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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PROCRASTINATION in high places has probably done more than any other single failing to aggravate the difficulties which British East and Central Africa have had to face. In matters great and small, and especially when some deviation from precedent has been involved, the territories have grown accustomed—but not resigned—to lengthy delays as a distinguishing characteristic of Crown Colony government. When a Dependency is wholeheartedly convinced of the need for certain measures, it is by no means to be assumed that they will be adopted, even though official opinion is at one with the non-official view. Kenya, for instance, vainly urged more than twenty years ago that adequate steps should be taken to arrest soil erosion, and though the selfsame recommendations have in the meantime been repeatedly resurrected, it is only now that the Administration gives evidence of practical concern. Similar cases could be cited from every one of the British East and Central African Dependencies, which have suffered immensely as a group from the inexorable and catastrophic failure of the Imperial Government to make unequivocally evident to the world, and particularly to Germany, that there could be no question of the return to the Reich of the German East African territory which was forfeited as a result of the war launched in 1914 by a covetous Germany, one of whose chief aims was an enormous expansion of her African possessions.

Those with close personal experience of the affairs of British East and Central Africa are aware of many occasions on which public or private interests have

been seriously prejudiced by quite inordinate delays in official quarters, the ostensible reason being the need for "further consideration," sometimes in quite trivial matters, which in business life would be arranged over the telephone, or, at the most, after the briefest interval for consultation. Nor can repeated postponements, even though they lengthen into years, be accounted a guarantee of wisdom. To take a recent instance, the Orders-in-Council defining the White Highlands of Kenya could not have been published more inopportunely at a time when the relations between Europeans and Indians in the Colony were better than they had been for at least a decade, dissension was gratuitously promoted by Whitehall's lack of imagination, though it should have been obvious to any observer that, after refusing for years to do what the Morris Carter Commission had regarded as urgently necessary, there could be no possible advantage and very clear disadvantages in casting a stone into still waters at that particular moment.

The Dependencies, then, have good reason to distrust the all-too-facile excuses of Downing Street for continued indecision regarding something of great moment to them—and, if the real truth could be disclosed, it would be found that officials in Africa are frequently as exasperated as their non-official friends and colleagues in public life. A quite unconvincing plea for further delay was made last week by the Prime Minister when, just before Parliament rose for the Recess, he announced that he had decided to postpone

**Postponement
No Guarantee
Of Wisdom.**

**Prime Minister's
Unconvincing Plea.**

until the autumn the promised Government statement concerning the widespread demand for a Standing Parliamentary Committee of Colonial Affairs. None will dispute the assertion that far-reaching issues are involved or the claim that adequate consideration must be given to all of them, but those who realise that this suggestion, and others of a similar kind, have been made *ad nauseam* in recent years, and most authoritatively some months ago by Lord Hailey in his great "African Survey," will retort that all the implications should have been studied and minuted betimes, and that the data for wise judgment by the Cabinet should have been available for immediate circulation to Ministers when they found themselves pressed from all parts of the House of Commons for development of the machinery by which Parliament may fulfil its responsibilities towards the dependent Colonial Empire. If on this important matter the Colonial Office has not carefully considered views ready to be submitted to the Government of which it forms part, it is the Secretary of State who should be made the scapegoat, not the Dependencies under his authority. If the Colonial Office could, and did, provide for study a comprehensive examination of the advantages and disadvantages of various methods of associating non-officials with it in the more effective discharge of its trusteeship, it is most regrettable that some decision was not promptly reached. Since German, Italian and Japanese propaganda are spreading throughout the world the most despicable lies concerning British Colonial rule—many British newspapers and publicists having, in their ignorance, provided the Axis partners with ammunition for this campaign—this was surely the very moment to give evidence that the British Government was not going to hide, but that it welcomes the co-operation of outside interests, including persons known to be critical.

* * *

Thus we come to the question of *personnel*. Whatever the nature of the body set up to keep Colonial affairs under constant review, the character of the membership will be crucial. To exclude men of critical mind and critical record would be to deprive any committee of the prospect of successful service, but to pack it with busybodies more anxious to criticise than to learn would be equally dangerous. The aim should be to bring together constructively critical men representing the widest range of Colonial experience, men who can be relied upon to ignore the narrow bounds of party in the wide sweep of Colonial necessities, and zealously to devote themselves to a task of limitless labour but also of boundless potentialities for good. For constitutional reasons there is much to be said for a purely Parliamentary committee, which, however, would have obvious drawbacks; for instance, there is at least as much suitable talent outside the two Houses as in them, and, secondly, continuity might at any time be wrecked by a general election which, though fought on issues of a purely domestic character, might sweep away from Westminster too many of the members of the committee. There is, therefore, much to be said for a body which is not wholly Parliamentary in character. In any event, nothing could be more disastrous than an ill-assorted mixture of pushful politicians of the type of Paget, M.P.

IT IS FEAR OF PROCRASTINATION on the part of the Imperial Government which has brought to England Mr. Huggins, the able and far-sighted Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who, with the approval of the non-official European communities of his own country and of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is determined to do all that lies in his power to prevent the pigeon-holing of the recommendations of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission for immediate steps in the direction of amalgamation of those three adjacent British territories. While he has been in consultation with the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, *The Times*, with deplorable absence of restraint, has thrown open its columns to the opponents of amalgamation, who must be well aware that their intervention cannot smooth the wheels of negotiation, which they would doubtless like to see brought to a standstill. Apparently it has not occurred to them—or to the newspaper which offers hospitality to their letters—that such comments at this juncture are the reverse of courteous to the Prime Minister of a self-governing Colony who has travelled to this country to discuss the issue officially, and who cannot therefore make the forceful rejoinder which might otherwise be expected from so bonny a fighter.

** * **

ARISING out of a debate in the House of Lords last week on the subject of Rhodesian amalgamation, Lord Bledisloe made a slashing attack on the Colonial Office System as it operates in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and, not unnaturally, a battle royal developed between him and Lord Harlech, until recently Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was a good fight recalling the days of quatterstaff play, when doughty Britons gave trenchant knocks and crowns were cracked on the whole. Lord Bledisloe appears to have been fortunate in rallying other peers in support of his somewhat extravagant condemnation, which we, who criticise some aspects of Colonial administration almost every week, should certainly not have endorsed without qualifications. A lengthy report of the three hours' discussion appeared in our issue of last week, and on another page we add to the record the speech of Lord Harlech, who, unhappily, spoke to an unbelievably small audience, which for most of the time occupied by the debate did not even reach double figures. That is bad enough in all conscience. Equally unsatisfactory is the fact that not one London daily newspaper gave an adequate account of the debate, although it was concerned with a great development in British African administration. Is it surprising in such circumstances that Britons overseas should so often declare that their vital concerns are not understood by the Mother Country?

* * *

It may be useful to recall the chief points made during the debate. Lord Eliot moved a resolution urging the Government to recognise without delay the principle of amalgamation as recommended in the Bledisloe report, and that the proposed Inter-Territorial Council should be instructed to prepare within two years a definite scheme for amalgamation. Lord Lugard followed with an admirable

summary of the difficulties, financial, administrative and political, in the path of amalgamation, and Lord Bledisloe, epitomising the report of the Commission of which he was Chairman, contrasted the "stagnation" found in Northern Rhodesia with "the vitality and progress to be seen throughout Southern Rhodesia." He attributed this "stagnation" to officials having to refer their problems and proposals from one to another until they reached the Colonial Office, to the harm done by the doctrine of "paramountcy", and to the Natives being tied to the apron strings of the Colonial Office and nursed to such an extent that they had no incentive to shoulder their own responsibilities or to work out their own salvation. That brought Lord Harlech to his feet to defend his erstwhile Department, Lord Bledisloe interposing the explanation that it was not the officials of the Colonial Office whom he was attacking, but the Colonial Office system as operative in the two Protectorates.

* * *

"At last we have an ex-Colonial Secretary telling us what we ought to do in our Colonial Empire in order to stand up to the responsibilities which are ours," said Lord Elibank in winding up the debate, after Lord Harlech had advocated what this journal has been urging for many years, namely, the more intimate association between the officials selected by Downing Street and the mining, agricultural and trading interests in the Dependencies—in short, closer co-operation of the officials (who are so frequently birds of passage) with the non-officials who are permanent residents of a Colony with a view to its future. Lord Harlech candidly admitted that as a Board of Trade the Colonial Office is "terribly weak," and that the development of the Colonial Empire cannot be financed by grants-in-aid voted annually by the House of Commons; he would do more to enlist the help of traders, capitalists, industrialists, miners and the like, for unless there was mutual confidence and a mutual understanding the whole system of Crown Colony government must, he declared, break down. Incidentally, he revealed that he had long desired to see amalgamation of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Yet, though he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, he could not achieve his aim in that direction.

* * *

One great obstacle to amalgamation recognised by the Bledisloe Commission is the alleged divergence in Native policy between Southern Rhodesia and her northern neighbours, and, as was to be expected, certain publicists in England are seeking to make that divergence appear as wide as possible. But do the policies differ so greatly as to render their fusion incompatible? We are not at all convinced that they do: we are persuaded that alignment is far more likely under amalgamation than under a continuance of the present triple régime; and we believe that a golden opportunity will be lost if amalgamation is not undertaken while Mr. Huggins is at the helm in Southern Rhodesia, which will follow his liberal lead in a manner which cannot be counted upon from his successor, whoever he may be. The fact, we say again, is that no man in any British African territory has the following which

Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister enjoys: the most democratic of mortals, he could be a dictator if he would, and can ask with confidence from Rhodesians what no other public man could, propose with hopes of success. The principle for which he already stands is full development of the Native on parallel lines with the white man; in practice, through education and the establishment of Native Councils, he is leading his African population into the ways of indirect rule, as implemented in the East African Dependencies. In Euclidean geometry parallel lines cannot meet, but in Einstein's theory of relativity they can, and do. There may be a promise for the future in that concept.

* * *

AS THIS ISSUE was about to close for press, Imperial Airways announced the virtual suspension of passenger bookings on its Empire services until the beginning of next year, this astonishing and disappointing decision being necessitated by an immense increase in the mails, the need to carry heavier petrol loads, the loss through accidents of a number of aircraft, and the impossibility of obtaining early replacements on account of the requirements of the Royal Air Force.

In the first half of this year 2,116,000 lb. of mail were flown on the Empire routes, a gain of rather more than 50% on the weight carried during the first six months of last year, and in the meantime the number of flying-boats available for duty has decreased from thirty to twenty-two. East Africa and the Rhodesias, which have grown to rely so greatly on the splendid facilities hitherto afforded by Imperial Airways, would be sadly and most unfairly prejudiced by an interval of five months during which air passenger traffic with the Mother Country was discontinued. The Governments of the Empire have subsidised Imperial Airways to conduct full Empire services of mails and passengers, and it would be ludicrous for the authorities here and overseas to accept a passing combination of factors as justification for the collapse of half those services.

* * *

The obvious solution is for R.A.F. bombers to be temporarily detailed for the carriage of mails, as was done in the United States to meet an emergency some years ago. Such an arrangement, far from weakening the Air Force, would give very valuable experience of long-distance flying to a considerable number of pilots if frequent changes of crew were made and it would leave the machines of Imperial Airways free to operate their regular passenger schedules. If news of the company's difficulties had been made known simultaneously with an official statement that help would be afforded by Service aircraft, it would have shown greater wisdom on the part of the Government; but as that has not been the case we trust that the British territories in East, Central and South Africa, which contribute very substantial annual sums to the Empire air service, will promptly bring the pressure of their united influence to bear upon an unimaginative Whitehall. Passive acceptance of a quite unnecessary suspension of air transport would be most unfortunate.

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Weakness of the Colonial Office System

Candid Comments by Former Secretary of State

THE REPORT in our last issue of the House of Lords debate on Rhodesian amalgamation could, on account of the pressure on space, contain only a condensed version of the speech of Lord Harlech, who, as Mr. Ormsby Gore, was Secretary of State for the Colonies. He set out so ably the Colonial Office case that we publish hereunder an extended report of his remarks.

I must say I am unconvinced that amalgamation between the territories north of the Zambezi and south of the Zambezi is inevitable. It may come in time, but I do not regard it as inevitable. Quite frankly, I have long been in favour of the early amalgamation of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Both are under Crown Colony administration, and Nyasaland is much too small to support a separate staff. I am convinced that Nyasaland cannot, and can never, afford alone the kind of personnel, or the numbers of personnel, that it should have for the care and responsibility of what is, after all, easily the most populous of the three territories we are considering, with over 1,600,000 people in it.



LORD HARLECH

Apprehensive of Native Policy

Why do I say that I am as yet unconvinced about amalgamation? I am apprehensive of one thing, and that is one item in connexion with Native policy. I agree that the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia has been almost revolutionary. Mr. Huggins, and is among the most progressive and most enlightened in Africa, but at the same time the Native policy of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has also been drastically changed, in the last few years, and dates from the advent of Sir Hubert Young, under whom the whole system of Native administration has changed. Therefore, in all the territories, what you may call general Native policy as regards Native administration is fundamental. The final conclusion—which one is right and which is wrong—I do not think we can judge. That is one of the reasons why immediate amalgamation is so difficult.

Another point that makes me apprehensive is how far north is the industrial colour bar going? I believe that is vital to the copper mines, and it is vital to the whole of Africa. I am not talking now of the statutory colour bar which they have in South Africa; I am talking of the kind of colour bar frankly and openly advocated by white Labour Parties in other parts of Africa. One can understand why. They want to prevent competition in getting jobs, and in doing the best-paid jobs by emergent, rising and increasingly skilled Africans.

If there is one thing which trusteeship involves, and if we mean anything by our trusteeship, it is the right of the African to have a free chance to make good in the industrial field, and to be allowed without interference by threats of strikes among European employees and the like to learn a skilled trade and to operate that skilled trade. If he cannot do so, let him fall by the way, but the one chance I see is that the African should have a fair field and no favour in the mines and in the industrial world to make good and become a skilled craftsman. That is education of a practical kind that would be a real sign of an advance of the Native people.

The whole political ambition of the white settlers in Northern Rhodesia is for amalgamation with the settlers and colonists in Southern Rhodesia, and there is no doubt that the Crown Colony system of government can only be perpetuated in that country if there is not merely more economic development—because I believe that is coming—as a result of the development of the copper field and the ancillary industries and agriculture that are bound to spring up in connexion with that development—but also an absence of what I might call the official answer, the red tape, the official machine. In a position of that kind, unless there is real, intimate social as well as administrative association between the officials selected by Downing Street and the unofficial mining, agricultural and trading interests in that country, then Crown Colony government is doomed.

The work of the Colonial Office, as I have known it, in training and selecting men, is good, and I claim that in the provision of technical services, such as education and medical services, the growth of the Colonial Office has been very remarkable, but the Colonial Office is astonishingly weak as a Board of Trade—terribly weak. Half our troubles in the West Indies and in West Africa, half the hold-ups, arise because there is a certain inclination, not on the part of all, but of some officials, some of them highly placed both in Whitehall and out there, to regard any big enterprise as big business to be exploited, but of the small trader, the man of straw—and everybody falls into one of those two categories—there is a kind of suspicion.

Enterprise and Capital Essential

Now you cannot develop those territories, you cannot bring the Native on, you cannot do your duty by those territories, unless you have enterprise and unless you have capital. I have been again and again, to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer for capital. I remember the early days, when we took over Northern Rhodesia, yearly having to go cap in hand to the Treasury for a few pounds for another doctor. You cannot finance the development of the Colonial Empire by grants-in-aid voted by the House of Commons, annually on the Votes of the Estimates. You have got to get in traders, capitalists, industrialists, miners and the like, and unless there is a mutual confidence, a mutual understanding and a mutual co-operation, as I believe there has been, perhaps more than anywhere on the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia, and better relations between those interests, the whole system of Crown Colony government is going to break down.

I should be sorry to see it break down, at any rate, too soon. Why? Because I agree with those who say that if it is going to break down, and if we have got to give self-government and clear out, withdraw the agents of Parliament and withdraw the Colonial Office and its control, we are not justified in handing over those territories with their millions of Native inhabitants and until the Native can play some part in protecting his own interests. I am convinced that that is fundamental.

Therefore I say I would hasten slowly in the abolition of Crown Colony control in Tropical Africa, but I would like to see a very considerable change of attitude both in Africa and in Downing Street towards the need the paramount need to-day, for stimulating and encouraging trade, industry, commerce and activities by the leaders of industry in this country and by the people who can develop the country.

Misconceptions About Southern Rhodesia

Corrected by the High Commissioner in London

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA, the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, has taken the unusual but welcome step of replying in *The Times* to a series of statements made by previous correspondents to the detriment of that Colony. He wrote:—

The presence of the Prime Minister to discuss with the Imperial authorities the question of amalgamation between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland has created a certain interest and correspondence in your columns, and as there appears to be some misunderstanding, both in the Bledisloe Commission Report itself and in the minds of those interested in the problem, I think it advisable to ask you to publish this letter.

In the first instance the Bledisloe Report is rather misleading in its reference to the effect of the Industrial Conciliation Act in restricting the employment of Natives, particularly in the building industry. In Section 400 of the report it is stated:—

"The economic prospects of the Native in the European areas are limited owing to the policy of segregation. In these areas no career is open to Natives, the pursuit of which would adversely affect the opportunities of employment or the standard of living of Europeans. . . . This policy finds expression in an agreement made under the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1934. . . . This agreement, which applies in the areas of, and immediately around, the principal European centres, stipulates that no employee shall receive wages at less than certain rates. . . . Pending the development of opportunities within the Native areas this limitation of employment is calculated to act as a deterrent to the development by the Native of his efficiency as a skilled worker."

Natives and the Building Industry

These passages seem to convey the impression that Natives may not be employed in skilled or semi-skilled work in the building industry in European areas. This is by no means the case. When the report was written the building agreement applied only to three main centres, Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali. It has since been extended to Gwelo, Gatooma, and Victoria.

The whole of the remainder of the European area—including the mines and agricultural areas—is therefore open to the employment of Natives, and in fact almost all farm buildings are built by Natives under European supervision, and the Government itself is employing Natives for the construction of Native villages in the neighbourhood of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The Act of 1934 excluded the Native from the definition of employer, but by an amendment of the Act in 1937 it was provided that where the object of an agreement was likely to be defeated by the employment of Natives, the terms of such agreement might be applied to Natives so that any native employed on skilled work should be paid the standard rate of wage. This admittedly has the effect of excluding Natives from employment by contractors as skilled labourers, but only within municipal areas.

Actually the restriction does not apply outside the environs of the six towns, and there is complete freedom on the numerous mines and farms and in all other parts of the Colony. Moreover, the enactment does not prevent persons who are not regularly engaged in the building, printing, and motor trades from employing Natives at less than the fixed wage—e.g. as bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, masons,

etc.; even in the six towns, and large numbers of Natives are so employed.

It is admitted that the general welfare of the Natives is higher in Southern Rhodesia than in the other two territories, or Bechuanaland. This has been achieved by the leadership and guidance of the larger European population resident in Southern Rhodesia exercising a mass education for the Natives. Without protection in the special areas, the number of Europeans engaged in the mass-educated effort would be considerably less.

A Colour Bar of Custom

Is not the position similar in the Colonial Service itself? No Barotse or Nyasa Native would be accepted by the Colonial Office for the higher ranks of its service, although he could show university qualifications for the post. The higher ranks of the Colonial Service are reserved for Europeans, not by the Act of any Parliament, but by a colour bar of custom, which is equally as effective. The reasons for the custom are sound, and I understand them. I only ask for similar understanding respecting some of the provisions of our Conciliation Act, which will possibly be only as temporary as the colour bar of custom of the Colonial Office.

Quite candidly, I do not understand Miss Perham's letter. She states, *inter alia*, that there are only two Native policies in British Africa, but I am unable to discover the Southern Rhodesia policy in either of them, and, moreover, we in Southern Rhodesia implicitly believe that the adoption of the policies enumerated by Miss Perham would ultimately be disastrous both to the African and to the European.

I have taken the opportunity of the Prime Minister's presence in London to show him this letter, and I may say that he concurs with it.

Miss Margery Perham had written:—

"There is danger lest the crisis may distract attention from the deep significance for Africa of the issues which Mr. Huggins is now discussing with our Government." These relate to the future of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Divergent Systems in British Africa

British Africa to-day contains two divergent systems. In areas where the European minority is considerable and has political control, the political, economic, and social measures crystallise its present superiority and lead to a stratified or caste type of society based on colour distinction. In the other system, which obtains where European residents are few or absent, British officials assist Africans to develop in all aspects of life towards a position in which they may ultimately stand by themselves. Discussion of this contrast would be simplified if it could be detached from questions of vice and virtue.

The only virtue of the Colonial Service is that it is composed of temporary, expert officials responsible to an impartial, strong, and experienced Government. Admittedly the system has defects, and is liable, especially in small territories such as the two now in question, to periods of inertia. For these the inadequate interest of the British people and Parliament is largely responsible, and suggestions to remedy this are being considered.

On the other hand, there is no vice in the British community of Southern Rhodesia, least of all in its

attractive leader: it is composed of much the same sort of people as ourselves and our Colonial officials. But its position prevents impartiality: it is impelled to its courses by the strongest immediate motives of economic interest and by fears, often subconscious, for its own ultimate preservation. Its most high-minded individuals seek to mitigate the policy of the majority and alleviate it with social services.

"But those who know what Africans can achieve where they are encouraged to reach to their full stature as persons must contrast this with a system where they figure mainly as cheap, unorganised labour and—the decisive test—where the least qualified white is given the full citizenship and economic opportunity denied to the most highly qualified African.

"For Southern Rhodesia, with about 60,000 whites and 1,250,000 Africans, the issue is settled. It has almost complete self-government. The question is as to whether the first steps should be taken to extend the Southern African system to Northern Rhodesia, with 10,600 whites and 1,366,425 Africans, and Nyasaland, with 1,800 whites (largely officials and missionaries) and 1,619,530 Africans. A Royal Commission has recently reported, in somewhat inconclusive form, and with important reservations by half its members, that these steps should be taken, and that the white minorities of the two northern territories should be given even fuller representation than the considerable measure they possess.

The Dilemma

"Two members of the Commission hope that this, together with closer association with Southern Rhodesia, will lead to the amalgamation of a solid bloc under one democratically elected Government imbued with British ideals. This is not in harmony with the report of the highly authoritative Joint Select Committee upon the basically similar problem of East Africa. The great differences in racial numbers and culture in both areas require the continuance of an arbitrary impartial Government which can hold the balance between conflicting interests, encourage actively the advance of the Africans, and progressively adjust institutions to that advance.

"The representatives of the 3,000,000 northern Africans who know Southern Africa well from their labour migrations, have protested strongly and unanimously against the steps proposed. In this dilemma we cannot evade the main issue by compromising upon one modest step when the next ones will be automatic. We cannot save our conscience with safeguards in Native interests, since experience has taught that such safeguards upon otherwise responsible Governments do not work."

Sir John Harris's Comments

Sir John Harris contended that "nothing less than Britain's whole Colonial policy is at stake," and continued:

"In Southern Rhodesia the civilised Natives have the franchise on paper. It is to the credit of Rhodesians that they have never asked to have the franchise taken from Indians or Africans; true, less than 50 Africans are on the electoral roll, but those 50 are regarded as a guarantee against disfranchisement. Again, the Home Government has a veto on purely racial legislation. Nobody supposes that either of these 'safeguards' will be withdrawn until the Bledisloe conditions upon amalgamation are satisfied in some way.

"To give way on these issues would prejudice the position of the adjoining Bechuanaland territory and the two more distant High Commission territories. It will be a day of peril to the Empire if

Great Britain jettisons Cecil Rhodes's declaration, whether in Rhodesia or in the Protectorates."

Lord Noel-Buxton, who was very critical of Southern Rhodesia's Native policy, was reminded by Mr. Alleyne Leechman that there is no statutory colour bar in that Colony, and that his views on the pass-laws might have been modified by attendance at last week's debate in the House of Lords.

Colonial Affairs Committee

The Prime Minister's Reply

Four members of Parliament—Sir Ralph Glynn, Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. De Chair and Mr. David Adams—questioned the Prime Minister last week on the proposal to set up a Parliamentary Committee to consider Colonial Affairs. In reply Mr. Neville Chamberlain said:

"There is a special responsibility resting upon Parliament, acting through the Secretary of State, for the welfare and progress of the British Colonies and Dependencies. H.M. Government recognise that this matter has been engaging the special interest and attention of a number of hon. members for some time past, and they appreciate their anxiety that opportunities should be afforded to the House of keeping in closer touch with Colonial problems.

"The particular proposal for a Parliamentary Committee no doubt represents certain advantages but it raises issues of Parliamentary procedure and constitutional practice of a far-reaching character which require very careful consideration. The Government have given the question some preliminary thought, but they have not yet arrived at any final decision, and it is proposed to enter into consultation with other parties in the House upon this and other aspects of the matter. I hope to be able to make a more definite statement as to the Government's intentions in the autumn."

Sir H. Williams: "May I ask whether the Prime Minister may give an assurance to some of us who do not wish to see introduced into this Parliament that system which prevails in the American and French Parliaments, whereby the responsibility of Ministers is diminished through the existence of Parliamentary Committees with administrative powers?"

The Prime Minister: "That is one of the considerations which I have in mind."

Mr. De Chair: "Is it not the case that the considerations which affect the Colonial Empire are somewhat different from those just mentioned, because we are members of Parliament for the Colonial Empire?"

The Prime Minister replied that he had said in his answer that there was a special responsibility in Parliament for Colonial Administration.

Mr. Garro Jones: "Having regard to the far-reaching issues involved, does the rt. hon. Gentleman think that mere unofficial conversations through the usual channels are sufficient to deal with this matter, and would not it be more effective to set up a Select Committee to consider the question in all its aspects and report to the House?"

The Prime Minister: "I think not at this stage, at any rate. I think the best way is to begin with these unofficial communications which I have suggested."

[Reference to this subject is made under Matters of Moment.]

Colonial Development Fund Towards E. African Union

Assistance to East African Territories

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE for the East and Central African Dependencies and Northern Rhodesia, is provided by the Colonial Development Fund and the East African Guaranteed Loan, both administered by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee which, during the financial year April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, held ten meetings and has now issued its annual report.

Proposals providing for the effective co-ordination of scientific and technical research on problems common to the several East African territories particularly recommend themselves to the Committee; and it recommends the free grant of a sum not exceeding £18,750 from the Fund to meet half the cost for five years of a Central Directorate of East African Medical Research, the remainder to be supplied by the Governments concerned; and a free grant of £5,430 to meet the capital cost of the buildings for the Central Veterinary Research Station at Kabete, Kenya.

Other recommendations are as follows:—

Kenya.—A free grant of £4,000 for the high level sisal research station; £730 for the visit of Mr. W. J. Megaw, the flax expert; and a free grant of £9,045 and a loan of £9,045 for flax mills.

Tanganyika.—A further free grant of £18,750 to meet half the maintenance charges of the coffee experimental station at Lyamungu from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1943; and a further free grant of £19,000, as from January 1, 1940, towards the geological and topographical survey of Tanganyika Territory.

Big Water Supply Schemes

Northern Rhodesia.—A further free grant of £23,201 towards the campaign to conserve water, to promote harmony in the Barotse Province; £50,845 towards the water supply scheme for the Eastern Provinces, with a provisional promise of a further grant up to £135,000 for further schemes should the work now being done prove satisfactory; and £3,000 for tsetse fly control.

Nyasaland.—A free grant of £9,981 for the installation of a wireless station at Chilika aerodrome, near Blantyre; £2,000 for a survey of the fishery resources of Lake Nyasa; £4,350 for expenditure on the nutrition survey, for local staff and an economic botanist; and £6,414 to provide two small hospitals in West Nyasa and Mzimba.

From the East African Guaranteed Loan an allocation of £1,100 was made to Nyasaland for a heavy roller for road work, and of £6,500 for the Karonga-Fort Hill road; to Tanganyika Territory, an allocation of £1,200 for the sisal research station at Mlingano.

The total allocations from this loan made to Tanganyika have been: railways, £3,717,421; ports and harbours, £564,368; roads and research, £1,187,612; a total of £5,469,401. To Nyasaland: railways, £2,948,979; ports and harbours, £96,375; roads and research, £248,650; a total of £3,294,004. With reserves to meet expenses of issue of loans, the grand total for the two Dependencies amounts to £8,979,405.

In addition, the Committee granted £5,000 for the conversion of gauge investigation in East Africa, and £1,500 for film instruction and propaganda in agriculture.

The total assistance granted from the Colonial Development Fund up to March 31, 1939, was:

(Concluded at foot of next Column.)

New Tanganyika Association Formed

TO CONSOLIDATE BRITISH RULE IN TANGANYIKA" is the first object of the newly-formed British Association of Tanganyika, the first meeting of which was recently held in Iringa. Major Sir William Lead and Brigadier-General L. B. Boyd-Moss were elected joint Presidents, with Mr. R. M. Creswell as honorary organising secretary. The Association is to be governed by a general committee of three members from each Province.

The two remaining objects of the Association are "to uphold the rights, interests and aspirations of all residents of Tanganyika with British sympathies," and "to effect the complete union of the East African territories, whilst adequately safeguarding the present rights and privileges of the Asiatic, African and other communities in Tanganyika."

At the inaugural meeting a resolution passed unanimously expressed the view that "in the opinion of this Conference the best interests and the permanent prosperity of East Africa can only be secured by the early union under the British Crown of the Protectorate, Crown Colony, and Mandatory Territory concerned."

To give effect to this it was decided to recommend for inclusion in the proposed Act of Union clauses providing that a Governor-General be appointed, that an Executive Council shall be constituted, and that the seat of Government shall be situated in Nairobi. One Legislative Assembly, composed in the first instance of all members of Legislative Councils at the time of Union, should be appointed, and provision made for electoral reform at an appropriate date.

Tanganyika Development Schemes

Discussion took place on the subject of Tanganyika's development schemes, one speaker suggesting that any recommendations which might be made by the Development Committee could not possibly be put into operation until the beginning or the middle of 1940—a view which was regarded as very disturbing. Large-scale development of Tanganyika would, it was agreed, alleviate political uncertainty amongst the inhabitants, and it was decided to telegraph the Chief Secretary in Dar es Salaam urging that the Central Development Committee should give prior consideration to schemes which, through productive development of the Territory, would rapidly become revenue producing.

The urgent necessity of establishing a Land and Development Bank was also stressed, and it was decided to request the Governor to receive a deputation on the subject.

Among those present at the conference were Sir William Lead, M.L.C., Major John Dew, M.L.C., Mr. F. J. Anderson, M.L.C., and two former non-official members of the Legislature in the persons of General Boyd-Moss and Mr. R. Ruggie Brise.

Kenya, £353,774; Northern Rhodesia, £506,961; Nyasaland, £756,101; Somaliland, £61,892; Tanganyika, £836,783; Uganda, £19,729; and Zanzibar, £31,803—a grand total of £2,567,043.

During the year 1938-39 the Committee recommended assistance from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to £625,116 towards schemes estimated to cost £1,177,290; the sum available for issue was £850,762, and £734,571 was actually issued.

The total assistance approved to March 31, 1939, from the inception of the Colonial Development Fund in 1929, amounted to £7,908,988, of which £5,833,809 has so far been issued.

The Fairbridge College

Southern Rhodesia's Plans

THE RHODESIAN FAIRBRIDGE MEMORIAL COLLEGE was inaugurated under the best auspices in London last week, when many Rhodesians and their friends gathered at Rhodesia House, Strand, to meet the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

As already announced in *East Africa and Rhodesia*, Lord de Saumarez is Chairman of the Executive Council of the College, with Viscount Dunsford as Vice-Chairman, Captain Derek Schreiber as Hon. Treasurer, Lady Tweedmouth, the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, and the Rev. A. G. B. West. The general council is composed of Sir Herbert Baker, Sir John Caulcutt, Sir John R. Chancellor, Mr. D. Christopherson, Lord Dulverton, Viscount Elibank, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, Mr. Bertie Heilbron, the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson, Lord Lloyd, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. Redvers Prior, Sir Cecil Rodwell, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Ernest Wilshaw, and Sir Samuel Wilson. Mr. A. W. Denman is the general secretary.

Introducing the Prime Minister, Lord de Saumarez said they were particularly fortunate in having so many distinguished gentlemen with Rhodesian interests on the Council of the new College, and they greatly appreciated their valuable help.

Nursery For Sound British Stock

Mr. Huggins, who was greeted with applause, said he was glad to have the opportunity of referring again to the proposed establishment of Fairbridge Memorial College in Southern Rhodesia. It had been the desire of the Rhodesian Government for a very considerable time that a training college on the Fairbridge model should be established in the country where Fairbridge was born, and where his old father still lived.

"There have been delays in the establishment of the scheme, but I am confident that the Council now formed under Lord de Saumarez will soon be in a position to go right ahead with the project. My Government are firm supporters of the scheme, and it will not be the fault of the Southern Rhodesian Government if the movement is not an unqualified success. The British Government have expressed their sympathy, and we are confident that we shall be able to obtain their practical support as soon as the scheme is definitely launched.

"The children will be very carefully selected and maintained in this country until they can be sent out to Rhodesia in small parties under reliable escort. It is not our intention that these children should be trained to become essentially farm workers, but careers will be available to them in strict accordance with their capabilities and mental equipment. The children, as wards of the State, will be given the same opportunity of advanced education, and of competing for the various scholarships and bursaries, as any child born in the Colony. I hope we may look to the Fairbridge College in the future to provide citizens for every walk of life; in fact, that the Fairbridge College may become the nursery in which we may carefully train children of sound British stock to become our citizens of the future. I hope you will all carry away some real enthusiasm for this scheme of charity and of tremendous Imperial value.

"When I first met the parent body—the other Fairbridge Committee—there was a good deal of opposition to this scheme on the grounds that our country was a 'black' country, and that there would

be no positions for these children. Although it is getting on to controversial grounds, I may say at once that there are two schools of thought in Africa: one which believes that the Native should be gently brought along by experts from Oxford and Cambridge, and that he will one day become a real power in the land and govern himself; and there are others, particularly those who have lived in Africa for many years, who believe that the only real advance for the Native is through the intimate contact with the white civilisation scattered all over the country.

"It is because of that latter theory, which we so firmly believe in, that we require more British white men in the Colony. The Native is not going to suffer from this. It is his only hope, and the white man will find ample opportunity for his ability in every direction, as long as he is mentally sound and not frightened of work. In the schools that you propose to establish, real, live, good citizens will be turned out, and there is not the slightest doubt that they will make a success of their career." (Applause.)

Philanthropy and Statesmanship

The Rev. A. G. B. West, who is also a member of the Fairbridge Farm Schools Committee, recalled his visit to Umtali three years ago, and said:

"Mr. Huggins has spoken to you about what Rhodesians feel, and naturally feel, about the need and possibility of populating with stronger strength that wonderful country which they have so strongly developed. We at home have a little different and larger outlook. We are indeed concerned with populating and strengthening the Empire, but you and I and the people who have put their hands in their pockets to help Fairbridge Schools are equally concerned with giving a proper start to the lad or the lass who would not have a proper start without it.

"In this project real philanthropy and real statesmanship go hand in hand. Some of us claim that in the long last, when they wake up, nearly all emigration societies will take a leaf out of the book of the Fairbridge model. We are only young, but we have done rather well, and so far as Rhodesia is concerned we are sure that the prospects there are good and that a lad or lass, properly trained, of decent, adaptable character, can hardly fail to make good.

"I have another and a personal reason for being so interested in this scheme. This little pencil is a cartridge case. Three years ago I was taken by Colonel Brady up to Inyati to visit the camp where two of my brothers, who had been at school with Sir Herbert Baker and me at Tonbridge, and who were killed at the beginning of the Matabele rising, were buried. If people pay the price of admiralty, we have paid in full, but the proper way to pay is to be so anxious to build up that country on which your brothers' blood was spilt that you will spend some of the remaining years of life in sending out the best product of England to develop it.

In appealing for subscriptions, the Council state that £20,000 will build, furnish and equip a College to provide for 100 children; £5,000 will provide the hostel on the outskirts of London where the selected children will be given a comfortable home in preparation for their departure; £1,000 will build accommodation for a further 12 children; £100 will entitle the subscriber to be a life member of the Society; £50 as an annual subscription will entitle the subscriber as a "God-parent" of a child at the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, to keep in touch with the child and follow its career; and an annual subscription of 10s. or more will entitle the subscriber to become a member of the Society.

Full particulars may be obtained from the general secretary, Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

News Items in Brief

The Nyasaland Agricultural Show was held in Limbe last week.

Pyrethrum is expected to be the fourth largest exported product from Kenya by the end of this year.

A bronze statue of the late King George V is being shipped to Uganda. It will be erected in front of the new Law Courts in Kampala.

Fees and fines collected in the Courts of Kenya Colony and Protectorate during 1938 amounted to £20,219, compared with £40,003 in 1937.

The Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) City Council, to provide advanced courses in flying for civil pilots, is offering three "flying" scholarships of £50 each.

Of 2,257 visitors to Kenya during the first four months of 1939, 707 came from the United Kingdom, 100 from the United States of America and 69 from Germany.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the raising of the sum of £250,000 for the Kenya Land Bank, the total capital of which will thus be brought to £970,000.

H.M.S. "Norfolk," until recently the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, is now being refitted at Plymouth, and will recommission early in September. Her next station will probably be in home waters.

An anonymous Southern Rhodesian using the pseudonym of "Chisarari" has given £100 for the endowment of two scholarships for the training of air pilots for the Colony's defence. A third scholarship is offered by "Chisarari" if twelve other persons each endow a similar sum.

The U.M.C.A. is appealing for funds to enable them to divide the Nyasaland diocese. They point out that the diocese is about one and a half times as large as England, that a part is in Nyasaland, part in Tanganyika Territory, and part in P.E.A., and that there are nearly as many Christians in it as in the three other U.M.C.A. dioceses put together.

In case of war the Kenya Government has planned to move the camp for Ethiopian refugees from Isiolo to a site in the middle of the North Kenya European settled area. Local settlers have criticised the plan, but the authorities have emphasised that action will be taken only in the event of war, the Government view being that the present camp at Isiolo interferes with the Colony's frontier defence plans.

In order that members of the Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force who live in remote districts may receive military instruction, special courses have been started for selected members of isolated platoons. They visit Salisbury for a week's intensive course in the Bren gun, musketry, fire control, field signals and field operations, passing on their knowledge to other members of the platoon when they return to their district.

With appropriate ceremonial the new Reich Colonial Institute in Hanover was opened on Saturday. Known as Goering Colonial House, it is dedicated to the memory of the first German Imperial Commissar for South-West Africa; Dr. Heinrich Ernst Goering, father of Field-Marshal Goering, who administered the territory from 1884 to 1888. The objects of the Institute are officially described as the organisation of popular Colonial propaganda throughout the Reich, the housing of a permanent Colonial exhibition, and the creation of archives on all matters pertaining to Colonial political activities.

Statements Worth Noting

"Turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment and wait on thy God continually."—*Hosea* xii. 6.

"The Dinka are the most fascinating African tribe I have ever met."—*Mr. M. T. Stephens, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

"In five years since 1934, Southern Rhodesia's exports have increased by 83.8% and exports by 41.4%."—*The Bulawayo Chronicle.*

"One has only to consider the growth and development of Swahili to realise the virility of a Bantu language."—*Professor C. M. Doke, in Africa.*

"Cinchona interplanted under old coffee and coffee shade-trees is noticeably better than that planted in the open."—*The Director, Armani, in his Report for 1938.*

"Karamoja—an arid, stock-raising country, productive of fat cattle and men of magnificent physique, but little else."—*Report of the Commissioner, Eastern Province, Uganda, 1938.*

"It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the number of cattle watering at one borehole should be limited to about 500 head."—*Public Works Department Report, Kenya, 1938.*

"The Umshändige Dam supplies 12 inches of rain for 100—as and when you like."—*Mr. C. L. Robertson, Director of Irrigation, Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the opening of the Dam.*

"Theft is frequently dealt with in the Native Courts by compensation to the injured party, and, curiously enough, this procedure appears to have a greater deterrent effect than imprisonment."—*Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia for 1938.*

"Nyasaland is a country in which I feel some personal interest; for over fifty years, before it had been taken over by any European Power, I was associated in a small way with its fortunes."—*Lord Lugard, speaking on Amalgamation in the House of Lords.*

"The Akikuyu, when given new lands, proceed to destroy every tree within reach of their far-ranging, fuel-seeking women folk—as may be seen in the district to the west of Kikuyu station."—*Mrs. E. H. Ward, in the "Journal of the Royal African Society."*

"It is the function of the successful farmer so to alter the conditions existing in nature that the plant throughout its growth is never subjected to adverse conditions; it is an objective seldom, if ever, attained."—*Dr. H. M. Leake, in the "Empire Cotton Growing Review."*

"A low standard of living does not normally mean in the Colonial Empire quite the same thing as in highly industrialised European countries; it would be a mistake to think of it as meaning, typically, that the individual has too little money."—*Report of the Committee on "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire."*

"Taking the work done last year by the Imperial Institute for the Overseas Empire, six out of every seven of the laboratory investigations emanated from the Colonies, while similarly, four out of every five of the inquiries dealt with were concerned with Colonial problems."—*Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, in his "Bulletin."*

Should M.P.'s Disperse?—"The Prime Minister's critics believe Hitler will almost certainly stage another trial of nerves within the next few weeks. The country sees no reason why M.P.s should not sacrifice their holidays as others are doing; upon the Germans the recurrent vigilance of the House of Commons would act as a deterrent. In the background hangs a righteous dread of secret diplomacy. The House of Commons do not wish to be faced, as they were faced last September, with a crisis the preliminary stages of which will have been decided without their knowledge or consent. They fear lest the inevitable imprecisions of a dual policy may expose this country to the charge of diplomatic duplicity. We are told by Mr. Chamberlain's newspapers that to propose the reassembly of Parliament is 'only another form of criticism of the Prime Minister.' Surely such a statement is both dangerous and unfair? Dangerous, because it implies a *Fuehrerprinzip* under which the Legislature is precluded from questioning the Executive. Unfair since it attributes false motives to men who are deeply perturbed by the dangers of the next two months, and since it ignores the unselfishness and good sense of the House as a whole. . . . Our fear is lest, when Parliament stands adjourned, the inner Cabinet may shift the olive branch to their right hand and the sword to their left."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"Protecting" Czechs.—"Penetration into private business in Bohemia and Moravia has begun on a large scale. A new wave of arrests in factories and in business firms has begun in the past few days. Unimportant clerks, typists and messenger boys are the main victims of arrest. From them it is hoped by intimidation to obtain information about their chiefs, about business connexions and about commercial and manufacturing secrets. As a ground for the arrests, it is always stated that these people have been carrying 'illegal pamphlets.' The Germans are specially interested in patents and in obtaining information about Czech export trade. All patented rights in the former Czechoslovakia become, through this Nazi penetration, practically worthless. The Czech Government is helpless. There is almost no officially registered unemployment, because thousands of still jobless workers prefer not to receive the dole rather than face the danger of being sent on forced labour to Germany. Almost 100,000 Czech and Slovak workers have been sent against their will to Germany."—*A Prague correspondent of the "News Chronicle."*

Germany Celebrates.—"Germany has been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War. The celebration has been accompanied by the renewal of the Press campaign against Poland, with the kind of exaggerations and incitements which Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax last week deplored. Army manoeuvres in various parts of Germany, including the area between Berlin and the Polish frontier, are to begin this week. A spectacular feature will be the exercises of the motorised formations, said to be able to move at the rate of 90 miles a day. It is estimated that there are to-day, including reservists who were called up sometime ago, about 2,000,000 men under arms in Germany. As last year, when the impressive massing of Germany's defensive forces coincided with a period of political tension, German preparations, according to reports, will go on at an increasing tempo during the whole of the next month right up to the eve of the Nuremberg rally."—*The "Observer."*

Comparing Forces.—"Formidable as Germany and her associates may be, the States prepared to resist further German aggression are superior. The British Navy is more pre-eminent to-day than in 1914, the French army at least as efficient, and the air forces of the two countries are expanding at a rate well beyond all recent estimates. Add to that the Polish army and air force, a Turkey capable of giving decisive support to the British navy in the Eastern Mediterranean, and all that Russia, very differently equipped from the Empire of the Czar, may contribute when the triple Pact is concluded; contrast the spirit of America, despite her isolationists, in 1939 with what it was in those thirty-odd months before she became an active belligerent; and the balance of forces will be seen in its right proportion. Britain and France are far stronger, relatively to Germany, than they were a year ago, and even the loss of Czechoslovakian fortifications and armed forces has been counterbalanced by the addition of Poland and Turkey to the Peace Front, even if Russia be regarded as a still uncertain factor."—*The "Spectator."*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Finance and Markets

What Nazism Forgets.—"Since the Nazi Party has done its best to mesmerize Germans into believing that history began with the Treaty of Versailles, the tragic anniversary of August 4 at least has the merit of recalling that there was an invasion of Belgium which preceded it, and that, if the Reich of William II had not chosen to attack Belgium and France a quarter of a century ago, Danzig would still be part of Germany and large stretches of Africa would still be flying the German flag. By a clever confusion of cause and consequence, Nazi leaders have attributed the misfortunes of their country to a treaty which, in essence, merely confirmed results already produced by a war provoked by their predecessors and their Austrian ally. . . . There are disturbing similarities between the Hitler philosophy and that which animated Germany in the post-Bismarckian period, and led Germany to disaster. But the theory that might is right, that German needs overrule all other considerations, and that "the world has no need of little nationalities" — all this by no means finds support in the teaching of the great statesman who was after all the creator of modern Germany and for whom the Fuehrer is understood to entertain a great respect."—*The Times.*

British Grain Stores.—"From January to June, 1939, we imported 4,797,000 tons of all grains, an increase of 227,000 tons, or 4.9% over the average figures for the corresponding periods in 1934-38. In view of the increasing prosperity of the country this small surplus may well be ascribed to the normal buoyancy of trade. It cannot be seriously maintained that it is an adequate contribution to our food defence resources. Bad weather has practically ruined the hay harvest in many parts of England. Wheat yields will be abnormally low. This, including hay, may well result in an alarming shortage. . . . Never in the history of the grain trade has there been such an opportunity of purchasing cheap grain from the enormous reserves of all the major exporting countries. Yet the figures would appear to prove that little or nothing has been done."—*Mr. A. P. McDougall.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomized.—"The Government has very good reasons for saying that war is unlikely."—*Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P.*

"To-day one M.P. in six is an Old Etonian."—*Mr. Tom Harrison.*
"Misunderstandings are more often the child of speech than they are the child of silence."—*Lord Halifax.*

"If there is to be a Japanese victory the whole of our possessions in the Far East will unquestionably be swept away."—*Viscount Cecil.*

"The debate in the Commons has been curtailed, but Mr. Chamberlain cannot prorogue the Press."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

"The Germans, as a mass, are not so given to the discussion of politics as are the French and the English."—*Mr. Somerville Story.*

"The Government has initiated a campaign of fitness at a time when many people are anticipating that they will soon be corpses."—*Lord Penrhyn.*

"There are some members of the House of Commons who treat the House as a place where they blow in, blow off, and blow out."—*Sir Herbert Williams, M.P.*

"It is strange to ask the House of Commons to adjourn for two months when industry throughout Britain is being put on a war footing."—*Mr. A. Bevan, M.P.*

"The whole point of government and civilisation is to promote that individual self-realisation which it is Hitler's confessed goal to eliminate."—*Mr. Brian Howard.*

"I am assuming that democracy will not betray itself in order to obtain a Peace which would be the stillness of the tomb of Liberty."—*Commander Stephen King-Hall.*

"It would be a hard thing for the Government to say to the House of Commons: 'Begone, run away and play; take your gas masks with you.'"—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"There is a growing feeling in Budapest that some sort of showdown between the Government and the Nazis is imminent."—*The Budapest correspondent of "The Times."*

"The chance of a submarine surviving against our methods of detection and hunting has been reduced by 30% in the last six months owing to scientific advances."—*Lord Mottistone.*

"I consider Dr. Schöbels the most mischievous man in Europe to-day."—*Professor A. F. Laurie.*

"Germany has probably bitten into her existing stocks of petrol to the extent of 50% during the last 18 months, merely preparing for war or preparing for preparedness."—*Mr. Graham Hutton.*

"I have received complaints that letters carried between Britain and South America by the German air service have been opened in transit."—*Mr. W. Mabane, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General.*

"One way to convince the Germans that we are going to intervene in the event of their aggression will be by broadening the basis of our Government by including in it Mr. Amery, Mr. Eden, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Duff Cooper."—*Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P.*

"Dictators must needs be cynics. They can set little store on morality. A democracy will not go into war unless it has right on its side. It will not do wrong wittingly. Not so with dictatorships. And in the long run it is the moral factor that is decisive."—*Lord Samuel.*

"The present type of German propaganda is designed to keep alive the peace-time morale of the German people. If it is only possible to do this by means of increasing doses of powerful stimulants, there can be no reserves of hatred or credulity on which to fall back in time of war."—*Mr. Christopher Hobhouse.*

"Dictators, adventurers, occasional politicians, and many of those who consider themselves political geniuses, belong frequently to a category of people who are intuitive, imaginative, romantic, emotional, personally ambitious, and very often they finish by being brutal, cynical, and as completely amoral as animals."—*Dr. Eduard Benesh, former President of Czechoslovakia.*

"We know of a fourteen-year-old boy, terrified to return to his mother's house in Prague, because Gestapo men have taken up their quarters there to lie in wait for his return. Other children have not been out into the streets for months for fear of the violence which has been perpetrated upon infants four and five years old."—*Lord Gorell, Chairman, Movement for the Care of Children from Germany.*

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	5	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. debts.	81	0	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts.	81	7	6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	96	17	6
Sudan 5½%	107	8	6
Tanganyika 4½%	105	15	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	10	7½
British Oxygen (£1)	3	17	6
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Courtaulds (£1)	1	10	6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	8	9
General Electric (£1)	3	14	3
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	9	1½
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	12	6
Int. Nickel Canada	157		
Prov. Cinema Graph	19	3	
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	19	6
U.S. Steels	50		
United Steel (£1)	1	3	9
Unilever (£1)	1	14	0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	12	6
Vickers (10s.)	18	14	
Woolworth (5s.)	3	5	0

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	5	12	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	0	7½
Anglo-American Investment	17	6	
Anglo-Iranian	3	15	0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11	10	
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	5	0
Bibiani (4s.)	1	7	3
Blyvoor (10s.)	8	6	
Burmah Oil	3	10	0
Consolidated Goldfields	2	18	1½
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	0	0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	0	0
East Daaga (10s.)	1	3	1½
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3	6	
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	8	9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	0	6
Groutvlei	4	0	0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	0	0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1	9	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	5	0
Lyndhurst	1	4	½
Marieval (10s.)	17	0	
Mexican Eagle	7	6	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	0	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	5	0
Randfontein	1	17	6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	34	10	0
Shell	4	2	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	7	9	0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	15	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8	11	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	0	0
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	16	3	
West Wits. (10s.)	4	12	6
Western Holdings (5s.)	11	3	

Savings and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	2	0
British India 5½% prefs.	99	2	6
Clan	5	10	0
E.D. Realisation	3	3	
Great Western	36	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	74	10	0
L.M.S.	13	0	0
National Bank of India	28	10	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	13	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	73	2	6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	16	3	

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

PERSONALIA

Major H. Bown is expected to arrive home shortly from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. A. D. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Kenya, is on his way home on leave.

Major A. E. Perkins has been re-elected this year's President of the Mountain Club of East Africa.

Mr. J. B. Clark, Director of Education in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Clark have arrived home on leave.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was received by Her Majesty in Buckingham Palace last week.

Lieutenant-Commander R. J. Jowitt left London last week on his return to Uganda. He is accompanied by Mrs. Jowitt and their son.

We regret to announce the death in Southampton of Mrs. Murray Smith, wife of Captain T. Murray Smith, the East African big game hunter.

Their many friends in East Africa and in London will sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Dent on the sudden death of their baby son on Sunday.

Sir Angus Gillan, Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, left Khartoum last week on leave pending retirement. He was accompanied by Lady Gillan.

Mr. Gerald d'Erlanger has been appointed to the board of the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, of which the late Baron d'Erlanger was Chairman.

When the Blantyre Sports Club won the Bowring Shield in a cricket match against the Zomba Gymkhana Club, Mr. Smithyman, a member of the former team, scored 150 runs.

Mr. O. C. Ardagh, a District Officer in Nyasaland, will lecture on life in that Protectorate at the Imperial Institute at 2.30 p.m. on September 21. His talk will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Sir H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, has accepted an invitation to open the forthcoming Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society's annual show in Salisbury.

Sir William C. Currie, Chairman and a managing director of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, and a director of several other companies, has been elected to the board of Williams Deacon's Bank.

The British Resident of Zanzibar and Mrs. Hathorn Hall are spending a brief holiday in South Africa, making the return voyage in the m.v. "Isipingo." They are due back in Zanzibar on August 19.

Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and well-known to many East Africans and Rhodesians, issued his report last week on "Labour Conditions in the West Indies."

Colonel C. F. Stallard, who has twice visited East Africa during the past year or so, is to contest the Maritzburg constituency in a by-election. He will oppose Senator C. F. Clarkson, Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Iringa, Tanganyika Territory. The first members are Mr. J. Macartney, Colonel Penn, Mr. J. de Brito, Herr Wolff, Herr Finck, Mr. T. L. Longhurst, Mr. E. C. Ffooks, and the Rev. Melville Anderson.

Mr. R. A. Whittle, Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda, has been seconded to the Colonial Office for two years. Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, who has served in Tanganyika for the past 12 years, has been appointed Assistant Chief Secretary of Uganda in his place.

The Hon. Patrick Balfour, who was special correspondent of a London newspaper in Ethiopia during the Italo-Ethiopian campaign, and afterwards visited East Africa and the Belgian Congo, has succeeded to the Barony of Balfour by the death of his father, Lord Kinross.

Mr. B. H. Binder, who visited Zanzibar a year or two ago to investigate certain problems connected with the clove industry, has announced his intention of resigning the Chairmanship of the Independent Control Board under the South-Wales District Coal Mines scheme at the end of the year.

Mr. E. R. J. Husey, formerly Director of Education in Kenya, and Mr. E. Denison Ross, former Director of the School of Oriental Studies, have been appointed members of a committee of the Economic Advisory Council to examine methods of teaching simplified English to persons not knowing the English language.

Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers, who commanded the flying-boat "Caribou" in her maiden flight across the Atlantic last week end on the first British Atlantic air mail service, inaugurated the Empire flying-boat service to Kisumu in 1937 and in 1938 made the first night flight from Kisumu to Durban. His first officer, Mr. Frost, formerly carried out air survey work in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, while his radio officer, Mr. Coster, has had 5,000 hours on Empire routes since he joined Imperial Airways in 1934. Thus three members of the crew are known to many East Africans and Rhodesians, who will wish them well in their trans-Atlantic crossings.

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Mr. Charles Udall, who has been in England for some time past, left on his return to East Africa last week. During his stay in this country he has been interesting himself in the development of a pulp industry which he hopes will soon be established in East Africa. The plant which it is proposed to instal will be capable of producing about 30,000 tons of pulp per annum.

* Colonel C. Ponsibly, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, will lecture on East Africa in the special Empire course to be held at Asbridge under the auspices of the Bonar Law College between August 12 and 25. Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., who is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and who has visited East Africa, will lecture on West Africa.

Lady Coryndon will leave England for Northern Rhodesia in October to unveil in Lusaka a bronze memorial plaque of the late Sir Robert Coryndon, who was one of the first British Residents in Barotseland, and afterwards became Governor first of Uganda and then of Kenya. Lady Coryndon, who will be accompanied by her daughter, will make the visit on the invitation of the British South Africa Company.

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has arranged to leave this country on September 14 to return to Salisbury. He is now spending a holiday with his wife and son, and on September 4 will resume his discussions with the Dominions Office on the subject of the Royal Commission's Report. Last week he addressed the Empire Parliamentary Association in Westminster Hall on "Southern Rhodesia and Native Affairs."

The Selection Board of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya have decided to grant a scholarship of £50 per annum for three years at Cambridge University to Mr. O. J. Keeble, son of Mr. O. S. Keeble, of Kampala. Mr. Keeble is at present, at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, where he is head prefect, C.S.M. of the Officers' Training Corps, vice-captain of the Rugby XV, and Captain of the Hockey and Cricket 2nd XIs. He was previously educated at Pembroke House, Gilgil, and Nakuru School.

Kenya Kongonis' Home Tour

The fixtures of the home-tour of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club for August 17, 18 and 20 have been attended. The team will now play Portsmouth and Southsea at Havant on August 17, at 2.30 p.m.; on the following day they will play Storrington at Storrington, at 2.30 p.m.; and on August 20, at 11.30 a.m. a game will be played against The Tatlers, at Lymminster.

Winner of the King's Sword

Congratulations to Mr. R. W. Ingall, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ingall, of Blantyre, on winning the King's Sword for the best cadet in his course at Sandhurst. He was first in the passing out examination. His other successes included the winning of the Norman Shield, the *épée* for fencing, the shooting prize and the French prize, and he also gained his Pentathlon blue for running, swimming, shooting, riding and fencing. Born in Blantyre in 1918, he lived in Nyasaland until he was eight years old, when he came home to a preparatory school in Eastbourne, subsequently going to Wellington. He is the first Nyasaland-born boy to win the King's Sword.

Death of Dr. F. Charlesworth

The Early Days in Zanzibar

THERE WILL BE WIDESPREAD REGRET at the death in London last week at the age of 80 of Dr. Francis Charlesworth, whose association with Zanzibar dated back to the year 1887.



DR. CHARLESWORTH

He bore with gallant fortitude many years of ill-health, which for long periods caused him great pain, and he leaves behind the memory of a man of sterling character, whose modesty kept him out of the limelight, but whose intense interest in East African affairs was maintained to the last.

His thoughts were not set in their ways; few of the old-timers, for instance, can have followed with such keen personal interest the fortunes of the young States of East Africa—not that he was attracted by money-making prospects, but that he believed the development of mining to be in the best interests of the territories, and not least of their Native inhabitants, for whose welfare he was always concerned.

Unless illness compelled him, he would not willingly miss an East African meeting in London, and although he seldom spoke in public, his shrewd comments were a delight to his friends.

When he went to Zanzibar in 1887 at the age of 28 to practice medicine, there were only two other European passengers for the same destination—Major (afterwards Sir Claude) MacDonald, who was to be acting British Agent and Consul-General, and a U.M.C.A. missionary named Goodyear, who died shortly after arrival.

Charlesworth was to spend 26 years in Zanzibar, where he became a familiar and honoured figure, one who understood the aspirations of Europeans, Arabs, Indians and Africans, and was equally trusted by those four communities.

Thus no better choice could have been made by the Zanzibar Government when, at the time of the Empire Exhibition at Wembley, it invited him to become its Commissioner for the Zanzibar Section of the East African Pavilion. He gave freely of his time to the organisation of the exhibits, and all who visited the Zanzibar hall will recollect how successful it was.

In 1902 he had married a nursing-sister on the staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who predeceased him, and deep sympathy will be felt with their daughter, Mrs. Joan Adey.

Sir Lindsey Smith's Recollections

Captain Sir Lindsey Smith, who served in Zanzibar for many years, writes:—

"When Dr. Charlesworth first went to Zanzibar in 1887 he was the only medical man in the Island. He had been appointed Medical Officer to the Admiralty, then very busy suppressing the slave traffic and dealing with the Arab dhows which were then continually taking off cargoes of slaves. The casualties and fever among the crews of H.M. ships and the need to give medical treatment to rescued slaves necessitated continuous work.

"When I arrived in 1902 Dr. Charlesworth's naval work was finished. The Zanzibar Government had their own doctors and Health Officer (Dr. A. H. Spurrier) and such men-of-war as visited Zanzibar had their own medical officers, but Dr. Charlesworth

still remained Medical Adviser to H.M. Government and as such attended the British officials (about 10 in number) when they were ill.

He was also Honorary Physician to the U.M.C.A. As the Mission possessed the only hospital and trained nurses in the Island at that time, Europeans who became ill were removed there for treatment, and many a man had great reason to be grateful to Charlesworth for his skill and care. He also had a very large private practice amongst the Indian and Arab residents, and enjoyed a very high reputation amongst them as a clever surgeon and physician.

About 1912 cholera broke out in Zanzibar, and Charlesworth was specially commissioned by the Government to help fight it. He and Dr. Macdonald had full charge of all the measures taken to combat it. Throughout its course he showed his usual energy and determination, and it was largely due to the work he did that it was so soon stamped out.

He retired in 1913, and when the Great War broke out he was put in charge of an English military hospital with the rank of Major.

Besides being a very skilled surgeon and physician, he was a man of great resolution and steadfastness of character, and whatever he undertook he carried through with foresight and energy, not sparing himself in any way. He will be greatly missed both in Zanzibar and Kenya, as well as by many of his old friends in England.

Lord Rennell's Tribute

Lord Rennell of Rodd writes:—

"Dr. Charlesworth will be warmly remembered by the now very few survivors of pioneer days in East Africa. My recollection of his work there goes back nearly 40 years, to the time when he was serving as medical officer in Zanzibar. His hands were always full, for research had not yet established the responsibility of the *Anopheles* mosquito as a carrier of malaria, which in 1893, when I was acting Agent and Consul-General there, made such havoc in the small white population of the then recently established Protectorate.

"Of the little groups of friends with whom I was intimately associated there, the two metals, Frank Rhodes, Roddy Owen and Lloyd Mathews (the Sultan's general and vizier), three were directly its victims, and a fourth, Sir Gerald Portal, might, if he had not been undermined by the climate of Zanzibar and Uganda, have recovered from the typhoid fever which attacked him on his return to England.

"Precautionary measures for dealing with the *Anopheles* have now greatly reduced the menace, but how few at that time escaped the malarial scourge may be realised from an experience encountered when I had to take over the territory of Witu on the mainland which, though in the sphere allotted to the Germans, they had decided not to occupy. Anticipating an attack from the local slave-dealers and renegades, I was accompanied by a naval force of 160 officers and men drawn from three small vessels on the Zanzibar station. When we returned after only two or three weeks on the mainland, some 60 of the landing party were affected by the disease, from which, however, most of them made good recoveries when once again at sea. At the moment, however, it was only possible to get one small cruiser to sea by drawing the fit men from the other two when it became necessary to proceed with assistance to Kismayu, 400 miles north, where the Somalis were in insurrection.

"During my short residence in Zanzibar

Charlesworth had to take leave in England after a development of water in the joints, one of the not infrequent after-effects of malaria, and it was not long before I was invalided home after a series of temperatures from which elsewhere one would hardly expect to recover. I did not see Zanzibar again, but Charlesworth was able to resume his activity in the Protectorate, where he was universally appreciated for his personal qualities not less than for his skill and resource. His strong constitution enabled him to remain there for 26 years, and he lived to a ripe old age.

"Now that he is gone I must, I imagine, be one of the few survivors among those who in the nineties of the last century realised how difficult it was at times to keep alive the interest of the authorities at home in an East Africa where there was no lack of provision on the spot of crises which were inevitably to follow, but only of ability to secure provision in time of the means of anticipating them. Among the names of those who had faith in the future of that vast country, that of Dr. Charlesworth, who stuck to his arduous duty there so long, and so assisted others to carry out theirs, deserves to be held in high regard."

Dr. Edmund Heller

LAST week we announced the death of Dr. Edmund Heller, the famous American naturalist, who visited East Africa some time ago. An old friend writes:—

"Many of the older generation in Kenya will have learned of the passing of Dr. Edmund Heller with regret. He was a Californian who became a naturalist and taxidermist from sheer love of the work. He had hunted and collected in Alaska, the Rockies, along the desert regions of the Mexican border, and in various parts of South America before accompanying the Roosevelt-Smithsonian expedition to Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo and the Sudan from 1909-10.

"Heller's work as a taxidermist in the field and as a naturalist (more than a dozen new species of small mammals were described by him and given his name) on that expedition were especially meritorious; and it was generally conceded that his skinning and preserving of enormous numbers of both large and small specimens on the veld proved that few other taxidermists equalled him. The late Colonel Roosevelt once told me, when with him in camp, 'I do not believe a better man than Heller could be found anywhere for such an expedition as this one.'

"Perhaps his most remarkable feat on this expedition was the trapping of an old male leopard at Naivasha. It weighed 126 lb., and was trapped in an ordinary steel No. 2 Blake, such as is used in America for coons, skunks, foxes and coyotes."

The Abuna Abraham, the first patriarch of the Autocephalous Coptic Church of Abyssinia, which was established through Italian influence in December, 1937, has died in Addis Ababa at the age of 70. Before the Italo-Ethiopian war the Metropolitan of the Coptic Church in Abyssinia had always been an Egyptian, but after the Italian occupation Marshal Graziani ordered the separation of the Abyssinian Church from the Cairo Patriarchate to the existing Metropolitan, who, however, decided to retire to Egypt. Thereupon the Abyssinian Church separated from the Mother Church and the Abuna Abraham, an Abyssinian, was appointed Patriarch.

Kenya's Publicity Methods

Mr. Harry Watts's Comments

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—As a settler who has farmed in Kenya for the past 36 years, and who has produced and is producing practically every crop grown in the Colony, I agree entirely with the criticisms made by Mr. E. G. Whittall in regard to Kenya's exhibit in the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Windsor.

As a boy I was brought up among farmers in Berkshire, and I always remember how even then the Royal Agricultural Show was always looked upon as the most important agricultural show in the year. It was always impressed on me that at that Show you could see the finest examples of British farming—and that it was always the best agricultural show in the world.

This year the Society celebrated its centenary and I made up my mind to go, taking with me a man who has been a judge at Royal Agricultural Shows for years, and who, incidentally, has a son in Nakuru. Ever since I have been back in England I have talked to him again and again and to men like him—of the fine things we grow in Kenya. I have been doing what everybody from Kenya ought to do—telling the people in this country what fine chances there are in our Colony for British farmers.

When I got to the Show, I happened to visit the stand of Southern Rhodesia, and there I learned quite accidentally that there was a Kenya exhibit. Now, I thought, I can show my friend exactly what we do turn out. As an instance of what he was going to see, I told my friend all about our pyrethrum industry; how we produce the finest pyrethrum in the world; how up to now we have had no diseases; how it is so easily handled; how to pick it; and how a pyrethrum plantation looks like an immense flower garden.

What did I find? The pyrethrum exhibit was limited to one glass jar, and the quality was so poor that I quickly turned away to something else. For months past I have been telling my friends in Berkshire, where I was born, about our pyrethrum industry. Yet when I take a well-known farming man to show him what it is like I am ashamed to show him the sample.

This, of course, is just one small experience, but it is easy to imagine that hundreds of others who saw what was displayed went away with a totally wrong feeling about Kenya, and I almost wish that if we couldn't have put up a better show it would have been better to leave it until next year. But this year was the centenary. Surely the people in Kenya who are primarily responsible for arranging these things should themselves have got to work and asked settlers for some samples from their own estates. I'm certain that if they had done so some fine exhibits would have been given willingly. If I had known I would have given them whatever I had—just to show farmers in the old country that we can produce good stuff.

I do not know why this Kenya exhibit was so bad. As Colonel Knaggs was in Kenya his assistant showed some initiative in doing what she did to make sure Kenya was there, but in my opinion someone in Kenya should have known of the importance of this Show—which has been the finest agricultural show in England for 100 years—and nothing would have been easier than to get the settlers to give of their best to show British farmers what Kenya can produce.

Eccentric Club, Yours faithfully,
Ryder Street, S.W.1. HARRY E. WATTS.

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

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Questions in Parliament

SEVERAL members raised questions concerning the report of the Committee on nutrition in the Colonial Empire, and in his reply Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that the House could be assured that the report would receive full consideration both in the Colonies and in this country.

In general, as the report itself points out, improvement in nutrition in the Colonial Empire must depend upon steady and concerted efforts over a period of years and there is no quick remedy. Ignorance is an important factor in causing malnutrition, as well as the low standard of living and too little variety of foodstuffs consumed. While there is a very wide field for much further work, the possibilities of which are now being examined, action is already being taken to combat malnutrition.

For instance, in all parts of the Colonial Empire increasing attention is being paid to maternity and child welfare work, and in several cases this has already led to a reduction in infantile mortality, though in many places the figures are still much too high. In several territories the Legislatures have voted considerable sums for the feeding of school children. Agricultural Departments throughout the Colonies are devoting a great deal of attention to improvement in methods of production and to the raising of more food crops and animal products for local consumption. This work is of prime importance in the efforts to improve nutrition in the Colonial Empire.

Moreover, important nutritional surveys are in progress in Nyasaland and Tanganyika. They will, it is hoped, lead to a concentrated campaign of improvement in the districts where they are taking place. Money from the Government Fund has been earmarked for much more work of this kind. Committees are also engaged in nearly all parts of the Colonial Empire on preparing plans for further local work. A very great deal remains to be done, but pending further examination of the report by Colonial Governments as well as by the Government at home I am not in a position to add to what I have said.

Alienation of Crown Forest

Mr. Mathers asked whether, in view of the rapidly increasing desiccation of East Africa, the Colonial Secretary would state what steps he proposed to take to stop further alienation of Crown forest and all destruction of forest on land outside forest reserves.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that areas which had been declared forest reserves had not been,

and would not be, deforested save when very special reasons existed. As regards forests which were not at present scheduled as reserves, it was not the view of his expert advisers that all trees whatsoever need be preserved, but proposals for declaring further areas to be forest reserves were being pursued. Steps had been taken which should result in the early gazetting of large new areas in Uganda and in Tanganyika. In Kenya a Bill would shortly be presented to the Legislative Council which would, amongst other things, confer upon the Government increased powers for the protection of forest vegetation.

Replying to Mr. Markham, the Colonial Secretary said it had been decided that an adviser in animal health should be appointed, and he hoped it would be possible to give effect to the decision in the autumn.

Mr. Thornton-Kemsley asked what plans the Governments of East Africa had taken to ensure the conservation of soil fertility and to prevent the spread of arid conditions in East African territories.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Departments of Agriculture in East Africa had made the conservation of soil fertility the basis of their work. Surveys had been made of areas where deterioration in soil conditions and degeneration in vegetation cover had occurred, and various steps, including terracing, afforestation and destocking, had been taken to improve conditions and to check further damage. He was obtaining from the Kenya Government comprehensive proposals for dealing further with the whole problem of soil conservation in all its aspects.

German Fines on Jews in East Africa

Mr. R. Morgan asked whether the Colonial Secretary could now make any statement with regard to the fines demanded by Nazi representatives from German Jews in East Africa.

Mr. MacDonald replied that from inquiries he had made it appeared that Kenya was the only East African Dependency in which such a demand had been received, and that only one case was known. In March last, a demand notice was received by a German Jewish resident in Nairobi from the Berlin Revenue Office; it was understood that the recipient who owns some property in Germany, has so far ignored the demand.

Sir E. Graham-Little asked whether the Colonial Secretary was satisfied that the system of training for the higher posts in his Department answered all requirements, in view of the fact that to fill his Permanent Under-Secretaryship he had been compelled to borrow an official from the local government service.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was fully satisfied. In regard to the particular case quoted, there was no rule or practice which required that the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies should be chosen from the staff of the Colonial Office. Of the last five holders of the appointment two had been so chosen and three had not. Of the three not so chosen, only one was a member of the Home Civil Service.

Asked by Mr. Cartland for the names of Crown Colonies which had received no grant in aid from the Imperial Exchequer during the last three years, Mr. MacDonald quoted the names of several Colonial Dependencies, included in which was Zanzibar. He pointed out, however, that those Dependencies, including Zanzibar, had, during the three years in question, been granted assistance of varying amounts in the form of grants and/or loans from the Colonial Development Fund.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya's Mining Progress**Mr. D. K. Williams Is Optimistic**

"THOSE WHO DOUBTED the success of the Kenya gold mining industry are slowly but surely realising that it has come to stay," said Mr. D. K. Williams, Chairman of the Kenya Mining Association, when interviewed in London this week by a representative of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

"An official publication has just stated that considerable areas in the known goldfields in Kenya await exploration. That is true and what is also true is that in the goldfields themselves important and valuable discoveries are still being made.

"On one property which has been in gold production for some time on a smallish scale there has recently been exposed an enormous deposit carrying a high percentage of copper and quite fabulous values of gold. I do not exaggerate when I say that in some parts this ore-body attains a width of a hundred feet and runs to ounces of gold to the ton.

"Although there have naturally been some discoveries which have not stood up to exploitation, there are, on the other hand, many companies now in production stage whose success is beyond doubt.

"Rosterman, now producing at the rate of nearly 16,000 oz. of gold a year, and with the prospect of considerably increasing this output, has proved that at depth the deposits are more extensive and more valuable than even in the upper levels. Their discoveries, through diamond-drilling below the 1,000 ft. level, should more than compensate for the loss of two of their original veins, and under the supervision of their capable general manager, Mr. Hugh Sandys, their prospects certainly

The Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, a proved dividend-payer, is going strong. Very few people, even in Kenya, remember that this company is working deposits found just after the Great War by Sir Northrup MacMillan and developed by Major Lathbury—and Major Lathbury, incidentally, has great faith in the property which he is now managing, namely that of the Ngiga Mining Company.

"Ngiga was formed in Kenya to develop a discovery of the Njoro Soy Syndicate (known facetiously as the Joy and Sorrow Syndicate), and it is justifying the high hopes entertained by its founders. The company has recently acquired the Watende property, which should soon begin to produce.

"Kavirondo Gold Mines, which took over the properties of Risks, Ltd., and of the Koa-Mulimu Gold Mining Company, is producing both in Kakamega and in the No. 2 Area of Kavirondo, where they have reefs which hold good prospects. When, in the near future, they reach the 4th level at Koa Mulimu and cross-cut to the reef, they will be able to see their future more clearly. I gather that progress so far gives good grounds for hoping that good values continue. On the surface I believe the vein at Koa-Mulimu runs for some 3,000 ft.

"Bellamira has weathered the storm and has now many years of profitable production in sight. Like many other mining propositions of this nature, there were doubts in the early days as to whether the vein ran to depth; and it is only fair to pay tribute to Dr. Parsons for discovering in the neighbourhood other deposits which promise to be of a permanent nature.

"Bukura Mining Company, working on a property in Kakamega, is turning out most satisfactorily; last year they paid 40% in dividends, and this year their results are still good. Only in May, the last month for which returns are available, they recovered 446.9 oz. of fine gold. Some exceedingly

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rich patches have been struck by the fortunate owners.

Edzawa Ridge Mining Company, who have been operating for years and have paid good dividends regularly, are tributing the Tintax reef in addition to their own property. This Tintax reef is a vein prospected by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., in the early days and proved by drilling to carry good values at depth. Their output is consistently good; the last I heard of the yield was a couple of months ago, when they recovered 137 oz. from 122 tons of ore treated.

Despite past disappointments, Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, now reorganised, has begun production on its Kitere property, with Mr. John Oates in charge, and, judging by the ore reserves already proved, there is no reason why there should not be big developments here in the future.

As with all other mining fields, some people have cashed in handsomely. In one case no names no pack drill—a small syndicate took over a large property which had been condemned by a big mining group, installed a plant, and has since been picking out the eyes from the surface to a depth of 60 ft.—and with such success that they have had to pay income tax on profits of over £20,000 a year.

"In another case a property had been worked for some years by one of the leading mining companies, which, with its heavy capital structure, found it unprofitable to continue operations. Two young fellows stepped in, offered a ridiculously small price for the show, and are now erecting a small plant with every prospect of highly profitable results.

Rich Discoveries

Some rich discoveries have been made on ground which had already been prospected. I know of one area which lay between two well-known properties. An experienced prospector fossicked around and has found what appears to be a valuable deposit which on the surface gave very little indication of its existence. The discoverer has shown a flair in other parts of the field, but his success is attributable not to luck but to his thoroughness.

"The days when vast sums were paid for options over grass and bush have passed. The lure of a new field attracted representatives of various mining groups and financiers a few years ago, and in some cases large sums were paid outright and further big amounts spent on development where more mature knowledge of the nature of the field would have suggested caution. As was to be expected, in some cases funds ran out, more money was needed but was not forthcoming, and values fell, so that some people were able to obtain for a comparatively small outlay what has proved a real snip.

"Now trained men are at work on the field—and

they are showing results, which are reflected in the steadily growing output returns. Whereas in 1933 only 14,147 oz. of gold, valued at £07,605, were exported, last year the figures reached 87,137 oz. valued at just under £500,000. An increase of more than sixfold in quantity in five years is pretty good, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the increase will continue this year, particularly as more and more concerns are coming into production.

Kenya's goldfield is the nearest Empire goldfield to London—only two and a half days away by air. It seems to me that at present when international events have led to considerable falls in value, there are some opportunities of getting in at bargain basement prices—but, as with all gold-mining shares, great care in selecting concerns for investment must be exercised. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I am optimistic of the future. I think Kenya will yet become an important producer of gold."

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—July coal output, 88,071 tons (June, 81,087 tons.)

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—July output: Zinc, 1,055 tons; fused vanadium, 57 tons.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output from Fred mine during July: Tons milled, 4,500; working profit, £1,500.

Lonely Reef.—During July 15,000 tons were crushed, yielding 1,380 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £81.

Thistle-Etna.—During July 3,200 tons were treated for a recovery of 750 oz. fine gold. Operating profit estimated at approximately £2,860, before charging development expenditure, but including royalty.

Kenya Gold.—During June, 1,649 tons were milled, yielding 467 oz. fine gold and 58 oz. silver. In addition, 885 tons of sands were cyanided, yielding 44 oz. fine gold and 5 oz. silver. Total output: 511 oz. fine gold and 63 oz. silver.

Wanderer Consolidated.—During July 40,900 tons were crushed. Total recovery, 4,371 oz. fine gold. Total estimated value, £32,344. Profit: £11,466, less royalty, £710. Working expenses, £20,878. Working costs, including development expenditure, £5,550.

Sherwood Starr.—During July 8,500 tons were milled, yielding 1,325 oz. fine gold. Estimated value: £9,707; total working costs, £7,634, including development redemption at 4s. 6d. per ton and concentrates realisation costs. Estimated profit at mine, £2,073, less royalty, £485. Estimated net profit at mine, £1,588. Add sundry revenue, £215. Estimated total net profit, £1,803. Capital expenditure, £499. Footage development, 200 ft.; internal circular shaft, 46 ft.

Cam and Motor.—During July 26,200 tons were milled, yielding 7,419 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £54,631. Total working costs, £24,004, including development redemption, £3,602. Estimated profit at mine, £30,627, less estimated Government royalty, £2,732. Estimated net profit at mine, £27,895. Add sundry revenue, £116. Estimated total net profit, £28,011. Capital expenditure, £2,083. Footage: Sub-vertical shaft, 41 ft.; sub-circular shaft, 3 ft.; development, 1,399 ft.; sand shaft, 108 ft. Cam No. 33 level, winze at 1,820 ft. S. to 30 ft. sunk av. 5.7 dwt. over 30 in. Motor: No. 36 level, main crosscut W. from sub-vertical shaft intersected reef at 145 ft. av. 4.4 dwt. for 36 in.

Rezende. July output: Tons treated, 8,500; sorted out waste, 2,169 tons. Total fine gold recovered, 2,022 oz. Estimated revenue, £14,661; working costs, £9,493, including development redemption, £2,656. Estimated profit, £5,168. Add royalties, £290. Add rents, £50. Estimated total profit at mine, £5,508. Capital expenditure, £15,383. Footage development, 1,027 ft.; Rezende circular shaft, 52 ft.; Rezende internal "B" shaft, 29 ft. Rezende, No. 15 level, prospecting winze in W. drive from Rezende internal "B" shaft, 13 ft. sunk, av. 8.4 dwt. over 54 in. No. 18 level: W. drive from winze No. 1 W. 87 ft. driven, av. 4.3 dwt. over 53 in.; reef not fully exposed. Old West: Development consisted of winzes and rises not on reef and preparing for stoping.

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Rhodesian Chamber of Mines Mr. Digby Burnett's Services

The new Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, formed by the amalgamation of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines and the Chamber of Mines, Salisbury, and incorporated by Act of Parliament at the recent Session, elected the following officers at its first meeting: Hon. President, Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor; Hon. Vice-Presidents, the Minister for Mines and Works, and the President of the Rhodesian Mining Federation; President, Mr. G. D. Davenport; Vice-Presidents, Mr. D. V. Burnett and Major E. Tulloch; Executive Committee: Messrs. D. V. Burnett, G. C. Hardey, W. Brown, F. G. Derry, C. L. Dillon, J. M. Eaton, G. Musgrave, A. G. Roberts, J. E. Stone, A. Haworth, T. B. Cochran, Sir Ernest Montague, R. E. Payliss, Major E. Tulloch, B. W. Durham, E. L. Gardiner, T. W. Gilbert, E. G. Hardings, Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Robins, R. Starkey, A. R. Thomson, W. J. Vowles and W. Wallace.

As a tribute to the valuable services he has rendered to the Southern Rhodesian mining industry during the past 18 years, Mr. Digby V. Burnett, President of the Chamber of Mines, has been presented with two silver fruit bowls, Sir Ernest Montagu, in making the presentation, referred to Mr. Burnett's inspiring leadership of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines, as a consequence of which it had become of great importance in the Colony. He paid tribute to Mr. Burnett's devoted work, which had led to the amalgamation of the two Chambers of Mines in Southern Rhodesia.

Territorial Outputs

Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during June included: Copper, 15,569 long tons; zinc, 1,065 tons; manganese ore, 208 tons; vanadium pentoxide, 35 tons; cobalt, alloy, 5,298 cwt.; mica, 650 lb.; gold, 651 oz.; silver, 37,895 oz.

Mineral exports from Southern Rhodesia during June were: Gold, 67,029 oz.; silver, 15,860 oz.; asbestos, 4,872 tons; chromic ore, 14,343 tons; coal, 95,102 tons; corundum, 11 tons; iron pyrites, 2,755 tons; lead, 10 tons; limestone, 8,176 tons; mica, 543 lb.; nickel ore, 844 tons; tin concentrates, 75 tons; and tungsten concentrates, 29 tons. The total value of minerals exported during the month was £660,634.

Opportunity in No. 2 Area

The Receiver of East African Goldfields, Ltd., invites offers for the purchase of 211 mining claims in No. 2 Area of the Kayirondo district of Kenya, the property of the Victoria Nyanza Goldmining Company, Ltd., and for certain plant and machinery on or near the claims. Inquiries should be addressed to Sir Harold G. Howitt, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.

Mining Personalia

Mr. D. Avery Johnston, manager of Clonca Goldfields, Ltd., left England by air on Tuesday for Mbeya at the conclusion of four months' leave. Mrs. Johnston will return by sea in October.

We deeply regret to report the death last week of Mr. J. A. Agnew, Chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., as well as of many other mining companies. Mr. Agnew, who had rendered immense services to the development of the mineral resources of the Empire, joined the staff of Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Company in Australia in 1898 and served with them for many years. He became a director of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa in 1922, and succeeded Lord Brabourne as Chairman in 1933.



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

Cotton Growing Problems

At a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation last week it was announced that the Kenya Government had asked if the Corporation would lend them the services of a member of their staff for a year to advise on cotton-growing problems and to lay down a programme of investigations to be carried out by the Government's staff. The request was receiving consideration.

In the quarterly report submitted to the meeting it was stated that Mr. Parnell, the Corporation's senior officer in Africa, had visited Tanganyika; and in the light of his report the Committee of the Corporation will consider the extent to which further assistance should be accorded to the Department of Agriculture in continuation of the five-year grant which has recently expired.

A request has been made by the authorities in Lisbon asking if the Corporation could recommend an expert on cotton-growing for Mozambique, and the Executive Committee of the Corporation state that as cotton growing problems in P.E.A. are of considerable importance to the adjoining British territories, particularly in the matter of insect pest control; it has been decided to offer to second a member of the Corporation's staff for a limited period, so that work in P.E.A. might start on the right lines. As continuity of policy is essential, the Corporation have made it a condition that the Portuguese Government shall select a Lisbon graduate and send him to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, for further training, in order that he may be able later to take charge of work in Mozambique. The Portuguese authorities have agreed to this condition.

Developments in Ethiopia

STATISTICS published in Rome reveal that there were nearly 9,000 private industrial and commercial businesses established in Italian East Africa at the end of April, with a capital of 3,800,000,000 lire (about £42,000,000), of which 2,700,000,000 lire was employed in industrial undertakings. Development is mainly centred in Eritrea, in which nearly two-thirds of the capital is invested. The province of Shoa, in which Addis Ababa is situated, is shown to have an invested capital of 803,000,000 lire.

A board with a capital of about £2,000,000 is to be set up in Italy to build aqueducts in Ethiopia to radiate all over the country, the money being subscribed by insurance companies and banks. According to a writer in the Milan newspaper *Popolo d'Italia*, the water supply of Asmara, Addis Ababa, Mogadiscio, Harrar, Gomma, Gondar and other towns will be adequately provided for, and after that other centres in the hinterland will be supplied. It is estimated that the plan already drawn up will be completed in four years.

The new 400-mile road between Assab and Addis Ababa, *via* Sardo and Dessie, has been opened. Lorries using the road will be able to take foodstuffs to Addis Ababa in the record time of 48 hours.

Income Tax Test Case

The Supreme Court of Kenya has given judgment for the Crown in the constitutional rights case in which the Commissioner for Income Tax sued the Earl of Erroll for £100 in respect of his 1937 assessment. Lord Erroll maintained that the Income Tax ordinance was *ultra vires* of the Colonial Government's powers, but the Court found that the ordinance was not repugnant to English law, was enacted with the object of providing for good government, and was within the powers delegated to the local Legislature. Lord Erroll has indicated his intention of appealing.

Customs Frauds in Kenya

The Standard Bank of South Africa states in its current monthly trade review: "Apprehension has been evident in the Mombasa bazaar owing to revelations that certain traders had defrauded the Customs authorities over a long period. Energetic inquiries have been pursued by the Government, and in various cases heavy penalties have been inflicted. It is thought that in the near future a public inquiry will be instituted, and until this is carried out lack of confidence among local merchants is anticipated, although a certain amount of relief is felt by those traders who have been under-cut over a long period."

Mombasa Port Strike

Labour troubles occurred in Mombasa last week, but work in the port has now been resumed, and conditions are almost normal. The Government has decided to leave the settlement of wages in dispute in the hands of the employers. The strike of casual workers and coal wharf labourers led to great delay in loading and unloading thousands of tons of cargo and five liners were held up. Extra police were drafted in to deal with the situation which at one time threatened to become serious, and Mr. E. B. Hosking, Chief Native Commissioner, hurried from Nairobi to consult with the authorities. The origin of the trouble, which was said to have been due to the eviction of tribesmen on the Teita hills over 100 miles from Mombasa, is believed to have been due to foreign propaganda.



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Bank's Trade Report

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

Kenya.—With the partial failure of the long rains, 1939 has so far proved to be a very dry season. Further rain is badly needed in the coffee growing areas if the main crop is not to suffer considerably. Material damage has been done to cereal crops, and grazing by locusts. Pyrethrum production to March 31 next is estimated at 3,000 tons.

Uganda.—Rainfall has been normal. Cotton crop for 1939 is estimated at 302,124 bales. Prices for cotton have ranged between Shs. 403 per 100 lb. and Shs. 374. Weather conditions have been favourable for coffee, and a good crop is expected.

Tanganyika Territory.—Weather has been normal. Estimates for the Mwanza cotton crop are higher at 46,000 bales. Coffee crops in the Arusha and Moshi districts are likely to be heavier than last year. Trade has improved in the Dar es Salaam and Mwanza bazaars, owing to the good cotton crop expected in the Lake Province.

Southern Rhodesia.—Retail trade was steady during June. An abundance of grazing is reported, and losses of livestock from poverty of grazing are likely to be small this winter. The revised estimate of the tobacco crop is 24,800,000 lb. flue-cured, and 679,000 lb. fire-cured. Up to the end of June 17,801,902 lb. of all grades of tobacco had been sold at an average of 928d. per lb.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade activity during June was maintained at about the same general level as April and May, when fairly brisk conditions were evident. In some areas a further increase in retail trade is expected to follow the circulation of money from the sale of tobacco crop.

Tobacco sales in Fort Jameson the bulk of the offerings was quota tobacco (being tobacco admitted free into the Union), which realised an average of 26d. per lb.

Nyasaland.—The tobacco crop of the Northern Province, which produced a better yield than the crop in the south, is being realised at fair prices. Total sales for the season to the end of June amounted to 6,850,872 lbs. valued at £151,500.

Holder of the 5% "A" debenture stock of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., last week authorised the creation of a new security to be called "C" debenture stock. This stock is for the purpose of securing advances by the Nyasaland Government in connexion with the taking over by the company from the Government of the Lake Nyasa mail, passenger and cargo services, and to cover the cost of new craft.

Rhodesian Farming Outlook

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

Maize.—Delivery of first parcels of grain is expected to be later than usual owing to the high moisture content of the grain. A surplus equal to last year's surplus is expected to be available for export. Quality of grain is well up to standard.

Wheat.—Prospects indicate a record crop.

Cattle.—On the whole cattle have entered the winter season in good condition, though in parts of Mashonaland they are not carrying much flesh. In parts of Matabeleland the cattle are excellent. Local prices continue at a good level.

Tobacco.—Harvesting of Turkish type tobacco is completed; quality is superior to that of last season, when conditions were especially unfavourable. A total yield of between 500,000 and 600,000 lb. is anticipated. Disposals over the auction floors for the season to June 30 were: Flue cured, 17,085,926 lb., realising an av. of 1054d. per lb.; dark fire cured, 408,100 lb., averaging 832d. per lb. British flue cured tobacco exported to Protected markets during June totalled 4,775,932 lb. (dry weight), and to foreign markets 14,416 lb. (dry weight).

Loans To Cattle Farmers

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed a Livestock Improvement Committee to investigate applications for grants and loans towards the purchase of bulls. Grants up to £15, not exceeding half the cost, will be made towards the purchase of bulls in the Colony or in South Africa. For bulls imported from established pedigree breeders overseas the grant may be increased up to £75.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

Recently we announced that Mr. E. F. Hitchcock had been appointed managing director of Messrs. Bird and Company (Africa), Ltd., the new board of which, we now learn, will be composed of Mr. Hitchcock, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. M. T. Bescawen, and Mr. G. S. Hunter, manager in East Africa of Messrs. Dalgety and Company. Mr. H. Paton will be secretary of the company, and will also act as Mr. Hitchcock's alternate on the board when the latter is absent from Africa. The offices of Messrs. Bird and Company (Africa) in Tanga, and certain members of the Tanga staff of the firm have been transferred to Messrs. Dalgety and Company, who now become the secretarial and commercial agents for the company in East Africa. Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Company will remain their secretaries and commercial agents in London.

Produce Notes

Owing to the Bank Holiday and the consequent closing of markets, our usual Produce feature has been held over.



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Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left London on August 3, for East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

Mombasa	
Anderson, Mr. J.	Jowitt, Lieut.-Cmdr. & Mrs. R. J.
Archibald, Mr. W. G.	Kentish, Miss B.
Barham, Mrs. C. R.	Kentish, Miss H. M.
Bentley, Brig. & Mrs. T. J.	Lewis, Miss E. E.
Bentley, Mr. G.	Lewis-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
Bentley, Miss G.	Mathews, Mrs. W. J.
Bentley, Miss R.	Maxwell, Mrs. M.
Blanchford, Miss B.	Newsome, Mr. J.
Boyce, Mrs. F. T.	Nicklin, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. A.	O'Shea, Mr. & Mrs. R. L.
Bruce, Miss M. H.	Owen-Thomas, Mr. D.
Carmichael, Lieut. P. D.	Pederson, Miss O. C.
Chapman, Mr. R.	Pellegrin, Mrs. E.
Chignell, Mr. H. D.	Perry, Mr. J.
Clark, Miss E. H.	Rainsford, Dr. C. R. C.
Clough, Mr. A.	Ramsay, Miss I. M. P.
Coombs, Lieut. A. E.	Reid, Mr. J. W.
Cornell, Mr. C. A.	Robson, Rev. J. M.
Crabbe, Mr. J. R.	Robson, Mrs. A. J.
Dewar, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.	Rothschild, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Edwards, Mrs. L. C.	Roy, Mr. N. F.
Fairbank, Miss J. M.	Schultz, Mrs. G.
Geatér, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.	Scott, Mr. W. H.
Goby, Miss G.	Scott, Mrs. M.
Grigor, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.	Seth-Smith, Mr. H.
Hall, Miss M.	Smith, Mr. E. P. H.
Hall, Miss R.	Smith, Miss M.
Harding, Miss A. K.	Stuckey, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.
Harwood, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Therold, Miss M.
Heimberg, Mr. & Mrs. O.	Trench, Le Poer, Mr. J.
Henning, Mr. J. C.	Trowell, Dr. & Mrs. H. C.
Hobkirk, Mr. H. B.	Urtall, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Hopley, Mrs. I.	Urquhart, Mr. G. C.
Hoyer, Mr. J.	Wetherall, Mr. G. C.
Hughes, Mrs. N. J.	Wishart, Mr. C. W.
Hutson, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Yeomans, Mr. E. J.
Jackson, Miss A. D. S.	

Zanzibar
Barwell, Mr. & Mrs. B. H.
Manning, Mr. W.

Dar es Salaam
Allinson, Mr. E. H.
Ellesro, Mr. L.
Ellesro, Mrs. A.
Hare, Miss A.
Harvey-Webb, Mr. J.
Honey, Mr. L. M.
Stanton, Mr. A.

Stanton, Mrs. L.
Von Senker, Mr. D.
Webster-Smith, Rev. A. W.
Wilkes, Mr. & Mrs. L. V.

Beira
Adams, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Elsam, Miss D. N.
Esson, Mrs. A.
Robinson, Mrs. E. S.
Stago, Mr. I.
Stock, Miss V. M.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on August 7 included Mr. A. J. Read, from Nairobi; Mr. E. M. Nicholls, from Kisumu; Mrs. R. C. Floyd, from Kampala, with her son and daughter, and Mr. L. A. Spicer and Mr. A. Blake, from Juba.

Passengers who left yesterday included Mr. H. R. Crichton, for Port Bell; Colonel R. G. L. Ogilvy, for Nairobi; Miss E. Grant and Master D. W. Lead, for Mombasa; Mr. D. A. Nery Johnston, for Mbeya; and Mr. J. E. Lamb, for Salisbury.

"Outward" passengers on August 11 include General Sir Hubert Gough and Master J. French, for Kisumu. On August 12 Miss Ann Stanning leaves for Kisumu, and Mr. J. H. McDougall and Master Maskham, for Nairobi; and on August 18 Mrs. Reed is booked to leave for Nairobi.

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 26).—Chemfil, 0.26 inch; Cherangani, 1.75; Donyo Sabuk, 0.11; Eldama Ravine, 1.76; Eldoret, 2.37; Equator, 4.64; Fort Hall, 0.12; Fort Ternan, 1.11; Gilgil, 1.66; Hoey's Bridge, 2.13; Kabete, 0.39; Kericho, 1.28; Kiambu, 0.52; Kijabe, 0.91; Kinangop, 0.76; Kipkarren, 1.12; Kisumu, 0.06; Kitale, 3.95; Koro, 1.43; Limuru, 0.97; Lumbwa, 2.36; Machakos, 0.04; Makindu, 0.04; Makuyu, 0.28; Menengai, 1.35; Meru, 0.05; Mifubiri, 0.03; Miwani, 0.12; Moiben, 2.65; Molo, 1.96; Mombasa, 0.03; Muhoroni, 1.91; Nairobi, 0.62; Naivasha, 1.00; Nakuru, 0.92; Nandi, 1.77; Nanyuki, 0.81; Ngong, 1.24; Nyeri, 0.41; Ol' Kalou, 2.49; Rongai, 3.03; Ruiru, 0.27; Rumuruti, 3.05; Sagana, 0.10; Songhor, 1.55; Sotik, 1.32; Soy, 3.29; Thomson's Falls, 2.35; Timau, 1.21; Timboroa, 4.58; and Turba Valley, 2.12 inches.

Uganda (Week ended July 26).—Arua, 0.86 inch; Butiaba, 0.73; Fort Portal, 1.31; Galu, 1.77; Hoima, 0.15; Jinja, 0.03; Kabale, 0.02; Kitgum, 1.64; Lira, 0.86; Masindi, 0.69; Mbale, 1.40; Mbarara, 0.95; Mubende, 1.30; Namasagali, 1.25; Soroti, 0.78; and Tororo, 0.22 inches.

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Report on Flying-Boat Accident

Grave errors of airmanship on the part of the commander of the Imperial Airways flying-boat "Challenger" are alleged to have been the cause of the machine crashing at Mozambique on May 7 last, states the Air Ministry Inspector of Accidents in his report issued last week. The accident, in which two of the crew were killed and one of the passengers and four of the crew were injured, occurred when the flying-boat was about to land. The wind was west-south-west, while the prevailing wind there is northerly. The captain, instead of making a circuit of the harbour or trying to use the appropriate alighting area, attempted to land directly in the wind straight off his course, at the narrow part of the harbour, so as to finish near the mooring buoys. Then, realising that he could not avoid the pier, he tried to take off again. The liner touched the water, bounced up in the air, and fell twice, so that the keel struck the bottom. Finally the ship crashed in four feet of water.

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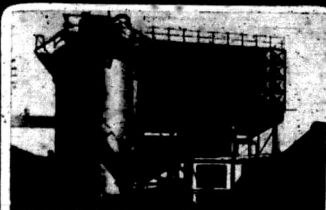
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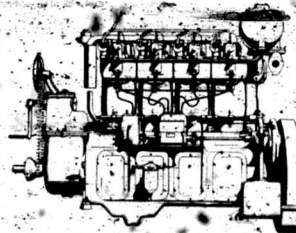
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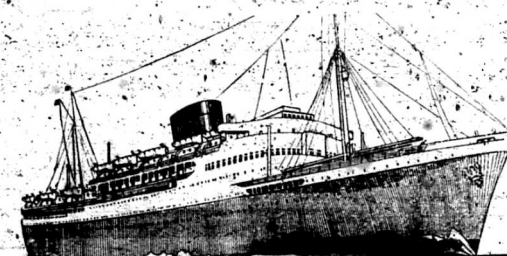
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DR. RAMSAY MUIR, one of the leading Liberal publicists and President for years of the National Liberal Federation, dealt with the Colonial question in his address to the Liberal Summer School in Cambridge, and since it is desirable

International Supervision Of Colonies Urged. that all proposals from responsible quarters should be understood and examined, we gladly give space in this issue to the publication of his

argument in his own words. It will be noted with satisfaction that Dr. Muir, unlike so many academic debaters of this subject, rejects the claims of the Totalitarian Powers to priority rights in this matter, and that he candidly dismisses the idea of international administration of Colonial territories as impracticable; it is also to be remarked that he regards self-determination as an abominable heresy, since no people has the moral right to determine its own destiny without reference to that of others. In his view, Colony-owning States should resign the sovereignty of their overseas possessions to some *ad hoc* international body, perhaps constituted under the League of Nations; but we are far from persuaded that the adoption of that suggestion would achieve the results he anticipates. Two requirements must be fulfilled if any proposals are to pass from the stage of theory to that of practical value: in the first place, Herr Hitler must be satisfied, and, in the second place, both the Colonies concerned and the world at large must be persuaded that the suggested arrangements are fair.

What possible justification is there for the assumption that Herr Hitler would be mollified by the surrender of British sovereignty over, say, Kenya and Uganda, and its transfer to some newly constituted body? None whatever. Why, the

Why Germany is Not Interested In Such Plans.

League of Nations is anathema to the Fuehrer, who execrates all international movements. Moreover, according to Dr. Muir's prescription, the new sovereign body would merely impose conditions of government which have long operated by British volition. He would, it is true, authorise the supervisory authority to criticise the administration of any Colony and to withdraw the Mandate for its administration in case of continued disregard of the principles laid down; but a Germany which transgresses every rule of decency in national and international relations cannot possibly be regarded as honestly concerned with promoting the blamelessness of European rule in Africa. Whether administration in Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa, is now better or worse than it was in German days is certainly not the compelling motive of the campaigns waged by Field-Marshal Goering, Dr. Goebbels, General von Epp, and the rest. They covet Tanganyika Territory primarily for strategic reasons, well recognising that its possession would enormously strengthen that attack upon the British Empire which the Anti-Comintern Pact was devised to facilitate. It is good strategic bases, not good government of Africans, after which Nazism hungers.

If Dr. Muir's scheme were implemented, there cannot be the slightest doubt that Germany would press for the grant of administrative functions, until, to quieten her clamour, some area in Africa—probably in West Africa at the outset—would, however reluctantly, be transferred from under the British and French flags to that of the Reich. That calamitous capitulation would quickly demonstrate that no valid safeguards existed or could exist, in such a plan against the use of African territory as a base for future conquests. As she has repeatedly done in the past, Germany would blandly ignore whatever undertakings she might have given, establish military, naval and air bases with maximum speed and in the utmost secrecy, and face the world with the alternatives of accepting the position, or of resorting to arms. In the unlikely event of the latter alternative being adopted, Germany would already have been put in a better position to strike, and strike hard, at the rest of the world, especially with her aircraft and with pocket battleships and submarines based on West African lairs. Acceptance of the former alternative would merely postpone the day of reckoning to the time of Germany's own choice.

* * *

And it is fatuous to assume that, having regained a foothold on the African continent, Germany would accept it as a satisfactory token of recognition of her equality with other Great Powers.

contrary, redouble her pressure. **The Tests Which Must Be Applied** not only for the restoration of all her pre-War Colonies, but for that greatly increased area of Africa on which her heart was so long set. She would have been given the greatest encouragement to revive her *Mittel Afrika* dreams. And though the whole plan is advanced partly as a safeguard against the illegitimate exploitation of the Native populations, it founders on the rock that the re-establishment of German rule would *ipso facto* mean exploitation in its worst form. That needs no proof in view of the fact that the Nazi system involves the submission, body and soul, of the whole community to a little clique of ruthless rulers. Thus Dr. Muir's proposals fail under the crucial tests that the Hitler régime could not be expected to abide by them and therefore to accept them as a practical measure of "appeasement," and that the interest of Africa and of the rest of the world would in any event not be promoted by them. The inescapable truth is that a militaristic Germany dare not be trusted again with overseas bases, and that the megalomania of the fantastic theory of the *Herrenrasse*, which is the very essence of Nazism, makes it unfit to exercise domination over any subject race. Dr. Muir, we fear, is also unduly concerned with the alleged anxiety of other countries that they may find themselves excluded from access to the resources of the Colonial empire, which, in fact, has never denied a single commodity to any bidder. Only this week, when our own stocks are short and Germany's motives disturbing to say the least, we have sold her British Colonial copper and rubber to the value of over £550,000.

TWO REMARKABLE AND ENCOURAGING FACTS stand out in the Report of the Commission appointed to examine the extent to which the natural resources of Southern Rhodesia are deteriorating or are being wasted: first, that a farm near Bindura which **Safeguarding Natural Resources:** in the hands of its original owner had so deteriorated as to give only five hundred bags of maize for the season, when sold to a progressive farmer, quickly restored by protective works and good husbandry until the yield of maize rose to ten thousand bags; secondly, evidence of the extraordinarily beneficial effect of "centralisation" on the Selukwe Reserve, even without anti-erosion measures. In 1929 the Reserve was reported to be "scarcely fit for man or beast," and its condition was described as "appalling" after centralisation had been in force a few years, an experienced missionary declared: "I have watched this experiment, and I have never seen a finer demonstration of what can be done. It is not sufficient to say that it has revolutionised the lives of these people; it has virtually saved the Reserve."

* * *

"Centralisation" — which is explained at length in the Commission's Report—is, briefly, a scheme to bring Native dwellings together in systematically arranged villages, having due regard to health and sanitary conditions, proximity to **Centralisation.** water and the situation of land suitable for arable and grazing purposes. Two swallows do not make a summer, but they are a portent of more congenial times; and the two facts we have culled from the Commission's Report are significant. They serve as a corrective to the dismal opinions expressed by so many authorities, from Sir Frank Stockdale to Dr. Pole-Evans, who, like so many Solomon Eagles predicting woe, may have—certainly have in the view of such other authorities as Mr. Ernest Harrison, lately Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, and of Mr. Alex. Holm, former Director of Agriculture in Kenya—painted too gloomy a picture of soil erosion and of the lack of water conservation—those twin problems common to all the East and Central African Dependencies.

* * *

If the Natural Resources Commission, which admits that it was not a "scientific body," perhaps underrates the wonderful recuperative power of Nature and of scientific measures properly and promptly applied, it puts its finger **Malpractices** on many abuses and malpractices in Southern Rhodesia affecting those resources—the ill-advised multiplication of ploughs in Native hands; "Kaffir farming" and the culpable neglect of the land by absentee landlords, concerned only for the rent they draw, by companies, and, sad to say, even by missionary bodies; overstocking, that perennial problem, and the ill-considered opposition and criticism to which certain officials have been subjected in trying to bring about voluntary destocking; the terrible menace of Native "sledges"; the pathetic faith of Europeans in artificial fertilisers to restore semi-denuded land; the

fallacy of giving more land to Natives when what is needed is better treatment by them of the land they already have; the deceptive ideas as to the value of dams, compared with the wise use of both land and water from the headwaters of each rivulet and stream downwards; and the false assumption that every Native has on his entry into the world the indefeasible right to live on the soil under tribal conditions and by the primitive and wasteful methods of cultivation practised by his forefathers. Be it added that, with unusual vision, the Commission includes in its definition of natural resources the aesthetic, as well as the purely utilitarian, aspect.

** ** **

The Commission records its assurance of the good will of the public towards its recommendations and of the interest of farmers and settlers in its investigations, but in considering how far the Legislature, as representing the people of a Natural Resources Southern Rhodesia, should Board for the Colony go in providing machinery to protect the natural resources of the Colony, it arrives at a conclusion which

sets an example to other territories—envisaging a national policy, it advises the establishment by Act of Parliament of a Natural Resources Board adequately and competently staffed and armed with powers to carry out its functions of safeguarding those resources as a public trustee in respect of them. In the final analysis, it is urged, this Board should have the right and the machinery of compulsion; the right of insisting on the proper use of land, whether by Natives, Europeans, absentee landlords, companies or missionary bodies; the right of forcing the application of anti-erosion measures and the conservation of water by everyone. Such powers would, of course, require to be exercised with tact, patience and restraint, the velvet glove hiding the iron hand, especially at the outset; but however soft and thick that velvet glove might be, there would need to be no doubt about the iron hand within it. In committing itself to this virile conclusion the Commission has shown a grasp of essentials. Such, at least, well for the success of the schemes which, after painstaking research, it has elaborated.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Cargo of Snakes

EAST AFRICANS who believe that the only good snake is a dead one, may welcome the news that some 650 snakes, of 71 species, formed part of the collection recently shipped to Harvard University, U.S.A., by Mr. Arthur Loveridge of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, who has returned from Tanganyika after a nine months' safari through Uganda, the eastern Congo and the coastlands of Tanganyika. They will look upon him, if not as a second St. Patrick—who, it will be remembered, chased all the snakes out of Ireland—at any rate as a promising disciple. But men of broader mind who hear that only 17 out of the 71 species collected (which, incidentally, is exactly half the number of known forms inhabiting the British East African Dependencies) are dangerous to man, will feel less ground for congratulation or relief.

"Nutrition" Among Snakes

According to Mr. Loveridge, who knows snakes and has now made four expeditions to Eastern Africa to study them, the latest as Fellow of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York, 10 of the East African species subsist solely on termites, the so-called "white ants"; five on centipedes, one on worms, another on slugs, more than a dozen on rats and five on their fellow snakes. On the debit side are 17 whose principal food is lizards, 17 which feed chiefly on frogs, two on birds and one on bird's eggs. A mass of data on the diet of these snakes—which are not troubled with problems of ideal diet, protective foods, metabolism or vitamins—on their parasites and their enemies, has been accumulated by Mr. Loveridge as the results of his safari. In addition he has collected just as many species of frogs and toads, about 50 kinds of lizards and more than double that number of varieties of small mammals, all obtained in connexion with his studies of the fauna of the remnant patches of rain-forest, upon which he has been engaged for many years.

Uganda's Anti-Crocodile Campaign

IT IS GOOD NEWS that a firm in Nairobi and another in Uganda are exploring the commercial possibilities of crocodile leather, for industrial exploitation is one of the surest ways of exterminating any species of animal life—and modern Africa can very well do without crocodiles. For 12 years a steady campaign has been conducted in Uganda against breeding crocodiles and their eggs; helped materially by that voracious lizard, the great *Varanus* monitor, which is abundant and simply loves croc. eggs. One has been known to eat 50 of them in less than two hours. Captain C. R. S. Pitman, the Uganda game warden, gives an interesting account of the campaign against crocodiles in his 1938 report, recording the killing of 49 breeding females on land or in shallows where they could be easily found, and adding the remarkable statement that within three days of being killed practically every carcase was dragged away to the water—sometimes through 30 or 40 yards of forest—and devoured by other crocodiles.

A Strange Contrast

SO KEEN were the fifth year apprentices in the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department last year that the whole 14 of them appealed for an additional course of instruction out of office hours, 100% attendances resulting. Yet, in the very next paragraph of his report, Mr. G. B. Hedden, the Postmaster-General, records "with regret and concern that efforts to train new Native boys who had passed their primary examination resulted in failure. Courses of from 3-6 months duration, given to some six individuals, have demonstrated keenness to learn and progress, but so soon as the trainees were expected to do some actual work they proved lazy and unfitted for anything but elementary clerical duties." One recalls the sailor who explained to the ship's surgeon: "I eats well and I sleeps well, but wen I sees a job of work I'm all of a tremble," and one wonders what was the aspect of the work these Native lads were given which provoked such sudden laziness.

National Administration of Colonies

Under International Supervision Advocated by Dr. Ramsay Muir

THE GERMAN CLAIM to the restoration of her pre-War Colonies, or their equivalents rests ultimately upon the requirements of power-politics: Germany wants to possess Colonies because they are a proof of her power and prestige.

She argues also, indeed, that she needs *Lebensraum*, living-space, for her people; but no tropical Colonies can supply this for white men. She argues that she needs raw materials, but her pre-War Colonies could not supply her with a fraction of her requirements: they provided only half of one per cent. of her pre-War trade. Her needs, in truth, can be met only by access to all the resources of the world—which are within her reach even now if she will abstain from using all her foreign exchange for the purchase of war supplies.

Moreover, if it be true, as Germany urges, that Colonies are necessary for all industrial States, there are many other States which also have claims; and we must try to do justice not only to Germany because she is truculent, but to other countries which are willing to be more reasonable.

Access to the World's Resources

Nevertheless, there remains a real grievance. It lies in the simple fact that practically all the tropical Colonial territories in the world now belong to a few countries, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Portugal. These countries claim absolute sovereign rights over almost all their Colonies; they can, if they choose, reserve them and their resources exclusively for their own use, and they are tempted to do so, as Britain partially did under the Ottawa Agreements. Other countries, however, may find themselves excluded from access to an essential part of the world's resources. This is a real grievance, not for Germany alone: it is not likely to be permanently tolerated; and for that reason some new scheme of Colonial government must be devised, if there is to be any hope of preserving peace.

Another set of considerations reinforces the same conclusion. Western and European civilisation has now unmistakably won the leadership of the whole world, partly through direct control, partly through indirect influence. The process has been going on for four centuries; it was completed in the period 1880-1900, when Africa and the Pacific lands were partitioned by agreements among the European Powers without much expenditure of blood or treasure. Before the Great War the subject peoples, on the whole, accepted the domination of the European Powers because they were bedazzled by their strength. This was true both of the old and stagnant civilisations which had fallen under European control or influence, and of the primitive people

The Aftermath of the War

But the War largely broke the spell, because it showed the European Powers using all their power to destroy one another; and also because the victors proclaimed the pestilent doctrine of self-determination, but nevertheless seemed to be using their powers ruthlessly for the purposes of power-politics.

* In an address to the Liberal Summer School in Cambridge, Dr. Ramsay Muir recently dealt with the question of German Colonial claims, and as we were unable to obtain a verbatim report of his utterances, we invited him to set down his arguments in his own words. The titles and cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

Acute unrest arose in all the old civilisations, China, India, Persia, the Arab lands, Egypt, Morocco; there was growing discontent also among the primitive peoples. The leadership of the Western Powers is still needed; but if it is to last, its organisation must be changed.

There is a third reason leading to the same conclusion. The Parliaments of the Colony-owning countries have neither the requisite knowledge nor the time to control and criticise the administration of the Colonies, which has therefore fallen into the hands of the bureaucracies at Home and in the Colonies. All bureaucracies tend to become ossified and unimaginative unless they are exposed to continual criticism. We must find some new means of making criticism effective.

The Needs—and a Proposal

How are these needs to be met? How can Colonies be governed in such a way (a) that they will not be used as the instruments of power-politics, which involves a constant threat of war; (b) that all industrial countries will have unimpeded access to the resources they need for their industries; (c) that the subject peoples will be content, and will feel that they are being prepared to play their part in the new interdependent world; and (d) that the leadership of the West will still be available for the non-European world?

In my judgment, there is only one way of meeting these needs. It is that all Colony-owning countries should resign the absolute and irresponsible sovereignty which they now claim, and should become trustees rather than owners. Ultimate control, or sovereignty, but not the conduct of administration, should be undertaken by a strongly constituted international body, perhaps under the League of Nations. It should have the power to define the conditions under which Colonial government should be carried on—unrestricted access for the traders of all nations, just treatment for the Native populations, restrictions upon the enlistment of Native troops beyond what is necessary for police purposes and local defence. It should have the power to receive reports from all Colonies and to criticise their administration; to withdraw the Mandate from any country which, in any particular Colony, grossly and continuously disregarded these conditions; to revise boundaries, which often cut across tribal areas; and, by agreement after discussion, to transfer the administration of a Colony from one country to another.

International Administration Impracticable

This would not involve any attempt at international administration, which would be impracticable. Nor would it necessarily involve any change in the present controls, unless this were agreed to after negotiation among the powers concerned. But it would be a safeguard against illegitimate exploitation of the Native populations and against the use of these territories as bases for conquest. It would make the ascendancy of the West more acceptable to the Colonies, and enable them to feel that they had a means of redress against possible injustice; and it would enable the industrial countries to feel that they had access to the resources of these lands, whether they directly shared in their administration or not.

[These proposals are discussed in a leading article under Matters of Moment.]

Affairs in Northern Rhodesia

As Seen Through the Eyes of Government

SO MANY ACCUSATIONS have recently been made to the detriment of Northern Rhodesia that it is useful to have the corrective afforded by the Report on Native Affairs, published at half-a-crown by the Government Printer, Lusaka.

It is a document which conveys no impression of special pleading, which candidly admits drawbacks and shortcomings, but which does not justify the term "stagnation" as fairly indicative of the state of affairs. Doubtless the improved financial position of the Protectorate, the formation of a Native Development Board, the reports of Sir Alan Pim and Major Orde-Browne, and the formulation of a Five-Year Plan have combined to exert their influence.

Critics of Northern Rhodesia seldom mention, and perhaps seldom realise, that the territory covers 290,000 square miles, or over three times the size of England, Scotland and Wales; that five-sevenths of the area is infested with tsetse fly; that its Native population is only some 1,400,000, giving an average per square mile of from 2.8 in the Central Province to 10.8 in the Eastern; and that it is inevitably "patchy" when travelling across its vast expanse by air or by train, the impression is one of desolation for hour after hour, that is the fault of Nature. That it has many bright spots this report demonstrates.

Contrasts

The brightest of these spots is, of course, the Copperbelt, where there is a large concentration of both whites and Natives. More money is in circulation there amongst Natives, both in the industrial and rural areas, than ever before, and progress has been made in providing for their social welfare. These activities include libraries, debating societies, lectures, boxing, football and other games, choir-training, bands, physical training, and cookery classes.

On the other hand, the outlying districts of the Western Province are the most backward in the territory, the people being illiterate, poor, superstitious and lethargic in every way. No expansion in the provision of educational or medical facilities could be undertaken last year, either by the Government or the missions, and witchcraft is rife. In the Kasempa district, owing to lack of administrative staff, "there has been uncontrolled rather than indirect rule."

Lack of staff has, indeed, been a major difficulty. In many areas the District Officer was able to make only one tour per annum, but Mr. W. M. Logan, the Chief Secretary, states in his foreword to the report: "Now that the staff is more adequate, the amount of travelling done will be increased; it has been laid down that at least 180 days' touring should be done annually in each district."

Prosperity Generally Increased

A general increase in prosperity in the territory is a cheerful feature of the report. In the Central Province "the Native community has experienced a period of steadily increased prosperity"; the improvement in the economic life of the Western Province noted in 1937 continued into the year 1938, "and again there is no sign of any slowing up of the march forward"; in the Southern Province "there appears to have been increased prosperity among Europeans, which is naturally passed on to the Africans"; in the Northern Province the year was one "of quiet though slow development, and there are many indications of gradually increasing pros-

perity"; in the Eastern Province "there has been an atmosphere of prosperity, with more money in circulation"; and even in Barotseland the year witnessed "considerable economic advancement."

The report has naturally much to say on Native problems, especially the progress of tribal self-government. The results of the institution of Native treasuries have been most encouraging, and in some instances have revealed most progressive ideas on the part of Native authorities in regard to education, health and communications. A new departure was the recognition of Native courts in urban areas in the Copperbelt. So successful were the Native assessors who had been utilised experimentally as arbitrators in subordinate courts that it was decided to allow them to form courts with judicial powers, a step that has been fully justified by results.

The Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province remarks that, though he had some doubts when indirect rule was first laid down as a policy of Government, he is "frankly astonished at the good progress that has been made; there appears to be no reason to anticipate anything but success in the future"; and in the Northern Province "the institution of treasuries and the delegation to authorities of increased responsibilities and a measure of financial control have been received by the authorities themselves with gratitude and appreciation, and have stimulated their activity and interest."

Health Problems

Health improvement remains an exceedingly difficult problem, owing to scarcity of staff and of Native assistants, though at Fort Rosebery the medical officer is fortunate in having a number of good Native microscopists, so that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of microscopical investigations.

The fault often lies with the people; the Natives relapse unless constant sanitary inspection is carried out. In some villages, pit latrines, so earnestly advocated, have proved a danger to health, though where Jeanes teachers have been enlisted as unofficial sanitary inspectors, those latrines have proved a safeguard against hookworm and other diseases. The situation in the territory can be summed up, as in the Northern Province, as varying "from poor to good to very good." Mr. Logan notes how rapidly the suspicion of European medicine has broken down in recent years; and says that requests by Native authorities for dispensaries are now being received from every part of the territory. Yet in the Mpika district "Natives are sceptical of the value of European medicine, and will go no great distance to be treated."

Game Staff Beware of Blood-Suckers

The extraordinary forms which Native superstition may take is illustrated by the belief in human vampires—*Banyama*—which has developed among the Mporokoso and Mpika tribes. The game control staff, whose uniforms were unfamiliar to the local people, were promptly taken for blood-suckers and the Natives fled from them in terror. "Corpses of victims were said to be buried or sold as bully beef!" The District Commissioner of Mpika wrote that the belief was "that white men were collecting human bodies to give to cannibal labourers, and that the Government was in league with or in the pay of the *Banyama*, assisting them in their hunt for bodies, dead or alive." It is by aeroplanes landing in the bush that it is supposed that bodies are collected.

Parliament and the Colonies

The Proposal for a Standing Colonial Committee

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, former Chief Justice of Kenya, and, more recently, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a brief period, has now expressed his views on the proposed formation of a Standing Colonial Committee of Parliament.

He is emphatically of the opinion, he says in a letter to *The Times*, that insufficient attention is devoted by Parliament to Colonial matters. More time, he declares, is allocated to the discussion of Scottish affairs than to those of the whole Colonial Empire, and since Scottish members nevertheless complain bitterly of its inadequacy, the dissatisfaction of the Colonies must be self-evident. He pleads that apart from the general debate on Supply, at least one day in each session should be devoted to each main division of the Colonial Empire, which he divides for this purpose into Africa, Far-East, Atlantic, Middle East and Mediterranean.

"It is of the highest importance," writes Sir Robert, "that Colonies and Dependencies should be brought to feel that their affairs are not left to be settled almost entirely by Civil Servants in the Colonial Office, however competent, and that they receive full consideration by an informed body of opinion in Parliament which is responsible for their destiny."

"The practice of the Empire Parliamentary Association of inviting Colonial Governors and other Colonial experts to address the members on matters and problems in the individual Colonies, followed by a short period of questions and answers, has been greatly valued by members, who are enabled by this means to acquire a good deal of useful up-to-date information."

"Should it be decided to create a Colonial Standing Committee, its other functions might include the duty of inquiring into and reporting on any matter referred to it by the House, and it might be desirable that its members should be selected on a non-party basis, so that it should not have a majority drawn from the supporters of the Government. Another duty that might be imposed upon it would be that of arranging with the Government for an allocation of sufficient time for discussing Colonial affairs, and the particular portion of the Empire that is to come under review. Time has got to be found."

The Views of Dr. Drummond Shiels

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, favours a Parliamentary Colonial Committee, but not one which would be technically advisory to the Minister. "In its ordinary working it should," he feels, "not pass resolutions or come to decisions, as these would lead to recriminations and friction if the Secretary of State and the Government decided otherwise; for the members of this committee would be articulate in Parliament, whereas the members of the existing outside advisory committees are not. A normal no-decision procedure would not rule out the possibility of the reference to the committee by the House of some particular question for consideration and report, when it would act formally, or in effect as a Select Committee. An annual statement could also be considered, though it might be difficult to get an agreed report."

"One of the main objectives of the committee should be to get as much common ground as possible among the different parties. On certain Colonial

questions there are party tendencies, though these are not as yet entirely clear-cut or exclusive. There must be frank expression on matters on which many members feel strongly, but it would not make for the security and welfare of our Colonial peoples if radical changes of Colonial policy accompanied every change of Government."

"I believe that better knowledge of the actual conditions and free discussion on the best steps to be taken would bring about a large measure of agreement on a broad national policy to which all parties would be committed. The differences remaining would mainly relate to emphasis and pace, and need not seriously affect the common direction of national policy. If the proposed committee were helpful in this sense it would more than justify its existence."

"The alternatives suggested to the formation of a Parliamentary Colonial Committee are those which what is really required. Members of Parliament interested in Colonial questions wish to be better equipped to deal with these and to justify the giving of more Parliamentary time to their consideration. Experts from the Colonial Office and Colonial Governors and administrators—with the occasional attendance of the Minister himself—could give infinitely more enlightenment on and understanding of Colonial problems in a committee room than can be got from a laborious perusal of voluminous reports, valuable as these are for reference."

"The Secretary of State would find that members would have more realisation of his difficulties; he would get more backing in his efforts to discharge our responsibilities and trusteeship and there would be more informed and helpful discussion in Parliamentary debates than is possible under present conditions. And there need be no constitutional adjustment."

Lord Lugard's Opinion

Lord Lugard recalled recently in the *Spectator* that he had suggested the formation of a Standing Committee of the Houses of Parliament to report on the affairs of the Colonial Empire. He continued:—

"My suggestion was limited to assisting Parliament and the Cabinet to reach their final decision on any special problem referred to the Committee by the Colonial Secretary or by Parliament, in which its opinion after scrutiny of relevant information would be of value. The present proposal has a different object. Its aim is to keep Parliament better informed regarding current Colonial administration—an object which the recently adopted annual report of the Secretary of State to Parliament was intended to achieve."

"It is perhaps open to doubt whether such members as are qualified by knowledge and interest would not be too fully engaged already to permit of their devoting adequate time to so heavy a task. Some critics would also doubtless fear lest such an innovation should promote a tendency to centralisation and bureaucracy in Whitehall. The annual reports presented to the Joint Committee would, on the analogy of the Mandates Commission be at least five or six times as bulky as they are now. This will involve much extra office work for executive officers, whose time, to their infinite disgust, is already too much occupied in their offices to the detriment of the more important work of supervising the Native Courts and maintaining touch with the people."

Saving Natural Resources

Conservation of Soil and Water

WITH ITS 400 paragraphs, 12 well-produced photographs and six appendices, the Report of the Commission to inquire into the Preservation of the Natural Resources of Southern Rhodesia is a fine effort on which the Commissioners, Sir Robert McLlwaine, Mr. S. M. Milligan, Mr. A. C. Jennings and Mr. G. A. Davenport, may be congratulated. It deals with every aspect of a pressing problem and makes the pregnant proposal that a Natural Resources Board shall be established to protect the resources of the Colony with real efficiency. The following extracts indicate its nature:—

"Relatively speaking, this Colony is in the early days of settlement by Europeans. Hitherto, the many wide acres of virgin ground may have led the general public, if they ever gave any thought to the matter at all, to regard the manner in which the user of the soil treated it as a matter of his own concern. In a richly wooded country, there is a tendency to regard trees as of little account and view their widespread destruction with comparative unconcern. This, and an apparently similar indifference as to water, pasturage and other resources of the country, happily, appears to be on the wane.

The Native as a Pastoralist

Prior to the advent of the European settler, the Native was largely a hunter and pastoralist. The insecurity caused by inter-tribal warfare, raids and disputes not only retarded the increase of population but also created conditions unfavourable to the accumulation of great flocks and herds and to the settled conditions necessary to anything but the most rudimentary type of agriculture.

Inducement to produce crops for disposal to others, and the limited needs of the people were met by the cultivation, with primitive implements, of a few acres of ground, generally consisting of isolated patches carved out of the surrounding bush. The tree stumps were left in the cultivated land. Under these conditions, there was little or no erosion. Since the European occupation a profound change has taken place. From the estimates available, it would appear that the indigenous population has trebled between 1902 and 1938; what is more significant the number of ploughs has increased from 3,402 in 1902 to 93,938 in 1938.

"In some districts the Natives' quest for more and more land has transformed once beautifully clad hills into gaunt spectres of ruin. One trustworthy witness instanced a hill, formerly covered with grass and trees, losing every atom of soil and becoming a bare, rocky mass within three years after having been attacked by Native cultivation. Another witness—an Assistant Native Commissioner—stated that the village on a mountainous country was leading to the washing away of all the soil and complaints by the Natives that they had no land.

"The erosion problem is evidently more serious under Native cultivation than under European.

"In the opinion of some witnesses, reliance should be put on propaganda alone to bring about protection on the land. The desirability of propaganda is generally admitted, but some favour a degree of compulsion where an owner or occupier neglects to protect his land, especially if it results in damage to others. The general view is that farmers, as a rule, are not in a position to shoulder any more burdens unaided and that the Government should give substantial assistance in the construction of soil conservation works."

Water Conservation

The Commissioners say:—
"Having regard to the high average rainfall and with a lively recollection of the deluges of the last wet season, there may be some disposition to regard the conservation of water of less importance than it really is. The great variation in the volume of the annual rains, the short period over which they are spread, their intensity and uncertainty of incidence, combined with a high rate of evaporation and rapidity of run-off are all factors which greatly detract from their effectiveness and make their conservation a question of first importance.

"It is very generally held that widespread destruction of the natural vegetation may decrease the total precipitation yet increase its intensity, with a consequent drop in its efficacy. Whatever the truth of this view may be, it has been clearly established by experiences elsewhere that the spread of tillage and stock farming over the catchment areas of streams and the consequent denudation of cover has led to the drying up of springs, the cessation of the permanent flow of the streams and the advent of devastating silt-laden floods.

"While it is imperative to guard against these conditions being allowed to arise, it is encouraging to know that much can be done to combat them when they have arisen. An instance mentioned to the Commission was that of a spring whose good flow decided the authorities to build a dipping tank near it in order that there might be a ready supply of water for both the dip and for the cattle. The congregation of numerous cattle soon destroyed the surrounding vegetation; their trampling consolidated the soil and accelerated the run-off with the consequence that the spring ceased to flow. Someone, inspired by the thought that the position might be retrieved if the original conditions were restored, had a considerable area round the spring enclosed. The vegetation returned and the spring commenced to flow.

Training and Experience Needed

"Some irrigators proceed as if all that were necessary, having got the water, is to turn it on to the land, not appreciating that in applying water they are using a two-edged sword which, unless carefully handled, will do more harm than good by washing away the best of the soil or by water-logging it. Training and experience are needed in the application of running water to cultivated land, and the more abundant the supply the greater is the danger in using it. It often happens that the land, so situated that it can be irrigated, is small in extent and perhaps the richest or the one rich spot on the farm. If the water is skilfully applied it may be a source of great profit; if through inexperience or carelessness it is allowed to flow uncontrolled, the result may be an eroded waste. There appears to be room for an officer qualified to teach European farmers proper irrigation practice, who, if they fail to follow his teaching, should be liable to have their rights to water cancelled by the Water Court.

"Altogether too much credence has been placed in the supposed influence of forests in increasing the total rainfall of a country, but that there is evidence to show that forests have some influence on the local distribution of rainfall by lowering the temperature of moisture-laden winds and in other ways, and that a judicious location of forests throughout a country is highly beneficial. While afforestation may have only slight bearing on the climate conditions of a country, the progressive destruction and depredation of vast areas of natural forest result in increasing aridity, the desiccation of the soil and the impoverishment of mankind."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Safeguarding Soil Fertility**Sir Albert Howard's Recommendations**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Two of the fundamental conditions underlying the improvement of standards of living in our Colonial Dependencies are (1) safeguarding the soil against erosion, and (2) the production of the maximum food value per acre so that malnutrition can be prevented.

Soil erosion and malnutrition form parts of one subject, and are definitely related to the loss of soil fertility. Land properly managed is able to drink in the rainfall and does not erode. This destructive process begins only when the soil is mismanaged and when unsuitable methods of cultivation and manuring lead to the rapid oxidation of the humus needed to maintain the texture of the soil. Disease in crops and in animals and malnutrition in mankind are some of the consequences of improper methods of agriculture.

In regions where malnutrition already exists or is to be feared, the first condition of successful administration is to establish a balanced agriculture in which all vegetable and animal wastes are returned to the soil in the form of humus. Such systems of farming have existed for centuries in the East, where they support some of the densest populations in the world, numerically many times greater than the total population of our Colonial Empire.

These systems should be studied and their practice introduced into Africa and elsewhere in preference to methods which merely transfer the cultivator's soil to the profit and loss account of the cultivator, and so provide him with a brief prosperity followed by the destruction of his capital—a fertile soil.

The difficulty no longer exists of providing the regular supplies of freshly prepared humus needed to keep the soil of our Colonies in a high state of fertility. Ample vegetable residues are to be found everywhere. These must be composted with animal wastes and converted into high quality humus. This will soon reduce the losses of soil by erosion and maintain the quality of food so that malnutrition becomes impossible.

The Indore process by which this humus can be rapidly and effectively synthesised was devised for the benefit of the cultivators of India and is now being taken up all over the world. A detailed account of the method has been published; no patents and no secret processes or preparations stand in the way of its general adoption. Although the method involves complex biological processes it is so simple in practice that even primitive people can carry it out once they are properly taught.

Two examples of the kind of results now being obtained may be quoted.

At the Taveta Estate in East Africa, Major Layzell found that the vegetables grown for his labour force on land manured with humus, made largely from sisal waste, resulted in a marked improvement in the general health, physique, and efficiency of his workers. The men performed their tasks much more quickly and more easily than was the rule before the new system of nutrition was introduced. Major Layzell is now engaged in starting this work at a new centre.

In Rhodesia Captain Timson found that the resistance of maize to the attacks of the witchweed, a flowering semi-parasitic plant, was raised to a

point approaching immunity by manuring with Indore compost. His results have been confirmed by Captain Moubray on his farm at Chipoti.

The fact that food insufficiency figures so largely in the recent report on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire can mean only one thing, that the general agricultural policy has failed. It cannot be placed to the credit of this country that our Colonial Administrations should be forced to admit that millions of people, for whom we are responsible, are starved. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue now that a simple method is available for restoring and maintaining the fertility of the soil so that abundant food of high quality can be grown.

The problems of soil fertility, soil erosion, and malnutrition must be considered together, and not as isolated and independent fragments, as is now the case. The correct relation between mankind and the soil must be the first duty of the Administration. The manufacture of humus must be understood and then systematically introduced among the peasantry. Soil erosion and malnutrition will soon be reduced to their normal insignificance.

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT HOWARD.

London, S.E.3.

Kenya Exhibits at Windsor**A Reply to Mr. Harry Watts**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I should like to point out that Mr. H. E. Watts's statement in connexion with the Kenya exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Show that "the pyrethrum exhibit was limited to one glass jar" is inaccurate. A special feature was made of pyrethrum; in addition to a large jar of dried flowers, glass phials of powdered and liquid pyrethrum, a framed photograph showing a field of pyrethrum in flower, and a show-card giving a brief account of the crop with certain statistics, were all grouped together.

Several Kenya farmers criticised the sample of dried pyrethrum flower as a poor sample, not realising that the newly-dried flowers as they see them on their own farms look very different after packing and transit to manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,

C. F. KNAGGS,

Kenya Agent in London.

Grand Buildings,

London, W.C.2.

Understudying Lutembe**For Matinee Performances Only**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—You recently referred to Lake Victoria's famous crocodile Lutembe and her understudy. My understanding of the position, as the result of a talk with Lutembe's "manager" (a better term, I think, than "owner") is that the old lady is now only appearing at the evening performances, and in the heat of the day the understudy—too young as yet to have a name—takes her place!

When I saw her, the understudy was somewhat nervous and only just came ashore—a feeling said to be due to stones having been thrown at her by some Indians in an audience the previous week.

Yours faithfully,

RAYMOND CLARK.

Wexford.

President Carmona's Visit

GENERAL CARMONA, President of Portugal, concluded his visit to Portuguese East Africa last weekend, and is now in the Union of South Africa. He is due to sail from Capetown on Monday next, on the conclusion of his African tour.

The President spent from July 28 to August 2 in Beira, and then went north to Quelimane and Mozambique and their hinterland, being everywhere greeted by great crowds of Natives. On the Macoeze River, the centre of the sugar-growing industry, he was escorted by a large number of dug-out canoes. When he returned to Lourenço Marques the public welcome was so overwhelming that the open car in which the President and the Minister for the Colonies were travelling took three-quarters of an hour to drive about a quarter of mile.

Excellent reports of the visit to Beira appear in the issues of the *Beira News* of July 30 and August 3, which have just reached London by air mail. They make it quite evident that the President quickly endeared himself to all sections of the community, which clearly gave him as warm a welcome as it is possible to conceive.

On a number of public occasions the head of the Portuguese State went out of his way to pay high tribute to the work of the Mozambique Company, upon which, in view of its exceptional services, he conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Colonial Empire, asking the Chairman, Councillor Azevedo Coutinho, to accept that decoration on the Company's behalf. The rank of Commander of the Order of Christ was also awarded to Mr. Vivian Oury, who had travelled out from London to be present during General Carmona's visit to the town which is in so great a degree the father of his father.

Friendliness of Beira

Beira, the youngest municipality in the Portuguese Empire, vied handsomely with the much larger neighbouring town of Lourenço Marques, and the Beira Exhibition organised to mark the occasion has been outstandingly successful.

In the addresses of welcome the colonial history of Portuguese activity in East Africa was interestingly and deservedly recalled. A striking feature was that the second address—the first being given by Dr. Barros Linia, Mayor of the town—was from a representative of the Natives of the Territory, who claimed that Portugal treated her African subjects as well as any other nation, and that they enjoy rights which in so many other countries would be considered privileges.

Mr. C. N. Ezard, H.M. Consul, proposing the health of the President at the banquet given by the foreign community, paid tribute to Portuguese rule in East Africa, and said that he had never known a town in which foreigners were so readily taken into personal friendship as in Beira.

When General Carmona visited the Chamber of Commerce speeches of welcome were made by the Chairman, Mr. Frigo Moutinho, and Mr. J. M. Barnett.

The Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Oiry, and Sir Henry Chapman and Mr. Skillicorn (representing Rhodesia Railways) all visited Beira to pay their respects to the President—whose welcome, in the words of an English friend who happened to be on the spot but had no part in the arrangements, "reminded me of nothing so much as the Coronation."

Statements Worth Noting

"Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. Be not therefore anxious for the morrow; for the morrow will be anxious for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—*Matthew vi. 32, 34 (R.V.)*.

"General declarations or promises by Government are extremely dangerous."—*Lord Harlech, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies*.

"The Victoria Falls took hold of my senses as nothing had ever done before."—*Mr. Leslie Henson, interviewed by the "Batawayo Chronicle"*.

"The only offer I can make for the solution of the Colonial problem is a progressive internationalisation of the Colonies in equatorial Africa."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"Beira is one of the triumphs of modern enterprise, and not the least part of that triumph is the fact that it is a solid city built on sand."—*The "Rhodesia Herald"*.

"To improve civilisation amongst Natives you have got to improve the standard of living; and if you are to improve the standard of living, you have got to improve trade."—*Lord Trenchard*.

"African traders are steadily increasing in most districts and are gradually supplanting the petty Asian traders in the smaller centres."—*Report of the Commissioner, Eastern Province, Uganda, 1938*.

"I cannot admit that secondary industries are a sort of parasitical growth and are fostered at the expense of primary industry."—*Mr. N. A. Philip, President of the Salisbury (S.R.) Chamber of Industries*.

"The everlasting pea, *Lathyrus latifolius*, hardly flowers at all in Nairobi, but if illuminated with an electric light for a few hours after sunset it blooms freely."—*Mr. V. A. Beckley, in "Gardening in East Africa"*.

"There is little doubt that we will be able to improve the health of Rhodesia as the result of three years' research, and that it will be still more a white man's country than it is to-day."—*Sir Malcolm Watson, in an interview*.

"In African society, equally if not to a greater degree than in ours, the girls have a way with them, and exercise an important influence over their menfolk."—*Mr. W. M. Logan, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in Lusaka*.

"No one who undertakes to study, as we have done, the evidence which is available regarding the nutrition of Colonial peoples can fail to be deeply impressed by the great range and complexity of the problem and by the extent to which our knowledge of it is still imperfect and incomplete."—*Report of the Committee on "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire"*.

"The number of Italians who have so far settled in Ethiopia cannot be very considerable. One writer estimates that the country might ultimately be able to absorb 3,000,000 immigrants, but this is clearly a pure speculation, and so far the general impression seems to be that Italy's new African Empire is not destined to make any appreciable contribution towards the solution of her demographic problems."—*The "Journal of the Royal African Society"*.

Hitler Willing for War.

Hitler has been willing for war, provided Poland gave him the opportunity of saying that he did not fire the first shot. Provocation has been carried to the utmost in Danzig. It may be that he and his advisers, especially Goering, believe that they can get a quick decision by a crushing air attack now, which will become less probable as preparations develop in France and England. It may be simply that they have gone too far to draw back, and continue in the hope of a second Munich—which after Lord Halifax's speech ought to be impossible. We shall know in another ten years or so—after things have happened. Certainly it does not seem clear how war is to be avoided unless either Poland allows Danzig to become a strongly fortified position in Germany's hands, or Hitler agrees to take away the military material which he has brought in; and neither contingency appears likely. Both parties evidently think that something is to be gained by postponing the explosion. On the one side, England, France and probably also Poland are rapidly increasing their armaments; on the other, day by day Danzig becomes better able to resist a Polish assertion of force."—*Mr. Stephen Gwynn, writing in the "Fortnightly Review."*

Danzig.—The statement that the people of Danzig are the only people with the right to concern themselves with the fate of the Free City comes with singularly ill grace from Herr Forster, himself a Bavarian appointed by Herr Hitler, without the shadow of legal right to be *Gauleiter* of a city which is still nominally, and to a slight but useful degree actually, under the surveillance of the League of Nations. This young man from Bavaria is in no way typical of the genuine Danzig families, who have created the wealth of the town by the labour of many generations, and who in manners and in outlook resemble the citizens of other former Hanseatic towns. Among these older Danzig citizens there has been considerable annoyance at the tumult into which the affairs of the Baltic port have been thrown. The status of Danzig has been made into an acute problem by Herr Hitler and by no one else, as the Danzigers well know. On April 28 the Fuehrer unilaterally denounced the agreement he had five years previously signed with Poland and simultaneously demanded Danzig and a way across the Corridor. From that moment the question of Danzig has endangered, as it endangers still, the peace of Europe."—*The Times.*

Bomber.—Last week's air exercises clearly demonstrated that fighters can cope with the improved performance of bombers. In fine weather they succeeded in intercepting the bombers in the vast majority of raids: from 70 to 100% of raiders were caught, according mainly to weather conditions. Only when the weather became bad did interception fail completely. The modern bomber, with its blinding instruments and full navigational equipment and trained crew, can go far within clouds and fog and yet be certain of attaining its objective to within a fairly high degree of accuracy, but Royal Air Force fighter pilots are unanimous that with their new eight-gun, high-speed fighters, they could successfully attack any bomber."—*Mr. Oliver Stewart, Air Correspondent of the "Observer."*

A Lightning Blow?—Heavy negotiations round Mahrtsch-Ostrau in Slovakia and on the line of the Oder support the view that a lightning blow may be planned. Slovakia might be a base for an enveloping movement directed not against Poland, but against Budapest, where the Government is becoming increasingly restive about the advances of Hungarian Nazis. Hitler presumably still means to treat Poland as he has Czechoslovakia, and, if possible, without war. In any case it suits him to increase his concentration on Poland's southern frontier; if Poland remains firm he may think Hungary safer game this autumn."—*New Statesman and Nation.*

Open Espionage.—German military planes have been making flights over the North Sea as far as the three-mile limit off the East coast. They come at very high altitudes on very clear days, which enables the R.A.F. to spot them easily. The reason for their choice of perfect weather is not solely one of care-free flying. The pilots, it is believed, are testing the new infrared long-range cameras by which photographs can be taken of objects a very long distance away; and long distance photography, expertly done, can show many things not marked on the map."—*The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Financial Markets

The War of Nerves.—"Nothing is so calculated to shake a nation's nerves as swift transition from optimism to pessimism, from war talk to peace talk, and back to war talk. We should seek in these anxious days to build up an attitude of interested detachment as far as day-to-day changes are concerned, while remembering always that we are pledged to see that any settlement is freely made and that any attempt at coercion is resisted. However much we may welcome suggestions of moderation, we must remember that Herr Hitler has never yet loyally observed a compromise with any country but Italy. Hints of moderation which are being put about in Berlin may be simply a move in the game."—*News Chronicle.*

Inflation.—"Defence borrowing must absorb the bulk of the available national savings for at least the next two years, and some measure of inflation will be necessary to ease the strain. That seems to imply hardening money rates and a rise in equity shares and tangibles, such as property and commodities. *Ergo*, runs the argument, sell gilt-edged and fixed-interest stocks and get into sound ordinary shares. The investor who is not precluded from venturing outside the trustee field should lighten his portfolio with ordinary shares of the less speculative type; that is merely a common-sense measure to safeguard his position against the ravages, mild or severe, of inflation. But I see nothing in the present situation to indicate the need for any wholesale movement of the fixed-interest stocks. If the European clouds lift, I should expect a substantial recovery in gilt-edged prices despite the huge burden of defence expenditure. If the worst happens, in so far as investments will be of importance at all, the scales would be tipped in favour of equities. On the hypothesis that we are to continue in the present state of 'white war' while gilt-edged will probably find lower levels, the process would be gradual, and it is hard to see how equities as a whole could command enough speculative support to bring sustained upward movement. I do not envisage any really formidable inflation in this country."—*The Financial Correspondent of the "Spectator."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.

"Britain's reaction has been Hitler's one and only miscalculation."—*Mr. Christopher Hobhouse.*

"Dr. Salazar, the least spectacular but most efficient of dictators."—*"The Times."*

"What Danzig is to Italy, Italian claims on France are for Germany."—*"Giornale d'Italia."*

"The Almighty is a wonderful handicapper; He will not give any of us everything."—*Lady Oxford.*

"The whole of Poland does not possess as many motor vehicles as there are in Berlin."—*Dr. W. F. Necker.*

"The standard of air-raid protection in this country is far higher than that of any other country."—*Mr. R. Morrison, M.P.*

"Englishmen are no longer in the mood of repentance over the Versailles territorial settlement."—*Mr. Michael Huxley.*

"Our naval authorities feel that under ordinary conditions they can hunt out and find a submarine with certainty."—*Earl Stanhope.*

"Offers for a Five Power Conference, excluding Russia, have been offered to the British Government by Hitler."—*"New Statesman and Nation."*

"What goes down best with the Germans is a supply of lofty theoretical-sounding phrases and leave to understand 'with the blood'."—*Mr. K. John.*

"The Nazi Press in Hungary is wholly irresponsible and written in a manner fit only for illiterates."—*Count Teleki, Hungarian Prime Minister.*

"Japan might conceivably occupy Hong Kong, but she would be mad to bring out against herself the whole force of the British Empire."—*Viscount Cecil.*

"I cannot see Mr. Chamberlain as anything but essentially ignorant, narrow-minded, subconsciously timid, cunning and, inordinately vain."—*Mr. H. G. Wells.*

"Our losses in merchantmen in a future war should in no way compare with those of the unrestricted submarine war of 1917."—*"Traffalor," in the "Observer."*

"Is there any good reason why the leaders of the Opposition parties should not be represented on the Committee of Imperial Defence?"—*Mr. J. A. Spender.*

"For £10,000,000, some thirty of our best painters could be kept alive."—*Mr. Raymond Mortimer.*

"If we show resolution, we are accused by Germany of brutal encirclement; if we speak reason, we are jeered at for our weakness."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"Poland is a blot on the world's civilisation, a danger to European peace, and a disaster for its own inhabitants."—*Field-Marshal Goring's "National Zeitung."*

"We must frame some system of human relations which will no longer leave the whole life of mankind dependent upon the virtues, the caprice or the wickedness of a single man."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"It is unlikely that the Chinese will ever be able to drive the Japanese out of their country; it is equally unlikely that the Japanese will ever find a Chinese administration able and willing to sign a treaty of peace."—*Sir John Pratt.*

"The sensible alternative to creating an insuperable obstacle by reviving German imperialism with burnt offerings of the British Colonial system is not to make the task of Dr. Goebbels more easy than it need be."—*Mr. Lancelot Hogben.*

"The coloured races show a tendency to multiply faster than the members of the west European races most active in colonisation, with the one exception of the Portuguese, who have still a birth-rate of 30 per thousand."—*Mr. E. F. Podach.*

"Until the Axis States have demonstrably been shown to have failed in an objective which they regard as important, they will not negotiate on any major issue with either sincerity or with a real desire for peace."—*Sir Charles Grant Robertson.*

"For every raid on London there will be wave upon wave of British, French, Polish, perhaps Russian, bombers launched against Berlin from Lincolnshire, Lorraine, Posenia. Repayment in kind will make even Germany think; she may conclude that the game is not worth the candle."—*Mr. J. M. Spaight.*

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 8 9
Kenya 5%	107 2 6
Kenya 3½%	97 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	91 0 0
N. Rhodesia 5% A. debts	81 0 0
Rhodesian Ryvs. 4½% debts	81 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	97 7 6
Sudan 5½%	108 7 6
Tanganyika 4½%	105 15 0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4 9 4½
British Oxygen (£1)	3 17 6
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 0
Courtaulds (£1)	1 10 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 8 1½
General Electric (£1)	3 14 6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 9 6
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6 12 6
Int. Nickel Canada	52 6
Prov. Cinematograph	19 3
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 19 0
U.K. Steels	388
United Steel (£1)	1 3 10½
Unilever (£1)	1 13 3
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 11 10½
Vickers (10s.)	17 10
Woolworth (5s.)	3 5 1½

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	5 10 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 0 0
Anglo-American Investment	16 10½
Anglo-Iranian	3 12 6
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	12 0
Asanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 5 0
Bibani (4s.)	1 7 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	8 3
Burmah Oil	3 8 9
Consolidated Goldfields	2 18 1½
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 0 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5 12 6
East Daaga (10s.)	1 3 9
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3 4
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 8 9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 0 6
Grootvlei	4 0 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 18 1½
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 6
Kwahu (2s.)	1 5 0
Lyndhurst	1 4½
Marievale (10s.)	17 3
Marlu (5s.)	9 0
Mexican Eagle	6 10
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2 3
Rand Mines (5s.)	9 5 0
Randfontein	1 17 6
Royal Dutch (100 ft.)	33 15 0
Shell	4 0 0
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18 10½
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3 15 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11 0 0
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	15 7½
West Wits. (10s.)	4 10 0
Western Holdings (5s.)	12 6

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 2 0
British India 5½% prefs.	99 2 6
Clan	5 10 0
E.D. Realisation	3 3
Great Western	30 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	72 10 0
L.M.S.	43 0 0
National Bank of India	28 0 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	13 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13 2 6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	16 3

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 5 1½
Linggi (£1)	2 2
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3 8
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 9 0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 9 0

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

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. Tait Bowie is on his way home on leave from Nyasaland.

Mr. J. P. Gorman, Legal Secretary, is acting as Governor-General of the Sudan.

Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Director of Education in the Sudan, is on leave pending retirement.

Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Franklin sailed on Friday for South Africa on their way back to Kenya.

General Sir Hubert Gough, who is revisiting Kenya, hopes to fly home again early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome de la Mothe have returned to their estate near Moshi from a holiday in South Africa.

Sir John and Lady Ramsden have left Gerrards Cross for Scotland. They expect to be away until the end of September.

Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., who visited East Africa some time ago, and Mrs. Donner, are spending a holiday in Italy.

Mr. A. J. Britton, Assistant Inspector of Police in Uganda, has been transferred to Basutoland as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Rev. F. Tyrre, Chaplain of Eldoret, Kenya, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Philip, Maidstone, in the diocese of Canterbury.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Swift, Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, his duties are being discharged by Mr. B. E. St. J. Waghorne.

Captain G. H. Pitt-Rivers and Major E. Pratt-Barlow are outward-bound by the Dunvegan Castle for Capetown and Durban respectively.

Mr. A. Gordon-Brown, editor of the "South and East African Year Book and Guide," has arrived in London from South Africa on his annual visit.

Colonel G. C. Griffiths has been elected this year's Chairman of the Nakuru Municipal Board, with Mr. F. J. Couldrey, the retiring Chairman, as his deputy.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Dimoline, M.C., O.C. the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, arrived in England a few days ago by the r.m.m.v. Carnarvon Castle.

Mr. W. D. Smith, who has accompanied the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to England as his private secretary, is taking a short refresher course at Aldershot.

Viscount and Viscountess Stonehaven were last week the guests of the King at Balmoral Castle. During their stay His Majesty held a Council, at which Lord Stonehaven acted for the Lord President.

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. E. Ferneyhough, of Bulawayo, to Miss Enid Russell, eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Russell, Financial Secretary to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government, and Mrs. Russell.

Mr. G. J. Waller, who is in charge of the London office of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and Miss Evelyn Beatrice Shortman were married at Caxton Hall on Thursday last. They are now spending their honeymoon in Denmark.

The 300-mile journey by road from Dar es Salaam to Iringa has been accomplished in one day by Mr. J. de Brito, manager of the Iringa branch of Motor Mart and Exchange. His average speed was 31.7 miles per hour during running time.

His many East African friends will learn with pleasure of the greatly improved health of Major G. H. Anderson, who, as a result of medical treatment since his arrival from Kenya, is making a splendid recovery towards his customary vigour.

Air Commodore A. A. Walsey, M.C., D.F.C., who since the end of 1937 has been Air Officer in Charge of Administration of the Middle East Command, which includes the Sudan and East Africa, has been granted the acting rank of Air Vice-Marshal.

Mr. C. Tate Water, who is known to many East Africans and Rhodesians as High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, whose period of office would normally expire in October, is expected to be re-appointed for a further five years.

Major E. A. T. Dutton, Colonial Secretary of Bermuda, and formerly of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, has recently made a trip to Jamaica, on through the Panama Canal, and across the United States from California to Washington and New York.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that Mr. W. C. Mitchell, President of the Aero Club of East Africa, and Major C. A. Hooper, an ex-President, both of whom are well known in Nairobi, had a remarkable escape when, on their way back from South Africa in Mr. Mitchell's aeroplane, the propeller broke and the engine dropped out while the machine was flying in the vicinity of Mozambique at a height of about 4,000 ft. Though the ground beneath was covered with dense forest, the plane landed on a tree top without injury to either passenger. Mr. Mitchell, who had a narrow escape some time ago while flying in Kenya in another machine of his, and Major Hooper are to be cordially congratulated on their escape.

Every body needs
the strength of
BOVRIL

Mr. R. Taylor and Mr. W. H. Peile, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Agricultural and Commercial Association of North-Eastern Rhodesia. The Committee consists of Major Hankin and Messrs. F. B. Robertson, O. H. H. Jones, A. A. Pronk, and R. W. Noakes, with Mr. T. S. Page as secretary and treasurer.

The Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Eisteddfod Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mr. A. G. Cowling, Chairman; Mr. G. H. Stone, Secretary; Mr. J. F. Watmough, Treasurer; and Messrs. J. F. Duguid, A. D. Husband, J. King, D. J. Avery, Mesdames R. Kelly, Edwardes and G. M. Doshoff, and Father B. J. Weaver, Committee.

Vice-Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, who was invalided home from the command of the East Indies Station in April, has been placed on the retired list from July 31, 1939, for reasons of ill-health. In consequence, Rear-Admiral Ralph Leatham is promoted to be Vice-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, and is re-appointed Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, on promotion.

Mr. G. Seymour Thompson, of 88 Nightingale Lane, Bromley, is anxious to establish communication with someone who fought with our Army at Dongola in 1896, and who was subsequently stationed in Merawei, which was in occupation by General Sir Archibald Hunter from September, 1896, to July, 1897. Mr. Thompson desires to establish beyond question the date of issue of the first Sudan over-printed stamps.

Mr. J. M. Young, who is in charge of the Southern Rhodesian contingent of Boy Scouts, took his party to the World Moot in Perthshire, took his party to the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney, soon after their arrival, and presented 80,000 Southern Rhodesian and South African stamps to the secretary in support of the hospital's 'Stamp Collectors' Cot. The stamps had been collected during the past three years by the families of the members of the Scouts' party.

Lord and Lady Harlech gave a garden party last week at Glyn, Talsarnau, Merionethshire, to celebrate the coming-of-age of their elder son and heir, the Hon. David Ormsby Gore, to whom a silver cigarette-box, an antique silver beer-mug, and two water colour paintings were presented by Sir Henry Robertson, Chairman of the Merioneth Quarter Sessions, while another presentation was made by tenants of the estate. Lord Harlech is Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire.

Among those who will be shooting on the Scottish moors this autumn are Sir John Chancellor, who will be at Tonley, Aberdeenshire; Sir John Ramsden, who will be shooting over two estates in Invernesshire, one being at Aherarder and the other, at Ardverikie; Sir Godfrey Fell will be at Braes and Glenvarigill, in the Isle of Skye; Viscount Stonehaven will stay at Urie and Rickarton, in Kincardineshire; Lord Dulverton will be at Drynachan, Nairnshire; Sir A. B. Cawser will be shooting at Achray and Crahayie, Perthshire; Sir George Balfour, M.P., at Foss; Mr. H. G. Latilla has two estates, Glenartney and Glenturret; Sir Humphrey Leggett will be at Rannagulzion; Captain Orr-Ewing is going to Strathgarry; the Earl of Lovelace to Bendamph, in Ross-shire; Lady Evelyn Cobbold to Glencarron; and Sir Alexander Gibb will be at Grunard, Aulthae.

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

"By far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial surrender."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"An invaluable source of reference, and a very comprehensive account of the whole situation."—*The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailey.*

"Without doubt the most erudite and authoritative work that has yet appeared on a subject of enthralling interest. Mr. Joelson has written a fine book, which apart from its value, is eminently readable."—*The Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth.*

"I can imagine no more valuable contribution to public knowledge. I earnestly recommend this book, which is of the highest possible interest."—*Sir Philip Richardson.*

"A devastating analysis by a leading authority on the subject."—*Commander Stephen King-Hall.*

"Mr. Joelson's contribution to the subject is of first importance, and no one who is unaware of the evidence in this book is entitled to reach conclusions on the matter."—*The Western Mail.*

"An admirable and forceful book. Fully documented and closely argued, it contains much useful information and much sound sense. The author has mastered his subject with a thoroughness inspired by a passionate devotion to the cause of the British Empire."—*The Weekly Review.*

"The author has focused his rich experience into a book of solid quality, which has an important and quick function to fulfil. It should have a place among all those who are concerned with the Colonial and Dominion aspects of the Nazi challenge for world domination."—*Friends of Europe.*

"A most valuable book. A duty to read."—*Time and Tide.*

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OBITUARY

Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett

FOR 35 YEARS Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett—known to all the old-timers as "Uncle Charles"—had known and loved Kenya, and his death in Nairobi at the age of 86 removes, not an old man, but one who seemed to have the gift of perpetual youth, and who drew out and repaid the affection of all who knew him.

The pity is that the wonderful book which he might have written was never published, for few men had lived so full a life, had known more of the inside history of the pioneer days of East Africa, and had yet stood outside the arena. He was often urged to commit his reminiscences to paper, but he was reluctant—though it is said that he capitulated a year or so ago, but only to destroy the manuscript after it had been refused by a publisher to whom it was submitted.

He first reached East Africa in 1904 in the company of his friend Mr. (afterwards Sir) Northrup McMillan, with whom he made a long *safari* through Ethiopia, which was then very little known; there they tried to navigate the Blue Nile into the Sudan. Then they brought south to Kenya—or British East Africa, as it was then known—a party consisting of Mr. McMillan, Mr. Bulpett, Dr. Groat, Mr. Marlow, and Major Ringer, and engaged Mr. John Boyes as interpreter, hunter, and guide. It was, he has declared, the best-equipped *safari* in the whole of his long experience, and it almost cost the life of "Uncle Charles," for, as Mr. Boyes writes in his absorbing book "The Company of Adventurers"—

"Bulpett fired and hit the lion about the hind-quarters, without touching a vital part. The brute immediately turned round with a roar, and Bulpett and Marlow fired together, but the animal seemed to fly through the air like a huge cat, with its paws outspread. Bulpett and his men had no time to get out of the way, and the lion came down upon them with a paw on each of the gun-bearers to the right and left of Bulpett, and with a force that crushed them to the ground. At the same time the lion made a bite at Mr. Bulpett's head, which would have put an end to his hunting career had he not been wearing a large-sized pith helmet. But the helmet saved him and the lion dropped at his feet. It was not dead, but it had been so crippled with the shots that it could not get up again, and Bulpett rushed in and dispatched it.

The whole incident occurred in less time than it takes to describe, but the damage wrought by the lion was pretty considerable. Three of the Somali gun-bearers had been wounded and had to be taken up to Nairobi Hospital, and Bulpett and Marlow had some ugly wounds from the thorns, though otherwise they were none the worse. The torn helmet showed the marks of the lion's teeth where they met through it, and as it had undoubtedly saved his head, Mr. Bulpett kept it as a trophy of his narrow escape.

This first *safari* caused McMillan to fall in love with the country, to which he and his friend returned in due course to take up their residence, the former becoming one of Kenya's most prominent and popular settlers, and being knighted for his services to the Colony during the War.

Bulpett, who was educated at Rugby and Oxford, got a double blue at the Varsity and first-class honours, and though he was afterwards called to the Bar he never practised, for he had ample funds and hankered after travel and adventure, which he sought in many parts of the world. He had some narrow

escapes in Central and South America, and served as a war correspondent for a London newspaper during the South African War.

A great mountaineer in his early manhood, he was one of the first to scale the Matterhorn. Once, for a bet, he swam the Thames in evening clothes and a high hat, and later he swam the Hellespont. Of him it might well be said that, in the words of Walter Savage Landor, he "warmed both hands before the fire of life."

Major J. Corbet Ward

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN writes:—

Corbet Ward's death was a terrible shock. I was talking to him only the day before, and he was as cheery as ever. In his passing the East African Dependencies, and Kenya in particular, lose a good and constant friend, and one who never faltered in his loyalty to the people out there. He will be terribly missed, not only by his very large circle of friends, but by everyone his work brought him in contact with, for nothing delighted him more than to be just things to be mastered; and no trouble was too great for him to take if it was to help anyone. His enthusiasm in carrying out his duties was infectious, and to work with him was inspiring, for seldom does a man endeavor himself to all as Corbet did."

Mr. James McCrae writes:—

"Not an unkindly thought, not one unkindly act, not one single person has suffered because of Corb. His genius, for genius it was, radiated truth, happiness, and a pregnant sense of tolerance and charity. Every one of us who knew him will carry a warm glow in our memories of his innate kindness. It is only the truth and goodness which is within us that lives for ever. Corb's contributions to life are far in excess of one man's quota. Myself, amongst the many who basked in his sunshine, thank God for knowing such a soul, and thank Him for the grace of understanding the lessons which Corb. taught us, all unconsciously."

Canon Wright, former Dean of Nairobi, writes:—

"Benjamin Franklin, in writing his own life, styled himself 'printer.' If Corbet Ward had been giving us his autobiography, I wonder what designation he would have chosen? Perhaps it would have been 'soldier.' He certainly was the happy warrior facing difficulties with cheerfulness and courage. His laugh was infectious. For 20 years I have always found him to be the same gallant and high-hearted gentleman, always thoughtful of others, and never too busy to be considerate. His love for his fellows was obvious; he saw the best in others, and so was able to draw out their best qualities. A few days before he died he gave me a vivid account of the East African Dinner; it had been, he said, 'such a happy family.' His ambition at all times was to create and maintain an atmosphere of good will, and in this he was eminently successful. His simplicity, sincerity, and sympathy made him an ideal organizer and leader. The 'Brigadier' will be sorely missed here. There, I imagine, all the trumpets were sounded again and again at his passing."

Major C. J. de V. L'Anson, who was at one time D.A.Q.M.G., I. of C., during the East African Campaign, writes:—

"Corbet Ward's death ends a friendship going back to the early days of the East African Campaign in the autumn of 1914. After the disastrous battle of Tanga my regiment—the 2nd Battalion, the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)—went to Nairobi, and

there I met Corbet. Words cannot adequately describe his great personality, which lightened hearts in the dark days of the Campaign, when a cheerful outlook was a most valuable asset. During the ensuing years he was attached to my staff when I was Post Commandant, Assistant Provost Marshal, and Railway Transport Officer, Nairobi. I mention this particularly to bring out the fact that Corbet was great-hearted enough to sink his superior rank of major and serve under me, a captain, for the good of the cause. His keenness, efficiency and unselfishness made a potentially embarrassing position into a happy and effective co-operation, which continued later in Mombasa. I cannot speak too highly of the good work he did at all times for those under his care. He was ever unstinting in his kindness of heart, as well as in his generosity in all ways.

His family life was a great inspiration, and I should like to pay a tribute to Mrs. Corbet Ward, who was a great support and help to him. It must be a happy thought to her that her husband was spared sufficiently long to know that his eldest son was established in Northern Rhodesia. Only a week before his death he had told me how proud he was to think that his boy was to have a career in the Colonial Service in Africa. I shall always be thankful to have had the privilege of so long a friendship with such an outstanding man as Corbet.

Commander E. L. Rhoades

FEW EUROPEANS have lived in Nyasaland for so many years as Commander Edmund Lushington Rhoades, R.N.R., of whose death in Zomba Hospital we learn by air mail.

Born in 1867, he was educated in England and reached what was then British Central Africa early in 1895 on appointment by the Foreign Office as second naval officer on Lake Nyasa. He served in the operations against Mlozi, a notorious Arab slave-trader, who was captured and hanged, and then, when the *Guendolen* was put into service as a lake gun-boat, he became her first commander, continuing in that appointment for some 20 years, during which he charted the Lake.

When war broke out in August, 1914, his ship, armed with two 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns and a Nordenfeldt, left Fort Johnston to search for the German gun-boat *Hermann von Wissmann*, which was surprised at dawn on August 13 at anchor in Sphinxhaven, to the north-east of the Lake. As day broke Rhoades sent a warning shot over the vessel of his German opposite number and friend, who, knowing nothing of the outbreak of war, and attributing the inexplicable incident to Rhoades's exuberance, was alleged to have shouted across the water: "Stop it, Rhoades, you old fool, or you'll hit something." Then, when the British commander demanded surrender of the ship, he added, according to Rhoades: "So you are drunk, Rhoades!" In that way the little German gun-boat fell into the hands of her small British opponent, and Nyasaland secured command of the Lake.

Rhoades, who had been in poor health for some time, came home shortly afterwards, and then returned to settle in Northern Nyasaland. He was a noted raconteur, a man of wide interests, and a skilled boat-builder, who had seen Nyasaland transformed from savagery to settled administration.

A Captain Kettle in appearance, and in some ways in character, his former red beard and moustache had turned grey with the years, but his slight and agile figure and his gait had not altered.

Mr. W. D. Young

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:—

Your announcement of the death of Mr. W. D. Young in Nairobi will be received with regret by old-timers. Many will remember him with affection and gratitude for his ever-ready and kindly assistance in photographic matters.

Mr. Young was the official photographer of the Uganda Railway, and probably held that appointment from the start of the construction days in 1895. He mainly went to East Africa more than 40 years ago, as he travelled on the special train from Mombasa to Sultan Hamoud railhead camp in December of 1898 with the suite of H.H. Sultan Seyyid Hamoud bin Mahomed, who was then visiting the railhead camp. Sultan Hamoud station was named after the Sultan in honour of this visit, but unfortunately the Sultan would not permit Mr. Young to photograph him, and no photographic records were made.

Prior to being appointed official photographer of the Uganda Railway, he had filled a similar post on the East India Railway, and he photographed the construction of the Krishna Bridge over the Krishna river on the east coast of India, among other notable works.

His exceptionally fine collection of photographs of the earliest days in Kenya Colony should prove a valuable acquisition for the historical records of the Colony. There can be no more comprehensive pictorial records in existence, if they remain intact.

OTHER OBITUARIES

The death is announced of Mr. George Arthur Street, formerly of the P.W.D., Uganda.

Mrs. A. J. Garrett, who died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, last week, had attained the ripe age of 93. The death at the age of 84 is announced of Mr. John Rallsford, for many years a resident of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Woodthorpe T. Graham, a pioneer of the Rand and of Rhodesia, died in Johannesburg on Tuesday at the age of 91.

Mr. R. O. Rorke, whose death at the age of 75 is announced from Bulawayo, reached Matabeleland in 1893 and had been a permanent resident of Bulawayo since 1898.

Mr. V. G. Revington, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika, died in Moshi last week from pneumonia at the age of 37. He was the younger son of the Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Revington of Wadhurst.

Mr. A. C. Crossley, M.P., who was killed in an aeroplane accident in Denmark on Tuesday, was the only son of Sir Kenneth Crossley, Bt., Chairman of Crossley Brothers, Ltd., and Crossley Motors, Ltd., and was himself a director of the first-named enterprise and of Crossley Premier Engines, Ltd., both of which have extensive business connexions with East Africa and the Rhodesias.

An Artist Explorer

Thomas Baines, who became famous as an explorer in Southern Africa during the first half of the nineteenth century, was an artist as well as an explorer, and five of his pictures, in oil, dated 1849, have been sent to the Government Archivist, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by Mr. Lionel Cripps. Two of the paintings are gifts and the others are on indefinite loan. After framing and restoration they will be on exhibition at the end of the year.

£250,000 for Settlement

EAST AFRICANS will cordially welcome the announcement that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the Government of Kenya to allocate £250,000 from its next loan to the promotion of white settlement.

The Colony has long recognised that intensified settlement is necessary and that public money must be found to promote it, and the committee appointed in 1937 by the Government to make recommendations for the inauguration of suitable settlement schemes strongly urged the importance of increasing the number of European farmers and of fostering agricultural development. The Settlement Committee, of which a senior official was Chairman, reported in favour of a State-aided scheme for the settlement in the highlands of suitable British subjects in possession of a minimum of £1,500 of capital, the proposal being that an equivalent sum should be advanced from public funds on suitable terms to approved applicants.

When the Legislative Council re-assembles in October the Government scheme may be expected to be considered and approved, for it has been merely the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State which has postponed action on which officials and non-officials are in agreement.

H.M.S. Kenya

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester will to-morrow perform the naming ceremony at the launching in Govan, Glasgow, of H.M.S. "Kenya," one of the five large cruisers of the Fiji class authorised under the 1937 building programme. That one of H.M. ships has been given the name Kenya.

The new cruiser will be of 8,000 tons displacement, which is the maximum allowed for cruisers by the London Naval Treaty of 1936, and she will be armed with 6-in. guns. "Kenya" was laid down in June of last year, is due to be completed next year, and is the tenth cruiser to be launched for the Royal Navy since January last.

Other cruisers of this class building are the "Fiji," "Nigeria," "Mauritius," and "Trinidad" of the 1937 programme, "Uganda," "Gambia," "Ceylon" and "Jamaica" of the 1938 programme, and a further four, not yet named, of the 1939 programme.

The Defence of Tanganyika

The news that the headquarters staff and two companies of the 1st Battalion, the King's African Rifles, have been transferred from Zomba, Nyasaland, to Tanganyika will be warmly welcomed throughout Eastern Africa, for this redistribution of troops of the Southern Brigade very considerably strengthens the military dispositions in the Mandated Territory. One company and the headquarters staff reached Iringa and the other company arrived in Mbeya at the beginning of this week. Major N. R. G. Tucker commands the battalion.

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* telegraphs that these troop movements are the result of increased Nazi activity, and he repeats the allegation that Germans in Tanganyika are in possession of considerable dumps of arms and ammunition.

Air Mail Services

THERE has been widespread support in the Press for the suggestion endorsed in a leading article in our last issue that, in order to permit Imperial Airways to continue existing facilities for the transport of passengers on Empire routes, R.A.F. bombers should be temporarily employed for the carriage of mails. Although no official statement has yet been issued, there are grounds for the belief that the proposal is under sympathetic consideration.

Imperial Airways ask us to make clear that there is no question of the discontinuance of passenger traffic to East Africa and the Rhodesias, but that the number of bookings accepted will require to be restricted until the Christmas mail rush is over. On certain sections, particularly on the Hong Kong and West African services, and on the inyard services from Australia, India and Africa generally, there are still plenty of seats available. Bookings received prior to the company's announcement remain valid, and "no doubt we shall be able to accept one or two more bookings in cases of extreme emergency. It is our wish to continue giving the passengers of East Africa and Rhodesia the best service we can."

If arrangements are not made to permit Imperial Airways to offer adequate passenger accommodation, there is likely to be considerable increase in the use of the French and Belgian air services by British travellers anxious to reach the Rhodesias and South Africa as rapidly as possible.

Aircraft of the Belgian "Sabena" line leave Brussels every Sunday morning and reach Elizabethville in the south of the Belgian Congo on Thursday afternoons; even if the journey southwards be not continued until Saturday's train, Bulawayo is reached early on Monday.

The French line Air-Afrique has departures from Paris every Thursday morning, Elizabethville being reached on the afternoon of the following Monday, and the journey can be continued by train on Wednesday morning.

Tanga Port Strike

LAST WEEK, following a strike of Native labour employed by a lighterage company in Tanga, there was rioting in the port by a mob estimated at about one thousand, and police and special constables were compelled to fire 10 rounds. Two of the strikers were wounded, and one died subsequently. Many others were injured and 30 arrested after baton charges; one European and two African police constables were also injured. Reinforcements of some 60 police were sent from Dar es Salaam, and a company of the K.A.R. was dispatched from Moshi.

Disorder broke out again on the following day, when strikers looted shops in the Native quarter, damaged railway sheds and attempted to wreck rail cars. The rioters prevented Native employees of the Tanganyika Railways and the Public Works Department from discharging their duties, and work in the harbour came almost to a standstill, the departure of the liner "Llanstephan Castle" being delayed. The European quarter of the town was, however, comparatively unaffected, and it is officially announced that no anti-European feeling was discernible.

The latest news is that there has been a complete cessation of violence and that the Governor will appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the origin of the trouble.

At the time of the Tanga outbreak the general port strike which had occurred in Mombasa a few days earlier was in process of breaking down. The real cause of the trouble is obscure in both cases.

German Colonial Claims

DR. GOEBBELS'S virulent reply to Commander Stephen King-Hall contains the following passage:

"In direct contradiction of all solemn pledges England has robbed us of our Colonies. You administer them under the Mandatory system. They are useless to you. Your country is incapable—as many Englishmen have confirmed—of making profitable use of our Colonies. You have neither the people and perhaps not the inclination to work them. And yet you do not return them. Why not? The simple reason that not only a thirst for power prevents you from granting Germany those honourable peace terms which England claimed for herself, but these self-same terms were designed to crush our people completely. And despite this you raise the question as to whether we shall have peace!"

The Reich Colonial Exhibition in Dresden is drawing great crowds from all parts of Germany, widespread publicity being maintained. The aim of the Exhibition is to convince the German nation that restoration of their former Colonies would rapidly make good the existing deficiencies in foodstuffs and raw materials produced by the policy adopted by the authorities—which clearly intend to launch a new campaign for the recovery of the former German Colonies at what seems an opportune moment.

Mr. H. Lloyd Carson, of the Administrative Service of Tanganyika, is stated by the *Cape Times* to have said in the course of an interview while recently in Durban that uncertainty as to the future of the Territory is restricting trade and the investment of capital, and that some definite official pronouncement in London could alone dissipate the prevailing sense of insecurity.

A reporter of the London *Daily Express* states that Admiral Sir Barry Domville, Chairman of The Link, and former Chief of Naval Intelligence, informed him that he had been assured when he was last in Germany that "Hitler offered his soldiers to defend the British Empire; the offer was turned down."

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

"Indispensable to all alert politicians, journalists and men of affairs," says the *Journal* of the Institute of Journalists of Mr. F. S. Joelson's "Germany's Claims to Colonies," which it describes as a well-informed, closely reasoned and carefully documented survey by a man who knows his terrain intimately and can sift facts from specious propaganda.

"Though he writes with the passionate intensity of a crusader seeking to make others see, as clearly as he sees, the folly and dishonour of regarding these Colonies as possible pawns for bargaining away in pursuance of the discredited policy of 'appeasement,' Mr. Joelson seeks to hold the balance true, appealing to justice rather than to sentiment."

"An excellent index makes rapid reference to every aspect of the subject easy for the harassed journalist."

The Italian authorities in East Africa having guaranteed that there shall be no victimisation, about one hundred of the Ethiopian refugees who fled to Kenya have agreed to be repatriated.

COMMISSIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER returning to East Africa almost immediately would undertake commercial or other commissions in strictest confidence. Has held important agencies. Write G.C.K., c/o "East Africa & Rhodesia," 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

News Items in Brief

The next session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland is to meet on September 26.

The okapi presented by the King of the Belgians to the President of the French Republic died a few days ago.

Several London newspapers published photographs last week of a four-year-old cheetah from Kenya on a lead in the West End.

The Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, City Council has approved a vote of £5,000 for the Jubilee celebrations of the Colony next year.

The Natural Resources Commission in Southern Rhodesia travelled 5,300 miles within the Colony during the course of its investigations—September, 1938 to April, 1939.

The Men of the Trees, founded by Mr. St. Barbe Baker, formerly of the Kenya Service, are this week holding a summer school and conference at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, unveiled the King George V Memorial windows in Nampemba Cathedral on Sunday at a special thanksgiving service. The windows are the gift of the people and Government of the Protectorate.

Two senators and 22 members of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa have been touring Southern Rhodesia, proceeding thence to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. The tour was organised by the Southern Rhodesian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

A new Railway Institute, erected at the cost of £16,000, has been opened at Raylton, Bulawayo, by Mrs. W. J. K. Skillicorn, wife of the general manager of the Rhodesia Railways. Since the old Institute was built in 1902 the European railway staff at Bulawayo has increased from 150 to about 1,300.

A special session of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland is to be held on Tuesday next in Blantyre to give further consideration to Native labour questions in general. At a special session held for the same purpose last month the immediate establishment of an Advisory Labour Board was urged.

The memorial statue to King Albert of Belgium erected in Leopoldville was unveiled last month with impressive ceremony by M. Comouth, President of the Ex-Soldiers' Association, in the presence of the Governor-General of the Congo. Speeches were delivered by General Ermens, the Deputy Governor, and by the President of the Native Old Soldiers' Association.

Tourist traffic in Southern Rhodesia is now about double that of last year. Many visitors are extending their tours beyond the Victoria Falls and the Zimbabwe ruins, and including in their itinerary visits to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Beira. Now that workers on the Rand mines are being paid during their holidays many are spending their vacation in visiting the surrounding territories.

At least 150 Natives in the Turkana tribe are believed to have been killed by members of the Merile tribe in the Northern Turkana district last week. The raiders attacked the villages during the night while the unarmed villagers were asleep, and in addition to murdering the Natives, about a thousand head of stock were stolen. Military reinforcements mounted on camels have since twice engaged the raiders, inflicting severe casualties and recapturing large herds of stock.

LATEST MINING NEWS

The Copper Quota Raised**10% Increase Means 6,000 Tons Monthly**

COPPER-PRODUCING companies outside the U.S.A. operating under the restriction scheme will, as from yesterday, produce on the basis of 105% of their agreed basic tonnages, this 10% increase in the quota being calculated to represent an additional 6,000 short tons of metal per month.

The strong statistical position of copper and the recent spurt in prices had led to a widespread conviction that an early expansion of output would be agreed, but neither the London metal market nor the share market had expected the decision quite so soon, and many observers had anticipated no more than a 5% increase at first. Stocks are, however, being so satisfactorily reduced that further releases in the fairly near future are a possibility, perhaps by temporary de-restriction, as occurred for two months towards the end of last year.

Whereas during the first four months of this year world stocks of blister and refined copper increased by 49,000 short tons, May and June together witnessed a reduction of some 25,000 tons, and during July there was a further decrease of 23,670 tons, leaving American stocks on August 1 at 317,000 tons and extra-American at no more than 173,000 tons. Since world consumption is now rated at over 180,000 tons per month (of which America accounts for 33%) and the world output from mines and smelters is only 164,000 tons (American being 55,000 tons), the position must be accounted strong, particularly outside the U.S.A.

Contributory factors in European markets have been a French purchase of 50,000 tons for an addition to the war reserve of the Republic, and the buying during the last few weeks. As to New York, Japan is reported to have bought large quantities.

Fluctuations in the Quota

Fluctuations in the quota rate are shown in the following table:—

December 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938	105%
July 1, 1938, to October 15, 1938	95%
October 16, 1938, to December 15, 1938	105%
December 16, 1938, to December 31, 1938	105%
January 1, 1939, to February 28, 1939	100%
March 1, 1939, to August 15, 1939	95%
From August 16, 1939	105%

All the great African copper producers—the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Mufulira Copper Mines, and Rhokana Corporation—and the three big Chilean producers—Andes Copper Mining, Braden Copper Company, and Chile Copper—operate under the restriction scheme. The term "basic tonnages" represents only some 60% of their output capacity.

£45 per ton is generally assumed to be the maximum price at which the restriction scheme aims, and its attainment is therefore always likely to presage an increase in the quota. That quotation was once reached for forward delivery during the recent swift advance in copper prices, but the official announcement that further quantities of the metal were to be released caused a fall of 6s. 3d. to £44 2s. 6d. both for cash and three months.

Rhodesian copper shares also eased on the London Stock Exchange, but business was very limited, and selling from New York and Paris was probably more responsible than news of the change in the quota. Mining markets are not likely to be buoyant while the international situation is so obscure, but the City considers the base metal section to be as likely as any to encourage a public following.

Rhodesian Copper Profits**Roan Antelope and Mufulira**

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., announce that the company's total estimated profit, subject to taxation, for the year ended June 30 last was £1,372,000, and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., announce simultaneously that their estimated profits, also subject to taxation, totalled £1,043,000.

For the months of April, May, and June, Roan Antelope's gross revenue totalled £704,500, and operating expenditure (including London and mine administration charges) £340,500, leaving an estimated surplus of £364,000, from which £50,000 has been deducted for obsolescence and reserve for replacements, leaving an estimated profit for the quarter of £314,000. During the previous quarter the corresponding figure was £244,500, so that the lower quota has been much more than offset by the higher price for the metal, which averaged £41 18s. 5d. per ton, as against £37 0s. 8d.

In the case of Mufulira, the gross revenue was £626,000 and the operating expenditure £300,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £268,000, from which the sum of £32,500 has been deducted as a reserve for replacements, leaving estimated profits at £235,500, which is £38,000 higher than in the previous quarter.

During the year ended June 30, 1938, Roan Antelope's estimated profit was £1,574,000, so that during the current year there has been a drop of £202,000, but Mufulira shows an increase from £968,000 to £1,043,000.

Roan's interim dividend of 10% was maintained this year, but there are differences of opinion in the market as to whether last year's final distribution of 10% can also be expected. Mufulira paid 13½% last year, and is expected to pay 15%, or possibly more, this time.

As a result of the increased quota releases, Roan Antelope is entitled to an output of 5,753 long tons of fine copper monthly as from yesterday, compared with 5,205 long tons at this time last year, and Mufulira to 5,051 long tons, compared with 4,570 tons.

Farmers & Miners

"I feel I am a buffer between farmer and miner," said Colonel Lucas Guest, M.P., Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, at a recent meeting with farmers of the Hartley district. He listened sympathetically to the representations of the meeting for better protection of agriculturists vis-à-vis miners and prospectors, and was warmly thanked for the practical nature of his replies.

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Extravagant Use of Labour Admonitions to Rhodesian Miners

"THERE IS CONSIDERABLE gross extravagance in the use of Native labour in Rhodesian mines," said Colonel E. Lucas Guest, Minister of Mines, when addressing the ninth annual Congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation in Gwelo. "That has to be curbed, and the efficiency of the Native has to be improved, for without improved efficiency, the problem of labour will be impossible to solve. The way to meet the situation is to economise in Native labour."

Mr. G. A. Davenport, President of the Chamber of Mines, pointed out that on the Rand the output per Native employee was 178 tons of ore in 1937 and had improved since then, while in Southern Rhodesia the output was only 61 tons per boy per annum, though the Rand figures were being approached at the Wanderer Mine. He believed that there were mines on which probably 50% too much labour was being employed.

Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, said that agriculture and mining, the two primary industries of the Colony, were interdependent, and that it was by them that the development of the Colony must be prosecuted. A larger white population could be brought into the Colony, the secondary industries developed, and the country would grow, but only on the basis of the two primary industries.

Sir Ernest Montagu urged boring facilities by the Government at the cheapest possible rates, since he was convinced that many old mines would then be re-opened.

The Congress expressed its concern at the increase in gold thefts after Major H. W. Clemow, of the C.I.D., had stated that 12 persons had been convicted for gold offences in 1937 and 32 in 1938, the value of the gold recovered last year being £1,480.

Tin in Italian Somaliland

Cassiterite (tin ore) is reported to have been discovered in Italian Somaliland.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

The transfer fees will henceforth be 2s. 6d. per 100 shares or part thereof transferred. Hitherto the rate has been 2s. 6d. per transfer, whatever the amount involved.

Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

Particulars have been filed at Somerset House of the above company, which was registered in Tanganyika Territory in 1936 to acquire mining properties in East Africa or elsewhere, and to adopt an agreement with Saragura Development Company, Ltd.—particulars of which have also been filed in London. These are, of course, two companies in the Robert Williams Group, the City address of which is Princes House, Gresham Street.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

At last week's annual general meeting of Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., the Chairman, announced that the company's reserves had been increased to £160,000, but that a dividend would not be paid in the present unsettled state of affairs and in view of the heavy market depreciation in the company's holdings, about 50% of which were in gold, 9% in copper, 11% in Americans, and 18% in miscellaneous undertakings, the balance being mainly in iron, coal and steel shares. The Phoenix Prince mine in Southern Rhodesia, in which the company is largely interested, was, he said, developing more favourably at depth, and it was hoped that it would pay a maiden dividend within the next year—during which he expected to see an increase in the price of gold, perhaps to £8 per ounce.

Kenya and a Royalty on Gold

Gold producers in Kenya have for some time been perturbed at the failure of the local Government to announce that the suspension of the 5% royalty on gold would be continued. Now, however, it is officially announced that the present practice will be maintained for another year, i.e. until September of next year, but the *communiqué* also states that serious consideration is to be given to the re-imposition of the royalty after that date or to the substitution of some other tax or levy.

Territorial Outputs

During the first six months of this year Uganda produced 9,065 oz. of fine gold, valued at £65,014, compared with 10,685 oz., worth £73,044, in January-June, 1938.

Gold bullion (unrefined) exported from Tanganyika Territory during the first six months of this year weighed 85,219 oz. Troy, valued at £418,502. For January-June, 1938, the figures were 52,214 oz. and £270,907. In the month of June alone 16,832 oz. Troy of gold bullion were exported, valued at £83,849 (June, 1938: 7,590 oz., valued at £41,044).

Rhodesian Mining Federation

The Rhodesian Mining Federation, meeting in annual congress in Gwelo, elected the following officers: President, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. V. Burnett, P. A. Davenport, L. Davies, R. Hawkins, B. L. Gardner, and Colonel Lucas Guest, M.P.; Chairman, Captain A. E. Kennedy; Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. P. H. Gowen and T. A. Kimble; Committee, Messrs. L. H. Davies, W. B. Blyth, C. W. Theal, T. C. H. Howard, and D. Abrahamson; with Mr. E. J. Davies as auditor.

CROSSLEY-PREMIER GAS ENGINE AT THE GEITA GOLD MINES

A "CROSSLEY-PREMIER" VIS-A-VIS GAS ENGINE provides power for the Geita Gold mines, East Africa, and a second Unit is in the course of manufacture.

Each Engine has a normal home rating of 1425 B.H.P.

The plant is situated at 4,500 ft. altitude and the continuous day and night rating of each set at site is 800 KW. at 250 R.P.M.

The Mine is in a wooded area and in consequence it has been found economical to employ Gas Engines operating from Crossley Producers designed to utilize all kinds of wood-fuel.

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Company Progress Reports

Kentan Gold Areas.—During July 8,092 tons of ore were milled, yielding 2,688 oz. of fine gold.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.—July output, 2,804 tons; yield, 924 oz. of fine gold, valued at £6,450. Profit for the month, £1,408.

Luiiri Gold Areas.—During July 2,116 tons were crushed for a yield of 322 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £2,400; working costs, £2,305; estimated royalties, £105; estimated deficit, £10. Ore, crushed is still being taken from grade stopes above 3rd level. Manager expects to begin unwatering below 3rd level about middle August.

Globe and Phoenix.—Output during July: 6,100 tons crushed; yield, 4,078 oz. fine gold. Development: Phoenix mine: 10th level raised 32 ft., av. trace; 12th level driven 75 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 37th level sunk 33 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 39th level driven 100 ft., av. trace. Globe mine: 2nd level driven 25 ft., av. 16 dwt.; 2nd level driven 32 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 6th level driven 20 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 6th level driven 46 ft., av. 6 dwt.

Rosterman.—During July 3,255 tons of ore were milled, producing 1,337 oz. gold. Estimated value, £9,927; working expenditure £4,474; development £2,514; total £6,988; surplus £2,939; capital expenditure £989.

Development: total footage, 903 ft.; main shaft sunk 38 ft. to 978 ft. No. 1 Footwall Reef: No. 7 level, west drive advanced 70 ft. (total 215 ft.), first 35 ft. in low values; remaining 35 ft. av. 42 dwt. over width 38 in. Rise 70 ft. west started and extended 30 ft., av. 26 dwt. over 40 in. No. 8 level: west drive advanced to 80 ft.; first 65 ft. av. 5 dwt. over 43 in., remaining 15 ft. av. 46 dwt. over 26 in. East drive advanced 25 ft. (total 50 ft.) av. 7 dwt. over 24 in. No. 9 level: rise 220 ft. west extended 35 ft. (total 195 ft.), av. 20 dwt. over 37 in. Rise 400 ft. west extended 45 ft. (total 85 ft.), av. 34 dwt. over 42 in. No. 10 level: west drive advanced 55 ft. (total 135 ft.), av. 16 dwt. over 34 in.

Tati Goldfields.—During quarter, mill crushed 10,700 tons, for a total yield of 2,249 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £16,455; working costs, £13,070; working profit, subject to taxation, £3,385. Development: total footage, 724 ft.; footage on reef, 621 ft. Slipping Monarch shaft to full width between 6th and 7th levels was resumed towards the end of the quarter. Driving totalling 377 ft. on the 5th level E. contact reef failed to disclose any pay values. After unwatering Monarch 7th level, Monarch 7th level drive S. adv. 84 ft., of which 40 ft. sampled, from 810 ft. to 850 ft., av. 4.9 dwt. over 53 in. Reef not fully exposed. The drive has been in pay values from 795 ft., giving an average for 55 ft. of 4.91 dwt. over 59 inches. Development in Francis No. 1 section shows encouraging results. The 4th level drive N. ex-Francis No. 1 shaft averaged, for 45 ft. sampled, 10.13 dwt. over 44 in. A raise started in the small payshoot encountered on the 5th level drive, below 4th level drive payshoot, disclosed a value, over 50 ft. sampled, of 8.8 dwt. over 42 in., reef not fully exposed.

Reports for Quarter to June 30

The Sherwood Starr progress report states that 25,300 tons were milled, yielding 4,028 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £29,601; working costs, £22,442; working profit at mine, £7,159. Capital expenditure (excluding £1,865 spent on development), £160. Development: No. 4 level, Koppie reef: a sub-level drive S.W. at 75 ft. up No. 1 rise begun and adv. 52 ft. in jasperlite, the first 49 ft. av. 1.2 dwt. over 58 in., lode not fully exposed; a sub-level drive N.E. at 75 ft. up to No. 1 rise begun and adv. 51 ft. in jasperlite, the first 45 ft. av. 2.2 dwt. over 61 in., lode not fully exposed; No. 23 level: No. 2 crosscut at 271 ft. E. in main drive E. begun and adv. 53 ft. at 39 ft. in crosscut intersected jasperlite av. 5 dwt. over 84 in.

The quarterly report of Rezende states that 25,300 tons of ore were milled during the three months, yielding 5,953 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £44,651; working costs, £27,364; working profit, £17,287; sundry revenue, £920; total profit, £18,207. Capital expenditure, £41,373. Development: Rezende section, No. 18 level, drive W. from No. 1 W. winze driven 135 ft., of which 110 ft., av. 7.1 dwt. over 63 in.; reef not fully exposed; drive E. from

No. 1 W. winze adv. 108 ft. to 154 ft., av. 4.4 dwt. over 63 in. throughout. Drive E. from No. 1 E. winze adv. 21 ft. to 105 ft., av. 10.5 dwt. over 67 in. Liverpool section: No. 3 level, drive N. on Spur reef driven 33 ft., av. 7.2 dwt. over 14 in. throughout; No. 4 level, rise on Spur reef risen 27 ft. to 123 ft., of which 110 ft. av. 7.1 dwt. over 13 in.; No. 5 level, drive E. adv. 176 ft. to 956 ft., av. 4.5 dwt. over 24 in. Old West mine: No. 5 level: Drive E. adv. 200 ft. to 716 ft., av. 4.6 dwt. over 71 in.; No. 1 E. winze sunk 40 ft. to depth of 186 ft., where it holed the corresponding rise from No. 6 level; av. value throughout was 3.9 dwt. over 39 in. No. 6 level: Drive W. adv. 116 ft. to 760 ft., av. 3.2 dwt. over 64 in. throughout.

Cam and Motor progress report states that 77,400 tons were milled, yielding 22,261 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £164,998; working costs, £72,060; gross working profit, at mine, £92,938; less royalty, £8,250, making net working profit at mine, £84,688; add rents, £347; total net profit at mine, £85,035. Capital expenditure (excluding £10,327 spent on mine development), £5,057. Development: Cam lode: No. 33 level: stope drives at 310 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 333 ft. to 562 ft., av. 8 dwt. over 25 in. for 285 ft. payable; winze at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate sunk to depth of 48 ft., av. 8.3 dwt. over 41 in.; rise at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate risen 63 ft., av. 2.8 dwt. over 21 in. No. 34 level: Main drives at 1,850 ft. S. co-ordinate adv. 77 ft. to 833 ft., of which 325 ft. av. 12.8 dwt. over 44 in.; winze at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate sunk to depth of 72 ft., av. 5.3 dwt. over 24 in.; rise at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate risen 58 ft., av. 3.7 dwt. over 24 in. Cam Spur lode: No. 35 level: winze at 450 ft. W. co-ordinate sunk 50 ft. to depth of 99 ft., av. 3.6 dwt. over 51 in. for 95 ft. sampled. Motor lode: No. 32 level: sub-level drives on footwall "B" reef adv. 537 ft. to 1,222 ft., of which 905 ft. av. 8.2 dwt. over 39 in.

£30,000 for Kenya Mineral Survey

It is excellent news that the Colonial Development Advisory Committee has authorised the expenditure of £30,000 for geological and mineralogical surveys of seven areas in Kenya totalling 16,000 sq. miles.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Steady at 105s. per cwt. for Kenya. (1938: 117s.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull, firm for Aug.-Sept. at £11 per ton. (1938: £11 12s. 6d.; 1937: £13 10s.)

Cloves.—Quiet and unchanged, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 7¼d. Madagascar spot (m bohd), 7½d.; c.i.f., 6¾d. per lb. (1938: 8½d., 7¼d.)

Coffee.—Auctions not yet resumed.

Copper.—Standard for cash or three months firm at £44 8s. 9d. per ton. (1938: £40 3s. 9d.; 1937: £57 5s.)

Copra.—East African firms quiet and unchanged at £9 10s. per ton, c.i.f., for September shipment. (1938: £10 2s. 6d.; 1937: £15 2s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Demand moderate, with American middling spot 5-17d. per lb. September 4-48d., November 4-35d. and January 4-34d. per lb.
The Egyptian Government has cancelled the cotton export tax of 2s. per quintal as a measure of relief to producers.

Cotton Seed.—Old crop quiet, with Egyptian black-to-Hull £4 16s. 3d. per ton for Aug.-Sept. September and October (new crop) steady at £5 2s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £6-10s.; 1937: £5 7s. 6d.)

Gold.—148s. 7½d. per oz. (1938: 142s. 8d.; 1937: 139s. 7d.)

Groundnuts.—New crop easier, with Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for August £12 5s., September £12 2s. 6d. and October £12. (1938: £10 8s. 9d.; 1937: £14 7s. 6d.)

Hides.—Unchanged, with Mombasa 70-80% 12 lb. and up, 5½d., 8/12 lb. 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6¼d.; 0/4 lb., 6¾d. per lb. (1938: 6d., 5½d., 6¼d.)

Majze.—East African No. 2 steady at 20s. 3d. per qtr. (1938: 25s. 6d.; 1937: 25s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Market nominal, with Kenya flowers £154 per ton and Japanese best quality £106 10s. (1938: £125, £85.)

Simsim.—East African for Aug.-Sept. £13 per ton ex ship for white/yellow and £12 7s. 6d. for mixed. (1938: £14 5s.)

Sisal.—Under increased selling pressure values have eased £14 15s.—£15 for Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, with £13 15s. to £14 for No. 2, and £13 5s. to £13 10s. per ton, c.i.f., for No. 3 for optional ports for Sept.-Dec. shipment. (1938: £18 5s., £16 2s. 6d.; 1937: £27 15s., £25 15s.)
East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. announce that production from their estates during July totalled 195 tons.
Sisal Estates Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow on their properties during July amounted to 290 tons of all grades.
Reviewing the sisal market during the past month, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Company state: "It is too early to sum up the prospects of the coming binder twine season, but the acreage sown to wheat in the U.S.A. is much smaller this year, and the larger number of combines operating indicates a small twine consumption. The United States Department of Agriculture's report on July 1 estimated a yield for wheat of 717 million bushels, compared with the final figure for 1938 of 974 million bushels. In Canada an excellent crop is expected as a result of good weather conditions whilst favourable reports are made in connexion with various European countries."
Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat quiet, with August shipments at £9 7s. 6d. per ton to usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.; 1937: £9 7s. 6d.)

Tin.—Steady, with standard for cash £229 18s. 9d. per ton, and three months £225 7s. 6d. (1938: £192 15s.; 1937: £265 15s.)

Tung Oil.—Firm, with bulk supplies £104 10s., and drums £106 per ton.

Wattle Bark.—Chopped £8 5s. per ton, c.i.f.; extract £16 10s. per metric ton c.i.f. Hamburg, and £17 c.i.f. U.K. ports.

Wheat.—Slightly lower, with Kenya Equator 18s. and Governor 18s. 6d. per qtr. (1938: 27s., 27s. 6d.)

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 August 2).—Chemelil, 0.74 inch; Cherangani, 1.89; Donya Sabuk, 0.04; Eldama, 1.67; Eldoret, 1.42; Equator, 0.82; Fort Fernan, 2.21; Gilgil, 0.89; Hoey's Bridge, 0.76; Kabete, 0.03; Kaimosi, 2.13; Kericho, 0.81; Kiambu, 0.16; Kijabe, 0.06; Kilifi, 0.36; Kipkarren, 1.22; Kisumu, 0.51; Lumbwa, 1.96; Machakos, 0.04; Makindu, 0.02; Malindi, 0.43; Mehengai, 1.09; Meru, 0.17; Moiben, 0.46; Moibasa, 0.58; Muhoroni, 1.98; Nanyasha, 0.01; Nyeri, 0.04; Ol' Kalou, 1.47; Rongai, 1.48; Rumuruti, 0.60; Sagana, 0.07; Songhor, 0.84; Sorik, 0.90; Taveta, 0.06; Thomson's Falls, 0.90; Turbo Valley, 1.09; and Voi, 0.01 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended July 31).—Amani, 0.19 inch; Arusha, 0.02; Kilindini, 0.51; Lushoto, 0.04; Lyamungu, 0.43; Moshi, 0.16; Ngomeni, 0.12; Tanga, 0.11; and Tukuju, 1.00 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 2).—Arua, 1.48 inches; Butiaba, 2.45; Entebbe, 0.02; Fort Portal, 1.79; Gulu, 1.93; Hoima, 1.82; Jinja, 0.77; Kitgum, 0.38; Lira, 0.40; and Tororo, 0.22 inch.

New Pyrethrum Grades

In his presidential address to the Pyrethrum Conference in Nairobi, Mr. Alistair Gibb said that the Pyrethrum Advisory Board wished to impress on growers the necessity of maintaining a high toxic quality of Kenya flowers. To assist in achieving this the rules of grading are to be altered. Meantime the Board intended to investigate more closely the reasons for the variation of toxicity at different times of the year, and Mr. V. A. Beckley, of the Scott Laboratories, is to visit America and consult chemists with a view to arriving at a standard test. Though locusts are doing damage to many estates in Kenya, pyrethrum growers are in the happy position of finding that the insects refuse to settle on their crop.

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Passengers for East Africa Rhodesia Railways Accounts

The m.v. "Dunvegan Castle," which left London on Friday last for East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

<i>Beira</i>	Blight, Miss K.
Allen, Mr. E. C.	Enzer, Dr. & Mrs. A. J.
Evans, Miss H. S.	Franklin, Colonel & Mrs.
Finlayson, Mr. & Mrs. M. D.	W. H.
Lampport-Stokes, Mr. H. J.	Haig, Mr. & Mrs. N. S.
Phillips, Mrs. E. A.	Harwood, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Scott, Mrs.	Hebden, Miss P.
Young, Mr. & Mrs. H. F.	Hutchinson, Miss A. M.
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Dashwood, Dr. & Mrs.	Lewis, Mrs. E. C.
T. J. R.	Lewis, Miss B. W.
MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs. R.	Penney, Mrs. K. J.
Milne, Mr. & Mrs. H. O.	Plenderleith, Mr. R. G.
<i>Tanga</i>	Robinson, Mrs. J.
Howe, Mr. & Mrs. E. G.	Robson, Mr. H.
<i>Mombasa</i>	Schwartzel, Mr. & Mrs. S. H.
Blackwell, Mrs. A. C.	Stephens, Mr. J. R.
	Summerfield, Mrs. L. W.
	Summerfield Miss M. H.
	Walker, Mr. & Mrs. W. B.

The m.v. "Bloemfontein," which left Dover on Saturday, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Beira</i>	<i>Tanga</i>
Hollander, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Crisp, Mr. H. W.
Ruys, Mr. J. C. J.	Crisp, Mrs. M.
<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Mombasa</i>
Bakker, Mrs. M. E. E.	Bradford, Mr. & Mrs. F. O.
Hongler, Mrs. G.	Gotschalk, Mr. L.
<i>Zanzibar</i>	Klebe, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Johnstone, Mrs. E.	Low, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Johnstone, Miss P. C.	Sewall, Mrs. C. B.
Johnstone, Master D.	Simpson, Mrs. S. H.

The "Klipfontein"

The new Holland-Afrika liner "Klipfontein" will leave Europe this week on her maiden voyage. She is due to call at Southampton on Saturday.

New S.I. Steamer

The s.s. "Aska," a new British-India Steam Navigation liner, has recently completed satisfactory trials off the Tyne. Designed specially for service between Calcutta and Rangoon, she attained a speed of 19 knots on her trials.

Union-Castle Tours

Attractive folders of the Union-Castle Company's winter tours to South Africa and their round-Africa trips have been issued. The tours, which have been arranged for November and December, 1939, offer the opportunity for avoiding part of the trying winter season in Great Britain. Tours to South Africa by the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle" and R.M.M.V. "Carnarvon Castle" leave Southampton on November 30 and December 14 respectively. Passengers on the round-Africa tours will leave London by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" on November 23, sailing outwards via the Suez Canal and returning by the West Coast route, and by the m.v. "Dunbar Castle" from London on December 1, outwards by the West Coast and returning by the Suez Canal. Copies of the folders, which give particulars of fares, etc., may be obtained on application to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, 3, Fenchurch Street, E.C., or at any of their branch offices.

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SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

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The Cost of Lower Freight Rates

THE decision of the directors of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., to make substantial reductions in freight charges, as from January 1 last has, of course, meant that the original estimates for the year ending on September 30 will be badly upset, for the lower rates, which were not contemplated when the estimates were framed, were in force for three-quarters of the year.

The accounts now submitted to the Railway Commission show the following figures for 1938-39:—

	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate
Revenue	£4,802,700	£4,406,100
Expenditure	2,788,300	2,776,500
Balance	2,014,400	1,629,600
Realised Income	1,536,000	1,281,550

Necessary allocations are £1,100,700 for the service of loans, £150,000 to reserve, £125,000 for dividends, and £44,800 is set aside for rates stabilisation.

Revenue for the year 1939-40 will otherwise be affected by the lower rates, and is estimated at £4,020,300 and expenditure is put at £2,703,100, giving a balance of £1,317,200. To this is added income from investments and certain other sources, £227,000, and £278,000 which sum is to be transferred from the rates stabilisation account. Then, after deductions have been made of £246,600 for pension funds, £268,000 for income tax, £25,100 for Beira terminal charges, £23,500 for London expenditure, and £11,000 for the cost of the Railway Commission, £1,246,673 will remain as the anticipated realised income, to which will be added £176,327 from the depreciation and renewals account, making £1,423,000. Loan provision (debentures £909,067 and sinking fund £191,633) will require £1,100,700, reserve and dividend will take £150,000 and £125,000 respectively, and rates stabilisation £47,300.

Practically no changes in freight rates are proposed for the forthcoming year, the one slight alteration affecting distribution rates on traffic from Ndola to points east of Bulawayo, and involving a sacrifice of revenue by the system.

Agriculture in Nyasaland

ATTENDANCES at the recent annual show of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society beat all previous records. The British Central African Company won four cups—for tea, cotton, cereals and oil seeds, and for most points in the coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, cereals, chillies, capsicums and oil seed classes. Mr. J. H. Faure took the Imperial Tobacco Company's cup for most points in the tobacco classes and the Nyasaland Planters' Association cup for the best example of flue-cured tobacco; and Mr. F. D. Warren was adjudged the best exhibitor of tobacco in classes other than flue-cured. The Zambesi Industrial Mission out-distanced other coffee exhibitors. An interesting result in the animal classes was that Mrs. H. G. Duncan won the cup which she herself presented for the best grade cow or heifer sired by a pedigree Friesland bull.

Bird and Company (Africa), Limited

Our paragraph of last week should have made it clear that it is the local board in East Africa of this company which is now composed of Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Colonel the Hon. M. T. Boscawen, and Mr. G. S. Hunter.

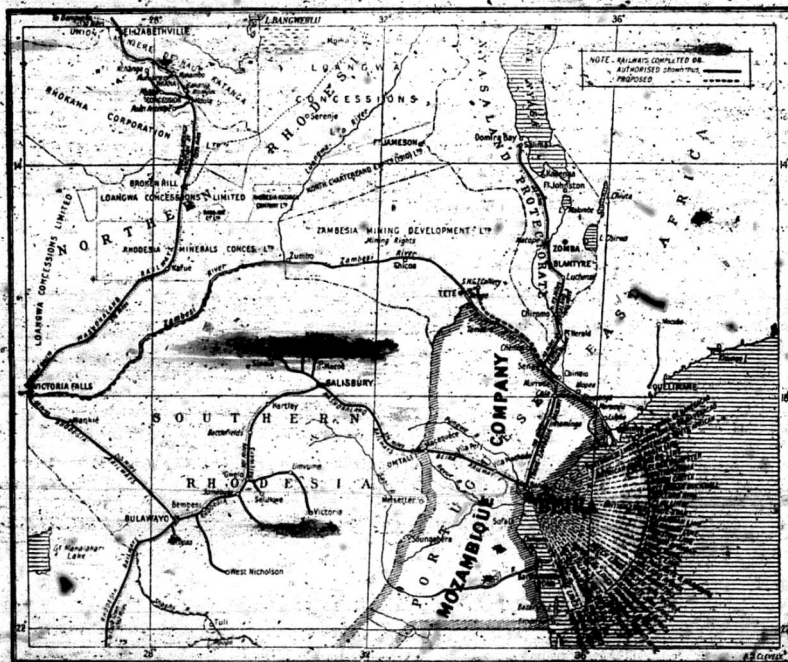
BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist — a glimpse of the African tropics, with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season — from May to October — offers a sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



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

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

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

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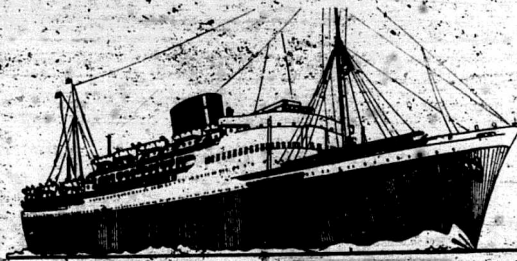
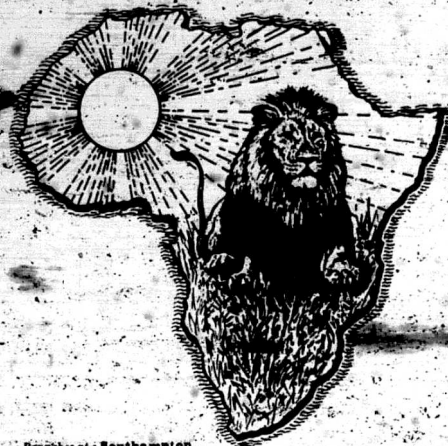
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 Fortnightly Sailings to **SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**
 Sailings Every Four Weeks to **EAST AFRICA**

VESSEL	Tonnage	M'bra	London	SAFRICA
GARNARON CASTLE	20,122	—	Aug. 25	Aug. 25
DUNNOTAR CASTLE	18,507	—	—	Aug. 31
WINDHOLM CASTLE	20,912	—	—	—
FLANDRAFF CASTLE	10,700	—	Aug. 31	—
STIRLING CASTLE	20,800	—	—	Sept. 7
DUNBAR CASTLE	10,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 2	—
ARUNDEL CASTLE	10,110	—	—	Sept. 14

* Mail Service via Madeira for South African ports.
 † Via Tenerife, Lobito, Walvis Bay, S. African Ports, Lourenco Marques and Beira.
 ‡ Via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said and East African Ports.
 § Via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, South African Ports, Lourenco Marques and Beira.
 Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.



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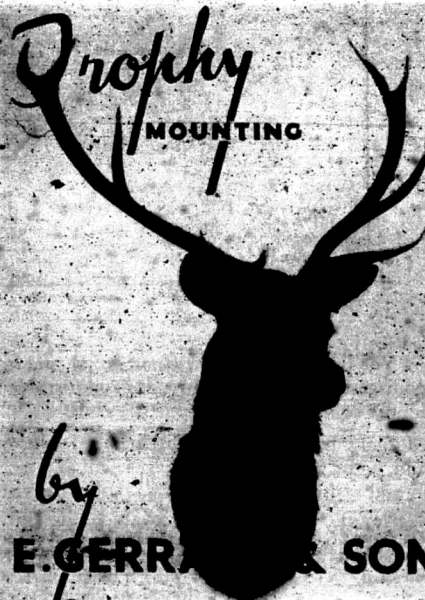


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