

# 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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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

When Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, reaches East Africa early next year we hope that he will make time to consider on the spot with the most competent local authorities the grave problem of soil erosion caused by overgrazing of Native stock. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the major problems of East Africa, and that it is not being met prominently in the programmes of Governments and imperial advisory bodies is due to two main causes: first, the admitted difficulty of solving it, and, secondly, the fact that the great, while definite, and serious, concerns the future rather than the present. In other words, Governments tend to postpone a constructive attempt to solve the matter, though they do not, and do not understand its gravity. Human nature being what it is, Governors and their official advisers naturally incline to delay in such questions. Harassed as they are with unnumbered and other considerations of the moment, they should they worry themselves unduly about what may or may not happen ten or twenty years hence. Moreover, long before that time comes another man will sit in their place. In short, after us the deluge. It is in no way worth above everything else, a foreboding for the future, the face of the

Government recorded its conviction that the overstocking of the Ukamba Reserve required Government intervention in order to prevent annihilation of the grazing and progressive deterioration of the stock. The warnings of that Committee have been fully justified by the passage of time. The Soil Erosion Committee set up in Tanganyika a few years ago has done valuable work on similar, but much broader, lines, and though its recommendations to Government have not been made public, they are known to have been of the strongest possible character, and to have asserted that certain areas now supporting large herds of cattle would within two decades become complete deserts if present conditions continued. We also state that the local Government has admitted the soundness of the evidence collected by the Committee, and the validity of its deductions. Moreover, we have good grounds to believe that District Officers, Provincial Commissioners, and the Secretary for Native Affairs all agreed that Native opposition to reasonable measures of control need not be anticipated, though many people less qualified to advise have suggested that there would be the most ardent objection to Native opinion. But even if that were not so, it would be no argument for a time, and so on, the fact is so definite a danger.

The two territories most seriously manured are Kenya and Tanganyika. Governments in both have had to face losses of millions of pounds of the material facts: they have admitted the accuracy, but they have done nothing to remedy it. In the twenty years since the Soil Erosion Committee was appointed by the

one solution to which all who have investigated the problem have been driven is that of restricting Native herds to the pasture available. At present Native stock on Tanganyika, for instance, is estimated to be increasing about 20 per cent annum. If the stock were of good quality, such an increase would be an economic gain, but the vast majority of the herds are

### RESTRICTION OF NATIVE HERDS.

scraggy, useless creatures. If in an area now carrying the maximum cattle population which the pastures will nourish, the Natives were informed that no numerical increase would be permitted, the least useful animals, including dry cows and superfluous bulls, would be killed off to permit the retention of new breedings, and within so short a period as two or three seasons there would be some definite improvement in the herd. Confronted with such proof of the advantages of restriction, cattle-keeping Natives might then be expected to listen more understandingly to arguments in favour of further stock selection. As in so many matters, it is the first step which counts—and we plead that that first step should be taken without further delay.

An incidental advantage is that the immense population, which is admitted by everyone to be generally undernourished, would be taught to eat the meat of the surplus stock. Nowadays it has no conception of a surplus, merely regarding stock as stock, and preferring a score of useless beasts to the possession of ten or fifteen of greatly improved quality. Thus we have the anomaly of ill-nourished tribes living with, or alongside, vast herds of cattle of no economic value. By grazing such herds, some day, beyond the limit of fit for export, but for years to come they can be controlled, and gradually improved only by making it possible for the hungry African to consume the stock, which, though he does not realise it, is threatening the very life of the next generation—and in some areas of the present generation. This is a grave issue, which demands prompt and courageous action. If the Secretary of State will give the go-ahead for such action to be taken in the areas most seriously affected, even if only experimentally, we can fully justify his visit to East Africa.

Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Elected Members' Organisation, seized the earliest opportunity after his return to Kenya of **KENYA TOLD THE TRUTH**, telling the country with praiseworthy frankness that he believes wrong policies have been pursued for months, that political agitation has been much overdone and economic matters neglected; that there is not the slightest hope of the Colony securing the Statutory Finance Committee demanded in his absence by his colleagues; and that the people who most strongly demand self-government are generally not those by whom the country would desire to be governed. It needed courage to stand thus against the current of popular opinion. What Kenya needs, he said emphatically, is that "the best eleven men available should be sent to the Legislative Council, determined to serve their country to the best of their ability; and regardless of their personal ambitions or popularity." That is, perhaps, the most important need of Kenya at present. As Lord Francis said, "there are plenty of good men in the country, but Kenya has not the good men who are prepared to give up all their time and energies to Governmental business. They are still fully occupied in running their own affairs." That is true, and must be true in any young country. Southern Rhodesia, for instance, has suffered in exactly the same way, and she would deny that the experience of other East African States has been

But if Kenya will follow the advice of her chosen political leader and decide to concentrate upon economic problems rather than political, it will assuredly be doing a great deal to insure the co-operation of able residents, who, though they may have refused to sacrifice their private affairs for politics, would gladly help to strengthen the numerical and financial position of European settlement in the Colony. It is an amazing thing that no soundly planned, ably advertised, and progressively pursued settlement policy has yet come out of Kenya, though it has long been evident that the influence of the country, indeed its very existence, depends upon strong settlement. There have been sporadic efforts from the official and unofficial sides; some have been unwise from the outset, and others which gave promise have not been followed for Jack Sheppard publicity. At least two potentially valuable organisations have sprung into being in recent years—the Board of Agriculture and Development, which Lord Francis Scott declared that "the bureaucrats crushed at the first opportunity"—and the Kenya Association, which, despite the efforts of its organisers and resultant wide publicity in the Colony, today possesses fewer than 350 members, or less than 5% of the European community of Kenya. If that Association is performing a useful function, as it seems to be, it deserves the hearty support of the country; if, on the other hand, it is not fully discharging its duties satisfactorily, settlers and business men should join in order to set its affairs in order, for if Kenya is to procure a steady flow of settlers of the right kind now that the depression is lifting, it can be only by organisation, and it is high time that organisation to be perfected. Lord Francis Scott has sounded a clear call. It will ring discordantly in the ears of some of his political colleagues, but we shall be surprised if it does not rally public opinion to him. Having a good outside the fray for some months, Kenya's elected leader has been able to take a detached view of the course.

Mr. S. H. Tennant, who presided at the dinner, at which Lord Francis Scott spoke, was much blunter still, saying that up to a point the country opinion believed that the elected members had been deceived and completely fooled by the Government, settlers as well, had been neither satisfactorily nor adequately represented, partly from a selfish individualism and partly from the mixing of business and politics. The individuals concerned will naturally not relish such discussions, but they are nevertheless advantageous for the future of Kenya must depend in no small measure upon men returned to the Legislature at the forthcoming general election. From a surprising number of different districts to plead has been put to it that the country should show its solidarity by standing firmly behind the present team." That, we suggest, is an absurd argument. The greatest loyalty should be to Kenya, not to any particular individual. If their local representative has well and worthily discharged his duties, then they are serving the country by bringing him back to the Council, but if from inability or other causes he has disappointed their hopes, it would be worse than folly to re-elect



Great problems and wonderful opportunities have to be faced in Kenya within the next year or two. They are faced in the right spirit by the right men, prosperity will return more rapidly; if on the other hand the unofficial team contains a number of misfits, the country will in greater or lesser degree have to pay the penalty. If the team is strong enough in vision, mental vigour, personality, and undivided devotion to the public cause, the unofficial spokesmen, though in a minority, will wield immense influence upon Government policy. The official "steam roller" has in recent years been applied to the East African Dependencies' work much less effectively than it has in the official members in the various Councils were to put forward undeniably strong cases, we believe that it would practically never be utilised. It is our conviction that Governments are as a rule genuinely anxious for their guidance and co-operation, and that the more they can contribute to the economic side, the more readily will they gain something on the political side—not as a *quid pro quo*, because they will have given practical demonstration of their capacity to exercise extended powers.

As a result of a motion proposed in Council by Mr. T. O'Shea that the Select Committee on Economic Development should consider what additional motions, proposals, if any, are necessary for providing for an adequate programme of economic reconstruction, the Government of Kenya has agreed to the appointment of a special Select Committee, which is to be as representative as possible in order that the best judgment and advice may be obtained. That is a striking indication of the influence which even a single independent member can exert upon the course of affairs. If the personnel of this new Committee is anything like as well chosen as was that of the Executive Advisory Committee of last year, and if the members apply themselves with equal zeal to their tasks, the Governor's action in so promptly accepting Mr. O'Shea's suggestion may have been one of the greatest of its importance. During the next three months, the elected members will necessarily be largely preoccupied with attending their seats, and it is good news that the work of planning for economic reconstruction is not to be postponed until after the election, but is to be done at once. It is time for Kenya—and each of the other territories—to have a body charged with the duty of directing developments.

The distribution by Lady Barchillon of certificates to the girls who had passed the Training School for the **LADY COOK'S WORK** and Nurses' Training College for Uganda, and the Honorary Training School, which she had set up in the territory, was a fitting tribute to the excellent organization which have sprung from the vision, initiative and devoted work of Lady Cook who, as Miss Thompson reached me in London in 1968, she made up her mind to train young Native girls in maternity and child welfare work, and to station them, usually in pairs, in remote strategic areas. Of course, there were the usual difficulties which beset the scheme, especially financial and technical, but the difficulties were met, and in the fifteen years which have intervened the whole scheme has triumphantly justified itself. It has contributed to the im-

provement of the standard of Native life, and the Native mothers from the Training School have passed the Government qualifying examination in the last nine years they have attended nearly 18,000 children and registered almost a million attendances from out-patients. In the country centres the infant mortality rate has been brought down to five or six thousand births in a year, in the islands it is four per thousand, which Sir Albert Cook estimates to be perhaps one-tenth of the rate prevalent in Uganda before the work was started. The Nurses' Training College, established a few years ago, adopts the syllabus of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Everyone who has lived in East Africa knows the danger of entrusting young European children to the care of their parents. Curiously enough, the training of missionary societies generally have **WOMEN**, been very slow to take up this task, and to train girls for domestic duties. Struck by that fact, two years ago Lady Cook began the experiment of training a class of twelve girls for one year in her own house in home and domestic science; she was able to report that more than half of the number had made good. It must have been an immense satisfaction to Sir Albert Cook to recount these facts when he was in the territory to distribute the certificates, and he is glad of the opportunity of recalling them briefly but prominently some of the splendid work which his wife and he have done in Uganda. Few East Africa honours have been so well deserved as the knighthood conferred upon Dr. Cook on the recommendation of Sir William Gowers. Sir Albert and Lady Cook, both of them missionaries with experience of Uganda since the 'nineties, have set a splendid example to East Africa as a whole, and there can be no doubt that the pioneer work which they have done in many directions will stimulate others to emulate them in other areas.

Not for many years to come, has the Chief Secretary to an East African Government criticised the senior unofficial member of his **STRONG CHARGES** legislature in terms as strong as those used in the Northern Rhodesian Council recently by Mr. H. G. D. MacKenzie-Kennedy. He attacked the senior member for Livingstonia, Mr. L. F. Moore, directly and personally, on three main points: that he is the chief impediment to effective co-operation between Government and government; that he brings untenable accusations against the Civil Service; and that he "cries stinking fish" at the detriment of his country. Not yet having received Moore's reply to the complete *Hansard* report of the proceedings in Council, I make no statement on the specific criticisms, though we understand what provoked Mr. Moore was some much for Northern Rhodesia, which owes to him, that to anyone else, its political consciousness. That debt places upon him a special responsibility in his comments and criticisms, and on more than one occasion recently we who have great respect for his past services have felt that he has done himself less than justice. He has ably represented unofficial opinion in the past, not only as a member of the Legislative Council, but as proprietor and for many years editor, of the only newspaper in the territory. His part in the building of Northern Rhodesia calls for extra efforts by Jim in its maintenance.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

MODERN INDUSTRY AND THE AFRICAN.

Cyclopaedic Report of the Merle Davis Commission.

When the subject of modern industry in a country it plays against the natives. A book just published... The book, entitled "Modern Industry and the African" (Jacaranda Press, ed.), is the Report of Mr. Merle Davis's Commission which visited Northern Rhodesia to study the industrial, economic and social revolution that is taking place there.

Let it be said at once that this book is not of purely local interest. It is applicable with but slight modifications to the whole of British East Africa. No one can ignore it, and all can be helped by it. We should all be grateful to the International Missionary Council for sending out this Commission, and to the Carnegie Corporation and the Phelps Stokes Fund for the financial assistance that made it possible.

To revert to the team. I had the privilege of knowing the captain and meeting some of the other players, and I was probably not alone in wondering if able men drawn from such different seats of learning as Cambridge and Ohio and Bloemfontein would ever make a team. The book shows that they did; that accounts in part for their success in working with the local teams, that is, with Government missionaries and mining men.

There is, however, evidence of another reason for their co-operative success. Unlike some Commission teams, this one did not go out to find fault. It went out to help. This is evident throughout the book. The criticisms of the book, but that does not mean that criticism is shirked or advice withheld even if it may not prove palatable. There is any amount of frank speaking, but it is so obviously of good intention that it will not antagonise.

Good Team Work.

There is, for such matter in the book that these paragraphs must necessarily resemble a catalogue. The introduction deals with the historical background and the changing position. Then Dr. Coulter takes The Sociological Problem—right through to the Social Tensions and the Forces making for reintegration. This is full of most valuable material, and needs to be taken in reading his examples to rural sources of ideas in the foot-notes, as otherwise many which are of South African origin might be carelessly read as referring to Northern Rhodesia. They are, in fact, as indicating a trend—the Northern Rhodesian problem is in no sense an isolated one—but a false impression would be conveyed if this point escaped notice. The ordinary reader at home, however, who knows that the Fingo, Shangaan and other tribes of the region have no connexion whatever with Northern Rhodesia, it would have been better had his eyes been more quite clear even to the uninitiated.

Next comes Mr. E. A. G. Robinson on The Economic Problem, especially with reference to the economic consequences of industrialisation and the difficulties of economic transition, of which I am not able. He is followed by Mr. Kep Marquand on The Problem of the Native. This subject matter for a book in itself, and no special value as regards industrial and urban areas, and the growth of Native urban centres.

The Mr. Merle Davis Commission tackles the Problem for Missionaries and converts, and deals, else, for besides this, with the relations between Government and missions (a vitally important) economic implications, many other aspects. It is the fact that this book cannot be put to rest in a water-tight compartment. To justify their existence, they must be component parts of the whole. Then comes the summary of Recommendations, and some readers, alarmed by the length of this book, may turn prematurely to this section. This would be a mistake, for the need to be read in the first place has gone before.

The Importance of Co-operation.

Mr. Davis stresses the need for co-operation between the missions and the mines (and others), and that missionaries should be broadly equipped for their work. The mines should each engage a skilled native worker and a skilled woman worker. Every new missionary should be encouraged to read anthropology, and go on to a course in the history and laws of the territory. (Thank you, Mr. Davis. This needed saying.)

Also, each missionary society should have one who has had special training in anthropology, agriculture, rural community planning, welfare and recreation, drama, music and dancing, phonetics, sociology, Native customary law, teacher training, domestic science and hygiene, Colonial administration, and common law. Some sciences might further combine to secure the occasional service of first-rate experts in economics, anthropology and sociology to advise and help. Further, he recommends the missionaries on far enough should make arrangements to attend the Colonial Service Course at Oxford or Cambridge.

Never does this Commission, however, lose sight of the fact that the spiritual task is the missionary's primal and primary task. But, to succeed in that, missionaries must be fitted. The recommendations are, perhaps, a counsel of perfection, and not all immediately attainable, but that is commendable.

There are valuable remarks on the transition to modern life in the territory generally, the importance of urban native populations (as opposed to mine employees) is rightly emphasised; and a remarkable dispassionate balance is maintained despite the intense sincerity that has obviously actuated every member of the team; a team that had no axe to grind, no pet theory to exploit, only the wish to serve their fellow men, and to help a young colony shaped by Fate as the scene for the next struggle between modern industry and the African, to rise to the occasion and triumph over its difficulties and to set an example to the rest of Africa.

Unless this seed falls on stony ground, or unless some enemy sows tares, I believe that 1933 will prove the second great date in Northern Rhodesian history worthy of and a sequel to that dedicated to David Livingstone. E. H. M.

SIR RONALD STORRS.

Had Africa's reason to believe, that Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will shortly come home on leave, or travelling via Lobitoka, or the connexion may be traced that Mr. Mackenzie Kinloch, Chief Secretary, stated in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council early this month that the question of Northern Rhodesian representation in the United Kingdom would be taken up by the Governor on his next visit to England.



# Great Britain's Last Word on Tanganyika

## "No Question Whatever of Considering its Return to Germany in Any Circumstances."

### Categorical Official Declaration of Great Importance.

In the House of Commons on December 20, Mr. Mander asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would give an assurance that the Government would not consider under any circumstances of surrendering the mandate for Tanganyika to any other power.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied: "It has been repeatedly stated that His Majesty's Government have never contemplated any surrender of the mandate for Tanganyika."

Mrs. Maudslayi asked: "Is no question whatever of considering its return to Germany in any circumstances?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "I have given a very frank and straightforward answer many times. That is the firm, considered and determined policy of the Government."

Mr. Maudslayi: "Are there no more than the Government concerned in the matter?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "I think it is the future disposition of the whole of this country."

Mr. Maudslayi: "Is this country of concern to the mandate obtained from this country or from some other source?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "A Mandate cannot be surrendered except by the consent of the Mandatory to whom it has been given."

Lieutenant Colonel Sandeman: "Can my right hon. friend's attitude taken up by the hon. member for West Devon (Sir John Sandeman Allen)?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "I think you will find what his attitude was."

## THE BRAIN OF THE AFRICAN

Dr. Gordon's Views Arouses Intense Interest.

Dr. H. H. Gordon, of Maudslayi Mental Hospital, London, has recently given a series of lectures to the Society of English Anthropologists. In the Times giving a brief précis of his lectures and a summary of the investigations so far carried out on the African brain.

The pioneer work which he and Dr. Vint has done which has already been reported in *THE AFRICAN* was produced by a letter of introduction signed by Lord Dawson of Penn. In the letter, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Plimsoll, Secretary of State for the Colonies, emphasized the urgency of their work and the importance of the African brain.

It is a matter of some interest that Dr. S. B. Leakey, writing as an anthropologist, has in a recent work, admitted that the African has been an alien from the actual and modern status of Africa. He denied that he had proved that the African would not have proved that he would not have headed off so vigorously for an open scientific investigation of the brain that he has opened up. What he has done is to have established a *prima facie* case, which he has now put to the test.

The subsequent letters, all from authorities, and several of them critical, support this view. It is now a matter of course to carry on the investigation. It is established that size of brain is not of primary importance in determining capacity. Dr. Gordon has established that there is a good deal of variation in the environment has played a part in the development of the African brain. It is not called for more into the life of the African, but that no one has yet been able to

contact with the African mind. There is no reason to suppose that the suggestion remains.

This, just as the suggestion remains, to be proved. The experiments are small to the point of view of the entire population.

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PERSONALIA.

Judge and Mrs. Haythorne-Reed have arrived home from Nyasaland.

Mr. Geoffrey Laws has, we learn, acquired a new coffee estate on the slopes of Mount Elgon.

Sir Gilbert Christopher, V.C., J.C., estates of the gross value of £23,112, with net personalty of £2,445.

Captain J. McNabb Muddell has been elected the first unofficial Chairman of the Eldoret Municipal Board.

Major Walter Kirton, of Ruiru, is contemplating a sea trip to Durban following his recovery from a serious illness.

Lord Wakfield has promised to present an aeroplane to the Aero Club of Nyasaland of which he is a Vice-President.

Canon Norrish, of Masasi, has been able to leave the Hospital for Tropical Diseases and is now recuperating in Paignton.

Mr. A. C. Beatty and Mr. E. E. Marshall have resigned from the board of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company.

Lieutenant Colonel H. de Catter, whom many of our readers know as a former personal secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned from his visit to Australia.

Mr. F. S. W. Malcolm, the Tanganyika District Officer, has presented to the London Zoo an African cheetah, or hunting leopard.

Mr. W. M. Logan has been confirmed in his appointment as Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya.

Mr. Cecil Low, Puisne Judge in Uganda, has been appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar in succession to Sir C. R. Pickering, who has retired.

There will be general regret that Commando Leo Lawford has been compelled by ill health to resign the secretaryship of the Hockey Club of Kenya.

Mr. Kasim Sunderi Kassim, the Dar es Salaam business man, has left the Tanganyika capital for home. Later he is likely to make an extended tour of Europe.

The engagement is announced between Mr. D. D. and Miss Emma Du Prees van Salsbury, of Port Natal, East Africa.

The Ven. Archdeacon C. E. George, who has served as a B.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland for the past twenty-seven years, is expected to arrive in the country very shortly.

Mr. F. N. Smith, who acted as Postmaster General for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, has now returned to Dar es Salaam.

Archbishop Hinsley is due to return to Colombo this month from the Seychelles. His Apostolic Delegate he has during the past three years made extensive tours of East Africa.

Mr. J. Clapperton, of Blantyre, and Miss Olive Handman, daughter of the resident engineer of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, and of Mrs. Handman, were recently married at Donna Anna, P.E.A.

Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, Chairman, and John Managing Director of Imperial and International Communications, has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Royal Corps of Signals.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. E. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., The West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer (G.S.O. 1) to the Sudan Defence Force, with the rank of Colonel.

Dr. Walter Bullen, of the Kenya Medical Service, and Miss Kathleen Perry were recently married in Bangor-on-Dee. The bridegroom is the son of Colonel and Mrs. Bullen, of Leigham Street, Plymouth.

The engagement is announced between Miss Valeria Abrahams, daughter of Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Chief Justice of Uganda, and Mrs. Abrahams, and Mr. J. R. C. Spicer, of the Uganda Medical Service.

The following East Africans have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society: Mr. Charles W. L. Bennett, of Nairobi, and Messrs. David J. Daniels and William R. Brekle, of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. A. Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, of Nairobi, and Miss Nina Francis Doughty, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Doughty, of Brighton Road, Coulsdon, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. J. L. Smith, who for several years has been director of the Port Sudan branch of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Company, has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Company (Sudan) Ltd.

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G. H. BULL



The Rev. W. H. ... Uganda missionary is now rector of ... Essex border.

The appointment is now officially notified of ... L. Panton as a full member of the Uganda Legislative Council ... from May 22, 1935.

Mr. ... Foreign Minister, has just returned from a visit to Greece, in connexion with a ... writing on the preachings of St. Paul. The Greek Government has conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer.

Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman of the Colonials Development Advisory Committee, who recently visited East Africa, arrived back in London early last week from Malaya, where he conducted a financial inquiry on behalf of the Colonial Office.

Father Bernhard, who will be remembered by many of our readers as having been in charge of St. Austlin's Mission at Nairobi from 1905 until his retirement this year, is now on the headquarters staff of the Society of the Holy Ghost Fathers in ...

Councillor W. T. Beavan, of Cardiff, who toured East Africa some years ago and who has since often spoken publicly of the territories, and always in terms of high appreciation of British enterprise and administration, is now glad to learn of an excellent recovery to health.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. R. Aubrey, C.B.E., M.C., who formerly served with the King's African Rifles, has been appointed Commander of the 146th (1st West Riding) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from April 5 next. He will be promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Treasurer of Kenya, is staying in Torquay. We are glad to hear that his step-son, Mr. Brian Atkins, who lived for a time in Mombasa, and is now Head of the School at Charterhouse, has gained an open scholarship (£100 per annum) to Hertford College, Oxford.

The East African Affairs of Sir Edward D. ... former Chief Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor of British Kenya, will be interested to learn that the revenue returns of that Colony have improved considerably, and that the estimates are now expected to be exceeded by some £240,000.

Several ... attended a tea party ... in a London restaurant a few days ago on the occasion of the anniversary of the accession of King George V. Among those present were Messrs. Mr. R. ... A. Bhandi, T. Sakhai, O. J. ... and F. Zalarah.

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chamberlain, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arranged to fly ... from ... to South Africa, having been ... by the Archbishop of Cape Town to officiate at ... services to be held at St. John's Church, ... Holy Trinity, Cape Town, and St. Peter's ...

congratulations to Mr. Geoffrey ... Farm, ... and Miss Phyllis ... of the Beit School Staff, on their marriage.

Mr. M. A. ... the well-known cinematographer and former Northern Rhodesian settler, stakes his reputation that he has found the spoor of the alleged Loch Ness monster, which is, he is certain, a great amphibian. His East African friends will follow his investigations with interest.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Max ... to Entebbe, Mr. ... well, to Kisumu, and Mr. G. S. Cullen, to Dodoma. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. Davis, from Johannesburg; Mr. Bardell, from ... Hill; and Mr. and Mrs. Powys, from Nairobi.

Old boys from ... include: Mr. P. J. Gill, at Corpus Christi, Cambridge; Mr. G. A. Laddie, at Emmanuel, Cambridge; and Mr. E. H. Kelsey, at Oriel, Oxford. Mr. M. R. Smith is at McGill University. There are forty Old Kenyanians at twenty-eight English public schools.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir T. Webb-Bowen, K.C.B., C.M.G., who from 1926 to 1929 was in command of the Middle East Division of the Royal Air Force, is now visiting Kenya. He retired from the Service a few months ago. He three times commanded the annual R.A.F. ... in Cape flight, and on the last occasion his mission ... Ndola.

Mr. H. Macfarlane, managing director of Gellatly, H. ... & Company (Sudan), Ltd., has arrived home from Khartoum to take up an appointment in London. He first went to the Sudan in 1917, was President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce in 1931, and is a former Vice-Chairman of the local branch of the Caledonian Society.

Mr. ... Campbell, for so long manager of the Mombasa branch of the National Bank of India, left London a few days ago to return to Nairobi, where he is to be Acting Superintendent of the Bank's branches in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Mr. ... Legat, the holder of that office, expects to come home on leave in the early spring.

Mr. ... of the National Bank of India, is on the water for Tanganyika, having been appointed manager of the Dar es Salaam branch. On his last tour Mr. ... was in charge of the Nakuru branch, and he had been transferred from Jinja. Mr. ... is manager in Dar es Salaam, and an official member of the Legislative Council. He has been promoted sub-manager of the Dar es Salaam branch.

... of the recent death of a ... of Mr. T. R. ... who has been ... connected with Nyasaland and ... past forty years. For many years he has ... staff of the ... and later ... with Kabula stores. He retired to his country a few years ago, but felt the call of Africa. After spending some time in Beira, he joined the Masaland Lands Department in ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN'S TOUR.

Here Troost Replies to Mr. Eric Reid.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—In your issue of October 19 Mr. Eric Reid reports a conversation between Sir John Sandeman Allen and "one prominent member of the German community" in Moshi. He obviously refers to myself, as Sir John Sandeman Allen saw only two Germans in Moshi, and I was the only one of them to whom he spoke in German.

Although I can hardly make up my mind to handle Mr. Reid's letter, the clear object of which, as it may be, is to destroy the peace between the British and German communities in Tanganyika, I cannot leave the incorrect statements of Mr. Reid uncontradicted. The course of my conversation with Sir John Sandeman Allen was as follows:

Sir John complained that the Germans of Moshi refused to meet him. I replied that the fact of my being present was established that this was not the case, apparently he referred to the discussions in the Moshi Chamber of Commerce, a matter about which I could not be expected to speak, myself not being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, but of the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association. According to the statement of the German members of the Chamber of Commerce, the official meeting with Sir John was abandoned against the explicit desire of the German members because in the opinion of the British members there remained no other questions for discussion but political ones, i.e. a closer Union, economic unification, etc.

Sir John told me that he had seen the Chancellor Adolf Hitler, the latter's request a short time ago, and that he knew very well Dr. Schnee and other prominent Germans. Not by a single word did he mention, as intimated by Mr. Reid's letter, that he was "largely instrumental in getting Germans permission to return to Tanganyika at all," and that "many of the concessions which the German minority in Tanganyika were due to his efforts." Sir John expressed his warmest sympathy with the regeneration of Germany by Adolf Hitler, with the only exception of her treatment of the Jews and her policy regarding Austria. He said that he considered a close co-operation between Great Britain and Germany desirable and essential. He himself, he declared, had devoted on different occasions his efforts to the establishing of such co-operation. I expressed to Sir John my sincerest thanks and assured him that I fully agreed with what he had said. I explained, however, that regarding those steps of German policy which he did not approve, in my opinion she acted in self defence.

The foregoing, which is a short and exact résumé of my conversation with Sir John Sandeman Allen, clearly shows the cheap and deplorable tendency of Mr. Reid's letter.

We Germans in Tanganyika are willing to live on good terms with the British community. Every German of common sense would not hesitate to denounce our actions as the alleged propaganda with Natives. Quite apart from any Colonial aspirations, and who would blame a nation of sixty-six millions, without force for such aspirations?—it would be more than ridiculous to believe that anything could be believed by German propaganda in Tanganyika.

It must be realised, however, that such publications as made by Mr. Reid and other publications of similar tendency can hardly contribute to the peace and welfare of the white community in this Territory. In all reference to the "incidents" and insults mentioned in Mr. Reid's letter, it can only be said that such very regrettable matters occasionally occur from both sides, but how can any such petty occurrences compare with the monstrous slander of his so-called "feudal mentality"—an insult made in full conscience and not against any individual but against the whole German nation! A man who is capable of such deplorable insinuations can never

offend a nation which has shown her true mentality to the world more than once. He will doubtless meet with the contempt of all respectable people.

Where are the Germans who deny the existence of Nazi Associations in Tanganyika, as stated by Mr. Reid, and what could be the reason for it? The Nazi Organisation to-day is identical with the Reich and represents the opinion of the German nation, as shown by the elections of November 12. Is it therefore not natural that Germans abroad should support the Nazi Movement, which has no other object than labour and subsistence for all at home and peace with all foreign nations?

It is suggestive for Mr. Reid's state of mind that not long ago he spoke to the undersigned in a manner which could only be considered as sympathetic with the Nazi régime.

Yours faithfully,  
ERNEST TROOST.

Lydinago.

FINDING OPENINGS FOR KENYA'S YOUTH.

Suggestions of Mr. W. Jessé.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—A problem arising in this Colony which has hardly received the attention it deserves is that of the future of those who have been born and bred here and who regard Kenya as their homeland. Until four or five years ago the number was so small that there was little difficulty especially as times were good—in finding billets for those who wanted them. The position is very different now, and many are seeking work with little prospect of success.

Meanwhile practically all the so-called first-class appointments are filled by men and women from England and South Africa, and the same is very largely the case with regard to those of the second class.

We have very fine school buildings in Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale, with well-trained staffs, which keep children up to about fourteen, by which time they should have passed the Cambridge Junior. The boys then proceed to the Cambridge School at Kabete, and the girls to the Nairobi Girls' School at Kabete, and the girls to the Nairobi Girls' School. There they can reach a standard roughly equivalent to that attained by the fifth form of the average public school.

This is an opportune moment for Kenya to fill vacancies in the lower posts, as they occur, with boys and girls from our schools, but any suggestion to this effect is met by the criticism that they are not up to the required standard. Any truth there is in this is mainly due to the fact that the curriculum is based on what is laid down in England and is not well suited to conditions here. To explain how

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the objection could be met is beyond the scope of a letter to the Editor, but I am ready with proposals if required. In any case, the matter is too urgent to permit of its being put off, and it is the duty of our elected members to press for an inquiry. Meanwhile, I would like to express my conviction that much could be done even now to open up the second grade appointments to our young people.

As regards the first-class appointments, it is certainly desirable that they should be filled by those who have gone through a higher standard of education than can be obtained in this country, but I am convinced that a scheme could be worked out by means of which our most promising pupils could be helped to proceed overseas for the required training. Space does not permit me to go into details, but my idea is based on the scheme of the Rhodes and the Carnegie Scholarship trusts.

If you, Sir, can spare me more space in the future, I will gladly give in greater detail the methods by which I suggest that our deficiency could be made good. I think I can show that the original cost would not only not be great, but would be recouped over, and over again by the Colony.

Nakuru, Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM JESSE.

Mr. Jesse, who is an M.A. of Cambridge University, was Principal of Meerut College, India, and a Fellow and Syndic of the same University, before going to Kenya some years ago to engage in educational work. He has thus had much practical experience of this problem.

**COINAGE IN NYASALAND.**

Unsuccessful Experiment with Farthings.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—In your issue of December 14, concerning the proposed circulation of cupro-nickel pennies and half-pennies in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, you stated that "everyone who crosses the border from Tanganyika into Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland notes the disadvantage under which the 'ticky' countries labour—a disadvantage which will be only partially removed by the penny and halfpenny."

This is not correct as far as Nyasaland is concerned. Coppers are in general circulation and popular with the Natives; in fact they have been for at least twenty years. Almost all the Native produce sold in the Native markets is sold in penny-worths, and vegetables grown for sale to Europeans are done up in bundles for that price. Coppers are also used very freely in buying cotton, tobacco, etc., from the Native.

The half-penny is not very popular, and I believe that some years ago a large quantity of farthings were imported, but they were not popular. I think they are still in the country though not in circulation. That experience does not seem to present a demand for anything less than the half-penny.

Personally, I have never found it necessary to change from the usual home coinage. Nyasaland has very little intercourse with the northern territories, but a great deal with the Rhodesias, especially Southern Rhodesia, and the very complicated coinage had to be used at all borders. Notes are bad enough; at East Bridge I had to pay 7d. in the £1 notes used on the other side of the river only.

Yours faithfully,  
H. H. HAYES.

Will you set the error info which appeared in "East Africa" with the two Rhodesias as a country in which the poorest coin in general use, the farthing, is three-penny bit. Your consolation is that it is produced this inter-tribe letter.—Ed. "E.A." 1933

**POINTS FROM LETTERS.**

**British Union of Tanganyika.**

The British Union of Tanganyika was born as a result of meetings held first in the house of Mr. Goodall Bloom, and afterwards at that of Colonel Gray.—From an *Irishia correspondent.*

**Uganda Copper Hopes.**

Developments are reported in the Kilombe copper mines claims owned by Tanganyika Concessions on Ruwenzori. We are surprised at the renewed activity when the world copper situation looks so unsettled, but it will be a great thing for Uganda and the Kenya and Uganda Railways if the mines are considered to justify exploitation.—From a *Kenya reader.*

**A Christmas Lapse.**

In the "Christmas Number" which sparked on all cylinders, some little bit of humour seems to have escaped on to the serious pages. You state that the honourable and gallant member for Nairobi, South has laid a turkey. This is a most interesting biological feat, something to crow about as the Christmas season is not his crest and Christmas motto.—From a *British reader.*

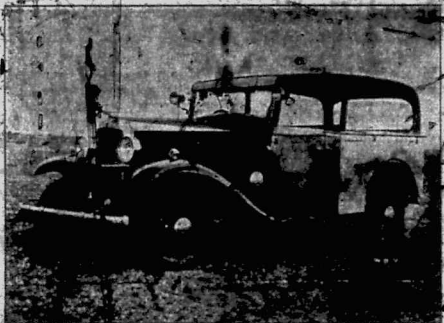
**"Shindano."**

You give the Swahili name of the late Mr. Henry Atkinson as "Shindano." It is true that the Nkuyu among whom he lived so pronounced the name, as they find it difficult to say "Shindano." The word derived, of course, from the Swahili *shindana*, which means "to conquer," and was reference to his phenomenal success when young.—From an *old Kenyan now in London.*

**"East Africa" and Missions.**

My wife and I greatly appreciate, and are very thankful for, the attitude "East Africa" takes towards missionary work in these lands. Spitting out here the fine Christian missions, particularly in Africa, have been and are being tremendously in their favour during recent years. I feel that "East Africa" has done much to bring about the desirable state of affairs.—From a *well-known Tanganyika missionary.*

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**CRUCIAL YEAR FOR UGANDA COTTON**

resford Craddock's Plea for Cooperation

"I ALWAYS try to take the view as reasonable optimism, and I cannot foresee any undue rise in prices in the cotton market. It would appear that prices cannot go much lower, but on the other hand I can see no reason to justify a substantial increase in prices," said Mr. G. Beresford Craddock, when presiding at the recent annual meeting of the Uganda Cotton Association. He added:

"There is no doubt that the very large forthcoming crop in Egypt will have considerable bearing on the situation in Uganda. Production in Egypt and the Sudan this season is greater in excess of last year, and about 10% more than in a normal year. The result is that we have plenty of good Upper Egyptian cotton, and Liverpool market being offered at a lower price than African. Such a situation is not too good for Uganda lint, and I feel that Uganda growers would be well advised during the 1934 season to pursue a policy of great caution and try their best to co-operate with each other in order to get out the insane competition of past years. No sound industry has been built up on gambling, and I believe the 1934 season will be one of the most dangerous the industry has ever experienced."

Mr. Craddock was re-elected President, with the Hon. S. H. Shah as Vice-President.

**Twenty Years Journalism in Uganda**

We learn with regret of the death in Kampala of the late Mr. about sixty-four of Mr. E. Sturman, who for the last year had been managing manager of *The Uganda Herald*. First coming to Uganda in 1913, he edited the *Herald* for some years, and then started a paper of his own, *The Uganda News*, which he soon sold to a Muganda; not long afterwards the premises were burnt down and publication was not restarted. Mr. Sturman was a man of very decided opinions, but he got on well with natives, liked working for him, and also had a number of friends among the Indians. He was practically the father of cinemas in Uganda, but his enterprise in that direction brought him little or no profit. He was a great worker, who before going to East Africa had had a varied journalistic experience in England and Ireland. A son, Mr. Charles Sturman, lives in Akeley.

**Now Game Reserve.**

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has accepted an offer from Mr. Herbert George Robins of Tams Farms, Wankie, of his forty-acre farm, which is to be set apart and maintained as a sanctuary for wild animals, and known as the "Robins Game Reserve." Mr. Robins will continue in occupation of the land until his death, when the formal transference will be made. The gift is the more generous as the donor is not a man of wealth, and his farm could easily have been sold or leased for sporting purposes. Mr. Robins is an active member of the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire.

**Longest African Formation Flight.**

The longest formation flight made in Africa by the R.A.F. was just being completed by three Vickers Victoria troop-carrying machines, which have arrived back in Cairo after flying through French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. The total distance covered was 12,000 miles.

**Spotting the Pool.**

Congratulations to Mr. H. Colson, chief photographer on the staff of Messrs. A. H. Wade & Company, on winning all the prizes offered to professional photographers in the Uganda photographic competition. Mr. Colson was born in Kenya.

**A Somaliland Petition.**

A Somaliland Native has submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a petition alleging that a boy was sentenced to seven lashes for falling in love with a Native girl, while other boys had been flogged at Sheikh British Somaliland, for refusing to sweep the streets.

**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE**

North Charterland Company's Case.

MR. SMITHERS asked what steps were to be taken against the charges of bad faith made against the Government of the annual meeting of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1930) Ltd.

The Secretary of State replied that all matters of which the North Charterland Company had complained had formed the subject of two public inquiries before Mr. Justice Maughan, who stated in his second report that the company's conduct on behalf of the Crown was unimpaired from the normal practice in relation to official documents, called every available witness whose evidence might bear on the matters in question or throw light on the good faith of the Colonial Office. As a result of these investigations Mr. Justice Maughan stated in his second report that the charges had no foundation whatever.

Mr. Smithers asked whether the Government was going to take any notice of the allegations made against them. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said: "I am amazed that the hon. gentlemen should make a statement of that kind. Charges were made, with which I am not really concerned, because they relate to matters which arose long before my tenure of office. I was quite determined, however, that a matter which was a case of fraud against members of the Colonial Office staff and, for all I know, previous Secretaries of State, should be investigated fully. The inquiries have been held by a Chancery Judge. Every single witness that could be produced has been produced, and that judge has found that the charges have no foundation whatever."

**Kakamega.**

MR. PHILLIPS asked whether, in view of the need for a decision of the land questions involved, general regulations under Area No. 2 in the Kavirondo Reserve might be proposed until after publication of the Harris Case Report. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he was still in correspondence with the Governor of Kenya as to what conditions, No. 2 Area should be opened to prospecting, as no question of leasing land was involved in the prospecting stage of mining operations. He saw no reason for accepting the suggestion made.

Sir Philip also informed Mr. Simmonds that negotiations were still proceeding with the object of avoiding the use of Swiss and Italian railways as links in Imperial communications, and he hoped the result would not be very long delayed.

**Farms Available in Tanganyika.**

The Land Department of Tanganyika announces that the following agricultural and pastoral holdings are available for alienation:—

**Triuga Province.**—Ubena area in Ubena district, seventeen pastoral farms, covering 1,000 acres, upset rent, 10 cents per acre. Triuga district, eight farms in respect of which rights of occupancy have been surrendered or revoked.

**Northern Province.**—Eight agricultural farms in the Babati Ndarea area varying in size from 100 to 1,000 acres. Arusha district, four agricultural farms in the Lower Nduruma area, in respect of which rights of occupancy have either been surrendered or revoked. Masasi district, one agricultural farm in the Nduruma area.

**Women at Kakamega.**

Mrs. Aileen Turner, President of the East Africa Women's League, recently visited Kakamega and addressed the local branch, which, though formed only five months ago, has established its own library, raised about £50 for East Africa Funds and investigated certain cases of poverty. Mrs. Turner suggested that a kindergarten school might temporarily relieve the situation regarding European child education, and that another urgent need was the establishment of a bureau or hostels for the spot.

**Towards Church Union.**

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently presided over a conference of members of the Anglican, Lutheran, and Methodist Churches and the Africa Inland Mission at the C.M.S. station at Mvumi, near Dodoma. General approval was given to "The Basis of Union" drawn up by the Churches in Kenya, and it was resolved to co-operate with those Churches working to the realisation of one Church for East Africa.



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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

FIGHTING CROCS AND WINNING

The incidents of men successfully fighting crocodiles are related in the Kenya Police Review by Mr. R. H. King, who, after serving with the King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign, was transferred to the Kenya Police Force, with which he served for thirteen years. He says:—

"The cases occurred while I was resident in Jubaland which men fought with crocodiles in the river and won."

"In the first case a young man had gone into the river to wash his clothes when a crocodile which had attacked a herder in the crocodile left the herder and seized the man, and was dragging him away into deep water when another youth, placing a hunting knife between his teeth, dived into the river and swimming under the crocodile's nostrils several times, causing it to release its victim. Both men reached shore safely. When it is realised that the river is infested the deed requires a good deal of courage."

"In another instance a police constable named Mohammed Songea, was at the river bank below a certain house when washing his clothes, when a big crocodile suddenly appeared, and seizing both hands in its vice-like grip, pulled him into the water. Freeing one hand, the man placed a finger and thumb in the crocodile's nostrils, and eventually caused it to release the other hand. He then tried to regain the shore, and was seen at this time by the side. He then forced his fist down the reptile's throat and again compelled it to release him, quite more to be seen and drawn into deep water. A few police men named M. M. Mohammed, one of the best of the river, entered the river, and taking a club, he struck the crocodile on the head until it released Mohammed, and the meaning of beaten."

Mohammed Songea was rewarded by a grant of Kismayu to hospital, where he miraculously recovered, but had to be invalided from the police service after a long and painful illness. He had served with the German forces during the East African Campaign in the Great War. P. C. Mudi Mohammed was awarded the King's Police Medal, an honour truly earned, and a photograph is one of the few which adorn the office of the Commissioner at Police Headquarters, Nairobi.

TAKING LIBERTIES WITH ELEPHANTS.

An amusing story concerning "Deaf" Banks, the Uganda elephant hunter, is told in the South Wales Echo by Mr. W. J. Makin, who says:—

"One day Banks was trailing a full elephant through tall grass, walking closely behind him that the swish of his tail most touched him. Eventually he was forced to wait for the elephant to turn, so that he could get a shot at a vulnerable point, that he kicked at. The elephant then turned in surprise, he shot and killed it. The Captain Pitman taxed him with this one day. He gazed at him innocently. "Why should I shoot at an elephant?" he said. "I just slapped it with the butt of my rifle, and the rifle, and slipped a shot into him."

The new Town Hall in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, built at a cost of £50,000, has been opened.

SAVED FROM DEATH BY A DREAM

An interesting article on "Christmas in the Blue Valley" appears in The Blue Peter, from the pen of Mr. H. N. Martin, the old Portuguese East African hunter and trader. In the course of his account a story told by a friend named Dunlop.

"I had wounded a buffalo and followed him for about five miles, when a thick blanket of yellow fog descended, completely blotting out the landscape. Realising that I had about as much hope of finding the camp in that Stygian gloom as I had of getting to Heaven on my merits, I told the boy to get a fire going and to pitch my small patrol tent."

"After a meal of grilled cutlets and coffee, I rearranged the branches and twigs the boy had laid for my bed and covered them with a grass sheet. Then, wrapping myself in a blanket, I was soon dead to the world."

"Dreams seldom come to me, for I have an easy conscience. That night, however, I dreamed that I was lying on my back on a beautiful English lawn. Gardeners were busy about me, and some trimming hedges, others watering the turf, and one was watering this piece of garden close to my chest with a bit of slummy, but you won't mind that. He had a long cold rubber pipe over my left shoulder and coiled it round my breast."

"Somehow I sensed danger in that cold, heavy coil. I must not touch it. I must not move, either not stir an inch, but lie there for ever as it seemed, with that cold, clammy weight upon my chest."

"Then I awoke up. The fog had vanished, and the soft light of the moon flooded the open air, so that every object in it was distinguishable—even my chest. My eyes mechanically focussed themselves on my chest, and I saw that a harmless garden hose had a full-grown puff-adder lying in three coils round it."

"To me meant death, swift and certain; to remain rigid meant torture. For what seemed to me an eternity I lay there, gazing at the flat, wedge-shaped snake, a few inches in the centre of the coils. Its dead eyes gazed back into mine; its forked tongue darted in and out, hissing its deadly warning."

"Terror seized me; I wanted to shout but, dare not. I have uttered a sound would have been but a vibration in the already reptile to bury its venomous fangs in my face. I felt frozen to the bed. Would daylight never come? Then one of the boys sleeping outside my tent came. At the sound the snake took alarm, slowly uncoiled itself, and glided away. I remember nothing more. I must have swooned, for I remember nothing more than my tent-boy squatting beside my improvised couch with a steaming cup of coffee. He told me that when he was getting up to light the fire saw a puff-adder slipping from his tent and kill it with a sjambok."

"I have to shoot for that night of terror at my grey-white hair and my little fingers," he pointed to the snake-skin bracelet round his left wrist.

Mr. F. S. Law, of Livingston, has presented to the Colonial Office Library, two copies of The Week, a journal published in Salisbury in 1808, during his thirty-five years residence in Rhodesia. Mr. Law has only been home once.

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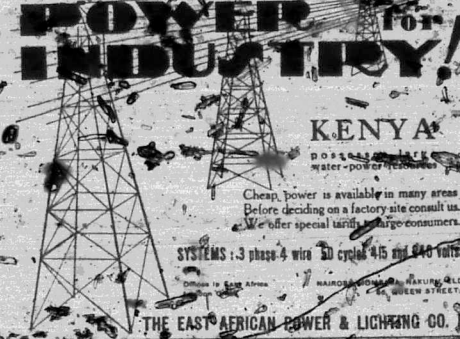
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EUROPEAN SEES WERE WOLVES IN AFRICA

DR. NANDOR FODOR, writing in *Light*, gives the following remarkable testimony of a Rhodesian eye-witness—a doctor—for whom he vouches. So far as our recollection goes, we have never heard of any similar evidence by a white man.

“Recalling in the light of probabilities of lycanthropy—Native claims of an actual transformation. The reason why such claims have been received with scepticism in the past is partly ignorance of psychic possibilities and partly the scarcity of first-hand observations. I was particularly fortunate in obtaining one.”

“A friend of mine, in whose sincerity and scientific training I have full confidence, had a particularly awesome experience in Southern Rhodesia three years ago. Unknown to the Natives, he observed their horrible practices from the top of a tree. I quote from his account:

“The clear moonlight shone brightly in the clearing of the forest. Natives of both sexes sitting in a ring (women on one side, men on the other) eating stinking meat and drinking. When the required degree of drunkenness was attained, the “fun” began: an orgy which defied the wildest imagination. Then the doctor (my friend) slipped down to the centre of the ring and started to dance. As he danced, his voice became more and more hoarse until at last it was indistinguishable from that of a jackal. At the wailing time, all the Natives were quite mad. Jaws were hanging from the men, were slavering and drooping at the lips like animals. They were crawling around and licking each other like dogs.”

“Then the women howled the jackal love-calls. The *nanga*, in an inhuman frenzy, fell to the ground and lay in the dust, snoring and jerking his limbs like one in an epileptic fit, and then lay still. The *nanga* after the climax. The *nanga* rose to his feet, reformed a few more gyrations; then fell again frothing blood and saliva in a great stream.”

“From outside the ring came jackal calls so real that I went all around my tree to see the dogs come in, and a white man crawled into the ring. ‘Well, I can’t tell you what he did, but his behavior was good but his was unclean. I kept snubbing my eyes, and I felt horribly. I can’t describe to you what I felt. There was a considerable amount of fear mixed up with it. You will laugh at me if I call my feelings uncleanly. Certainly they were unpleasant, very all of a sudden. And quite without warning, there were two jackals in that circle. There was no doubt about it in my mind, not the slightest. I would swear they were jackals. There was the *nanga* lying unconscious. I am very tempted to say, in a trance, and he was being the jackals. They even went over and moved at him once, with the well-known jackal curiosity. Finally, they bounded off into the forest together. All the Natives were by now ‘out to the wide.’ But soon after this, very significantly I think, the *nanga* recovered.”

“I draw no conclusions. The whole thing teeks of fantastic thrillers, but these are facts and quite unvarnished. I can explain nothing. I can only add that I have witnessed many other strange things among Natives. I have seen the fire-walk, I have seen scorching wounding, and I have seen a body disappear from a grave before my eyes—but it came back, and I threatened the *nanga* with the dire penalties of the law. If they had spotted or tricked me, I left my hat before my skill.”

“I have nothing to add to this strange account, except that the abomination which my doctor friend witnessed bears the clear stamp of psychic nervousness.”

REGULATING SLAVERY IN ETHIOPIA

LORD NOEL-BUXTON says in the course of an article in *The Times*, that slavery is being made in Ethiopia in the suppression of slavery, and that although the Emperor's decrees on the status of the slave are mainly honourable in the breach, there has on a large scale has recently occurred in Gogjam, while the head of the Slavery Department, who was formerly Ethiopian Minister in Rome, has shown that he means business.

One significant passage in Lord Noel-Buxton's article reads:

“The Department of the Slavery Department are concentrated at present on the suppression of slave raids and the trade in slaves. The cessation of raiding has, even in the past year, been proved to be a frontier raid which will certainly, which have attracted much public

attention. One of the most important features of the situation is that the highest officials are concerned in the slave trade. Children carried off from British territory have been found in the households of Ethiopian Government officials. After a raid in which women and children were carried off in a party, some of these children were traced to the households of Russian delegates. Also, at the conference called to discuss the raid, had denied all knowledge of their whereabouts. One of the chiefs concerned in a recent raid into the Sudan, Sheikh Khojaji, husband of the notorious Sultan Abdul, who actually established a slave depot in the Sudan through which God's slave children were traced as having passed. She was subsequently untraced, and is now in the Sudan.”

JAPANESE INROADS IN EAST AFRICA

The *Sunday Review* has published an article on “Japanese Inroads in East Africa,” by Mr. F. S. Lockart, who points out that when the subject of Japanese competition was discussed in the House of Commons a few days ago, though the record of the debate, on a very sixty-one pages, was long, all the references to all the speakers to all articles other than textiles would, if gathered together, probably not fill one odd column.

Next reference suggests that the Japanese appear to share the delusion of the man in the street that it is merely our overseas textiles markets which Nippon is rapidly capturing, whereas East Africans know that Japanese dumping now covers an immense range of articles, including motor cars, bicycles, cement, electric light bulbs, axes, hoes, cooking utensils, boots and shoes, matches, fountain pens, lead pencils, socks, handkerchiefs, khaki cloth, macaroni, beer and even whisky.

The article concludes with a reminder that the position from the East African standpoint is complicated by the fact that Japan is the purchaser of Uganda cotton and Kenya soda, but that this does not justify present British inaction, even if that kind of aid is very likely to continue. As, however, the Japanese have just secured large concessionary rights in Ethiopia for the special purpose of cotton growing, it will obviously not continue to overlong.



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**"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU**

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers, giving 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.

One of the mining companies in Kakamega is erecting its own European hospital for the use of employees.

Nyasaland exported 46,755 lb. of tea, 12,138 lb. of flue-cured tobacco, and 84,162 lb. of tobacco stems during October.

A bi-weekly passenger service between Cairo, Luxor and Assiut has been opened by the Msr Air-work Company.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during September totalled 48, of whom 26 were Germans, 16 British, and two Italian.

Three queen honey bees were recently sent by air to the Agricultural Laboratories in Uganda from a beehive depot in Cheltenham.

The Portuguese Government has authorized the construction of irrigation works in the Limpopo valley for which £1,000,000 is to be raised.

Game licenses will be instituted in Northern Rhodesia in the New Year to encourage persons from other territories to come over, possibly by air, for a short shoot.

The Abercorn-Ngala telegraph line, one of the most wretched sections which Rhodes's Cape to Cairo telegraph reached, is to be abandoned, as Abercorn is now sufficiently served by wireless.

Revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the first ten months of this year amounted to £743,370, an increase of £1,658 over the amount earned during the corresponding period of last year.

Imperial Airways have constituted a "Central African Area" under the control of Mr. J. W. Brancker. It embraces Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the Azores, the Seychelles Islands, and the Belgian Congo with the exception of the Province of Katanga.

The Postmaster-General of South Africa has announced his intention of inviting the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa to a conference in South Africa to consider the practicability of forming a Pan-African Communications Union.

Increasing increases in the export of minerals from Tanganyika are shown in the returns for October, when the value of minerals exported amounted to £427,826, compared with £325,000 during the corresponding period of 1932. The largest increase occurred in tin, which jumped from 47,000 in October of last year to 57,834 in October, 1933.

**BANK'S TRADE REVIEW OF EAST AFRICA.**

The present monthly trade review of Barclays Bank (L.) includes the following cabled information from East Africa:

**Kenya.** Fair heavy rains have been general. Coffee picking continues, and the trees show marked improvement, but reports indicate a much smaller proportion of fine coffee than in previous years. Harvesting of early sown wheat has begun, and an excellent crop seems assured.

**Uganda.** Dry conditions are causing boll shedding in the newly sown cotton and retarding the development of the late crops. The acreage planted at the end of October at 4,000,000 acres exceeds last year's total, but a lower yield per acre is anticipated in view of the abnormal climatic conditions.

**Tanganyika.** Weather conditions generally are satisfactory except in the Mufindi tea district, where rain is badly needed. Considerable importance is attached locally to the discovery of a promising goldfield six miles south of Lake Victoria, where development has begun over an area of 214 square miles. There has been a slight improvement in trade generally.

**Northern Rhodesia.** Business activity continues to expand, but in other areas trade has been restricted. Agricultural areas have benefited by the good seasonal rains, but locusts are prevalent throughout the territory and the outlook for the coming maize is not bright.

**Nyasaland.** Trade shows a slight tendency towards improvement. Variable rains have fallen, but the prevalence of locusts is disturbing.

**Bwana M'Kubwa's Chokona Holdings.**

The Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, which is now purely a holding company, shows in its balance sheet to June 30 that its holding in the Chokona Corporation remains at £3,288,117. Based on the middle market price of June 30, the value of these 550,000 shares was £2,237,500, the market price having risen during the year from 42 1/2 to 40 1/2.

**Tanganyika Railway Deficit.** The estimated cost of the Tanganyika Railway in 1933 would be in the neighborhood of £150,000, as against an original estimate of £100,000, was recently stated by Colonel G. G. Maxwell in the Legislative Council. He added that the present rating system, which is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the railway, is the principal cause of the deficit.

**Union-Castle Dividends.** The directors of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., have sanctioned the payment of six pence dividend (less tax) to December 31, 1933, on the 44 Preference shares, and on the remaining Preference capital of the company twelve months' arrears of dividend to June 30, 1933 (less tax).

**Twentsche Overzee Loss.** The Twentsche Overzee Handel Maatschappij, of Enschede, who have extensive interests in East Africa reported a loss of fl. 234,000, which, with the loss of fl. 605,000 in last year, has amounted for the next year to fl. 839,000.

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New ...

Two ... machines ... intended for Imperial ... They are being constructed ...

United Tobacco (South) Dividends.

United Tobacco Companies (South) have announced in Cape Town ... dividend of 5% will be paid on December 30 ...

Gebel Aulia Dam

Work has been begun on the construction of the Gebel Aulia Dam near Khartoum ...

Passes at Tanager

The ... Castle Line, whose ... on the East ... service now ... at Tanager ...

Zambesi Bridge Builders.

The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd. which is making good progress with the construction of the Lower Zambesi Bridge ...

Beira Town Site

No ... sold by the Beira Town Site, Ltd. during the year ended 31st Dec. last ...

Kenya Gold Mines Syndicate.

The Kenya Gold Mines Syndicate recovered 161 oz. of ... during November ...

Publications Received.

The undermentioned publications have recently received. Further reference has been ... Agriculture - N. Rhodesia: Report for 1932. Tanganyika: Report for 1932 and ... Geology - Uganda ... Medical - N. Rhodesia Annual Report for 1932. Legislative Council Debates - N. Rhodesia: No. 21, July, 1933. Kenya: Vol. I of 1933. Tanganyika: Part VII of Session 1932-3. Blue Books ... Miscellaneous - Tanganyika ...

Taking the Goods to the Customer.

Mr. J. S. Davis, the Tanganyika hardware importer, recently returned to his ... head-quarters from a fourteen weeks' ... the Territory ...

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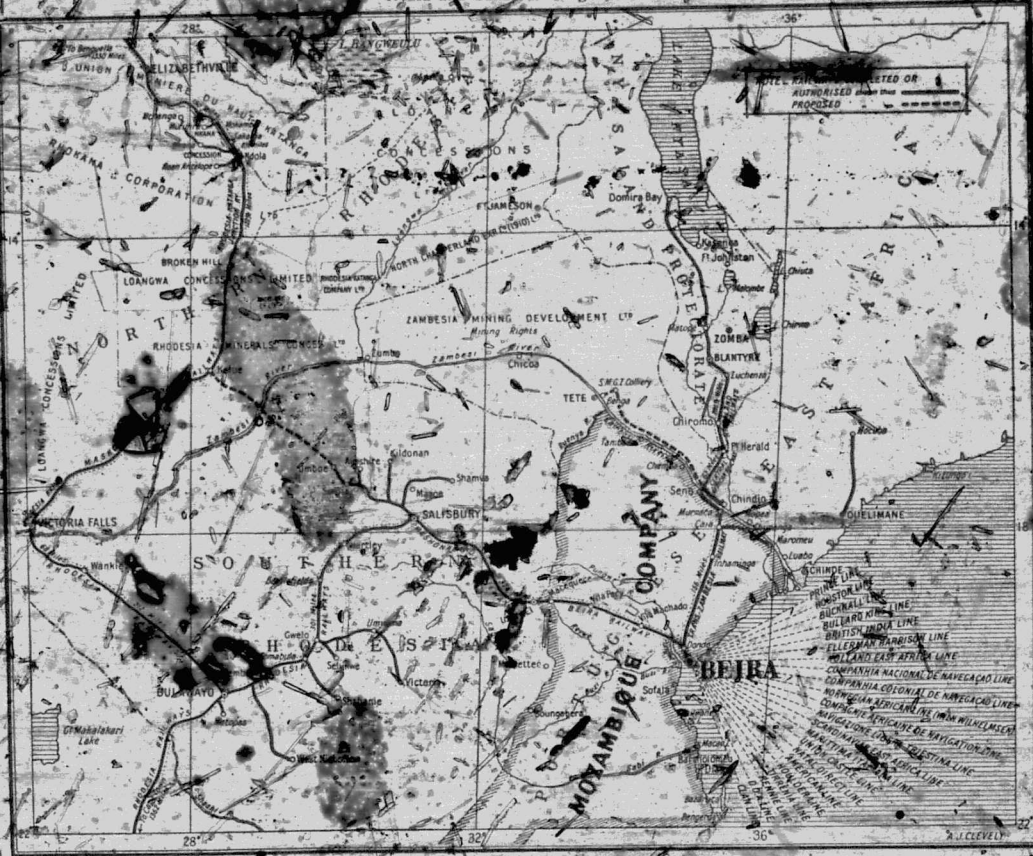


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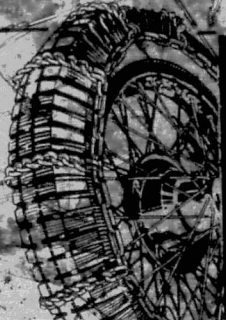
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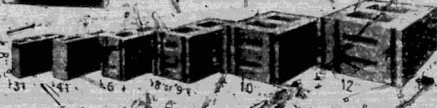
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It is a distressing reflection that one of the most important statements made since the end of the War concerning Tanganyika Territory has not been deemed worthy of editorial comment by a single prominent morning or evening newspaper in this country. The subject at issue had cost thousands of British lives and a greater cash expenditure than the Boer War. The statement to which we refer is, of course, the reply given in the House of Commons just before Christmas by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that "His Majesty's Government have never contemplated any surrender of the Mandate for Tanganyika when passed to declare that there could be no question even of considering the return of the territory to Germany in any circumstances." He added: "That is the firm, considered, and determined view of the Government." The highest possible importance must be attached to such a declaration, because it is explicitly made with the authority of the National—not a Party—Cabinet, and moreover, made at a time when Colonial propaganda in Germany has been enormously intensified both in volume and in aggressiveness. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's words are the direct and deliberate rejoinder of the British Government to German agitation for the return of Tanganyika.

The phraseology of the declaration is unambiguous and all-embracing that it would satisfy even the most sceptical of those who, for a decade and a half, have asked themselves and other people whether British tenure of Tanganyika was merely temporary. While re-

assuring the Empire, the words of the Secretary of State will naturally be anathema in Germany which, however, can neither ignore nor minimise them. In normal times they would have been reported in almost every German newspaper, but the muzzled Press of Nazi Germany affords no index of the German attitude. At the moment of writing not one German outburst—not even from Dr. Schnee—has been reported, so it may be assumed that the Nazis have obtained that there shall be no comment. It has become quite common for them to order the suppression for days, or even entirely, of news which they regard as inconvenient, and since they have encouraged popular agitation on this question, they have very real reasons to be displeased with so unusually blunt a statement of British determination.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the only newspaper published either in Great Britain or British Africa which for a dozen years past has consistently exposed the nature of the German designs upon Tanganyika. During the early years of our campaign of enlightenment we were repeatedly accused of over-painting the picture, but in more recent times our reports and predictions have been fulfilled to the letter. Moreover, practically all of those who at an earlier stage endeavoured to prevail upon us to abandon our campaign have declared themselves wholly in sympathy with it and have expressed satisfaction that we refused to be drawn from a policy which we regarded as demanded by the public weal. Though all East Africans now realise that Germany was in earnest in desiring the return

### "EAST AFRICA'S" LONE POLICY VINDICATED.

of her pre-war East African Protectorate, the great majority of East Africans have even to day no real conception of the strength of German Colonial propaganda, the intensification of which has been a significant feature of the Nazi rise to power. "Nazi Germany Means War" a little half-crown volume just published by Mr. Leiford Stone, one of the most objective of American newspaper correspondents in Europe, gives us a most illuminating indication of the force behind the agitation. (Incidentally, the present tremendous indictment of the military spirit now rampant in the Reich. It is a book which everyone should read.)

"You may sit down in a cafe or restaurant in almost any German city of any size whatever," he writes, "and eventually your eyes will be caught by a large placard placed on the wall in an advantageous position. It is a large map of Africa, and four bright red spots stand out upon it. Above the map are two flags, the Imperial German banner and the Nazi emblem, the swastika in the foreground, indicating clearly the source of the entire expedition. You walk over to look more closely. The four red spots which grip the eyes from the other side of the room are named: Togoland, Cameroon, German East Africa, and German South-West Africa—the Reich's lost African Colonies, torn from her by Versailles. In German underneath you read the following sentence: 'Here also lies the space for our assistance. That it is not placed in thousands upon thousands of cafes and public places to ferment discontent and a final reckoning, who would be naive enough to contend?' That gives some indication of the nature of the German demand for the restoration of Tanganyika Territory."

Now the leaders of the Nazi Reich, it is not the Reich itself, know that Great Britain is so belated but very definitely that in no circumstances will she even consider the return of Tanganyika to Germany. The pity is that these unmistakably firm words were not uttered with equal authority years ago. They would have dissipated in much calmer circumstances the false hopes which have been raised in Germany. Would have scotched intrigue in Geneva; would have emboldened the faint hearts in Tanganyika itself who constantly asked for re-assurance, and might well have hastened that Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika which must come in the general interest of the three Dependencies. Mr. Amery, whose Secretary of State, was splendid in his refusal to be a party to any policy of sentimentalism, and Mr. Cripps, Mr. Gore gave him excellent support, but the Government of the day turned a deaf ear to repeated appeals for one firm and final pronouncement to kill German hopes. A long list of words for which we have plodded in and out of season have had to be spoken. We welcome Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's statement, for which all loyal East Africans must be unfeignedly grateful. Germany now knows that the British Government will regard as an ignominious any further attempt on her part to pursue

Yesterday Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London by air for East Africa. His intention to visit which territories was first exclusively announced by East Africa in the autumn. "Never before has a Colonial Secretary in office toured East Africa and the welcome extended to Sir Philip will be the warrant for having set the precedent. By the use of aircraft as his normal means of travel, he will be able within a few weeks to see a great deal of the country and its problems, and to meet many of those most prominent engaged in their solution. That is the whole purpose of the journey, which it has been officially stated, is unconnected with political issues—though the Minister will naturally not neglect the opportunities presented to him of informal discussion of such matters."

We are therefore not at all sure that the Convention of Association in Kenya has been wise in its decision—of which we learnt by air mail on Monday—to summon a special session for Tuesday next for the benefit which Kenya might reasonably hope to derive from the Secretary of State's visit would, we believe, be seriously reduced if his arrival were to synchronise with a furious controversy on issues on which the Imperial Government has obviously spoken its last word, and with which decisions Kenya's own elected leaders, as after months of inquiry and reflection at Home, expressed himself in entire agreement. Immediately on receiving the text of Lord Francis Scott's frank address to his constituents we commented that it would ring discordantly in the ears of some of his colleagues, to whom his appeal for concentration upon economic problems, rather than political issues, would be unwelcome, and we have no evidence justifying that prediction, and indications that our are being made in certain quarters, to stampede the country against the sound policy so enunciated. While Kenya is, of course, fully entitled to discuss and, if it so desire, reject the advice tendered by its political leaders, we cannot think that a happy choice of time has been made, and we trust that everything possible will be done to avoid creating the impression that political pressure is being brought upon the Secretary of State by the "Settlers' Parliament," as Convention has so often been termed. The agenda of the session is unknown to us, but is certain to provide occasion for the expression of opinion on a number of highly controversial subjects, in particular, the policy outlined by Sir Francis Scott in his Nakuru address may be expected to draw the fire of the ardent apostles of early self-government for the Colony.

It is natural that the Executive of Convention should have sought to express its views before Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, but the decision to summon a special session from the districts of the Colony to give such instructions to the Executive can do nothing to help one of two things, either that that Committee feels itself insufficiently in touch with the country to speak on its behalf without such a renewed mandate, or that those who have elected the Executive are unprepared to trust it to put the matter satisfactorily. On such a question the matter is undeniably both a disturbing. The decision

**HOW NAZIS FERMENT DISCONTENT.**

**BRITISH DECLARATION RELATED BUT VERY DEFINITE.**

**SECRETARY OF STATE LEAVES FOR EAST AFRICA.**

**HAS CONVENTION ACTED UNWISELY?**

**DISTURBING CONCLUSIONS.**

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# Mr. Jardine to Leave Africa.

## Appointed Governor of North Borneo.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, on his appointment as Governor of British North Borneo. He has rendered excellent services to Tanganyika Territory where he enjoys the confidence of all communities, who will sadly miss him when he comes home in a couple of months on leave prior to taking over his new post in the early autumn.

It may be pointed out that the acceptance of this office under the new North Borneo (Chartered) Company involves resignation from the Colonial Service; on the contrary it has been the practice for some officers to be seconded from the Service usually from Malaya, to act as administrators of North Borneo, and the present Governor, Mr. A. B. Richards, is we are told to be reverting to the Colonial Service as Governor of the Gambia. When Mr. Jardine leaves North Borneo we trust that it will be regarded as one of the best African Dependencies as Governor.

Next take an example of scenic description, as the train runs westward through the Usumbaras. Tree ferns and banks of pale bamboos, lilies, orchids and lianas festooning the great forest-tree stems—a riot of greenery at one's elbow, greets the eye, and to be succeeded above next by a vista of rocky hills and flowing rapids leading down a sheltered cooling valley, or a river along fertile grass lands and tree savannah melting into the vast grandeur of the flood plain forest with its apple trees, its spinners, camphor and podocarpus trees.

### Attracting Tourist Traffic.

This kind of thing, even more than the detailed and exaggerated details which are given of all the transport facilities by rail, road, steamer or air—details that give credit to the recent improvements but do not minimize the imperfections—will surely help to attract tourist traffic to this selected land. It is to be hoped that it may have this result for as the author rightly remarks:

An hour or two spent in the company of these vigorous and level-headed white men and their cheery, healthy-looking, sun-browned and bonny children will soon convince anyone who is not hopelessly biased that the settlement in Eastern Africa has a vastly different outlook and aims, and different ideals in life from those indulged in by busy bodies. He will find that the life is something more than a superficial display of the native of his lands exploiting the labour of coloured races with which his uninformed detractors are so busy.

There are some good bits about the Lupa which has figured so much less in print than Kamega (not that the diggers ought to be so that seeing the kind of publicity Kenya's gold field has largely had) but it is right that people should know something of the romance of the older field and the pluck of the cheery crowd that works it.

Anyone who expects to encounter the traditional and romantic wild man of Bretagne, Zane Grey, and Jack London will be disappointed in finding that the Lupa miner is just a plain speaking, hard-working, self-respecting citizen with nothing more deeply haunting than his belt that a yellow bag containing B.F. tobacco. In the earlier the Lupa drew to it not only prospectors and others with experience, but also the miners and candlestick makers, cooks' sons and other youngsters. Women had left their menfolk busy on the shamba, but the hunters, the guides, the hair dressers and piano tuners, who found a good life, saw no side them over the low waters of their days. To all has been granted that piece of life which the great goddess, Chance grants sometimes by the gift of sudden wealth to those who hug her skirts.

The place itself is well portrayed, and the ejection of its former Governor, "Good Honesty," "What a bloody place!" is not unjust.

### Vivid Pen Pictures.

The Natives receive fair and intelligent description, adequate to the compass of the book, and some pen pictures put them vividly before the reader. Thus:

"Gaun" was tall, and spare build, his ears pierced and his long matted hair hanging round his hawk-nosed, iron-belted head, topped over his long tightly polished spear, held across his forehead, the sky line to throw in different planes, lower the passing clouds. As we read of his flaming, his passion, his anger, his anger, and in the next breath bursting into side laughing bursts of laughter at anything which struck them as ludicrous, they have a certain mystic quality, which comes as they surge in their eccentric beliefs and customs. Their houses, the little dark inhabiting caves and their huts, and that of the forsaken mountain Ringwe, recall tales of Celtic twilight. With their waxes, their fondness for the use of the "garghly," cheek readiness of repairer, and their desire to "traif their coats," they are the "leaves" of the African world.

All other nations are treated with, Asiatic missionaries (both friendly and unfriendly), travellers, some upstarts, townships, spots, as well as there in this wonderful little book. There is an excellent index, more complete than that of many a more ambitious volume, but a rather small one, and it is also so good, and up to date, and it is a good thing to have it.

## Mrs. Margaret Peterson Dead.

We regret to record the death in Essex, the daughter of Mrs. A. O. Fisher, who had been seriously ill for some three years. Her East African novels, written under the name of "Margaret Peterson," had a wide and appreciative public, especially among women, and although she always wrote with a strong love interest, she avoided the eroticism to which most women writers of East African novels have fallen victims.

The daughter of Dr. Peter Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit in Bombay, she spent her early life in India, coming to London in 1910, she wrote her first book, "The Lure of the Little Drum," winning the 20 guinea prize given by Mr. Andrew Melrose for the best first novel of the year. Thereafter she wrote prolifically, and was the author of about thirty novelettes, plays, and a volume of verse. From Uganda she contributed "Some Impressions of Africa to East Africa."

In 1915 she married Mr. A. O. Fisher, a District Officer in Uganda, and was with him in Africa until his retirement in 1930. To him and their son, aged sixteen, we offer sincere sympathies.

## Prince George's African Itinerary.

The following details of the itinerary of H. H. Prince George in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, are officially announced:

March 21—Arrive Bulawayo and proceed to Victoria. March 23—Visit Zimbabwe. March 25—Arrive Salisbury. March 26—Leave Salisbury for South Africa. March 28—Arrive Johannesburg. March 29—Leave Johannesburg for Victoria Falls. March 30—Arrive Victoria Falls.

March 31—Leave Victoria Falls for Livingstone. April 1—Leave Livingstone, visiting Lusaka and Broken Hill. April 2—Arrive Luanshya. To inspect mines. April 4—continue journey on same day to Ndola and Elizabeth.

March 5—Leave Ndola for Victoria Falls. Prince George will be the guest of Sir Cecil Rhodes, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and will spend some time with the Rhodes family at their home in Salisbury. He will also visit the Rhodes family in Bulawayo. He will also visit the Rhodes family in Bulawayo.

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### Closer Union to be Debated. Satisfying Tanganyika's Aspirations.

The Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is to figure prominently on the agenda of the next session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. The minutes of the November meeting of the Executive of the Association state—

Captain Anderson referred to the meeting in which he said that whilst the members of the Moshi Chamber of Commerce had composed some differences, it would be hopeless to put forward any proposals for Closer Union which had any political bias. In the Association's resolution were expressed a would split the Chamber and probably lead to the resignation of the Association, and Dar es Salaam would likewise resign so the matter is extraordinarily difficult, and we must go warily, but at the same time the resolution was passed and we must adhere to the issue.

He suggested that there might be the Director of Civil Aviation for the three territories, and that he should be resident in Tanganyika and London there. Tanganyika should stand in case of amalgamation or combination of essential services the head of the Department would be based in Nairobi as the Postmaster-General. As a matter of fact, the appointment of the Postmaster-General in Nairobi has led to a lot of antagonism.

#### Inter-Territorial Appointments.

Mr. ... said he had thought that the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Customs should not be members of the Kenya Legislative Council, but he suggested that if the Association put forward it would be basing on the political point is a point that has been made in the Central Chamber of the Kenya and East African Railways and Harbours Board.

There has been a full discussion at General Assembly, they have suggested the Closer Union, now in the interim report on the subject of Mr. ... to a Director of Civil Aviation, that there are in the Central African Commission, and the result of the meeting of the Director would be to be satisfied that we would like what we want to have a first African appointment in Tanganyika, as the Director of Forests was made. It would be necessary for the Postmaster-General, Customs, and Railway Director, and ordinary Members of Council when necessary, the General Rhodes is of the Uganda Council. This was resolved. That this matter should be discussed at next session, and that Dar es Salaam should be asked to put forward their views on the matter.

Coordination of the audit branches of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is the department, with a less elaborate system of auditing, was urged by Major W. C. Leach, Deputy of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

#### Governor of Wasaland on Amalgamation.

DURING the Wasaland budget speech, the Hon. W. Tait Bowden asked Government to consider the services of an independent economic expert to report on the advantages and disadvantages, not only to Nyasaland, but of neighboring territories, of fusion, amalgamation. His request was supported by the Hon. H. P. Wilson.

Sir Herbert Young, the Governor, commented that no very clear impression was conveyed by the word "amalgamation" or "fusion" and that he had no view on the subject since he was unable to form a view on it until it was clearly defined. His Excellency continued—

"I can conceive no form of union that would present a financial position ... I do not know what any other State would gain by amalgamation, but I should imagine that the answer to making any financial commitments would be made by the honorable members to get their minds made up on the really fact. I would, of course, be prepared to consider any financial details which would be beneficial to the territory, but I cannot see how negotiations ... have any benefit for ..."

### Tributes to Mr. K. Borup. The Man who Started Uganda Cotton.

STRENGTH tributes to the man who introduced cotton into Uganda and laid the foundation of that valuable industry in the Protectorate were paid in the Legislative Council during mail week, when the Council resolved to pay an annuity of £2400 in honorarium to Mr. Borup in recognition of his services to the Protectorate and in consideration of his surrendering two million acres of hold land, the position of which was not suitable for the much-needed cotton seed farms.

Mr. Borup was born in 1862 in Norway as a missionary of the United Methodist Society Industrial Mission, and three years later he conceived the idea of introducing cotton growing among the Natives. He continued his mission, and reached Uganda later in the year when the British Cotton Growing Association made him a grant of the varieties of seed cotton for trial purposes. The sixty-two bags in which they were sent reached Uganda in 1907, the shipping charges being paid by Mr. Borup and a friend. On his way back to leave Mr. Borup spent some time investigating the cotton-growing districts in Egypt, and on arriving back in the Protectorate he enlisted the active support of Sir Apolo Kagame. As a result of his experiments he proved that the variety of seed most suitable for Uganda was "Upland Long Staple American," and when that variety of seed was distributed to the Natives in the following year it proved one of the leading cotton industries the exports of which during the financial year of 1926-27 totalled over £3,000,000.

When the Prince of Wales visited Uganda in 1928 Mr. Borup was presented to His Royal Highness by Sir William Towers as "the man who started the Uganda cotton industry." He designed and built the first brick Cathedral in Uganda, and is now sixty-two years of age.

#### Forthcoming Engagements.

- Jan. 4.—Mr. Earl Vintler to address Planners' Group of the Royal Empire Society on "Cooperative Banks in Empire Agriculture," 8 p.m.
- Jan. 8.—Lecture on "African Antelopes" by Captain Guy de Man, Natural History Museum, 11.30 a.m.
- Jan. 10.—Professor W. M. Macdonald to address Education Committee of the Royal Empire Society on "The Position of Education in British African Colonies."
- Jan. 10.—Sir Simon Wilson to address Royal Empire Society on "The Colonial Empire, Retrospect and Prospect," Hotel Victoria, W.C., 8.30 p.m.
- Jan. 11.—Prince George leaves England for South and Central Africa.

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### Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

184.—Mr. John Marshall, M.C.

"Of the Northern Rhodesian population as they are no slums, black or white."—*Mr. J. H. Melland, in a broadcast talk.*

"Misguided economy is the worst form of extravagance."—*Mr. J. H. Tennant, speaking at the Nakuru Cadonian Dinner.*

"I took the first flashlight photograph of a lion ever taken in Kenya. It took me exactly a week."—*Mr. G. W. Kearton, writing in "The Field."*

"The Kikuyu believe that, if you are drowning, it is God's will—and wrong for anyone to interfere."—*G. Gordon Dennis, preaching at Huntley Church.*

"I strongly feel that a great disservice was done to Tanganyika by those who opposed Closer Union in East Africa a few years ago."—*Mr. R. Kennedy, speaking in the House of Commons.*

"The sooner the 'hacked' incident is forgotten the better it will be. It is a case which public life has done immense harm."—*Lord Bunsford, speaking in the House of Lords.*

"In the advance work of any believing force must be the 'theological'."—*Mr. J. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"The Colonial Secretary apparently thinks that Kenya and the new African acquisitions are of more importance than our old ones of Ceylon and Malaya."—*A. A. B. Scorrill, in "The Evening Standard."*

"Life itself shows that the Negro brain, with a few exceptions, is not adapted to our kind of civilisation."—*Sir Arthur Keith, interviewed by "The Observer," about Dr. H. L. Gordon's research work.*

"I feel sure that nowhere else in Africa are Arab girls being educated on such sound and useful lines as they are in Zanzibar."—*H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, speaking at the annual prize distribution of the Government Girls' School.*

### New Year Honours List

(Continued from page 281)

- DUNN, HAROLD, B.Sc., Principal, Central African Police Department, Zomba.
- FINLAY, HAROLD, Esq., Confidential Clerk, Medical Department, Zomba.
- HARLEY, BRIAN JOSEPH, Esq., District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika. At present stationed in Maswa.
- HUTTON, RONALD GEORGE, Esq., Director of the Horticultural Research Station, East Malling, Kent.
- PHILIPS, WILLIAM GEORGE, Esq., Superintendent Engineer, Nyasaland.
- SIMPSON, CHARLES DUNN, Government Transport Agent, Northern Rhodesia.
- SUMBY, KHMJI KALAM, M.A., Official Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar.

#### KING'S POLICE

For Distinguished Service.

- THOMAS, JOHN, M.A., Esq., M.B., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Zanzibar.
- SHERINGHAM, ANTHONY HENRY, Esq., Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons, Zanzibar.
- NICOLS, ROBERT PETER, Esq., O.B.E., Commissioner of Police, Zanzibar Territory.

#### EMPIRE MEN

- ABDEL WAKID MOHAMMED, M.A., Store-Checker, Sudan Railway.
- AWAD EFFENDI BILAL, Police Officer, Darfur Province, Sudan.
- ADURA AKOT, Sergeant-Major, Sudan Police.



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Mr. John Marshall, who went to Africa in 1930 as General Manager in Nyasaland for Northern Rhodesia of the African Lakes Corporation, entered so quickly into the business and social life that by 1933 he had become a member of Blantyre (which town he made the headquarters), President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Nyasaland Committee of Associations, a Director of the Blantyre Club, and Chairman of the Nyasaland Boy Scouts Association, while he was also a member of the Agriculture Board and the Advisory Board of Communications.

He went to Turkish Arabia (now Iraq) in 1910 to be engaged in the liquor trade. On the outbreak of the War he came home and joined the Scottish Horse, was sent to Gallipoli in 1915, where he gained a commission, and then back to Mesopotamia at the end of 1915 of intelligence and political duties with the Indian Army, receiving the M.C. and being twice mentioned in dispatches. For a time he was a political officer in Kurdistan, but in 1919 he returned to business, and was so engaged until 1928 when he went back to Scotland with the intention of settling down to the work of a solicitor, but he never did so, and the General manager ship of "Mansala" when it was offered to him. He is one of the best tennis players in Nyasaland and has played much golf, hockey and football.





Among those outward-bound for East Africa are Major and Mrs. J. G. Dugdale, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Norton, Commander Attilio Gatti, Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Templer, R.N., and Miss D. M. Huxham.

The Treasurer, the Commissioner of Lands, Captain T. H. Murray, Captain J. Brown and Mr. Chad Norris have been appointed a Select Committee on loans made for agricultural purposes in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. M. Buchanan is now in charge of the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company. He is a son of Mr. W. A. Buchanan, one of the senior partners in the firm, of which he is himself a partner.

Major C. L. Walsh left London yesterday for Tanganyika Territory. He expects to return about the end of March. One matter which he will particularly investigate is that of the manufacture of opium in the Territory.

Lord Lloyd has been elected director of Rhodesia railways and of the Mashua and Railway Company as also has Mr. H. Chapman, who becomes resident director of both companies in Africa, in addition to his present office of general manager of the system.

Collingwood D. Knight, son of Mr. J. D. Knight, the Limuru settler, and Miss Lucy Stodd Silberrade of Wickham Market, Suffolk, were recently married in Mombasa. Mr. Knight (Juni.) is now on the staff of the Kenya Agricultural Department, and is stationed at Songhor.

Major Walter Howard took the story of Shamba's patrol to some 2,000 school children who were gathered at Bulwayo's North Park during the Matabele Corneth Anniversary Celebrations. Later he repeated the stirring record by reading to the boys at Plumtree School.

Mr. A. J. Purby became general manager of the Waukie Colliery on Monday, in succession to Mr. A. R. Thomson, who has retired from that position after twenty-five years' service, but remains a director of the company. A caricature of Mr. Thomson appeared in a recent issue of *East Africa*.

Mr. J. H. Hovel, who has done a considerable amount of business in East Africa, made a successful forced landing on Mitcham Common last week. Having been delayed by fog, he had run short of petrol.

Mr. J. H. Hovel, manager of the Karen Estate near Nairobi, was recently held up by three armed thieves, one of whom attacked him while his companions guarded Mr. Hovel with their pistols. The men took away £30 in cash and clothing, and fifty valued at £20. No arrests as yet reported.

Among those who have recently arrived home from Tanganyika are Mr. E. W. Ferrett, of the Bank and Telegraph Department, and Mrs. H. R. Lattrell, of the Treasury; Mrs. G. S. M. Head; Mr. R. E. Thorne, of the Police Department; and Mr. R. A. Walton, of the District Surveying Authorities.

Arthur Hardinge, who was Consul-General in Zanzibar in 1894 and H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate from 1896 to 1900, died in East Sheen last week. He was one of the best linguists in the Diplomatic Service. In 1922 he wrote "A Diplomatist in the East," in which he related his experiences in Zanzibar.

Passengers on the s.s. "Matala," who recently arrived home from Kenya and Uganda, included Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bickel, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Forrest, Commander Hoyle, Mrs. E. M. C. Jack, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Maud Peerce, Captain R. G. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vernon, and Mr. R. G. Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huxley returned to England from Canada to leave again for South Africa in January, 1930. Mrs. Huxley, who is writing the authorized life of Lord Delamater, and who is a daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Grant, of Nairobi, expects to be in Kenya from the middle of March until the latter part of May, and to return to England in June.

The news announced by *East Africa* some time ago that Major A. A. Sumner, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Palestine, had for reasons of health declined the offer of the appointment of Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, is now officially confirmed. Major F. A. Nichol, Deputy Commissioner in Tanganyika, has consequently been promoted to the vacant post.

We regret to record the death on Christmas Day of Mr. J. E. Henderson, a Unionist, assiduous and well-known to many of our readers. He entered the company's service in 1902, and has since served in practically every vessel in the company's fleet. For his services during the voyage while attached to the "Inluce Castle," he was decorated with the Serbian Order of the White Eagle with Swords.

We also regret to learn of the death of Miss Nancy Howard, daughter of Mr. W. Howard, general manager in Zanzibar, and a devoted supporter of the annual Tobacco Company's fund-raising. Miss Howard was on her way back to Salisbury after undergoing an operation at Euroa, and became ill just before her ship reached Beira. She was taken to Beira Hospital in a serious condition, and passed away shortly afterwards.

**Take care of yourself—  
TAKE BOVRIL**







# "East Africa" Criticised.

## Our Attitude to Reinvestment.

To the Editor of "East Africa":

Since in sending my subscription renewal I take the opportunity of doing what you say you like—making in a little criticism—

My first remark is that I think you might well cut out the letters and articles regarding "When, where, how and why a crocodile blows its nose," or "How a tear, or whatever all the letters are about."

Secondly, might it not be a wiser way to avoid, as much as possible the appearance of gloating over the "reinvestment" of officials? Consider one of our excellent caricatures I noted in a laudation of a high official who had extended fearlessly and boldly "some things like that" as the impression that the wholesale reinvestment of unfortunate officials is a fine thing for a high officer to do. You may not mean to "float," you may not mean to convey that impression. Perhaps many unofficials like that sort of stuff, in that case, I suppose you have given them what they want. But you will find that responsible non-officials are in any way in favour of reinvestment where it can be avoided. We are all against the necessary staff, which involves cramping the proper staff in the execution of their duties.

Apart from these minor points, I look forward to the paper. It is exceptionally well informed and up-to-date in interesting information regarding East Africa.

Yours truly,  
GUSTAVIAN.

[We welcome the criticism of our correspondent, whom we challenge to point out any editorial statement which has appeared in *East Africa* which can reasonably be said to seem to "gloat" over the proachment of officials. No responsible observer who knows as truly hard cases as we do of officials "reinvested" in East Africa, and unable to obtain employment in his country, could dream of gloating over the sudden change of their careers; or fail to sympathise with them in the unemployment aspect with which most of them are faced. We have the deepest sympathy with the individual official upon whom the State has failed, but we have felt for years and repeatedly suggested that various Departments in the different territories were badly in need of overhauling. We consider that in some cases there has been a well-merited reinvestment at the bottom and not nearly enough at the top.]

As to the suggestion that East Africa has "given" un-officials what they want, we are so much convinced that it never has been, and never will be, a policy to attempt to please any section of our readers, or the abnegation of our duty of stating the truth, that we see no

reason, we think, to show that we wish to avoid a bias in any direction. And we should feel a little sorry if our endeavours to give regular and accurate "to-day" that we would give the "anyone" that they want."

Whether it is just to become than those which are our policy. One of the duties and responsibilities of the Press is to criticise Government, public Departments, and official public bodies, and it is a thing for the Press itself to be subject to criticism, and from holding that belief, we are always ready to publish attacks upon ourselves.

An interesting point is that our correspondent, who now charges us with lack of strength, with the official standpoint in the matter of reinvestment, himself wrote us a letter which we published last year, in the course of which he wrote: "Your 'Reinvestment in a Prince' leading article in our July issue is the best and clearest statement of what is actually being done that I have yet seen published—better for anything in the local Press, which ought to be much better informed than you are, and it is a pity that it is not so." A good deal of the same is true about postponing buildings. I have in fact elicited from the agent of an insurance company which has been "stung" in two big fires and has decided to rebuild, instead of paying out in cash, "reinvestment is effected in far too many cases."

As to the second paragraph of a "Gustavian's" letter, though we realise that not all readers are interested in natural history, we believe that at least some of our ten of them are interested in the modesty of the fact that we can elicit that our correspondence on such subjects is not without value to some as interest. Many natural history societies, museums, and similar bodies in England, Scotland, America, and Africa, East Africa and Belgium, have written to us asking that they have found such letters of value. In the hundreds of East Africans have indicated in their correspondence or privately expressed their interest in "E.A."

### PRINTS FROM LETTERS.

**East African Group.**  
During the past year the East African Group of the Overseas League has placed itself on a high pedestal, and become an ever-growing power in the interests of East Africa. From an original member of the Group.

**Happy Kamoga.**  
I have never seen such a happy, happy natives as there are in Kamoga. They are full of contentment, inspected an abundance of schools and hospitals and missions, and founded them all very flourishing. The big native hospital there is the best I have seen in Kenya, and both male and female Native Nurses appeared to be going about their work most efficiently. The doctor told me her difficulty was to get the women to train. From a Kenya subscriber who has recently returned from Kamoga.

**From the Poor Photographer.**  
Your occasional statements with nothing to be said, and amusing that I enclose a cutting from a paper in which you will see, announce this. The "Sisal" Club is having a club-room photograph taken on a Sunday day and it is hoped that all members will be present by 12.30. The photographer must have agent's card. From Charles Salmon business man.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

SCARCELY JUST TO EAST AFRICA.

FOR THE YEAR 1961 THE PRESS always publishes a review of the past twelve months. As it can, of course, devote only brief space to the affairs of British East and Central Africa, the difficulty of maintaining a balance and yet presenting a comprehensive picture is obvious. Even allowing for that fact, however, it can scarcely be questioned that the space devoted on Monday to the Eastern African territories could have been put to much better use than it was. Under "East Africa" readers were told:

Among East African territories Kenya attracted chief attention in 1953. Uganda was able to float a loan of favourable terms and to balance her budget. The result due to a bumper coffee crop. In Kenya an Alfred (sic) Kitson, a settler, showed that there was gold in Kavirondo Province a large and being area of much promise; and there arose an acute controversy over the gold to be taken to protect Native interests in that area. There was widespread anxiety in Great Britain over a Kenya Ordinance, which came into force on March 1, giving power to expropriate land for mining in Native Reserves. But both the Government of Kenya and the white settlers showed a keen desire to protect the Natives and stringent measures were adopted to keep all undesirable whites out of the gold fields. Tanganyika Concessions secured an exclusive grant for a large area, but there were no big developments in actual mining, while there was evidence that the Natives welcomed the presence of the miners.

Financial questions gave much trouble, though the year saw a welcome increase in trade. The Government, among other measures, introduced an Income Tax which met with bitter opposition from the European elected members. The settlers convinced the Government that the money needed could be raised by other means than an income tax. In a dispatch dated 22 January the Secretary of State directed that these proposals should be given a full and fair trial, and that a small surplus sufficiently satisfactory. The budget also showed a surplus the first in five years. The dedication of the Scottish Cathedral Church at Kikuyu in September drew attention to the growing success of mission work among the Natives.

"At a recent General Election in Southern Rhodesia in September the Rhodesian Party, which had held office since the country became self-governing, was defeated by the Reform Party and Mr. G. M. Huggins became Premier."

Curiously enough these paragraphs, and with a few references to South Africa and the Irish Free State, somewhat amplified a column later under the heading "The Colonies" where it was stated:

The Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Stewart Symes, was transferred to the Sudan. In Kenya the decision of the Secretary of State to try alternative methods of taxation before introducing income tax gave much satisfaction to the settlers; there was some improvement in the financial position of Tanganyika; fell deportations from 4,000 in 1950 to 1,000 in 1951; and the visit of Sir Robert S. S. to the territory to meet the claims of German aims.

NATIVE ENTHUSIASM FOR SHAKESPEARE.

FATHER B. DOYLE, English master at St. Joseph's Seminary for the Education of Native Priests at Nyenger, Uganda, has given the *Manchester Guardian* some interesting notes on how he trained his pupils to act Shakespeare. He said:

"I was astonished at the success of the experiment. I always take to Shakespeare's works with enthusiasm. I can at once understand the rhetoric, the vivid action and the rich humour of the Elizabethan theatre. They are to the glory of Brutus and Mark Antony and the comedy of the gravediggers in Hamlet. Their memories are prodigious, and they can recite whole plays without a prompter.

"The same fondness for Shakespearean comedy, and hence, probably, of the play *Some Like It Hot*, Midsummer Night's Dream, when they read it in class. I was a little to read scenes of modern farce to them, but they were quite unmoved. They read Shakespeare well, especially the more declamatory passages. In the Kavirondo and the neighbouring nations there is an advantage, because their own language is rich in eloquent sounds. The Uganda met plebs speak a tongue in which nearly all the endings are vowels.

BUFFALO DRIVEN OFF BY WHISTLING.

How by whistling he drove away a herd of Buffalo is related in a letter to *The Field* by Mr. Bryant, of the Sudan Medical Service. Writing from the Bahri-el-Ghazal Province, he says:

"Recently I hunted at a Buffalo, which collapsed. Only one or ten buffaloes had been seen, but at the sound of my shot a herd here stampeded straight towards us in a straight line. We shouted, ran forward, and waved our hats and arms in the approved style, and according to tradition the herd should have split and rushed past on both sides of us.

"They stopped several yards away, heads up, and facing in all directions, trying to discover what had happened. They remained standing thus for one, two, and three minutes, but in a very manner, or butting the bull.

"Eventually they saw us and advanced in a leisurely pace. We attempted to shout and wave, but the buffaloes merely stood in an admiring semi-circle, or moved forward slightly by the bull. Most of the herd seemed merely curious, with the exception of one which had been gallanting round the kill, and when the leader put his nose up, he backed his horns and snorted, we thought he was coming.

"In a last effort to drive them away my gun-bearer started to whistle, and I followed suit. The effect was immediate. The whole herd turned and thudded off. Several Zande have since told me that whistling will drive away buffalo. We paced the distance between us and the leading bull. It was fifty-two yards."

Mrs. AILEYNE LEECHMAN, first British Director of the Empire Institute, has contributed to *United Empire* a most interesting article on "Teaching Empire Youth in the Tropics". A very good point which she makes is that "science teaching has a special value in that it drives home the inevitability of cause and effect, probably the greatest lesson the youth of the Empire have to learn."

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### Uganda Cotton-buying Regulations.

The Uganda Government has approved the following recommendations made by a committee of officials and unofficials appointed to investigate certain points in connexion with cotton buying:

"The definition 'good raw cotton' should remain as at present, but 'stain' should be defined as that soil stain on cotton which should be excluded therefrom. The Cotton Ordinance of 1924 should be amended so as to define stain as 'stain caused by insects belonging to the genus *Dysdercus*'.

"The Committee considered it desirable that there should be active participation by Native Buying Stations as referees in marketing disputes. They recommended that minor chiefs should be posted to the more important buying centres.

"The Committee considered that a bag of cotton weighing 60 lb. or more should be taken as presumptive evidence that a stick had been used in getting the cotton into the bag. They were satisfied that 70 lb. is the maximum that can normally be got into an ordinary gunny bag without the aid of a stick, and that 60 lb. would provide a generous margin for savings. They recommend that legislation should be enacted which would make it an offence to buy or sell cotton packed in a standard gunny bag weighing 60 lb. or more, including the weight of the bag.

"That the spring balances now in use for cotton weighing were satisfactory was agreed by the committee, which recommended that the yard-arm type of weighing machine would be suitable for cotton buying under Uganda conditions.

### Roan Rumour.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines deny the report that they intend shortly to sink 25 shafts at the Muliashi Mine.

### Sudan Construction Company.

The Sudan Construction and Equipment Company states in its annual report that its stock and other works purchased with the proceeds of the company's loan have been operated during the year ended October 31 by the Sudan Railways, as contractors to the company. The obligations of the Sudan Government under the sale agreement in respect of the payment of instalments of the purchase price of the works have been duly fulfilled.

### Legislature Meets.

Mr. J. Baker Smith, substitute member of the Legislative Council from Arusha during the absence from Tanganyika of Captain Kesteven, made his maiden speech by leading official criticism of the Companies Tax on Nominal Capital Ordinance. We notice this his assertion that the tax on companies is a burden on England is 21 per cent, and without correction on any of his colleagues, or from the official side, would as a matter of fact the tax has for some years been only 10 per cent.

### Tana Development Inquiry.

The Kenya Government has for long been considering the possibilities of development of the Tana river delta, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently sanctioned a mission of two experts, one an extensive human experience to make investigations on the spot. The Colonial Development Fund is financing the inquiry, and the two officials concerned are leaving this country during the present month to begin their investigations. One is an irrigation expert, who will advise on any comprehensive scheme which might be adopted, while the second, an agricultural expert, will advise on the kind of crops which might be grown. Both experts have recently retired from the Indian service.

### Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., the thirteenth annual general meeting of which company was held in Tanga last month, report a net trading profit of £7,000 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1933, and a net income from house and office properties. Directors' fees amount to £2,000, bank interest to £2,200, and interest on £2,200,000 to £46,000. Income tax to £6,000, and £10,308 was written off as depreciation on buildings, machinery, and areas, thus the net profit was £2,275, which brings the total debt balance to £50,000.

The issued capital is £100,000, and the first mortgage convertible debenture stock stands at £100,000. Freehold and leasehold land and buildings appear in the balance sheet at £200,000 being entered at the 1924 valuation, with additions at cost less depreciation on buildings, development and cultivation at £20,000, plant and machinery at £30,000, and house and office properties at £34,815.

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Vol. 10, No. 480

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