

# EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment	220	Personal	230
Editorial	221	Letters to the Editor	232
Many of the	222	News	233
Grigg	223	Opinion	234
East Africa's Road	227	Delegacy and Company	237
East Africa's	228	Annual Meeting	237
Mr. R. V. White	229		

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The greatest danger to the trade in East Africa is the increasing Japanese competition, some means of regulating which is an urgent necessity. Many months have passed since leading commercial bodies in the territories appealed to the authorities for abrogation of the least revision of the Congo Basin trade in that British Empire commerce might be put on protection to which it is every right, although we know that the Colonial Office and the Department of Overseas Trade showed activity in the matter a year or more ago. Being practical, we need British manufacturers, British shipping houses in London and the Province, and British importers, wholesalers and retailers in East Africa agreed of waiting for something to happen.

The man in the street talks rather of the "trickle" of goods and of the Japanese "trickle" offensive in terms of cotton piece goods and of silk and artificial fibre, perhaps also of silks and artificial fibres, handkerchiefs, khaki cloth, and so on. What does not reach is that the dumping, for it can be termed nothing else when measured against the over-possible costs of production, of goods to-day cover an enormous range of goods including boots and shoes, axes, hoes, cooking stoves, matches, and carbon beer and even whiskey. A percentage is being retained in the East Africa coast of less than the six per cent of the equivalent which is the Japanese rate, and we need to see the shipping of motor cars from Japan to East African ports, Beira and Mombasa

in the latter case, on a par with the duty of 10 per cent and allowing a good profit to the importer, the car will be sold for a figure in the motor cars neighborhood of £75—with which of course, no English factory can hope to contend. In the first six months of this year British exports of motor vehicles to the British East and Central African Dependencies were 66 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. If the export of cars put an average figure of £250 which is a fair one, especially as lorries are included, the export—and if the increase be maintained for the second half year, the territories will have spent with British motor manufacturers some £170,000 more in 1933 than in 1932. When conditions improve in the territories and they have improved greatly in East Africa generally in the last few months—the buying of motor vehicles will be rapidly accelerated, so that the increase could be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled in a relatively short period.

Japan, having secured all or four-fifths of East Africa's trade with East Africa, now to be "trickled" to undermine British power. THE NEED FOR ACTION. It is clear that the territories should be focussed on this very real danger and that they should be urged to take steps to counteract it. It is not possible to do this without a concerted effort on the part of the territories and the Government, and since the territories are not yet united, it has been allowed to pass without a concerted effort on the part of the territories and the Government. It is not possible to do this without a concerted effort on the part of the territories and the Government. It is not possible to do this without a concerted effort on the part of the territories and the Government.

In a notable speech which we report in this issue Sir Edward Grigg denies that the time has come for the political future of Kenya and the adjacent East African territories to be decided. There is a certain amount of beavering degrees of a certain and disagreement with his proposals. It is only to point to the road for the future of the territories that it has many steep gradients and its structure with obstacles. A road however rough is always more likely to lead to the settlement of a continent across country, and the desirability of following it is worth serious consideration. Not long ago we gave a notice of the survey of another road, planned by the United Party, which road, if it is followed, would lead straight (and very rapidly) to disaster. We hold this view, of course, not as Home Office men, but as students of the welfare of East Africa. In view of that we shall, in future, appeal to our readers to study Sir Edward Grigg's proposals in the light of the above-mentioned spirit. A worthy alternative to that of the Socialists, yet producing a situation invariably occur on an East African survey, obstacles and circumstances which are not to be overlooked, but which do not affect the soundness of the original plan.

The Hilton Young Commission evaded a constructive plan on this side of the question. In any case, their Report is shelved, and we are left with the rocks, drifting and drifting, not necessarily on to the rocks, but quite as disastrous as rowing on to them.

THE EAST AFRICA who think a little more that we have drifted too long, so even his critics should not be Sir Edward Grigg the credit for suggesting a course which gives some chance of reaching a safe haven. His proposals are not so revolutionary as they appear at first sight. In the nucleus Boards, some officials and some unofficially made. He has also provided a means of dealing with the best men, energy, too, for the "points" a problem that has already been greatly concerned larger contingencies than Kenya. In instance, the proposed self-governing Council of Southern Rhodesia, where it has led to the suggestion of an Upper House of Statesmen. Sir Edward's plan to look at things in effect, that the political system must at all costs be avoided, but we must find a form of government, fitted to our circumstances. He offers a constructive attempt to find such a form of government, and that is why we say that we hope that it will receive our attention. In this issue we give much space to a paper on a country of the immense importance of the problem with which it deals.

...the decision of the Government to merge the Mining Department in the new Secretary for Mines (Development, Lands and Settlements). We have recently suggested that all the information which has been related to us in the main should be reprinted, the opinion then expressed in the article is regrettable that this step should have been taken at the very moment when it is so important in the development of the mining industry of the Colony, for the outside observer might easily consider a proof of the conviction of the local Government that mining is destined to play a greater role in the years of the

...from that being the case, the development in recent months, seem to us more hopeful than ever. The rather flamboyant anticipations of many people have, admittedly, been disappointed, and many individual prospectors and other capitalised syndicates have had to be driven from Kasanga. On the other hand, there is now a more realistic number of mines, and a more realistic outlook, already, indeed, it is not so generally valuable properties are in rapid process of development. Not for the first time, at least, some experienced observers think that the Government will, in approaching a satisfactory assessment of the promise of the country, let alone the other mining areas of Kavirondo, be possible, but these, the best known fields are those most confident to its future. South African mining interests in particular, and certain London mining interests also, have persistently declared themselves, when they have been getting mining interests in it. There is, of course, a great amount of exploration work still to be done, and for a long time to come these fields will be the closest and friendliest contact between the developed and the developing. The mines and the officials appointed to supervise their activities. It would surely be better from all standpoints, such supervision to be exercised by a Department devoted entirely to mining, of a character more omnibus than that of a Department which can represent only one of several important, and possibly conflicting, interests.

Publication by *Le Petit Parisien* of what is alleged to be a confidential document addressed by the Central Propaganda Bureau in Berlin to German diplomatic agents abroad.

**TWO VOICES ARE THERE?** - German diplomatic agents abroad are aroused in intense interest in France, which is so openly unconvinced by German denials, and which, from the East African standpoint, the message of those importances reads. The first objective of the National Socialist foreign policy is the recovery of all territories found German, where a German minority exists and the restitution of the German Colonies, but not least, and through the League of Nations, what Germany does not recognise, qualified to form self-Manages. The head of the Central Propaganda Bureau is Herr Hitler, the right-hand man, Dr. Goebbels, who has on more than one occasion in the past spoken and written in similar terms, so that whether this particular secret paper is of a notional nature, the passage relating to Tanganyika Territory only be accepted as representing the views of Dr. Goebbels, or not of his chief, who sometimes, in his reiteration of the former's policies, and on other occasions appears to regard our loss as a matter of little moment. It is significant that a "national evening" for students of Berlin University, which last Monday was attended by representatives of the Foreign Office, Ministry of Propaganda, and the Ministry of the Interior, and by King Ferdinand and the German Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, Prince Heinrich of Russia, and Prince Schnee, the four last named having all had a first-hand experience of Tanganyika Territory.

With this issue we send our warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.











### DEATH OF MR. H. C. WERNER OF USAKA.

An Outstanding Northern Rhodesian.

A GREAT gap in the young land of Northern Rhodesia is made by the passing of Mr. H. C. Werner, of Ulesford, Lusaka. It is no doubt that if any man in the Territory was better known than "Wing" Werner, and many are the tales told about him. A shrewd and able business man, he had another, and less known facet, that of great personal charm and of unobtrusive generosity.

He arrived in the country about 1904, and shortly afterwards formed a firm with Mr. Tom King and Colonel Cunningham, which continued for many years after the death of the last named as King and Werner. Ultimately this partnership was dissolved, and the two men, each so prominent in the country on both sides of the Kafue, ran their own concerns separately. Mr. King soon after joined the N.W.R. Co-operative Society, but Mr. Werner preferred to play a lone hand, and has lately been very much in the news owing to the fact that he would not go into the Society except on his own terms, which the co-operatives were unable to accept.

Thanks to his business acumen and indefatigable labors "Wing" Werner achieved a dominating position in the local produce market, which, for the unappreciated or unrecognized, is testimony to his power. Despite of these local differences there were many who did not call him friend, but that, so far as the present writer's experience goes, was generally one-sided. Mr. Werner had few bad words to say of anyone. To Mrs. Werner and his adopted sons and to his many friends in Northern Rhodesia, we offer our sincere sympathy.

### SCARE IN ZANZIBAR

Curious beliefs about Mummy.

THE Supplement of the Zanzibar Gazette recently contained a most interesting article on the revival of a mummy stone in the island. It is stated that the substance known as mummy is thought by the Swahili to be dried blood obtained from persons whose bodies have been pierced with spears and hung head downwards, and that mummy-makers hound their intended victims so as to obtain the blood. So real is the fear of this practice that few Swahili men venture again outside at nights. The belief is prevalent on the coast, and has even spread to our inland as Naitobi.

The word mummy is almost certainly a corruption of the Arabic and Persian *menhita* meaning pitch or asphalt. This substance occurs frequently in the prescriptions of Greek and Roman medical writers. The ancient Egyptians used it as an amulet, as is well known. European medical opinion wane until the eighteenth century. A Persian medical work written about seventy years ago records the legend of the discovery of the healing powers of pitch in King Sardan, and the same work states that it is effective for earache, cancer, paralysis, rheumatism, elephantiasis, scorpion-bite and tetanus.

In Zanzibar this substance is used as a medicine for "indians" Arabs and Swahili. It is now thought that the blood origin of mummy is not a fact, but a fiction.

A search through Torday's "Medical Folk-lore of the Paratype Sociology and Beliefs" and some other works has failed to give us any evidence of this belief elsewhere in Africa. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to supply interesting data.

### GOLD DISCOVERY IN TANGANYIKA

East Africa is able to announce that very promising discoveries of gold have been made in the Tanganyika district of southern Tanganyika Territory. This had not previously been treated in our columns of East Africa.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

### 181. Mr. Robert Edwyn Broughall Woods.



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After surmounting the usual troubles of infancy and education in England, Mr. "Bruffie" Woods had admitted a solicitor in 1909, but the prospects not pleasing him sufficiently, he turned his back on the land of his birth two years later and entered the Northern Rhodesia in service as Clerk to the Legal Adviser. After two years in Livingstone he moved still more "south" away from the fleshpots of civilisation by transferring to the District Staff of which he is still a member, having served mostly in the Kasempa Province, but also at Broken Hill, Serenje, Mumbwa, Chilanga and Usaka. During one of his bouts at Kasempa he compiled and published a "Short Introductory Dictionary" of Kalande, which has proved a godsend to officials, missionaries and others.

Bruffie's favorite recreation is a week-end shoot in the bush, but he also indulges without excess in tennis and golf, is a keen motorist, having had a motor cycle before road development made the acquisition of a car feasible, and at one time must be supposed secretly solving these puzzles. His Native name Kapany, discloses his addiction to nicotine, but avers that he has no intention of the production of a luxuriant beard, and Mrs. Woods and she shares the husband's popularity can proudly point to four children, all of whom were born in Northern Rhodesia.







SUPPLIERS OF "EAST AFRICA"

...tribute from Arusha...  
To the Editor of East Africa.  
Sir, Your issues of October 1 and 2 saddened my heart. We do then expect that you will take up the cudgels of our behalf. I have suffered so long from a pathetic Home Press and the vociferous 'anti' Press until your admirable paper arrived to champion our vital cause. Right well have you done so in the few years of your existence. You have many more supporters here among every element - barring of course the Colonial - than you can possibly imagine. Among these can be numbered practically all the Greeks, Dutch, Swiss, Scandinavians and Danes. Yours faithfully,  
Arusha, Kenya  
Tanganyika Territory, DALE BLOOM

MOMBASA'S NATIVE "SCOTCH BAND"

Thanks expressed for European interests  
To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, The members of the Scotch Band were glad to see the article in East Africa of September regarding our ngoma. There and then we called a meeting of all members, male and female, about a 500 labourers and domestic servants to hear the glad news, and it was pointed out to us the ngoma which had been conferred upon us by our ngoma being mentioned in your widely read paper. We all thank you very much for what you have done for us.

The members of the Scotch Band and Labour and Domestic Servants Association conveyed their thanks to H.E. the Acting Governor, Mr. H. M. Moore, and Mrs. Moore and Sir Geoffrey Archer for honoring us by appearing at our ngoma and boarding H.M.S. Belezza Eikoni which was headed by Sir Ali bin Salim bin Khatib bin Amir El Basayid on the occasion of the anniversary of the Scotch Band. H.E. by granting our ngoma reminds us of former Governors who were also pleased to visit us in the past.

Sir Edward Northey visited us in 1900. That was the first time reforms were introduced and on the occasion H.E. made us a small speech. In brief, he told us the importance of the Navy that it is the backbone of the British Empire and that we should be grateful and respect the Navy.

On 22nd of the occasion of H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York's visit to Mombasa, P.M. Sir Robert Robinson with the D.C. Mr. Fagan, who is now the Senior Coast Commissioner, introduced H.R.H. to all Native ngomas and the Band, which assembled at Muenba Tavari. It was a great day for us. We presented H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess with a gold medal made in remembrance of the visit at Tavari and the Royal Highness honored us by accepting it.

Most of our difficulties have happened on the occasion of the visit of H.E. the Acting Governor. Before he came on board we were unable to get the lights to function; something had gone wrong with the wires and we were at a loss to know what to do and resigned ourselves to a great disappointment. Mr. H. was very kind and moment. But by the provision of Allah all was well as soon as His Excellency pressed the button the lights came on. It is only now on 11/10/20 are we to surmise that our lights are going to shed on our lives? We

We owe thanks to the Senior Commissioner, the District Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, who are always interested in us.

Mombasa, Kenya  
Yours faithfully,  
President of the Scotch Band

NOTES FROM LETTERS

Commander David Blunt's book "Elephant," which you have published is a surprisingly good volume. For my a book on Takanyika the same winter.

USA Rifle Range  
There is only one rifle range in USA, and it is under British control; but, as is the case with all British sports and recreations, anyone is welcome to participate. The American numbers number perhaps five, there are several Danes and Scandinavians, but the preponderance is British. - from an Arusha subscriber.

The Ethics of Journalism  
I am glad that your issue of November 10 you published that report regarding the Editor of East Africa's Chronicle. It is a pity that you do not benefit from the same criticism, which you have taken with the threat of imprisonment. Have power to his elbow? - from an Arusha subscriber, now resident in London.

Officials and Game Preservation.  
The Hon. Mr. Fagan's comments on the Conference for the Protection of African Fauna were interesting, as usual. I am tempted to write that many of the modern generation of D.O.s hardly look up when they see a buck, and would never dream of prosecuting a Native for any breach of the Game Regulations. In my early days it was hunting that taught me the elements of natural history and automatically instilled in me the feelings of African fauna. - from an Administrative Officer with 10 years' experience.

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### TEA GROWING IN UGANDA. Interesting Record of Progress.

THE Uganda Tea Association has published a useful little pamphlet on the history of the young tea industry of the Protectorate. It was first introduced in the Botanic Gardens in Entebbe in 1900; nine years later some Assam indigenous seed was obtained from Adon and planted in Kampala; and in the following year two thousand seedlings of the importation were sold to the Mabira Forest Company at Mubango. From such small beginnings the area under tea has risen to 186 acres in 1920, to 321 in 1921, and to 770 acres last year. The most promising areas of tea cultivation are at Mityana and in Southern Kyagwe, in the former areas high yields of good quality are being obtained, and the twenty-two-year-old plot at Kampala is still vigorous and healthy.

The Natives of Uganda, and especially the Baganda, have developed a distinct taste for tea, and the higher classes show a preference for various brands. The chiefs and the younger educated men are quite heavy tea drinkers, and it is evident that there is an ever-increasing demand all over the country for the beverage.

Full particulars concerning the Association may be obtained from Mr. F. H. Norton, Secretary, Uganda.

#### K. F. A. Report.

The annual report of the Kenya Farmers' Association for the past year shows that the nominal share now totals 8s. and that the share capital remains at 10s., and that the reserve account has been slightly increased to 10s. Merchandise and commission accounts show a profit which has been allocated to the share pool and the reserve pool in the proportion of 10s. to 10s. respectively.

During the year 10,000 tons of maize were not through the mill, local sales were lower at 1,072,000 bags, the decrease being mainly due to the heavy rain in the production, and to some extent to the heavy rain in the supply by other districts. The price of maize has fallen to 10s. per bush, and the price of wheat has risen to 10s. per bush. The price of maize has fallen to 10s. per bush, and the price of wheat has risen to 10s. per bush. The price of maize has fallen to 10s. per bush, and the price of wheat has risen to 10s. per bush.

The wheat crop was the lowest on record, the poor yielding 115,000 to non-members for first-grade wheat and 150,000 to members. Beans, peas, and dressed sorghum are exported by the Association, which is now in communication with investors in Australia and America. It is felt that a higher production reaches a stage where further exports are necessary, the Association will be in a position to do these crops advantageously.

#### Wheat Crop Prospects.

The latest Kenya crop report gives the following figures.—Area to be harvested estimated at 182,000 acres, compared with 164,018 acres last year. Probable yield 1,004,235 bags. Much of the crop still in a vulnerable stage, and much depends upon the return of favourable weather conditions.

**Wheat.**—Estimated that 1,400,000 lbs. will be harvested, compared with 1,000,000 lbs. last season. Production expected to total 1,400,000 lbs. against 61,408 bags last year.

**Coffee.**—Production estimated at 1,000,000 lbs. but a very substantial amount of coffee is of low quality and may be worth shipping to the London market.

#### New Agency Company.

South and East African Agencies, Ltd. has been registered as a private company with a capital of £100,000 to carry on business as importers and exporters. The directors are Mr. Jacob Schuchman, Montpelier Road, N. W. 11; Mr. Edward J. Higney, 10, Montpelier Road, Goodmayes, accountant; and Mrs. M. J. Schuchman, 12, Montpelier Road, N. W. 11. The registered office is Audit Chamber, Lubbock House, 1, Cannon Street, E. C.

#### Dollar Threat to the Empire.

The British Empire Produce Commission has submitted a resolution to the Imperial Government calling attention to the serious effects on the prices of primary commodities produced within the Empire caused by the continued depreciation of the dollar, and recommending that local Government in the Empire should take united action to safeguard the interests of primary producers in regard to securing price levels and to maintain the full benefits of Empire preference. Sir Edward Dawson, the Chairman, stated in an interview that if the continued depreciation of the dollar does not bring about a commensurate rise in commodity prices, the result could only be a serious dislocation of Empire markets. Any serious consequences to the primary producers must in turn react upon the demand from these overseas Empire for the manufactured goods of the U.K., which would result in the increased competition of the United States.

#### Eldoret Kakamega Mining Ventures.

A circular letter to the shareholders of Eldoret Kakamega Mining Ventures, Ltd., states that the directors are negotiating with the Government for an extension of the company's lease of the Kakamega mine. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and a dyke of low value extending some 3000 ft. in length and 20 ft. in width. Several rich leads have been struck in this area, and six shafts sunk to a depth of 50 to 60 feet. Further sinking has been temporarily suspended on account of water. In the area four shafts have been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, extending 700 ft. by 150 ft. and a dyke has been struck to the south west of the dyke, which carries low values.

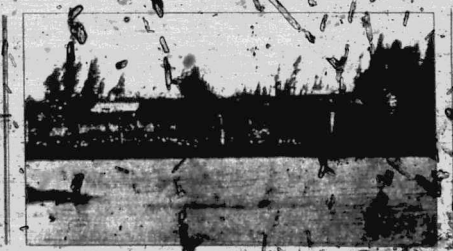
#### Eldoret Mining Syndicate's Capital Increase.

The Eldoret Mining Syndicate, 51% of the capital of which may be acquired for cash payment of £100,000 by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., up to the next, has resolved on an increase of capital up to £1,000,000, having at a premium of not less than 135% per share.

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# EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service 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 desirous to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

"Sentinel" coach is now being operated on the northern extension of Nyasa and Railways. The East African Power and Light Co. has decided to pay a dividend of 3% on Ordinary Shares for December 7.

Tanganyika Territory ended the year 1935 with a credit balance of £35,727. The surplus balance stands at £715,000.

A session of the Kenya Legislative Council met on Monday to consider the Budgets of the Colony and the Kenya and Uganda Airways and Harbours. Reports from Kenya and Uganda during the first half of the year amounted to £47,32,931, compared with £40,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

We are able to state that the Uganda Company has taken over three more ginneas, and now has sixteen. The company has previous acquisitions of a policy of cautious enterprise.

The Tanganyika's domestic exports from January to October 1935, valued at £1,236,000, compared with £1,206,000 in 1934. Imports over the same period amounted to £1,425,593, compared with £1,385,000.

A resolution confirming the amalgamation of the Ross Institute with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was passed unanimously at a meeting of the members of the Ross Institute on Monday.

A nugget of gold worth £17,395 has been found in the hills of the Kenyan Milkai in the Belgian Congo. This is the largest ever found in the Congo. The nugget is 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 2 inches thick. It is believed to be from the same source as the one found in the Elgeet District, which has hitherto been the largest.

Three minor cases of malaria were reported from Kenya, 2 in sickles and one in a dog. The last case at Kibera was a dog which had been bitten by a mosquito from a cattle pen. The cases were from the same area as the one reported in the Elgeet District, which has hitherto been the largest.

Mineral rights in the Kenyan Mining Field, East Africa Goldfields Ltd., with a capital of £1,000,000 and £500,000 to take over a large block of shares in the London Goldfields Corporation, are to be taken over by the Corporation on several terms, over 100,000 shares of the company have been purchased, with an aggregate value of 150,000 shares, with an aggregate value of 150,000 shares.

The Colonial Development Fund has made a loan of £240,000 at 4% to the Northern Rhodesian Government, which that Government is lending to the Tanganyika Corporation for the purpose of building a copper refinery at Ndanda. The loan is to be repaid to the Corporation by the Government in 10 equal instalments, with any part outstanding not to be used for the assets (with the exception of copper) and not to dispose of its capital assets.

Owing to an outbreak of influenza in the overcrowded cells of the prison, 100 prisoners have been transferred to the Mwanja Province of Tanganyika. Two are believed to have practised vivisection, but released by the Government.

From the Cape to Cairo a number of 100 miles from the Cape to Cairo, a number of 205 miles has been arranged, and particulars of the obtained from Mr. H. Evans, formerly of Kenya, 608, 31st Street, Nairobi. The tour will be eleven days in Kenya, and includes return to the Nile.

### Japanese Competition.

A Department of Overseas Economic Disinvestments in the first eight months of this year has been £2,200,000 worth of raw cotton piece goods, compared with £1,000,000 in 1934. The cashing share has dropped from £1,750,000 in 1933 to 10,000 in the year. An official estimate of the goods is practically 100% of the market. The 205,000 yards of goods, valued at £2,200,000, were of 100,000 yards.

### Air-Minded Business Men.

During the twelve months ended 31st October 1935, Airways, in Kenya, saw over 2,300,000 passengers during the preceding twelve months. 85% of the passengers were in the nature of pleasure flights and 15% were business flights. The latter were for business purposes. The commercial community is thus rapidly becoming more air-minded in its method of transportation.

### Religious Offence Case.

A revision case in which two missionaries and two Natives were concerned. Justice Hearn quashed the conviction of a Native, who had been found guilty of a religious offence. The case arose from a quarrel between a Christian and a Muslim in Matimba, near Morigoro. The Christian and the Muslim were both members of a religious assembly. The Christian was charged with an offence of religious offence. The Muslim was charged with an offence of religious offence. The court found that the Christian was not guilty of the offence. The Muslim was found guilty of the offence. The court ordered that the Christian be acquitted and the Muslim be fined.

### EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by telegraph from Nairobi.

E. A. Power and Light Ord.	18s. 50c	Last week	18s. 50c	This week	18s. 50c
Eldoret-Rakamega Ventures	18s. 50c		18s. 50c	18s. 50c	
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (Ss.)	18s. 50c		18s. 50c	18s. 50c	
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (Ss.)	18s. 50c		18s. 50c	18s. 50c	
Koa-Mulimu	18s. 50c		18s. 50c	18s. 50c	
Nyahya Goldfields (Ss.)	18s. 50c		18s. 50c	18s. 50c	
Pakaneusi (Ss.)	18s. 50c		18s. 50c	18s. 50c	

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COMPANY MEETING.

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

INCREASE IN NET PROFITS.

Mr. Edmund Barker, Chairman of the Board, presided at the forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Dalgety & Company Limited, which was held last week at 65, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. The Hon. Edmund Barker, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. C. D. Mackintosh, (now having read the notice convening the meeting) and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: Ladies and gentlemen.—It is with much pleasure that I rise once more to address you on the affairs of your company. The past year has not only been a successful one for the company, but it may be said to have been a year of great business and resumed professional career, which has distinguished the past year. We are, I am glad to say, leading in that direction. Although we are unable on this occasion to recommend a large distribution by way of dividend, it is a fact that last year there has been some improvement in our cash position.

Australia's Magnificent Effort.

When you will doubtless remember the magnificent efforts which the people of Australia have made to stabilize the credit of their country, you will be glad to see the results of their efforts. The complete stabilization of the Australian currency has been made good enough to all eyes. The aggregate of the State Governments for the year 1932-33 was £1,800,000, for the year 1933-34 they were estimated at £1,000,000, and they were £500,000 less. The Commonwealth Government for the other hand, ended the year with a surplus of £5,500,000. The Government deficits of 1930, 1931, and 1932, have been converted into surpluses, and the financial position of the Commonwealth Government is now such that it is able to meet its obligations without any difficulty.

The National Government, under Mr. Bruce's leadership, has accomplished what was long pending home here, the conversion of the Commonwealth Government into a unit of £1,000,000,000. Mr. Bruce has been able to convince the London market of the sound position into which his country is gradually working itself, and his efforts to make the arrangements for the conversion of sundry loans have been entirely successful.

Since June, 1932, a total of £571,565,187 Commonwealth and State Loans, of varying rates of interest varying from 4% to 6 1/2% have been converted into 3 1/2% and 4% Stock. The average rate of conversion is about 4 1/2%, giving an approximate saving of interest, and which is due to Australia, say, £1,500,000. There still remains available for conversion £358,841,000 to be dealt with. It is indeed a magnificent feat of which the Commonwealth may well be proud.

Reduction of Interest Rates.

The effect of the past year on the legislation which had been passed in regard to the reduction of interest rates, which has been the general cheapness of money, is shown by the accumulation of advances in Australia, which do not wait to bring home on account of the heavy charges which are levied on account of a local rate of interest, and this has the effect of our best so-called savings—namely, the making of advances on the security

of land and stock—into unprofitable ventures. It will readily be realised that if the money market in England were to improve, the exchange rate at which the services of our Debenture "debt" must result in a loss, especially when you realize that we must always take the whole of that interest to profit. It is not of it has to be placed in a bank in these difficult times when the account it relates to, it should be said to have earned it. Were we simply bankers, we could, of course, adjust our deposits to meet this, fall in interest charges. We cannot do this, and we therefore suffer severely. We want to stress the fact that interest rates because it is undoubtedly going to affect our future earnings and our future policy. It will be necessary to seek for new and safe methods of employing our capital, and your board is very much alive to this fact.

It is said that a year's improvement in the prices of commodities would result in a further reduction of our costs, and a return to normal conditions would help to overcome some of the difficulties I have mentioned, and I think I may say that three of the conditions are looking on the horizon. In the case of the reduction of interest rates it is more than that we have accomplished much, and the figures for the last three years show a very considerable decrease.

Change of Burden.

If I could have recorded the increase in the exchange rates, this tremendous burden which we are bearing, affecting in many directions, has not been reduced. Since I last addressed you, this exchange burden has at the same time increased, and I am not justified by economic cases. I can quite see and I wish to put the point of view of the primary producer, but there are many other things to be considered, and if companies in this country are to be hampered by the exchange rate, the amounts of tax on their operations, I am afraid that in the long run Australia will suffer. Immense assistance has been rendered to the primary producer by ourselves and by the Government in the past, which I alluded to in my speech, and I should not like to see that assistance being withdrawn. It is not the rate, but the burden of this exchange rate, and the effect of it, that we must consider. I am sure that the Government will be able to do what is necessary to justify the Commonwealth Bank in a revision of its policy. We do not expect it to come down all at once. This would not be a wise move, but the end of the contract, and I would like to see a gradual reduction, which the figures justify.

For the year ended 30th June last, the figures show a made balance of £27,500,000. The total assets of £27,500,000, and the total liabilities of £27,500,000. The accounts of the various branches, particularly in Queensland, have had a little relief from the rains, which have fallen, and the condition of the settlement is an appalling one. We have made exceedingly heavy provisions to cover potential losses, but still more will be required. In any case you will be glad to see the most careful consideration being given to the matter by the executive, and the necessary steps will be taken to meet the situation as far as is humanly possible.

New Zealand.

Our operations in New Zealand are a very good example of what are all most disappointing. The figures show a loss on too high a level to allow of any progress in that direction, and it is a pity that the cost of production, and the state of affairs in New Zealand, is not so good as we are glad to say. The figures for the various products of the Dominion show an advance in prices which would help materially to bring the New Zealand situation to the point where it is now. The figures for the Dominion, however, do show some improvement. The figures are better. In January, 1933, it was decided to adjust the exchange rate to bring



EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS

demand at last week's auctions was irregular. Goods of the highest quality fetched high prices, but Tanganyika good qualities were rather better. Lower qualities were slow.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods such as Peaberry, London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, and Peaberry. Includes sub-sections for Abyssia, Kaimatiara, and other regional products.

The African coffee crop is expected to exceed last year's by 25%. Of a total quantity of 5,000 tons, 2,000 tons are expected from the Sudan last year. The total crop of 1932-33 came from Ethiopia and 2,000 tons, valued at £2,500,000, from Kenya.

POWER INDUSTRIES advertisement featuring an illustration of a power transmission tower and the text: 'KENYA possesses large water-power resources. Power is available at many points...'

but favour... taken with a view to approaching the Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggesting that an international agreement should be obtained for restricting new planting throughout all coffee-growing countries.

OTHER MARKETS

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STANDARD BANK'S ENCOURAGING TRADE REPORTS

The Standard Bank of South Africa publishes the following notes from East Africa: Kenya - The Kenya coffee crop is expected to exceed last year's by 25%. The Kenya coffee crop is expected to exceed last year's by 25%.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

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Matters of Moment	243	East Africa's Wholes Who	249
Progress in Uganda and Nyasaland	245	Mr. P. H. Clarke	252
Kenya Budget Balance	245	East Africa's Bookshelf	252
Letters to the Editor	246	Difficulties of the Sisal Industry	257

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

I can claim to have visited every British possession in Africa except one," said the Prince of Wales at the recent African Dinner in London. The one territory which His Royal Highness has not yet seen is, we believe, Nyasaland. That charming Protectorate was not very accessible when the Prince was last in Northern Rhodesia, but to-day, thanks to the wonderful development of civil aviation, Blantyre is within three hours' comfortable flight of the capital of Southern Rhodesia. When Prince George visits that Colony early next year it will, we sincerely trust, be possible for him to see something of Nyasaland; if his arrangements leave only a day or two to spare, that will still allow time for a flying trip to the only British possession in Africa in which in this generation, no Prince of the Royal Family has yet been able to set foot. The Protectorate has quite understood that that honour has not yet come her way because communications were insufficiently advanced when the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester made their African journeys. To-day we venture the plea that Nyasaland should, in all possible circumstances, include Prince George's itinerary. We are confident that the suggestion will receive the sympathetic consideration of His Royal Highness who—as *East Africa* was the first newspaper to announce—has decided to extend his travels from South Africa to embrace Southern and Northern Rhodesia and to return via the Bechuanaland and Angola, re-embarking at Lobitso. No place would be a more logical welcome than in the little land-locked territory which breathes the names and spirit of Livingstone, Johnston, Rowland, Sharpe, the Moirs, Hetherington and other pioneers, missionaries, commercial and administrative, of whom the country and her race have every right to be proud.

It is distinctly a Matter of Moment that the latest plea for closer co-ordination in East Africa should come from Uganda. It is the Governor who has voiced the plea and this time not a planter or man of commerce, but Sir Bernard Bourdillon does not forget that he is Governor of Uganda, as well as a member of the Governors' Conference; he does not lose sight of Uganda's interests, even if he also takes a general East African view of some of the problems that come before him. "What I wish to impress upon you," he said in a speech to his Legislative Council which we report elsewhere in this issue, "is that in the long run it will be found that in an enormous majority of cases Uganda interests and East African interests are identical. Uganda is more dependent upon her neighbours than they are on her. True, our comparative prosperity has definitely benefited them; our adversity would be a misfortune to them; each territory is vitally affected by the prosperity of its neighbours, but the maintenance of goodwill and close co-operation is of even greater importance to Uganda than to Kenya or Tanganyika. This is a fact, and we should do well to realize it. It may even at times be in our interests to agree to a course which, although not actually harmful, we cannot in our heart of hearts fully approve." Elaboration of such a statesmanlike speech is superfluous; it breathes the real spirit of that co-operative ideal which is so essential to the future prosperity of East Africa. Sir Bernard concluded by emphasising that "without co-ordination and co-operation Uganda cannot prosper." We need only add that neither do the other territories. Let each one give a little and will good grace, when necessary, and all will speedily take much. Petty parochialism will result in a retrograde waste of effort, whereas unity among the component States, as complements to each other, will bring strength.

The first Conference on Co-ordination in Research Work in East Africa was held in Mombasa a few days ago. It was attended not only by the Directors of Medical and Sanitary Services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and other medical officers from those territories, Directors of Veterinary Services of Uganda and Tanganyika, together with other veterinary officers, the Director of Disease Research in Tanganyika and an officer of the East African Medical Department, but also by the Chief of the Medical Service of the Province Orientale of the Belgian Congo, to whom a particularly warm welcome was given as an indication that the British African Department appreciated the decision of the Government to regard territorial and international boundaries as a joint in the discussions. The same object of the Conference, as Sir Bernard Bourdillon stated in his opening address, was not to exchange information, but to consider methods by which the individual knowledge of the delegates could be placed at the disposal of their colleagues in other territories, and also of members of other Departments in their own territories; in short, to speak to us in clear intelligible language and with the single voice of East Africa as a whole. They were enjoined to lay aside completely all personal and territorial considerations, and to deal with the subject with the single desire of attaining the best results for East Africa as a whole, with the minimum expenditure of time, energy, and money. This Conference, a direct result of the Governor's Conference of February last, marks another milestone on the road to closer union. Africa, hesitating start, the Governments of the three territories are giving up their determination to take that road. It is the only one which can lead to full success economically, administratively and politically.

In a strong contrast is the surprising move of Tanganyika authorities to compromise the Sisal Export Tax Ordinance with the introduction of a similar Bill by the Kenya Government. We criticize this Tanganyika measure in our issue on November 20, and we believe those criticisms have been endorsed by practically all the sisal interests in London, where the industry in both territories is mainly financed and directed. As a result of the initiative taken in London last year, the Sisal Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika were brought together, and have marched in step towards the issue of a cess on exports, with the object of financing research on Africa's sisal culture, and in England into new markets for the fibre. Without the slightest warning, that close co-operation has been suddenly shattered by hasty action in Tanganyika. Some prominent sisal growers lay the whole blame on the local Government, but it seems to us that a large share of the rest, upon the producers themselves, for the present Ordinance results from the deliberations of a Committee consisting of six official and six unofficial members, with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman. If the official members were seen to be losing sight of the need for co-ordination and co-ordination, it was surely the duty of the unofficials, continually to emphasize the need for it, if their arguments failed to secure supplies to a tender minority report to the Government. Their resolution stand, was not done.

Moreover, this week's affair brings the news that the adoption of the Bill—whether at first or second reading is not quite clear—was moved in the Legislative Council by Major Lead, who is both President of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and a member of the unofficial members of the Legislature. That a wide gulf has developed between the leading local authorities in England, Tanganyika, and Kenya is clear from the report published in this issue of a meeting held in London a few days ago. If the views of two of its most prominent spokesmen are representative, Kenya, with London, is depicting unilateral action by the Mandated Territory. It is astonishing that the present Bill makes no provision for a possible sound contribution from public funds, though it was the original intention in both Tanganyika and Kenya, and might have been expected to be regarded by the planter members of the above-mentioned Committee as an essential element of the scheme. The whole affair appears to have been badly mishandled, and to have jeopardized the unity of the industry. There will, we imagine, be many people who will regard recent happenings as a strong argument that the Advisory Board proposed by the Bill should differ considerably in personnel from that of the unlucky Committee of Thirteen.

Three years ago Mashonaland celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneer Column. This year Bulawayo has been honoured to offer for the like commemoration of the occupation of Matabeleland. Three more years will pass before the fortieth anniversary of the Rebellion, Rhodesia's darkest hour, comes round. It is a strange thing to remember that Rhodesia has had peace, although prosperity has not been flourishing, she has made great and continuous progress. The colony has just seen a wonderful gathering of Pioneers and the widow of Pioneers. It is a striking testimony to the climate of Southern Rhodesia that, despite the hardship of pioneer days, there should be so many hale and hearty survivors after decades. The long gathering of those who have made their home in the land they won and those who live elsewhere, must have been a remarkable reunion. It was truly a great occasion, and Bulawayo and the whole country rose to it even more keenly than ever to be expected. Not only was the Governor there, but for the first time in Bulawayo's history, the whole Cabinet was present. The full accounts in the local Press leave the impression that it was a most auspicious omen for Mr. Huggins's new Government. We wish the best of luck to the Pioneers and to their survivors in a great heritage for East Africa. We keep in mind the progress of this fine young self-governing colony, which, which it is now so closely linked by air, more closely than her founders ever foresaw, a great dreamer of dreams though he was.

**EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON IN LONDON**

Permanent Under-Secretaries of State Honoured

AS MANY as two hundred people, almost all of them from the Commonwealth of South Africa, met last night at a luncheon given by the East African Group of the Overseas League in honour of Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson and Sir John and Lady Maffey. The report will appear in our next issue.



RECRUITMENT FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Continuation of Personal Recommendation.)

The Editor of "East Africa"

I am in reference to the letter in "East Africa" of November 30 signed, "Former East African Officer." I have understood that it was a disadvantage to a candidate making application for a Colonial appointment to see any official reference but in this case I am sorry to say the former admits using his influence both personally and in writing to my favour to secure an appointment for my son. I do not apparently do so in 20 years in the Colonies and I served for 10 years in the Boer War, 1899-1902, and for 18 months in the South West African Campaign, 1904-18.

My son was educated at a very excellent English public school, and then went to Cambridge University, where he remained for four years, taking his B.A. degree with honours in law. He is now reading for the 1st B.L. degree and to take next June he obtained both the Law and May's honours in law, was a member of the bar this term having previously passed 3 years of the law. He obtained 1st class honours in his college and tutors and paid the entrance fee for registration with the Law Society's Board in his first year. He also made application to the Colonial Office for an appointment, and was called up twice for an interview. The last time he was interviewed by a very junior official not much older than himself, and he was informed that there was no vacancy. I did not exercise my own or any influence on my son's behalf but from my experience in East Africa and the letter you have published I can well believe that outside influence is used. Numbers of the men I had sent to me could never have obtained an appointment of their own ability.

Yours faithfully,  
A FORMER EAST AFRICAN OFFICER.

FIRST EAST AFRICAN TRIAL.

Mr. S. L. Hinde, the...

The Editor of "East Africa"

Not only was the late Mr. S. L. Hinde, former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, the pioneer of the introduction of trout to the streams of the Kenya highlands, but even before that time he was stationed at Fort Hall, he and Mrs. Hinde made a most interesting silk experiment, the first, I am confident, ever undertaken anywhere in East Africa.

They got "seed" from France and first and proved that silkworms could be made a real success, but when the cocoons were brought home to be tested nobody in England started in the slightest degree interested in what would have been the only new industry for East Africa, but a paying proposition. Dismissed on all sides, he took them to India where the experts pronounced them to be of the highest quality. Then then no encouragement was given by the Kenya authorities and they unfortunately had to drop the matter. Your own experience in East Africa has been particularly in Tanganyika Territory, and a new idea!

Yours faithfully,

MR. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE'S PETS.

Interesting letter from Canon Banks.

The Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I have not been reading your issue of Mr. Loveridge's lecture. It is a pity to find him describing it as "merely" distant, and to have to sleep in a building in which he had "hundreds" of "freshly caught creatures."

I remember putting him a show-bag in Dodoma at that time, and he housed me in his menagerie. I had my little son with me (then a child of five) and I recall how, as we were going up our camp stairs, Mr. Loveridge warned us to be careful of an innocent-looking canvas bag, it contained several deadly snakes. We did manage to sleep, notwithstanding the Leopards which were fastened up just outside the door, but I do not agree that they were "reasonably docile." We had but to raise the curtain to be greeted with the most terrifying wails.

As regards snakes clearing out of the way, in my experience of Africa the snakes have been more scared than we have. I recall only once having seen a reptile threaten to attack me, and that was when I nearly stepped on a huge cobra which was bewildered that I raised my foot to defend me. I ran for my life, and before the cobra could strike.

As to the cobra being by the tail, I recall one of my boys extracting a long snake from a hole in an ant heap into which it had tightly wedged itself. He refused to touch the thing until he seized it between his fingers, and then he began to pull inch by inch until about eight feet of it had been drawn out. The snake was not crushed to pulp by the sticks of the ant heap.

As to variously on other occasions he has been seen to clear away as soon as I have approached. When it has been necessary to kill them, as for instance in a building or a tent, they have been most elusive and difficult to locate.

Dodoma, Tanganyika Territory.

A KENYA'S VIEW OF EAST AFRICA.

Colonists which have borne fruit.

The Editor of "East Africa"

I have been again congratulated you on the immense influence your paper is beginning to wield out here, and I had also a home. When it first appeared, I handed it to any one it was possible to see, and I was surprised to find that it was so well appreciated. This was true, I think, because of its novelty, but partly because it was not realised that it would hold its own as a representative of our views.

You must have had a hard struggle at the beginning, but you have proved that a paper with a mission can overcome difficulties. I hope you will not think this somewhat of an impertinence, but I am sure that you will be glad to hear that a member of the reading public, to let you know that your magazine is interesting and of our work.

I am sure also that your criticism of some of our activities have been good fruit, and have enabled us to think of our work a better perspective, and to realise the mistake of taking too much of an outside view.

Yours faithfully,

SIR, I was posted to the recent officers' return. The Colonel of Berlin, justly at Bulgaria Office, Ministry of Finance, and in the territory of Germany return of Germany accorded to demand. I am so struck by the although demarcation. There must be by the young British, whose would be Dr. Seligson, enough, capital, and the men. Has your default in America remain one can



GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS

CHRISTIANITY, THE LAW AND WITCHCRAFT

Attitude of the Nazi Government

Holland and the state of affairs

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

To the Editor of 'The Times'

Mr. Dr. Schnee, the former Governor of what once was German East Africa, has never regarded the post War administration of that territory with a benign toleration, but it is only within quite recent times that he has found himself with sufficient encouragement to make an open appeal for its return to Germany.

The German Colonial Society recently staged a 'Colonial Evening' for the benefit of the students of Berlin University and as the occasion seemed to justify the attendance of the ex-King Ferdinand, Bulgarian representative of the German Propaganda Office, a party of the latter and the Propaganda Ministry, it must be assumed that Dr. Schnee's slogan strikes a responsive chord. But so far unsounded, note the policy of the Nazi Government. Dr. Schnee demanded the return of the German Colonies as a 'question of honor and equality of status,' but he quite forgot to explain, and when it became customary among nations which had been at war for the conqueror to recognize the reality of the once vanquished by restoring to it the territories it had failed to hold. Dr. Schnee may find it a simple matter to demand the youth of Germany to permit to consider the question according to the principles of logic, while the Nazi leaders assert to be the basis of their political creed, they would discover that it was not for them to demand, but to supplicate.

Dr. Schnee's course shows this, and so do ex-King Ferdinand's probably prosterous demands. Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, Prince Hertzog of Prussia, and the rest of the vanquished adult populace, who attended the Colonial Evening, but he is far too astute to admit it. He has to suggest the German 'crisis' is so strong that nothing short of 'demands' will give it due weight. Here, then, is the issue, although the old Prussian heraldry of territory demarcation is to be the old Prussian spirit.

There is another side to the question, one which must be remembered by our own people as well as the youth of Germany. Germany's Africa was conquered by a vast representation of the British, British African and certain European allies whose interests were at stake. All of these interests would have been considered and consulted before Dr. Schnee's demands could be conceded, and even if the British Government were weak and foolish enough to have two minds about the question of consultation, there is still the Mandate issuing authority, Germany has recently withdrawn from the League of Nations in a mood of contemptuous disapproval, but the League of Nations is the Mandate issuing authority. It is the League that a relinquished mandate must be returned, and it is by the League and the League alone that a new mandatory authority can be appointed from among the members of the League.

Haken Dr. Schnee explained the claims to the youth of Germany, moreover, in spite of financial matters, the Japanese, the Japanese, the Japanese, the American indifference. The League of Nations remains the arbiter of its fate, and of an arbiter one cannot make 'demands'.

Yours faithfully,

London, P. C.

Tropics

Since you have lately published extracts from the most recent Press correspondence on this subject, I shall be grateful if you can spare the space to bring back the discussion to what, in my opinion, is the root of the matter.

Having always held that Christianity is essential to the future of Africa, I have, since my first understanding which may have been shared with Lord Olivier, General Gains and Mr. Copping in feeling content to leave the breaking down of the belief in witchcraft to evangelisation. None of these has ever lived on intimate terms, among them acquiring first-hand insight into the matter, though a fact probably not appreciated by all who read their letters.

In addition to the evidence of my own eyes and ears in the past, I have this year had corroboration of the ancient fact from two African Christian undergraduates, from the Gold Coast and Kenya respectively, and from a highly educated Nyasaland Christian in Government service. In the case of Buganda, where Christianity is the religion of a relative of H.H. the Kabaka, recent months ago in her motor-car to consult a witch doctor, as to Nyasaland, probably the most Christianised territory, you have evidence from the latest issue of *The Diocesan Chronicle* that a large number of Christians at Likoma and elsewhere have preferred to be puffed out of the church rather than go the forbidden medicine of the *Medico* with its factors.

It is not for me to wonder that Christianity makes slow progress in this matter. It is well known to all students how painfully slow was the victory of Christianity over witchcraft in Europe. Our Faith made relatively little impression until it had nullified education, the birth of scientific knowledge and the spread of communications, better dwellings and lighting, all of which helped to break down the atmosphere in which the belief flourished. Further, though in the dark ages and up to the present time the laws of Europe and other Western countries have been altered and modified from time to time to fit in with the conditions and beliefs of the day, to-day would have been quite unworkable and unenforceable two or three centuries ago.

In Africa to-day our modern ideas and laws are imposed upon primitive folk to whom witchcraft is still a fact. In some Colonies, at any rate, the District Officers are not allowed to convict of witchcraft, even when those processes are admitted and guilty. Courts, as constituted under Indirect Rule, are likewise forbidden jurisdiction in these cases, and the natives, living in constant dread of what is to them a terrible retribution, are forced to have recourse to the witch-doctor, and because these are atrocious instead of sensible and correct, this inevitably leads to the death of the folk, as they innocently and guiltily perish when such cases come to light. We punish those responsible for these 'judicial murders' of the natives, having no sense of responsibility for all other 'murders'.

As regards the Church, Miss Mair, a careful anthropologist, writes of the 'witch-doctor' in the British Congo and says that some of her work was 'So long as this was the case, there was no room for us, when the people were so ignorant and illiterate until a substitute is found. Christianity seems to fail at that point because it denies the existence of magic.' It is at present, like such apparently like the state, fails for the reason that it denies magic and ignores the fact

that its unreality, as it does not affect the reality to the Natives. Of course, some missionaries, like the District Officer, remember to be outside so far as possible but the higher hierarchy in either case does not. Christianity, education, and other forces will all help to break down this belief, but meanwhile the "witch doctors" will take place and more important still—many of Africans will continue to live in the oversight of this analysing fear. Would the outward and inward hierarchies could themselves experience that fear, for then we could alleviate it almost at once by official admission of the reality of witchcraft to the Natives, and by the framing of laws and protective measures in accordance with their beliefs rather than with our disbelief. This would help us to administration, in education, and in evangelisation, and thereby would set free those forces to help us—as they cannot now—in destroying that belief.

To avoid confusing the issue, I have written of this in the official assumption that we are entirely right, and that the Natives are but superstitious, misguided folk, and among the possibilities that there may be more to witchcraft than meets the eye. Personally, however, I agree with Ruskin that "We cannot justly interfere with the religion of others unless we are prepared to admit that we ourselves, as well as they are liable to error in matters of faith." It is then to find support in Matthew V. 21, sq.; but putting this on one side, there still remain the need so to frame our laws that they fit the people instead of persisting in trying, so unsuccessfully, to make the people fit the laws.

Catsham Valley.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK MELLAND.

Sturges.

There is an official expression of sympathy with Mr. Melland's views in the 1933 Report on Natives Affairs from Nyasaland. It reads: "The question of witchcraft has recently formed the subject of a protracted discussion in the public press, and it has been stated repeatedly and with unassailable truth that facts committed with the implicit faith of past generations cannot be judged by modern civilised standards."—Ed. E.A.P.

TANGANYIKA PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Appointment of corresponding members.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It is surprising that there were not loud protests on the fact that all the members of the Tanganyika Territory Publicity Committee have been appointed from the Central Highlands. To meet the dissatisfaction felt in other areas, particularly in the Tanganyika Southern Provinces, a number of people have now been invited to serve as corresponding members of the Committee. In Tanganyika there are two: Mr. H. Malcolm Ross and Captain I. R. Komy Dillon; in Iphoto, Dr. A. J. Williams; in Moshi, Major A. Perkins; and in Tanga, Mr. Ray Ulyate. We here are glad to know that the Iphoto Province has also a corresponding member in the person of Mr. Cary Barnard.

Tanga.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory Publicity Committee.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF A WACTAIL

Attraction of a Pano in Glass

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I wonder if any of your readers could explain the apparently eccentric behaviour of a little African bird which (*Muscicapa aenea*) was seen to perch on a shaded foot at right angles to a top light window in my room, and a wactail spends the greater part of its day flying from the roof fall to the glass pane. I thought at first that it was a machine flying in tests, but on closer observation it was found to be not in the case of fighting its own reflection, but being provoked by the angle from which it flies.

Curiously enough, this is not the only similar case in my case, and of which I know of about in Zomba. It is a bird of the various behaviour of a wactail doing much the same thing. It may be interesting to note that the bird in this country refers to these birds as "snobs" as they are generally known to select only the thatched roofs of European houses for nesting. Now my boys tell me that these most attractive little birds are not only "snobs" but "quite mad."

Zomba.

Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,

HELEN MAW.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

A Campaign Episode

A local newspaper has been telling its readers that the two motor launches which Mr. Nowell's address on the 1st of August managed to take to Lake Tanganyika during the war launch secretly, and there to claim the lake for German mastery, were named "Mimi" and "Touou". Surely they were called "Mimi" and "Touou" because they were a surprise to the Germans. —From an old hand.

You recommended our readers to obtain the November issue of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Africa* in order to read the full report of Mr. Nowell's address on the 1st. I have now found that Mr. Ormsby Gore said that Amani was ideal situated because it was not checked by jowl with a lot of Directors of Agriculture, it was on its own, it was quite self-contained, and it was able without interruption to carry on investigations which were being conducted by an ordinary department of Agriculture, would be interrupted every five minutes. That's straight speaking. He added that when he has helped to restate Amani, that he has meant by "fundamental research" was something similar to what Professor Armstrong had found, i.e., really continuous work not on this pest or on that disease, or on the impact that does, but on the fundamental problems of a crop at a time. —From a London reader.

An English Car for Kenya Colony



VAUXHALL V6 263 H.P.

This Vauxhall V6 Special export Chassis with 26.3 h.p. engine fitted with special open type Box Body, makes the ideal complete car for the Kenya Motoring Public by the Kenya Motorists' Specialists.

PRICE NAIROBI £267

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd. Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kericho Salama

Some Statements Worth Noting

We pray that the flag of the Union Jack will never be removed. —The *Dunkawa of Buhoro*.

Zanzibar is one of the cleanest cities I have ever seen. —The *Record*, M. Chirgwin, in "On the Road in Madagascar".

Shots at heavy, dangerous game are generally taken at about thirty yards. —Major H. G. Maxson, writing in "The Field".

On most days aeroplanes land at the Livingstone aerodrome from various parts. —From an article in "The Livingstone Mail".

A pioneer and money—somehow or other they do not go together. —The Hon. H. U. Mwatia, speaking at the Pioneer Banquet in Budarwayo.

Lake Nyasa reflects the blue of the sky with blue that is like no other blue on earth, and transcends the Mediterranean in its glory. —E. V. in "Central Africa".

It is found in quite traces of a conviction in Africa that Japan's interest in the great continent is not merely commercial or academic. —Sir Harold Bellman, interviewed by the "Daily Express".

For those who want adventure and thrill, immeasurably more to be found in photographing big game than in shooting it. —Mr. Roger Courtney, writing in "Pearson's Magazine".

The fishing in Kenya deserves more publicity than it gets. It is first-class. The cost is practically nothing, and there are miles and miles of it. —Captain Convers Lang, writing in "The Field".

Of all the crops in the world none appears to have anything like the same chance of an early recovery as maize. —C. Griffiths, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

No sound industry has been built up on gambling, and I believe the 1932 season will be one of the most dangerous the Uganda cotton industry has ever experienced. —Mr. G. Retsford Paddock, addressing the Uganda Cotton Association.

Only twenty years ago Northern Rhodesia was practically an effortless desert. Today it is the greatest copper producer in the world. —Mr. G. J. S. Seiden, addressing the shareholders of the London, Australian and Central Exploration Company, Ltd.

The plain truth is that the world depression hit this country just at the time when it should have begun to reap the fruits of the wise capital expenditure incurred during the fat years. —Mr. D. J. Jardine, Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, introduced in 1932. But it

There never was a better illustration of Kipling's "Come the Vision, come the Power, and the Need" than the timely intervention of Sir William Gowers in the plague problem in Uganda. —Major G. Keene, writing in "The Health and Empire Journal".

I proudly saw in the danger nationalities of a phalanx of eleven lions sitting on the banks of the Sabie River awaiting the day when they could be their evening meal. To lower and let them eat their fifty yards of blue ground, and they would be a good of irritation in the night, and he

Mr. P. H. Clarke, Secretary of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, is a man of many talents. He has been a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, first President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, three times President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and an original member of the Mombasa Water Committee, the Mombasa Harbour Board, and the Mombasa District Committee.

P. H. Clarke, having previously spent five years in South Africa, went to Mombasa in 1887, when he joined Messrs. Guthrie & Co. on the liquidation of the firm. He has since been trading on his own account in Kenya, being first Hon. Town Clerk of Mombasa, and then Hon. Municipal Commissioner of Mombasa, and has since been principal of Boustead and Clarke, Ltd., and headquarters on the coast. He speaks English and is well-versed with Arabic and Swahili. These

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"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

182.—Mr. Percival Herbert Clarke, M.B.E.



Copyright East Africa Co.

Mr. P. H. Clarke's record of having headed seventeen different Commissions and Committees at one time, and assuredly never approached by any other East African—indicates his readiness to sacrifice himself for the country of his adoption. Mombasa, his Kenya home, has throughout possessed many merchants who have regarded him as the public foe, but none surpasses P. H. in length of residence or the number of bodies served. He was an unofficial member of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, the Kenya Legislative Council, and the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, first President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, three times President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and an original member of the Mombasa Water Committee, the Mombasa Harbour Board, and the Mombasa District Committee. P. H. Clarke, having previously spent five years in South Africa, went to Mombasa in 1887, when he joined Messrs. Guthrie & Co. on the liquidation of the firm. He has since been trading on his own account in Kenya, being first Hon. Town Clerk of Mombasa, and then Hon. Municipal Commissioner of Mombasa, and has since been principal of Boustead and Clarke, Ltd., and headquarters on the coast. He speaks English and is well-versed with Arabic and Swahili. These

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Alex John is spending the winter in Jersey.  
 The Rev. E. G. Gaston has arrived home from Masasi.  
 Mr. E. C. Gale is Acting Commissioner of Customs in Kenya.  
 Lord Lamington has left London for Lamington House, Lanarkshire.

Mr. M. D. Kampf, the Nairobi business man, has just paid a flying visit to South Africa.

Mr. Patrick Tomer, M.P., has joined the board of the Tokenhouse Securities Corporation.

Mr. P. Kavanagh, the Uganda surveyor, is on his way back to the Protectorate from leave.

Sir Montague Barlow has left England for a sea voyage, and will not be back in London until the New Year.

Mr. Gordon Williams, of the Kampala branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is shortly expected home on leave.

Sir Edward Davson, Bt., who takes a keen interest in East African development, is to revisit the West Indies early in the New Year.

Major J. W. Milligan, the well-known Nairobi business man, who has been in England since September, is shortly returning to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Huddell, of Rumbek, Uganda, who are en route for Kenya by camel caravan, have reached Tangier and are shortly to cross the Sahara.

Mrs. D. Jardine, this year's President of the Women's Service League of Tanganyika, with Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. McHenry as vice-presidents.

Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson has declined an invitation to allow his name to go forward as a candidate for the Kikuyu constituency at the forthcoming Kenya general election.

Engineer-Commander J. G. De Hamers, R.N. (Retd.), formerly of the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, is now dairy and poultry farmer near Saffron Walden.

Mr. William Jacobus Diederich, a South African farmer in the Kenya highlands, who has been tried a second time on a charge of poisoning his wife by poisoning, has been found not guilty by a Nairobi jury.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Nyasaland, has announced that he will recommend the Secretary of State to permit up to £1,000 to be provided for the establishment of an East African trade representative in London.

Many of the earlier residents in Kenya will learn with regret of the death last week of Mrs. W. G. Peel, widow of the former Bishop of Mombasa, who lived in Mombasa from 1897 until 1916, when Bishop Peel died.

Lady Corndon is exhibiting at the Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition, which was opened at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall in Vincent Square, Westminster, yesterday, and remains open until December 11.

Among those outward bound for Mombasa by the Murchison tonight which left Marseilles on November 6, are Mr. C. V. Anderson, Mr. S. B. Owsenfeld Digby, Mr. H. J. Garden, Miss P. Nielsen, and Mr. and Mrs. Perdicani.

Lord Winterton was last week re-elected Chairman of the Federal Affairs Committee of Government supporters with Mr. A. A. Somerville as Vice-Chairman, Lord Anley and Captain Macdonald were elected joint Hon. Secretaries.

The announcement in our last issue of the death of Mrs. Ethel Blunt, Dr. Drury did not refer to the wife of Dr. William Drury Drury, the Kenya Medical Officer, who was in the station at Mombasa, but to the wife of Dr. Godfrey Drury.

Dr. H. L. Gordon, who was in Mombasa last week by the Murchison, after a very short but very crowded visit, in the course of which he enlisted much influential support, has applied for an investigation into the causes of the backwardness of the African.

The John Murray Oceanographic Expedition, under Colonel R. B. Semple, which has arrived at Karachi, is en route to Zanzibar and Mombasa. The expedition is investigating the stratification of the surface of the Indian Ocean and salinities.

The recently appointed members of the Geographical Licensing Board, or, to quote the Assistant Land Officer (Chairman), the District Agricultural Officer, the Officer Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner, the Sanitary Superintendent, the Rev. E. Kidner, Mrs. H. R. Gilman, Mr. G. C. van Rieden and Mrs. E. G. Rowe.

The Rt. Rev. F. S. Woods, Bishop of Croydon, plans to visit the Sudan and Uganda during the early part of the year. He has arranged provisionally to preach the Gordon Memorial Service in Khartoum towards the end of January, and to arrive in Cairo in the entourage of a Bishop Stuart as the new Bishop of Uganda.

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... Brett, who recently returned to England from Northern Tanganyika, is living in Holland on Sea, Essex. He owned a coffee estate in the Mombasa district, and at the 1931 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Show in Nairobi won the first prize and Silver medal for coffee seed, the class being open to the whole of East Africa.

Captain Murray Smith, the well-known East African white hunter, expects to come home for a holiday next July. He was personal hunter to the Maharajah of Bhopal during his recent safari, accompanied by Oswald Lewis, M.P. for Colchester, during his six weeks' visit, and is now in charge of the safari of Commander Godfrey Cross, Shikhar.

Mr. G. F. Bell, who has now retired from the Tanganyika Administration service, lived in South Africa for twelve years before the outbreak of War, which he served with the South African forces in East Africa. He was appointed Political Officer in Sipswa in 1916, and later became a District Officer for the last five years of his career in Tuluva.

Dr. A. R. Farnson, who left London last week on his return to Kenya, and on leave, has succeeded Dr. J. Z. Gilks as Director of Medical Services in the Colony. Dr. A. D. G. Williams, M.B.E., the former Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya, has been appointed Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Nyasaland in succession to Dr. E. J. Whittier, O.B.E.

With the retirement of Cuthbert Abercrombie, of London, and Mrs. George Garden, Nyasaland loses two of the most prominent members of the European planning community. When Mr. Garden first went on to the Protectorate thirty-six years ago it took him nine weeks of very uncomfortable travel to reach Blantyre. Now he has home in ten days with the greatest possible comfort.

The ten-year-old daughter of Mr. N. M. Brown, of Kibete, and a native driver were killed last week as a result of the overturning of their car at St. Austin's Mission Church, just outside Nairobi. Two other children of the same family, who were in the car, escaped serious injury. Great sympathy will be felt with Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who went to Kenya only a few months ago. Their children were on their way to school at the time of the accident.

... Lord Frank Scott, who had London headquarters for Kenya, met with a slight accident in Khartoum, where he had to remain until the arrival of the following week.

Dr. W. J. Hall, Director of Agriculture of Nyasaland, leaves London tomorrow to return to Africa. During his leave he has interviewed many important companies and individuals purchasing, or potential purchasers of, the products of the Protectorate. He has to our knowledge visited such centres as London, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull and Belfast. Nyasaland should know of the work he has been doing, quietly and unadvertised, but with a considerable measure of success.

Major Walter Taylor has been invited to contest the Kikuyu constituency in the forthcoming Kenya general election, which may now be postponed until April. He has made no secret of his view that political representation should be apportioned to the more pressing domestic and economic problems confronting the Colony. He holds a healthy realistic opinion to stand, he should receive the full support. We are glad to learn that he has made a splendid recovery from his operation.

Dr. Charles Frederick Clarke, M.C., who went to Kenya with Mrs. Owen Clarke, came back on the occasion of the notorious "Eton of Troy" case, was last week invited to join the General Medical Council of Kenya, which is conducting a professional respect, and struck off the register. It is only to the disadvantage of the date that Dr. Clarke wrote something that had been acted unprofessionally in his practice or given in his duty to his country. The General Medical Council decided to drop him out of the British Empire; he would go elsewhere.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail for East Africa included Mr. and Mrs. Lambell, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Entebbe, Colonel Thomas, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Martin to Kisumu; Mr. Holden, Colonel Maxwell, and Mr. Rale; to Nairobi; Mr. Mize, Mrs. Mize, Smith, and Mr. Bilhorouf to Salisbury, and Mr. Durno (from Mombasa) to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Saturday include Mr. Galt from Salisbury; Mr. Lejitan, Major Buxton, Mr. Crack, and Mr. Keith from Nairobi; Miss Greenwood, and Mr. Bellis from Entebbe; Mr. McMartin from Kisumu; and Mr. Backwell, from Julia.

Miss F. M. Phelan, M.B.E., who has been settled after many years' residence in Tanganyika, has been matron of the European Hospital in Dar es Salaam for a considerable time, and in that office has made a wide circle of friends throughout the Territory. She first went to the country twenty-seven years ago to join the staff of the V.M.A., with which she has served in the outposts of Tanganyika. She was married in Tabora and elsewhere, and she and her friend Miss Wallace did great and self-sacrificing work among their sick fellow prisoners. Released in 1912, Miss Phelan returned to mission work, but two years later joined the Tanganyika Nursing Service, and was promoted Matron five years ago. She was awarded the M.B.E. in 1931, and also holds the Overseas Nursing Association Medal. On her departure from Dar es Salaam she was presented with a silver tray.

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REVIEWS IN BRIEF

never with interest. The reviewer in the text exports a mere "but" the only way to "scarcely intimate shadow" of the still "conspicuous" spot to after the "reminiscence" of the "long" and "close" of the "land".

The suggestion of a "dinner" near a "dinner" place for a "little" "in the late evening" but he does not say how the animals are to be persuaded or hypnotised "to remaining" "in a less" "will" of exposure "guide". In the real place, with "of this" sort of "preparations", the "most intimate" "senses" of animals in water "can be" and "flow" the "middle" "between" "it" "and" "a" "form".

The real complaint, however, is with the illustrations, which are adequate only in number. Many had been supplied by picture agencies, and quite a few of them depict well-known habitats, such as zoological gardens and other captive specimens. One is headed "The Boatman feeds his Chieftain with his Enemy, the African crocodile" accredited to a London daily newspaper, shows our old friend the semi-tame croc of Victoria.

Some of the field pictures, such as Paul Hooper who directed the film "Africa Speaks" on the "obscure" public, and most of the remainder, are of the sort of matter to result to be obtained by the methods advised.

Many fine books in this category have been doomed to financial failure so far as the authors are concerned because the publishers have felt obliged to issue a book which is ordinary book-buying public seldom care to read. Messrs. Nelson are to be congratulated for giving out a volume of this sort at a price which is at the reasonable price of three half-crowns.

*The Khasi Country, Naga, and Manipal* (Cullen's) have the same well-combed content of the early days of the "founders" and "rebuild" us by "measuring" "against" "today's" "knowledge" "to" "appreciate" "our" "past" "to" "those" "who" "lost" "it".

*The Life of a Tiger and an Elephant* (Arnold's) ed. A volume of the delightful Kingfisher Library, and quite up to the standard of other series. It is naturally of more special interest to residents in India than to those in Africa, but it will be a welcome addition to the shelves of any animal lover.

*Hawaii, Rhodesia, Native Administration* in the *Journal of South Africa* (University Press) ed. L. A valuable work of reference which would help to dispel many misconceptions about Native policy in the British Empire. It is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa* and it is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa* and it is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa*.

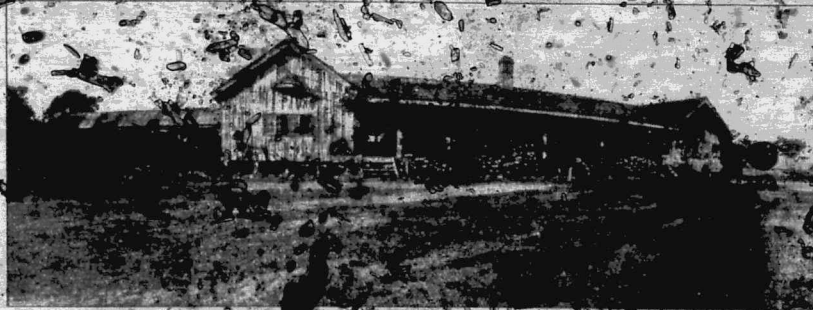
*Dialects and the Warning* (University Press) ed. L. A valuable work of reference which would help to dispel many misconceptions about Native policy in the British Empire. It is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa* and it is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa*.

*A. M. Hocutt's "The Progress of Man"* (Methuen) ed. L. A valuable work of reference which would help to dispel many misconceptions about Native policy in the British Empire. It is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa* and it is a good publication of the *Journal of South Africa*.

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**DIFFICULTIES OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.**

**Serious Effect of Dollar Depreciation.**

THE great effect which the depreciation of American currency is having upon the sales of East African sisal was considered on Friday at a meeting convened by the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and attended by most of the leading fibre merchants in London. After long discussion a joint sub-committee representing the A.E.P.O. and the 'Sisal' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, with power to call on merchants, spinners, and manufacturers, into consultation, was agreed upon.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth was not convinced that the collapse of sales of East African sisal in the U.S.A. was due to depreciation of American currency, or that the exchange factor had affected European sales, but three other members strongly disagreed with his views. Mr. Williams, asserting that the exports of Manila hemp to the Continent of Europe in 1932 were 200,000 tons in excess of the corresponding figure of 1931; Mr. Sibley, who says that Manila is seriously replacing sisal both on the Continent and in the U.K., that severe competition was to be anticipated from Java sisal, and that planters had not taken the danger sufficiently seriously to heart; while Mr. Hammond saw difficult times ahead and advised the raising of machinery to deal with them.

Sir Edward Davson foresaw a very serious position if the American exchange rose to six dollars to the pound or over, as some people expected, and supported a motion put by Major Walsh, the Chairman, and seconded by Lord Cranworth, that Government should be asked to protect Empire markets once they were threatened.

If the total export of East African sisal could be consumed in the U.K., which at present takes only 25% of the shipments, all the difficulties would be solved. Mr. Wigglesworth suggested some ways in which to find opponents. When Mr. Grant said that all the East African sisal produced was being consumed, Major Walsh pointed out that it was not at an economic price.

**Tanganyika Cess-Bill Criticized.**

THE draft Bill published by the Tanganyika Government providing for the levy of a cess on sisal exports was severely criticised. The Tanganyika committee of six official and six unofficial members, with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman, had not seen cooperation with Kenya. Major Walsh declared, and he was seconded by the Secretary of State, should be requested to hold up the Bill, particularly as it gave the impression that the funds raised were to be expended on research work in Tanganyika, whereas the Government had already considered that some should be made available for research into new uses for the fibre.

Colonel Marcellus Maxwell, Chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, who had just returned from Nairobi, a few days before, declared that the closest cooperation between the two countries in sisal matters, and that research should include investigation in the U.K. into new markets for sisal.

Lord Cranworth regarded the Tanganyika bill as one of the most important things that could have happened. With infinite trouble the Kenya and Tanganyika Sisal associations had been brought together and agreement reached both with them and with interests at home. The Colonial Office had approved, and even congratulated the Hard Fibres Section on the achievement. Now their work had been endangered by the action of the Tanganyika Government, instigated by the man for whom, in setting up a committee to enquire into the matter of which agreement had already been reached.

Lord Cranworth called that the Kenya draft Bill of 1932 had provided that Government should contribute 50% of the pound with the industry, but that no such provision was included in the Tanganyika Bill, though it had been one of the conditions formulated throughout by the Kenya Tanganyika Association.

Lord Cranworth stated as a reason for the failure of agreement to be reached with Kenya, which was the only country to be consulted in the setting up of the Hard Fibres Section, the fact that the Tanganyika Government had not made the necessary arrangements, which included obtaining Colonial Office approval, and that the representatives of Kenya were not present.

It was resolved to elect a sub-committee for the purpose of taking a deputation and to meet them in the near future to discuss the Tanganyika Government's proposals to hold the same.

**THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.**

**Present Position due to "Our Dreadful Complacency."**

PROFESSOR W. M. MAXWELL gave a very interesting and well-balanced address on "Bechuanaland and British Trade Ship" at Friends House a few days ago. He described Bechuanaland as a country of extreme fertility, which has not been in a state of agricultural and stock-raising that the Imperial Government undertook the protection of this and the other two South African Protectorates because we said we could do it better than anyone else. If we were to retain that position we must justify it. "The crux of the matter is to end our dreadful complacency." We have had days at the Victoria's, but it is pathetic to see the black man's reverence for the memory of Queen Victoria. Those were better days for the black.

Professor Maxwell considered that the Dominion Office was morally obliged to shoulder the responsibility. They were not getting credit for an able personnel in Bechuanaland, whereas we have a very highly picked, self-reliant and able Colonial Civil Service. He seemed definitely in favour of some form of transfer of this trust to the Colonial Office. "In this connexion East Africa is able to announce that the status of these Protectorates will be debated in the House of Lords on December 12th."

The lecturer would view mineral exploitation in Bechuanaland with satisfaction, as they do not develop. "Minerals are not being extremely well run in Africa," he said, and added that there are few able bodied men who do not hang round for work. It would be better for them to be able to get work nearer their own homes. At present they suffer from "sheer common malnutrition." The mind picture of the lusty savage was all wrong. "The African simply hasn't known what it is to be reasonably healthy." We should therefore do something to create wealth in some form, so as to improve the standard of living.

The address was not perhaps what the audience expected, but it was the more valuable on that account.

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**EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU**

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service 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.

The Vish temple in Malindi has been destroyed by fire.

An Arab Boy Scouts' unit is to be raised in Mombasa.

Police clubs have recently been formed in Naivasha and Kericho.

An Institute of Tropical Medicine has been established in Antwerp.

The Italians are reopening old gold mines in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

Southern Rhodesia produced 155,160 ozs. of gold, valued at £38,937, during October.

Small motor boats on the south-east shore of Lake Rudolf are said to be active once more.

Of the 261 immigrants who entered Nyasaland during August 128 were European visitors.

Investigation into the Dar es Salaam Lighterage Agreement was due to begin in Tanganyika on December 1.

The Central Engineering and Contracting Company, registered in Tanganyika, has been struck off the Register.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during August numbered 47, of whom 24 were German, 2 British and 2 Danish.

An Imperial Airways flying boat, the "City of Swange," recently made an experimental flight from Kisumu to Beira.

The Gospel of St. Mark has now been translated into Kicholi language, and is now published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Two game landing grounds are to be constructed in the Kuri district of the Congo, and at Uvira, on the northern shore of Lake Kivu.

A Miniature Rifle Club is to be formed in Nairobi, accommodation for a range having been arranged in the basement of the Queen's Hotel.

The Government of Ruanda-Urundi has announced its intention of promoting to higher office only those officials who are proficient in the Native language.

The latest Kenya crop report estimates the maize yield for the year ended July 31, 1934, at 1,051,200 bags. Wheat is expected to yield 158,535 bags, and coffee 31,445 cwt.

Inquiries as to the cost of street lighting by electricity have been made by the Nairobi Municipal Council from the local authorities of Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire.

Immigrants entering Kenya through Mombasa during August totalled 884, while emigrants numbered 1,034. In addition, 32 Europeans entered and 18 Europeans left Kenya by air.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has announced that it is in the interests of the area industry that the commercial and trading interests should have increased representation on the Kenya Coffee Board.

The Uganda Police Force is to be restored to the full force established in 1922. The Agricultural and Veterinary Departments are to be increased, and the postal and some other services are to be improved.

The Commercial output in Northern Rhodesia during October included the following: gold, 75 oz.; copper, 10,340 tons; zinc, 180 tons; manganese ore, 1,024 tons; mica, 700 lb.; and coal, 43,075 b.

The East African Tobacco Company, of Dar es Salaam, proposes to open a cigarette factory in Kampala for the manufacture of Virginia leaf cigarette. Hitherto the company has manufactured only a variety of cigarettes and spag.

The Reichsbank is to be introduced in Germany as a model for a currency reform. It was killed during the War, in operation in the former German Colonies. The Reichsbank has accepted the chairmanship of a committee formed to pursue this object.

We recently quoted the opinion of an English settler that the highest wages in Kenya were in the highest in the world. It is only fair to note that Mozambique imposes a licence for wireless sets, but that a wireless receiver is merely to notify the postal authorities of the type of set.

On returning to Brussels a few days ago from the Belgian Congo, the General Secretary of the Katanga Special Committee stated publicly that the Union Mine Company employed 2,000 whites and 20,000 Natives when its copper production was 120,000 tons annually, but that it now produces 2,000 tons by the employment of only 500 Europeans and 6,500 Natives.

The Commandant of the Zanzibar Police Force proposes to form a Street Boys' Club for Native boys who have no regular homes or parents, and who loiter about during night time. It will be reserved for boys between seven and sixteen years of age, who will pay a fee of one anna a month. An appeal is being made to the public for funds to start the new scheme.

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Prices are quoted the following prices by air mail from Nairobi:

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Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	6s.	5s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 50cts.	7s.
Kona Mines	30s.	30s.
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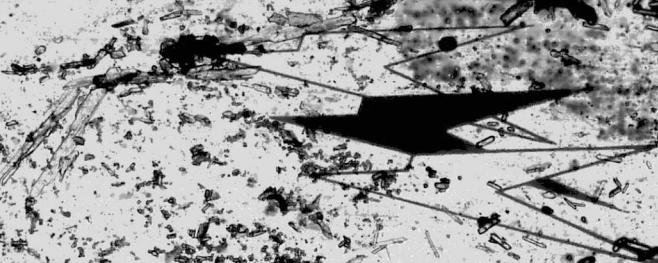
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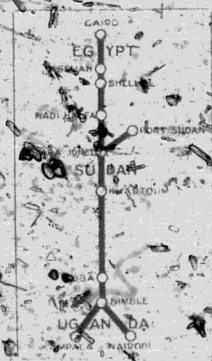
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