and the only thing he had to say about the efforts of Colonial Governors and the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia was 'nothing but stagnation.' I think he overdid it, and lost his judicial attitude."

Lord Bledisloe said he resented the suggestion, and had testified fully to the great confidence and sincerity of the officials.

Lord Harlech: "Yes, but I heard him say that when they got to Northern Rhodesia, what did they find? 'Nothing but stagnation' were the words he used."

Lord Bledisloe: "Hear, hear."

Lord Harlech: "He adheres to that, and I protest very vigorously against that assertion by the Chairman of a Royal Commission who visited that territory. I have twice visited Northern Rhodesia, first in 1913. All I can say is that what has been achieved in the last ten years is not to be dismissed as mere stagnation. Take the speedy development of the copper field, and the remarkable way in which the Government and mining companies have co-operated to secure good conditions for the thousands of Natives there."

Lord Bledisloe said he had testified to his realisation of that fact, to which Lord Harlech retorted that he was glad to hear the qualification.

Lord Bledisloe, however, said he was talking about the Colonial Office system, as it operated in those Protectorates. "If Lord Harlech is prepared to assume to himself that this marvellous development and great enterprise is due to the Colonial Office, I will say no more."

Lord Harlech: "No, it is due to the proper co-operation between the agents here and those responsible for the technical development and management in the copper field. The underlying note of Lord Bledisloe's speech was that the Colonial Office system is bad and hopeless, and that amalgamation should take place, because under the system of Crown Colony government the true welfare of the Natives is impossible. All I can say is that if all that he said about the official life and attitude applies to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it applies to the whole Colonial Empire. It is a most formidable indictment by a man of his experience against Colonial officials in those territories."

Criticising the Colonial Office System

Lord Bledisloe: "I must rebut that. What we do criticise is the Colonial Office system as it operates, in spite of the efficiency and enterprise of the officials. I shall say more if that line is to be followed, and will point out the appalling relative amount spent in administration there compared with the niggardly amount spent on social services. I avoided saying that out of consideration for Lord Harlech and his Department."

Lord Harlech: "I am no longer in the Department, and my withers are unwrung. It is an indictment, then, not of the officials, but of the whole system of Crown Colony Government, and of the Colonial Office as such."

Lord Bledisloe: "As operating in that country."

Lord Harlech observed that one member of the Commission, Mr. Fitzgerald, appended a note to the report, pointing out that it was rather hard to indict the Colonial Office and the Colonial Office system for a condition of affairs in countries which were only at the beginning of their development. As to amalgamation he was as yet unconvinced that amalgamation of the territories north of the Zambezi and those south of the Zambezi was inevitable. It might come in time. He had, however, long been in favour of the early amalgamation of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. We could not finance the development of the Colonial Empire by grants-in-aid voted by the House of Commons annually on the Vote for the Estimates. We had to bring in the capitalist, the industrialist, and others anxious to develop the country.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Government was discussing the whole subject with Mr. Huggins, but he naturally could not give an indication of the Government's decision.

Royal Visitors to Southern Rhodesia

Mr. G. M. Huggins's Announcement

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, will be the principal guests of the Southern Rhodesian Government at the Jubilee celebrations of the Colony next year was received with applause at a luncheon of the South Africa Club at the Savoy Hotel in London last week, at which Mr. G. Martin Huggins, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Huggins, were the guests of honour.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and joint President of the South Africa Club with Mr. de Water, presided, those seated at the top table including Viscount and Viscountess Bledisloe, Rear-Admiral Arthur and Mrs. Bromley, H. E. Count J. P. de Limburg Stirum (Netherland Minister) the Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Lord Hailey, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P., Lady Augusta Inskip, Sir A. Weston Jarvis, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jordan, Mrs. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell, Lady Stanley, and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. de Water.

Sir Thomas Inskip's Speech

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for the Dominions, proposed the toast of Mr. and Mrs. Huggins. He said:—

"It is a strange way of entertaining distinguished guests to ask them to make a speech in the middle of the day, and still worse perhaps to listen to some speeches, and I have no doubt that Mr. Huggins, in the civilised community in which he is Prime Minister, has taken steps to alter that, so that if I go to Southern Rhodesia I hope he will be able to promise I shall not have to deliver speeches, as he has been asked to do while he is over here.

"We welcome Mr. Huggins as the distinguished representative of the public men who are building and developing different parts of the British Colonial Empire, and we have the added pleasure of also welcoming Mrs. Huggins. We may congratulate Mr. Huggins, because he is one of the happiest politicians in the British Empire, for, by some happy secret faculty he has succeeded in getting a united party behind him. What that secret is a great many people would like to know, but he has used it with great effect in Southern Rhodesia. Not everybody is prepared to take the road leading to the opportunities that he has taken, or to make the sacrifices he has made to produce the results he has succeeded in obtaining, and we most sincerely admire his public interest, and are glad to take this opportunity of saying in his presence how much we do admire him.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that the success of the Prime Minister—and I am glad to think he is Prime Minister and not the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, as he once was—is due to the success of any one industry in the Colony, for we are glad to think that he was not content to rely merely upon the rich natural resources of Southern Rhodesia. Other countries have equally rich resources, but they are not always sources of happiness, and Mr. Huggins, by his wise policy, has developed other sources of wealth and other industries, so that they now have not only a happy but a prosperous community. It is pleasing to see how those industries he has fostered are developing in the right direction, and we wish him still greater success in his plans.

"He has problems of some difficulty. One is the Native problem, a problem which has perplexed the minds of many other leaders. Some people might desire a different approach in Rhodesia to this important question, but whatever they think, nobody can dispute the fact that Mr. Huggins has handled the problem with firmness and decision, which bodes well for the future of that country. We hope this problem will never be allowed to interfere with its prosperity or its happiness.

S. Rhodesia's Health Services

"It is a surprising thing to some people to know how in that territory they have all the equipment of civilised communities, so far as public health services, nursing services, leprosy hospitals, etc., are concerned. They are services which would be a credit to countries that are supposed to be much farther forward in development than Southern Rhodesia, and much of the credit for them can be traced to Mr. Huggins's medical training.

"It was once said of Cecil Rhodes that when asked by Dr. Jameson how long he expected to be remembered in South Africa, Rhodes replied, '4,000 years.' When history comes to be written, when the history of 4,000 years is looked back upon, although Rhodes's name will be a great name, perhaps the greatest name—I am quite certain of this—that will be written in letters of gold upon the history of Southern Rhodesia will be that of Mr. Huggins. We welcome him as an Englishman of outstanding character and one who has shown great devotion to public service, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to ask you to drink to his health, and to that of his wife." (Applause.)

Mr. Huggins Responds

Mr. Huggins, in responding to the toast, said it was fortunate that since he had been in public life he had given up the horrible habit of blushing. Public life had a hardening influence on an individual, and enabled a man to sit still and hear what a fine fellow he was without being unduly perturbed. But he thanked the Secretary of State sincerely for the way in which he had proposed the toast of himself and his wife, and was grateful to the company for the cordial manner in which it had been received.

"This room has vivid memories for me. The last time I spoke here it was at a dinner, and the result of my speech was that I was reviled by the whole South African and Southern Rhodesian Press. But although we have got over that, the reputation I have for dropping bricks is still with me, but what is not generally appreciated is that one can drop bricks indiscriminately or one may take aim for two or three months before you drop them. But there are different types of brick-dropping, and this was understood by General Smuts, because he once said, in conversation about me: 'I envy that fellow; he starts by dropping bricks on people and people always expect him to do it.' (Laughter.)

"It is gratifying to be entertained by the South Africa Club, and to see so many distinguished people here. The Secretary of State, in proposing the toast, hoped that when he comes to Southern Rhodesia he would never have to make a speech. Well, I can assure him that we look forward to an early visit from him, and although I will not promise that there should be no speeches, I will promise that they shall be reduced to a minimum.

"The Prime Minister of any country, large or small, is perfectly entitled to regard himself as the embodiment of the spirit of the people he represents.

We see attacks on leaders of democratic communities, but all we wish is that no section of the British Commonwealth of Nations may become imbued with Continental ideals. The very essence and spirit of a democratic community is that from time to time we elect a Parliament, who in turn elect a leader, and, having elected him, do not "white ant" him. The white ant is a peculiar person; his attack is invincible, for, for the most part, he works in the dark; and if you disturb him, he can be seen rushing about in all directions. Thus the expression "white anting" is very apposite, when you consider some of these attacks on leaders and statesmen.

We have in our Colony many problems common to the Union of South Africa, our powerful neighbour, from whom we receive many benefits and many kindnesses. We are politically a separate people, for reasons best known to people in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, but that is not a topic for discussion at a luncheon. The fact remains, however, that we are fellow-members of the British Commonwealth—for we in Southern Rhodesia have the status that the Dominions had at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Fair Game for the House of Commons

One disadvantage of this status is that we are fair game for members of the House of Commons in London. They are quite in order, and have the right and liberty to say anything they like about us, but we are in the difficult position that we have no say in electing members to the House of Commons, and although I have not the slightest intention of doing so, if we liked to run a political campaign here we should be quite entitled to do so. So there are disadvantages in having this close association.

But to suggest that there is friction in this family of nations would be wrong. Unfortunately,

foreign nations do not have the British temperament—and the British people are never so dangerous as when they are having a first-class family quarrel among themselves. It is, at that time; when the British family is having a certain amount of internal trouble, that it is most dangerous to others. So because foreigners would not understand it I am not suggesting any disagreement with the Mother of Parliaments, for it might be misunderstood.

Jubilee Celebrations

"Before I sit down I would like to tell you, with Majesty's approval, that the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, have accepted an invitation from the Government of Southern Rhodesia to be our principal guests in the Colony on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations next year. That news will be received with the greatest sense of satisfaction in Rhodesia and in South Africa, where they have endeared themselves so much in the past. (Applause.)

"Thank you once more for the way in which you have received this toast. I would love to tell you more of what I think—but I have had experience of this room before." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. C. T. de Water, High Commissioner for South Africa, proposed the toast of the Chairman, and said that it was an example of the close collaboration between the South Africa House and Rhodesia House in London that the Presidency of the South Africa Club should be held jointly by him and by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe was doing a fine job of work for Southern Rhodesia in this country, and he had great pleasure in proposing his health. (Applause.)

Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe responded briefly, and emphasised the cordial feelings existing between his office and that of South Africa House.

Problems of Nutrition in the Colonies

Wage Rates, Company Efforts and "Ignorance"

THE TRUE ASPECT of the alleged inadequate Native wage rates in the Colonial Empire is discussed at length in the report entitled "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire," issued by the Committee appointed by the Economic Advisory Council to consider information collected by all the Colonial Dependencies in reply to a circular dispatch issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 18, 1936. The report is in two parts; the first contains the Committee's comments and recommendations, the second summaries of the information received.

On the subject of inadequate wage rates, the reports says, *inter alia*—

"The obvious reaction to such a situation is to say that the rate of wages should be increased. Apart altogether from considerations of humanity and social justice, it may well be that increased wages may be justifiable as a purely economic proposition. They might well lead to a more than proportionate increase in efficiency. Much labour in tropical countries is notoriously inefficient at present and there is striking evidence of the extent to which this is due to malnutrition. At the same time it may be that in some cases an increase in wage rates would not lead to an increase in total earnings because there would be less employment and the wages earned might therefore be more intermittent.

"If employers were forced to pay higher wages

less labour would be employed and the total wealth of the labouring community would not in the result be increased. Moreover, an increase in wages does not necessarily mean improved nutrition for the worker's family. While it is true that any increase in the standard of living is to be welcomed, it cannot be expected that the whole of an increase in wages will be spent on food. Wages may be spent in plenty of other ways.

Wage Rates and Nutrition

"Generalisation regarding rates of wages is difficult and rash, and it imports many other considerations besides those of nutrition. We have not regarded it as our business to investigate all these considerations in full, though we are glad to learn that much attention is being given to them at present and that a Labour Adviser has recently been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We must content ourselves with stating the fact that, at present, wage rates are often insufficient to provide a man and his dependants with adequate nutrition; we must leave it to others to determine how far in those Dependencies where this state of affairs exists the end which everyone desires can be attained by an increase in wage rates."

Remarkable facts are given of the good work done by the great mining companies in improving the nutrition of their employees without waiting for instruction or advice from the Committee or for highly developed technical developments in the

* Part I, Cmd. 6050, price 3s.; Part II, Cmd. 6051, price 2s. 6d. H.M. Stationery Office.

science of nutrition. But no mention is made of similar enlightened measures already taken by tea, sisal and other enterprises in East Africa.

"The whole question of the treatment of Native labour has been most carefully studied in the Belgian Congo, on the Rand, and by the big mining companies in Northern Rhodesia, and a great body of information has been built up as to the best form of diet to give to the labourer, having regard to his traditional food habits. Hand in hand with attention to the dietetic needs of labourers there has been a great improvement in their housing, in the prevention of disease and generally in the care for their welfare. While it is difficult accurately to distinguish the part played by improvements in other directions, the net result of them all has been immense decrease of mortality and an immense increase of efficiency. Thus in seven years between 1926 and 1932 the mortality on the *Union Minière* properties in the Katanga fell progressively from 53 per 1,000 to 8 per 1,000.

Diet for Native Labour

"In East Africa a good deal has been done. Post-war labour rations may be illustrated by reference first to the Lake Magadi Soda Company in Kenya, which in 1927-28 supplied to a yearly average of 750 employees a ration of 2 lb. maize meal daily, 2 lb. meat and bone weekly in two portions and salt *ad libitum*. This diet was admittedly deficient as regards fresh vegetables and meat, but in spite of this, the medical examiners reported a striking improvement in health and physique, an increase in weight of about 8-9 lb. per man over a period of six months and entire absence of scurvy and other food deficiency diseases.

"In Kenya, according to the annual report on Native Affairs for 1935, three gold mining companies issued liberal cooked meals to their miners three times a day, consisting of maize flour with sugar, beans, green grams, meat, fresh vegetables, fruit and salt. The report states that the satisfactory scale of rations undoubtedly contributed very largely to the excellent health which the labourers enjoyed during the year and also to their state of general contentment."

The paragraphs dealing with the ignorance and prejudice of those in power over the Natives, to which reference is made under Matters of Moment, give a different impression when read in full:

"We now turn to what we have called the second main cause of malnutrition, ignorance coupled with prejudice. The ignorance (and sometimes the prejudice) is not confined to those who are themselves undernourished. It exists also among those who have power over nutrition of others, Government officials, members of Legislative Councils, employers of labour, education authorities, missionaries. That this should be so is not to be wondered at, for the study of nutrition is a new science and it is only quite recently that some of its broadest conclusions have obtained general acceptance. It is therefore no reflection upon those responsible for agricultural development if their policy has not always recognised the importance of promoting adequate nutrition, nor upon medical authorities if they have failed sometimes to appreciate that one of the best means of preventing some of the most prevalent diseases is to improve the state of nutrition of the population.

"Nor again is it to be wondered at that education authorities, whether missionary or Government, have often spent time and money in trying to instil knowledge into the heads of children who, it is now realised, may be too ill-nourished to be able properly to absorb it; nor that employers of labour should often have been content to employ labourers who,

owing to their state of nutrition, cannot do a full week's work and are frequently off duty. For the bearing of nutrition on health, efficiency and happiness has only recently begun to be fully appreciated."

After a long dissertation on Native child welfare, the Committee comes to the conclusion that "the great limiting factor is, of course, the cost. This is considerable, and in many Colonial territories, it would be impracticable to provide food for anything like the number of children at present going to school, even though that number may be only a fraction of the total children in the territory. In rural areas a good deal could be done by using the produce of the school gardens, which we consider should be universally attached to rural schools. Elsewhere it may be possible to make a small charge.

"Apart from the reduction in cost there may be something to be said for requiring a small payment for meals provided, in that it does not decrease the sense of responsibility of the parents for the well-being of their children. Cost being so important a factor, it is naturally desirable that the maximum amount of nutritive value should be obtained for a minimum amount of money. It may be that here there is a large scope for the use of dried skimmed milk imported in bulk, or of concentrated foodstuffs in one form or another."

Importance of Dried Skimmed Milk

Rather surprisingly, the Committee, in discussing the value of milk and processed milk in the tropics is quite enthusiastic on the importance of dried skimmed milk:

"£1 spent on condensed sweetened whole milk, or, indeed, on any form of whole milk, will purchase considerably more fats and vitamins A and D than £1 spent on any form of skimmed milk. But £1 spent on the purchase of dried skimmed milk will give a very much larger quantity of proteins, calcium, phosphorus, iron and the B vitamins than £1 spent on condensed sweetened whole milk or any other form of processed milk."

"In other words, in everything except fats and vitamins A and D dried skimmed milk has very considerable economic advantages in the Colonial Empire over other forms of milk, at any rate for use in bulk. We recommend that its use should be greatly extended.

"There is little doubt that the local beers which are frequently found and largely consumed have great nutritional significance, providing vitamin B complex (in the yeast), vitamin C (from germinated grains) and probably other valuable constituents. The use of these beers in moderation thus undoubtedly has certain benefits from the nutritional point of view, whatever may be the other objections to it."

Editorial comment on this report is made under Matters of Moment:

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

"A VALUABLE and convincing book," is the judgment of *United Empire*, the monthly journal of the Royal Empire Society, on Mr. F. S. Joelson's new volume, "Germany's Claims to Colonies," published by Hurst and Blackett at 8s. 6d.

Our contemporary writes: "There has been so much sentimental and sloppy talk on this subject that it is refreshing to have the facts set out clearly and accurately by a writer who knows the history of the question and, what is not less important, is not afraid of drawing the logical conclusion. Any return of the ex-German Colonies, says Mr. Joelson truly, would precipitate a crisis within the British Empire."

OUR BOOKSHELF

"Red Strangers"

Mrs. Huxley's New Book

KIPLING gives it somewhere as a canon of good writing that as soon as an author finds himself established in any particular vein, then that is the time to leave it and try another. Elspeth Huxley certainly does that. First, an excellent biography, then a most amusing thriller, and now in "Red Strangers" (Chatto & Windus, 8s. 6d.) an outstanding study of Native life, all three in the East African setting which is such familiar ground to her. This time her aim is to reflect the impact of our modern individualist civilisation on the essentially communal outlook of Bantu Africa, and most realistically she does it.

No doubt but that Dr. L. S. B. Keakey, to whom she pays a grateful tribute, or Jomo Kenyatta, could pick holes in some of the detail, but I know of no work that by long and large gets the white man better into the back of the black man's mind. The African differs very greatly from tribe, but there remain always the basic differences from the European, whatever his race. That is what Mrs. Huxley helps us to understand, and I only wish her book had been available in my cadet days. As it was, I read it through at a sitting, 400 pages of close print; and when I had done, I confess I felt very sorry for the black man, caught up in the web of civilisation which, Circe-like, allures him, but which fundamentally he cannot understand: just as its exponents in their turn, with the very best of intentions, find it almost equally impossible to grasp the communal viewpoint.

As a typical example of a flashlight of hers on this antithesis, I recall the utter incredulity with which the Kikuyu learn that at the mission station, newly established in their midst, the fathers prefer to teach the secrets of their faith to the young: "No one in his senses would impart the secrets of so strong a magic to uncircumcised children, creatures of no knowledge or experience, unable to understand magic, to cast out spirits, to administer medicine or charms." It could not be better put.

The book falls naturally into several sections. The first part treats of the life of the Kikuyu tribe as it had gone through the ages before the white man came, the activities of typical members partly as persons, more importantly still as members of their age clan and tribal group. The work and play, the circumcision rite that forms for both sexes the gateway into full citizenship, raids by and on the detested Masai, marriage—all are dealt with interestingly and convincingly; it is in no Arcadian age.

Next comes the period from 1902 till just after the close of the Great War, marked by the advent of the Europeans, the "Red Strangers" of the title. The British *raj* is established after an initial display of force among the fundamentally uncomprehending tribesmen, who cannot grasp its justice, its need for revenue, and those curious ornaments called rupees. Nor when local executive authority is delegated to the tribal war leader (to white minds the obvious selection for the chief), is the situation any the better. "How can one man rule the country?" they ask. That is clearly the function of the elder group to which as a mere warrior he cannot possibly have attained. The warrior, it is true, soon learns the art of ruling, but it is largely,

though inevitably, to play the tyrant and abuse the power entrusted to him for his own advantage, as no group would ever think to do. As a result the tribesmen grow dissatisfied and learn that with the institution of the *Pax Britannica* it is possible to make a home elsewhere. The tribal ridge is deserted, and the thrills and terrors of a first journey on the Uganda Railway are graphically described.

This is the weakest section of the book. The District Officer, revealed only through the medium of his interpreter, is abnormally insensitive to the African point of view; a good man at his job would have soon learnt to get into personal touch with his charges, and, in fact, almost always did so. Then she telescopes the passage of time: cents of a rupee appear at once, and the Kikuyu gets his first glimpse of horse and motor-car all in one day; the long era of the *umia*, pice and *kauri* shell currency and of the bicycle as a king of the road is clean forgotten.

In the third and post-War section Mrs. Huxley is once more on familiar ground and we see her African protagonist with his friends in the employ of the benign if still autocratic settler, who insists on a just measure of work and unaccountably objects to goats but who acts as *pater familias* to his charges and whose influence is definitely for good. On the whole, it is a very fair picture.

Mrs. Huxley is quite surprisingly at home in her description of the Native *alsatias* of Nairobi where it is by their detribalised fellow Africans, lettered and unlettered, that the raw up-country Native is really exploited and sometimes amusingly, sometimes scathingly, always vividly, she gives glimpses of this unsavoury underworld.

We end with the adoption of one of her heroes into an independent variety of Christianity, his trial spin in the air won on a sixpenny ticket, and the consequent naming of his first-born "Aeroplane"; his wife would never be able to pronounce such a difficult word, but educated people would know and understand.

Frankly, I am rather doubtful of the box office success of a book like this in England. The plot is inevitably a chronicle, not a dramatic unity; it stops because it must sometime, and not because it has reached the inevitable climax, as a good novel should. Moreover, just because it does so successfully reproduce the communal atmosphere of Bantu life, just so far its characters must fail to stand out in individual line. One has only to remember Umslopogaa and Nada the Lily of one's youth to see the difference. Accuracy gains but the story suffers, and so at times "Red Strangers" hardly seems to be a tale at all. Glamour girl too is mercifully absent and the sex details of tribal life all fall wholesomely and objectively into their inevitable place and so there is nothing there to attract the salacious. But perhaps all the more for these characteristics the book is a great one, and it remains only to congratulate Mrs. Huxley on a real *tour de force*.

The illustrations grouped at the end aptly and vividly reproduce aspects of tribal life, but I confess that I should have liked to see a glimpse of snow-capped Kenya also. To the black man "Kirinyagga" is the home of his tribal deity, to the white man who has watched the sun rising behind its twin peaks, it is a memory of imperishable beauty.

J. DE G. D.

Wild Game in Uganda

Flourishing in 1938

THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM of maintaining a fair balance between the preservation of Africa's wonderful fauna and the interests of cultivators, both Native and European, seems to have been happily solved in Uganda under the wise administration of Captain C. R. S. Pitman, the Game Warden, whose report for 1938 (Government Printer, Entebbe, 2s.) has now been published. As always the report, besides being a record of sound work done, is full of interesting observations on wild life, and is lightened by anecdotes of amazing variety and thrill.

Game reserves and sanctuaries in Uganda now cover a total of 410 square miles, and all, writes Captain Pitman, continue to be well stocked with wild life. In particular, antelopes are increasing, and in the Lake George reserve buffaloes number thousands. Equally satisfactory is the position outside the reserves.

In spite of the widespread incidence of rinderpest, reports generally indicate that buffalo are increasing, and are, indeed, a serious menace to human life—though Captain Pitman adds that, in nearly every case of a human fatality, man was the aggressor. Much damage to crops was done by buffalo, and plantation raiders were severely dealt with, often at great risk to Natives armed only with spears, and to African game guards, to whose efficiency the Warden pays a handsome tribute.

Waterbuck Increasing

Roan antelope continue to increase; the news of eland is good, there being several nice herds; waterbuck are as plentiful as ever. "The herds of the Nile" have increased tremendously. Uganda kob, though being driven into the reserves by the rapid extension of settlement and cultivation, appear to be on the increase generally, and locally, as on the banks of the Nile, have shown an "astonishing increase"; reedbuck are particularly plentiful; giant forest hogs are "evidently increasing rapidly," being locally abundant and a nuisance, as they have become persistent crop raiders. "Wild hogs are plentiful, and bush pig are so numerous owing to the scarcity of leopard, as to have been partly responsible for food shortage in certain districts; while the abundance of hippopotamus round Lake Edward" has to be seen to be believed.

The white rhinoceros is increasing and spreading over a wider area; in West Madi it "continues to be numerous." The black rhino has multiplied five or six times in some districts and is "easily found," while giraffe are increasing rapidly and "almost every cow had a half-grown calf running at foot."

As for elephant, whose predicted "extermination" is so often based by the ill-informed sentimentalist, and whose control by shooting is, admittedly, an unfortunate necessity, they show no indication of dying out. "Elephants generally," writes the Warden, "are as abundant as ever. Not only on the game reserves, but also in the extensive closed sleeping-sickness areas, which act as elephant sanctuaries, the herds are rapidly increasing."

In Buganda there are considerable herds; big herds have been reported in the Northern Province, where the country north of Obongi is "teeming with elephants"; in the Western Province there is "abundance of juvenile stock" and the Congo border also teems with elephants; in the Eastern District the Game Warden, flying over Busoga, saw several herds totalling at least 600 elephants, while

the closed sleeping-sickness area probably harbours two or three times this number.

Licence holders, who afforded the Warden welcome assistance by destroying numbers of the worst crop-raiding bulls, handed in trophy tusks representing 317 elephants shot. The number of elephants killed in the course of organised control measures was 1,053, of which 745 were bulls and 308 cows. The total weight of ivory was 23,449 lb. from 2,069 tusks, of which one weighed over 80 lb., one over 70 lb., three over 60 lb., 12 over 50 lb., 21 over 40 lb. Prices for ivory at the two Mombasa auctions averaged 5/4s. and 6/5s. compared with 7/6s. and 7/10s. in 1937. The department had a balance of revenue over expenditure of £5,007, game licences and Governor's permits bringing in £3,725.

Some Interesting Incidents

Among the incidents and curiosities mentioned in this fascinating report is the freeing, for four hours of a Native game guard by a herd of elephant. "He had killed two and wounded another when his extractor broke. The wounded animal made a great noise and attracted a herd, which would not leave it. The guard, precariously perched in a tree, spent his time unsuccessfully pushing sticks down the barrel of his rifle in an effort to free the case. At the end of his exhausting vigil he was a nervous wreck."

One elephant was seen with tusks of about 40 lb. "like a Chinese mandarin's moustache, running straight down from the lip nearly to the ground and then curling upwards." A County chief, reporting the successful routing of a marauding herd of elephant, wrote: "Salki speared his (elephant) on the nose only once and after hopping about 200 feet it fell dead"—a delicious bit of English. The repulse of the raiders was dubbed an "elephant game."

Twice licence holders killed two elephants with one bullet. At Ruwenjuba village, an elephant raided the garden of a Native, who threw a burning log at the animal to drive it away; but the elephant picked up the burning log with its trunk and placed it—note that: placed it, not threw or hurled it—on the grass roof of the hut and burned it down.

Solitary males of *Cercopithecus ascanius schmidtii*, the red-tailed, white-nosed monkey—a truly gorgeous name, with almost equally gorgeous colouring—raided hen-roosts and indulged in "wanton fowl slaughter," an unusual aberration of habit among monkeys.

Man-Eating Lions

Man-eating lions were a nuisance in Ankole, where two lions with cubs turned to devouring human beings. "When the parents were destroyed, the cubs, by then full grown, and evidently accompanied by some others, carried on the menace. Special efforts were made to eradicate these murderous brutes, and eight have been killed by the game guard. Unfortunately, it is believed that some are still at large."

A lion which was mauling a chief was beaten to death by his tribesmen—"a stout effort," comments Captain Pitman, justly. A lion was run over by a lorry and badly hurt on a main road. Two lions spent one night roaring on the landing boards on the east bank of the Larope ferry across the Nile. "Needless to say, the ferrymen, who sleep on the west bank, did not respond to the call."

One morning in July, while the K.U.R. steamer was moored at Masindi Port, a full-grown buffalo came down to drink on the Lango bank, and was seized by a crocodile and pulled into the Nile. "English pigs" were reported by a chief in Toro,

(Concluded on page 1314.)

The Far East.—"Japan must moderate her whole policy towards China, and towards the predominant democratic forces of Western civilisation, or face the loss of her most vital supplies and much of her exporting facilities. At present she derives from the United States more than half of her imported war-making materials—iron and steel, cotton and petrol, copper and scrap metal. In addition, America's financial support of Japan by the present purchases of gold and silver can be stopped or diminished. Six months hence Mr. Roosevelt might declare in form what is the ruthless truth, in fact that there is war between Japan and China. In that case, even under the present Neutrality Act—with all its drab 'neuterism' as between defence and aggression—the President could impose a total embargo on the export of war materials to Japan. Her position is strained enough now. What would it be then? The moral for the British Government is twofold. In Far Eastern affairs they should resolve once for all to pursue an identical course with the United States both as to commercial and political relations. Next, they should look at the Russian negotiations with fresh eyes and see the question of the pact in the broadest light. The fullest Defence League, and its unity of spirit with the latent might of free sympathies and forces in America and elsewhere—these mean the telling influences, whether in Europe or the Far East, and the surest supports of world peace."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

Japanese Psychology.—"No one who knows the psychology of the Japanese leaders can doubt that the effect of British abdication in the Far East would be to discourage the Chinese, whose resistance has long held up the advance of the Axis, and to enable Japan to attack the U.S.S.R., whose alliance we are supposed to be attempting to obtain. To hope to buy Japan off with bribes is again to indulge the pathetic hope, proved, alas! illusory on so many occasions, that if we behave in a conciliatory way towards the Japanese War Government the submerged liberal and industrial elements in Japan will have a better chance of gaining control. Japanese liberalism stands no chance while the war machine advances. The Axis is not weakened by actions that strengthen its constituent parts. For years British diplomacy hoped to break it in Europe by strengthening first the Berlin end of it and then the Rome end. In the same way diplomacy that strengthens Tokio strengthens Berlin."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

Britain's Position.—"What have we agreed with Japan? The formula of the British declaration consists of two paragraphs. In the first we simply recognise that whether war has been formally declared or not, war is in fact in progress in China and, that being so, the Japanese forces there have to take certain measures for their own protection. That does not appear to mean enough to make it worth contesting. But its vagueness has a repercussion on the second paragraph, according to which "H.M. Government have no intention of countenancing any act or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by Japanese forces." That, again, may mean anything or nothing. If it means that Great Britain intends to observe a formal neutrality to the best of her ability, both in her relations with China and the International Settlement in Shanghai, well and good. But if it means the slightest hardening of British policy towards China, if it diminishes by a whit China's chance of getting fresh credits from Great Britain, if it portends any restrictions on imports into China by the Burma road, if, most of all, it means that British support of the Chinese currency is to be withdrawn, then the agreement is so bad that an open breach might be better."—*The "Spectator."*

Russia's Object.—"The second imperialist war threatens to encompass the whole world. The Bolsheviks in 1914 to 1918 were not pacifists, and all the more are not to-day. They are supremely devoted to the cause of peace. They stand for the creation of a general Peace Front capable of halting the further development of Fascist aggression—a Peace Front founded on full reciprocity, full equality of rights, and an honest sincerity and resolute repudiation of the disastrous policy of 'non-intervention.' They are ready at any moment at the head of the 170,000,000 strong Soviet people to crush utterly any Fascist incendiary who ventures to bring the conflagration of the second imperialist war to our frontiers."—*"Isvestia," Moscow.*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Financial and Maritime

Japan's Dilemma.—"For all their superiority in material and martial experience the Japanese invaders of China are bogged in the Yangtze valley. Though they support about 1,000,000 troops in China proper and another 1,000,000 equally divided between Manchukuo and the organised reserve in Japan, they have made no progress in the past six months either beyond their lines or behind them. Why? The guerilla campaign that succeeded the fall of Nanking has been, to date, the saving of China. It has gradually brought down the ratio of Chinese to Japanese war losses from the 10:1 that they were in 1937 to the 1:1 which Chungking estimates them to be to-day. On the other hand, it has meant a lowering of the cost of the war to China and a raising of the cost to Japan, for China need no longer import the heavier weapons, except aircraft, and Japan must needs export more men to fight a purely defensive war."—*A correspondent, recently in China, writing in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Sir Hubert Gough.—"I put my name forward to the Prime Minister, Sir John Anderson and Sir Auckland Geddes for service in time of war. No notice was taken of my approaches. Later I had a letter from the Ministry of Labour asking if I was a good cook, if I knew anything about camping, and if I knew anything about children. I said I considered myself quite a good plain cook; I told them I could boil an egg, make a pot of tea and perhaps fry a rasher at a pinch. I told them also that I knew quite a lot about camping, but that I knew nothing at all about children. That didn't put them off one little bit. They handed my dossier to the L.C.C. and in due course I got a circular from the L.C.C. Education Officers' Department saying that volunteers were required to help to evacuate children. They wanted to know if I had common sense and the capacity to keep my head in a crisis. I have now got my mobilisation orders, and I am, presumably, responsible to Dr. Topping. All the letters addressed to me on this subject were addressed to 'General Sir Hubert Gough.'"—*General Sir Hubert Gough.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised. — "Although Herr Hitler does not like keeping his promises, he does like keeping his prophecies." — *Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"There are 25,000 members of the Nazi Bund in Middlesex alone." — *Mr. J. A. Sinclair Pooley.*

"The American public tires, with terrific rapidity, both of things and of persons." — *M. Andre Maurois.*

"In education the acquiring of wisdom is more important than the acquiring of knowledge." — *Sir Albert Seward.*

"The pursuit of an unflinching policy by the British Government is the only alternative to world war." — *Sir Evelyn Wrench.*

"The best job in life is not necessarily the best paid job, and still less is it likely to be the safest job." — *Canon T. J. Kirkland.*

"You cannot be a Lawrence of Arabia and go to every cinema to smoke every new brand of cigarette that comes out." — *Sir Ronald Storrs.*

"As a concentration of spiritual artillery on a single objective (the offer of salvation), the new Testament is unique in the history of religion." — *Dr. L. P. Jacks.*

"If a doctor is honest with himself he must admit that the number of patients who would have died but for his attendance is distressingly small." — *Dr. A. T. D. Topping.*

"The British people are never so dangerous as when they are having a first-class family quarrel among themselves." — *Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"If every man and woman had to read Plato's 'Apology of Socrates' every other year between the ages of 14 and 24 the world would be a different place." — *Mr. H. N. P. Stoman.*

"Though Germany boasts that she has no unemployed, she collects close on 1,780,600,000 marks for unemployment insurance." — *Berlin correspondent of the 'Sunday Times.'*

"There can be no peace in the world until the people of the Axis countries have overthrown their present rulers and the pagan doctrines that inspire them." — *Mr. A. S. Elwell-Sutton.*

"Japanese nationalists are so obsessed with the idea of their divine mission to rule Asia that any temporary arrangement for the protection of British interests in China would be like feeding a tiger with red meat." — *Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.*

"The animal population of this country to-day is better than it was in 1914; we have 800,000 more cattle; 1,500,000 more sheep; 1,500,000 more pigs; and 26,000,000 more poultry." — *Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, M.P., Minister of Agriculture.*

"The Japanese General Staff seem to be welding the Chinese into a nation in much the same way as Napoleon, his armies, and his puppet Governments united a hitherto divided and apathetic Germany in a national resolve to throw off foreign domination." — *'The Times.'*

"When all Governments are finally persuaded that the days of smash-up in Europe are over and will join to negotiate and establish some system of international order, then and not until then can we say with certainty that a greater measure of hopefulness is justified." — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"Lord Halifax sits in a foreign affairs committee with the Prime Minister on one side and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the other, while behind hovers the fourth member of the Inner Cabinet, Sir Samuel Hoare. There, in the midst, sits a dignified serene figure, Lord Halifax." — *Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.*

"The British public have got to wake up to the fact that the only way in which we can rehabilitate our Colonial Empire is by making up our minds firmly to provide for the ever-increasing consumption in this country of Colonially-grown produce of all descriptions, and by the development of Colonial industries and farms of agriculture complementary to our own highly industrialised structure." — *Mr. R. M. Kirkwood.*

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%	£ 66 10 0
Kenya 5%	107 2 6
Kenya 3½%	97 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	91 0 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. débs.	81 0 0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% débs.	81 7 6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	96 5 0
Sudan 5½%	107 7 6
Tanganyika 4½%	105 15 0

Industrials	
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4 13 1½
British Oxygen (£1)	4 0 0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	4 6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 11 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 9 3
General Electric (£1)	3 14 7½
Imperial-Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 9 9
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6 12 6
Int. Nickel Canada	5 3 3
Prov. Can. Telegraph	19 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	4 0 9
U.S. Steels	\$52
United Steel (£1)	1 3 7½
Unilever (£1)	1 14 3
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 11 3
Vickers (10s.)	18 10
Woolworth (5s.)	3 5 0

Mines and Oils	
Amaconda (\$50)	5 15 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 0 7½
Anglo-American Investment	18 1½
Anglo-Iranian	3 12 6
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	12 1½
Asanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 6 3
Bitham (4s.)	1 7 6
Blyvoor (10s.)	8 3
Burnah Oil	3 12 6
Consolidated Goldfields	2 17 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 0 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6 5 0
East Daaga (10s.)	1 3 1½
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3 7½
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 8 9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 1 1½
Grootvlei	4 0 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 2 6
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 9
Kwahu (2s.)	1 7 6
Lynchburg	1 4
Marievale (10s.)	17 0
Mexican Eagle	7 7½
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2 3
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 5 0
Randfontein	1 18 1½
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	35 0 0
Shell	4 5 7½
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 3
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3 12 6
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8 3
Sub-Nigel (10s.)	10 11 3
Vlakfontein (10s.)	16 3
West Wits. (10s.)	4 16 3
Western Holdings (5s.)	11 6

Banking, Shipping, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.E. & O.)	72 2 6
British India 5½% prefs.	93 5 0
Clan	5 10 0
E.D. Realisation	3 3
Great Western	31 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	75 10 0
L.M.S.	14 0 0
National Bank of India	28 15 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	14 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13 7 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	16 9

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 4 6
Linggi (£1)	12 3
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3 5
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 8 0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 9 6

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

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. M. Logan has arrived home from Lusaka.

Mr. F. M. Bartell, District Officer, Uganda, has retired.

Sir Charles Markham is visiting Northern Tanganyika.

Mrs. J. Burke-Gaffney and her son have arrived home from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. F. G. Troughton is acting as Deputy Financial Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Fraser, of Uganda, are spending a holiday in South Africa.

Mrs. J. B. Clements, with her two sons, has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Chilham Castle, the Kentish residence of the late Sir Edmund Davis, is to be sold.

Major L. A. M. Hastings, M.P., reached England from Southern Rhodesia last week.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm is expected to arrive back in London from Biarritz to-day.

Colonel and Mrs. Swinburne Ward are due to reach England from Kenya on August 6.

Mr. C. J. Swift, Postmaster, Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Swift, have arrived home.

Mrs. J. M. Ellis, wife of the Assistant Chief Secretary, is homeward-bound from Nyasaland.

Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne, formerly Governor of Kenya, is spending a holiday in Le Touquet.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. A. Booth, of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Lake Marine Service, is on her way home.

Captain H. Bertin, K.C., M.P., reached London on Tuesday, from Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by his son.

Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs will leave London shortly to take up residence at the Old Mill, Pebmarsh, Sussex.

The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, arrived home by air on Friday from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Scoresby Routledge, the eminent anthropologist who died suddenly in London on Monday afternoon, lived with the Akikuyu in Kenya for some time before the War, studying their life and customs. After he wrote a book entitled "With a Prehistoric People, the Akikuyu of British East Africa."

Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., expects to arrive in England from Southern Rhodesia a few weeks hence.

Mr. H. B. Stent, of the Eyamungu Coffee Research Station in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave. He served in Northern Rhodesia for two years before being appointed to Tanganyika in 1933.

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death of Dr. Francis Charlesworth, who was so closely associated with Zanzibar in the early days. An appreciation of his life will appear in our next issue.

Mrs. Grace Wilkinson, who is Commissioner in Nairobi for the Girl Guides, recently arrived in England and immediately left for Hungary, where she is attending a fortnight's camp with Girl Guides from all over the world. She is the daughter of Mr. C. H. Udall, the former Mayor of Nairobi.

Dr. I. B. Pole-Evans, who recently visited East Africa, and who is chief of the Division of Plant Industry in South Africa, is shortly to retire. In order that his experience may not be lost to the Government, however, he will continue to act as pasture advisory officer to the Union.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, the Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, who will be Food Controller for the territory in time of war, has stated in Dar es Salaam that food control plans for Tanganyika in time of emergency are being based on the supposition that the territory must produce a considerable surplus to its internal requirements of foodstuffs.

Major Holmes Jackson, whose death near Nakuru we announced recently, had lived in Kenya since 1925, and for five years farmed in the Subukia district. Since then he has served on the staff of the Kenya *Weekly News*. He was a keen sportsman, and played an active part in racing and golf in the Colony. His death will have been learned with deep regret by a wide circle of friends.

The United Grand Lodge of England has conferred the following Masonic honours upon brethren with East African and Rhodesian connexions: Past Assistant Grand Chaplain, Archdeacon Francis F. Johnston, D.D.G.M., Egypt and the Sudan; Past Grand Standard Bearer, William H. Jenkins, Rhodesia; Past Assistant Grand Pursuivants, J. W. Jepp and Tyabali Hasanali Alibhoy Karimjee, East Africa.

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Major J. Corbet Ward

A FURTHER selection of tributes to the late Major Corbet Ward are published hereunder.

Sir Armigel Wade writes:—

"To the many East Africans who had come to look upon Corbet Ward as an institution, the news of his sudden death will have brought a sense of personal loss. His aim was to make his office a home from home to all East Africans, and the success he achieved in this ambition was eloquent testimony to his personality. His disarming smile, his genial kindness and his readiness to help other people at all times will not soon be forgotten, or easily replaced. These qualities made him an ideal secretary to the East African Office, and to the East Africa Dinner Club. His heart was in his work, and by the thoroughness with which he performed his varied duties (with manifest enjoyment in the performance) he earned the gratitude not only of the Governments which he served but also of all those individuals—and they are very many—to whom he delighted to give any help that was in his power."

Major Robert Foran writes:—

"As, one of his oldest friends—we had known each other intimately for 36 years—may I add my tribute to Corbet Ward? We established that bond between us in 1903, when we were both on the staff of the late Sir Percy Girouard, then Chief Commissioner of the Central South African Railways in Johannesburg. Early in 1904 Corbet Ward decided to follow me up to British East Africa, being influenced by my glowing reports of the country."

"Thirty-six years is a long span of time, and divided interests are apt to weaken old, treasured friendships; but Corbet Ward would not permit such a thing to happen. He never showed any fickleness in this respect. His office in London was always one of my regular 'ports of call,' and there will be a host who will lament with me that no longer can we find his cordial and cheery welcome in Grand Buildings."

A Link Between Colleagues

"W. J. M." writes:—

"The death of Major Corbet Ward comes as a great shock to all who have been or are connected with East Africa and particularly Kenya. During his service there, both officially and socially, his unflinching geniality and constant helpfulness made him universally popular."

"But it was after his retirement, when he joined the Eastern African Dependencies Office, that he found his true *métier*. As a link between his numerous ex-colleagues and friends his position was unique. He kept up with everybody and never lost interest in their futures. He organised social gatherings with extraordinary tact and skill. His time and energy were always at the disposal of those who consulted him. He was the friend of everyone and the enemy of none. He was never known to say an unkind word about anybody."

"He possessed in short a most lovable personality and his place will be impossible to fill. His death is an irreparable loss to all East Africans, who will sympathise deeply with his wife and family in their bereavement."

"An Admirer" writes:—

"It would be a great mistake to imagine that the old Brigadier's never-failing cheeriness was superficial—one had only to be stranded with him, as I was, hopelessly lost in the middle of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, late at night, with the rain coming down in buckets, to realise that it was part of the nature of the man and no mere pose."

He was one of those people who hide their light under a bushel, or, in his case, he camouflaged it behind a screen of *joie de vivre*, for he was a very able organiser. An example of his ability is the Kenya Defence Force, now a thoroughly efficient force after going through all sorts of vicissitudes. Yet I understand that at last it is being run on the identical lines which Corbet Ward originally thought out, but which for various reasons he was not given the opportunity to put into practice."

"My particular recollection of him was a picture of his delight, as he rubbed his hands with enjoyment at the end of telling one a story in his own inimitable way, and, secondly, the way his face used to light up with pride when he told one of an exploit or success of any member of his family."

Sir Charles Bowring's Tribute

Sir Charles Bowring writes:—

"I was stationed in Mombasa when Major Corbet Ward first arrived in 1904, and I well remember the immediate popularity he acquired. The Brigadier, as he was called from the very first, took an active part in the social life of the port. One of his chief interests was sailing, and I recollect an occasion when he won a small yacht in a raffle, whereupon he signed himself as 'The Midshipmite, late Brigadier.'"

"Like him, I was on leave when war broke out in 1914, and we returned to East Africa by the same boat. The passengers included a large number of officials who had been similarly ordered to return to their posts, and who, for the most part, had to leave their wives and families at home. His cheerfulness and ready wit did much to enliven what would otherwise have been rather a dismal voyage."

"On arriving in Mombasa, Major Corbet Ward was posted to Nairobi, and in 1915 he was, because of his personal characteristics and qualifications, selected to command a local volunteer force known as the Nairobi Defence Force, which was being formed from all sections of the European community, and which included men of all ages. He carried out his duties with consummate tact and efficiency, and was largely responsible for the *esprit de corps* for which the N.D.F. was noted from start to finish."

"It was no easy task for him, for, although at the time a comparatively junior official, he had under his command heads and managers of local firms and banks, and heads of Government departments and other senior officials, including members of the Executive and Legislative Councils—in fact, practically the whole of the Nairobi European community who could not be spared from their normal duties for more active war service."

"I left Kenya in 1923, and for a time lost personal touch with him, but when I finally settled in England in 1930, I chose Bedford for my home, and he was also living there. He was a constant link with East Africa, and was always the latest information concerning East African affairs and the comings and goings of East Africans. I and a number of other old East Africans who are now living in or near Bedford have lost by his untimely death somebody whom it will be impossible to replace."

"His invariably cheerful nature was a real tonic to anyone who met him, and I can hardly imagine the Eastern African Dependencies' Office without his genial presence. Nor will the East African Dinner Club's functions, nor the 'Old Timers' dinners which have been held for many years at the Sports Club ever be quite the same as in the past."

"During the 35 years that I knew him, I can recollect no occasion on which he had a bad word to say about anybody."

General Carmona in P.E.A.

Honour for the Mozambique Co.

FOR PROBABLY THE FIRST TIME in history, a commercial company has been the recipient of an Order of Chivalry. At the dinner given in Beira by the Mozambique Company in honour of the visit of H. E. General Oscar Carmona, G.C.B., G.B.E., President of the Portuguese Republic, His Excellency conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Colonial Empire on Senhor Coutinho, not in his private capacity but as Chairman of the Mozambique Company, which for nearly 50 years had ruled with full responsibility and enterprise the important districts of Manica and Sofala. The Company's concession lapses in February, 1941, when the Portuguese Government will assume control; but General Carmona, while thanking the Company for its great work in the territory, was able to assure the Chairman that the transfer would be carried out smoothly, and that the position of official-employees would be guaranteed by the State.

At the same time Mr. Vivian Gury, Chairman of the London Committee of the Mozambique Company, was made a Commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal, one of that country's most distinguished decorations, and Orders of Merit were bestowed on several Colonists who had spent more than 40 years in the Colony.

General Carmona was accompanied by Dr. Vieira Machado, Minister for the Colonies since 1936, who has been responsible for many of the progressive schemes which have borne fruit in Portuguese East Africa during recent years, and was the originator of these Presidential tours, the first ever undertaken to the Portuguese overseas possessions by any Head of the Portuguese State.

British Governors Entertained

As the President was unable to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, by his special invitation he was met at Beira by the Governors of these Dependencies, Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir John Maybin, and Sir H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, as well as by H. E. Dr. J. N. Nunes de Oliveira, the interim Governor of Mozambique Colony. His previous broadcast had stressed the importance and significance of the President's visit to P.E.A.

That significance was not to be mistaken; for General Carmona makes no secret of the symbolic meaning of his Colonial tours, which, as he has publicly declared, are to show before God and man that Portugal will not be faithless to her vocation as a great civilising force, and that both at home and overseas she is eternally one and indivisible.

General Carmona, having reviewed the guard of

Native troops and received an official welcome, spoke of Beira as the great port which served the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and of the duty the Portuguese had always kept before them of observing "the friendliest relations with neighbouring territories," in that case with the British Dependencies. "In this way," he said, "the traditional friendship grows between Portugal and those who wish to collaborate with her without any political ends in view which would go against her sovereign rights and dignity."

"Our work," he continued, "as colonisers does not consist only of the material progress of the Natives. We can truly and proudly say that we have followed in our Native policy that full Christian charity, the basis of which has been tested through the centuries."

As an instance of the wonderful work that could be done by friendly collaboration between neighbours in the Colonial sphere, and of the way in which Portugal welcomed the co-operation of all, General Carmona referred to the great developments of the ports of Beira, Lourenço Marques and Lobito, and the building of railways from those ports to serve the important territories in the interior, in all of which foreign capital had played a vital part.

His Excellency also opened the Beira Exhibition, which gives a fine display of all the products of Portuguese East Africa. He left for Quelimane yesterday, in continuance of his tour of the Portuguese East African possessions, and will then visit the Union of South Africa.

Big Game in Uganda

(Concluded from page 1309.)

distinguished from the bush-pig by their "lop-ears." "A planter used to keep pigs in this man's Gombolola," writes Captain Pitman, "and it is possible that some may have escaped and gone wild, and perhaps interbred with the bush pigs." A hippo was met miles from water on the Masindi road at noon on a blazing hot day—having apparently been stampeded by a bush fire. Another, startled by the approach of a launch, panicked into shallow water and tried to dive, striving desperately to submerge his enormous stern.

A white stork, ringed, but with too small a ring, at Kaunas University, Lithuania, was found at Jinja with its leg sore. The bird was very tame, had its ring removed and the wound dressed, and in three days it was quite recovered. It fed freely on the locusts which were infesting the estate. An R.A.F. machine, taking off from Lira, struck two storks at 50 feet, crashed and burst into flames and was burnt out. The three occupants jumped clear and were not seriously injured.

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Medical Research in E.A.

THE DIRECTORS OF MEDICAL SERVICES of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland recently attended a conference in Nairobi under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Governors' Conference. A meeting of the Standing Medical Research Committee for Eastern Africa, attended also by Sir Albert Cook and Dr. J. H. Sequeira, was held on the same occasion.

The committee considered fully, in the light of Lord Hailey's "African Survey," its previous proposals for the institution of a Directorate of Medical Research in East Africa, and reaffirmed its view that this should be based on the Nairobi Medical Laboratory, and should be set up as soon as the views of the Medical Research Council in England had been obtained in regard to the appointment of the Director. It was noted that contributions had been provided for by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and from the Colonial Development Fund.

Among the subjects considered by the Conference were the organisation of medical staff and services in East Africa in time of war, the establishment of a central mental institution in Nairobi to which European and Asian patients should be sent from other territories on payment of appropriate fees; the introduction of regulations to permit and control the importation of skimmed milk products which are at present prohibited imports; proposals for the employment of a leprosy specialist in East Africa with financial assistance from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association; the extent to which recognition can be given to the certificate of the East African Examining Board in medicine; the question whether fees should be levied for medical treatment; and the possibility of securing improved facilities for invalids on board ships serving East Africa. The Conference also considered an anonymous offer of £1,000 which had been made to assist in the carrying out of an experiment for the prevention of disease in a selected district in Africa.

In regard to the question of recognition of the Makerere certificate, the Conference agreed that holders of these certificates should be required to have completed five years' meritorious work under supervision in the service of the East African Medical Department before being licensed to practise privately, the issue of such licence being at the discretion of the Director of Medical Services.

On the subject of charging of fees to Africans, the Conference recommended that the guiding principle should be that free medical treatment should be available to all African Natives. It was appreciated that at the present stage of development this principle would have to be departed from in the case of certain special and expensive forms of treatment.

A "Flying" District Officer

A recent visitor to the Rufiji district of Tanganyika writes: "Rufiji district is now administered by a 'flying District Officer' in Captain D. A. G. Dallas who uses aircraft at every opportunity for surveying likely cotton areas, checking the reported acreages of plantings, and ordering weeding where he sees it is required. Mr. A. Stenhouse, agricultural officer, accompanies him, and this year Rufiji is expected to exceed all previous years with cotton and other produce, with resultant prosperity. After last year's crop failures this will indeed be a blessing."

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold in Kahama**Further Discoveries Possible**

AN interesting paper by Dr. D. R. Grantham and Dr. B. N. Temperley on the geology and gold occurrences of the Kahama region of Tanganyika Territory (Short paper No. 21, Department of Lands and Mines, Geological Division, Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 28) reveals that further discoveries of gold will probably be made in that district both in the two known gold zones (Rwamugaza and Mawe Meru) and outside them, when the area has been systematically prospected.

The natural difficulties are considerable. In the Rwamugaza-Mawe Meru belt, says the report, the chief obstacle is the thick cover of lateritic limestone that masks the solid rocks and makes prospecting very expensive; for when any indication is found it is necessary either to trench, involving blasting, or to sink a small shaft through the laterite and drive under it. The latter is generally the cheaper method, but, although the laterite roof is good, trouble is frequently experienced with the soft, sheared, kaolinised walls.

None of the obstacles to prospecting, however, is insurmountable. "Colours" may be panned from loam samples taken from trenches. Where outcrops are scanty, "blind prospecting" by systematic loam sampling is the most useful method. "Reefs" in bonded iron-stones are difficult or impossible to recognise on the surface, so that when an auriferous belt has been located, trenching and assaying are necessary. Even low values, one or two dwt. per ton, may indicate a valuable reef.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., announce that the estimated net profit for the year ended June 30, 1939, subject to taxation, but after providing for debenture interest, depreciation and development reserves, is £1,800,000. This profit does not include any dividend in respect of the Corporation's holding in Mfulira Copper Mines, Ltd. During the period 50,810 long tons of blister copper and 31,691 long tons of electrolytic copper were produced.

As it is anticipated that the distribution of Mfulira Copper Mines, in which Rhokana has a big holding, will be at the same rate as last year, it is confidently expected that Rhokana's final dividend, due in October, will again be 7s. 6d., making 12s. 6d. for the year.

Company Progress Reports

Rhomines.—During June the output at the Howing Bowl mine was 900 tons crushed for a recovery of 107 oz. gold. Value: £759.

Ngiga.—During June the mill ran for 658 hours, crushing 1,053 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 321 oz. gold (approximately 75% fine).

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines.—The manager's report for the quarter ended June 30 states that on the Etna mine the Hooper shaft was sunk 208 ft. to a total depth of 2,254 ft. At Tsessesbe mine the June shaft was sunk 33 ft. to a total depth of 840 ft.; Cook shaft sunk 228 ft. to a total depth of 425 ft. Development: 1,774 ft. Footage on reef, 835 ft.; sampled, 835 ft.; payable, 239 ft.; av. value, 11.7 dwt.; av. width, 19 in. Crushing: Ore milled, 9,300 tons; yield, 2,224 oz. fine gold, and 1,372 oz. silver.

Wanderer Consolidated.—During the quarter ended June 30 the tonnage milled totalled 12,500, being an increase of 1,200 tons compared with the previous quarter, while working costs at 9s. 11.7d. were higher by 0.6d. per ton milled. Gold recovered amounted to 12,764 oz. being a decrease of 232 oz. compared with the previous quarter. The estimated value of the gold recovered amounted to £94,356. The working profit at £33,879 is lower by £2,505 compared with the previous quarter. Development footage totalled 4,245 ft. Footage sampled, 3,145 ft., of which 510 ft. proved payable at an average of 4.6 dwt. At the Surprise section a distance of 263 ft. was advanced, of which 225 ft. was sampled and proved payable, averaging 32.8 dwt. over a reef channel width of 20.7 inches.

Mining Personalia

Mr. S. C. Bullock, M. Inst. M.M., has left the Sudan on his return to England.

Mr. B. P. Fayle, Stud. Inst. M.M., has left Southern Rhodesia for Kenya.

Mr. H. J. R. Way, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has returned to England from Uganda.

Mr. S. R. Thomas, Assoc. Inst. M.M., is home-bound from Southern Rhodesia on long leave.

Mr. D. C. d'Eath, joint secretary of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has arrived home from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. Everett and Mr. C. E. Robertson are two well-known members of the Kakamega community who are on their way home.

Mr. L. Nicholls, of Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected to an associateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. C. T. Cogle, who was senior inspector of mines in Kenya a few years ago, and who conducted a geodetic survey of the goldfields areas, is now Tunnelling Engineer on re-armament work in Usk, Monmouthshire.


Mr. Digby V. Burnett, for 18 years President of the Chamber of Mines, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been presented by the members of the Chamber with two silver flower-bowls as an appreciation of the valuable work he had done during his long term of office.

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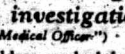
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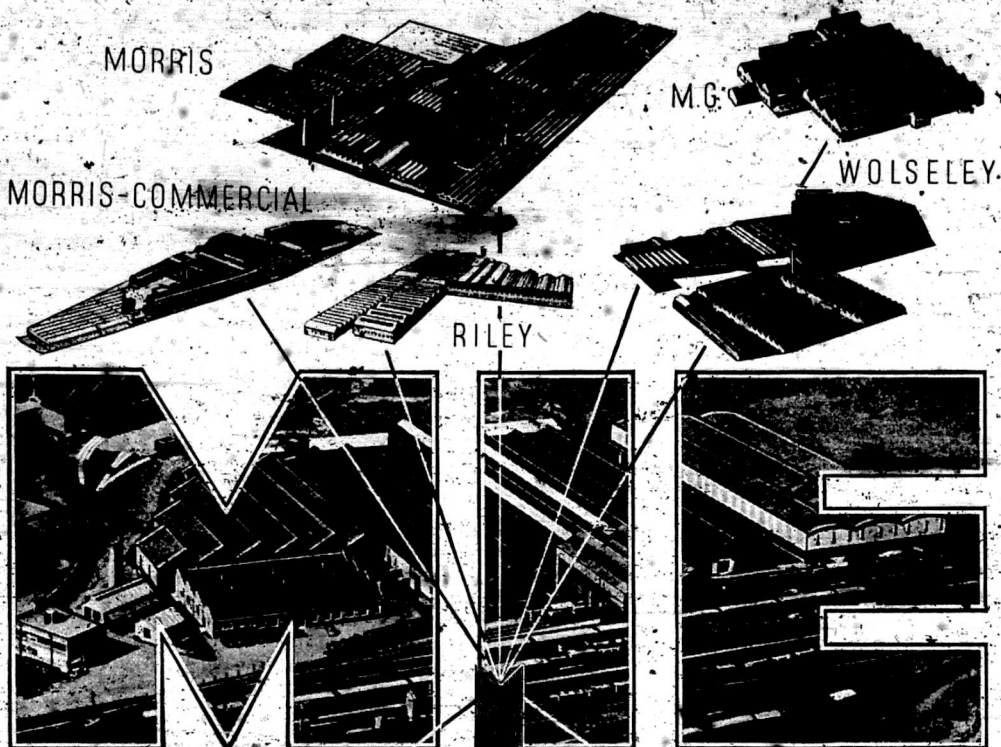


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Gold Fields Rhodesian Development

Mr. D. Christopherson's Speech

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company Ltd., was held in London last week.

Mr. D. Christopherson, the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: "Gentlemen, I will first refer to the profit and loss account. The balance carried down to appropriation account shows a decrease of £12,086 as compared with last year, the figures being £127,277 for the year under review as against £139,963 for last year.

This decrease, a comparatively small one having regard to the unsettled world conditions which have existed, is accounted for by an increase of some £3,000 on account of Kenilworth maintenance and depreciation, due to loss of cattle, and a decrease in the net profit on sales of investments of £12,178, against which, however, there is an increase of £2,272 in the revenue received from dividends on investments and sundry revenue.

The reduced profit on sales of investments is entirely due to unfavourable market conditions which have existed practically throughout the year, making profitable realisation of investments extremely difficult. Receipts from dividends and sundry revenue are made up by £65,452 from dividends, a slight decrease of about £650 as compared with last year, and by revenue from such sources as interest and underwriting commission and from farms and royalties, etc. We had hoped that the receipts from dividends would exceed the amount shown last year from this source, but, owing to the fact that the companies, who declared dividends last year just previous to the end of our financial year, did not do so this year until after the year had closed, we shall not receive the benefit of those dividends until the current year.

Allocation of Profit

The profit of £127,277 carried down to the appropriation account, together with £24,776 brought forward from last year, makes a total credit of £152,053 to deal with. Of this £50,000 has been placed to reserve for depreciation and £15,000 transferred to reserve account. We are left with £87,053 to deal with. Of that amount, should you confirm our recommendation to declare a dividend of 5%, £62,856 will be absorbed, leaving £24,197 to be carried forward, practically the same figure as last year.

As regards the balance sheet, investments at cost less amounts written off stand at £1,088,372, or an increase of about £24,000, due to purchases having exceeded sales. The valuation of the investments makes allowance for writing down such investments as required to be written down to the market price as at May 31. It is satisfactory to be able again to say that the market value of our investments shows, in the aggregate, an appreciable excess over the balance-sheet figure.

The Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., is still our only material mining interest in Southern Rhodesia, in spite of our endeavours to find a mining property which would justify our taking it up and expending money in developing and bringing it to the production stage. From our large shareholding in the Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., we continue to receive a yearly dividend of 12½%, a very satisfactory return on the value of our holding.

Our investment in the Luipaards Vlei Estate and Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has been somewhat

increased. The development on this mine continues excellent both as regards values and percentage of payability. The Vogelstruisbult Gold Mining Areas, Ltd., in which we are substantially interested, has continued to show improved profits, whilst development also continues to show encouraging results both as regards tonnage and values.

Witwatersrand Interests

The Spaarwater Gold Mining Company, Ltd., continues to open up a fair percentage of payable development. We still retain our holding in the Venterspost Gold Mining Company, Ltd. The recently issued quarterly report gives the first published return as to the ore reserves, the tonnage being estimated at 2,044,000, with an average value of 4.8 dwt. over a stopping width of 90.8 inches.

We retain our holding in West Witwatersrand Areas, Ltd. Unfortunately, owing to general unsettled conditions, this company has had to delay forming a company to deal with the unfloated portion of Blyvoortzicht, together with ground on Driefontein No. 118, where surrounding boreholes have shown satisfactory values.

We still hold a substantial interest in Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd., which company continues to open up exceptionally fine values. This is an investment with which we have just cause to be well satisfied. We retain a holding in Gold Coast Selection Trust, which company is a large shareholder in the Marlu Gold Mining Areas, Ltd., Ariston Gold Mines (1929), Ltd., Amalgamated Banket Areas, Ltd., Bremang Gold Dredging Company, Ltd., and Gold Coast Main Reef, Ltd., all of which are either good dividend payers or are likely to become so in the not distant future. Of those companies in which we hold also direct interests are the Marlu Gold Mining Areas, Ltd., Amalgamated Banket Areas, Ltd., and Bremang Gold Dredging Company, Ltd.

Other West Coast companies in which we hold interests are Taquah and Abosso Mines, Ltd., Konongo Gold Mines, Ltd., Ariston Gold Mines (1929), Ltd., all of which are dividend paying companies, with prospects of paying increased dividends.

In Australia we retain our holding in Gold Fields Australian Development Company, Ltd. Our interest in Lake View and Star, Ltd., has been somewhat increased; our holding in Lake George Mining Corporation remains the same. In Alaska we have considerably increased our interest in the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation.

Other Holdings

Through our holding in the Oroville Dredging Company, Ltd., which company holds directly and indirectly through its holdings in Placer Development, Ltd., large interests in Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging, Ltd., and Asnazu Gold Dredging, Ltd., the prospects for Oroville through these holdings continue to be of the highest order and we can expect to see that company paying increased dividends.

In California our interest is in the Golden Queen property, where the plant is operating successfully. In Venezuela we are interested in the New Goldfields of Venezuela, Ltd., where recently much improved profits are being made, enabling a dividend of 3d. (5%) to be declared. The outlook for this company's properties has certainly much improved. We also have an interest in the Ultramar Exploration Company, which holds concessions over considerable areas in Venezuela.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Standard Bank of South Africa

Mr. Robert E. Dickinson's Survey

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., was held in London last week, at Southern House, London, E.C.

Mr. Robert E. Dickinson, who presided, said: "My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—You will all have received a copy of the report and balance sheet for the year ended March 31 last. I will refer briefly to some of the changes in the figures as compared with the previous year's accounts.

"On the liabilities side, notes in circulation have increased from £874,000 to £942,000. As you know, at the present time we issue our own notes in Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa, but, following the recent establishment of the Currency Board in Southern Rhodesia, our Rhodesian note issue, now amounting to £807,756, will be withdrawn as soon as the Currency Board commences to issue its own notes.

"Under the provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Coinage and Currency Act the Board's currency notes may, by agreement, become legal tender in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It may be of interest to mention that we have been appointed as agents in London of the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board.

"Of the other items on the liabilities side of our balance sheet, deposit, current, and other accounts have increased by £825,000, and customers' bills, etc., for collection are higher by £100,000.

"On the assets side, cash in hand and at call and short notice reflects an increase of over £2,000,000, and investments are up by approximately £537,000. On the other hand, bills of exchange purchased declined by £858,000 and bills discounted, advances to customers, and other accounts fell by £903,000, this being due to the slowing down of business activity.

Balance of Profit

"You will observe from the profit and loss account that after making an appropriation to contingencies account there was a balance of profit of £573,147, as against £621,633 in the previous year. Including the amount of £170,925 brought forward there remained for disposal the sum of £744,072. The interim dividend paid in January last absorbed £125,000, and after appropriating £75,000 to writing down bank premises there is a balance of £544,072. It is recommended that £150,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a final dividend of 7s. per share be paid, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total of 14% per cent. for the year, and that £169,072 be carried forward.

"Having regard to the quieter business conditions which prevailed during the year, the figures will, I am sure, be regarded as satisfactory.

"The proposed allocation of £150,000 to officers' pension fund is the same as that for the previous year. As the Chairman mentioned at the last meeting, this amount is considered necessary in view of the larger liability accruing against the fund as the result of the increase in the numbers of the staff, consequent upon the growth of our business."

Having reviewed conditions in South Africa, the Chairman referred to the position in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and East Africa. He said:—

"Exports from Southern Rhodesia during 1938 fell by £95,000 to £11,883,000, but imports rose by £1,100,000 to £9,759,000, the chief increases being

in metals and metal manufactures. The value of the mineral output at £7,696,600 constituted the sixth successive record for the territory. Conditions and prospects in the farming industry were improved by the heavy rains which fell in the earlier part of this year and by the water conservation policy inaugurated by the Government. The tobacco production in the 1937-38 season amounted to nearly 27,000,000 lb. in weight, as against approximately 22,000,000 lb. the previous season. In the absence of any further deterioration in world markets the general business progress made by the territory in recent years should be maintained.

Southern Rhodesia's Jubilee

"The month of September next year will mark Southern Rhodesia's fiftieth anniversary, and in connexion with the proposed jubilee celebrations plans are being vigorously pursued with the object of emphasising the attractions of the country to tourists and intending settlers and of bringing wider knowledge of the resources of the territory to those likely to be interested in the development of Africa.

"The foreign trade figures of Northern Rhodesia in 1938 comprised imports £5,224,000 and exports £10,135,000, as against £4,086,000 and £12,031,000 respectively in 1937. As in previous years, copper constituted a very high percentage of the total value of exports, and the decline in the latter was attributable to the lower prices for copper prevailing during the period as compared with those ruling in the previous year. During recent months prices have shown increasing steadiness. As working costs are low, the industry is well equipped to benefit from any market improvement.

"Nyasaland is still dependent almost entirely on agricultural products, the most important of which are tobacco, tea, and cotton. These three items accounted for £941,000 of the total exports of £975,000 in 1938. Imports amounted to £833,000. Adverse weather conditions have affected the tobacco and cotton crops this year, and the tea yields have also been less satisfactory.

East Africa

"In East Africa the international situation in Europe was the overshadowing feature. Tanganyika passed through an unsatisfactory year, but definite, though slow, progress can be recorded in respect of most centres in Kenya and Uganda.

"Until external conditions have become more settled it is impossible to give any forecast of the future trend and prosperity of these territories, as stability in the overseas markets is essential to any recovery. The ability of East Africa to produce raw material has been proved, and given settled conditions the outlook for the well-being of the territories would be more favourable.

"In conclusion, I think you will have been impressed by the sound and liquid position of the bank as evidenced by the accounts with which we have been dealing. As I have already indicated, we cannot look for the return of normal business conditions until an improvement in world affairs brings about the restoration of confidence, but we may congratulate ourselves that our business lies mainly in a country which has such great natural resources."

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which were adopted unanimously.

The dividend and bonus distribution were approved, the retiring directors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the staff, the meeting concluding with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Zambesia Exploring Co.

Mr. M. Hely-Hutchinson's Speech

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Zambesia Exploring Company, Ltd., was held in London last week.

Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson, M.C., M.P., the Chairman, after referring to various items in the accounts, said: "As the result of the reorganisation of Tanganyika Concessions, the finances of company are now on a sound basis; a dividend was paid on the Preference shares last year and should be repeated this year, and although it is a small one it marks a step in the right direction, and I see no reason why, with improving conditions, it should not be increased. That company's principal holding is in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, which is doing very well and is capable of doing considerably better if and when world consumption of copper expands.

Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

"The mines of the Geita Gold Mining Company, in which your company is very largely interested, are now in production and developing satisfactorily. Although there is no revenue from that source at present, interest on the Geita debentures is payable as from January 1 next, and at a later stage, if expectations are realised, there should be a return on the Kentan shares.

"I would like to take this opportunity of referring once more to the board's general policy with regard to the conduct of the company's business. In my address a year ago I called your attention to the fact that with Sir Robert Williams's death the position of the company had changed, that the pioneering stage had been passed and it was time to take stock of the company's assets; and I added that the

chief object of the directors would be to nurse the company's assets, reduce expenditure, and put the business, as we hoped, once more on a dividend-paying basis. Following out this policy, the directors concentrated immediately on the reduction of expenditure, with the result that total expenses, including depreciation, prospecting expenditure and directors' fees, have been reduced from the figure of £19,999 in 1937 to £13,885 in 1938.

Future Policy

Sir Robert died on April 25, 1938. These economies have therefore only been operative for a part of the year under review, and the directors estimate that there will be still further reduction in the current year. I think it proper to mention that we have received one or two letters from shareholders, pointing out that the present value of the company's assets considerably exceeds the market value of the company's shares, and urging either that the company should be liquidated and its assets distributed amongst the shareholders, or else that it should be amalgamated with another company in the group, in either case with a view to enabling the shareholders to obtain a greater present benefit from the assets of the company.

The directors fully appreciate the motives and reasons for such suggestions, and in fact had already had them under consideration. So far as liquidation is concerned, since the assets are by no means all in a form in which they could be distributed to shareholders, the process of liquidation would involve the sale of some assets at a considerable loss and below what the directors consider to be their true value.

"The question of possible amalgamation with another company in the group, has also been considered, but you will appreciate that not only would there be many complicated details to be worked out, but also it would be necessary to take into account the views and interests of such other company, as well as the interests of our own shareholders."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Questions in Parliament

QUESTIONS concerning the appointment of Sir George Gater to the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies were raised in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Leonard, who asked the Prime Minister whether he was satisfied that there was no Civil servant in this country capable of discharging the duties of that office; whether the qualifications and the terms for the post were the same in relation to Sir George Gater as would be applied to a serving Civil servant; and whether, in view of the fact that an appointment of this kind made from outside the Civil Service was calculated to discourage serving Civil servants, he would avoid any further adoption of the policy in the future.

The Prime Minister replied that he was satisfied that, having regard to the exceptional pressure upon other Departments, no equally suitable Civil servant could have been made available. As regards the second part of the question, the salary and conditions of service would be the same as if the post had been filled from within the Civil Service. As regards the last part, all considerations relevant to the public interest were borne in mind in making appointments.

Mr. Leonard: "Have any representations been made to the Prime Minister by the staff side of the National Whitley Council?"

The Prime Minister: "Not that I am aware of."
Mr. Leonard: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware of the disquiet which exists throughout the Civil Service, especially in view of the fact that 20 other



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appointments are going to be made, as these might be made from University dons who have not passed the necessary qualifications for the Civil Service; and can he make a statement on the matter?"

The Prime Minister: "I know that statements sometimes appear in the Press which give rise to a great deal of talk in the public mind, but I am not responsible for that."

Sir Percy Harris: "Is it not the case that this gentleman received no financial advantage from being transferred from the London County Council?"

The Prime Minister: "That is so."

Mr. Macquisten: "Is it not desirable that we should get new blood and new brains into these posts?"

Parliamentary Committee for Colonial Affairs

Replying to Commander Fletcher, the Colonial Secretary said he expected to be able to make a statement regarding the institution of a Standing Parliamentary Committee for Colonial Affairs before the end of the session.

Mr. Garro Jones wished to know the total amount of financial grants made to Colonial Governments in any form during 1913, 1923, 1933 and 1938, and in a written reply Mr. Malcolm MacDonald wrote that the net expenditure from the votes in the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services vote was as follows: 1913, £526,885; 1923, £13,326,250; 1933, £548,722; 1938, £4,380,000 (estimated). The expenditure in 1923 included £6,614,905 on defence services in the Middle East and £3,750,000 in respect of a financial settlement with the British South Africa Company, which could perhaps hardly be classed as grants made

to Colonial Governments. In addition, in 1933 and 1938 the net expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund was £358,336 and £381,184 respectively.

What was the total amount of loans outstanding to Colonial Governments to the last convenient date? asked Mr. Garro Jones, who also wanted to know whether any, and if so what, amount of interest was in arrear.

Advances from the U.K.

The Colonial Secretary said that the figures of unrepaid advances by the United Kingdom on March 31, 1938, were £10,892,685, exclusive of outstanding loans from the Colonial Development Fund of £1,205,068. No arrears of interest were outstanding on the loans from the Colonial Development Fund. As regards the amount of interest outstanding in the case of the unrepaid advances, the position was somewhat complicated, and he referred the questioner to the latest edition of the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Garro Jones: "Having regard to the punctilious financial rectitude which the hon. gentleman imposes on the Colonies, is it still the policy of the Government that they should be self-supporting as between revenue and expenditure, irrespective of the position of the Colonial Empire?"

Mr. MacDonald: "That is a very different question, and I could not reply within the bounds of a Parliamentary answer."

Commander Fletcher: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman formed any estimate as to what percentage of the capital values of the Colonies is represented by this £10,000,000?"

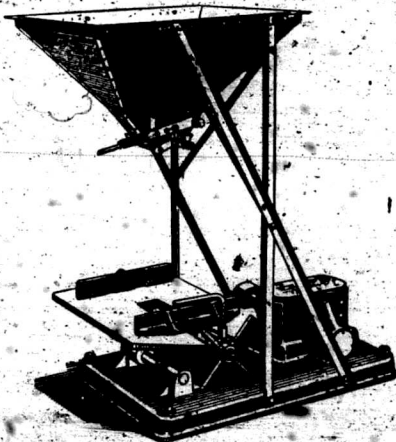
Mr. MacDonald: "I should require notice of that question."

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Re-Building Addis Ababa

PLANS for the re-building of Addis Ababa have been completed, and work is expected to begin after the rainy season in October. Government expenditure is expected to be in the neighbourhood of £33,000,000 spread over three years, and another £8,000,000 will be spent by private enterprise. A telegram from the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* states that all raw materials will have to be obtained from the Mother Country, but experts have been sent from Italy to find wood on the spot suitable for building purposes, for fuel, and for furniture.

All business concerns which intend to have branch offices in Addis Ababa have already sent representatives to Ethiopia to draw up plans for their buildings in collaboration with the authorities. So far 43 business concerns have intimated that they will have branch offices there. Since Addis Ababa has been rebuilt it will become, it is claimed, the nerve centre of the Empire and the clearing house for all business.

Tanganyika Crops

The latest crop report from Tanganyika states that in the Lake Province cotton marketing is in full swing and heavy arrivals of good quality are reported. Harvesting of food crops continues, and in general, satisfactory yields are being obtained. In Bukoba the *robusta* coffee is being harvested, and the *arabica* crop is proving heavier than estimated. Groundnut crops in the Western Province are below expectations. The position of both food crops and the cotton crop in the Eastern Province is satisfactory. Coffee and cotton production in the Northern Province are good.

Of Commercial Concern

Uganda exported 266,937 bales of cotton between January 1 and June 3. Cotton tax collected amounted to £43,810.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during May amounted to £35,946, compared with £35,498 during the corresponding period of 1938.

Traffic returns of the Kenya and Uganda Railways May were £206,557, a decrease of £11,295 from May of last year. For the five months the total was £1,226,870, a decrease of £88,462.

Economic crops exported from Tanganyika during June included: Sisal, 6,552 tons; coffee, 1,630 tons; hides, 250 tons; skins, 70,773; cotton, 2,800 centals; and groundnuts, 88 tons.

Receipts of the Nyasaland Railways for June were £39,522, against £26,590 for June of last year. For the six months the total is £132,801, against £116,325 for the first half of 1938.

British imports into Southern Rhodesia during the first four months of this year amounted to £2,338,000, or 75% of the total imports, and 2% more than during the corresponding period of 1938.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first five months of this year totalled £1,408,985, compared with £1,354,063 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £1,466,544.

The registration of motor vehicles in Kenya at the end of 1938 numbered 14,047 as compared with 11,687 in 1937; receipts from taxation amounted to £69,524, from import duty on petrol, £75,366, total £144,890.

Total export traffic received at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first five months of this year was 235,389 tons. Import traffic handled over the same period amounted to 77,809 tons.

The offer by Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd., to acquire the entire issued stock of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation has been accepted by holders of more than 90% of the stock concerned. The scheme will accordingly be carried out.

Northern Rhodesia's favourable trade balance increased from £217,078 in February, 1938 to £343,073 in February of this year. Exports in February, 1939, of £793,304 compare with £675,632 in February, 1938, and imports of £450,231 with £458,554.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the first four months of 1939 amounted to £1,535,241; a decrease of 5% compared with the corresponding period of 1938; the chief increases being gold bullion, 21% in quantity and 23% in value, and pyrethrum, 33% in quantity and no less than 66% in value.

During 1938 the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department handled postal articles, including parcels; to the number of 26,606,300, about 7% more than in 1937; 16,123,000 being dealt with in Kenya, 3,417,900 in Uganda and 7,065,400 in Tanganyika. Official letters, etc., for which no payment is received numbered 2,847,500, or 11% of the total correspondence.



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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Lower with Kenya 108s. per cwt. (1938: 120s.).
Castor Seed.—Slow. Bombay to Hull, July-Aug. £10 17s. 6d.
Cloves.—Market quiet and slightly easier. Zanzibar spot 8½d.; c.i.f., 7½d.; Madagascar spot (in bond) 7½d.; c.i.f., 6¾d. (1938: 8½d.; 7½d.; 1937: 8¾d.)
Coffee.—No sales during the week.
Copra.—East African f.m.s. easier at £9 5s. per ton c.i.f. for August shipment. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £16.)
Copper.—Standard for cash steady at £43 5s. to £43 7s. 6d. per ton, and three months 5s. higher. £41 13s. 9d.; 1937: £56 17s. 6d.)
Cotton.—Spot prices for American middling, 5-37d., with September 4-58d., November 4-39d., and December 4-39d.
Cotton Seeds.—Quiet with Egyptian black to Hull for August and September at £5 2s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £6 11s. 3d.; 1937: £5 10s.)
Gold.—148s. 6½d. per oz. (1938: 142s. 3d.; 1937: 142s. 2d.)
Groundnuts.—Very firm with Coromandel (machined), to Rotterdam/Hamburg, July, August and September. £14 17s. 6d. (1938: £10 11s. 3d.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)
Hides.—Unchanged with Mombasa 12 lb. and up; 5½d.; 8/12 lb. 5½d.; 4/8 lb. 6½d.; 0/4 lb. 6¾d. per lb.
Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers unchanged nominally at £170, with Japanese slightly higher at £117 5s. per ton. (1938: £121)
Sisal.—Dull, with Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £14 15s. to £15 5s.; No. 2, £13 15s. to £14 3s.; No. 3, £13 10s. to £13 15s. per ton c.i.f., optional ports for Aug.-Dec. shipment. (1938: £17 10s., £16 10s., £15 10s.)
Soya Beans.—July, £9 7s. 6d. per ton for Manchurian, usual Continental ports. (1938: £8 2s. 6d.)
Tea.—Market steady with prices generally maintained. Nyasaland averaging 11-10d., and Kenya 12-00d. per lb.
Tin.—Unchanged at £229 18s. 9d. standard, cash, with three months £4 less. (1938: £194 17s. 6d.; 1937: £261 15s.)
Tung Oil.—Supplies to bulk. £102 12s. per ton.
Wattle Bark.—Chopped Wattle Bark £8 5s. per ton c.i.f. and Wattle Bark extract £16 10s. per 1,000 lbs c.i.f. Hamburg and £17 per ton c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

Southern Rhodesia "Buys British"

More than three-quarters of Southern Rhodesia's trade is within the British Empire, and this proportion is increasing. Latest returns show that the British Commonwealth provided 75% of imports and absorbed 87% of exports during the first four months of this year, as against 73% and 83% in the corresponding period of 1938. This pro-Empire trend is being stimulated by anti-Totalitarian feeling, the latest evidence of which is the action of the Gwelo Town Council in refusing to consider tenders in respect of German, Italian or Japanese goods for its electricity scheme.

Passengers for East Africa

The m.v. "Pretoria Castle," which left London for South Africa on July 28, carries the following passengers for:—

Beira.

Atkins, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Mahon-Daly, Dr. F. O. W. A. Barnett, Mr. D. E. Blaschke, Mrs. G. Bloom, Mr. & Mrs. P. Campbell, Miss A. M. Head, Miss R. E. Heaman, Mr. R. S. Horden, Mrs. F. E. Judson, Miss W. MacDonald, Mr. A. MacWilliam, Mrs. M. J. Mott, Mr. R. O. Nicholls, Mrs. E. A. O'Riordan, Mr. P. K. Sorensen, Miss Stacey, Mrs. A. H. Staudacher, Mr. & Mrs. F. Stern, Mrs. J.

The s.s. "Watussi," which sailed for East Africa on July 22, carries the following passengers to:—

Mombasa

Bayer, Mr. & Mrs. G. Blackler, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. D. Cotter, Mr. T. Cotter, Mr. C. Cramer, Mr. E. Derington, Mr. M. Gotha, Miss E. Lagerberg, Mrs. F. Shields, Mr. & Mrs. G.

Beira

Gippon, Mrs. R. A. Hooper, Mr. I. G. M. Petersen, Mr. W. Tapson, Mr. J. C.

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 19).—Chemelli, 0.05 inch; Cherangani, 1.34; Eldama, 0.65; Eldoret, 1.74; Equator, 1.80; Fort Hall, 0.47; Fort Ternan, 0.21; Gilgil, 1.15; Hoey's Bridge, 1.95; Kaimosi, 0.65; Kericho, 2.90; Kijabe, 0.25; Kinangop, 0.36; Kipkarren, 4.36; Kitale, 1.81; Kori, 0.30; Limuru, 0.01; Lumbwa, 0.02; Mackinnon Road, 0.06; Makuyu, 0.05; Malindi, 0.07; Menengai, 2.06; Meru, 0.11; Miwani, 0.92; Moiben, 0.49; Molo, 0.74; Mombasa, 0.13; Muhooni, 0.57; Nakuru, 0.83; Nandi, 1.21; Nanyuki, 2.16; Njoro, 0.79; Nyeri, 0.18; O'Kalou, 0.58; Rongai, 3.86; Rumuruti, 0.25; Sagana, 0.25; Songhor, 1.29; Sotik, 0.02; Soy, 1.62; Taveta, 0.07; Thika, 0.02; Thomson's Falls, 0.79; Timboroa, 2.50; and Turbo Valley, 2.23 inches.

Tanganyika (week ended July 17).—Amani, 0.14 inch; Arusha, 0.04; Bagamoyo, 1.00; Dar es Salaam, 0.11; Kilindini, 0.61; Lindi, 0.13; Lushoto, 0.04; Lyamungu, 0.60; Morogoro, 0.11; Ngomeni, 0.09; Sao Hill, 0.06; Tanga, 0.19; Tukuyu, 1.17; and Utete, 0.03 inch.

Uganda (week ended July 19).—Arua, 1.63 inch; Butiaba, 0.15; Entebbe, 0.06; Fort Portal, 0.12; Gulu, 1.08; Hoima, 1.93; Kabale, 0.02; Kitgum, 1.02; Kololo, 0.32; Lira, 0.36; Masaka, 0.02; Masindi, 0.80; Mbale, 1.17; Mubende, 0.09; Namasagali, 0.13; Soroti, 0.39; and Tororo, 0.24 inch.

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HOMEWARD passengers on July 24 included Mr. A. G. Jaffray and Mr. G. S. Fiddles, from Beira; and Mr. Archdale, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on July 27 included the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. A. W. Snelling and Mr. E. Waterhouse, from Beira; Mr. D. C. Jackson and Mr. F. A. Montague, from Dar es Salaam; and Mr. C. L. Armstrong, from Khartoum.

On July 31 Mr. E. C. Johnstone arrived from Kisumu; Dr. and Mrs. A. Mahaffy, from Port Bell; and Capt. G. R. King and Mr. Vanderspar, from Juba.

Outward passengers on August 4 will include Master A. M. S. Elliot, for Port Bell; Miss D. Floyer, Miss C. Floyer, and Master D. Floyer, for Kisumu; and Dr. A. D. Williams, and Cadets R. and D. O'Brien-Wilson, for Nairobi.

On August 5 Mr. M. W. Parr leaves for Juba, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. P. K. Barnes, Mr. J. I. S. Modera, Major F. de V. Joyce, and Mr. Dalton, for Nairobi; and Mr. V. N. Ewing, for Salisbury.

Passengers on August 9 include Captain R. H. Popham, for Khartoum; Mr. Crighton, for Port Bell; Colonel R. Ogilby, for Nairobi; Miss E. Grant, for Mombasa; and Mr. J. Lamb, for Beira.

On August 11 passengers will include Major Orr, for Khartoum; Lieutenant-Commander O. Sitwell, for Port Bell; and Sir Hubert Gough and Master J. Treinch, for Kisumu.

Passengers on August 12 include Miss Ann Stanning, for Kisumu; and Mr. D. H. McDougall and Mr. L. Kaplan, for Nairobi.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. E. Gerrard and Sons, the well-known taxidermists, are mounting a representative collection of animals obtained by the Duchess Helene d'Aosta. They include four zebra skins, to be mounted as one large rug.

A new Crossley six-cylinder of 510 h.p., has been ordered by Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd.

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News Items in Brief

The Reich Colonial Exhibition in Dresden is to be continued until late in September.

A unit of the Royal Naval Volunteer Supplementary Reserve has been formed in Kampala.

The first national open motor race meeting is to be held on Nairobi racecourse at the end of next week.

Rhodesian boxers won every fight in the tournament recently held at the City Hall, Maritzburg, Union of South Africa.

Bulawayo's contributions to the Jubilee celebrations in Southern Rhodesia next year, as estimated by its executive committee, will cost £1,950.

Seaplanes from the British cruisers "Gloucester" and "Manchester" have made several flights over Mombasa and on one day alighted on the water at Lamu.

About one-third of the total number of European women in Southern Rhodesia have voluntarily registered with the National Service League, for work in the event of war. Compulsory registration has not yet been applied to women.

The Africa Defence Federation has drawn the attention of leading organisations in Southern Rhodesia to the need of storing petrol and oil fuel in bulk in the Colony. At present bulk supplies for the Rhodesias are stored in Beira.

The Church Missionary Society proposes to apply to the endowment of the Bishopric of Mombasa the sum of £500 to be provided by the Colonial Bishops' Fund and the Society invites the diocese to raise a further £500 for this purpose.

A luxurious motor-car has been presented by Signor Mussolini to the Sultan of Aussa, a chief in the Danakil region of Ethiopia. The Sultan also received a gold watch and a refrigerator. He recently presented to the Duce a fine carpet made in Ethiopia.

Three Southern Rhodesian Natives, Mafuta, Kunda and George, have been presented by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, with Humane Society medals for their bravery in rescuing two other Natives from drowning in the Umfuli River during the floods in January this year.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is epidemic in the Sudan, has recently been treated there by sulphanilamide, with the high recovery rate of 95%. Dr. J. Bryant, Senior Medical Inspector of the Sudan Medical Service, has contributed to the *Nursing Mirror* an article on the methods so successfully adopted by him and his colleagues.

Poor and inadequate publicity for Southern Rhodesia tobacco in the United Kingdom was alleged in the annual report of the president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association; and Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, has promised that the Government will set aside a larger sum of money for increased publicity for tobacco in Great Britain.

Inter-tribal fighting between bands of Merile tribesmen and the Turkana in the Northern Turkana district of Kenya occurred between July 17 and 22, and the Merile tribesmen are reported to have murdered the inhabitants of four Turkana villages during a spear-throwing raid. It is believed that the casualties numbered 150. R.A.F. machines from Nairobi are co-operating with troops in suppressing the outbreak, and reinforcements have been sent to Lokitaung.

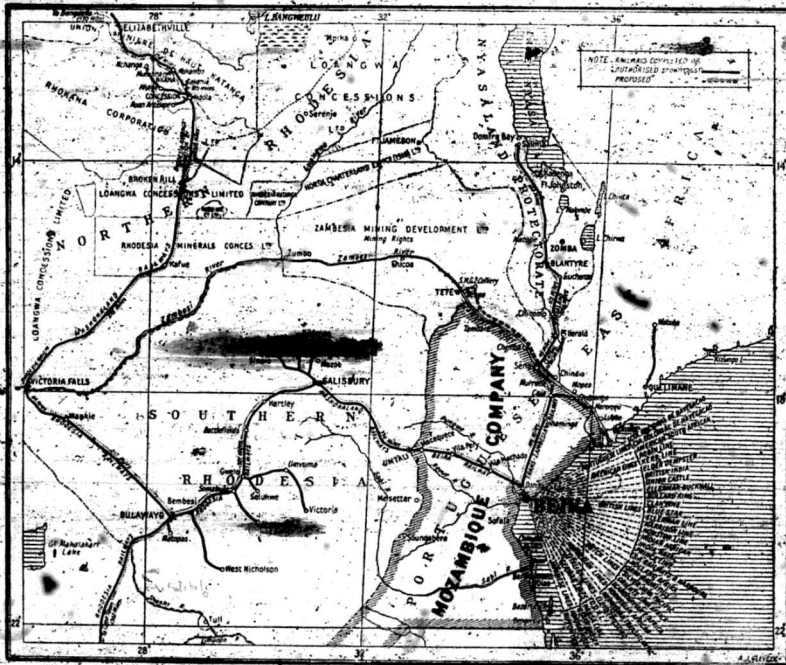
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

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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CARNARVON CASTLE	20,122	—	—	—	—	Aug. 24
DUNHOTTAR CASTLE	18,007	Aug. 12	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	—
WINCHESTER CASTLE	20,012	—	—	—	—	Aug. 31
GLANDAFF CASTLE	10,799	—	—	—	—	Aug. 31

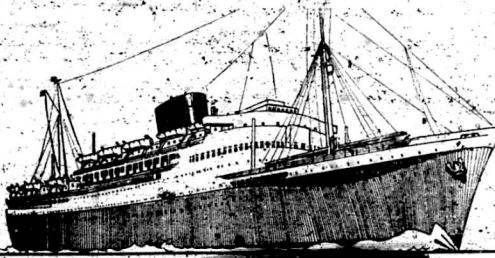
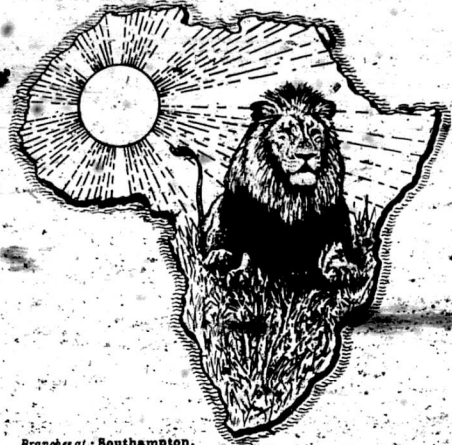
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