

Summary, but I believe it is justly to be expected of the High Court judges committed to Native laws which are easily to be conducted in England, but mostly the result of tribal customs and habits which are all so natural to the native and are not regarded by him as criminal. But he writes: "The interesting feature in dealing with suppression of criminal Northern Kikoides is that it appears to be no mere case of punishment, but usually results in a more useful and efficient one for the general population. It is only at central prisons that capital punishment is carried out, and these are far remote from the scene of the crime. It is only the word of the district official that the culprit has been duly hanged. Within a month or two the villagers believe that the condemned man will return to the village and before long the absence passes unnoticed and he is forgotten. The punishment which is both feared and certainly acts as a deterrent is that of flogging. It is definitely the most feared punishment and is hearily believed to be the most regarded criminal, and I venture to assert it is the one which, while effective, its purpose is to substitute for man power than imprisonment and more personally effective than a fine which is usually paid by means of borrowed money." Colonel Stephenson was formerly Commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Force, and hence speaks with authority and from experience.

Attendance at the numerous Shows which are a feature of the autumn season in England is both a pleasure and an education, and the MAN, THE CREATOR. As God is man's wonderful and rapidly increasing control of Nature. Give him any creature, animal or vegetable, and he will alter it, improve it, mould it to the caprice or fit advantage. By selection, conducted with intelligence and informed by science, he will breed a cow which, weighing perhaps three quarters of a ton herself, produces 12 gallons of milk in 65 days, or more than half a ton of butter. A rooster steers, at one and a half years of age, weigh half a ton of corn meat. "A gallon a goat" is his slogan, for the rather refractory beast, and he gets it. On the other side, he breeds a pig which is not much more than St. Bernard dogs, but profitable to the farmer. In Darwin's time, variety in pigeons was large enough, but at a modern show there will be more than thirty classes, from fantails to pouter-puns to original Irish, English and African owls. Exhibiting contrast in shape, size, plum, feathers, hue and variety, and in combination, which is almost incredible and shows combinations of which I suspect. With poultry, dogs, cats, rabbits, and even cats and mice the show is the same, while with apples and other fruit and with flowers, creation is the only word which fits the case. Every season, new and improved forms of fruit and flowers are shown, and the man who breeds the best goes on. These shows are really an introduction to the East African agriculturalist, to show what is possible. In Africa we are only at the beginning. As things are, the farmer like Lord Delamere and many others, whose name are known all the way, have had to do it still as a hobby, and are only beginning to get on in establishing farms, and which standard and good crops, and the wild or feral which are the only ones which have been introduced. An agricultural show is the only one which is held in the East African continent.

The difficulty which has been mentioned is still being followed in the Biological Department of the East African Services with OPENING FULLY qualified scientific staffs in EAST AFRICA hardly have started the services of the Biological Department. The staff is still being built up, but it is a serious one, and as the appointments carry high salaries and possibilities of promotion involving the most interesting and intellectual work, going begging. The chief difficulty appears to lie with the schools, which are reluctant to teach biology, though if parents insisted on their boys and girls being taught biology, the school fees would have to be very high. Fortunately, the Colonial Office is alert to the importance of the subject and is offering many inducements to encourage to take biological courses. A committee of the Economic Advisory Council has been appointed to consider the obstacles which stand in the way of the education and supply of biologists for work in this country and overseas, and to submit recommendations for the removal of such obstacles. We do urge East African parents to consider the matter of a sound training in biology by which we mean biology and zoology leads to-day to specialisation in a number of ways, all leading to immediate and remunerative employment. We are convinced that to many of the spirit the opening work of an agricultural officer, an entomologist or a botanist, especially in a tropical country such as East Africa, to say nothing of the absorbing fascination of research, must make a far stronger appeal than the sedentary routine of a university.

The prospectus of the lectures on Colonial subjects issued by the German Colonial Association for the winter session, 1930-31, affords a most interesting and useful survey of the situation in Germany and leaders of East Africa, at least. It is a former will need none that the Germans have colonies, by no means abandoned their intention to regain their colonies and once more to become a great colonising power. This in the German university, for example, in Berlin, is to be held twice a week on Thursdays with special reference to the German Colonies. It is in twenty-two German universities, and in high schools and in similar institutions in German-Austria, nearly 150 professors and doctors are scheduled to give lectures on Colonial topics, and that such subjects as the English, American, Indian, and problems of the world, are also included in the list. The prospectus is a very interesting introduction to which the hard circumstances of the German student care bewailed. The Colonial Conference of Versailles is denounced and the determination of the German people again to possess their own Colonies, as well as is proclaimed. "In the meanwhile," says the prospectus, "we must not keep our hands in our pockets." It is warned is forewarned, we are now aware that the Germans, having already removed their hands from their pockets, are now no longer returned to destroy the Versailles Treaty and to obtain once more the Colonies which were conquered from them. We are under the delusion, whatever it is, German intentions in this matter, and we have made, and shall continue to make it our special business to keep you all as fully informed of these matters.

TOUR IN EAST AFRICA

INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS BY CAPTAIN H. G. DUFF

Editorial Secretary, The East African

To those motorists who fear that something will happen when they encounter a "bump" in a London street let me recommend a motor car in East Africa. Whereas in London the rough surface of a "bump" road will send shivers up the back of a motorist's spine, in East Africa he will be generally amused at what the car will do: bumps, deep rut holes, river beds, steep approaches, water courses with water hidden in the water, deep cuts on each side of the road, and sometimes cause the oil sump to grate along the surface, large patches of black cotton soil onto which the wheels will slip, and a general feeling of "bump" and "bump" which he must make good by attempting to pass all these things, and to make him admire the motor-car manufacturer's production of a machine which will seemingly do anything.

But I am perhaps over-dressing the implication of a motor car in the tropics. There are distinct compensations. Surveilled scenic beauty thickens stretching for miles into the distance all kinds of tropical growth, the little waterfalls, everlastingly trickling by the wayside, and the always changing vista as the road winds and turns. Again, and again the traveller feels admiration for those who first planned many of the roads and constant thankfulness to those who have sign-posted routes, dangerous corners, and steep hills.

Roads—Good and Bad.

East Africans are famous for their "bumps." Ask about the road to the next town and you will probably be told that it is good, and drive carefully nevertheless. You'll get through all right, but another's stock phrase, "You usually do get through all right, but it's a good road," is usually nothing more than a comforting phrase. But there are exceptions: the road from Nairobi to Nyuki and Naivasha, for instance, is about the best stretch of highway in Kenya Colony; that between Naivasha and Nakuru is good; and from Lambara to Kericho is quite good in dry weather. But the "road" between Nairobi and Kericho is not so good. The road is lovely, shuddering, the road in Tanganyika and Morogoro will cause you to start burning. On a smooth stretch of road in the tropics it is always advisable, indeed necessary, to go carefully for the better than to ever again admit to the inevitable possibility.

...on a motor car... he has a car... will not let him down, wishing to be forewarned... summer with experienced men and... means of transport... a word admirably.

...Nairobi... surprised to find... showroom... far beyond his dreams... as in London... all the time... Sixteenth Avenue... There the... excellent show-rooms... those of Messrs. Dares Salaam and Co. and of the Motor Exchange, both of whose handle not only new cars, but second-hand vehicles guaranteed to give thorough satisfaction to the purchaser. In Dares Salaam he will certainly be impressed with the splendidly equipped premises of the International Motor Mags and the Motor Mags and Exchange. In all of these places he will find experienced motor agents who will furnish him with any spares he may want and a standard of service which would be difficult to beat. One of the greatest surprises was the high state of maintenance achieved by motor agencies in East Africa.

East Africa has evolved a pattern of its own, called the "baby" car. It can be likened to a baby horse, its usefulness is obvious when you say that the seats of driver and passenger can be lifted out, making the inside of the car a comfortable resting place for the night. These baby cars are made in Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kampala, Mombasa, Dhar es Salaam and other townships and are fitted on to the imported chassis, they have a cover which is both sun and rainproof, the space and the driver's seat is set up for luggage and for native servants. A baby car or a baby horse, it is possible to drive without a helmet. With a touring model a pair of heavy gear must be worn unless some protecting material has been placed beneath the hood.

Care at Trials.

A set of changes on the rear and front wheels are of vital importance to East African motorists, many of whom, however, advise caution only for the back wheels. In any event, and whether by road or quickly realise the true value of spares, without which the delay of an hour or so, or a patch of black cotton soil with miles of perfectly good road in front of him, will become quite an ordinary occurrence. It is more tempting than to have the car take deep in mud, or maybe, on a steep grade ahead the tyre begins. The non-English motorist is likely often to experience such annoyances. Punctures are annoying anywhere, but in a country where such vast distances are covered a puncture can cost a motorist a hundred



East Africa has evolved a pattern of its own—the box-body car. It can be likened to a baby horse.

fold. The bad surplus and surplus wheels and two spares are not too many. As they are mostly used in East Africa, the type is as well to have. The car is a type by which the roads are reported to be. It has been taken out of repair, and the machine is found it almost impossible to get the engine. I thought hardened motorists may smile at the idea. I have a spare of the wheel is taken off. I don't know an elementary procedure, but has been of some use in the past. Off after the wheel had been removed, thereby pushing the car on the back and on to the road. I speak from sad and unforgettable experience.

Other Essential Tools

For a repair outfit, the car and in this connection I recall, particularly in the outfit. Original and certain enterprises, through the East Africa. A good access is a bottle, which holds the travel. In the case of a pair of glasses, if the eyes are turned in any direction, and a convenience in many parts of the territories. I usually a good pair of spare would also be taken. An experienced motorist leaving a car in a country looks some things like a Prayer. Christmas of mechanical. Spare springs are tied to the front of the car, extra tires stopped across the back, or a fifth may be seen peeping out from a middle of boxes. Spare bottles and other packages will indicate that. Be prepared is the motto of every prudent motorist.

The motorist in East Africa may be surprised to learn that, still not satisfied with the health of the equipment, some car owners in Kenya have fixed a little indicator on their dashboards. I remember watching the meter rapidly fall from 100 to 50, 50 to 25, as I journeyed from a main hospital to a station a few miles away.

So might be accessories. I think the boy will probably get his dash and fuel gauge. It is not ordinarily associated with motor gear. He must have an axe, a penknife, a pocket square and some paper. It is a little strange to regard these articles as necessities, but when you are in the bush, you may have cause to be thankful for them.

A motorist must have a water carriage, bed, a mosquito net, and some spare clothing, also be prepared.

Having seen the car, you have to undergo a driving test before being granted a licence. The best known motorist in the world is not exempt from the police. It is a matter of a few minutes, and a policeman who has driven a car before, though he was told that some 1000 have found a car to be a very short distance in reverse, which, however, is an uncommon in the new cars. A man traveling to a neighbouring colony will carry the letter for his number plate. It is not essential in Uganda, but in Tanganyika, where a driver's registration, it is necessary to declare that the car has been registered in Kenya. Similarly, if you have a car registered in Tanganyika, you will have to declare that it must be taxed in Kenya, the driver must be licensed.

The Native Servant

I have mentioned the Native servant. If the boy has a dash, even if it is with a car, every boy has his collection. The car can be generally confidently showed the car.

The car was a case of two months. I was a motorist, I should advise you to get a car. I have a real job, it was said, disappointed at being turned down. He never the visitor as the ever ready help of a local resident, as should be able to procure a boy who is at least reasonably honest, who knows something about cars, not sufficient to enable him to drive, and who can act as a personal boy.

My own acquisition surprised me by the amount of accomplishments. His ablutions were from washing and ironing clothes, he mended a pair of trousers, and was of trouble on the car. Nothing left to be desired, he persistently, and sometimes wrangled patiently, ordered to copy my own dress. If I wore shorts, he managed to get a pair from somewhere; if he saw that I had a pair of shorts, he would proudly parade in the morning with his trousers turned up. I must believe the boy was with his Army boots, covering the lower part of his legs. He was dressed with a British Army cap, an emphasis which distinguished him from other boys. I was about to retire, that he had wished to retire himself. I was very satisfied with his English, none but a little better than my own, which was remarkable only in the extent of its deficiency. In addition, his wages for a month's service for the boy was 20 cents (sixpence) a day for food or rations, and as Natives on safari are not paid their money immediately, recking not of the days of car, he was able to give the money to me from the day of his arrival. He was a most reliable boy.

An Amusing Incident

Only on one occasion did the good temper of Hamisi seem upset. He had turned up in the morning arrayed in the splendour of a white suit, about fifteen years from our clothing, but the only emblem of a bad patterned cotton shirt and in desperation I told him to get a suit and see if the differential was stuck in the mud. He dropped it and not knowing that he was doing it, he took the box which I fastened the accelerator. He was driving completely smooth and with black sand and, continuing on in front of the axle, he hoisted the machine in his native dungarees, which I should think of at the moment, and the rest of the journey he was silent, but each day he came back with his hair again with fire, and his suit spoiled in a way.

Christmas Mails for East Africa
L. E. P. Ltd. send for Christmas cards from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The cards are sent by G.P.O. by air mail. Price 2/- per 100 cards. Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the 1st of December. The cards for the same territories could be sent by air mail by the postal authorities, an application should be made to the Post Office, 1st December 1946.

EAST AFRICA AT ANTWERP

Results of Participation in The Exhibition

Special to "East Africa"

WHAT THE East African stand at the Antwerp Colonial Exhibition which has just closed has throughout the summer been a site of great and well sustained interest must be a self-evident and undoubted attraction of the exhibition. It was to the good work of the personnel, headed by Mr. R. W. Weeks and Count de Sema, who have been indefatigable in answering the numerous inquiries of visitors, a remarkable proportion of whom showed real and intelligent interest. Colonel Standip visited the stand before beginning his East African tour, and Major Dale and Major Corbett had made frequent visits to Antwerp. The things were going and to follow up inquiries. Every inquiry made has also been registered at the East African Trade and Information Office in London and every effort made to follow up such inquiries and stimulate trade.

While coffee has admittedly had greatest prominence, such tea, tobacco, cotton, fluff, clove, cloves, maize, wheat and other products of African Dependents have been displayed.

Good Sales of Coffee

Coffee from Kenya and Tanganyika, from Nyasaland and cigarettes from Nyasaland and Rhodesia have been on sale at the stand. It is most satisfactory to learn that the sales have already increased as they articles became better known. By the end of September coffee sales amounted to 17,447 francs (say, £825) and it is probable that they will total about £1,000 when the final figures are available, all made up of small purchases. A small amount of coffee has also been distributed gratis. In addition, coffee has been roasted and served on the spot and has been available for tasting by those interested. It has met with very high commendation. No less than two and a half tons of coffee were given away for the exhibition by planters, and five and a third tons have been purchased.

The sales of tea and cigarettes did not start so soon owing to delays in obtaining supplies, but purchases are also described as very satisfactory. Some valuable publicity has been obtained in an entirely new market, few visitors to the exhibition having previously heard of these East African products.

Inquiries have, of course, emanated mostly from Belgium, but some have come from much farther fields, such as Fiume, Greece and Poland.

Besides the exhibition, a great deal of literature, much of it in French and German, has been distributed to reduce waste to a minimum. This was not placed on counters for indiscriminate appropriation, but was handed out to those who really showed apparently real interest.

Thanks to the Exhibition, East Africa has got a foot on the new European markets which remains for the traders concerned to consolidate their positions. Will they be sufficient to get the full advantage of their opportunity?

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

17—Captain Vivian Ward



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have organized the visit to Kenya of the British Association in 1929, of the Public School boys' tour in the autumn of 1929 and to have agreed to act as Honorary Secretary to the East African Settler Delegation sent to London to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union are three prominent pieces of public work to be added to the credit of Captain Vivian Ward, who is Honorary Treasurer of the Nairobi Cathedral and Honorary Secretary of the Nairobi Rotary Club.

After serving in France throughout the War, and the 9th Division, he was told by his doctors that he must not live in England during the winter, and so in 1921 he went out to the Southern Nandi District of Kenya to take over a coffee estate. He spent several years in that district, becoming Chairman of the Nandi Settlers' Association, Honorary Secretary of the local Road Board, an Honorary Attache of the Office of the High Commissioner for Somaliland since 1928. Captain and Mrs. Ward have their residence in the town of Nairobi.

Before proceeding to Kenya in 1921, Captain Ward had travelled extensively in the Far East and had lived for some time in the Malay States, where he had rubber interests. After trying many countries he is an enthusiastic advocate of Kenya's climate.



MR. R. W. WEEKS

COUNT DE SEMA

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos is on his way back to the Sudan.

A Captain and Mrs. Lewis are on their way home from Nakuru.

Mr. E. C. Bartlett is on his way home from Northern Rhodesia.

Major-Ewart S. Grogan left Marseilles to-day on his return to Nairobi.

Captain W. J. Ozande, of Mianje, Nyasaland, has arrived home on leave.

Mrs. R. Carnie is on his way back to his company's sisal estate at Kilifi.

Mr. E. R. Es. Surridge, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has arrived home.

Mr. F. C. Gedge is home from Koru, where he has been planting for many years.

Mr. K. Cleland, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya, is home on leave.

The Hon. Percy and Mrs. Thellusson and Mrs. G. F. Vallings have left for Mondroza.

Mr. Maxtone I. Mailer, the Usambara coffee planter, is learning to fly at Hanworth.

Mr. A. F. Fletcher, Inspector of Police, has arrived in Uganda on first appointment.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has left London to return to the Protectorate.

Dr. Alice and Miss Mary Werner now reside at 74, Parkway, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Mr. H. T. Martin, C.B., has recently been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary in Kenya.

Mrs. W. Heintze, wife of a missionary in Ethiopia, last week addressed a gathering in Hull.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have returned to Stoford House, Belgrave Square, from North Wales.

Mr. P. Moller and Major and Mrs. Symes-Thompson have left for their coffee estates at Kiambu.

Mr. J. W. Downes, the new High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London on Monday.

Captain B. G. Pearson has been elected Secretary of the Mianje Section of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

The Hon. David and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon have arrived back from their recent tour of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. W. W. Anderson, who is on his way back to Nairobi, has been in East Africa for the past thirty years.

Major W. B. Brook, who has served in the Kenya Administration for the past nineteen years, has arrived home.

Mr. J. E. Linnley is Acting Commissioner of Police in Kenya during the absence on leave of Colonel Spicer.

Major P. McMaster, the well-known Thika settler, is returning to Kenya accompanied by Mrs. and Miss McMaster.

Last week Major Hogarth Kerr lectured on East Africa to the Swansea branch of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Mr. Ray Ulyate, Miss V. R. Ulyate and Miss T. Ulyate are on their way back to Arusha after spending a holiday at home.

Lord Belmore has been returned in imposed as member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Rift Valley constituency.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. C. and Robinson have arrived back in Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia, after their holiday in England.

A new novel by Mr. J. B. C. Lamburn, who extensively toured Portuguese East Africa a few years ago, is to appear shortly.

Mr. W. Tait Bowie has been re-elected Chairman, and Mr. J. W. Partridge Vice-Chairman, of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H. B. Sharp, District Commissioner, who recently returned to Kenya from leave, has served in East Africa for the past eleven years.

Mrs. S. H. Coulson, the Nairobi photographer of Messrs. A. H. Waddle and Co., is on his way back to Kenya, accompanied by Mrs. Coulson.

Mr. R. W. M. Beckman, of the Kenya Police Department, has arrived home on leave. During his last tour he was stationed at Nakuru.

Mr. I. B. Grenfell Hicks, of the Police Department in Kenya, is on his way back to the Colony. He has spent part of his leave in the Scilly Isles.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., has been invited to become a Vice-President of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Corporation.

Sir Montague Barlow, who has twice visited East Africa in recent years, laid the foundation stone of St. Gabriel's Church, North Acton, on Saturday last.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will return to this country at the beginning of the New Year on the lease of his country ship.

Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone are on their way back to Kenya. Sir Howard had been in the administrative service of the Colony for a total of nine years.

Mr. John F. Woodhouse, whose return to East Africa was mentioned in these columns last week, is proceeding to Mbeya in the Iringa Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. C. F. M. Swainston, Director of Tsetse Research and Lieutenant-Commander J. E. H. Ott, R.V., of the Game Department of Tanganyika, have left for the Territory.

Major J. B. Thompson, one of the leading players in the Kabare sports league, resigned the captainship of several football teams in the Trans-Kaba owing to ill-health.

Mr. J. R. Orr, formerly Director of Education in Kenya, is to take the chair at a meeting of the Parents' Association to be held at 46, Tufston Street, Westminster, on November 13.

Mr. A. R. Morgan, who was formerly Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, and for some time Acting Director of the Department, has settled down in Liverpool on his retirement.

Monsieur Charles, Secretary-General of the Belgian Colonial Office, who is on his way out to Mombasa en route to the Belgian Congo, expects to spend a few eight weeks in Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. E. J. Grant has written an interesting article for *The Week-End Review* on 'War on the Tsetse'. It describes Tanganyika's anti-tsetse campaign, on which *East Africa* has already published several articles.

Sir Abe Bailey, who has shown much interest in East African affairs during recent months, left Southampton last week for Arundel Castle for South Africa, where he expects to remain some six months.

Mr. Lucille Selmer, Assistant to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasaland, has been appointed cotton specialist in Swaziland, and Mr. S. T. Hoyle has been appointed to the Nyasaland staff in his stead.

Major-Lieut. Birdwood Thomson, one of the best of our air, Lord Thomson, who has celebrated the age of sixty-eight, as a result of which he has retired, served in the army from 1914 to 1920 and was wounded as a result.

Mrs. M. Cooper, one of the best authorities on Bantu languages and African folk lore and culture, is now retiring from the School of Oriental Studies in London. She has been attached to the school for the past twelve years.

Mr. J. L. G. President in the territory of the Holywell Brotherhood of ex-prisoners, who last year in that city, he went to the Sudan nearly sixty years ago, and in the past twelve years had been a member of various public bodies in Khartoum and Omdurman.

The engagement is announced between Miss Catherine Cust, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sir John Robertson, of Songhor, and Mr. Kenneth A. Strachan, youngest son of Mr. and the late Mrs. J. Strachan, of Muswell Hill, London.

Messrs. Hayne & Bauman defeated Messrs. Onke and Co. in the tennis doubles championship of a game, the score being 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2. In the mixed doubles, Mr. A. Hearne and Miss G. G. G. beat Mrs. Bovell and Mr. Wood by 6-0, 6-2.

Sir Pierre van Rynveld, Director of Animal Diseases in the Union of South Africa, who made the first flight from London to the Cape, is on his way to England in connexion with the trans-Africa service, which is to be inaugurated by Imperial Airways on January 1 next.

The marriage took place in London last week between Mr. George Massgrave and Miss Smith, of the Kenya Administration, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, and Miss Esme Josephine Winder, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Winder, of Broomhall, Horsham.

Mr. W. Hayne has just arrived in Cairo by air, on his way from the Town. He received the last 3,000 m.l. alone, his nephew, who accompanied him as far as Kenya, being taken ill after leaving Nairobi. The journey, which lasted a month, of which one month was spent in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Ian Dashiwood MacInnes, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, attached to the 1st Pan Defences Force, eldest son of the late Mr. John MacInnes, and Mrs. MacInnes, Gardeners Farm, Faringham, and Nancy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Petrie, of 10, St. Albans.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Henry James Cooper, R.A.S., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, and the late Mrs. Mary, widow of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Forrester, of Christleton Grange, near Chester. Mr. Forrester has lately been interested in cotton in Uganda.

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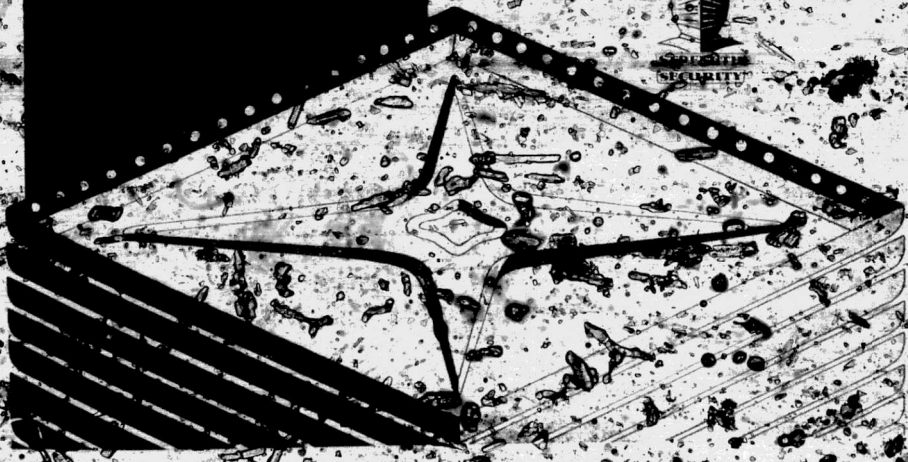
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Practically all petrols contain the same amount of latent power and, therefore, in theory, should give the same consumption figures. The governing factors are not so much the amount of latent power available, but the amount that can be turned into useful work. Even distribution, sufficient volatility and resistance to detonation, are the factors governing the release of this latent power. With two of these factors we have already dealt, the effect of the third is described later.

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DIFFICULTIES OF BRAZIL COFFEE GROWERS

A summary comment on the Brazilian coffee industry must be of interest and value to East African planters, and we therefore quote the following passages from a speech made by Mr. W. G. Wallington, Chairman of the Camabury Coffee and Colon Estates, Ltd. He said:—

The coffee industry in Brazil is heavily burdened by export taxes which have been gradually mounting up with each year. The present export tax amounts to 0.50 sd per lb. The present export tax handicap, in competition with growers in other countries. Our commodity like very many others, is suffering from over-production. It is anticipated that trees will consequently be cut out of cultivation on many Brazilian estates, and during the period when production is being adjusted to consumption conditions are bound to have a lean time.

The policy behind the Coffee Realisation Act of providing for the regular marketing of each crop, as opposed to the policy of restriction of output is essentially sound. The policy of output as a policy to arrest declining prices has failed on an increasing number of primary industries. In the case of coffee the policy of restriction was undermined by Nature herself, giving us a succession of beautiful crops, which efforts of stabilisation were powerless to prevent a decline in price of over 50% between July, 1929, and July, 1930, in which period stocks controlled by the Coffee Institute rose from 8,285,000 bags to an estimated total of 23,000,000.

Restriction in the production of a natural product which is harvested each year is much harder to maintain than in the case of a mineral product the output of which can be regulated. Restriction adds appreciably to overhead operating and overhead cost penalties to the most efficient producers on one hand, and to the other, mainly to the field producers who do not live in a free market. It particularly applies to producers of Brazilian coffee, and to Brazilian producers (whose output is over three-fourths of the world's supplies) hold a favoured position in the market, due to the abundance of their coffee crops and their low operating expenses. With free production resulting in low costs and acceptance of world prices, we believe we have the two factors which will provide the ultimate salvation of the Brazilian coffee industry.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Nov. 13—Dinner of Worshipful Company of Grocers attended by Mr. MacLellan Wilson and Mr. Meakin.
- Nov. 14—Mr. MacLellan Wilson and Mr. Meakin to give the Royal Empire Society a Lecture on the English Empire. Under reception to African Delegates at the Garden Club, Chester and Galdens, 2.30 pm.
- Nov. 15—Lady Eleanor Gale and Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson to address Kenyan Branch of the Overseas League, 3.30 a.m.
- Nov. 21—Mr. MacLellan Wilson to address National Women's Union, Berkeley Public Hall, 8.0 pm.
- Dec. 3—Joint East African Board. Meeting of the Executive Council, 11 a.m.
- East African Sports Club. Annual general meeting, 2.30 pm.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

- Descriptive talks on Africa are to be broadcast at 7.25 p.m. on Fridays until December 19, 1930. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:—
- Nov. 14—Black and White: Two Civilisations by Mrs. Sturton.
- Nov. 21—The Settler Looks at Africa.
- Nov. 28—African Transport: To-day and to-morrow by Robert Williams.
- Dec. 5—Trust of Empire.
- Dec. 12—Africa and the World Market by the Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore.
- Dec. 19—The Question-Mark of Africa by the Hon. the Viscount Lothian.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has been advised by cable that the estimated area under maize in Kenya is 237,714 acres, while that under wheat totals 2,150 acres. The estimated 1930 crop compared with September 1929 are: Maize, 1,750,000 bushels; 1,977,600 bushels; wheat, 352,600 bushels (140,000 bags); coffee, 12,750 tons (10,500 bags).

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This book is available from any bookseller, or you may order it direct from the Government Printer, 112, Victoria Road, Dar es Salaam. The Tanganyika copies can be obtained from the Government Printer, 112, Victoria Road, Dar es Salaam.

MACMILLAN & COMPANY, LTD., 25, MARTIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

East Africa in the Press.

THE CHIEF'S STRANGE IDEA.

THE Belgians have not allowed the nomination of Mr. T. Grobler, the South African Minister, to go unnotified. That gentleman will be remembered for having denounced the policy of the British White Paper, dubbing it a "strange scheme for the mixing of the white races, while graciously setting aside the land north of the Zambezi as the special domain of the white races, while graciously setting aside the land north of that river as a Native Reserve. These speeches have provoked our own newspapers to issue a "Maritime" report:

"Why do the South African nationalists understand that they are not only people who occupy Africa, but are not by threatening us ceaselessly with their threats that they will persuade us to discuss seriously the problem of Africa. In the meanwhile we see that General Jan Smuts is rubbing his hands with glee at the prospect of our nations adopting this kind of attitude."

FILMS FOR EXHIBITION TO NATIVES.

The Report of the Commission on the Censorship of Films shown in Tropical Colonies, to which Sir Hesketh Bell issued a Minority Report, has occasioned an outspoken editorial in the *Pyanda News*, which says, *inter alia*—

"One would think that the African is quite assimilated in the matter of sex and morals. The fact remains that he knows as much about that side of life as any one of his non-African neighbours. But the peculiar part about the whole thing is that whilst the authorities are all perturbed about life in Africa seeing some of the films which he should be permitted to see access to numerous magazines and periodicals, and newspapers in all of which he sees daily any quantity of nude figures which he can scan to his heart's content. The whole thing is a farce and the authorities know it."

"We venture to disagree. If unsuitable literature is excising as bad influences, its effect should be stopped, not used as an argument for the showing of undesirable films. That the African is ignorant of other nations influences is a fact which should not be safeguarded from him. We think we are strongly in favour of the leadership of the right kind."

TO REDUCE COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

Discussing the necessary for reducing costs of production, generally, and in particular, regard to labour costs, the *Tanzaniaika Review* says—

"As those who reside in this country, the fact that labour competes for labour, rather than employees competing among themselves for employment, has to be made clear, and such competition will always be a factor against the economic production of goods. It must be said that while the production has been increasing rapidly and is expected to almost any request for the so-called 'outs and in'."

"What a price that industry of the world could flourish under such a moral condition. As mentioned in the coffee industry in Tanzania, it is not an exaggeration to state that some producers had reduced their output to some extent like three hours a day, and as news of such a nature spread like a bush fire it was a matter of course that the industry for a maximum day became the stoppage of the first trade union extant in independent producers had to be established. The result found themselves unable to work the same way as to carry out their prerogatives to reach the necessities of the coffee industry."

FILMING THE WHITE RHINO.

An interesting article on the white rhinoceros published by *The Sphere* from Mr. Paul L. Hoelzer


"This cow and bull were very tame, but when they got into the open they appreciated the first time the tremendous bulk of these animals. The cow looked over the gate like an ocean liner over a life boat, and the latter was large enough to attract attention from any company, even though it was only half grown. The stalkers with cameras rushing here and there trying to get into the open where a picture could be taken. Our two boys were first to get a close shot at hand, but twice when they were too tender and snorted in our direction, the boys made it work by waiting so a high perch, leaving us with our guns and too tired to run."

"Early in the morning we again went in search of the white rhino, and this time we succeeded beyond all expectations. An officer's car brought us to a place where some rhinos had wallowed that night. We tracked them then over hill and dale. It was impossible to measure out how many there were ahead of us for the tracks would branch off and then pick up again when all would walk straight in the same footprints. Both of us had to follow the black rhino, but this was a different animal and the surprise and thrill that awaited us around the corner of a small bush is impossible to describe. For there stood not two but five huge beasts, one of which would tower over a black rhino. After the Woolley Building sent these strange animals, many tons of flesh were prepared, but this mammoth pay-day gave me good reason to look around to see if the gunner was close at hand. He was not. The bull stood broadside on a mound of flesh and bone, the profile of head and horns outlined against the sky in such a way as to be most impressive. It stood against a bank of ground trees. We had no suspicion of our being there and went collecting and nosing about. Placing the camera in position I began to grind away, and as I did so I had the time to take a few mental notes."

"They are not white, but didn't appear so in a certain light. The actual colour is a light reddish brown. The horns are very long and quite slim, the front horn being the longest in all cases—how long I would not care to say, for I could only be a guess, but the record horn of a white rhino cow is 60 inches and its muzzle was truncated and had no prehensile tip, this being what it is sometimes referred to as the 'pig' tip of the corner. The skull was of great length, the horns turned and the eye could not be remarked the enormous width of its face caused by the square mouth and flat front surface of the horn. When it walked its head was carried low and it seemed that the earth struck just a bit."

"I do not believe that at the present time any amalgamation would be in the interests either of Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia. The suggestion has been made in the matter of the suggested amalgamation. I consider, premature time will have arrived for the discussion of the subject when the white population of Northern Rhodesia is more nearly equal to that in Southern Rhodesia. That it is to-day Sir I. Gouford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in an interview with *The Spokesman*, Northern Rhodesia."

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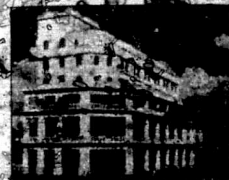
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The East Africa Information Bureau exists for the benefit of subscribers and advertisers. Desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The public schools, who have been touring Africa are on their way home by the s.s. Madras.

The red reflectors incorporated in the necklaces for motorists in Kenya are being extracted by Natives, who use them as additional jewellery.

Major Roberts, the American engineer, left Addis Ababa a few days ago to survey the Tana dam on behalf of the White Company, but no contract or concession has yet been signed.

The board of Cables and Wireless, Ltd. has been reduced. The following gentlemen with East African interests are among the present directors: Sir Basil P. Blackett, Mr. J. A. Demison-Carter and Lord Ingham.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Vice-President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, suggested at a recent meeting that a road mail service should operate from Mombasa to Tanga and Dar es Salaam, special mail delivery to these towns.

Mr. J. R. Dixon, managing director of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd. which has secured the contract for the building of the Zambesi Bridge, states that 15,000 tons of steel will be used in the structure. Work is to be begun immediately, and will last four years.

The Municipality of Ouelmays, Portuguese East Africa, is calling for tenders for 100 H.P. Diesel engines and dynamos. Firms desirous of offering material of British manufacture can obtain further particulars to this call for tenders upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, E.W.1. Reference No. A.S. 10439 should be quoted.

Efforts towards the stabilisation of the world price of copper are being made at a New York conference. Belgian Congo interests are reported to be willing to regulate production provided all other important copper-producing countries will come into the scheme. Northern Rhodesian copper-producing companies are understood to be ready to operate on such a plan.

Among the resolutions adopted at the recent international conference between representatives of Northern and Southern Rhodesia was one fixing that the representative of Northern Rhodesia in London should be accommodated in the same premises as the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. The Conference also adopted a resolution in favour of an all-weather road between Sioma and a point on the railway line at Mazabira and of further all-weather roads.

Fifteen pupils are at present receiving flying instruction by Messrs. Vickers at Weir's in Nairobi.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa has resolved that the Coffee Industry Bill should be put on the Statute Book at the earliest possible opportunity and that the Ordinance should be put into operation immediately thereafter, even on a limited basis if necessary, and not be allowed to lapse. This resolution is in reality a protest against the intention of the Kenya Government that the Bill shall be introduced to the Legislative Council but shall not be put into operation until the industry and Government are in a better position to contribute financially to the cost of the provision for the Ordinance.

Bradley, Hunt, Bacon & Co. gives the following details concerning East Africa:

Kenya—The coffee crop has increased by 4,000 bags compared with last year. Harvest is well advanced and a high quality coffee is being obtained. The area under maize is estimated at 215,402 acres, and that of wheat 74,447 acres. The weather has been favourable and the new crops are looking well.

Tanganyika—More money is in circulation, and in some areas a slight improvement in conditions is reported. An excellent coffee crop is being picked in the Usambara and Moshi and Ausha areas.

Uganda—Official reports state much less is known regarding cotton planting and weather conditions are more favourable.

Nyasaland—Figures of imports for the first eight months of this year show an increase over the corresponding period of 1929. Exports show improvement both for August and for the period between January and August, 1929.

Northern Rhodesia—In the copper-mining area business generally appears to be active. Builders have been fully employed and the prospects for the trade are considered satisfactory. Livestock are in fairly good condition.

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EAST AFRICAN PEACOCK REPORTS

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Table with 2 columns: Quality/Grade and Price. Includes items like Uganda, Robusta, London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, Peaberry, and Pale brownish.

Table with 2 columns: Quality/Grade and Price. Includes items like Togo, Robusta, London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, Peaberry.

Table with 2 columns: Quality/Grade and Price. Includes items like Robusta, London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, Peaberry.

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The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were 237.5 and 238.7... The market is very quiet...

DALGETY AND COMPANY'S REPORT

The annual report of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. for the year ending 30.9.1930 shows a net profit of £10,000 after providing for all expenses, depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, debenture interest, and taxation.

DWA PLANTATIONS FINANCE

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD. has informed its shareholders that the company is in debt to various bankers, to the Government for income tax and to certain other creditors.

GOOD NEWS FOR SISAL PRODUCERS

Good news has been received at London from the Mexican Government that the production of sisal from November 1 to December 31, and has arranged with the concurrence of a syndicate of sisal producers to allow 100,000 bales to be drawn from stock for some use not connected with spinning.

The Directors of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd. have decided not to pay an interim dividend.

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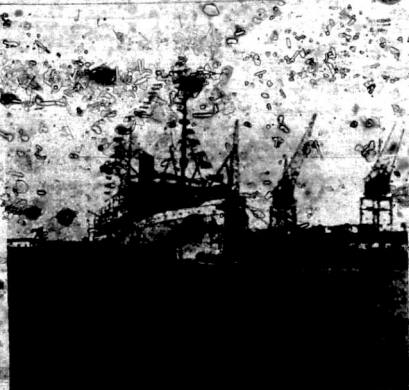
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The Portuguese Wharves at Beira, alongside the British India Line, 1929



The Portuguese Line "Lourenço Marques" inaugurating the Beira Wharf, at Beira, on the 30th July, 1929

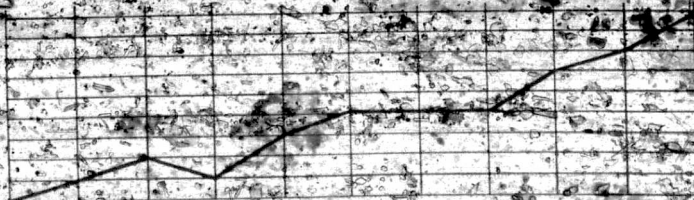


The British India Line "Calcutta" alongside the Portuguese Wharf

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900,000
800,000
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600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000



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 Mr. ...
 Mrs. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mrs. ...

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EAST AFRICAN MAILED

POLISH AFRICA

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HEADQUARTERS OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary of State's Decision Irrevocable.

In the present of Commons this week Sir John Sandeman Allen asked what principle had been followed in the East African territories as to the location of Director of Agriculture, why the headquarters in Tanganyika had been transferred from the seat of Government to the experimental station, and in Uganda from the commercial and agricultural capital to the seat of Government and whether in view of the strong public feeling manifested by the leading traders in Tanganyika in Uganda the Secretary of State would consider revising his decision to transfer the headquarters from Kampala to Entebbe.

Mr. King said that in the case of Tanganyika the headquarters of the Department had been moved to Morogoro which is conveniently situated in an important agricultural area where one of the principal agricultural experimental stations is established, in the case of Uganda no locality possessing similar advantages is available and the choice lay between the seat of Government, the seat of Government of Kampala and Entebbe were carefully considered in consultation with the Government and full consideration given to the arguments against removal of the headquarters. The Secretary of State had come to the conclusion that the balance of advantage lay in the headquarters being at Entebbe and he would hold out no prospect of the decision being revised.

SPANISH CASTLE

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Three Italian aeroplanes are now undertaking high altitude flights from East Africa to East Town. The pilots are Francis Lombardi who recently flew from Italy to Tokio in nine days, his flying time for the 7,500 miles being 92 hours at an altitude of 20,000 ft. and Mario Rasini.

ENGAGEMENT

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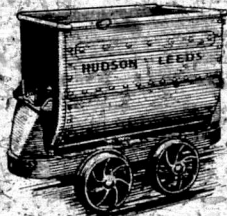
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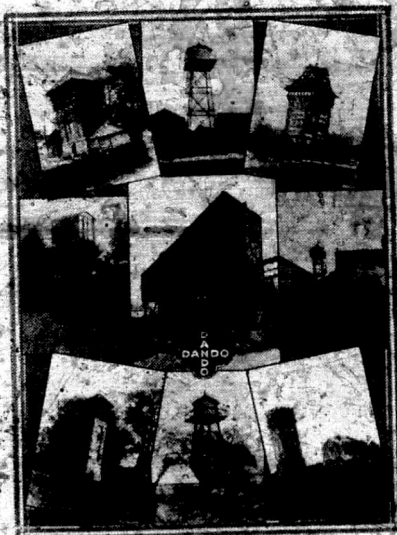
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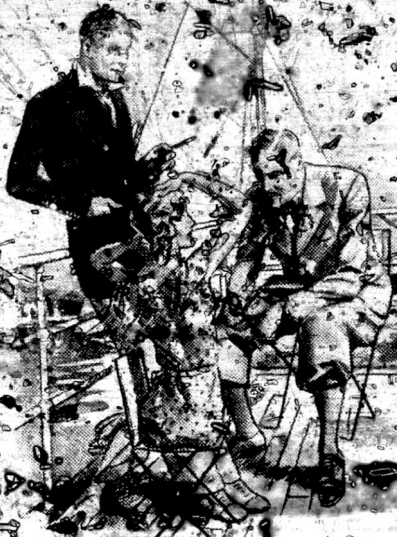
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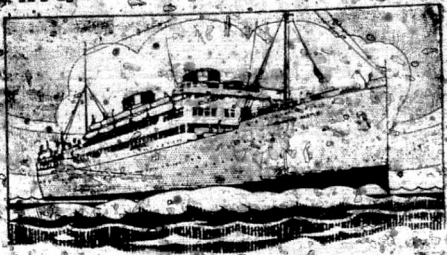
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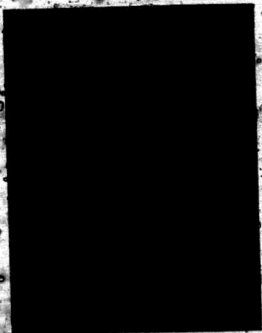
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Practical Anthropology	305	Letters to the Editor	314
Matters of Moment	306	East Africa's Who's	
Motoring in East Africa		Who: Mr. A. S. Menkin	317
by Capt. H. C. Druett	307	Personalia	318
East Africa Debate in		The Missionary Looks at	
Lords	309	Africa: by Dr. Donald	
Man Dates Commission		Fraser	321
and British Colonies	311	Camp Fire Comments	326
Settler Delegations on		Cancellation of Nyassa	
Native Policy	312	Charter	329
East Africa's Who's		East Africa and the Cycle	
Who: Bishop C. A.		Show	330
Chambers	313		

PRACTICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

In our issue of November 13 we published Mr. L. S. B. Leakey's informed, inspiring and constructive broadcast address entitled "The African Looks at the White Man." Speaking with intimate knowledge of the Kikuyu tribe, and familiar with East African conditions in general, he made a strong plea for better knowledge of the Native and for a really close study of his habits, customs, views, and psychology. His well documented appeal came happily coincident with the publication of Mr. J. H. Driberg's little book on "The East African Problem," which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue of *East Africa*; and combining the practical experience of the two authorities and their advice, a very strong case can be made out for the prompt institution of a school of practical anthropology devoted to East African problems and their solution. As Mr. Leakey said, thousands of pounds are spent in Africa upon the study of plant and cattle diseases, insect pests and so on; yet there is, practically speaking, no organised study of Native customs and of the Native point of view.

One inference which stands out massably from a consideration of the experience of these two experts—men who have lived in East Africa and know the African—is the utter hopelessness of expecting from the stay-at-home politician in England any opinion worth having. In fact, Mr. Driberg takes as his text for his homily an answer given in the British House of Commons by a Socialist Under-Secretary of State who smugly announced that the employment of Native girls for the collection of thatching material for the building of

huts had been stopped and the work completed by male labour. As his critic emphasises, among the Kavirondo (the tribe concerned) the collection of grass for thatching is definitely women's work, and the levy was a tribal obligation justly demanded and willingly conceded, while to insist on men doing it involved a slur on their manhood and the imposition of an ignoble task. So easily may an ignorant and self-opinated politician, arguing from purely British premises, excite indignation and even unrest among an East African tribe. Mr. Leakey's dissertation on the etiquette and implications of spitting among African tribes is equally illuminating and instructive, and his detailed account of this and other customs succeeds admirably in illustrating how essential it is for the European, be he Government official, missionary or settler, to understand tribal custom if he is to work in harmony with the Native. Obviously mistakes are extremely liable to occur—on both sides.

Most crushing is Mr. Driberg's comment on the dogmatism of the 1930 White Paper on Closer Union. Told by that responsible authority that "the goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice," he says, caustically: "We are forced to wonder what kind of political myopia it is that can envisage Parliamentary institutions, votes and the abracadabra of our own political organisation as necessarily the highest form of cultural evolution." That is a just conclusion, and we agree that the only hope of a peaceful future for East Africa lies in the study of local problems by local men of goodwill informed by local knowledge pursued with diligence. The ruthless application of hide-bound theories by doctrinaire politicians six thousand miles away stands hopelessly condemned.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Swearing he would never consent, Lord Passfield has founded necessary in connection with the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa being considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee—which will, we hope, decide to deal with that aspect of the problem in an interim report, and so clear the ground for its consideration of Closer Union, the desirable attainment of which has been seriously impeded by the inaptitude of the present Imperial Government in discarding, Sir Samuel Wilson's proposals and in tearing out of its context the phrase concerning the "paramountcy" of Native interests. Having allowed public feeling from the Nile to the Cape to become inflamed, the Secretary of State for the Colonies now coolly declares that the present Government does not place any new construction upon the phrase. Why, then, has he waited five months to utter so simple and yet so fundamental an explanation? And why, if the interpretation is unchangeable, was the White Paper on Native Policy so phrased as to give every unbiased reader the impression that a new meaning is held by the present Government? Lord Passfield—who, we are glad to note, is not, after all, to be Chairman of the Joint Committee—has by his speech in the Upper House done something to enable that Committee to enter upon its labours in a happier atmosphere; but he would have shown great wisdom, and immeasurably more consideration for the feelings of the European communities in British East and Central Africa, by speaking in this strain months ago.

His statement that no steps have been taken by the Government to circulate among Natives the Memorandum on Native Policy is as amazing as the assertion that the White Paper of 1923 and the Hilton Young Report had equal circulation. Does Lord Passfield not realise that the latest paper, issued over his signature, has a foreword, stating: "The Officers Administering the Governments of the East African Dependencies have been asked to take immediate steps to ensure that the policy in regard to Native administration in these territories is brought into strict conformity, if in any respect this is not at present the case, with that laid down in the Memorandum. Instructions have been added that the widest possible publicity should be given to this statement on Native Policy and that copies should be communicated to Government officials, who may be in any way concerned, and in particular that every Administrative Officer should be supplied with a copy." It would be interesting to know how the Secretary of State reconciles this passage with his speech last week. Be it noted also that he expressed the wish to remove the sense of uncertainty and any ill-will which might have been caused by the phraseology of the White Papers. For the terms of those documents he must accept responsibility. His speech was almost an apology.

No business with East African comedians had in recent years been so criticised as Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth. The condemnations in British East Africa of his morals and honesty were so swept to prevent the publication of the Zambesi Bridge, had not died away before it rushed into print with an article the fecklessness and unfairness of which we exposed last week. Smarting under an accumulation of criticism, Mr. Wigglesworth has now distinguished himself, this time in the capacity of Chairman of the Sisal Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, by excluding the Press from last Tuesday's meeting of that body. Hitherto the Press had been welcomed—had indeed been repeatedly thanked for drawing public attention to various matters connected with the industry. Now, basing his arbitrary action on a rule which had never previously been put into operation—and, as we know, to the indignation of some of the most influential members of the Sub-section—he has issued his ukase. Mr. Wigglesworth will scarcely deny that he has himself constantly sought Press publicity. Is this sudden volte face to be attributed to the fact that East Africa has repeatedly criticised his public statements regarding the territories, and/or to the fact that at the last meeting of the Sub-section his conduct of its affairs was condemned by two of the members, whose blunt criticisms were duly reported in our columns?

A special correspondent reports from Addis Ababa that the professional enthusiasm of the camera men during the coronation of the Emperor PROTOGRAPHERS caused not only embarrassment to the Ethiopian monarch but considerable scandal. The priests, we are told, were shocked at the photographers who pressed on the Emperor for "close-ups" and rushed about the sacred building in order to get favourable "angles" for their pictures. If all that this correspondent says is true, the conduct of the photographers certainly tended to give Western civilisation a pretty bad name among the "uncivilised" Ethiopians. The nationality of the camera men is not specified, but the Ethiopian priests will no doubt have comprehended the whole crowd of them in one all-embracing anathema. And who shall blame them? What would we have said had Ethiopian artists—and some are very capable—invaded Westminster Abbey during the coronation of our own Emperor and behaved as these photographers are alleged to have done?

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH BYRNE.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, Governor designate of Kenya, and Lady Byrne will be the chief guests of the East Africa Dinner Club at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, January 14, at 8 p.m. Members of the Dinner Club may obtain tickets for themselves and their guests at 10s. each from Major J. Corbet Ward, 34, Cockspur Street, S.W.1; to non-members the price is 18s. 6d.

MY MOTOR TOUR IN EAST AFRICA

II. ON THE ROAD

By Captain H. C. Powell

Editorial Secretary of East Africa

The R.E.A.A.

Motorists in East Africa are fortunate to have behind them an energetic organisation probably without equal elsewhere in the world. It is the Royal East African Automobile Association, of which Mr. J. D. Galton-Fenzi is the Honorary Secretary, and who, judging by the cordial way in which everyone refers to him in East Africa, must have been extraordinarily successful in safeguarding the interests of the members. I was his proud boast that no request from a member has ever been refused, even though such requests have included the conveyance of a schoolboy from Kisumu to Mombasa and seeing him safely on board the homeward-bound steamer, and, on another occasion, assisting a fiancée from Mombasa to the waiting bridegroom up country; monotonously it may be deduced, is non-existent at Nairobi Houses the headquarters of the Association.

In fact, the job of the staff corresponds somewhat with that of the members of the staff of East Africa in London, who, among many other things, have been asked over the telephone for the names of makers of lion traps, buyers of python skins, sellers of elephant-hair bangles, likely purchasers of East African estates, the candle-power of the electric light in Blantyre, to recommend hotels, to get jobs for typists smitten with the *Wanderlust*, to state the whereabouts of men last seen during the East African Campaign, to decide whether certain missionary societies are deserving of public confidence, to name offhand the best dozen books on the early days, to recommend half a dozen really true East African novels; to say why Old So-and-So hasn't been pushed out of the service long ago, and—but this article is about motoring. Such questions, I repeat, I have been asked over the telephone; it is no indiscretion to say that much queerer requests have been made by letter to the editor.

But to get back to the R.E.A.A., let me add that the Association is very ready to help newcomers with maps, route reports, and its knowledge of the state of roads in different parts of the territories. It has compiled a number of numerous maps on various sections of trunk roads

in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Each of these maps gives a road report, a road sketch, and a profile map from which can be seen the varying heights of the road. To take the Nairobi-Arushu section, the report in the sketch between Bfasi and Nsaranga reads—

Mile	Notes (Nairobi-Arushu)	Height (ft)	Return (Arushu-Nairobi) Mile
70	Bissel Indian shops	5,100	111
80.8	Drift, dry	5,000	100.2
85.6	Top of pass	5,500	104.4
89.4	Drift, dry	4,700	96
105	Drift, sandy bottom, dry	4,600	85
109.8	River, water	4,100	82.2
110	Drift, dry. Elephants are	4,100	
	at the top here	4,300	80
118	Drift, dry	4,200	72
118.2	Namanga Indian shops	4,200	71.8
	Boundary, Tanganyika Territory		
	Petrol		
	End, Kenya Game Reserve		

East Africa's Roads.

East Africa now has over 25,000 miles of roads and tracks passable by cars in dry weather, but lest the reader think they are *real* roads, I hasten to explain that few are roads in the modern sense. Frequently what is stated in print and conversation to be a road is merely a track cut through the bush; even a main trunk road, such as that from Lumumba to Kisumu, is at times a track for several miles. Similarly, the road between Kampala and Mombasa bears little resemblance to a road for more than half the way; moreover, this is perhaps the loneliest of all roads between two neighbouring and important East African towns, for over fifty miles can be covered without seeing so much as a Native hut.

Many townships now have their own local traffic problems, and, incidentally, their local traffic policemen. For instance, in Kampala it is necessary to signal to the *askari* to indicate which direction you wish to take; in Dar es Salaam the police *askari* also always waits for the signal. In Nairobi, however, it is not considered necessary, although the motor traffic is seemingly at least as heavy as in the capital of Uganda. In all cases, I found the Native traffic policemen give their signals so carefully that there was no chance of misunderstanding them. At one of the busiest crossings in Mombasa the traffic policeman has a white metal strip, about nine inches deep and six feet long, placed on his shoulders. At each end of the strip is a red glass reflector, and the whole thing shows up with remarkable clarity. When wearing it, the policeman merely turns towards the traffic he wishes to hold up.



THE WAY PLACE, NORTH OF A CAMP

To those who knew Nairobi only in the early days it will seem almost incredible that a one-way traffic system has had to be established. Yet such is the case at the junction of Sixth Avenue and Government Road. Nairobi's capital is becoming more and more a town whose business community resides in the suburbs—a fact now very obvious between twelve and one o'clock on Saturdays when hundreds of cars can be seen streaming up Government Road and Sixth Avenue. So great is the traffic that when I first saw Sixth Avenue I asked if a motor show was being held in the town.

Petrol Pumps "in the Blue."

Concurrently with the growth of motoring in East Africa, petrol pumps have sprung up in many out-of-the-way places. Yet Nairobi, the capital of Tanganyika is still without this modern thing. The method of filling petrol tanks, petrol is nowadays available in so many places that it is only occasionally necessary to carry tins of the spirit. A particular instance that comes to mind is the road from Moshi to Tanga, for not until you reach Mumbo—120 miles from the former town—is there a petrol station.

For a different reason, however, it may be wise to carry a spare case or two of "juice." The journey from Kampala to Fort Portal involves, for instance, for in the latter township the price naturally includes the cost of carriage over the two hundred odd miles between the two towns. On an average petrol may be said to cost between 2s. 6d. and 4s. per gallon in the less inaccessible parts of Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika. In some parts of Northern Rhodesia it reaches, if it does not exceed, 7s.

Amusing Signposts.

Some signposts are amusing. One in a lonely section between Nairobi and Limuru announces "Water for Thirsty Cars," another at the point where the Limuru road joins the main Nairobi-Nakuru road near the top of the Escarpment has a finger pointing south to state that it is 3,000 odd miles to Cape Town, and a finger pointing north stating that it is over 4,000 miles to Cairo. Another which intrigued me was at Mongalla. It bears the simple statement "To Nairobi" which happens to be over 800 miles away. It is no doubt encouraging to be told that you are on the right road, even though it be a longish one. About forty miles out of Nairobi appeared a post "Road Closed." Seeing that there was no alternative route, and that I had to find my way by road, I continued on my journey to find afterwards that the "Road Closed" sign should have been pulled down long ago. Mention must also be made of a post at Molo, which emphasises the out-of-the-way places in which settlers in that district have established their homesteads, one farm, for instance, is seventeen miles away, while another plainly gives a farm to be twenty miles distant, I wonder if these people in England who appear to find such details so degrading the latter also ever pause to think of those Colonial wastes where a living out of land so far "in the Blue." In some parts of Kenya signposts of the English type are to be seen. How did they get there? I have seen an ultra-keen British motorist resident between Nairobi and Nyctei.

Some Dangerous Spots.

Danger signs are being put up all over the East African Governments on building new roads and improving existing ones. But in such vast territories there are naturally many danger spots to be avoided. I shall not be likely to lose any time in the future going to Moshi, on the Tanga

road, are two ordinary log bridges, which cross two fast-flowing rivers in which crocodiles abound; there are no raised edges to the bridges to prevent a car slipping over the side and into the water; they have been constructed at an acute angle, and, in addition, the slope is gently to one side. From the Moshi end they appear quite unexpectedly, while from the Tanga side the motorist turns a sharp left-hand turn and is immediately confronted by the first bridge, which is separated from the second by only a few feet of solid earth. In Moshi they are known as the "Crazy Bridges," and residents there assured me that they had on many occasions had narrow escapes. One day this will assuredly be the scene of a disastrous accident, if the Government does not at once last have the necessary work done; it would not cost much, and ought to have been done years ago. I confess, having hesitated for fully ten minutes before venturing to cross, and it was only the fact that I should otherwise have had to make a detour of perhaps a hundred miles which induced me to do so. The fact that the logs were slippery and that my wheel-base left little room to spare on the bridge would have made me prefer a detour if it had been anything up to twenty miles or so.

Digging the Car Out!

Another bad spot occurs a few miles beyond these bridges. There, over a muddy river bed is a narrow bridge, the steps approach on both sides of which are thick mud, for, unfortunately, the overhanging branches of trees prevent the sun ever drying the approaches. The result is that the car slides down one side by careful steering the driver may land on the bridge. On the other hand—as in my case—he may not land on the bridge. I completed the downward trip with one front wheel on the bridge and the other over the side. Having rectified matters there was the upward approach to climb. Then I learnt the wisdom of including an axe in our equipment, for the boy quickly began chopping off branches and bushes, while with the trenching tool we were able to clear away the mud from under the car, and with the spade to dig rough wheel tracks.

Another out-landing spot at which caution is necessary is on a road between Luabwa and Muhoroni. There the route is that of the old track of the Kenya Highlands Railway, and several narrow cuttings are encountered. Many of them are on bends, and it is wise to sound one's horn loudly before entering them.

As is well known, Uganda's roads are all right, but they are comparatively narrow, and great care has to be exercised at the many corners. On the Kampala-Fort Portal road, however, I could not fail to notice that at the majority of corners the trees and the single undergrowth had been cut out of the forest, so that a driver has a clear view of whether anything is coming from the opposite direction. At other points are prominent signposts warning the motorist to "Slow Up and Observe." It is wise to observe them, for many Native drivers have the unpleasant habit of taking silence to mean that nothing is coming and of scorching recklessly along, as likely as not on the wrong side of the road.

One useful suggestion given me was always to keep in the ruts made by the cars which had gone over the ground before. Before receiving the tip I had considered such ruts, progressing with my new car, as a hindrance. The consequence was a collection of horns in my face. The ruts, however, horns is a good Hogan must.

(Continued on next page)

JOINT COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

MOTION ADOPTED BY LORDS AND COMMONS.

Points from speeches in Upper House.

BOTH Houses of Parliament have now expressed their agreement with the proposal for the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Commission to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa, together with the statement of the conclusions of His Majesty's Government and the reasons thereon. The motions were moved respectively by Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Cranworth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

In the course of his speech Lord Passfield said: "I have heard doubts expressed as to the desirability of setting up a Joint Committee. Who are the alternatives? We might decide to drop the whole idea of Closer Union so far as the economic system is concerned. On the advantages of that amount of Closer Union there has been very little dissent, but there has been a great deal of controversy as to how it should be carried out. It may be that the Joint Committee will be established, but it should not be the whole case, but it should not be just in anticipating such a recommendation. The alternative would be that the Government should here and now proceed with its own conclusions, and put them into operation without further discussion.

"I should be very sorry to have to do that. We have given a great deal of time and thought to this matter and we have quite fairly come to some conclusions, but we do not profess to have all the wisdom, and we think it better that we should invite the Lords and the other place to discuss your view and in seeing that these conclusions are the best possible solution of this difficulty. We cannot escape our own responsibilities, but the appointment of a Joint Committee is a way to get the co-operation of other minds, and the problem to ensure that the conclusions were reached by collective wisdom of the Government."

The Government have a right to state to the Committee what has happened, and it is going to be suggested that the responsibility of summoning the representatives of different sections of East African opinion in order that they may put their views before the Committee. I assume that the Committee will decide to take evidence, but the Committee must decide whether that evidence shall be oral or in writing and from whom they will take it. Therefore it would not be right for us to take any action in the matter, but I shall certainly place no objection in the way of carrying out any decision which the Joint Committee may come to on that point.

Considered objections upon the White Paper have been submitted from the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and also from the High Commissioner for Tanganyika, and also from the Government of India. They have been invited to send their own views in so far as Indian interests are concerned. These objections have been obtained specially for communication to the Joint Committee. The dispatch of the Governor of Uganda includes a statement from the High Commissioner for Tanganyika, and the statement of the Committee a statement of the views of the most highly organised Native race in East Africa, who has a special interest in the question of Closer Union.

The proposal for setting up a new Constitution, even if only partial, for so large and important a Province as East Africa is no light matter, and we ask Parliament to go into the whole subject for itself by means of a Joint Committee. We feel that that is the best way of getting the rights and leading views of all the different sections of the population, or alteration of the conclusions which the Government have come to on this subject. It has been moved to resolve, That it is desirable that a Joint Committee of both Houses be appointed to consider the Reports of Closer Union in East Africa (Cmd. 32) and Cmd. 378), together with the statement of conclusions of His Majesty's Government (Cmd. 3572) and the reports thereon.

LORD LUCARD FAVOURS THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Lord Lucard, who expressed support of the motion which might prevent the subject becoming the duress of Party politics, said: "The problem is not easy and there is no doubt that it is a great one. Only those who have had a chance to follow it in detail, the various who have had a chance to follow it in detail, the various difficulties. We are all agreed, I think, including the

speakers of British residence in Kenya, and all those who have had experience of it. It is a matter that Parliamentary institutions are not suited to the government of these large tropical dependencies. That will result in additional racial conflicts, and a policy of repression, which is only a method adapted to the problems to find a solution of the different dependencies. The varying circumstances of the different Dependencies.

Lord Cranworth, who is a member who has anything about the subject would come with unalterable views, and he is not so his pessimistic as East. The ability to put aside preconceived prejudices and opinions, when called upon to act in a public capacity, is one of the characteristics of our race, and I believe that if those who are called upon to hold these positions, they would meet their duty with the same desire and good will to arrive at conclusions based solely on the good of the country and of its inhabitants of whatever race, a solution will be found. I have personally had an opportunity of talking with each or three of the leading exponents of views with which I do not myself wholly agree, and we have in each case mutually agreed that there was no immense advantage to be gained by having an opportunity of personal contact with the delegates themselves, and share with them the satisfaction of putting an end to the historical difficulties of the past."

It has been suggested that the White Paper on Native policy should be included in the terms of reference. I do not attach much importance to that proposal, because the Report of the Hilton Young Commission is included in the terms of reference and there is no aspect of Native policy which is not dealt with fully in that Report. Moreover, the White Paper setting forth the Conclusions of His Majesty's Government, which forms the basis of the terms of reference to the Committee, does refer to the White Paper on Native policy, and therefore I conclude that the latter is already included in the terms of reference. In the second place, I understand that no exception is taken to the general principle laid down in the White Paper on Native policy, so far as to its substance, and it is not the function of a Committee of this kind to re-draft a Government Memorandum, even supposing that it is considered that the wording could be improved.

LORD CRANWORTH'S PLEA FOR DELAY

Lord Cranworth, who did not regard a Joint Committee as a satisfactory method of dealing with the problem since members would suffer from lack of knowledge to enable them to weigh the evidence at its own worth would have already made up their minds, said:

"I am firmly convinced that the Natives gain benefits from their contact with our civilisation, as distinct from their contact with their officials and white mission staffs. The white staff gains advantages from contact, but I am more convinced as years go on that the Natives gain advantages too. I cannot believe that any evidence put before me is going to shake that opinion. There have been the Ormsby Gore and the Hilton Young Commissions, both non-Party Commissions. They investigated the evidence with regard to the subject, and they might almost have made a better job of it. I do not suppose that those gentlemen are going to change their opinion, but I am convinced during these investigations merely from a wealth of evidence once they had seen them."

These speakers, especially Kenya, are suffering from the economic crisis through which the world is passing. Their chief crops, sisal, coffee, and maize, are at the moment probably being produced at a loss. The expenditure which I had in these proposals has been put to me at an estimate of £50,000 and a maximum of £100,000 a year. The country is unable to bear it at present, and I say this is an instance of time for going into that great question.

The most important consideration of all is that the spirit of accommodation that has been passed. Two Papers are mentioned, the Memorandum on Native Policy and the White Paper. I am convinced that those who drafted the White Paper are not convinced that they believed every word they wrote, but it is a most unhappy circumstance that its conclusions have been such more than those which its authors contemplated. It consists of a number of excellent principles and platitudes, with the result of which we are struck. To the people who have been carrying out these principles for twenty-five years and more, these principles are not as a novel doctrine. They have a novel doctrine. People ought to have been carrying them out, the amplitude of not of their own men, of the world.

Criticism of the Memorandum on Native Policy

That memorandum seems to be a *breathless despatch* and *distort of the white community*, whether it be settlers or officials. It takes a phrase out of its context and elevates it into a novel, phrase by which our Colonies must be governed. I allude to the phrase "paramountness of Native interests". The phrase is taken out of the Memorandum on Indians in Kenya which was drawn up by the Conservative Government in 1923. I forgot the phrase when I first saw it, as many others did, and I feel now that we should have been more vocal in our distaste for it. But we thought—certainly I thought—that in its context it meant that our duty towards the Natives was not to be of such paramount importance that we did not dare risk enstrusting them to the changes introduced by the Indians. That is what I thought it meant, and that is what I believe that its authors would say now that it is dead. But that is not the sense in which it is taken from its context; it is put into this memorandum.

There may be several interpretations of the phrase. One of them appeared this morning in *The Times*, signed by, among others, Lord Olivier, with which I think few, and certainly not I, will be disposed to find fault. It should like you to read it to you—

"I take it to mean no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the original population must not be subordinated to those of a minority, belonging to another race, however important it is itself. I think it is happy phraseology, but the meaning in the Memorandum was that for all time the European interests and you must remember that these Europeans were asked to go out there—were to be subordinated. Thus we find that to raise a somewhat peculiar triangle—namely, the great sum of money (great in proportion to the population and riches) raised to enable a delegation to come over here to look at its own Government, and in its own country should have equal rights with the rest of the population."

That phrase has raised intense antagonism in East Africa and South Africa. It seems to me a wrong thing to have ordered the publication of that paper in these territories to millions of uneducated natives without first submitting it to His Majesty's representatives overseas. It is a phrase, I feel, which that the great change of policy indicated in that paper should be placed before them without having been first submitted to the many other means, such as the United South African, who are so deeply affected by the discussion.

Good Will must be Recovered

It is a peculiar, the conclusions of the Government run counter to the "paramountness of Native interests" which it be read in the form of the Memorandum on Native Policy or in the form preferred by the noble Lord, Lord Olivier and myself. It opens the door not only but in two major issues to the domination of the Natives by the Indians. No one who has any real knowledge of that country can believe that this can be in the interests of the native population.

It is vital that we should recover the good will of the people on the spot. You may wish that they had never come there at the invitation of His Majesty's Government. But may I suggest that I think it is their share in the responsibility of trusteeship for the Natives you may add to their taxation until they find it hard to bear so many. I do not think you will ever get them to work with you there, but you cannot alter the fact that they are there, and in fact so far as we are concerned where they are there they will be the dominant race in that country. Accordingly, if you are to tackle these great problems with any hope of success, it is absolutely essential that the good will should be recovered, and that the people of there, who will have to carry out whatever you decide, whatever the Committee decide, should look upon the Government of this country as their friend and not as their enemy.

If the Home decide to appoint a Committee, I suggest that you postpone for a few months, at least, the setting up of that Committee. By so doing you will show sympathy for these people in their troubles, in their economic troubles. This delegation has been over here for two months, and is now faced by stress of circumstances to return. Surely, it would be an almost intolerable burden to ask them to leave their farms or their businesses, and to return again, and live again on the Committee. I conceive that any Committee would reach any conclusions unless they really know what the people think in their hearts. If you adopt my suggestion you will show at least that you have sympathy for them, and you will go a great step to get back the good will which has been paralysed."

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY OPPOSES 'PARAMOUNT'

The Archbishop of Canterbury said as it may be that some of the language of the Government's White Paper may have contributed to this misunderstanding. I am sure, quite unintentionally. The language used in the famous statement of 1923 might have been more happily chosen. Your Lordships are all familiar with the oft-quoted words that "the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that it is when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail." I am not surprised that these words should have given rise to great misunderstanding in the minds of the settlers, who have risked who they are and are deeply attached to their colonies, and who are concerned first their own interests should be merely subordinated to other interests, even of the Natives. What we have to do is to recognize fully and frankly that each of the great interests are essential to rely by the white race and the black race are in need of each other. We ought to do nothing to suggest that pro-Native means anti-white, or that anti-white means pro-Native. In the long run these interests are identical, and if at any point they seem to conflict one and should that that are in fact, as such, should prevail. But our just should be done to each.

It is not the old sense of the term means giving to each due value and due consideration, and the most fundamental question which this Joint Committee will have to determine is what authority in the future in East Africa is to hold the scales of justice. It might be admitted that some self-governing institutions, chiefly representative of the white settlers, would not be the best authority to determine that question of impartial justice, not because we doubt the fairness with which the settlers would consider the problem, but from the very fact that a Legislature representing something like one out of ninety-nine of the population of the country concerned can scarcely be regarded as wholly impartial, and ought not to be a judge in its own cause. Let us remember that the elected European members of the Kenya Legislature in their manifesto said that they do not exist had never disputed the necessity of possessing some authority with the duty of holding the balance even in racial matters. There ought to be evolved some arbitrary authority to exercise this great function, and the task of the Joint Committee would be to suggest what that authority should be and how it should be exercised. I should be surprised if they did not come to the conclusion that the only real arbitrary authority must be the Secretary of State himself, as responsible to the Imperial Parliament. But if the authority is to be arbitrary, ought not to be arbitrary, it ought to be exercised in the closest possible association with those on the spot, who have vital interests, and those who are concerned as, by far, with the life and welfare of the Native.

"I deprecate the approach to the discussion of this immensely important problem as if one set of interests was to be sacrificed against another. I do not think General Smuts exaggerated when he said that the question of whites and black on the Continent of Africa was going to be the most interesting and vitriolous problem of the twentieth century."

CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE TO WHITE PAPER

"The *Eastern Plymouth*. "We on this Bench welcome the idea that the great question of policy in East Africa should be dealt with as far as possible on a non-Party basis, by some such means as the Joint Committee proposed by the Government. The Government have expressed their intention to submit the White Paper on Clasper Union to the Joint Committee, but it is not their intention to submit the White Paper on Native Policy to that committee. In our opinion, in consequence of that action, the *White Paper on Native Policy* must be looked upon as a Party document, and not as an agreed document, and must therefore be considered to be open to criticism by the Opposition, that may succeed the present one. I doubt very much whether, in consequence of the political and economic circumstances now obtaining in East Africa, the Joint Committee will be able to suggest the proposals of the Government as to make them either practical or desirable. However, we are prepared to co-operate in further examining these proposals. At the same time, we desire to observe completely that any action should have been taken by the Government."

LORD PASSFIELD'S ASSURANCES

Lord Passfield: "A large part of Lord Cranworth's criticisms are based on the use of the word 'paramountness'. That expression occurs in the Memorandum on Native Policy and in the Memorandum on Clasper Union. There

fore, it is very specifically referred to the joint front matters. There was no notice in any quarter of intention that this inquiry was going to be made. I say that quite definitely. It was only really made as a result of the fact that it was not merely in a sentence but in a whole paragraph. That was examined in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission as a considerable length and the Government are not expressing any new doctrine when they simply repeat the Declaration that the Duke of Devonshire made in 1923.

The suggestion is that at any rate it was wrong to distribute the Paper among the population. I do not know how far it has been distributed among the two and a half millions of Natives. I would only say that the report of the Paper had a great circulation, as far as we can make out, and the Hilton Young Report also. It is not possible to keep these things secret if they are published. We have certainly taken no steps to distribute it among the Native population. We want to secure the good will of the people on the spot and, whatever may have been the faults of myself or of my colleagues in the matter, surely one of the best ways in which we can try to make amends is to call them into council in this joint Committee. It is deliberately in order to obtain the greatest possible measure of good will that I am asking your Lordships to agree to a Joint Committee to consider the whole matter.

I cannot agree that there has been almost complete unanimity among the white population of East Africa against both White Papers. I hope there has not been that, and that in so far as there has been objection to them it has not been to the whole of the Papers but only to some expression in them, or to some wrong phrase or something of that sort. Whatever sense of uncertainty may exist is one of the reasons why we are asking your Lordships to agree to a Joint Committee. We want, if possible, to remove that sense of uncertainty and any ill-will there may be.

The Memorandum on Native Policy will necessarily be before the Joint Committee. It is referred to in the Memorandum on Closer Union. It is actually founded on the Hilton Young Report, which was definitely referred to the Joint Committee. There will certainly be some attempt on my part to prevent the Joint Committee taking into account as fully as it chooses in relation to the powers which are proposed to be given to the High Commissioner, to which it is exactly relevant.

REPORT OF LORD DELAMERE.

Lord Delamere, "The noble Lord who moved the Resolution said that it was impossible to prevent publication of the White Papers, or their wide distribution among the Natives. The note at the beginning of the Memorandum on Native Policy states that instructions have been sent that the widest possible publicity should be given to the statements made of Native policy, and that copies should be communicated to the Government officials who may be in any way concerned, and in particular that every administrative officer—that is, the officer living among the Natives—should be supplied with a copy.

"If there were any purpose in doing so, I would appeal to the noble Lords to withdraw this motion and the White Paper on Native Policy. That would be the best plan to adopt from the point of view of the joint discussions upon the whole matter. It is a very open atmosphere in which it is possible to talk about these things from a constructive point of view. If the policy laid down in the Statement of Conclusions were enforced it would meet with the strongest possible political obstruction right through the whole of the East African territories, from the local Governments, from the officials, and from the colonists in those countries. That being so, what is the practical object in laying before this Committee the consideration of a policy so far removed from the actual facts of the East African situation, and so impossible of acceptance by the colonists of Eastern Africa, in whose hands, whatever may be the Constitution of the future, the happiness and well-being of the Natives is bound to rest.

"I have a great respect for one of the greatest believers in democratic institutions, to hear from the mouth of the Primate that in his opinion Parliamentary institutions were not fitted to be applied in East Africa. The most need of our time will surely be if I say that I believe that Parliamentary institutions are the only institutions in the world to-day that are showing any possibility of the development and progress of the countries in which they exist. In the East to-day there are only three countries which have adopted Parliamentary institutions on the plan more or less that we have in Europe, Turkey, Japan and China. In regard to China I ought perhaps to say that it is on the way to adopt Parliamentary institutions.

Those are the only three countries in Asia so far as I know, which are really making progress. I believe that the people in East Africa whom I have the honour to represent now in England, believe that the only possible general form of Government for East Africa is a form of Government which has been adopted throughout the South African and East African territories which to-day are governing themselves by means of a system of self-government in which British colonists and European colonists are completely paramount. I believe there is no other possible policy.

We talk round these things. We say that we ought to find some other method of governing those countries. As was said by Lord Cranworth, you have got to govern with the help of your own people in Africa. The white colonists of East Africa are to-day in a frame of mind which makes it extremely difficult to make clear to them a great part of the issues which are impending in the future, because the White Paper has undoubtedly made them think that it is the wish of this Government to withdraw from them the trust of the people at home and to withdraw from them the government of these countries. I think the position of East Africa to-day—I specially refer to Kenya, but Tanganyika undoubtedly agrees with us—is that unless some conclusion can be come to in this country that His Majesty's Government are willing to trust their own people in East Africa, we would rather see Closer Union so introduced as to wipe out all changes of Constitution for the time being laid aside to be revived only at a time when more thought can be given to the question.

I am sorry that we are going to have this Joint Committee appointed, but we have nothing to conceal. If this Committee is appointed we shall undoubtedly do our best to put all our opinions before that Committee in the hope that some method may be found which will still enable your own people in East Africa to believe that they are advancing to self-government on the ordinary lines of all the British Colonies that have gone before in Africa."

MANDATES COMMISSION AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Statement by the Prime Minister.

In the House of Commons last week Captain Eden, Unionist Member for Warwick and Leamington, asked the Prime Minister what steps it was proposed to recommend to give effect to the declaration of the British Government delegate at Geneva that the experience which the Mandates Commission was acquiring should be utilised more for the benefit of Native races throughout the world.

Mr. MacDonald, "The reference appears to be to the remarks made in the Sixth Committee by Mr. C. R. Buxton, who was one of the British delegates at the eleventh session of the Assembly. My hon. friend drew attention to the valuable process of pooling the results and experience in Colonial administration derived from the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission; and he emphasised the fact that the principle of trusteeship was derived not only from the provisions of the Mandates but also from Article 22 of the Covenant, which applied to all territories under the jurisdiction of members of the League. His Majesty's Government always devote close attention to the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and consider whether any lessons can be drawn from it involving principles of general application to the administration of Colonial territories. They propose to continue to study the work of the Commission with this end in view.

Captain Eden, "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the statement has been interpreted as an invitation to the Mandates Commission to extend its jurisdiction over all the British Colonies, and may we have an assurance that that is not the policy of the British Government?"

Mr. MacDonald, "I have no hesitation in giving that assurance. The idea never entered into our minds."

Representations by Northern Rhodesia.

Representative for East-Western Africa, who asked what reply had been sent by the Secretary of State to the Council of Northern Rhodesia inquiring whether, in certain circumstances, sanction would be accorded by the British Government to the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. Mr. Lunn disclosed that no reply had been given as the Secretary of State was awaiting the observations of the Government before dealing with the matter. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has been advised that their proposal for a conference would be considered.

SETTLER DELEGATES ON NATIVE POLICY.

Points from Speeches at the Royal Empire Society.

Specially reported for "East Africa"

Viridity was the key-note of the speeches at last Friday afternoon's meeting of the Royal Empire Society when Native policy in East Africa was discussed.

Mr. A. A. Menkin, criticising the over-hasty application of the system of indirect rule in Tanganyika, said that alien Natives were being put in a district under themselves under the jurisdiction of chiefs who were not their own tribal chiefs and who so constantly withheld justice that Nyasaland Natives in the Mposi district had recently asked to be tried by the white man's courts. For detailed information on the weakness of the policy he would do better than refer his audience to "East Africa" exposures, particularly an article entitled "The Writing on the Wall". The Natives could not understand the type of white man's justice which allowed the biggest thief in the Colony, Sultan Saidi, who had been convicted of heavy penalties and sentenced to imprisonment, to escape punishment on a pure technicality, to avoid the prosecution which the Government might have ordered, and then to receive an allowance of £50 monthly. In contrast, scapegoats being necessary, European Administrative Officers had been punished; one had been transferred to a remote district and another to the Labour Pains lighter, to mean the Labour Department, which puts an end to his administrative career.

Scornfully he exposed the idea that the colonists sought to exploit the Natives, who were economically free and in Tanganyika did not pay more than about 6s. per head per annum in direct and indirect taxation together. The 4,500,000 Natives contributing about £1,000,000 directly and indirectly, while the 250,000 European contributed an equal sum. In the last ten years the amount spent on medical, education, and supplies for Natives had exceeded the amount spent on Native education, increased fortyfold, and that on agricultural services, mainly for the Natives, elevenfold. Europeans in East Africa were as keen on improved health, sanitation, and hygiene for their Natives as the most ultra-humanitarians in England.

Strange accusations were sometimes made against the settler. The latest criticism was that the African death-rate in Nairobi was three times as high as the European—the implication being presumably that the wickedness of the European was responsible. He (Mr. Menkin) retorted that the African death-rate was only three times as high because of the European. It would not have surprised him to learn that it was ten or twenty times as high. Take Java in Tanganyika: in the last few years 550,000 Native sufferers had been successfully treated, 150,000 of whom had been badly incapacitated.

From the Kenya Standpoint.

Mr. MacLellan Wilson, who mentioned that Kenya had its Native Councils before Sir Donald Cameron introduced indirect rule into Tanganyika, said that the War the greatest educator not only of the settlers but of the Europeans, officials, missionaries, and officers. Tens of thousands of Native who had never before known anything of the white man had learnt something of his ways, were treated in his hospitals, and drank his medicine. As far back as 1910 the Convention of Associations asked for increased education and medical care of the Native, and within the capacity of the country's finance and the call from the Native education was provided. He knew cases where boys had to be practically forced to go to school and it could be definitely said that there were schools for all the boys who wanted to attend.

There was a growing realisation that education meant the acquisition of knowledge which would be useful in everyday life. Mere literary education produced a petty poor imitation of a European, instead of a good African. From an experience of thirty-five years he said that the Africans were fine fellows, but different from the European. It was not merely a matter of the colour of the skin. If they could persuade the Natives who had acquired a development to go and live among their own people as much could be achieved in two or three decades as in one or two generations if the task were left to Europeans.

The British Empire stood for justice, righteousness, and truth, and the British were so generous that they wanted to give to everyone else what they had enjoyed themselves. Had we not some 200,000 of the young lives of Africa? Even in the West Indian islands were not encouraging

examples. An ex-Governor of a West Indian island had told him the previous day that political equality between white and black had been attained there. East Africa objected to being saddled with what had failed elsewhere, preferring the dual policy which allowed parallel development and the harmony which now exists.

It had been suggested to them: "Just say that you agree with the formula of 'equal rights for all civilised men,' and the definition of 'civilised' can be arranged afterwards." The idea was rather hypocritical. For instance, equal rights meant that the Native should have an equal right with the white man to drink whisky. That would be ridiculous.

Sir John Sandeman Allen did not believe there had been any attempt in East Africa to make the Native an underdog. There was a sentimental feeling among people in this country who had had no personal contact with Natives, but that they should be given Western ideas and Western methods on such topics. The result of that policy was shown by India. A very objectionable proposal was that of setting apart for Native services every penny of taxation, direct and indirect, collected from them. Would the people who proposed it agree to apply for the benefit of certain classes in England all the money collected from those classes? To educate the Native out of his life and his ideas would be disastrous. There was need for greater confidence in our own kind and kin in the Colonies, who ought to be brought more into association with the tasks of government.

Mr. McGregor Ross challenged the statement that educational facilities were available in Kenya for all Natives who wanted it, declaring that the Kavirondo had rated themselves to the extent of £23,000 and the Kikuyu to the extent of £10,000 for the provision of schools, but that the money had merely remained on fixed deposit for two or three years. He also recalled that the elected members of the Legislative Council had threatened to walk out of the Chamber when the Native Lands Trust Bill was being considered.

Replies to Mr. McGregor Ross.

Replying, Mr. MacLellan Wilson said there was no opposition to that Bill, but to some of the amendments introduced by the Secretary of State which were not considered to be in the best interests of the Colony. Lady Eleanor Cole added that the principle of differentiation between Natives and Europeans was introduced and opposed.

Mr. Wilson said that even if finance were unlimited, teachers were not available for wholesale extension of schools. He was a member of the Education Committee for Kikuyu, and had personal knowledge of the one cited by Mr. Ross. The Kikuyu had asked for a sort of University college, and the Director of Education had had to come and tell them that they had no one in the tribe to attend such a college. That was the money had been placed on deposit. A beginning must be made with elementary education. When the Alliance High School had only fifty-six from the whole of the Colony capable of assimilating the higher education there given!

Those who Sing in the Choir.

Mr. H. H. Beamish did not believe the education which Mr. Ross desired to be such a wonderful thing. Having spent forty years in the Colonies, and thirty years in England, he had seen thousands of schools as passages out of a machine, particularly in India, with the result that they could not get jobs and bred discontent and sedition. This generation at home was suffering from sedition, and to apply them to Africa would be disastrous. The African was a very decent fellow, but his needs could not be judged by people in England, however well-meaning. He knew nothing at all about him. The trouble was that the people singing in the choir here wanted to tell settlers how to run their business.

The Chairman, Colonel de Weston Jarvis, endorsed every word of Mr. Beamish's speech, declaring that the Native was at one and the same time a child and Nature's own gentleman, provided he was treated stupid ideas.

EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.

The annual meeting of the East Africa Dinner Club, which has now 100 life and 105 ordinary members, is to be held at H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, Salisbury, on Wednesday, December 31, at 2.30 p.m., when the report and accounts for the year ended October 31 will be submitted, and the election of officers and committee will take place.

BISHOP CHAMBERS' LEAVING ENGLAND

To Return to His Diocese.

ENTHUSIASM is so radiated by the cheery presence of the Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, the Australian Bishop of Central Tanganyika, that his addresses on the country in which his diocese is situated are impressive and inspiring. If the jaundiced critics of East Africa could be made to attend his meetings, they would hear him speak of the civilising influence of the white man, and perhaps be struck by his refusal to draw—as they persist in doing—a distinct line between official, missionary, settler and trader. To Bishop Chambers there is no such cleavage of interest, the white man, whatever his vocation, is, whether he likes it or not, a missionary; a living example of Western civilisation, a power for good or evil—and Dr. Chambers most emphatically believes that in the vast majority of cases he is a definite power for good.

Thus in his public statements, as in intimate conversation, he returns again and again to his plans for the establishment of agencies designed to fortify the character and the physical and moral health of the little European settlements within his sphere of activity. "In principle we cannot discriminate between white and black," he seems to say, "but there is laid upon us the clear duty of catering for the needs of Europeans, particularly the women and children, and I am going to do everything in my power to see that those needs are met."

11,500 Friends of Tanganyika.

During his so-called leave he has been ceaselessly advocating the cause of Tanganyika, and at the late well-known meeting to him held at Church House, Westminster, one afternoon last week he was able to declare that over fifteen hundred friends of the Territory had been found this summer and autumn.

One such "friend" has undertaken to provide £1,500 for a Cathedral at Dodoma, which sum, with local help, will enable the Bishop to see his dream realised in the near future. The contributions of other "friends," again with local help, will permit the Bishop to erect five other churches in strategic places of worship so that they will be in European centres, and on local terms so that the white people will have a place of the financier than the police court. He lays stress upon the period of depression, and though he is fully conscious of the financial difficulties of settlers during the present period of depressed world markets, he is anxious that local residents shall share in the provision of the buildings which shall mark the unity of all mankind in Christ.

Three further "friends" have offered three small Native hospitals, at which about 25,000 cases annually will be treated. With the object of training sixty-five African girls as maternity nurses, the Bishop wants to build a hospital, some thirty miles from Dodoma. £200 has been given for the purpose; £300 is still required.

Need for European Schools.

East Africa, which has attracted so much attention to the lack of adequate provision for European education in Tanganyika, is pleased to note the Bishop's keenness to rectify the present position.

"Apart from a little Roman Catholic school in Dar es Salaam—the climate of which town is unsuitable for the education of European children—and a little school in the north of the Territory," he said, "there is no school for European children, although there are about a thousand of them growing up in the midst of a black population. I leave it to you to imagine what that will mean to the future white leaders of Tanganyika."

"I can never forget being told by one white man whose wife had died and left a little girl. 'I have to lock up this girl in this room whenever I go out. I have you a school to which I can send her.' I am ashamed to go near that man. The Church ought to have had resources which would have enabled me to say, 'A school shall be started next week of next month. Send her along!' All I have been able to do is to tell the Governor that we are ready to establish a school at Dodoma, and His Excellency has promised that his Government will give two-thirds of the £2,500 required for the building if we will find the rest. £833 has to be found. That is the challenge of European education. Three such schools ought to be established immediately in the Territory."

The Bishop plans to be in Morogoro the Sunday before Christmas, Dodoma over Christmas, Ifinga the first Sunday in the new year, and to visit Arusha and Moshi in February.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

18.—The Rt. Rev. George Alexander Chambers, D.D., Bishop of Central Tanganyika.



By Chambers, who in 1902 was consecrated first Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has a diocese four and a half times the size of England and Wales, including the area served by the Tanganyika Central Railway from Morogoro to the two Lakes, Bukoba, the Kilimanjaro district, and the highlands of Iringa. Cheerful, optimistic, enthusiastic, and warm-hearted, the Bishop makes friends wherever he goes, and as he interprets his mission as necessitating constant travel, he was soon well known and affectionately regarded throughout his far-flung diocese.

An Australian by birth, the Bishop returned to Australia after his consecration to enlist Dominion support and personnel in his new work—which he regards as part of the fulfilment of the British Mandate for Tanganyika. He was accompanied to the Territory by thirty Australians, eight of whom were trained nurses and six educationalists. Speedily they began their spiritual, medical, and educational labours, the Bishop showing that he takes a serious view of his responsibilities. At once struck by the absence of provision for the education of European children, he established a little school at Mwanza, Morogoro, and urged the necessity of at least three other European schools and of churches in the main centres of white settlement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

B.B.C. AFRICAN PAMPHLET CRITICISED

Africans and Europeans of similar intelligence

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, A Joint Select Committee of Parliament is to be appointed to examine certain proposed constitutional changes in East Africa. . . . That once more our country will have before it the matters that were thrashed out in the First Reform Parliament a century ago. Then Lord Stanley's resolutions ordained that in the Dependencies inhabited by Europeans of a higher and Africans of a lower cultural level, the policy to be followed was that of equal status *before the law*, together with a high franchise qualification. Wherever this policy has been adhered to, as in Jamaica, its results have been completely satisfactory. The White Paper published last June directs that this policy is to be carried out in East Africa. And just as in Jamaica a hundred years ago the planters tried to prevent their African slaves from being granted equal rights with themselves, so now the white settlers in Kenya are conducting an ardent propaganda to prevent the application of the traditional British policy.

It is of supreme importance that the British electorate, on whom the responsibility lies, should have the relevant facts fairly stated to it. With that purpose in view, the British Broadcasting Corporation arranged for a series of lectures to be given and published as an explanatory pamphlet by Major Walter Elliot, M.P., called, with unfortunate tendentiousness, "Africa, the Dark Continent." This pamphlet contains several serious mistakes of fact, its illustrations give a misleading picture of life as lived by modern Africans, and the list of authorities contains the name of one only of the many books that deal with the problems that have arisen from the presence in South and East Africa of the powerful forces of modern industry. The pamphlet as a whole is based on the false central thesis that "an African should be an African and a European a European," while in the description of Mr. Vischer's talk it is asserted that "there is a fundamental difference of mentality" between Africans and Europeans.

It is our experience that this last statement is quite untrue. All the evidence we are aware of supports the view that Africans and Europeans have the same interests and are of the same average intelligence. On reading the pamphlet, Sir James Rose Innes, Vice-Chief Minister under Rhodes, and later Chief Justice of South Africa, wrote: "Such a picture is misleading and dangerous. If people are led to believe that all Africans are picturesque but troublesome savages, the plea for equal rights will be almost wild." And the bibliography is very one-sided.

We agree that tribal institutions should be protected, and that the tribes desire their continuance. But in the sphere of modern industry, which is the sphere of Africans is as important as it is to us, these institutions neither do operate nor can be made to do so. What above all we would urge upon our fellow-citizens is that Major Elliot's policy of differentiation, called in South Africa "segregation," is responsible for most of the conflict of interests and unrest that have arisen wherever it has been applied. Among examples of its consequences are the facts that the African infant mortality rate in Johannesburg is 500 per thousand, the African death rate in Nairobi is three times as high as that of Europeans, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia spends on the education of 540 European children more than twice as much as it spends on the education of 180,000 African children.

It is in such spheres that an experience has proved that the traditional British policy of equal opportunities and equal justice alone ensures good race relationships. We feel it would be regretted if through ignorance, or in consequence of misrepresentation by partisan propaganda, the British electorate were led to believe that there can be any other solution of the East African problem.

- Mac Clifton Roberts
- W. Alfred Holtby
- A. C. Horrabill
- Isabel Johnstone Scott
- Norman Lee
- S. F. Lewis Noble
- H. G. Malton
- W. G. Oliver
- S. E. Sastri
- Georgina Solomon
- G. L. Steer
- Josiah Wedgwood

[Similar views on some of the above statements will be found on page 311.]

SLAVE TRADE, TRIBAL WARS, AND NATIVE POPULATION

The Rev. E. W. Smith on his broadcast talk

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, I should like to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Leechman's letter in your issue of November 6, and the kindness of his reference to my occasional contributions.

He will realise that in it I take account of matters which will be supposed to cover the history of Africa for some five thousand years, severe compression was necessary, and such compression lends an appearance of dogmatism to what one says.

Of the two points which he raises, the second relates to the priority of the Bantu in South Africa of Bantu and Europeans. It was my intention to say that the Dutch antedated the Bantu in South Africa, and to an implied suggestion that therefore the Europeans had better right to the country than the Bantu, "invaders." Mr. Leechman has not impaired the strict accuracy of my statement that actually the Bantu were living on the coast of South Africa a full century before the Dutch landed at Table Bay in 1652, but he says it is a little misleading. I may say such the same of his comment.

What does he mean exactly by "The Cape" — the Cape Colony or the neighbourhood of Table Bay? People use the term in both senses. If he means the latter, then of course I do not deny that the Dutch found no Bantu there when they landed; only the statement that they had anticipated the Bantu in the Cape itself has really no meaning. It implies that the Dutch got there first and the Bantu came afterwards, whereas, of course, the Bantu never occupied "The Cape" in that sense. The Dutch encountered them first west of the Orange, and the west of the Gamtoos-River. If, on the other hand, Mr. Leechman means by "The Cape" the whole of Cape Colony (the present Cape Province), then he will admit that so far as the Eastern Province concerned the Bantu were certainly there an occupation before the Dutch penetrated so far.

In regard to the slave trade, my argument was that had there been no slave trade in Africa we should now have a larger population to supply us with labourers and customers. Mr. Leechman says that it is "a complete fallacy." One factor which controls population is food supply, he continues, "and there is no reason whatever to believe that the population of Africa would or could have been larger than it was when Europeans first came into contact with the Natives." I take that sentence to mean that had there been no slave trade the population would have been no larger than it is now. Mr. Leechman gives two reasons for his opinion: a) the Africans could not increase because unlike the English, they could not import foodstuffs; and b) "Africa has been the home of famine throughout the centuries," and therefore the population was kept down.

I did not suggest, it would be foolish to suggest, that there would or could have been such a rapid increase in Africa as there has been in England within recent times. All I claimed was that the hundred millions which Africa is said to have lost through the slave trade would have left a progeny and that therefore there would be a larger population to-day. Does the factor of food supply really upset what I said? The hundred million would have found food more or less sufficient for themselves; whether their children were few or numerous they must have had children, and a certain proportion of them would surely have lived and bred. Would Mr. Leechman seriously contend that Africa could not have supported, from its own resources, a bigger population than Europeans found there when they penetrated the interior?

I do not deny, of course, that inter-tribal wars were common and that some of them were on a considerable scale. But we must not exaggerate. Old Africans have told me of the fighting in which they engaged and they have recounted the casualties in ordinary inter-tribal fights; these were surprisingly few. Chaka, writes Mr. Leechman, is said to have been responsible for the killing of two million human beings. What is his authority for that figure? Captain Jervis, who knew something about it, said "more than a million," but Mr. A. T. Bryant, who has very carefully investigated the subject, thinks that figure is a tenfold exaggeration. After all, the population of England could not have been much more than 200,000 in 810 and Chaka's army was not more than 20,000 strong. Farwell reckoned it at 14,000 in 1824. I think the figure of the Zulus and the extent of the slaughter have been grossly exaggerated.

Even granted that the number was great as Mr. Leechman says, it is no proof that I am wrong in thinking that but for the slave trade there would be a larger population in Africa. Has Mr. Leechman considered the extent to which the interior tribes were over a very large part of Africa was set going by the slave trade? This was a blow against the tribe in the reaction against the raiders; and the habit of raiding, contracted from the slave raiders, or intensified by their influence, spread far and wide. I think Mr. Leechman states too confidently that Africa has always been the home of peaceful, unprovoked and merciless extinctions of the weak by the strong. What evidence is there in proof of that? Yours faithfully,

Walter A. Thompson. JOHN W. SMITH

DR. ALICE WERNER'S COMMENT

The Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Commenting on Miss Aileen Leechman's assertion that "Africa has always been the scene of inter-tribal raids and merciless extinctions of the weak by the strong," I should like to remark that inter-tribal wars have been persistently encouraged if not (as I believe there are in some cases) instigated by Europeans and Asiatics interested in the slave trade.

And one must not lose sight of the fact that some so-called wars have really been racial in character, corresponding to the westward setting of the peoples who landed our ancestors in Europe. We seem to have an old English name for such movements, I suppose one must not have recourse to *Waldemar's Travels*. The Basuto call such a move or less military wholesale migration *Tifakare*; the word for "war" in such a case (some times spelled *intaba*) is *tsaba*. This is usually set down by a spirit of pestiferousness to a particular district, not by any special wickedness or lust of conquest. Chaka (the star of whose fortunes has been somewhat unfairly emphasized and exaggerated) should be viewed in the light of European history and compared with Clovis, or Galf of Norway if one with Theodor or Charlemagne took advantage of this movement to weld his people into a nation.

I am at a loss to understand the reference to Cetewayo in this connection. He certainly waged no wars of extermination, and that of 1870 was not unjustifiably forced on him, as has been abundantly proved.

Yours faithfully, ALICE WERNER

Walden Garden

MR. LEECHMAN'S REPLY

Mr. Leechman's reply to the letter was submitted to me.

My statement that the Dutch and English "set upon the Cape itself" means exactly what it says, "east of South the Dutch not got those first the Bantu; and Durban Bluff north-east would have arrived there before the north, the was, they did not. My phrase "The Cape Dutch landed a little less ago than Mr. Smith's" (the coast of South Africa) which is a fact, is not a claim. The Dutch landed to the mouth of the Orange River, and the north the Bantu were living some centuries before the Dutch landed in Table Bay. But the European right to South Africa— and to East and West Africa. For that matter—rests on precisely that claim: for the Bantu, conquest and effective occupation. The time factor is immaterial; but in the case of Europeans the occupation is "beneficial" which strongly endorses the claim.

Certainly I contend that Africa could not have supported from its own resources a bigger population than Europeans found there, when they negotiated the interior. Mr. Smith will be remembered, asked "what would we set alive to have the progeny of those hundred millions as producers of our raw materials and purchasers of our goods?" It is a bold and a fact that a population of the order of the limitless, and that it then becomes a heavy stagnation. The removal of the slaves allowed of a rapid replacement, just as buffalo and wild game in Africa recover after rinderpest, when the limiting factor came again into play.

My figure of 20 million for Chaka's victims is of just the same order of accuracy as Mr. Smith's hundred million for Iva. The whole native population of Africa, south of the Sahara, has been estimated, I may mention, at a hundred million—with probably the same degree of accuracy.

My statement as to the "merciless extinctions of the weak by the strong in Africa" is based on the mutually

conflicting accounts of travellers. I need instance only the Ndebe customs of Ashanti and Bono, City, and of Branda in the case of Matse and Mwanja. Men even the king's advisers protested against the human sacrifices which were repudiating the country. We are only a glimpse of the Wazimba, but it suffices to support my always. And we know definitely that the real wrongs of the Bushman are exaggerated by the tribes which followed them. No doubt this was partly due to *otherhand* but that was a defective as well. The attempt to differentiate between these terms is a mere splitting of hairs. As for Cetewayo, he conducted a decent little civil war against his half-brother Lobulazi, and he doubt practised the same kind of things which was a traditional feature of Zulu and other nations' domestic politics. As his installation as King Sir Theophilus Johnston used his influence to abolish the wholesale slaughter which had always previously taken place on the accession of a new king.

The truth is that too much is made of this African slavery question. Slavery, as Sir Hugh Clifford has shown, has been the basis of all civilisations and the scientific, humanitarian, mechanical, etc., note that Sir Hugh Clifford has not. I have alluded to my preference for the attitude of the New Testament, to say nothing of the Old, towards the problem of slavery, and

[This Correspondence is now closed.—Ed. "E.A."]

COMPLACENT AS AN ASCIDIAN

Major Gifford of Mr. Wigglesworth's Article

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—No Britisher is inclined to discourse more enigmatically on non-British developments in Tanganyika than Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, whose jealous and peddled prerogative this is.

The excerpts from his recent article in another journal—very wisely reproduced by you in your last issue—naturally reflect an aspect from his own particular point of view, and as such will be heavily discounted.

Complacent as an ascidian adrift, Mr. Wigglesworth gives wide publicity to the innuendo that the sisal industry in Tanganyika is a "close preserve for Germans, Swiss, Dutch and Greek experts" (not to mention passing reference, you will note, to Britishers or British personnel).

No unbiased critic will dispute, rather will he readily admit, the handsome contribution to the industrial development of Tanganyika by communities other than our own, but it is indeed a poor compliment to those Continental communities to suggest, as Mr. Wigglesworth does, that the sisal industry in the Territory is devoid of British personnel and interest, and aware of well over fifty Britons, stout-hearted and true, who are very much occupied in this industry.

As further subscription to the German Colonial propaganda in its crudest form, we find Mr. Wigglesworth with bland self-satisfaction stating that we in Tanganyika are benefiting "by carrying on the traditions of the past." He refers, of course, to the old German Colonial tradition, particularly the "happy days" of this description, which raise the cynical smiles not only of Britishers but of the other resident communities as well.

If Mr. Wigglesworth would recognise it, he goes a long way towards undermining those very people he affects to praise and there will be in Tanganyika as here, honest and righteous resentment against his mischievous introduction of sectional prejudices amongst a white community who are so peacefully and industriously engaged to the common purpose of the successful development of the Tanganyika sisal industry.

Yours faithfully, CONRAD E. WALSH

Leimbach Street, London, E.C.3

HABITS OF THE COLOBUS MONKEY.

Colonel Stanley Paterson's Interesting Observations.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In your issue of August 14 I notice a query regarding the food of the Colobus monkey, with special reference to its alleged habit of digging for roots and tubers. I have had two tame female Colobus, one for ten and a half and the other for eight years, and two males, both of which, however, died of pneumonia before they were eighteen months old. Also there are large numbers of wild Colobus in the cedar and bamboo forests on my estate, so I have had considerable opportunity of closely studying the habits of these monkeys.

Primarily, the food of the Colobus is the leaves, young shoots, flowers and seeds of the various indigenous trees and shrubs of the cedar forests, excepting the cedar trees. Though they practically live in the cedar trees, I have never known them touch either their leaves or berries, in fact, the only time I ever saw a few of the berries to one of my youngsters she was taken of immediately afterwards.

The Colobus adds to its menu by robbing birds' nests and sucking the eggs, and if it can do so safely, it will raid the squatters' gardens in search of mealy cobs of which it is inordinately fond. But in a wild state it is very shy of coming to the ground, more especially at night, as it well knows that there it is no match for its deadly enemy—the leopard. It comes down for water (of which it drinks very little) in broad daylight when the leopard is presumably safely lying up.

My tame Colobus were all brought up by me from babyhood and were never tied up or otherwise confined, but just ran about the garden and farm as they pleased, finding their own food. They never went far from the house unless going for a long walk with me, and they never ventured into the big forest alone. What I noticed—and this should be of interest as regards feeding them in confinement—was that, though they occasionally ate the indigenous trees and shrubs, they much preferred exotic food.

Every evening they went without stopping through a strip of forest to my kitchen garden and, once there, peas and beans went down before them, cabbages, Brussels sprouts, beetroot and carrots were stripped of their leaves, young carrots pulled up by the roots and eaten, and general destruction spread everywhere. Then they would return to the flower garden and eat flowers and seeds. Especially esteemed were pansies, honeysuckle, young rose shoots and the seeds of anthurium and *Peristemon*, though really, in the way of garden plants, all was fish that came to their net. One convenient taste they had and that was their love of the Mexican mescal, the well-known *Machaonia* of Kenya, which they would eat in preference to anything else.

They are not fruit eaters and would wander through the orchard with trees laden with fruit of every variety and would touch nothing but the fruit of the plum trees, which they devoured greedily, tearing down the branches to get at them and leaving the fruit lying on the ground. All the other fruit trees they left alone. Neither in the wild or in the tame state have I known Colobus to take the slightest interest in insects, nor have I ever seen them attempt to use their hands for scraping or digging. Though passionately fond of raw potatoes, they would run over the potato fields and never try to dig one up, very different from the Sykes' monkey, which will dig potatoes out at an amazing rate. I cannot help thinking

that Mrs. Carl Akeley must have mistaken the monkey he saw digging.

To my mind there should be no difficulty in feeding the colobus in captivity. A little milk, a little mealy meal, an occasional chop or chicken-bone, and plenty of green vegetables (bar turnips should suffice to keep them in excellent health) if they are looking pinched or tacked up, a raw egg has an immediate effect.

From what I have seen in Zoos, the mistake made in keeping monkeys too warm. Here, at 9,000 feet altitude, the average night temperature ranges between 40° and 45°, and the shade temperature in the daytime seldom exceeds 60°. My Colobus monkeys roost on the chimney stack at night where they get a little heat from the stove or, if it rains, they resort to one of the big sheds in the farm-yard, where the temperature certainly never reaches 60° at night. Keep them in a temperature approximating this, give them a bit of old blanket to put round them, let them have a very possible bank of sunshine during the day, and I believe many more will survive than is the case now.

Yours faithfully,

Stanley Paterson.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

Stanley Paterson.

Colonel.

A MEETING WITH THE LATE MR. W. TODD.

Experiences of an ex-Prisoner.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The death in Nairobi of Mr. W. Todd, M.C., recalls my first meeting with him just north of the Kilombero River at the beginning of September, 1917, when he was engaged on intelligence work with the Belgian column under Major Bataille which was advancing rapidly southwards from Kilosa on the strongly entrenched German positions on the south bank of the river and the fortified position further to the south at Mahenge.

I was one of a little party of British prisoners of war, all badly crocked, whom the Germans had decided to send out of their lines because, being quite unable to march, they could, at the most, have held us only until Mahenge fell, and, as food was short and their own plans undecided, they suddenly considered our absence preferable to our presence. At the end of our first day's march from Ifakara—we were being carried in *machilas*—we found a British intelligence officer and two agents. The latter, Cunningham and Todd, were hospitality personified and insisted on giving us a really royal spread. Most of us had not had a decent meal for many months; some not for the best part of three years, but knowing that they were going out into country stripped of its food by the enemy we urged them to keep their scanty reserves. Refusing to listen they insisted on "killing this" and pulling corks. Better still, though they were to be off at 4.30 next morning, they sat up until midnight to give us the news for which we thirsted.

Cunningham, now managing an important business in Johannesburg, I have seen twice since that memorable night, but Todd never again. May he rest in peace.

London, W. 1.

Yours faithfully,

FRANKS.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

Mogadishu—HOTEL REYFATION, Local, Comfortable, Clean, Hot and cold water in bedrooms. 10 to 15 guineas.

Nairobi—ROYAL CLAREMONT HOTEL, Hot and cold water, 10 guineas.

Jersey—GREENSBORO HOTEL, Anna Port, Ideal Room, Terms Moderate, Bookies.

Palagonia—ROMAN HOUSE, Normal, First, Board, Clean, first class, main town, Individual, private.

Yokohama—GREENWICH HOTEL, Banquet, Bath, Sea and views, Tennis court, 10 guineas.

LONDON.

ANDOVER, 100, W. 1st, Prisoner Agents, W. 1, Site 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

CROYDON, Surrey—Eagle Court Hotel, L. 10 guineas, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

EMBOLEY, Surrey—Eagle Court Hotel, L. 10 guineas, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

EMBOLEY, Surrey—Eagle Court Hotel, L. 10 guineas, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

EMBOLEY, Surrey—Eagle Court Hotel, L. 10 guineas, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

LONDON.

LEURINGTON HALL, Reading, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

PORTMAN, Portman St., 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

WHITFIELD, Queen's Gardens, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

WHITFIELD, Queen's Gardens, 100 ft. high, 10 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. according to rooms.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING:

I am a confirmed optimist as regards the commercial future of Kampala! — Mr. A. P. Mirani, the Town Planning Expert.

Northern Rhodesia is the one place where optimism is positively blazing. — Sir Francis Joseph, C.B.E., President of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce.

Our work has increased from 9,000 out-patient attendances in 1924 to 30,000 out-patients in 1929. — Dr. H. Keenan, of the Moravian Mission at Tabora, speaking at Uackheaton.

Many Natives who a generation ago were savages now ride about in their motor-cars over fine roads and listen by wireless to concerts broadcast from Australia. — The Rev. Edwin W. Smith, speaking at Uackheaton.

The fact that well over a thousand white children are being suitably educated in local schools surely sets a firm seal on white settlement, and must go far to reassure those timorous folk who still ask, "Is Kenya a white man's country?" — The Hon. Conway Harvey, M.L.C., of Kenya.

In five years cotton manufactures from the United Kingdom exported into Nyasaland have fallen from 42% to 15.6%, while imports from foreign sources have risen during the same period from 28.8% to 53.1%. — Mr. W. Tait-Howie, Chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

A lot of people think the African is dead, but he is not. He is coming to life and has entered into European affairs in a way which has enlightened him, with the consequence that he has not quite the same respect for the white man that he had twenty years ago. — Archdeacon A. B. Lloyd, of Uganda, speaking in Exeter last week.

There is no exploitation of native labour in the parts of Kenya I have visited. The British settler is a very fine person, and all the noise is made by politically-minded people who have nothing else to do and plenty of money to do it with. — The Rev. Frank G. Green, who has been in the country in Kenya for four years, in a letter to the Times.

There are greater differences in mental capacity between different African tribes than between the best tribes and the white man, some tribes being definitely stumber by Nature. However, it should certainly say that any member of a tribe would overtake any member of another tribe, and that the members being a long way above our stupidest. — Professor Julian Huxley in an article in the Times.

There is already a middle way between repression and the policy of "force paramourly" to which the Imperial Government has committed itself in a violent reaction from Herzogism. The former rests on fear and injustice; the latter promises a measure of freedom, responsibility and future for which only a fraction of the native community is prepared. Guidance, sympathy, energy, capital, and a sound measure of white supremacy which must also be white superiority are the essentials in the world of colour. — See article in a leading article.

WHO'S WHO

19. Mr. A. Aubrey Menkin



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When sixteen years of age Mr. Menkin, who was born in Manchester in 1880, accompanied an older brother to Johannesburg, and after being there for six years, was for five years engaged in gold-mining in the north-eastern Transvaal. He became vice-chairman of the Mines and Claims holders' Association and for some time edited both its quarterly journal and the local weekly paper. Joining the 6th (Suffragan's) Battalion of the South African Infantry, commonly known as "The Orange Death" — in 1905, he served with it in East Africa until evacuated as unfit for further service. He sailed from Dar es Salaam in 1910, hoping not to see his own but his call of Tanganyika became so insistent that soon after the Armistice he returned and in 1919 established the Dar es Salaam Times, which later was incorporated in The Tanganyika Standard of which he is a director. One of the founders of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, he was elected President in 1920. In 1921, he was also one of the founders of the European Association of Tanganyika, and of the Tanganyika Society, the latter being the first of the Tanganyika Societies. He was the Tanganyika member of the East African Settlements Conference in London in 1924.

PERSONALIA

Mr. L. Vernon is on the water for Kenya.

Mr. H. P. Bourke has left for Mombasa *via* South Africa.

The Rev. E. W. Smith broadcast a sermon last Sunday.

Lord and Lady Blandford are to spend the winter in Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Pomeroy Salmon have left for Nyeri.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bonfield have left for their estate at Lumbwa.

Mr. R. W. Emslie is on his way back to Moshi *via* South Africa.

Colonel W. K. Tucker is expected home very shortly from Kenya.

Dr. R. Calleja has been promoted Senior Medical Officer in Nyasaland.

The Rev. S. J. King, the Tanganyika missionary is returning to England.

Mr. T. A. Johnson, of Nairobi is paying a business visit to the Belgian Congo.

Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, has arrived from Maseu, Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Sofer Whitburn are shortly leaving for another visit to East Africa.

Captain J. E. Tracey Phillips has been promoted Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Uganda.

Captain W. Younger, Superintendent of the G.I.D., has returned to Kampala from leave.

E. R. Pratt, of Nakuru, recently scored 60 runs for Nakuru School in a match with Mr. G. Killick's team.

Major A. E. Perkins has been elected President of a newly-formed East African Mountain Club at Moshi.

Major J. L. Wilcocks, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed private secretary to the Acting Governor of Kenya.

The Duke of Gloucester has been decorated by the Emperor of Ethiopia with the Cordon of the Seal of Solomon.

Messrs. R. L. Brown and D. Watt, of the Tanganyika Education Department, have been transferred to Mpwapa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wells are on their way to Kenya, where Mr. Wells has coffee interests in the Kiambu district.

Major W. J. Graham, M.C., has assumed command of the 3rd King's African Rifles, *vice* Captain H. A. B. Ashby.

Sir James Currie, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, was last week nominated a sheriff in Wiltshire.

Mr. C. Findlay, manager of the National Bank of India in Jinja, has left to take charge of the Nakuru branch of the Bank.

Mr. Michael Blandell recently purchased Mr. A. J. Price's coffee estate at Solai, near Nakuru, and intends to reside there.

Lord Kirkley and the other members of the economic mission to South Africa and the Rhodesias have returned to this country.

The Queen of Spain honoured Lord and Lady Howard de Walden on Monday night with her presence at dinner and a small dance.

We regret to report the death at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. Arthur Noyce, second son of the late Mr. F. A. Noyce, of the Transvaal.

Mr. J. S. Coney, Chief Assistant to the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, recently arrived back in Nairobi from leave.

Mr. E. C. Volby Lowndes, of Molo, Kenya Colony, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss Winifred Stansfeld, of 107, Queen's Gate, W.

Mr. E. P. W. Stroud, Senior Cultivation Protector in Tanganyika, has arrived home from Masasi on leave pending the termination of his appointment.

Mr. J. W. Perrin, O.B.E., Chief Secretary and Acting Governor of Uganda during the absence of Sir William Gowers, is shortly expected home on leave.

Mr. J. de G. Delmege, who served for many years in the Provincial Administration in Uganda, and who retired some time ago, is on his way out to Kenya.

Mr. E. Milne Redhead, the Imperial Government representative who has been in Northern Rhodesia during the past few months of aerial survey work, has arrived home.

Mr. S. A. Larrett, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of Tanganyika, and Miss E. M. Hoyle, of Leyburn, Yorkshire, were married recently in Dar es Salaam.

Dr. W. H. Smith, who has just arrived home on leave from Zanzibar, was a surgeon in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve before his appointment to East Africa five years ago.

The Darwin Medal of the Royal Society has been awarded to Professor Johannes Schmidt, of Copenhagen, the famous marine biologist, who recently visited the East African coast.

Mrs. John Wilson is leaving for Kenya, where she will stay with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Fawcus, who will also be entertaining another sister, Mrs. Marshall Field, and her husband.

Mr. W. G. Sawtell, who is now returning to Dar es Salaam, where he has been since 1922, was in the Naval Transport Service during the War, after which he served in the Indian Army.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Colley Skitt, Assistant Senior Inspector of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, in the service of which Company he had been for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Claude de Vere Wright, who won the Lucifer Golfing Society's competition in England this year, has just won the Plateau Golf Championship at Eldoret. The runner-up was Mr. Sale.

Mr. C. H. Fenning was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Jean Marjorie MacNaught, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Frederick J. MacNaught, of Walsham le Willows, Suffolk.

The engagement is announced between Dr. Douglas E. Wilson of the Tanganyika Medical Department, and Isobel, daughter of Provost and Mrs. C. Macpherson, of Priestwell, Dufftown, N.B.

Mr. Alexander McIntyre, who spent many years in the Sudan as general manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, presided over last week's annual meeting of the company, of which he is now chairman.

Mrs. E. T. Surridge, who has arrived home from Tanganyika, won the Dav Kirk Cup in the Dar es Salaam Open Tennis Championship previous to her departure from the Territory. The runner-up was Mrs. McDougall.

At next Wednesday's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir Sydney Henn will speak on "Developments in Tanganyika, with special reference to Railways, Roads, and Harbours."

In his Budget speech to the Zanzibar Legislative Council a few days ago, Mr. Rankine, the British Resident said that the finances of the Protectorate were favourable as the result of a record clove crop and firm prices.

Mr. J. Harrold, manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India, has been transferred to Eldoret. Mrs. Harrold is keenly interested in amateur theatricals, and while in Kenya conducted a concert party called "The Moonbeams."

Mr. C. M. Baker, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, has arrived back in Tanga from leave. For a long time past Mr. Baker, who is a keen student of Native languages, has been collecting material for inclusion in a Swahili dictionary.

The King has approved the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. J. W. Downie, who has served for more than three years as a member of the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, and is now High Commissioner for that Colony in London.

Messrs. C. E. G. Russell and F. H. Smith, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, have arrived home on leave from Mwariza and Shinyanga respectively. Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Assistant District Officer, has been transferred from Mbeya to Dar es Salaam.

We regret to learn of the death at Lira, Uganda, of Mr. O. E. Whitehead, who had taken up his duties in the Agricultural Department of Uganda only four months before Mr. Whitehead had previously lived in West Africa, Tanganyika, and Kenya Colony.

Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Charrington, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is on his way back to Kenya, first arrived in the Colony twenty years ago. He served in the East African Campaign, and was the Coast member for the Legislative Council in 1920. His estate is at Koru.

Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. W. J. Benson, C.B.E., is outward-bound for Mombasa by the "Modasa," on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Daphne Moore, whose husband, Mr. H. M. Moore, G.M.G., is Acting Governor of Kenya, pending the arrival of Sir Joseph Byrne.

Major R. J. A. Macmillan, D.S.O., Senior Medical Officer, Uganda, has been posted to Masindi on his return from leave, and Messrs. C. Marshall and A. W. Bradley, of the Provincial Administration, have been posted to Jinja and Mbale respectively.

Mr. E. B. Horne, O.B.E., has been appointed Chairman of the Native Lands Trust Board of Kenya, on which the following have been nominated to serve as members: The Hon. Lord Francis Scott, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, Canon Burns, and Father L. Bernhard.

Mr. J. G. Toomer, of the Tanganyika Police Department, on his way back to Tanga from leave, Dr. C. L. Ievers, also outward-bound for Tanga, has served in the Medical Department of Tanganyika for the past twelve years and was in West Africa previous to the War.

An aeroplane, piloted by Captain Methuen, recently visited Vila Pery, a well-known town in Portuguese East Africa, from Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. Many inhabitants had never before seen an aeroplane at close quarters, and for a couple of days the pilot was kept busy giving "joy-rides."

Squadron Leader J. L. Vachell, M.C., has now relinquished the acting rank of Wing Commander, to which he was promoted temporarily while on special duty. He commands No. 2 (Bomber) Squadron of Fairey III F. machines at Aden, which squadron has just made a flight to Abyssinia.

Many of our readers who served in the East African Campaign will learn with regret of the death in Durban of Mr. J. Annett, who served in the Transport Department. After the War he started business as an architect and contractor in Beira, where he has since built many modern office and residential buildings.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. Cherry Kearton, whose 'East African' films have been seen by many of our readers, is showing a new penguin picture called "Dassan" at the Polytechnic Theatre, in London, W.M. It was taken on an island some forty miles from Cape Town.

Among those who are now taking up flying in Kenya are Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, the Game Warden, and Mrs. E. H. Wright, wife of Major E. H. Wright, the popular manager in East Africa for Lord Egerton of Tatton's estates. Mrs. Wright we learn, has already completed her first solo flight and hopes shortly to secure her licence.

Mr. C. E. Law, who has just been appointed a Judge in Uganda, has served in many parts of the Empire. He was in Burma and India from 1907 to 1922, when he became Crown Counsel in Kenya Colony, and in 1925 he was transferred as Resident Magistrate to Jamaica, where he has been a Judge for some time. Mr. Law has now taken up his duties in Kampala.

East Africa's exclusive announcement that Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G., late Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, would retire from the service after his leave is now officially confirmed. Colonel Davidson-Houston first entered the British South Africa Police Force in 1890, and was transferred to the Gold Coast constabulary four years later. He remained in West Africa until 1906, when he was appointed Commissioner at Montserrat. He served in the West Indies until 1924, when he was transferred to Nyasaland.

Mr. Leonard G. Sutton of Reading, who visited East Africa some little time ago, has been elected President of the Council of Reading University.

At the Zambesi Boat Club bathing pool, three miles above the Victoria Falls, a young European named Van Staden was seized by a crocodile and dragged under the water on Saturday last. A splendid attempt at rescue was made by Mr. Pemberton, who plunged into the pool fully dressed, got hold of Van Staden and tried to pull him up, but was himself in grave danger of being dragged down.

Major Jack Hodson, well known to hundreds of travellers between Kampala and the Mountains of the Moon, is disposing of his Kiamara Estate at Fort Portal. His Kaseryi Estate, just off the Kampala road and at the foot of Mubende Hill, surrounds a series of terraced lawns with a picturesque stone-built bungalow in the background; it is one of the most English-looking spots in Uganda. Major Hodson has now taken up the post of Executive Officer to the Kampala Township Authority.

THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

East Africa learns that it is generally understood in well-informed political circles that Mr. Amery, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and Sir John Sandeman Allen will be three of the four Conservative M.P.'s on the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa, and that Sir Robert Hamilton will be the Liberal member. So far the only Socialist name definitely decided appears to be that of Mr. Snell.

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and stay at the

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KENYA HIGHLANDS, ELDORET IS
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THE MISSIONARY LOOKS AT AFRICA.

VIEW'S OF A NYASALAND PIONEER.

By Dr. Donald Fraser.*

To the traveller who is honourable and friendly the African must always be attractive beyond most races. His endurance, devotion, and laughter are great qualities, but his deep spiritual nature is not always as apparent. In India you may bear the tramp of the endless pilgrimages that seek God, and see the shrines and images that mediate God to them, but in Africa you will find neither temple nor idol, and you are apt to say, "Here is a people without God." Yet there is not a more spiritual people on earth; their very spirituality makes them independent of shrine or image.

To them all the world is full of spirit. The real is not the things they touch and see, not the mountains that raise their heads into the clouds, not the ancient trees whose mighty branches carry shade, not the deep pool with the clear water, but the mountain spirit, the tree spirit, and the pool spirit. Man, too, is more than flesh and blood which perish. He is spirit, and after his body has rotted his spirit haunts the village or lives in the lion that threatens. Those sounds of breaking twigs in the forest, or of distant drums and dancing, and the voices of the spirit world which is more enduring than things that decay.

The African Spirit World.

Dreams are as real as life. The spirit of the sleeper leaves the body and wanders about the world, has actually the adventures of which he dreams; you must wake him suddenly lest the spirit has not time to return and the sleeper dies. The little huts erected under a sacred tree are the homes to which the spirits of the dead return to eat the spirit of the food that is offered them. The little charms that the medicine man gives to protect from sickness, or to help the hunter to kill his game, or to protect a hut or garden, are the dwelling place of a spirit who protects and directs the possessor.

These things are not apparent at first, but the man who comes to know the people finds a faith that exists in the African though he drives a motor-car or railway engine. The powers of magic and of the spirit world are more real than the machinery of the new civilisation in which he plays a part. Into this spirit world, so cruelly manifested and so rudely attacked by the crass materialism of the West, the missionary enters.

Why intrude? Because the African is worthy of the best. A consciousness of the spirit world is not enough. What has such a faith done to give purity, mercy, peace or progress to a people? The missionary comes not to destroy the spirituality but to preserve it that it may find its fullness in Christ, the Way of Truth, and the Life. Between him and the traditional government officers there never should be antagonism. Each is necessary to the other, and the measure of their co-operation is the measure of the success of each.

When the Livingstonia Mission went into Nyasaland neither European Government nor commerce was there, yet the need for both soon appeared. The Mission was so isolated that to dispatch a mail to the coast meant a journey for one of the missionaries lasting many months. The best way to kill the interior slave trade was to open up local markets, and convey the goods by river steamers or by paid and free carriers. So commerce was asked to co-operate and the necessary lines of communication were established. When the Central African League and legitimate trade was more profitable than the slave trade and local industries more profitable than war.

Terrible magical cruelties terrorised the villages when evil doers were sought out by witch doctors. Tribes fought with tribes, and war closed down the paths. A Native walked warily, for a load of food would be sufficient reason for a lurking savage to murder him. Government came, broke up the power of slaving coastmen, stopped intertribal wars, administered justice to all alike without resort to magic, and gave a new security which opened

closed paths and re-established intertribal communication. Under such a co-operation mission work got new opportunity, had the young life that was responding to Christian teaching, found new openings for a freer expression.

By work and by act the missionary tries to reveal the value of obedience. So he teaches industry, tempting the African to regular and intelligent labour, first for its rewards, and then for the love of it. That is a necessary lesson, otherwise the European could not live in Africa.

How New Industries Arise.

A house must be built. There are no contractors or skilled artisans to erect it. He must create his own workers. So he offers rewards in ralis, or whatever is equivalent to cash, and engages his workers, first by the day then as they learn to trust him by the week, and then as they learn to stick to work by the month. So the industries of the mission grow up about him. Food too must be grown, and that of greater variety than Native gardens produce, and the soil must be cultivated that a year or two may not waste its fertility. So gardeners and cultivators are introduced. Then as the school emerges pupils must have books. So a printing press is set up, and educated lads are taught to be printers.

Thus new industries appear, and skilled workers who have served a full apprenticeship. Village needs and European settlements require their services. To day you find in Africa many great institutions from which trained journeymen go forth to help to lift the level of African civilisation. All over Africa men whose fathers were herdsmen and warriors build bungalows and furnish them, plant economic gardens, and market the produce, run the engines in steamers and trains, sit at the desks of motor cars, or at the desks of the telegraph office, act as clerks and salesmen, control the gangs of labourers and keep the rolls and time sheets, while tens of thousands go forth to labour in the mines and plantations for the wages which now have become necessary for decent civilised living and for the payment of Government taxes.

The next necessary branch of the missionary's work is education. It was not easy at first to teach the people to read. In my own tribe in Central Africa the old warriors would not allow the young folk to learn in school, for they knew that school teaching would break the spirit of war. When at last permission was given and young men and women arrived to learn, the scholars demanded payment for the hard work of learning. One of my missionary kept in his school a barrel of treakle, and at the end of each day's lesson he dipped a stick into the barrel and each pupil got a lick, so long as the treakle lasted the school was full of pupils. Then the wonder of reading appeared, for some fellow villagers could make a book speak, and could write their words on paper that others could read. When these went to the labour market they commanded a greater wage than others.

Thus the desire for education grew stronger, not because education was valued for its own sake, but for the rewards it brought. We are rapidly passing beyond this pioneer stage in many colonies, and a wonderful thirst for more and better teaching is found. The establishment of proper training centres, and the active co-operation of Government with missions, have greatly increased the range and efficiency of school work. For direct missionary service schools remain the greatest of all evangelistic agencies. Day by day the full implications of the Gospel and its social expression are revealed, until some knowledge of the law of Christ percolates into the minds of the pupils.

Medical Work.

The African is usually pictured as a great brawny human with overflowing energy. But it is a sad fact that there are populations where 90% are infected with diseases that sap energy and vitality from them. There are villages where the infant mortality is as high as 200 per 1,000. As a result of all this, although the slave trade and tribal war and deadly magical practices have ceased, there are many tribes in Africa where the population is steadily decreasing.

The missionary cannot be indifferent to the care of the health of the people, but he soon finds that it takes great patience and much demonstration to prove that he is a better physician than the medicine man, whose drumming and trappings and dances impress the suffering patient with a power which no pills or powders can possess.

But greater than this healing service is the constant preventive work which is done in the beating back of epidemics and teaching the people better ways of health. In schools and in women's and girls' classes such knowledge is given. The results of all this cannot be tabulated, but the careful observer can find plenty of evidence of healthier communities and decreased infant mortality wherever Christian teaching is given. The thoughts and habits of the people. Governments have always found

* For permission to quote these passages we are indebted to the lecturer, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and "The Listener," in which journal extracts from this series of talks on Africa are appearing.

the Christian missionary, a large ally in helping to procure a more secure and progressive civilisation.

From Barbarism to Peace.

I lived for nearly thirty years among a people whose only industry was war. They were first cousins of the Matabele. They terrorised all Central Africa with their annual raids. Right into the midst of this truculent society the mission came, giving no promise of material reward and without the prestige of Government backing. Yet we saw the day when the British Government agreed to establish European administration there. He came with, not a soldier or policeman, and with his wife as the pledge of peace. Amid thousands of warriors and their chiefs he sat, using a mission teacher as his interpreter, and, with the acclamation of chiefs and people alike, after an hour's talk that dramatic day's success has set us a note in which he declared that the wonderful achievement had only been accomplished through the mission's patient service.

What mission work seeks to do is to introduce a new principle of life into society by bringing men and women to God, and the first article of the missionary's faith is that the African too is capable of God. The purpose of us but can point to transformed lives, some of us to transformed communities, and a vast Christian Church growing in intelligence and Christian expression of conduct and of service. We know better than any other that the African convert is not an angel, but just a human being, often with much of the mud of paganism clinging about him. But there are men and women who by their changed lives have shown the beauty of saintliness and whose character rouses reverence and humility in us by what they have endured and what they have done and are.

To-day we see a Native Church arising, with the promise of a growing life. Missionary service has created a power within Africa which, led and guided along true paths, holds the certainty of a great future for Africa. For Africa's best hope is not in the development of its mineral and agricultural wealth, nor in the penetration of rail-ways, nor in the settlement of Europeans, but in the creation of a living Church, which, by Christlikeness of character and service, may save her from abusing the new opportunities and aspirations which contact with Europe is creating, and may lead her by quiet ways into richer and fuller life.

THE EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Driberg's Plea for "Gradualness."

To his little crown octavo booklet of 60 pages Mr. J. H. Driberg has given the ambitious title of "The East African Problem" (Williams & Norgate, 25, bd.), nevertheless the author does confine within its limits to encompass his subject and even to advance some revolutionary and constructive proposals for the better government of Africa in general and East Africa in particular, as announced on the cover.

Mr. Driberg bases a thesis on the impact of Hamitic invaders on the Bantu in the area between Lakes Edward and Victoria. He dates the invasion at about the end of the sixteenth century, and he compares the cultural conditions which subsequently obtained in Ankole with those in Buganda—pointing out that in the former the Hamitic Hima became an aristocratic class, sexually and politically distinct from the servile and landless Bantu or Luo, while in the latter miscegenation, and the retention of the land by the Bantu led to a fusion of the two races and produced a real indigenous culture of a high order. In this he sees a lesson and a guide for the British in their dealings with East African problems.

"The one thing which would be fatal," he writes, "would be to aim at a responsible government by a ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice. We do not wish to impose government by the ballot-box on the Native communities of Africa, but to let the form of government grow out of their existing institutions, which are often more democratic than any ballot-box democracy known to Western civilisation."

"The first injunction," he continues, "which we have to observe is to go slowly. The fusion of cultures, the assimilation of one culture to another, is a process requiring infinite patience. We are apt to forget, too, that in the diversity of tribal cultures which exist in Africa not all of them can respond to our civilising stimulus with the same alacrity, and one of the defects of our administration has been to set the pace by the standard of the most responsive. We can only hope to make a success of assimilation if we take account of these differences in tribal development and culture, and we can only do this if we have a complete knowledge of what the tribal cultures really are." Our first duty, therefore, is to study our wards intensively, intelligently and sympathetically, and meanwhile to go slowly."

The reader of Mr. Driberg's thoughtful booklet will, no doubt, wonder whether the foundation of his thesis will bear satisfactorily the structure he erects upon it. His historical data are given with confidence, but one is inclined to ask for confirmation. He eludes, too, rather than faces, the awkward question of miscegenation which appears to be a vital factor in his argument. But he does succeed in making out a strong, even an incontrovertible, case for the intensive study of anthropology as a qualification for British administrators in East Africa. And throughout he is stimulating and constructive. His paper cannot be ignored by anyone who wishes really to understand the difficulties of East African problems.

A. L.

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Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 26.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of Nov. 28.

TRAPPING THE TSETSE FLY.

East Africa has repeatedly directed attention to the efforts being made in Tanganyika towards the extermination of the tsetse fly, and readers will therefore be interested in an experiment conducted last week in South Africa, when Mr. Harris, a Natal Government entomologist who for some years past has been stationed in the Zululand Game Reserve, demonstrated his recently devised tsetse trap. A telegram published in *The Times*, in describing the experiment, says:

"Mr. Harris some time ago satisfied himself that the tsetse fly is attracted entirely by light. He found it was attracted to roughly shaped, dummy animals that usually attached itself to the belly, and that it feasted on contrasts of light and shade. The trap consists of a wooden frame on legs, covered with hessian, except at the bottom, and having a gauze trap at the top, and is shaped sufficiently like a living animal to attract the fly. Swooping towards the lower part of the trap, the fly comes within the hessian walls, and, attracted by the light showing through the gauze above, enters the trap proper. For the demonstration eighteen traps were set up, and at the end of the day they were found to contain 1,303 flies, of which 642 were females. A most effective demonstration was the release of a number of flies taken from the trap, practically all of which again found their way into it. Experts are so far awarded in their comments, but, since the fly is not a prolific breeder, it is considered that, if an adequate number of traps were used they would make a marked difference to the fly population of Zululand. The traps cost about 70s. each, require but little supervision, and it is estimated that they would remain in good order for a period of eighteen months."

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Nov. 21.—Lady Eleanor Cole and Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson to address Kenya Branch of the Overseas League, 8.30 p.m.
- Nov. 21.—Mr. MacLellan Wilson to address National Citizens' Union, Beckenham Public Hall, 8 p.m.
- Nov. 26.—East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce, 2.30 p.m.
- Dec. 3.—Joint East African Board. Meeting of the Executive Council, 11 a.m.
- East African Dinner Club. Annual general meeting, 2.30 p.m.
- Dec. 4.—Mr. F. H. Melland to lecture on Northern Rhodesia at Imperial Institute, 2.15 p.m.

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA.

DESCRIPTIVE talks on Africa are to be broadcast at 7.25 p.m. on Fridays until December 19. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:—

- Nov. 21 "The Settler's Look at Africa."
- Nov. 26 "African Trade, and To-morrow" by Sir Robert Williams.
- Dec. 5 "Trustees of Empire."
- Dec. 12 "Africa and the World Market" by the Rt. Hon. W. G. O'Brien Gore, M.P.
- Dec. 19 "The Question-Mark of Africa," by the Marquess of Lothian.

A BOOKLET which can be cordially commended to those about to visit Tanganyika for the first time, or to undertake another safari in that Territory, has reached us from Messrs. Stewart's Stores, of Box 10, Dar es Salaam; but we believe that copies can also be obtained post free from their London agents, Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie. The booklet, which is entitled "Tanganyika Big Game," contains several interesting game photographs, details of the existing game licences, particulars of the costs and organisation of shooting safaris, and a description of the services which the company is able to render.

Sir Edward Grieg has been invited to address the Royal Empire Society during January.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of October:—

- KENYA COLONY.—Administrative Officers (Cadets),** Messrs. P. F. Branigan, W. A. W. Clark, T. C. Colchester, N. F. Kenneway, J. H. Lewis, D. H. E. McCowen, P. S. Osborne, A. Phillips, A. K. Rice, G. H. Williams, E. H. Windley. **Assistant Master (Indian Secondary School, Mombasa),** F. H. Carmichael. **Entomologist, Medical Department,** E. P. Hodgkin. **Agricultural Economist,** Mr. V. Liversage. **Nursing Sister, Miss,** A. MacDonald. **Assistant Entomologist,** Mr. E. B. Nottley. **Assistant Master (Arab School, Mombasa),** Mr. V. A. Orloway.
- NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Administrative Officers (Cadets),** Messrs. C. J. W. Fleming, R. L. Moffat, J. G. Phillips, C. G. Stevens, J. B. W. Anderson. **Junior Postal and Telegraph Assistant,** Mr. F. A. Bradley.
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Mr. E. Harrison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya, to be Director, Tanganyika Territory.
Mr. C. E. Law, Judge, Jamaica, to be Judge, Uganda.
Dr. W. Small, Mycologist, Department of Agriculture, Ceylon, to be Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland.

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SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

It is officially announced that in future land will not be alienated to non-Natives in the Central, Lindi, Tabora, Mwanza, and Bukoba Provinces of Tanganyika for agricultural or pastoral purposes, unless it is shown that land being available, the applicants are in command of sufficient capital to undertake operations on an adequate scale, especially in connection with water supplies.

The Tanganyika Government states that this decision has been taken, with the approval of the Secretary of State, on the broad ground that it is not in the interests of the Territory that non-Natives should occupy land in what are primarily Native areas. There is sound reason for believing that the small-scale well-being of the community. The presence of Europeans tending out a poor existence in the midst of Natives is not desirable from any point of view, and as they could not become self-supporting from a fiscal point of view, they would naturally become a burden on the general community. Applications from individuals for grants of land for agricultural or pastoral purposes in the Provinces named are very seldom received, and no such application is now pending. This notification does not apply to land required for trading or mining activities.

NATIVES OPPOSE INTENDED SALE OF C.M.S.

A dispute affecting the land rights of descendants of freed slaves has arisen at Mombasa as a result of the intention of the Church Missionary Society to sell its co-accrue property called Freretown (on the mainland opposite Mombasa). The right to sell is disputed by a number of Africans who have been permitted to live on the estate on payment of a yearly rental of 2s.

Originally definite parts of the estate were apportioned by the Society to the descendants of slaves, but the growing population, augmented by outsiders, soon overran the allotment. The Society wishes to dispose of what is an unproductive asset in order to raise funds for its work in other parts of East Africa, and is offering resident Natives a gift of fifty acres elsewhere, to be held on a communal basis. This offer has been rejected by a number of discontented Africans, who have petitioned the Governor, contending that Freretown was bought in 1875 by Sir Bartle Frere from the Sultan of Zanzibar on instructions of the Government as a settlement for freed slaves, and therefore, that the property was that of their descendants, which the Society merely managed.

It is likely that the question will eventually be settled by reference to the Colonial Office. Matthew Wellington, the last survivor of Livingstone's followers, and his family live at Freretown.—Times telegram.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND SETTLERS.

COMMENTING on the recent private meeting between the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society and the East African Settler Delegation, *The Manchester Guardian* says:

In pursuance of their policy of submitting their case to critics in the spirit of free discussion, they have just held a private conference with the leaders of the Anti-Slavery Society, who are of course strongly opposed to the claim for self-government. At meeting their opponents the settlers seem to have had the rather sanguine intention of discovering whether there was any common ground of agreement. This hope was unfulfilled, but there was an interesting discussion, and the members of the Society were so much struck by the revelation of what the settlers really propose, and of their mental attitude generally, that they readily fell in with the suggestion that when the Settlers' Deputation returns to London in February there should be a public conference, at which both sides of the case will be argued from the same platform, so that everyone will have the same instructive experience that has fallen to the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Beira News says that it is looking forward to Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth's reply to our pointed and reiterated challenge. So are we.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Two Natives were recently suffocated in a railway truck at Nakuru. They had lit a fire in the truck and closed the doors before going to sleep.

Herr Hitler, the leader of the German National Socialist Party, has declared that a Franco-German understanding is possible on certain conditions which he outlines. The least of them is the restoration of Togoland and the Cameroons to Germany!

East Africa recently published a statement received from Uganda that Lutembe, the game warden who frequents the waters of Lake Victoria at Mile 13 on the Entebbe Road, had died. We now learn that he has reappeared at his old station.

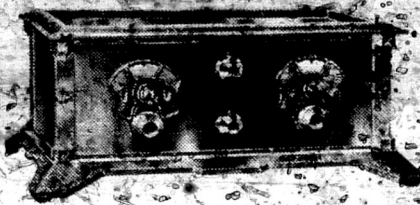
Professor Dart, of the Italian scientific expedition at present visiting Northern Rhodesia, is reported to have discovered near the Belgian Congo border a number of implements and numerous engravings on rocks, which he considers date from 4,000 to 6,000 B.C.

Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opening the session of the Legislative Council on Friday, said the White Paper on Native Policy contained nothing new and nothing which would have a detrimental effect on the interests of the white settlers. Paramountcy of Native interests did not mean that colour would be the determining factor in the settlement of disputes, but that the Government would continue to do right by all people. Any large scheme of settlement must depend on the Native labour available, as a rapid influx might embarrass existing interests.



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Camp Fire Comments.

A Giant Baobab.

Le Monde Colonial Illustré publishes a photograph of what must be the biggest baobab tree in Africa—and that is saying something! Judging from a motor car which is drawn up beside it, the tree is at least twenty-six feet in diameter, and its colossal branches, which come off the main trunk quite low down, are each about ten feet thick. The tree is on the road from San to Segou, in the Sudan, and must make a most striking landmark.

Monkeys during Bush Fires.

A subscriber writes: "I read the other day that in India, when a jungle fire is spreading, elephants, tigers, nilgai and other animals show much cleverness in getting away from the flames, but that monkeys simply climb to the tops of the highest trees, where they are suffocated by the smoke from the advancing fire and whole troops drop off helplessly into the conflagration and are consumed. For an animal sometimes credited with intelligence almost approaching the human, that seems a very stupid thing to do. Can you say whether the same behaviour has been noticed among African monkeys during a bush fire?"

The Lion as Vegetarian.

Anyone who has kept pet dogs and cats knows that both these animals are fond of eating grass at times, and popular opinion ascribes the habit to a desire for "medicine." The recent death of "Toto," the Kenya-born lion at the London Zoological Gardens, and the *post-mortem* examination of him—which is usually performed by the official Prosecutor at Regent's Park—seems to have indicated that a purely carnivorous diet is by no means the best for the large cats. It is recalled that wild lions devour the contents of a zebra's paunch with as much enjoyment as a poaching cat will eat a rabbit's stomach. How exactly the possibly essential green food will be administered to the Zoo lions does not appear, but it promises to be a messy job.

The Brain Weight of the Hippo.

A very interesting fact emerged from the inquest on "Bobby," the paternal hippopotamus in the London Zoological Gardens, which died recently of old age and domestic infelicity. "Old age" is, however, hardly the correct term, for "Bobby" was only fourteen years old; he was born in Amsterdam in 1916 and came to the London Zoo in 1919, but he certainly showed signs of senility, possibly on account of the fact that most of the hippos in captivity in Europe are slated through inbreeding. Anyway, "Bobby" had shown declining powers ever since the birth of his baby, and was badly balked by his wife. The point of interest is that though "Bobby" scalded his sons, his brain weighed only 11 lb. This definite and incontrovertible fact, scientifically observed, is worth putting on record. It is, perhaps, startling, but gives naturalists a fair standard by which to gauge the mental capacities of these huge and ancient beasts.

Ras Tafari's Resemblance to King Solomon.

Among all the comments on the new Emperor of Ethiopia which have occupied so much space in the British newspapers recently, it is strange that no remark has been made on the extraordinary facial resemblance of Ras Tafari to the traditional pictures of King Solomon. The refined features, of the highest Semitic type, the black beard, the sensitive mouth and the luminous dark eyes can be seen in detail in the late Edwin Long, R.A.'s famous picture, "King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba." In character, too, the Emperor has many of Solomon's characteristics. In appearance—barring, perhaps, a trifle of stature—he might have stepped right out of Long's canvas.

H.M.S. "Effingham's" Band in Ethiopia.

The British public will, no doubt, be regaled with innumerable accounts from special correspondents of the festivities in Ethiopia; but perhaps what East Africans would love most to hear would be the comments of the members of the band of H.M.S. "Effingham." It will not have escaped notice that this band—the first British official band which has ever entered the country—was called upon on each and every occasion to "poop off" (as the bandsmen probably expressed it) the Ethiopian National Anthem. In and out of season they played; they supplied the music for the State Ball; and once the Emperor himself halted his car to hear their rendering of the Anthem—which, it was reported, they played "more cheerfully" than the Native musicians! Will one of the bandmen—or a committee of them—give a hungry public an unvarnished account, in naval English (expurgated, if necessary) of their experiences?



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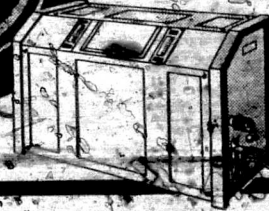
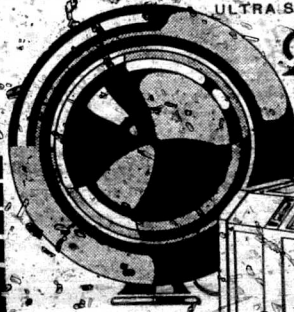
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CANCELLATION OF NYASSA CHARTER.

Company's Reply to the Portuguese Ambassador.

We have received the following statement from the Portuguese Embassy.

"Several newspapers have published comments concerning the procedure of the Portuguese Government towards Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., such comments being based on an incomplete acquaintance with the indispensable elements of a just appreciation of the question. The following is an attempt to set it out as briefly as possible.

"In accordance with the Decree of September 26, 1891 (commonly called the Charter of the company), ample powers were granted to the Nyassa Company for the exploitation of all branches of commerce and industry, and at the same time certain rights and duties which normally fall to the State were delegated to the company. Under the said Charter the Portuguese Government reserved to themselves the right to resume the exercise of those rights and duties at the end of thirty-five years.

"The company took charge of the Nyassa territories on October 27, 1894, when a deed was drawn up and signed by the representative of the company and by that of the Government, in which all the powers, rights and duties above referred to were again mentioned. Prior to the termination of the thirty-five years' period on October 27, 1929, the Government, on December 4, 1928, advised the company—although not bound to do so by any clause of the Charter—that on the said date, October 27, 1929, they would resume possession of the above-mentioned territories.

"The Nyassa Company addressed a letter to the Minister for the Colonies in which it declared itself in disagreement with the intention of the Government and requested that that disagreement should be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

"The procedure to be followed by either of the contracting parties for the purpose of instituting arbitration is, in all cases, established by the Portuguese Code of Civil Procedure. The Portuguese Government were not, therefore, in a position of their own free-will, either to concede or to refuse arbitration. Accordingly, their reply to the company's letter indicated to the latter the steps which it should take in order to obtain arbitration—that is, that it should present its case through the proper judicial channels for the purpose of getting up the arbitral tribunal.

"In a second letter the company explained the reasons for its disagreement, and, whilst indicating the names of the arbitrators which it had chosen, requested the Government likewise to indicate the names of the arbitrators. The company, however, never complied with the necessary legal formalities, and the Government acceded to the request contained in the second letter, the court of arbitration so formed would have been illegal, and the decision arrived at would not, therefore, have had any legal value.

"By the Decree of April 20, 1929, the Portuguese Government merely resumed the exercise of those acts of sovereignty which they had temporarily assigned to the company. They did not exercise the power for the conduct of commerce and industry which had initially been granted to it, of which it made use as it pleased during thirty-five years, and of which it continues to make use. The capital of the company has not been confiscated, and the buildings and property belonging to it which have been taken over by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the territories will be paid for, as stipulated in the Charter, according to the value fixed by experts appointed by the company and by the Government.

MR. ASPLING'S REPORT.

Mr. Thomas Aspling, manager and secretary of Nyassa Consolidated, Ltd., has issued the following reply.

"The question of the date on which the Portuguese Government had the right to modify the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa is a legal one, on which the said company has obtained the opinion of eminent Portuguese lawyers, which does not compare with the attitude taken up by the Portuguese Government. This matter is too lengthy to be dealt with here in detail, but a real difference of opinion on this point evidently exists between the two parties.

"Article 39 of the Charter of the Companhia do Nyassa provides that 'All disagreements which may arise between the Government and the Company relative to the interpretation, execution, and rescission of the contract

shall be submitted to a Tribunal of Arbitration' composed of two arbitrators named by the Government, two by the Company, and a fifth named by agreement between these and failing such agreement by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. The Tribunal of Arbitration shall decide *ex arguo et honore* and from its decisions there shall be no appeal.

"The company, at the request of the Government, stated its case in detail, and asked the Government to appoint their two arbitrators and to fix the date for signing the terms of reference. The Ambassador is under a misapprehension in stating that the company had nominated two arbitrators to act on its behalf.

"The Portuguese Ambassador now reiterates the contention that to obtain arbitration under the article set out above, the company should have made application through judicial channels, meaning, apparently, the Law Courts. It is a novel suggestion that arbitration under a specific clause in a contract—which clauses are primarily introduced into contracts to avoid litigation—should be preceded by litigation.

"We are informed on good authority that arbitration recently took place between the Portuguese Government and another Portuguese undertaking, in which a large amount of British capital is invested, in regard to disagreements in the interpretation of the contract between them. This arbitration was preceded by no judicial step, such as the Ambassador claims to be necessary in the case of the Companhia do Nyassa, and yet it is not suggested that the Court of Arbitration so formed will be considered as illegal and the decision arrived at without legal value.

"In quoting the Code of Civil Procedure of 1876, the Ambassador ignores the fact that arbitration is specifically provided for by Article 39 of the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa, quoted above, this charter being a Royal Decree with force of law. If the Portuguese Government are convinced that their interpretation of the charter is correct, why do they hesitate to allow the matter to be submitted to arbitration?

"With regard to the right of the Companhia do Nyassa to carry on commerce and industry, this is a right inherent in practically every commercial concern. Of the forty-five articles which comprise the charter only fifteen words are devoted to granting the right to carry on commerce and industry.

"The charter was originally granted in pursuance of a policy of attracting foreign capital to the mining and development of Portuguese East Africa, many parts of which were then practically unknown and only nominally occupied. The Portuguese Government, the Companhia do Nyassa faithfully fulfilled its duty in this respect and expended large sums of money thereon, provided almost exclusively by British investors.

"In 1929, in spite of great difficulties, including the War, the Portuguese Government took over from the company a Colony fully ripe for remunerative development. This occurred on a date arbitrarily fixed by the Portuguese Government, and no word was said as to any compensation for the capital which had been spent in pacifying and occupying the Colony, which hitherto had been in a very primitive condition. This compares most unfavourably with the treatment accorded by the British Government to the British South African Company when the latter relinquished its administrative rights in Rhodesia.

"The Portuguese Ambassador overlooks the fact that through the arbitrary action of the Portuguese Government the goodwill and assets patiently built up and created by British capital have been confiscated.

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PNEUMATIC DRILLS
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Pneumatic Wood-boring machines also supplied.

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Spring-Seat Saddle
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A saddle is the most vital part of a cycle. It can give pleasure or cause pain - it can increase health or breathe life - it can inspire love or give sleep or dread to them. A "TERRY" saddle is the only one that has no hard spots. It is perfect from the first. Cycle and motor cycle alike.

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10 minutes "TERRY" steel-stranding

maintains the health of muscles, knees, liver and stomach in good working order and ensures physical fitness. Why not buy yours now? List free.



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Specially Suitable for the Tropics.

"BESTOYL" LUBRICATING OIL



In 1-gallon tins, cases containing six such tins, and in drums.

All inquiries from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should be addressed to our resident representative, Mr. G. O. Ishmael, Box 290, Kampala, Uganda.

CHARLES MESSENGER & CO.
 243, BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the benefit of subscribers and advertising readers. The Editor's and printer's principal objects are to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to obtain agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the services rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A post office has been opened at Mufumbi, Northern Rhodesia.

The coffee yield from the Kiambu District of Kenya is expected to be slightly below that of last year.

A 150-ton steel hopper barge has just been despatched to East Africa by Messrs. Richard Dunson Ltd., of Doncaster.

Some 37,000 lb. of Government ivory, 3,000 lb. of rhino horns, and 300 lb. of hippo teeth are to be sold by auction in Mombasa on Thursday, November 23.

The Mombasa business offices of Messrs. W. G. Reid and Overman and Co. are now amalgamated and are operating under the style of Overman, Reid and Co. Ltd.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during September last included: Gold, 971 ounces, valued at £3,030; Diamonds, 819 metric carats, valued at £1,232; mica, 1,846 lb., valued at £33.

The Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Co. has acquired an interest in the Rhodesia Katanga Company, which owns the Kansashi Copper Mine and other mineral areas in Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. Pauling and Co. are well known engineering contractors who were responsible for the construction of the deep water berths at Kilindi, are shortly closing their Mombasa office.

The United Air Transportation Co. has been formed in Cape Town to inaugurate air services between South Africa and Portuguese East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during September states the Portolator Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique amounted to £2,300 compared with £2,200 for the corresponding period of 1929.

A committee upon the importation of motor cars in Portuguese East Africa has been proposed by the Department of Overseas Trade. British firms desiring a copy should communicate with the Department at 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference number A.X. 10311.

A correspondent in the Sudan reports that the Government has decreed in Kordofan the future use of the local quantities of maize flour locally produced. The Government will sell it to the Government, who use about 100 tons monthly.

An optimistic view is struck in a recent weekly report of the Kenya Farmers' Association, which expects an improvement in the maize market in the New Year, when Canada, and possibly the United States, may be importers.

One of the biggest fires in Nairobi in recent years occurred recently when the block of Messrs. Carnarvon's premises in Sixth Avenue were destroyed, the damage being estimated at £10,000. Thirty-five motor-cars were destroyed, a number of others damaged, and serious damage caused to machinery. The fire started in the part of the premises containing paint and body-making equipment and was spread by the explosion of cans of paint. A Rolls-Royce owned by Mr. Raymond Carr was among the cars destroyed.

Mr. G. C. Afonso, the Mombasa manufacturers' representative, left London a few days ago for Paris and Grasse on his way back to Kenya where he expects to arrive about the middle of next month. He brought with him to Europe a party of four Swahili men and two women who have recorded some eighty Swahili songs and dances as gramophone records. Although the tunes are Swahili, modern musical instruments were used. The records thus made will shortly be on sale in East Africa. Mr. Afonso is to be congratulated on his enterprise.

Delicate Children and Invalids need **VIROL**

Virol is the well-known nutritive food upon which the most delicate can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

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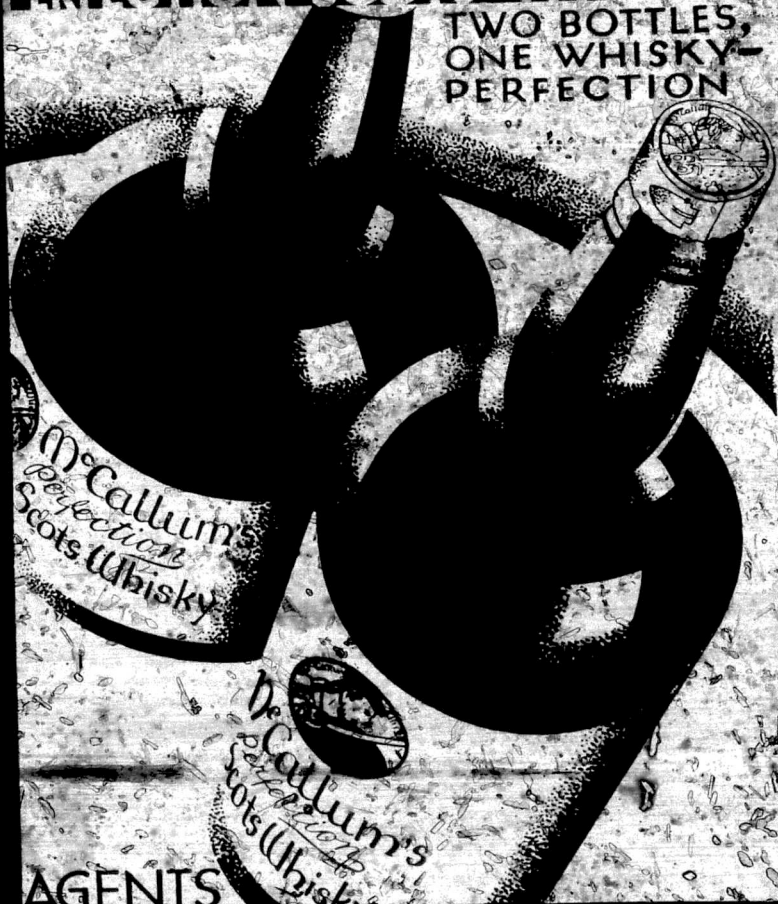
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ONE WHISKY-
PERFECTION



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

The demand was irregular at last week's auctions, but values have changed very little.

Kenya

"A" sizes	70s. od. to 115s. 6d.
"B"	62s. od. to 86s. od.
"C"	45s. od. to 62s. od.
Peaberry	93s. od. to 95s. od.
London graded	
First sizes	77s. od. to 94s. od.
Second sizes	74s. od. to 74s. od.
Third sizes	58s. od. to 59s. 6d.
Peaberry	68s. od. to 93s. 6d.
Pale and ungraded	40s. od. to 60s. 6d.

Tanganyika

Arusha	
"A" sizes	48s. od.
"B"	67s. 6d.
"C"	40s. od.
Peaberry	94s. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	78s. 6d. to 93s. 6d.
Second sizes	66s. od. to 64s. 6d.
Third sizes	40s. od. to 56s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od. to 70s. od.
Kilimanjaro	
"A" sizes	68s. od. to 82s. od.
"B"	57s. 6d. to 69s. 6d.
"C"	48s. od. to 58s. od.
Peaberry	63s. od. to 65s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	70s. 6d. to 102s. od.
Second sizes	55s. od. to 57s. 6d.
Third sizes	45s. od. to 58s. od.
Peaberry	67s. od. to 100s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on November 12 totalled 35,285 bags, compared with 31,023 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Barley—Markets are easier, with English milling at 25s. to 58s. and Californian new crop at 90s. to 41s.

Beans—Quiet, with lower prices, fair trade on spot being quoted 102s. 6d. ex-harbour.

Cashew Seed—Has declined to £41 on a slow market. The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £16 15s. and £17 5s.

Chilies—Quiet, with Mombasas quoted at 45s. (The comparative figure in 1929 was 67s. 6d.).

Cloves—Zanzibars are firm at 15 1/2s. per lb. (The comparative figures in 1929 and 1928 were 16d. and 1s. 3d.).

Cocoa—Steady at £15 15s. per ton, though the market is rather easier. The comparative quotation in 1928 was £14.

Cotton—East African is quoted at from 54s. to 70s. according to quality on a quiet market. (The comparative figure in 1929 was 57s. 6d.).

Cotton Seed—Nominally unchanged. (The comparative nominal quotations in 1929 and 1928 were 6s. 6d. and £3 6s.).

Custardnuts—Very slow, fair 5s. being quoted for East African. (The comparative figures in 1929 and 1928 were 6s. and 7s. 1/2s.).

Gum—Messrs. Bokall and Co. of Khartoum report that arrivals of gum arabic in Kordofan stations during September amounted to 587 tons, compared with 626 tons during August, and that during the first nine months of the year total 5,882 tons, compared with 6,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1929. Prices fluctuated daily, and at the end of the month had risen a few pence per cwt. Demand has been slack, except from the Sudan. Reports of gum arabic from the Sudan for the first eight months of the year totalled 16,587 tons, compared with 14,080 tons during the same period of 1929.

COFFEE GROWING

With Special Reference to East Africa.

Mr. J. H. McDonald's indigestible book *Roasting and Grading Coffee* will find it valuable. The author's work on the subject. 21/10 per copy from East Africa, 31, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Four—Soft sound tucks were rather dearer, those of 50 to 100 lb. being quoted at from £50 to £60. Hard tucks of good quality were steady, but bangle pieces somewhat easier, 6d. to 80 lb. being quoted at from £40 to £45. Rhino horns were sold at from 10s. to 15s. per lb., and hippo teeth from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for straight and 1s. 2d. per lb. for mixed defective.

Maine—The market is weak and December-January shipments of No. 2 white flat East African are now priced at from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. (The comparative figure in 1928 was 30s. 6d.).

Sisal—White and/or yellow is slow of sale at £15. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £19 and £21 10s.).

Sisal—East African No. 1 good marks for November-January is steady at £27 10s. There are sellers of No. 2 at £22 8s. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £27 5s. and £30).

Tobacco—The principal feature of the last month has been the purchase by the Admiralty of about 500 bales of African tobacco. Flue-cured Rhodesian leaf has been in demand. Nyasa and Rhodesian darks are quoted at 100s. to 12d. per-100s., semi-dark to semi-bright 6d. to 11d., medium bright at 12d. to 16d., and good to fine at 18d. Straps are quoted at dark 12d. to 13d., semi-dark to semi-bright at 10d. to 15d., and medium bright at 16d. to 18d.

Wattle Bark—There has been a little business at £8 70s. for East African chopped and £8 13s. 6d. for ground.

Wheat—No business in packing, and prices remain at Kenya Governor No. 1, 20s. Governor No. 2 at 25s., Mardis at 26s. 6d., Equator No. 1 at 25s., Equator No. 2 at 24s., and Durum at 23s.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH AND THE PRESS.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that at the meeting of the Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday afternoon—and referred to on our Matter of Moment page—the Chairman bowed to the wish of the majority of the members that the Press shall be invited in the future. Strong opposition to the exclusion of newspaper representatives on this occasion was voiced, it being pointed out that the Press had never broken confidence with the Sub-Section.

JACOB & CO'S



CHEESE ASSORTED

It is sufficient to say of this Assortment of Biscuits for use with cheese that it is regularly supplied to H.M. King George V.

BISCUITS

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ESTABLISHED 1851



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London last week for East Africa, had the Captain carried the following passengers for—

<i>Beira.</i>	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Dr. & Mrs. P. J. Bourke	Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Pritchard
Mr. J. W. Burton	
Miss V. Cooper	
Miss L. Cribb	
Mrs. Fleming	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Miss P. M. Fleming	Mr. & Mrs. M. Berkeley
Mr. W. A. S. Lamborn	Lt. Col. R. C. Bull
Master Lamborn	Miss E. C. Cole
Mr. G. H. Maunder	Mr. & Mrs. M. Culham
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Usher	Dr. Janet Horwood
	Major H. R. Lodge
<i>Teneriffe to Beira.</i>	Miss B. Tatham
Dr. W. A. S. Lamborn	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Tyack
	Capt. P. Williams

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

Among the homeward passengers from East Africa by the s.s. "Ubena" are the following—

Mr. H. John Adams	Mrs. A. Francis
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. R. Peter
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Jack	Miss M. Wilmoth
Mr. & Mrs. D. Lockhead	Mr. & Mrs. G. McMahon
Mrs. G. Petrie	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Bertouille
Miss S. Sharp	Mr. E. Hardy
Mr. T. Shaw	Mrs. Grace Edwards
Mr. C. Walker	Mrs. E. Langley
Mr. G. A. Egerton	Mrs. L. Watson
Mr. C. M. Perfect	Mrs. J. Spather
Mr. & Mrs. J. Price	Mr. A. McKendrick
Mr. & Mrs. H. Sayer	

The Messageries Maritimes have just taken delivery of a new motor vessel, named the "Felix Rousseau," after the late Chairman of the company. The ship has accommodation for 106 first-class, 113 second-class, and 90 third-class passengers.

SCANDINAVIAN—EAST AFRICA LINE.

SCANDINAVIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, "Classicos" London.

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CAN EAST AFRICA COURT ON YOU?

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LINE.

Madras " arrived Marseilles homewards, Nov. 14.
Matiana " left Zanzibar homewards, Nov. 16.
Malda " left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 15.
Karoo " left Mombasa for Bombay, Nov. 15.
Khandalla " left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Nov. 18.

CYTRA LINE.

Francesco Cusi " left Suva for Dar es Salaam, Nov. 17.
Giuseppe Mazzini " left Massowa for Genoa, Nov. 10.
Caffaro " left Durban for Genoa, Nov. 11.
Casaregis " left Port Sudan for Genoa, Nov. 8.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

Logician " left Mombasa outwards, Nov. 13.
City of Sydney " left Suva for East Africa, Nov. 10.
Clan MacFarlane " arrived Brokenhead outwards, Nov. 16.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Nias " left Cape Town homewards, Nov. 9.
Meliskerk " left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 10.
Heemskerk " arrived Natal for East Africa, Nov. 7.
Giekerk " arrived Hamburg, Nov. 6.
Tagerloepstein " left Marseilles homewards, Nov. 6.
Sumatra " left Dar es Salaam homewards, Nov. 7.
Billiton " arrived Hamburg for South West East Africa, Nov. 12.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Aviateur Roland Garros " left Majaunga homewards, Nov. 14.
Leconte de Lisle " left Reunion homewards, Nov. 16.
General Voyron " left Marseilles outwards, Nov. 14.

UNION CASTLE.

Dunbar Castle " left Cape Town for London, Nov. 15.
Dunluce Castle " arrived London from Beira, Nov. 14.
Durban Castle " arrived Natal for Beira, Nov. 16.
Llandaff Castle " arrived Natal from East Africa, Nov. 16.
Llandoverly Castle " left Port Said homewards, Nov. 12.
Llanthibby Castle " left Genoa outwards, Nov. 15.
Llanstephan Castle " left London for Beira, Nov. 13.
Sandgate Castle " arrived Natal homewards, Nov. 16.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—

November 20 per s.s. "Malolo"
26 " s.s. "Exploiteur Grandidier"
27 " s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind"

Mails for Nyassaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 12.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on November 20 by the s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," and on November 24 by the s.s. "General Duchesne."

WAGONS, TRACK & LOCOMOTIVES FOR ESTATES.

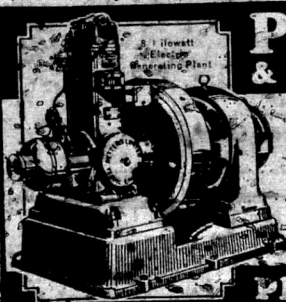
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Shefa: Khartoum - Shefa 27 hours by Steamer.

Cairo: Shefa - Cairo 17 hours by train.

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Juba - Khartoum 15s. 5d. per diem.

Khartoum - Shefa 16s. 5d. per diem.

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For particulars from The General Manager, Sudan Government Railways, KAMPALA.

Motor Tours Limited, KAMPALA (Steam-Travel Agency)
Khartoum Limited, NAIROBI.

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OR
GAILEY & ROBERTS, NAIROBI, KENYA.
BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYASALAND.
SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar el Salaam, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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Shipping alongside Deep Water Quay, MOMBASA



Interior of Dining Car



S.S. Clement Hill on Lake Victoria

For information apply to
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

"East Africa" is published every Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East African mail.

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An improperly refined petrol may contain sulphur, acids, etc. which are definitely corrosive or gum-forming. If corrosive they attack the pistons, liners and valves, rapidly increasing wear. If gum-forming sticky deposits are produced on the valve stems, causing the valves to stick, and that familiar "popping" sound and general sluggish running. The removal of these deposits is purely a question of cleaning, and careful technical control ensures in the case of Shell a sufficient degree of purity always.

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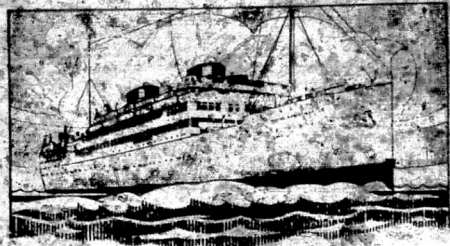
Any information and assistance will always be gladly given to persons in any part of Eastern Africa.

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Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal.

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"Langibby Castle"	Jan. 29

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TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
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Cut out corners of blade for easy pull.

To clean turn guard at right angles, retighten, rinse, shake dry.

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24K GOLD PLATED NEW GILLETTE IN TEREK COVERED CASE, 5/.

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