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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE VISIT OF Lord Halifax to Germany to discuss Anglo-German relations with Herr Hitler does not, as are convinced, represent a great deterioration under the British flag of Tanganyika Territory. The hostility which some of our readers appear to entertain towards Lord Halifax, to fear, it is said, that broadening exhibitions, public playthings and the Press in Germany have been increasing in use of late years to the public of the Reich that the loss of their Colonies was their robbery and the economic privations which they in consequence are incurring as a result of that confiscation. This also is the view of Herr Hitler, who was spontaneously opposed to further German claims overseas, which persuaded to waive a claim of Colonies on various occasions in the past few years and to permit the intensification of Colonial propaganda throughout Germany. Every experienced observer would, however, that internal considerations alone have produced this change of attitude and that the Fuehrer, like Bismarck, is not a man who would permit his Colonies to be taken from him.

One who knows his own mind in this matter sufficiently to see that a problem which no British Government would rightly provoke the Dominions to already concerned would not be slow to see that a barefaced and the public of this country, once they are faced with the truth, would show its normal sense of business in a matter of honour, and we have sent in a declaration to the Government which has brought the Empire to such a pass. Such are the realities of the issue upon which Lord Halifax and the German Government necessarily touch. There can be no sense represents the same problem which Great Britain and Germany need in their mutual interests to solve. When Germany shows that she is prepared to abandon a course of policy which has pointed to ultimate war, there will be no lack of understanding on the part of the British Empire. From that community of interests, a reasonable and competent Government has been available, but Tanganyika Territory could not be proposed as part of the price of settlement.

The British Government has not taken enough notice of the Tanganyika Council for obvious reasons. It is the Government's responsibility to be prepared to meet upon the Tanganyika's first class crisis within the Empire. Not only the Dominions of South Africa, but also the danger of a new schism among the Southern Rhodesians which would be serious if it would prove violent. The British African Dependencies under the Colonial

THE PARLIAMENTS of Southern Rhodesia have wisely resolved to amend its Electoral Bill to ensure that all political matters published during an election must be signed by the candidates. A law to that effect is in operation in the Union of Southern Africa, but that means a political party would not be allowed to publish a manifesto which might be taken as the cause of any well timed election. When party passion runs high and when political mud may be thrown

financially, and the Rhodesian mining and trading people have presumably prospered financially because they are persuaded that the Institute was established for the great advantage of the whole country as a whole. The benefits of the labour of a great number ofologists and geologists cannot be confined within the geographical frontiers of the State which sets them to work, and for that reason there would appear to be a strong case for other Governments, who stand to benefit equally with that of Northern Rhodesia, to contribute

to the funds of the Institute—at least for the first three years, before the start of which period of operation could be estimated in the light of what has been achieved. Research on such lines is urgently necessary in many directions, and the cost of it is a small amount relatively when compared with what has been great and won largely by the research by not of deduction. That it is probably not to be looked for in financial support by the Government, animal husbandry, agriculture, education and administration, to mention only a few outstanding features.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Secretary to C.E.M.B.

MR. J. O. LOCKHART, Secretary to the C.E.M.B., has been appointed as Secretary of the new Colonial Empire Trade Council, of which this Institute is public. His appointment was made on the 17th of October, 1920, in a meeting of the Executive Council of the C.E.M.B. Mr. Lockhart has a long experience of responsible work in the C.E.M.B. and has served in various capacities in the C.E.M.B. He is a first-class commercial and administrative officer. His appointment is a very valuable one and it is to be hoped that his selection will be a success for the C.E.M.B. The fact that he is a member of the C.E.M.B. will be a great asset to the C.E.M.B. and will be a great asset to the C.E.M.B. He is a first-class commercial and administrative officer. His appointment is a very valuable one and it is to be hoped that his selection will be a success for the C.E.M.B.



Captain Schwartz Retiring

CAPTAIN SCHWARTZ, a member of the Legislative Council at Kenya for the Nairobi South constituency, does not propose to contest his seat in the forthcoming general election. It has been rumoured for some months past that he would not be amongst the candidates, but this is the first announcement made on his own authority. There will be widespread regret even among those who have held views diametrically opposed to his own, for it is a common knowledge that he has been one of the most hard-working members of the unofficial side of the House, that he has loyally supported Lord Francis Scott as leader, whom he is considered to be the country as the second representative in Kenya for the Colonisation, and that his legal training has been of great value to the other representatives on numerous occasions. He has been a member of the Legislature since 1914 and a member of the Executive Council from 1916 to 1920, when he resigned, and again since April of the year.



Kenya's New Treasurer

OTHERS OF INTEREST is that Mr. J. O. Lockhart, now on Kenyan as Treasurer since 1920, is also on Kenya as her Treasurer. He will be a valuable addition to the Kenya's financial administration.

Lobengula's Ingenuity

THE BATTLE OF NATIVE is limited to the one that is, that of the Lobengula's ingenuity. It was a very difficult one, and it was only by the ingenuity of the Lobengula that he was able to overcome it. He was very ingenious in his method, and it was only by the ingenuity of the Lobengula that he was able to overcome it. He was very ingenious in his method, and it was only by the ingenuity of the Lobengula that he was able to overcome it.

This Witnesseth

IT BEING WHEREAS the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the House of Commons, has invited the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory to consider the conditions upon the introduction of the Bill in the Assembly of the Association of the Governors of Eastern Africa meeting in Nairobi in annual session a few days earlier had unanimously urged the Governor of Kenya to abandon the collection of the tax for this year, and to amend the Income Tax Ordinance in order to bring it into better conformity with the special conditions existing in the colony, in which the Taxpayers' Protection League has been formed under strong opposition with the subject of securing the abolition of income tax. As the subject is not at the present alive enough to demand editorial discussion, it is better to be noted by the way.

Sir Daniel Hall on Soil Erosion

Eastern Africa's Danger Demands Urgent Action

IT IS A COMMON PLACE of geology that the surface of the earth is constantly in motion—that our mountain ranges have taken shape and our river courses and valleys have been excavated by the simple agencies of rain, frost and wind, and that these agencies are operating over long periods, geological rather than historic time. Even Darwin's discovery that earthworms can bury stones on the surface of pasture land at the rate of an inch in every four or five years came as a surprise. But in many parts of the world a much more rapid movement of the surface is going on, with serious economic consequences to the agriculture of the country. This is due to soil erosion.

The earliest cases of erosion to be noticed are those which follow glaciation in regions where mountains in which rivers take their rise are below the permanent snow-line. In such countries, the natural secondary forests on the higher slopes where the rain is greatest, passing into upland meadows as the slope grows less, and finally into river meadows as the river nears the sea.

There is no evidence to support the belief that forests increase rainfall. Indeed, by the transpiration from their leaves they must reduce the amount of rainfall retained by the soil, but they serve as its regulator. The spongy soil below the trees, rich in humus, absorbs the rain as it falls, whereby it reappears later in the springs, and furnishes the water courses and rivers when the rainy season has passed. Too commonly forests have been cut without any regard to their regeneration; not only has the maximum of timber been cut out, but there has also been the desire to extend the grazing.

The Goat Plays the Devil with Land

Grazing is all very well if regulated. It is no accident that the old tradition has represented the Evil One with the hooves of a goat, for of all animals the goat plays the devil with land. Hungry goats will eat anything that grows; they destroy every seedling tree, and complete and extend the destruction the wood-cutters have begun. With their sharp hooves they break the surface of the soil; in other places they tread hard paths, down which the rains begin to run with gathering volume and velocity. In a year short rains during the rains gullies begin to form as the soil is washed down hill year by year the ravines extend and bite deeper into the earth, until in a generation the low hillsides that had been forest and upland meadow get bared down to the hard infertile soil or to the rock itself.

Nor does the damage end there. The rainfall running off the bared hill country without a check develops as a torrent, flows down, attacking the meadows bordering its course. The earth also that has been washed off the hillsides is carried down to the plains where the rivers lose their velocity; there it deposits and turns the river into a chain of numerous swamps, it makes its mouth and destroys any harbour that was there.

Such has been the history of much of the fastest land on the seaboard of the Levant. The destruction of the forest was thus a major factor in the decay of Greece and Rome itself. It is in the

decadence of the latter that the first indications of the rapid population, which ruined the backwardness of the early armies of the empires, with the swamps came the spread of malaria, which again has been imputed as one of the greatest causes of the fall of ancient civilisation.

Wherever torrential rains occur there is always the danger of starting gulleys in bare soil. Gulleying can be initiated either by careless management of cultivated soil, or on grassland by over-grazing, which breaks the surface. In however small a way such gulleying starts, it is not checked, but extends itself from season to season, both farwise and by cutting uphill, until eventually, by a sort of geometrical progression, the large area may become impassable to man and beast.

African Systems of Farming

What is happening in Africa under these systems of farming? None of the tribes has arrived at what may be called a "conservative" system of farming, such as has been the custom of European races and of many Asiatics from earliest times. African tribes are still in the more primitive stage of "shifting culture." They require many holes in large acreage of land as is actually in cultivation at any one time, and if the tribe is increasing in numbers they will be eating away steadily into hitherto uncultivated grassland or forest. Bantu tribes attach the greatest value to livestock, particularly cattle, which represents wealth and position. They are the essential consideration to be tendered for a wife. But they serve little or no economic purpose. They are not eaten, except ceremonially; by many tribes they are not milked; they are not beasts of burden; and neither is their dung used as manure. Sheep and goats are in the same category; they are less valued and less valuable and thus only economic product is their skins for clothing. In one sense cattle are money, but they are also something more than money; every Native is anxious to increase the number of oxen that depends his credit in the tribe.

Increase in Human and Animal Stocks

Consider the consequences. Within this century British rule has maintained peace among the tribes, and with the cessation of raiding numbers have been rising steadily. The Native population of the Union of South Africa has doubled in the past 50 years; in Basutoland the estimated population multiplied fourfold between 1870 and 1921; in Kenya the annual rate of increase is estimated at about 1½%, which means doubling the numbers in 46 years, and similar estimates are made for the Nandi, the Kavirondo and in Uganda.

The increase of human population has been accompanied by an even greater increase in the numbers of livestock, which in the old days had been effectively kept under by raiding. With these checks gone, the animal population has outgrown the means of sustenance and in some districts is destroying the vegetation in uncultivated areas which should be regenerating against their turn to be brought into cultivation.

The Kenya Land Commission wrote in 1933 that probably about 70% of the main stock breeds of the Natives serve to maintain their ordinary way of

capacities and the land fully stocked were not available. Since then the cattle population has been steadily increasing.

Mr. Scott Little, who led the Kambayre expedition to the cattle with 37,000 calves though the estimated grazing capacity at no more than 100,000 head, there are also 200,000 goats and 200,000 sheep. A journey through the area east and south of Lake Chad that over large stretches of hindered vegetation has been almost wholly removed. It has been over this area and seen the hillsides paved down to the yellow red and purple head pans where within the memory of the headmen with whom we lived there had been a full grazing.

Partnership of the Land

Mr. Little says that in Tanganyika, the Native occupies the space permits more soil leaving exhausted soil and desert behind him. A Professor Stobbin has uttered strong warnings of the encroachment of the Sahara upon northern Nigeria due to shifting cultivation and overstocking in the West. Major Groom put the matter bluntly when he said before the Kenya Land Commission:

The African people have never established a scientific relationship with land. They are in the best scientific sense parasites on the land, all of them. In another place he speaks of flying over Central Africa and picking out the eroded areas by their colour.

A large part of Africa, the eastern side from the Sahelian frontier down to the Cape, Uganda and parts of Nigeria, is now bare, except in the tropical rain forest of the western seaboard and interior, conditions are such as foster erosion by washing away the topsoil.

Under the action of the humus on the soil rapidly becomes exhausted. The climate produces recurrent periods of drought, broken by spells of fierce intensity. You have further a native population practising a destructive form of agriculture and keeping a vast uneconomic head of stock, including the devastating goat, in large numbers, they are being rapidly into such forest areas as are left open.

Native Must Change Methods or Limit Numbers

It is a wonder that famine is never far away from some of the tribes that the major political issue between Native and white man is the cry for more land. Yet even if there were more land to give the day of reckoning would only be deferred; the Native must either change his methods or limit his numbers. Indeed, the situation has even gone so far that from time to time the Government has to import food to save a tribe from starvation and the problems of Native unrest and land hunger begin to press on the white community.

African man has never risen or presented the reserves of easily exploited fertility that has been the wealth of both North and South America. It is also as now in this country, a reservoir of disease of man, animal and plants. Soil erosion has been developing for years without attracting very much notice, and has now reached the stage when the growth of the desert may speed up catastrophically.

Much remains to be done before the arrears of years of misuse of the soil can be repaired and even the native population can be educated to systems of farming which will maintain the fertility of the land. It is only have drastic changes in Native custom, or to bring about, which in many cases expenditure is called for, which can hardly be found within the resources of the particular Colony.

The regeneration of waste land must begin with closing them for some to grazing, so as to allow the return of natural vegetation if the land has not been so badly denuded. Recovery is rapid, but in some cases it may be necessary to introduce specially useful grasses while the coloniferous grass so characteristic of East Africa, is being brought to minor encroaching is needed to check run-offs, and to be used for dams or plantations. Measures to deal with the invading weeds like *Digitaria* in Central Africa, and the *Parasitism* of the South, are still lacking. At the same time cultivators, both Natives and white settlers, are being taught the virtues of contour ploughing and planting, and of vegetation strips in cultivated and to break up run-offs.

Such measures however, do not touch the major cause of erosion—overstocking. There legislative action is necessary to compel a reduction in the head of stock. The native beliefs before the Kenya Cultural Commission agreed that Government regulations to this effect would be carried out, but that without assistance the chiefs themselves would be unable to enforce restriction. However, the drastic culling called for must be done by way of purchase, and since the animals which would be first cull are practically useless for food, one or more meat factories would be required to take the carcasses into manure, and then into suitably better products as the quality of the hills improved.

Reduction of Stock Essential

A reduction in the numbers of cattle or sheep to one-half would not only relieve the pressure on the land, but would give the Native owners some chance of improving quality by selection and better feeding, whereas at present numbers alone are ruled. Education should also proceed to induce the Native to buy cattle economically for milk or meat and for traction, or at least to sell them for food.

One cannot get away from the fact that for the limitation of the head of stock a man may hold is a grave interference, not only with tribal custom, but also with the dignity of individuals. One still has the idea of a special token currency for the purchase of Native livestock, or a certificate that might be made good for a certain grade and status.

Even more fundamental must be the education of the Natives to adopt a conservative system of farming—a rotation system would include leguminous crops, and so help the Native dietary as well as restore nitrogen to the soil. Compost making is another method of maintaining fertility which has been taught to the Natives. The African cannot increase, cannot even maintain his present numbers, unless he learns how to use his plot of land so that it will continuously produce good crops.

But it is difficult to speak temperately of the urgent need to act in this direction on a large scale. Many of the tribes are on the verge of starvation in the desert is growing apace, and as the cropping or grazing area shrinks, the pressure upon it becomes greater and destruction proceeds at a compound interest rate.

The responsibility for action lies not only on the Colonial Governments, but on the British Government itself. It has declared itself trustee for the Native populations, it must save them from their selfish and other nations are demanding Colonies in Africa as sources of raw materials and as openings for colonial trade, but as soon as the belt away from the few mineral areas, African land offers the opportunity of exploitation, and will, indeed, only continue to exist productively if its owners adopt and persist in a conservative system.

Germany and Colonies

Views of Joint East African Board

PAKES, LORD, HANLEY, on the return of the German Colonies and those consultations given trading interests and the new Colonial Empire Marketing Board were the two subjects to which attention was particularly directed by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its November meeting.

Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., who had been Chairman of the party of Parliamentarians who visited Germany to inspect her economic system, said that no opportunity had been lost by Germans in talking about colonies. Immense publicity was being given to the subject throughout Germany, but the individual was astonishingly generous on the subject—as exemplified by the average man in the street in this country. He suggested that everyone who knew the subject and had opportunities of addressing public meetings should make a point of introducing the topic and exploding some of the erroneous ideas which are so widespread. An educative campaign of the kind was serious necessity.

Evacuating to Public

He hoped that steps would be taken to broadcast statements on the subject in Swahili from the Nairobi wireless station in order to counter the anti-British and pro-German propaganda set out by Italian and German stations, some of the latter issuing their tendentious statements in African languages.

It was agreed to await the reply of the Secretary of State to a question by Colonel Sandeman Allen, and thereafter to communicate with associated bodies in the territories if necessary.

Sir Humphrey Jaggard, possibly the name of a well-known M.P. who had written editorial columns on many occasions in favour of the return of the former German Colonies, said that the Board had already done much for Africa, but that it had not done enough to bring the public's attention to the subject, which was in a state of ignorance. Every M.P. had been sent a copy of the Board's Memorandum on the subject. What had been the effect of that memorandum? Was it necessary to keep up a steady input of seductive matter? Was it the right moment to act?

Mr. Wiglesworth considered it most unfortunate that in the correspondence in *The Times* so little attention had been paid to the strategical position, or even that his understanding that we could not have a foreign Power to the south of Kenya with Italy to the north of that Colony. It was obvious that conditions in Germany were far from good, and that the present campaign was largely intended for internal consumption.

No Question of Surrendering Tanganyika

The Times, comment. Mr. Peto, had said in a leading article that there could be no question of giving up Tanganyika—at which point the Chairman, Colonel Ponsbury, M.P., said it was regrettable, as *East Africa and Rhodesia* had said, that our leading daily paper had not delivered itself of such judgment at the beginning of the discussion. While the idealists and pacifists had been given their opportunity in *The Times*, the practical men had remained steady.

Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., had no doubt that Germany and now Italy, had launched mass propaganda on the subject for internal reasons and as a cover to their designs elsewhere, though the mandates were their only something could be got from the staff to reach the effect. Ponsbury

the chairman of the Board for Foreign Affairs had assured the hon. Member, in exactly the right way, an answer which strongly commended itself to the House of Commons, almost all members of which said that they could be in discussion of the Colonial question unless Germany and Italy brought forward a real offer for disarmament, which even one knew they had no intention of doing.

It was a vital requirement as a precedent to disposition of the League of Nations, must be willingness to promote a general settlement in Europe; and there was not the slightest indication that either Germany or Italy contemplated a general settlement. The fact, however, which should be perpetually stressed was that Germany shows no indication of desisting from general settlement, and that she has repeatedly made it clear that she would not be satisfied with a mandate over any Colony.

Mr. Jenkins agreed that many members of the middle class were not prepared to surrender Tanganyika, felt that Germany should be given some Colonial outlet, and Sir Humphrey Jaggard doubted whether the opposition of the Government of the Union of South Africa to the surrender of Tanganyika or of South-West Africa, had been shown in the public discussions in this country.

Mr. Peto said that any future correspondence three points would still making were: (1) that Herr Hitler and his representatives had declared that Germany was not to be satisfied by the return of her former Colonies; (2) that she was not prepared to accept any change for a general settlement; and (3) that she had no use for the system of mandates.

Need to Drive Home the Facts

Mr. F. S. Jackson, speaking as a member of the Mandates Sub-Committee of the Board, deeply regretted that, apart from the Chairman, the members and friends of the Board had not participated more actively. *The Times* correspondence in the discussion appeared to have become in the wrong track to the feeling that it was unwise to add more fuel to the fire, which, however, had not burnt itself out for lack of fuel; but merchandise supplied by the other side, after it had been said that the ground had been well covered and that all points could not be answered, already the need was to answer every point, and to keep on making the principal points again and again until they had driven themselves into the public's consciousness.

If more people with East African connections had been prompt to engage in the correspondence, its course might have been very different. Mr. Peto, his, who had been in Germany at the time and had had many opportunities of meeting with the Nazis, had found them greatly encouraged, whereas the French were discouraged, and the great bulk of the British public remained ignorant and disinterested.

It was pointed out that the Board originally published its memorandum on German Colonial claims and raised a small fund for the purpose of this and other preliminary work, and that it was always anticipated that, should the position become serious and active, renewed efforts and increased resources would be necessary.

Mr. Jenkins thought the Board had to make up its mind whether to continue with its educative campaign. If it was felt that this was the right time to act, he hoped that on this occasion the organisation would allow for a man of the right type to be attached to the staff for a considerable period, and for lecturers who could state the case properly. It would also be necessary for the Board to enter in co-operation with other suitable organisations.

Sir Theodor Chambers

British working man had let the subject of permitting the Empire to be closed up, and that if the subject did become a really live issue there would be no difficulty in obtaining adequate funds for a campaign of national enlightenment.

It was left to the Chairman to consult with other organisations and individuals, the general feeling being that plans should be made forthwith which could be put into operation if necessary.

Colonial Empire Marketing Board

It was reported that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce had written urging that the marketing officers to be employed by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board should not be allowed to interfere unduly in commercial matters, and asking whether their duties were to be executive or merely advisory.

The Chairman stated that he had been authoritatively informed that there was no intention of interfering with the marketing of any products from the Colonies except where marketing arrangements were defective and at the invitation of some Government or of the producers of some commodity.

Sir Humphrey Leggett referred to the recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce (reported in *East Africa and Rhodesia* of November 11), as a result of which the Section had communicated with the Secretary of State, the letter stating that some members were uneasy lest there might be unwise intervention in commercial affairs, mentioning that the omission of coffee and sisal from the list of important commodities which would be treated as outside the scope of the Board's initiative had been criticised, and asking for further information in order to remove misapprehensions.

The Colonial Office Blundered

Mr. W. G. Esworth held that the Colonial Office was not to be congratulated on its launching of this Marketing Board, which should have been formed only after consultation with various organisations possessed of considerable experience of research into and marketing of Colonial products. Far from taking that course, which could not but have been advantageous, all these bodies appeared to have been ignored, and among the members of the Board was not one interested in African affairs as a producer or merchant. It was by *East Africa and Rhodesia* that the personnel of the Board had been made known, and at the present stage, when the Board was trying to feel its way, it still sought no co-operation. In his opinion the Secretary of State should be reminded of the desirability of close contact with Empire organisations.

The Chairman indicated that the present work of the Board was largely statistical and exploratory, and that the intention was to co-opt to sub-committees men with specialised knowledge.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton agreed with Mr. W. G. Esworth in his expression of astonishment that the Joint Board, the London Chamber of Commerce and such organisations, had known nothing of the way in which the new Colonial Empire Marketing Board was to work until the news appeared in the Press. If it had been termed the Colonial Empire Products Board, there would have been less anxiety and dissatisfaction in business quarters. There could be no doubt that there were many men in the City experienced in the marketing of Colonial produce who should have been approached, and neglect to approach whom would probably mean that much of the expenditure of the Board would be wasted. An important commodity which had not been mentioned in the discussion of the Chamber of Commerce was rubber.

Report of which from Kenya was a material factor in the economy of the country.

The Colonial Office had adopted an unwise course in not consulting the established organisations. Sir Montagu Barlow thought, but he believed the right course had been taken in appointing to the Board men of wide business experience who had no particular interests in the various Dependencies. The Board could use experts on sub-committees.

Mr. Peto agreed that it was generally inadvisable to appoint men with special interests, but the failure to consult in the right quarters was not a very hopeful augury. It would be useful to know if the C.E.M.B. was to advise the Colonial Office in regard to the handling of commercial affairs, or whether the intention was merely to put right the outside world. (Laughter.)

Sir Humphrey Leggett welcomed the association of all political parties in the House of Commons with the Board, as calculated to lift Colonial matters increasingly out of the political arena. It would be wise, Mr. Peto thought, to suggest that the Colonial Office should make a point of consulting the C.E.M.B. before the negotiation of new trade treaties, clearing house and exchange agreements.

Sir Theodore Chambers felt confident that a completely satisfactory reply to the letter from the Chamber of Commerce would be received from the Secretary of State, who certainly did not intend the Board to interfere gratuitously in the marketing of the main Colonial commodities, such as tea, sisal, cotton, and rubber.

Homeward Freights on Cotton Seed

Mr. A. J. M. Cameron drew attention to the serious effect upon East Africa of the huge American cotton crop, the largest the U.S.A. had ever grown. At that very moment the homeward freight on cotton seed from Kilindini had been increased by 33%, which increased charge drastically reduced the economic mileage of transport to rail-head, and meant that half the seed produced in Uganda this year would be unexportable.

Mr. Hamilton said that another anomaly was that the liner rates of freight on maize from East Africa were 37s., as against 25s. from South Africa, and Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that when cotton slumped many years ago the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the shipping companies had both agreed to reduce their charges for carriage.

The forthcoming crop in Uganda could be put at a minimum of 30,000 bales unless climatic conditions were extremely unfavourable, and since today's price of cotton was fully 2s. per pound below the corresponding figure last year, and there seemed no prospect of an improvement on account of the great American crop, the purchasing power of the Native cotton producers of Uganda would fall by roughly £1,000,000 unless the Government (by reducing or waiving the cotton tax), the Railways, the Port Administration at Kilindini and the homeward shipping lines all reduced their charges.

Such action, after all, would be nothing more than far-sighted self-interest. If there was not a material reduction the Railways and the shipping companies might find that there were some 50,000 tons of cotton seed less to be carried, and since reduced exports meant reduced imports a little later on, there would be a lesser tonnage of manufactured articles to be carried to East Africa, to pay Customs duties, and rail freight up-country. The Uganda Government was well understood to have prepared to reduce cotton tax, a lead which was hoped would be followed by other countries.

Uganda the Yardstick

Impressions of a Visiting Commissioner

DR. JOHN MURRAY, Principal of the University College of the South-West of England, and the member of Earl De La Warr's Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, who presented a minority report, addressed the Royal Empire Society last week on "Education in East Africa." The Rev. E. W. Smith presided.

This visit to East Africa, said Dr. Murray, was his first experience of Colonial government, that is, of government by officials, and he felt not quite comfortable. Public opinion seemed restrained; the freedom of the Press was not 100%; there was an absence of the things so familiar in England that quality and counteract and supplement and supersede government by Civil servants. The atmosphere and situation were new to him, and as an old Liberal M.P. he could not help taking note.

He wondered whether it would be possible to parliamentarise the domain of the Colonial Office; he thought he saw the need for a major conception, a plan for Africa as a whole, in which all the British territories should give an example of unified and harmonised government—some design for parliamentarising conditions in British Africa and de-departmentalising it. He did not suppose that Uganda was better or worse from this point of view than other territories; but it was his first experience of the method.

Uganda a Model for Eastern Africa

In accordance with his predilections in travel, he had concentrated—the total time available being short—on one spot, Uganda, where he was for five weeks. He had broken into this period by hurried visits to Nyirika or Kenya, hoping rather to "orientate" himself, and to get the feel and absorb the atmosphere of Uganda. By going to the most important centre of a land and "orientating" from there, one had a key and a clue in further enquiries.

Uganda had three great advantages—climate, soil and water—plenty of water for it lay on Lake Victoria, as big as the sea. All great civilisations had arisen in fertile river valleys—the Nile, for example, and even the Thames. Uganda was precisely a parallel. Such conditions sustained a dense population and bred quality of mind and body, and culture. Uganda, therefore, was the standard yard-stick for that whole region of Africa, and argument should always be from Uganda to Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, rather than in the reverse direction.

Of the 3½ million Natives in Uganda, perhaps a quarter were Christians. Thanks to the Church Missionary Society and the two Roman Catholic missions, a great work had been accomplished. Still, only a small part of the population was educated, as was the case in England 100 years ago. But though the scale of education in Uganda was small, the quality was good.

Three factors tended to produce that quality, first, relative freedom under a Native government not easy to parallel in Africa. One had only to compare the half-Bushmen, the Kafirs of Kafiraria, the Bechuana, the Zulu, the Matabele, the Masamis, none of them had equal all-round quality, or could look one in the eye, so to speak, as the Baganda do. He plumed for Uganda's freedom had worked there, the same general good as it had done elsewhere.

Secondly, there was the natural endowment—physique, a vitality, remarkable linguistic gifts—the

Baganda showed more ability in learning the English language than a good many of the English did themselves, and artistic gifts, especially for colour, design, and rhythm, in which they were superior to the average human beings. They had a talent for music, as witness the African organist of Namirembe Cathedral. In the aesthetics of family and social life, the Baganda showed dignity in themselves, courtesy towards others, depth and delicacy of intuition, and an amenability in matters of social form.

Thirdly, they had a gift for religion, a deep gift, clear and strong.

The motives that moved them for education and culture were pride and ambition to be a world race, through education in the English language—not Swahili! Individually, they were determined to do what the white man could do, if he was examination-ridden, they would pass examinations, too, even Matric. And, like the Scots, they wanted education for a purpose—to make it pay them.

Limiting and Determining Factors

"What would be the outcome?" he asked. There were limiting and determining factors. The essence of life in Uganda was, and must be, a subsistence, agriculture, based on the banana and tempered with a little cotton, coffee, tobacco and fruit, enough to supply food and to buy bicycles and the dresses of the women. Marriage and a small farm came early, for there was plenty of land.

It was going to develop into a self-respecting life of small people living in relative comfort, where the cultural values might be out of all proportion to the income-tax returns; where the banana made everything possible, indeed, made life too easy to allow of the immense superstructure of civilised life in England. The banana feeds and fattens, and the banana retards—especially the women. The wife plants the banana, tends it, pricks it, steams it and serves it, while the husband sits on his small round stool, smoking, thinking, and enjoying life.

The missions had given the Uganda people bush schools, primary and intermediary schools, and secondary schools. Some of the bush schools were not much worse to look at than the small schools he remembered in Scotland as a boy. One-tenth of the total perhaps were "selected" schools. But the bush schools were the schools of the masses, the important ones. The people there were Christianised. He wished to see a limit of 60 or 80 pupils in a school, and all of them gradually promoted to the list of the "selected."

Then there were the middle schools, such as Mengo; and the upper, like St. Joseph's College, Kisubi, and Budo. Budo, the King's School, on its hill, was an astonishing replica of an English public school, indeed, it was an English public school. He had addressed the senior 300 boys and the prefects, and had had a talk with the head-prefect, a typical public school man. He had received the impression that although the African is said to be an imitative animal, there is close affinity between him and the British that goes deeper than imitation.

Tribute to Mission Work

Since the late seventies the missions had done something that had to be seen to be believed. He had been forced to write his minority report by the facts. There was no representative of any Church on the Commission; he himself was a sort of "lapsed" Anglican. He held that these facts shown in two generations or less proved an affinity between the liver and the spirit of Christianity and civilisation, a fraternity and education sent

hand in hand, and the results had proved the infectious power of the double Gospel. It seems now that the Colonial Office had gone back on its Report of 1925, in which a religious basis in Native education was insisted upon.

He judged the missions by what they had made of the people who had passed through their hands; by the proof they had given, patent, manifest and overwhelming, of the powers and qualities of the Natives; by the atmosphere they had created; by the deep gravitation towards a Christian culture; by the complex expectancies they had engendered in the Native mind about the white man—namely, that he must be a Christian and a gentleman, having moral style in his life; a man temperate in all things, a respecter of women, a man with a soul. Some of these expectancies were a little awkward for some white men and women.

The Best Place and the Test Place

Missions and missionaries were not perfect. Some people alleged that they were stupid and narrow; but so were some other members of the public and some officials. They might be emulous and contentions in their sects, even secretive and sly; officials often thought that of the man in the street. Some were only short-service men; but were they alone in that? Their professional or technical qualifications might be poor; but did we send our best men to the Colonial Service? Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings came some wisdom.

Makerere College performed virtually the function of a university; it was the intermediary between school and a career, the portal to higher study in England and America. It was a name to conjure the heart of young ambition all over East Africa—and it was very expensive. It must be the cornerstone of education in East Africa; below it the secondary, the intermediate schools, primary schools, technical schools, and below them all the bush schools. In the higher schools the best brains must be given the best education, and in the lower the broad strata of the people must be civilised on lines already established and congenial to them.

Christianising and educating must go hand in hand and *pari-passu*. They must follow the Command Paper of 1925 rather than the majority report of 1937, where they conflicted. Everything depended on Uganda; it was the test place because it was the best place. It presented the finest opportunity in all Bantu Africa to train the African to be a Christian and a gentleman, instead of tossing him a little technical education, much needed as that was in its place. And it was the test of our stewardship.

Dr. W. H. McLean's Reply

Dr. W. H. McLean, a member of the Commission and of the Colonial Advisory Committee, who replied, agreed on the great success of missions in East Africa. His own hero as a boy had been Mackay of Uganda. He thought the character of the people of Uganda was well portrayed by Dr. Murray, though he was perhaps inclined to idealise them. But a religious outlook was inherent in them.

Dr. Murray had concentrated on primary schools and the religious question, but the Commission had to consider the whole educational pyramid. There was general agreement that its Report contained the most liberal and progressive statement on Higher Education in Africa that had yet appeared. Natives were to be fitted for the highest posts by a training equal to that obtainable in Great Britain, the various territories having agreed that if the men could be trained they would be absorbed in employment.

The Commission had faith in the African and his capabilities. He had had experience of them in the Sudan, having gone to the Gordon College over 30 years ago with the late Sir James Currie. His task, set by Kitchener, was to produce civil engineers from the product of primary schools; he had had to adopt very gentle methods for his pupils, who had but slight educational foundation. After a lapse of nearly 25 years he had revisited Khartoum this year, and had met some of the men he had trained; they had progressed materially and mentally, and were up-to-date professionally.

The need for post-graduate practical training in Government departments had been stressed by the Commission. After leaving college the students must spend two or three years in a department learning the practical work of their profession, and it was then that they needed careful handling or they might lose heart. There was sometimes a gap between the theoretical work of the college and the practical work of a department, and the Report had indicated that it was the duty of departments to assist in bridging this gap by providing the necessary competent and helpful supervision.

There was no break-away from the educational policy laid down in 1925, as Dr. Murray alleged, and it was not true that they proposed to limit mission education and supersede it by Government education. They were proposing, in accordance with the request of the missions, that Government should assist financially, so that mission schools be brought up to requirements, and to increase the number of "selected" mission schools as much as possible. Native Administration or Government schools were also suggested where necessary; it was unfair to suggest that they would be necessarily "pagan schools"; religious education would be given in them.

Commission Not Opposed to Missions

Dr. McLean protested that Dr. Murray's speech and minority report had put members of the Commission in the invidious position of seeming to be opposed to missions. They had great sympathy with the missions, as he had said so, but they had to face facts. It was true that the geographical distribution of many of the schools was uneconomic; they were too far apart in some cases, so that there were too few in them, while there were not enough schools in other areas. Hence the need for a large number of new schools, for which the missions had no funds.

Supposed that funds were made available, could the missions find teachers enough to staff all the new schools? It appeared that they would find considerable difficulty, as, unfortunately, the missions had a comparatively limited field of choice. Delay might therefore occur in extending the base of the pyramid and so retard higher education; if the delay was thought to be due to the missions, their good name might be prejudiced.

In fairness to the missions it must be remembered that they had never asked for the virtual monopoly of education in Uganda which Dr. Murray sought to give them. If there were isolated recommendations in the Commission's Report to which the missions might make objection, their point of view would be considered by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, for which the missions were well represented. He hoped that they would prove an advance socially and economically, and that it would provide the general outline of an effort to fulfil our trusteeship in its widest sense.

Hitler and The Colonies

Findings of a Research Worker

FOR YEARS East Africa and Rhodesia has conceived it to be its duty to deal fully with all aspects of the problem of the German claim to Colonies. Much space has been given to the arguments brought forward in Great Britain and in the Overseas Empire for and against that return, and the German viewpoint as published by the Germans themselves has not been neglected. The editorial comments of this paper on the subject have been forcible, but it has never been suggested from any quarter that they were unfair.

To complete the picture there remains to be considered the personality of the man on whom rests the decision for good or ill—Hitler, *Der Fuehrer*, a dictator wielding unlimited power with the delirious and almost religious approval of a nation of sixty million people.

Who and what is this Hitler? It is doubtful if better answers to this question have yet been published than those given in "The House that Hitler Built" (Methuen, 12s. 6d.), by Dr. Stephen F. Roberts, Professor of Modern History in the University of Sydney, N.S.W.

It is a work of scholarly research, based on personal contact with Germany before and after the rise of the Nazis, presented without prejudice, and exceedingly informing. The author was afforded unusual facilities in Germany; the authorities did everything possible to aid his investigations, and among the people he found a rather striking eagerness for friendship with Great Britain.

The Whimsy of an Abnormal Mind

It is the most extraordinary comment on human evolution that in this age of science and progress, the fate of mankind rests on the whimsy of an abnormal mind, infinitely more so than in the days of the old despots whom we criticise so much. So much for the suggestion that the power of Hitler has been exaggerated.

Is he so abnormal? He is the son of a peasant cobbler by his third wife, a distant relative, for the family was infbred for centuries. His upbringing was not normal, for he was the neurotic son of a neurotic, repressed mother, who spoiled him and made much of his physical weakness. He was never disciplined. He developed into a loafer, doing odd jobs:—

Irrational and unbalanced, he gave way to delusional mania about everybody with whom he came into contact—Jews or capitalists or laborers. It is one of the ironies of history that world affairs today depend on the accidental needs of a spoilt down-and-out in the Vienna of 30 years ago, on the resentment complex of an adolescent who had failed solely because he refused to submit to authority and had not the stamina to achieve normality.

Yet he had a good War record. He fought in six battles, was wounded and eventually gassed; won the Iron Cross twice and the Military Service Cross, but he remained just a mediocre corporal, unpopular with his comrades and his officers.

His private life is ascetic and secluded. He eschews meat and wine, and the scandals linking his name with women have not a tittle of evidence to support them. He never reads anything except a few official papers. Even in prison he refused books. He is primarily a dreamer, a visionary.

Abnormal himself, constant adulation makes him pathological. He receives only the three distilled views of the masses, intrigues and sycophants around him. Nobody can warn him of the likely consequences of

policy of himself. He lives in a mental world of his own, more lost than any Sun King, and he has no guide, no compass, and no direction, and he is therefore so guided by the masses that he concludes that the future of Germany and the peace of the world rest on the tangled working of the mind of one man whom not even his friends would call normal.

Colonies Only a Bargaining Weapon

What is the attitude of this man to the present colonial problem?

In the early days of the movement at least Hitler had the interest of a Colony, and it is doubtful if even today he is a colonial man. In *Mein Kampf* he definitely relegated the Colonial question to an obscure position. Panged Germanism must come first. Nevertheless, he allowed Ritter von Pit, himself an old Colonial soldier, to organise a colonial department within the Party, and from time to time turned on a torrent of propaganda. In Hitler's first two years of power the campaign was waged unofficially.

Throughout 1934 he was decided on the matter. The private associations were to bring the Germans' Colony-minded, and Goebbels himself the son of a Colonial governor had placed himself whole-heartedly behind von Pit's agitation. He roared about "our stolen Colonies. The German people need Colonial territory if they were not to succumb at home."

But the Party was divided on the matter, and even Dr. Schacht's arguments that Colonies would solve most of Germany's difficulties did not convince.

Exactly why Colonies would "redeem" Germany's economic plight, instead of further weakening her, is not clear. Schacht limits himself to mere assertions that they would have this result, despite past experience that such Colonies as Germany possessed would prove endless sinks for new expenditure rather than immediate sources of profit.

Having to decide one way or another, Hitler practically came round to the Colonials at the Nuremberg Rally of 1934, though in a very half-hearted way. At the Party gathering of 1936, however, he was more definite. "Germany cannot reconcile herself to the loss of Colonies, the right of the German people to live is as great as that of any other nation," he declared—notwithstanding which Dr. Roberts comes to this conclusion:—

A Convenient Propagandist Instrument

I am not yet convinced, however, despite the popularity of the Colonial campaign in Germany, that Hitler looks upon Colonies other than as a bargaining weapon in diplomacy. Despite all the clamour, he has made no formal demands for restoration of Colonies, although he has not been backward in formulating his other wishes in foreign affairs. On at least three occasions in the last 18 months, the Colonial agitation has been cut off as suddenly as it began, a deliberate action that it is viewed as subordinate to wider diplomatic questions. It would almost appear that the realists in Germany today had little wish to be guided with actual Colonies, while using them as a convenient propagandist instrument.

That is the considered opinion of a trained historian of balanced judgment, after a most careful and thorough investigation on the spot. So that there may not be even a suggestion of bias in this review, free use has been made of his own words, which have been quoted verbatim.

It is the unbalanced nature of Hitler, his erratic reaction to sudden stimulus, and his overwhelming influence with the German nation that keep the world on tenterhooks, affecting trade and tempers, and reducing men of ordinary commonsense to despair. It is

The territorial factor in Japan's; the conviction that he alone could save Germany (and take the world) from its fate, the attitude that it is sufficient for him to state a policy without justifying it in any way, as if he received it as a result of communing with the Almighty; and especially the self-delusion that leads him to justify any act, however clearly opportunist it may be, by linking it with the noblest of principles, a process which seems to be the only other than deliberate

there is no possibility of any reasoned discussion with Hitler. He is the embodiment of the unreasoning world.

African Race Relations

Suggestions of a Southern Rhodesian

THERE IS NOTHING MORE SERIOUS than the serious inadequacies of a young Rhodesian discussing race relationships. Everyone has a solution to offer, simple or complex, crude or well-constructed.

Most serious are probably the young students on vacation from universities in the Union of South Africa. If enticed into this subject, they will unburden their souls of really startling compounds of economics, psychology, ethnology and sociology. But the close of the discussion is always inconclusive, as indeed it must be, for not only is the play not finished, but also that which can be said on how to control the inter-racial situation comes always to a point at which some incalculable force begins to stir and create.

It may be that the biological aspect has been neglected—and biology is too often neglected in the study of human relationships. If the human race generally can go on living in this difficult world, largely through unconscious adaptation, a world so different from that of twenty years ago, there is reason to ask whether processes of adaptation, changing the problems as we wait, are not continually at work among the Africans. Plans made in universities can easily fail on that account.

The chief danger for the more highly book-trained young Rhodesians is that they will dehumanise the whole thing. If they will make fewer hasty generalisations and temper their seriousness with a little humour, their balance will improve, and the greater well-being of the Natives, which most of them so earnestly desire, will be more likely to be achieved.

Removed from Raafal Foundation

Recently I stood overlooking my garden, thinking those in it apparently did not notice my presence. A visitor had brought a Native nurse, girl—a highly trained girl from a mission station, who behaved in every observable way like a European, and was treated as one by our servants in our speech and hearing. She was condescending according to African standards, but our cook boy, a cheerful savage, was inviting her in to uncertain terms to remove herself from the kitchen. What he said may be roughly interpreted thus: "What are you? Stand out there until you are a Native woman." Upon inquiry I learned that this girl lived in mortal fear of meeting men of her own race who had not been trained in the same way as she had. She was not merely posing as superior. She had been removed from her racial foundations, the kindest actions of European tutors can easily convey. I thought only he means for the best. This girl had a right not to be caricatured in the eye of her own people.

My only criticism of missionary endeavours is that each of the many sects carrying on mission work brings to the task a different set of educative ideals apart from its tuition in the Gospel, and these ideals often seem akin in only one respect, that they must hasten to put Native manhood in a mould. Yet some of their manners need to improve. The Native Development Department of Southern Rhodesia knows what it is, and the province of Native secular education, and it is a great pity that its guidance is not more often sought by the missions. While it is not all wise and white, and their mission cannot help being, it is as alive as the situation in its officials, a better technique of education, and a more truly im-

ould be evolved in Native mission education by greater co-operation in and through the religiously neutral ground of the Government department. There is room for a more vivid appreciation of what the existing Native environment demands, and for more soul-searching inquiries as to what are the essentials in existing schemes of education and what merely the products of the nostalgia of missionaries in self-imposed exile from London, Boston or Stockholm.

Prime Factors in Race Relations

Both the scientific and the mystical approach to race relations can be enriched if their adherents share their knowledge to a greater extent. The extension of the methods of the South African Institute of Race Relations, in process through the mission-orientation of Rhodesian Native Welfare Societies, should be fruitful. The right relations between the races are certainly capable of clearer enunciation, and the time is fast approaching when there will have been collected in Southern Rhodesia, through trial and error in the missionary, educative and administrative fields, sufficient data to enable certain fundamental propositions to be stated.

How can we preserve the racial purity and the continuity of the best ideas of both races in a country occupied by both, without penalising either and without regarding the ideas as static? That is the problem with which the Government is considerable progress. Its safety can serious attack from without the Colony and from political opponents within has largely lain in its refusal to become dogmatic, or to state too precipitately the broad principles on which it acts. Great harm to steady progress could undoubtedly have been done by attacks from people ignorant of the multifarious intricacies of motivated by more political considerations than the good of the country.

The two races, in the process of their education, school and after they leave school, need a common foundation of principle as to the relations which must govern their co-operation; otherwise, sooner or later, they will soon fail to understand clearly the meaning of racial policy. From that want of understanding would follow unnecessary enmities and each race would begin to see in the Government policy antipathies which do not exist.

Instruction through Schools

As with some authorities on education, we realise that the proper way to combat the propaganda of the dictators is to combat the dictators. It is some education, as in the United States in education, and Natives, by and by, the end has come when Governments can no longer afford not to show to the children of both races, exactly what success has been attained by careful thought upon this most vital matter of the future. This progress in both in relation to each other.

There are critics overseas who do not seem to realise the unique difficulties. Never having seen the results of miscegenation, and confusing equality of opportunity with identity of social structure, they too rashly enter the arena of debate and direct the flow with ill-considered criticisms, which may do little to enlighten, but they are cleared away. Many economists, on the other hand, use the Native labour, which they have to control with a complete lack of understanding of the ways of their servants, with the result that much needless friction occurs. Some educated Natives find themselves without

WHO'S WHO

378—Major Walter Howard, D.S.O., J.R.



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Howard had an adventurous life as a daily as Major Walter Howard leaving Rhodesia...

Kenya's £1,000,000 Reserve

The Government of Kenya has announced that it has set aside a reserve of £1,000,000 for the purpose of financing the development of the country...

Further Railway

The Government of Kenya has announced that it has set aside a reserve of £1,000,000 for the purpose of financing the development of the country...

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

An Anti-Comintern Pact is a threat to the British Commonwealth. Japan, Russia is a potential danger. If Japan goes on with her policy of expansion, the world will be divided into two spheres of influence. China will be divided into two spheres of influence. The East Indies, there will be a commonwealth of nations. The British Commonwealth is a commonwealth of nations. What stands in the way of a commonwealth of nations? France that would make Germany master of the European continent. Only Great Britain. What prevents Mussolini establishing a second Roman Empire with the Mediterranean as its base? Great Britain. Without the British Commonwealth, Germany, Italy, and Japan would divide the world amongst themselves, leaving only the United States, who would become the last refuge of what is left of the nations of Western Europe against civilization. These are the realities underlying the Anti-Comintern Pact, which is an explicit declaration of common enmity against the common enemy, of common determination to achieve the overthrow and the overthrow of the world, the right of that, ever existed. That ends with the British Commonwealth. — *Time and Tide*.

The Empire. — It seems wise to look forward to a combination of Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia directed against our Empire. Russia no doubt will be quickest to invade its boundaries. It is a danger to our uncoiled hegemony. Our foreign policy should not be considering how to detach from our possible front one of these potential enemies. It is childish to talk of having off our hands the population and the territory of any one of our Empire. Our foreign policy should be considering how to detach from our possible front one of these potential enemies. It is childish to talk of having off our hands the population and the territory of any one of our Empire. Our foreign policy should be considering how to detach from our possible front one of these potential enemies. It is childish to talk of having off our hands the population and the territory of any one of our Empire. — *Sunday Review*.

It is difficult, having a history of the development and a national spirit that has been evolved, to believe that the Nationalists, when they have attributed a much of a share of the credit to the foreign dominions. — *Wing-Commander H. H. James M.P.*, writing in "The Observer".

Prime Minister's Optimism. — I see a sign of setback for some considerable time. It does not seem we could hardly do more than we are doing. Employment, profits, economic conditions are all going up, and plants, machinery, and equipment are in far better condition than they were a few years ago. So the suggestion that the economic programme is not a permanent one, and that it is a mere expedient to an end we are going to expect a severe reaction, and the rearmament programme is not in sight yet. It is to occupy its own long years to come. In any case, the end is not likely to be a permanent one. It will gradually diminish, and so do they will be a opportunity to make ourselves acquainted with the technical potentialities of our own market. It is no longer possible for the foreigner to dump his goods here because we are not for him at any time we like. For that reason, too, it is impossible to imagine that we can get back again to where we were a few years ago. — *North-Chamberlain M.P.*

Brazil. — There are powerful Italian and German influences and, to a lesser degree, Japanese influences in Brazil. The Italian element may include Brazil in its interests, and its propaganda effect need not be lightly dismissed. But of more immediate concern seems to be the possibility that Uruguay and Peru might follow Brazil's example. In Peru Italian influence has been growing for some time, in Uruguay there have been mutterings of possible fascism, and totalitarianism. The question is whether this system of government could be made to work in South America in a form compatible with the philosophical tenets. Brazil, large heterogeneous, and its people linked by means of communication, can hardly be turned into a concentration camp. The question rather is whether dictators in the hemisphere might be drawn into cooperation with their European counterparts, and would encourage the expansion of the territories of certain European nations. — *The Washington cartoonist in "The Times"*.

As a result of the Hitler-Verdun. — Washington's policy towards Germany and courage in teaching the Treaty of Versailles and the terms of the fragments in our face. It is surprising the point of view of a man who has formally renounced at the end of the treaty. That we should involve in the end the result of the African colonies to Germany, and the existence of the Banner of France, and the unwilling to follow the path of the African, even if the French could be permitted to let a single word which they won't. South Africa would be cut from the Empire sooner than budget from its part of Africa for the Afrikaners. The British Navy can still make the Mediterranean a British lake. No power of the world nor Mussolini has yet been able to do a night's work. — *M. H. Bernard Smith*.

The Bedaux System. — Bedaux engineers measure human labour in terms of a standard unit called a "bedaux" which is the amount of any given type of work which a worker could do in a minute. Each job has a price set at a certain number of "bedaux" so many. But before becoming a standard allowance for the job is to be translated into money wages. The worker produces three quarters of payment, the excess goes to him, the remaining quarter goes to indirect costs, the supervising staff not on piecework, thus giving the foreign special inducement to speed up operators. Workers object to the system because they do not, perhaps are not meant to, understand the elaborate system by which their wages are calculated. — *The Economic Statesman and Nation*.

New York's Mayor. — La Guardia is the son of an Italian bandmaster. In stature he is on a par with Dr. Dollfus; in reality he is a self-advertiser. Before the War he was an interpreter and a lawyer; in 1916 a Congressman; in 1917 a mayor in the New Forces. He combines an infinite capacity for work with an undecaying temper. In any country and at any time he would be acknowledged a big man. New York he is fairly dollar-wise. — *Christopher Hobhouse in "The Spectator"*.

Mr. J. E. H. B. B. Director of Native Education, Northern Rhodesia, and by the Rev. O. M. M. M. M. M., Principal of Knysna School, Chinsai, have been named as speakers...

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Mr. J. E. H. B. B. Director of Native Education, Northern Rhodesia, and by the Rev. O. M. M. M. M., Principal of Knysna School, Chinsai, have been named as speakers...

Among the guests who attended the King's birthday party on his visit to the area in Northern Rhodesia, General Sir ...

General Sir ...

General Sir ...

Duncan Sandys, who has visited East Africa, and who has been appointed as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the ...

... valued at £3,350.

The Hon. Charles ... served in Kenya, Tanganyika, and latterly in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed as ...

... and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama.

... General Gordon was buried in Gravesend ...

... of the ...

... Mr. Peter Chalmer ... known to many of our readers as the ...

... of the ...

... Jean Empain, who was married last ...

... of the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

Obituary

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Edouard ...

... whose hotel in Naivasha is well known to ...

... Nakuru. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Colony.

Lieutenant Colonel B. J. Lacey, R.N., who died in Portsmouth on Sunday at the age of 70, was ...

... Zanzibar in 1806 by the squadron under Admiral Lyson.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. B. G. Clay, who served with the Kenya ...

... Uganda Railways for many years, and was in charge of the railway unit during the East African Campaign.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Richard Henry Croft, who had lived in Africa for 67 years, fought in the Zulu War, the Boer War, the Zulu rebellion of 1906, the Matabele revolts of 1893 and 1896, and the Great War, in which he served in the ...

... Colonel Colenbrander in Southern Rhodesia, where he pegged claims for a coal, diamond and gold mine ...

... his wife, a married daughter of ...

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Rhodes Livingstone Institute

THE HON. BERTIE DOUGLAS, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been elected President of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute. The Institute is a body which studies the response to an appeal published on June 30, 1953, which was very encouraging. In addition to private subscriptions, the Northern Rhodesian Government has promised to make an annual contribution of £10,000 to the funds of the Institute. The British South Africa Company and Rhodesia Railways have made a committed contribution of £5,000, the Rhodesian Corporation, Royal Inland Copper Mine and Murchison Mines have each promised £200 a year for three years. Sir Edmund Davis and the Beit Trust are each contributing £100 a year to the Livingstone Memorial Museum for five years for which two have acquired the Tanganyika group of companies by made a donation of 100 shares. The De Beers Consolidated Mines have offered to provide the cost of the execution and erection of an alleged design to be erected outside the Institute in honour of Cecil Rhodes and David Livingstone. Mr. G. G. G. Wilson has been engaged as Director of the Institute and social anthropologist for three years from May 1955, and the Trustees propose also to appoint a combined secretary and curator of the Museum and Library, but the Trustees would be most grateful for further contributions in order that it may not be necessary for

to draw upon the capital fund. The Institute is published by the British South Africa Company and is published always. The Rhodes Livingstone Memorial Museum which contains a large number of antiquities from the Rhodesia and a number of personal relics of great value and interest, in addition to a rapidly growing ethnological collection which it is hoped will eventually be the most complete of its kind in Africa, is in course of preparation and when it is published it is proposed that a copy shall be sent to all subscribers.

Race Relations in Africa

(Continued from page 301.)
 spiritual or intellectual exchange (because no one has told them how the Government is trying to catch up parallel with for European and native advancement. I suggest that the theory and practice of race relations in the Rhodesias must in future be taught in the schools, and taught on a wide basis which will not be allegiance only to the intellectual but also to the spiritual or mystical. This will have to be stated in an independent way in relation to the whole range of social activities.

Eritreans Riot in Kenya

It is officially announced that Eritreans who deserted from the Italian forces and are interned at Isiolo, Kenya, rioted on Saturday night and that the K.A.R. guard was compelled to fire. Nine Eritreans were killed and wounded; 10 men of the K.A.R. were also injured.

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The General Manager, The East African Office, 11, Broad Street, London, W.1.

The General Manager, The East African Office, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, or Nairobi, Kenya.

Preserving Big Game

By Captain Keith Cartwright, Brookes

As a result of the better preservation of big game animals, it was possible to send by Capt. Cartwright with Capt. ... London. By the courtesy of Capt. ... and *The Listener*, we publish the following extracts.

Kenya has two game reserves, each as big as Wales. They have been very useful and are the best safeguard to the national reserves we hope to get in the future, but the trouble is that they are not adequate game reserves. A game reserve is a properly controlled area, a danger never to be entered, for it becomes a happy hunting ground for poachers.

Game wardens, rangers in charge of an area, are not so often found as in Ireland, and it is difficult to keep an eye on the Northern Game Reserve. To get from one end of it to the other takes a month or six weeks.

When I was in that country in which I found the white rhino had become almost extinct. Fifteen years ago I saw two or three a day; in the 1,200 miles square I have just done I saw only the tracks of two. That is what happens to a reserve when it is left without a staff to look after it.

The Southern Game Reserve is near the capital of the Colony, and much easier to keep an eye on. We have always been able to give some sort of supervision to that area, and as a result there is almost as much game in it now as there was 30 years ago.

Depredations of Native Poachers

Who is responsible for the ill-effects of the old days it was largely the Europeans, but to-day our great difficulty is with Native hunters. The keynote of all game preservation is the prevention of killing for profit, so the sale of horns, tusks, skins, horns or even of live game animals, is strictly forbidden, without the permission of the Game Warden. This has put the European poacher out of business, but the same loss he has still make easy money by killing elephants and rhinoceros.

The rhino is a prey for game to the Native poacher. He is very timid and easy to approach, so killing him with a poisoned arrow is the simplest of things. A horn of a rhinoceros is worth 100, and for the Game Departments of Africa, his horn is worth 250 per lb. for export to China as a medicine. The horns of the rhino are bought by Arabs, Indians, and Somali middlemen, who secretly buy the horns very cheaply from the hunters.

Of course, we do not want to stop the sport, but to make it its ultimate end is to be brought into order, cutting it up into chunks does not help to form it. It is put into Native hands and out of Africa, and they get under our noses. It is not nearly so simple as it used to be to these gentlemen. In a few years are our tusks to be regularly run by game wardens and Italian Somaliland where there was a great deal of poaching. Catching the smugglers was very difficult, for, if their suspicions were aroused, all they had to do was to bury their ivory. I remember two Somalis coming to my camp and full details of a big caravan of ivory traders to the border. My informant had a particular wish to help me, and showed the map and a legend, and wanted to be taken. Thanks to the telegraph, a patrol of the K.A.R. caught the ivory traders, red-handed and captured 1,200 worth of ivory. We have captured 1,200 worth of ivory, hoping that the ivory will be of use to the

... The smuggling trade has ... However, the ... of the same. Although for other ... no imitations will be coming.

The Italian, ... and authorities will no longer accept ivory of rhino, horn, or ... is accompanied by documents, showing ... legally obtained in its country of origin. The smugglers are out of business, although ... poachers are still killing elephants and ... the tusks, hoping for a return of the good old days.

Elephant Control

The job of the Game Warden is not always entirely for the preservation of the species, but to get for numerous, as well as ... in the ... elephant control scheme is dependent on the hunting being done. Government rangers, limited to Native assistants, though a large number of elephants is killed annually, by the rangers, the total number of elephants in ... has not so far as is known, been reduced.

Game preservation, to be successful, must be supported by public opinion. If the steps are being taken by elephant control, the public will not be enthusiastic supporters of game preservation policy.

This is largely to Captain J. T. A. Ritchie, the former Game Warden of Kenya, public opinion has improved enormously in the last few years, has enabled us to pass very strict game laws and has given sympathetic help in enforcing them. I hope that it will in time assist on the staff being sufficient to do the job properly, and give the Game Wardens of Africa, who are doing such good work, a real chance.

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Bedford's ... engines and motor ... of these Bedford trucks ... speed on the road and easily manoeuvred. You'll find them great money savers. Their low cost maintenance and small insurance ... for every business.



VAN ... TRUCK ... BEDFORD ... BRANCHES ... Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Nairobi

Questions in Parliament

Germany Colonial Ambitions

Mr. Churchill asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the German and Italian Governments were preparing proposals for the cession of the so-called "African Colonies" of the World War I to Germany; and whether he could give any assurance that no British territory would be transferred to Germany in any case without the clear consent of the Native population.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he had nothing to add to the statements already made on the subject.

Colonel Wedgwood: In view of the pro-German propaganda in *The Times*, will the Secretary of State for the Colonies make it clear that the Prime Minister in *The Times* has not the support of His Majesty's Government? No answer was returned.

Mr. Mander asked the Dominions Secretary if he had been in communication with any of the Dominions with reference to the former German Colonies, and if he had any reason to suppose that any of them would be prepared to consider reversion to Germany.

The Marquess of Hartington replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As to the second part, he had no information other than what had appeared in the press. But the general attitude of the Dominion Governments in the matter was, he thought, well known.

Mr. Mander asked if it would be true to say that the Dominions had no the slightest intention of handing over their own Colonies, but had an objection to anybody else doing it if they so desired.

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Highlands of Kenya

When Mr. Ormsby Gore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Highlands in Kenya were under the administrative jurisdiction of the British and African Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, would he be subject to the same conditions as the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in the Highlands of Kenya, and whether the Government would consider the compulsory removal of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture from the Highlands of Kenya.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in Kenya was not under the administrative jurisdiction of the British and African Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in the Highlands of Kenya, and that the Government would not consider the compulsory removal of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture from the Highlands of Kenya.

When Mr. Ormsby Gore asked if it would be true that the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in Kenya were not under the administrative jurisdiction of the British and African Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in the Highlands of Kenya, and whether the Government would consider the compulsory removal of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture from the Highlands of Kenya.

Colonel Wedgwood: In view of the reply that the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in Kenya were not under the administrative jurisdiction of the British and African Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in the Highlands of Kenya, and whether the Government would consider the compulsory removal of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture from the Highlands of Kenya.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore, who inquired about the recent riots in Mombasa, the Secretary of State said that an inter-racial quarrel had broken out between Luo and Washiri Arabs, the result of a friction between a householder and his lodger. The riot was not directed against Government and was confined entirely to one part of the native quarter. Order was soon re-established without any casualties being sustained or caused by the riot. One Luo and one Washiri were known to have lost their lives. Such inter-racial quarrels were unfortunately always likely to arise unexpectedly in a place like Mombasa, where the Provincial Commissioner was examining the problems arising out of the incident.

Native Tenants in Kenya

Mr. Ormsby Gore asked whether the Colonial Secretary would withhold his consent if any Native Tenant Ordinance in Kenya on the ground of the heavy burden imposed for breach of contract, the decreased security given to the Natives, the increased period of compulsory labour, and other provisions amendments to the previous Ordinance.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that there was no such thing as a Native Tenants Ordinance, and suggested that the reference was to the Resident Labourers Ordinance recently passed by the Legislature. It had previously received his careful consideration, and he did not propose to advise that it be disallowed.

The Ordinance provides for reduced penalties as compared with those in the law as it stands," said Mr. Ormsby Gore. "The Ordinance like the legislation in England, prescribes the conditions on which Native tenants leaving their farms may enter into voluntary contracts, leaving them free to accept or refuse to accept compulsory labour. It is not compulsory labour, the Ordinance does not require any satisfactory provision to be made for the accommodation of other tenants of any Native who may be required to leave farms when their existing contracts of service have expired."

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Does not the Ordinance say that there must be supplied and fixed a period of compulsory labour?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "If they contract to go out of their farms to do some work, their wife and children will be with them, then it has to be for a certain period. It is a contract of service, and provides for so many days' service in that contract year."

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Does that contract year still have to be put out of service?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "There is no question that an African tenant leaving his farm is in a particular employment. It is not compulsory labour, but it is a contract of service, and provides for so many days' service in that contract year."

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Kenya Agriculture Suspended

Askeby, Mr. O'Brien said that the Government had suspended the Government of the Colony's agricultural... Mr. O'Brien said that the Government had suspended the Government of the Colony's agricultural... Mr. O'Brien said that the Government had suspended the Government of the Colony's agricultural...

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Broadcasting to Native

Colonel Sanderson Allen asked if the Government would consider subsidizing a more powerful broadcasting station in Nairobi with the object of disseminating British news, in order to prevent the possibility of anti-British propaganda among the native population.

Mr. Grimby Gore said the Empire news broadcast from Deventer were well received throughout East Africa and were considered adequate in this respect. The possibility of establishing and developing further local broadcasting services somewhere in East Africa was being examined by the Government.

Mr. Grimby Gore told Mr. O'Brien that the report of the Committee of Council on Broadcasting had been sent to the Colonial Government with the intention that the Colonial Government should agree with the principles recommended in a number of paragraphs... a considerable measure of effect had already been given to them, and measures for furthering them in some instances were being explored.

Sir M. Womersley told Sir H. Rankin that the contribution towards the cost of the Empire broadcasting service was made by Colonial or Dominion Governments.

Mr. Paine asked whether, in view of the criticism levelled by the Permanent Mandates Commission on the subject in the Lugana colonies, he would take steps to ensure that in future no persons should be allowed to undertake mining in the area unless they held a minimum amount of capital sufficient to cover their wage liabilities and that a stricter use should be made by the Board of Control of its powers to expel undesirable employers.

Mr. O'Brien Gore replied that early last year the Tanganyika Government had considered the possibility of introducing a system whereby a number of prospecting licences in the Lugana area could be required to make such a system fully and practically operable.

introducing a system whereby a number of prospecting licences in the Lugana area could be required to make such a system fully and practically operable. He was, however, asking the Government whether the Government proposed to reconsider the matter in the light of the criticisms of the Mandates Commission. The Permanent Mandates Commission had expressed the view that the Government had not pressed on this matter and that the Government should have a more resolute attitude in this regard.

Mr. O'Brien Gore said that the attention of the Government had been drawn to the criticisms of the Permanent Mandates Commission and that the Government was considering a scheme for the creation of a company to exploit the scheme in the Lugana area. The Government was also considering the possibility of obtaining financial assistance from the Colonial Development Committee to enable the work to be carried out and for a loan of a half of the total value of the area for other requirements.

In reply to Mr. Grimby, Mr. O'Brien Gore said that the Government had expressed their intention to enter into negotiations with Sir P. Womersley with a view to their being able to obtain a licence for the establishment of a station in the Lugana area. The Government was also considering the possibility of obtaining financial assistance from the Colonial Development Committee to enable the work to be carried out and for a loan of a half of the total value of the area for other requirements.

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Advertisement for power supply in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. It lists companies like The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd., The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., and The Bar Es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd. It also mentions a London office at Queen Street, E.C4.

Advertisement for Kenya as a colony. It features the text 'KENYA BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY' and lists benefits such as 'Healthy climate', 'Reasonable living costs', and 'Excellent social amenities, schools and sport of all kinds'. It also includes contact information for the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Latest Progress Reports

Wega Mining Co.—In October the mill run for the month of 29,422 tons of balling, 20,300 tons of concentrates and 2,000 tons of tailing.

Caball Gold—Reports for October show a mill run of 25,000 tons of balling, 17,000 tons of concentrates and 1,000 tons of tailing.

Tanganyika Minerals—Reports for October show a mill run of 25,000 tons of balling, 17,000 tons of concentrates and 1,000 tons of tailing.

Tati Coalfields—During October 2,400 tons of coal were produced, 1,200 tons of which were sold to the mines. Profits are still low owing to the high price of coal.

Sherwood Mine—Reports for October show a mill run of 25,000 tons of balling, 17,000 tons of concentrates and 1,000 tons of tailing.

General Gold—Reports for October show a mill run of 25,000 tons of balling, 17,000 tons of concentrates and 1,000 tons of tailing.

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Kimberly Meeting

RESOLUTIONS were passed at the Kimberley Gold Mining (V.L.M.) last week's shareholders' meeting which will be held on the 23rd inst. The Kimberley Gold Mining (V.L.M.) is a public company with a capital of £1,000,000. The Kimberley Gold Mining (V.L.M.) is a public company with a capital of £1,000,000. The Kimberley Gold Mining (V.L.M.) is a public company with a capital of £1,000,000.

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Wanless Colliery Company

The directors of the Wanless Colliery Company propose to recommend at the annual meeting of the company, to be held on November 30, payment of a dividend of 20% on the tax for the year ended August 31. Three interim dividends of 10% each have already been paid.

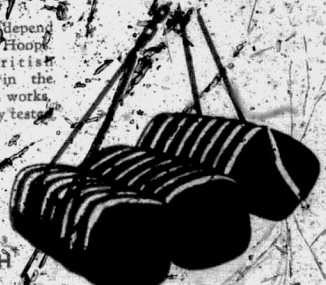
The final dividend of 10% will be paid on December 15, if approved by the shareholders.

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BARRON'S B-BRAND SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE STEEL BALING HOOPS

You can always depend on Barron's Baling Hoops. Made of best British Steel produced in the famous BARRON'S works. Thoroughly tested to meet the requirements of the Baling Hoop Association.



For Cotton, Straw and Wool Baling. Supplied in lengths of 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Enquiries invited from speculators.

Write for sample brackets and full details. BARRON'S FERRATITE STEEL CO. LTD. BARRON-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND.

Latest London Share Prices E.A. Service Appointments

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	6d.	6d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	70s. 3d.	67s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 7d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.
Ragosa Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	6d.	6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Kenton (10s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 10d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 0d.
Kimimiri (10s.)	2s. 0d.	7d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	6d.	2s. 6d.
Loanwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Bonding Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 4d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	7d.	7d.
Luhri Gold Areas (5s.)	4d.	4d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	28s. 9d.	35s. 0d.
Noranga Cons. (20s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 6d.
Rezende (1s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Kobana (1s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 10d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	20s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Rhokata (1s.)	6s. 9d.	10s. 12d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	18s. 0d.	16s. 10d.
Rosterman (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	23s. 6d.	24s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	7d.	7d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	9s. 4d.	9s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Thisbe-Etna (5s.)	8s. 7d.	8s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British E. A. Corporation	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (1s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Land	9d.	9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Lewa Land (1s. 8d.)	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Rhodesia Airways	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Sisal Estate (5s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	41s. 0d.	36s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	6s. 0d.	61s. 0d.
Pref. (1s.)	20s. 12d.	40s. 0d.

The following appointments, promotions and transfers to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month:

Mr. H. J. Haines, to be Magistrate, Uganda.
 Mrs. J. H. Haines, to be Assistant Administrator, Uganda.
 Mr. H. J. Haines, to be Assistant Administrator, Uganda.
 Mr. W. M. Chiswick, to be Magistrate, Kenya.
 Miss M. Arnold, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.
 Miss D. K. Bennett, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.
 Mr. J. Cherny, to be Air Survey Draughtsman, Kenya.
 Mr. R. K. J. Gascoigne, to be Field Officer, Kenya.
 Research Department, Tanganyika.
 Miss B. M. Jemmett, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.
 Mr. D. Lang, to be Education Officer, Zanzibar.
 Miss E. A. Locke, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.
 Miss E. M. Mann, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.
 Miss R. E. G. Rees, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.
 Miss R. E. G. Robinson, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.
 Mr. E. B. Smith, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.
 Miss M. C. Sutherland, to be Nursing Sister, Kenya.
 Mr. L. A. Weeks, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.
 Mr. B. B. Whittaker, to be Land Surveyor, Zanzibar.
 Miss W. J. Williams, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.
 Mr. H. Izard, District Officer, to be District Commissioner, Kenya.
 Mr. J. O'Brien, District Officer, Nyasaland, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Zanzibar.
 Mr. W. E. Howard Flanders, Administrator General and Official Receiver, Northern Rhodesia, to be Administrator General, Nigeria.
 Mr. G. J. Jobling, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika, to be Legal Draughtsman, Nigeria.
 Mr. A. McKisack, Magistrate, to be Crown Counsel, Uganda.
 Mr. C. V. Curtis, Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda.
 Mr. R. J. W. Verrall, Superintendent of Police, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia.
 Mr. R. Dabney, M.B., to be Chief Veterinary Research Officer, to be Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.
 Mr. J. R. Davidson, M.B., to be Veterinary Research Officer, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Laboratory Services, Kenya.
 Mr. R. W. M. Macdonald, M.B., to be Veterinary Pathologist, Uganda.
 Mr. E. J. Hurlingham, R.C.V.S., Senior Veterinary Officer, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Field Services, Kenya.
 Mr. F. H. E. Daws, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, to be Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika.
 Mr. W. M. Holdens, C. M. M., First Class Gaoler, to be Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika.
 Mr. G. G. Kellie, Assistant Postmaster General, to be Regional Director General, Tanganyika Postal Service.
 Mr. D. R. McEneaney, to be Magistrate, Solomon Islands, to be First Assistant and Officer, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika.
 Mr. H. G. Milstead, Officer in Charge, Inland Revenue Office, to be Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Kenya.
 Mr. E. J. H. Haines, Inspector of Police, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.
 Mr. F. S. Such, Tanganyika Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.
 Mr. R. W. Taylor, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Uganda, to be Senior Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Nigeria.
 Mr. E. E. Wenban, Assistant Government Officer, Kenya, to be Port Traffic Superintendent, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

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London-Cape Under 2 Days

FLYING OFFICER CLODS ON 12th July by Green reached Cape Town after 24 hours on the ground, having flown the 7,000 miles from London in 25 hours 3 minutes, and broken Mrs. Amy Johnson's record by 33 hours 23 minutes. This, timed on Sunday in London and Monday in Harbourside, and on Tuesday at the Cape, is only the third landing of a plane in Cairo, Baghdad and Johannesburg. Their plane was the first of the Imperial Airways Scott and Black won the London-Cape record.

COMPANY MEETING

Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

First Annual General Meeting

W. BOVILL'S ADDRESS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The first annual general meeting of Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited, was held at the company's registered office, 13 Lombard Street, London, on Monday, November 15. Mr. E. W. Bovill, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The business concerning the meeting and the auditors' certificate having been read, the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen, The directors report a statement of accounts which has been in your hands for the requisite period, and with your permission take them as read." (Approved.)

Winding Dividend

The accounts show that into the balance sheet is £7,185, it is proposed to pay a dividend of £2,000, £1,750, and from account, leaving a balance to £304 6s. 8d. The depreciation accounts is on the basis of £2 growing 10% and £1 per machinery, rolling stock, etc.

The item Sundry Credit and other reserves amounting to £1,260, and a balance on current account with the commercial agents of £7,185, since liquidated the proceeds of sales of sisal. The stock of sisal prices since realised at a valuation shown in the balance sheet at £1,866 8s. 6d. represented by proceeds realised or to be realised and forward sales contracts amounting to £19,000, and the small sum of £1,018 per acre at a valuation.

It is proposed to appropriate the cost of proper, namely, £120,000 0s. 6d. between land development and cultivation, buildings, and plant machinery in subsequent balance sheets.

Chairman's Visit to East Africa

I will confine my remarks by going to Africa in the closing months of last year, and I am glad to be able to add to you with personal knowledge of our estates and the. You will have gathered from the directors' report that the operations of the company have not been altogether free from a year. It was expected that in the first year of the sisal fibre. Production fell short of our expectations by 500 tons, a very serious shortfall, which was due to unforeseen difficulties.

It is interesting to note that this shortfall was not due to a shortage of leaf. Right through the year there was an abundance of leaf waiting to be harvested, and this is the position to-day. Of our three estates only Mgwana fell up to expectations, exceeding our programme of 1,500 tons by 20, which was credited to the estate manager.

On the other hand, at the other two estates, Kinyika and Tanganyika, the yield was only more than half of what was expected. When we acquired Kinyika we had an abundance of leaf ready for cutting, but no labour or tools for the necessary plant and machinery had already been provided.

and they were taken over a swing to the boom in the sisal trade which unfortunately caused prolonged delay in getting delivery; moreover, some of the machinery did not prove wholly satisfactory. The result was that we were shut not come into production till November, and we have been experiencing trouble in the factory.

At Panga we our chief difficulty has been lack of water, which is required in abundance for the decortication of sisal. On the formation of the company we had before us two separate reports by different experts on this estate, and neither of them led us to expect trouble with the water supply. At the time these two reports were made the supply may have been adequate to requirements, and I compute no blame to the two gentlemen who prepared them. I am glad now to be able to tell you that in the last few weeks we have started a new bore-hole, which assures to us a magnificent supply of water in excess of our requirements.

Mechanical and Labour Difficulties

Throughout the year we have had a certain amount of trouble at Mgwana and Tanganyika, before we acquired them, we had to carry out a large plant, but in the balance sheet of acquisition, I believe our estates are well equipped in East Africa, suffering no orders executed."

At Kinyika sisal estates, we have been handicapped by a shortage of Native labour. Tanganyika is not handicapped by the requirements of the planting industry, but happily our estates are situated in that part of the Territory where the labour shortage is not acute, and in this the sisal growing district, and the position with us is improving. This shortage of labour, however, will only disappear as the population increases, and it is therefore a difficulty which we must be prepared to face for some time to come.

Attracting Labour to the Estates

The company has accordingly been instructed to make every effort to render the estate attractive to Natives, so that they will not only seek employment with the company but remain long in its service. To this end we are doing all we can to improve their living conditions. We are giving them better quarters, providing a good and abundant water supply, and introducing a good and attractive diet.

In addition we have also provided the estates with an efficient medical service. We have engaged a medical officer, part of the expense of whom is being borne by a neighbouring company, and have erected a small hospital and dressing station on each of the three estates. We hope not only to provide for the needs of the sick, but to prevent illness, and raise the well-being of our Natives so that they will be able to give us better services.

Such a policy as I have outlined must necessarily increase costs, but it is of the greatest importance. We must, however, in reduce our labour requirements, and mechanisation as far as possible. The prices of our estate, and the usual cost of planting, curing, processing, and marketing

There is not working at all... seen the November... a halting... January... features of similar... which are in... less than... prices than... Egypt and Sudan crop... market will the result... several contracts... manipulation of...

Fears of Manipulation

This means that... who want to... they are liable... that it is... Liverpool futures... business... manipulation... Sudan cotton will... growth in the Delta...

I think that the only... back the... cotton futures... Egyptian and Sudan... Sakel, Giza, and... tenderable... manipulation... present con...

Last... excellent... and... 404 kantars per...

Cotton Prospects

The area planted in the... about 38,000... 6,000... heavy... from the... cotton... not generally... average yield... quite...

The... expected to be... the price... estimate... 1,000,000... the fall in... results... and on the... is for... are in...

A... will... share... day... will have... and... a good... which... to pro...

Finally, you will... propose the... staff. You will... good results... Mr. Wright, Mr. Archibald, and... Mr. Wright... Mr. Wright... Mr. Wright...

It is not... abroad and... the past year... proposed... would like... William Alford... Mr. Wright... Mr. Wright... Mr. Wright...

Sir Bernard... which was... and... The... Sir Bernard... Mr. H. Poyntz Wright... Mr. F. R. Phillips... Mr. Cooper...


Special Resolution

A special... remuneration... Mr. F. R. Phillips... an amendment... was defeated by 145,600...

The original... was not carried... majority... a second poll... the totals) were... accepted as...

ssalar... addressing the... Mr. A. A. Asquith... 6,800... 1,134.35...

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Insurance Against Hail

The hail disaster which the Rhodesia Tobacco Association is rapidly approaching realisation, and by now it is hoped will be completed by the co-operation of most, if not all, of the 550 tobacco growers in the colony. The Bank is willing to assist with the premiums and most important of all, Lloyd's have agreed to underwrite the scheme if the response from growers is satisfactory. This point is vital for without the help of Lloyd's there would be no assistance that full amounts of hail damage to crops could be paid. Major Hastings, Mr. A. M. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Field and Captain Collins form the Committee of the Association organising the scheme, and Captain Collins has pointed out that this is the best effort for many years that farmers have made to help themselves without calling on the Government.

Exempt From Income Tax

An amendment to the Northern Rhodesia Income Tax Ordinance, to be introduced shortly, will add livestock and farm produce societies, the Maize Control Board and the Cattle Marketing Control Board to the list of corporate bodies whose incomes are exempt from taxation under the Ordinance.

B.I. Increase Dividend

The British-India Steam Navigation Company has declared the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares at 5% for the year ended September 30, against 2½% for the preceding year. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which controls the B.I.S.N., announce the payment of a dividend of 2% on the Deferred stock.

Dalgely's Annual Report

MESSRS. DALGELY & COMPANY, LTD., who have branches in east Africa, state in their annual report for the year 1932 that the net profit for the year amounted to £23,043. After adding £122,478 brought forward and subtracting £25,000 for Preference dividend and £2,250 in respect of interim dividends there remains a profit of £213,912, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows: £137,352 in respect of final dividend to the ordinary shareholders, £50,000 for the year, and £25,000 to the staff. Dividends and bonuses for 1932 to be carried forward. The report also covers chiefly the company's activities in Australia and New Zealand, stating that in East Africa seasonal conditions early in the year were difficult, but that copious rains afterwards improved the position.

Maize Control in Northern Rhodesia

In his report for the year ended May 31, 1932, Mr. A. Redlockhart, Chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Maize Control Board, states that the board dealt with 556,120 bags, valued at £265,000 during the year. Payments consisted of 480,106 bags on which distribution to holders of participation certificates was made of £165,919, and 76,014 bags were purchased direct from Natives for £19,184. Deliveries during the period under review were nearly three times the requirements of the local market. After the net values had been adjusted between European and Native pools (under the Ordinance maize offered by Natives participates in the local pool) to the extent of one-quarter of the pool, the 327,000 bags offered by Europeans realised £135,225, or 41s. 9d. a bag for Class "A" and 7s. 3d. a bag for Class "B."

Auctioneering Nyasaland Tobacco

Recently we announced the encouragement of the Nyasaland Government with the desire of the European growers to sell the whole of this season's tobacco crop by compulsory auction. The Nyasaland Tobacco Association has now decided to form a company to control the auction floors and conduct the auctions. The company will be a public limited liability company with a capital of £25,000, and bona fide tobacco growers are to have preference in the allotment of shares. The Native Tobacco Board representing native growers will be invited to subscribe up to 25% of the capital.

The bill modelled on the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Control Bill was introduced to the Legislative Council on Tuesday, to give effect to these proposals and other matters affecting the auctioning of tobacco and tobacco products.

Poisons in the Blood

caused by weak kidney action

Weakly determined mind and bladder weakness cause acute distress especially during the night-time. What with the pain in the back across the small of the back, the head aches, the kidneys ache, and the nerves are all in a state of commotion.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only pills that give relief to the blood properly you cannot hope to be well. Stimulate your kidneys, and you will find relief from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills allow you to get on with your work and your family. They are the only pills that give relief to the blood properly you cannot hope to be well. Stimulate your kidneys, and you will find relief from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.



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- JUBA to PORT SAID 41
- JUBA to KHARTOUM 24
- PORT SAID to PORT SAID 61
- ALEXANDRIA to PORT SAID 65

The fare by the road service between Nile at the Uganda border (the connecting point with Kenya and Uganda railways) and Juba is £12.

Full particulars from:
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 Paid-up Capital £200,000
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- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ADEN | ALGER | BOMBAY | CHENNAI | COLOMBO | DELHI | FRANKFORT | HAMBURG | KARACHI | MADRAS | MANILA | MATRUH | MOMBASA | NAIROBI | PORT SAID | RAJAHMUNDRAM | SOERABAYA | TANZANIA | YOKOHAMA |
|------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|

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Leeds Castle	Leeds	Dec 24	South Africa
Sheffield Castle	Sheffield	Jan 1	South Africa
Manchester Castle	Manchester	Jan 8	South Africa
Edinburgh Castle	Edinburgh	Jan 15	South Africa
Athens Castle	Athens	Jan 22	East Africa
St. Lawrence Castle	St. Lawrence	Jan 29	East Africa
Winchester Castle	Winchester	Feb 5	East Africa



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J. H. GIBSON, London Manager

Hitle to Shoua, Lauder, and Lauder

Suggests Return of Colonies in Six Years

BERLIN (U.S. Press)—The German Foreign Office today opened its declaration that the Colonies were to be returned to Germany within a period of six years, speaking in a speech given by Hitler in Augsburg on the 23rd of November.

The British Empire is supported by a white race, Hitler said; the French Empire by a black race. Germany, he said, has the right to be satisfied with a white race in the Colonies. He said that a white race in the Colonies is the only race that is capable of being loyal to a white race.

The concentration of German energy upon a Nazi leadership had, however, been a factor in Germany's weak international position. He said that Germany would no longer voice the claims of the Colonies, more and more loudly, in the world, until they were recognized as a fact. He said that he did not like to be mentioned to say they were to get it in six years, but that he would like to concede to them they will consider in three years, and in another three years they will be convinced of the necessity of a new and means of settling the problem.

Referred Reference to German Armed Might

The most important step already been taken already. Germany has created a new army and she has got rid of her inferiority complex. He added a significant remark in response to his manifest importance, that, since the economic boom of the year 1930, she had appeared in some leading British newspapers, including the *Times*, that she had a special correspondent in London at the time and had a special correspondent in London at the time and had a special correspondent in London at the time.

Here Hitler went on to refer to the plan from the Colonies, stating that by exploiting her home resources, Germany would provide a indisputable case for the return of the stolen property, as it would be the only almost for all nations could not satisfy her indispensable requirements. We demand our Colonies not out of ambition, but as a necessity for our development.

The entire (Nazi) party and the entire nation stand united behind the leaders, they the leaders supported by the energies of 65,000,000 people, ultimately expressed by their armed forces, will be able successfully to defend the nation's interests and successfully solve the problem put to us.

Is a Reapproachment

The special correspondent in Berlin for the *Daily Express*, who has been quoted as saying that Hitler's encouragement, says that General Goering has now told Lord Halifax that the Germans regard themselves as entitled to the return of all her former Colonies, and the *National Review*, of an English journal closely connected with the General's staff, has said that the prospect of an Anglo-German agreement are not very far off, and that it is not long before the German Government will be able to announce the return of the Colonies to Germany.

If it is desired to solve the problem by his own hands, then the German Government is going to do it. He said that the German Government is going to do it. He said that the German Government is going to do it.

Germany's policy was thoroughly applied, he said, and he said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it.

We are all for the peace, but the importance of Germany's return to the Colonies is not to be underestimated. He said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it.

Fuller in Financial News

The London *Financial News* today said that the German Government's proposal for the return of the Colonies in six years was a revision of the German proposal for the return of the Colonies in six years. He said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it.

The German Government has succeeded in obtaining a return of the Colonies, but the German Government will soon find that its economic situation would be one of inferiority. He said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it.

Germany's Role in the World

The German Government's role in the world is not to be underestimated. He said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it. He said that the German Government was going to do it.

Contrasts Between East and South Africa

Mr. Douglas Macdonald on Differences and Similarities

THE FUTURE OF THE RHODESIAN colonies is a subject which has attracted much of the public's attention in East Africa and South Africa, and the many differences between the two continents have been discussed by Mr. D. O. Macdonald, President of the British South Africa Company, in his address to the African Society of the Overseas League last week, when he was in London.

Some contrasts between the two continents are pointed out by Mr. Macdonald, especially in the East African territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Tswana, and in South Africa, which is conducting an experiment in civilisation which is not possible in South and East Africa. The latter continent with considerable success, in the past has developed a civilisation in countries in which there is an abundance of minerals. But there are great contrasts between East and South Africa. South Africa, the Rhodesias and South Africa export £200,000,000 of gold and £200,000,000 of diamonds but of a total value of exports of £108,000,000. South Africa exports minerals and agricultural products, but East Africa exports only minerals and agricultural products.



But there are great contrasts between East and South Africa. South Africa, the Rhodesias and South Africa export £200,000,000 of gold and £200,000,000 of diamonds but of a total value of exports of £108,000,000. South Africa exports minerals and agricultural products, but East Africa exports only minerals and agricultural products.

Subsidised Exports Needed

What we need is a profitable and exportable commodity. Rhodesia and South Africa have a commodity, white as local and foreign, through a pool of fixed prices and the export surplus is sold in world markets at lower prices and also is subsidised by local consumers.

In East Africa there are important prospects and hopes of mineral development which I hope will become important, but as presently the countries are primarily exporters of agricultural products, and I fear that the development of Europe, Germany and the United States must depend upon the extension of new subsidised agricultural production.

There are interesting comparisons between East Africa and the Rhodesias, the one being a continent on the other is a collection of colonies. The United Kingdom is a collection of separate but responsible colonies which although differing in individuality and size, have considerable white populations and a high level of civilisation.

Southern Rhodesia, which is a chartered company administration, is a charter company administered, while in East Africa the choice between a Government or a chartered company and a locally elected Government is a political question.

There has been a fine line in the way in which for an administrator of the East African Rhodesia has expressed his views. It is true that there has been some talk of the East African Rhodesia, but the East African Rhodesia has expressed his views in the same way as the East African Rhodesia has expressed his views.

ated to add to the East African Rhodesia. The South African Rhodesia, which is a chartered company administration, is a charter company administered, while in East Africa the choice between a Government or a chartered company and a locally elected Government is a political question.

Although there is a white population in both continents, the Rhodesias have a white population which is not possible in East Africa. The latter continent with considerable success, in the past has developed a civilisation in countries in which there is an abundance of minerals.

Amalgamation of East African Railways

It is clear that the Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

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The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

A Railway System Proposed

The Commission is the duty of suggesting itself as to the way and the proposed scale of charges made by the Rhodesias. The Rhodesias are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa. The Rhodesias and South Africa are not an amalgamation of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

where might also be the objection that you must not make the Kenya and the ganda Railways pay for the Tanganyika debt. But the standard revenue could be so fixed that the interest on the Tanganyika debt charges could provide something substantially more than the corresponding Kenya-Uganda contributions.

Where Do the Rhodesias Stand?

Mr. F. S. Joelson said he did not visualise Southern Rhodesia as part of South Africa, and was surprised to find it bracketed with South Africa on the one hand while East Africa was shown on the other. Last year he had spent some time in both Rhodesias for the special purpose of deciding whether they, and especially Southern Rhodesia, could be reasonably bracketed with East Africa, and after discussing the subject with leaders in all walks of life he had been left in no doubt that the great majority of Rhodesians felt that their future required them to look to the north rather than to the south. They saw their future, not as a province of the Union of South Africa, but within a great Rhodesian Dominion which, he believed, would one day be evolved in Central Africa from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, just as Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would form an East African Union.

In every month the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had committed itself to a Native policy modelled on that of East Africa, while another parallel was to be seen in the Rhodesian attitude to white settlement. There was the probability of another East African unofficial conference at a fairly early date, perhaps in Nairobi, and he understood that Northern Rhodesia would send representatives and Southern Rhodesia observers. Such facts showed that the Rhodesias could not be bracketed with South Africa as against East Africa.

Colonel Benson thought Mr. Malcolm's suggestions concerning railway policy might be developed. There were now two railways with different rates and under different managements, the only point of contact being the Governors' Conference, which had no executive powers. Tanganyika being a mandated territory, the consent of the Permanent Mandates Commission would have to be obtained to amalgamation, but he was confident that such a

step would be of the greatest benefit to East Africa as a whole.

Mr. Alex. Holm believed that advantages might be derived from amalgamation, but he felt that it should succeed, instead of precede, a closer union of the territories. There could be amalgamation of railways without the intervention of a public utility company. The suggestion of amalgamation had come before the Governments in 1923. The matter was examined carefully, but was not favoured by the Government of Kenya or Uganda or by the unofficial community of Kenya. Although he was not prepared to say that it would not find favour now, since public opinion might have changed, he was not inclined to think Mr. Malcolm's proposal would be supported.

Mr. Malcolm Replies to Questions

Mr. Malcolm, replying to the discussion, agreed that nothing but good could come of discussions between the Rhodesias and East Africa, particularly in regard to Native administration; but he disagreed with the suggestion that the Rhodesias were more allied to the north than the south. Both Rhodesias were in many ways part of the general South African system, though not politically, and the finance for the Northern Rhodesian copper mines had been provided chiefly from London or by one of the great Transvaal houses. Southern Rhodesia was colonised mainly from the Cape, from which its officials had been mainly drawn.

As to the difficulty in connexion with amalgamation of East African railways of Tanganyika being a mandated territory, he saw nothing in our treaty obligations which precluded amalgamation. Mr. Holm had suggested that the proposal might not be favoured locally, but the board of any public utility company would have representatives of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Of course, the respective interests of the Kenya and Uganda Governments would have to be defined if they had standardised revenue for the three countries, which at present they had not.

Lord Cranworth, Chairman of the Group, who presided, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Malcolm for his address.

Settlement in Rhodesia

Play for Both Parties

I HAVE been to visit in England to the most concentrated gathering on the question of emigration," said the Hon. S. A. Langiar O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, when addressing the Portsmouth branch of the Overseas League. "Yet really it is simple enough."

Rhodesia has big open spaces and is quite prepared to take the Mother Country's men and women on the conditions: (1) They must have a fair deal; (2) the people already there must also have a fair deal. Rhodesia has shown that she will take these young fellows, provided we at Home will take what they grow.

What Rhodesia is not prepared to do is to import the commodities which are the home country's mainstay on buying beef from the Argentine and tobacco from America in the same way as she is doing at

Emperor Invited to Return

Financial Success of Haile Selassie

HAILE SELASSIE has been invited to return to Ethiopia by Signor Mussolini. That is the statement made to a correspondent of the *Daily Herald* by the Emperor, who said:

Representations have been made to me on behalf of Mussolini. I have been offered a sum of money and the return of my State funds if I agree to return to my country. I could never accept such terms. It would be selling my people for personal wealth and comfort. I have no income here at all now, and my only income is left of my capital.

The Emperor added that once by piece the lives and lives which the Emperor brought to England by the sea and now he is approaching the end of his career. I am in the house in Bath, prepared to leave it at any time and to live in the house I had in the Emperor and his family life since he has to live in a smaller house. The rest of the household will depart. So strict is the Emperor's opinion that apart from the children of his house, he said not to have

Contact with the Mother Country

Rhodesian's Suggestion to British Universities

FRANK WATSON has the spectacle of a young Rhodesian, the son of a Rhodesian, for a show-up in a more interesting than the English of England. So far, it is a large part in their flag-waving and natural they should often long for the scenes of their own country, but they should realise their own weakness if unsupported by the might of England. In fact, the Southern Dominions, to wit, the Union of South Africa, would gain much by imitating them in their honest realisation that they have strength without England behind them.

This patriotism leads inevitably to some, sometimes irritating, of rugged Colonial independence when the Colony concerned grows stronger. A due course of flag is invented, or an ordinary little politeness of honouring the King by having the National Anthem abolished, just because it is regarded as somehow inconsistent with waving the local flag. Among the young Colonialists, perhaps, shall get something better than such

Everyone is familiar with the family of set-aside children who are different, except that most of them lack sympathy with either; excessively modern in their outlook, they give him little attention. But one or two as you gull, exuberant as the best, think he is rather a decent old chap. It seems always to me that they have the idea of, and are best out of the incident of belonging to the family. They often speak to him very politely, and when they have thus gained his confidence, they give them a few useful tips which he would not give to the others, for fear of a rebuff.

Incipient Nationalism

South African Rhodesia is an interesting child, and will appreciate to myself the privilege of saying that it is a boy! He has just donned his first pair of long trousers. He has passed through the earliest stage of extreme dependence on his benevolent old mother. He still treats her, however, with great politeness. What his attitude going to be in the future, when he is more completely freed from parental control? A well-brought-up child should, of course, grow increasingly respectful towards his mother with every additional opportunity afforded him of being dependent on her. And he should continue to remember her birthday, and entertain her with accounts of his doings.

Two or three groups of young Rhodesians are beginning to feel their way towards some sort of nationalism, and when some enterprising person welds them into one there will be a budding movement. So far these young people, being without leadership, have retained a fairly good mind on the subject of their country.

It is in the time to kill false pretences. There is already a slight barrier between the Colonial and the home-borne springing from nothing more than a man's will to reserve if both sides prevent a full understanding in the spirit of another's back ground. At our door is the Union of South Africa, a rather naughty big sister who, in snub mother on every possible occasion. No doubt it is impossible to stop her from snubbing her, but there is no reason why young Southern Rhodesia should not be guided to filial respect and pride of a higher

Suggestion to Provincial Universities in England

Present most young Rhodesians who attend universities go to the Colon. Rhodesians do not like to go to the Colon, is indeed; regarded by their own as these contacts with their neighbours in the good sense of the word, but would it not be the good sense of the word of the heart of the Empire? One of the main reasons for the coming of very few Rhodesians to attend some of the provincial universities. They must have more of a cultural value to offer than a small Colonial university could offer if the association of temper and culture be disrupted very much worth while to sacrifice the first sympathy with the real spiritual life of Rhodesians in England. So much that it is useless and inhuman narrowing case for an antagonistic Colonial nationalism, everything should be done to step growth of a thing which makes for a milder standing between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Any provincial university in England which made a head set of attracting Rhodesian students would be doing a service to the Empire. There are very few universities in the South of England, and it is in England the Rhodesians consistently meeting over its most vital interests. Its National problem and its transport problem, associations made in England are worth of it. The South of England in a national affairs is an spirit which needs to be propagated in every corner of the world. Nothing narrower will do. This is not a suggestion to break up local loyalties, but to enrich them.

Constructiveness in Imperial Affairs

Whether Southern Rhodesia shall have a university of its own is bound to arise within twenty years. When it does I should like to see a provision that one out of every three years of study of its students should be spent at an English university, even at the cost of subsidising the students.

Here is the means whereby the instinct of true patriotism can be given, to the new members of the Empire, a direction towards constructiveness and away from destruction and disruption in Imperial affairs. To have a practical scheme which quite certainly deserves immediate attention.

The failure of Australia and South Africa to do anything of the kind constituted a definite handicap to them. Who can deny that the spirit of nationalism in young South Africa has retarded the progress of the Dominion and directed with the happiness of its people to an unpalatable degree. A thousand things there are done in South Africa in English, not because the other way is as good or better, but simply because it is un-English. Rhodesia can easily be saved from this kind of insanity if action is taken at once.

Otherwise Rhodesia may have to see some such situation as that of the young representatives, educated at their own university having the bad manners to demand of their Mother Country in public that she must give money to Germany, so long as she does not give money to such Rhodesia has any interest.

Cape and Back in Six Days! The Church Points the Way To Closer Union in East Africa

All Previous Records Well Beaten

LONDON, Kisumu in 30 hours, that has been demonstrated to be a practical proposition. Flying Officer A. B. Clouston and Mrs. Clouston in their astonishing flight to the Cape and back last week, when they made the return journey in the record time of 5 days 17 hours 28 minutes.

They set up a triple record. In making the outward flight in 43 hours 2 minutes they beat the record held by Mrs. Amy Johnson by 27 hours. Their return flight, made in 57 hours 2 minutes, beats Mrs. G. Brook's record by 34 hours 57 minutes, and in the round flight they were 88 hours 40 minutes ahead of Mrs. Johnson's record.

From the East African and Rhodesian angles some of the last times set up during the flights are worthy of study. On the outward journey the fliers reached Khartoum in 17 hours 15 minutes; were parallel with Kisumu about 30 hours after they left London, arrived at Broken Hill within 35 hours, and reached a spot in 45 hours 2 minutes.

On the homeward flight they flew from Broken Hill to Kisumu in under 7 hours, from Kisumu to Khartoum in 10 minutes over 7 hours, and from Khartoum to London in 23 hours 13 minutes, despite headwinds over the Mediterranean.

The machine, the D.H. Comet with which Scott and Black won the Australgair air race in 1934, has a maximum speed of about 230 m.p.h. and cruises at about 210 m.p.h. On this Cape flight the average about 175 m.p.h. Fast as these speeds are, the R.A.F. now has in commission machines capable of a further 100 m.p.h. or so.

The flight had its thrills. At Cairns on the homeward journey Mr. Clouston made three attempts to land, hopping badly on the first two occasions, but making a fine landing on the third; he explained that he was dazzled by his dashboard lights. When they took off with loaded tanks he had to run the full length of the aerodrome before rising.

The Photo

The pilots had little rest during the flight. Outward-bound they rested in Khartoum for 7 hours, most of which time was spent in obtaining permission to fly over the Sudd, while on the homeward flight they stayed in Broken Hill for 8½ hours and in Cairo for nearly 5 hours.

Both pilots shared the duty of flying the machine. Mr. Clouston is responsible for the navigation, which, flying at 200 m.p.h., demanded constant concentration, particularly as they had to deal with wind-tail on the bearings. The machine needed little attention—50 minutes in Johannesburg, 33 in Kisumu, 27 in Khartoum, and 25 in Marseilles.

Flying Officer Clouston, a New Zealander, has an almost legendary reputation in the R.A.F. for his iron nerve. An R.A.F. test pilot at Farnborough to which job he returned on Monday he took part in the 1928 Cup air race of 1932 and in the Johannesburg air race in the same year in which competition he was shot 100 miles from the finish, thereby losing the second prize of £3,000.

Last year he finished fourth in the Istres-Bombay-Paris air race in which he used the same Comet machine. He is a conscientious and a fearless pilot. His only crash landed to fly exactly a year before he set out on his flight, on which she decided to embark only a fortnight before she left. Her previous longest flight was from London to Edinburgh which she did on the day after she received her pilot's certificate as the pilot.

LIEUTENANT G. ZANZIBAR (Chairman) and Assistant Secretary of the Zanzibar Mission, and the Upper Nile District, who recently met in Kampala in connection with a conference attended by the general secretary of the Church Mission Society and the secretary of the Missionary Council of the Church of England, both representing the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop Willis, former Bishop of Capetown and Bishop of Zululand, Assistant Bishop in Deyo and the Sudan, are unanimously of the opinion that it is desirable to form an East African Province of the Church. This view ratifies the resolution of the Conference of Bishops of 1927.

The proposed Province would include dioceses connected with the C.M.S. and the U.M.C.A. and it is emphasised that the practical difficulties of the two groups joining harmoniously together soon large, the alternative is fraught with far greater dangers. Two homogeneous Provinces, one of U.M.C.A. and one of C.M.S. dioceses, each developing along its own particular lines, would tend to make each drift apart from the other, a result which it is recognised, would prove disastrous to the Church.

In the proposed provincial organisation no decision of the Provincial Synod would be of any force until it had been accepted by the synod of the diocese.

The Province would produce a self-governing African Church, as truly African as the Church of England is English. So long as the Church in the mission field is dependent on the Home Church for the appointment and consecration of its Bishops, it cannot be in the full sense of the word an African church. The Province is therefore the necessary condition of, and the first step towards, a truly African Church.

The contribution of Africans is regarded as vital, and it was the general opinion that a Province would be weaker, but enormously strengthened, the share of Africans in Church government.

Formation of a Province would involve the transfer of certain powers by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Archbishop (or presiding Bishop) of the East Africa Province, but the privileges of direct access to Canterbury would not be surrendered. The Archbishop of Canterbury would long favoured the formation of a Province, concluding that it would be advantageous to East Africa to have its own Archbishop resident in the country, understanding its problems first-hand, and devoting himself wholly to them.

A conference is to be held in Nairobi from December 10 to 31 for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the formation of a Province is supported, and each diocese has been invited to send official delegates. The recommendations of such a conference are to be referred to the diocesan synods before action is taken upon them.

To Readers in Africa

How much better if you had read this issue a fortnight earlier! You might have done by subscribing for our *Air Mail Edition* at only one shilling weekly by mail post free. Order it now!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Native Purchasing Power

The Other Side of the Case

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"
Sir, - Recently I have read in your columns elsewhere of the untold wealth of the Sukuma tribe, of which you refer to the statements of Government officers, that cannot dispense on account of the lack of commercial enterprise on the part of traders.

The Natives of one district of the Lake Province are stated to have over £70,000 to dispose of after having paid their tax, and it is alleged that only 26 bicycles were available for purchase by them in the year 1936. These statements were misleading. Actually in Maswa, the district concerned, 78 bicycles were licensed in 1936 and 28 in the first 4 months of 1937.

The population of the district is about 170,000 and even if they had £70,000 to spend, it amounts to only about 1s. per head per year, a figure hardly giving rise to the assumption that the Natives are prepared to buy cameras, watches, grass-ware, furniture, tableware, well-made clothes of good material, bicycles, motor-stuffs, etc. These articles were mentioned in the Chief Secretary when he referred to the subject.

If Government intend to exploit the wealth of Sukumaland, and to use measures to exploit it, there would be a market for the above articles.

Maswa, Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory. W. RESIDEN

Hyenas, Leopards and Dogs

Can One Dog Kill a Leopard?

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, - In your issue of November 4 I was amused at your quotation from Miss G. Long, who wrote in the Illustrated London News: "The Natives do have splendid appetites. They will eat any kind of meat, even zebra which makes dogs ill" and long dead elephant, which hyenas avoid, etc."

While in Africa I have found that zebra meat made dogs ill although it is the favourite of certain Janinas, as it brings out a body rash.

As to hyenas refusing to eat elephant flesh of any degree of composition, this is of course pure nonsense, and the same applies to some Natives, whom I have seen eating rotten elephant meat green with rotteness and getting very chaggaed.

I was interested, too, in a paragraph taken from Mr. Marcus Daly's book in which the statement occurs that he had a pure-bred Irish setter dog which had killed and devoured several leopards. Once in N. Rhodesia I had a pure-bred Irish setter, a plucky dog, which was too sensible to stand in a leopard's way, and he used to hop into the house when chased in the dog pen by several feral hyenas. Eventually he was killed and his body was left in care of a friend while I was shooting in the bush.

It is a credit to a dog of this size and intelligence to have single-handedly killed a full-grown African leopard, or even plucky hyenas. Many are the dogs of much larger size which have been killed and eaten by African and Indian leopards. At the same time several African hunters claim the case is different.

Yours faithfully,
W. RESIDEN

Some Postal Absurdities

Air Mail Cheaper than Ocean Post

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The other day I parcelled (open at both ends) a very small parcel for air postage to Tanganyika. The parcel was 1 1/2 inches in length, 1 1/2 inches in width, and 1 1/2 inches in thickness. The parcel was sent by air mail via the quicker route, and...

You I have written you will find two small parcels...

Table with 3 columns: 15 oz., 28 oz., Total Cost. Rows show rates for parcels post and B.S. mail.

Viewed from the position from the total cost point of view, and sent both parcels by the quicker route, though they will land much too early for Christmas, it is not clear why the above rates were there any more, if necessary, the choice of the air mail, why therefore, should there not be a cheaper rate than 2s. 6d. minimum for light parcels of an inexpensive nature?

Can you move the Post Office authorities to do something by way of encouragement to send parcels by the delayed route, particularly where haste is not essential? Yours faithfully, J. H. MCGOWAN, London, N.10.

The Pedantry of the Law

Cause of the Chagga Riots?

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir - I think I can cap your example of the escape from punishment of the Native bus-driver in Uganda on a technical point of law.

I understand that the action brought by five men of the Chagga tribe against their chief re compulsory selling of Native coffee through their Co-operative Society was quashed by the Judge on the purely technical point that the consent of the Crown to the action had not previously been obtained. And this although the Attorney-General was willing to waive the formality.

One can understand the indignation of the plain folk at their utter abandonment at such a result. The serious trouble subsequently arose which I believe has set down to the pedantry of the judge, which could not have been possible under the Indian Penal Code, too hastily abolished in Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully, H. H. HARRIS

An Opportunity Missed!

John Bull and Herr Hitler

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

It is a pity that a golden opportunity was being missed in the Colonial Office, was not taken and...

John Bull and Herr Hitler... I here might have seen a German agent in the John Bull and Herr Hitler... to his attention awards him...

Yours faithfully, P. JOHNSTON, London, N.10.

Kenya's Frontier Antiques

Residue of the Italian War

FOR A LONG TIME we have heard of the 100 Italian *carabinieri* troops, who in 1936 crossed the Kenya frontier, and were promptly disarmed and interned. Last week came the news that after a turbulent stay in camp at Isiada, they had broken into a riotous riot, which had to be quelled drastically by the K.A.R.

Little has been known in the past of events in the wild border outreaches of Kenya and East Africa consequent on the struggle between Mussolini and Haile Selassie. It is, according to the latest Kenya Native Affairs Report, received in London a few days ago, the year 1936 was the most difficult and anxious in the history of the Frontier Administration.

Having routed Ras Desta's army early in the year, the Italians distributed arms and ammunition on a lavish scale among the Galla, who, as anyone of experience might have predicted, instead of helping the Italians, proceeded to murder and pillage their ancient enemies, the Boran and Gabbra. These unfortunates obtained what arms they could from the Ethiopians and defended themselves.

For five months, writes an officer in charge, chaos reigned along the border. Italian forces actually crossed near Jara, and that the Kenya police constables who were on patrol with the District Commissioner.

In June the Italians captured the frontier post of Moyale, and the Kenya station, only half a mile away, came under such heavy fire that the *boma* and the bazaar were hit. A woman wounded and a cow killed. In Moyale combat both outposts, the Ethiopian flag which had flown over the fort for many years, was sent to the P.C. in the Kenya station following a promise that it would be preserved with respect. A significant incident.

Italians Arm Tribesmen

Still the Italians continued to arm the tribes, and the fighting spirit spread further west. The Merille and the Hamar came to blows, the Donyiro chimed in, and twice the Merille invaded Kenya. The situation was pregnant with possibilities and British officers were doing their utmost to prevent the conflagration from spreading to the border and above all to prevent the tribes from getting arms. That they succeeded and a peaceful truce to them and their men, though the credit is unjustly given to the British, is a fact.

When the Italian Government refused to renounce its claims to the Somali lands, the British Government owed the tribesmen a debt for blood. A debt which was quickly to be paid under the terms of our law there was money to be made by the sale of stock without suffering any of the inconveniences of this under the Italian flag. The value of baggage caught and held, and some 18,000 head of cattle, sheep and goats were seized. The Italian Government owed the tribesmen a debt.

By a trick, traders were induced to bring their stock into Isiada, where forced payment was made to the value of 300,000 lire in Government Post Office Savings. The money may have been used to purchase an arm of 2,000, some 100,000 rounds of ammunition, and a great deal of other arms and equipment. The tribesmen were armed and organized.

Some of the former officers will leave with the Italian Government, that Lodiwar, P. ... and that officers ... were accommodated by the wealth of herbage through which they had to march.

This miraculous Garden of Eden was too much for the neighbouring tribes, and Turkey was in a clash with the Galla and the Uga. A mob of 300 or 400 Galla, armed and avid for battle. An urgent message brought the political officer from Isiada, who, with considerable difficulty, was able to get a number of conventional phrases returned to the Sultan to indicate territory. Later a peaceful settlement was arranged.

Tribute to British Officials

What of the British officials who administered these wild districts? The death occurred in September of Captain Martin Mabony, D.F.C., West Nile, of whom the report says: "He had a few years' earlier contracted a severe illness while serving in the Northern Frontier District, from which he was never completely to recover. Under the burden of ill-health he carried on his work with unflinching cheerfulness. His death the Colony has lost the services of a valued and efficient officer. Just that. But he is a type."

Carefully Regulated Output

Education in the Sudan

FOR ITS WISDOM one sentence stands out above all else in the Sudan Education Report for 1936, namely: "The output of the school of Law will be carefully regulated to conform exactly with the opportunities for employment." Awful examples of neglect of this principle are not hard to find in the Dependencies of the Empire; but the good fortune to be ruled by a recent autocracy.

A sharp distinction between the northern educational sphere in which all the pupils are Moslems, and the south where the population is predominantly pagan, is as plain as it is striking. In the latter, though the problem of the many dialects in the south complicates teaching uncomfortably. Even the recommendations of the Rejal Conference of 1928 left six languages—Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Bari, Lattuk, and Zande—for use in the southern Sudan. *lingua franca* is very obviously needed, the inadequate Arabic of the south does not fill the need.

The commendation of the *Chalchak* or Koran schools, the religious teaching in them is sound and highly acceptable to the people, while the *khis*, or religious teachers, are competent to impart the elements of learning to village children.

The result is an ideal of a clear and concise, yet searching, and informing.

It is an export of goods during the year, and the value of the exports in times past as reported from Ethiopia. The list of goods included skins, hides and skins, were a great asset to the country, while exports in the form of raw cotton, textile, cotton, wheat, iron, wine, and other goods.

The total value of the exports in the year 1936 was 1,000,000,000. The new monument to the British Empire, about 150 tons in weight, is the first of its kind in the world.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

379.—Mr. Hector Grant Mearns

"The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—*1 Sam. xvi.*

"The cost of living is highest in Salisbury and lowest in Umtali."—*The Bulawayo Chronicle.*

"The African in Uganda expects education to have a religious basis."—*Dr. John Murray, speaking in Leeds.*

"The famous white rhinoceros of Africa has never been shown in any zoo."—*Mr. P. G. Boulenger, in "The London Zoo."*

"Many Rhodesians are to-day eating Australian butter imported not direct from Australia, but from Great Britain."—*The Rhodesia Herald.*

"I yearn for a cinema company to take an interest in this very wonderful island of Mozambique."—*A correspondent of the "Kenya Weekly" writes.*

"Khartoum is becoming a Clapham Junction of the air. Air-liners now leave the town for the four points of the compass."—*The Sudan Herald.*

"It is not lack of rain, but lack of absorption, that is the cause of the drying up of Southern Rhodesia."—*Miss M. Wellington, addressing the South African Farmers' Union.*

"Whenever hunters of the world enter comradeship over the frontiers they serve the cause of peace."—*General Gooding, opening the "International Game Exhibition in Berlin."*

"You need not be a coward for your hair to stand on end with fear when you are charged by an elephant. You suddenly become so fearfully small."—*Baron von Blixen-Finecke, in his book, "African Hunter."*

"Where exploitation exists in tropical Africa, it is no longer the European who directly exploits the African, but the black who exploits his fellow black."—*Mr. Tracy P. Wilson, writing in "The Nineteen" (New York).*

"Mr. B. S. M. Pirbright, a British agricultural division, in Africa, prepared a bomb and machine guns for the black proletariat and the black nationalists of the future."—*Mr. B. W. Williams, in his book "Night Over Africa."*

"The Hitler myth is the dominating fact in German life to-day."—*Dr. W. F. Ober in the most mystical sense of that word and must one ultimately add "Der Führer-Gott?"*—*Professor S. H. Roberts, in his book "The House that Hitler Built."*

"The danger of the spread of yellow fever from Africa by aeroplane has not yet been eliminated. Disease might be carried to London by an infected air passenger, who from Cairo could reach England before it had manifested itself."—*Sir Malcolm Watson.*

"If glorious scenery, abundant wild life, comfortable quarters, and luxurious travelling facilities do not satisfy, then the traveller is one of those people whom it is impossible to please. As a touring ground East Africa is unique."—*H. G. Houghton, in "The Sphere."*

"Land under elephant grass for fifty years regains its physical condition and fertility and of year after year the elephant grass is planted in fairly close distance instead of being allowed to spread naturally."—*From a report on his visit to East Africa.*



Mr. H. G. B. "Geordie" Mearns, Traffic Superintendent of the Trans-Zambesia and Nyasaland Railways for over a dozen years until he retired early in 1937, was born in 1870, in Aberdeen, Scotland, educated at Ceres and Tetes College, and Aberdeen University, and then, in 1903, went to India to join the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the service of which he filled various offices to the responsible one of Superintendent of Rates and Draughtmen. While he was holding that appointment, in 1911, a Kancon, a colleague on the same railway, was appointed General Manager of the Railways in Nyasaland, and shortly afterwards Mr. Mearns followed him to Central Africa, a step which he has not regretted.

He looks back with pleasure at the professional, social and sporting sides of his life in Nyasaland, in which he is particularly prominent as a sportsman. He played golf, tennis, and hockey, and was interested in Rugby football; he was twice Captain of the Limbe Golf Club, was Chief of the Nyasaland Caledonian Society during his last year in the country, and was a member of the Nyasaland Publicity Committee from the time its inception until his departure. Mrs. Mearns, daughter of Lord Lindsay of Haverhill, is a member of the Nyasaland Club, and is a member of the Nyasaland Horticultural and Flower Society, of which she is the annual president.

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Fin
M

Lobbying for Cobden. — The success of German... played its influence on the part of some estates... Britons... British cannot rid itself of feeling of guilt about a Treaty... desired to make... powerful allies... are the Astors (*Times* and... and Lord and Lady Londonderry... who have been... ties with the... membership... this year... in... and... The... group... behind... the... controlling... the papers... regarded... as... responsible... in... English... life... becomes... dangerously... fearful... through... its... associates... in... the... Cabinet... Mr. Eddan... had to accept... with... that... grace... he could... Lord Halifax... as the... pro... man... at... the... Foreign Office... The... son... claims... began... to be... pressed... as soon... as... Herr von Ribbentrop... to his... appointment... discovered... that... influence... that... influence... is... uncomfortable... about... the... spoils... of... offices... To... the... mind... of... Lord Halifax... also... with... the... idea... of... the... sacrifice... of... Britain's... no... concern... Cobden... and... getting... into... agreeing... to... lead... in... the... Colonies... in... return... for... a... free... hand... in... Central... Europe... was... a... problem... they... must... have... fascinate... some... and... mind... also... to... Hitler... The... premature... revelation... of... this... scheme... last... week... may... well... go... down... in... history... as... a... disaster... with... serious... as... important... as... the... famous... bankers... of... the... Hoare... Laval... agreement... *Time*

The Campaign in Spain. — Stage... he... once... forces... in... Spain... are... on... the... march... line... for... what... a... line... to... be... the... final... phase... of... the... conduct... it... is... opportune... for... a... general... survey... of... the... situation... With... the... fall... of... Astoria... last... month... the... Nationalists... completed... the... task... of... wresting... the... northern... provinces... from... the... rule... and... now... hold... more... than... two-thirds... of... Spain... with... more... than... 11,000,000... people... out... of... a... total... of... 24,000,000... There... is... the... bulk... of... the... Spanish... wealth... the... coal... of... Asturias... the... iron... of... Bilbao... the... copper... of... Rio... Tinto... and... Tharsis... and... the... major... mineral... deposits... of... Spanish... Morocco... Spain... also... is... the... bulk... of... Spain's... agricultural... resources... the... wheat... of... the... plains... of... Old... Castile... the... olive... product... of... northern... Spain... the... cattle... of... Estremadura... and... Andalusia... the... grapes... of... France... and... the... olives... of... Catalonia... Granada... the... mackerel... fish... has... become... a... valuable... export... commodity... to... Spain... a... staple... food... supply... which... is... augmented... by... the... salmon... from... the... Canaries... and... the... hake... from... the... Azores... and... the... cod... from... the... Newfoundland... and... Labrador... fisheries... *General*... *Public*... *Opinion*... *Review*... *and*... *Commentary*

Air Defence Plans. — Every... must... be... prepared... to... finance... a... task... of... which... the... Government... has... 20,000,000... Every... household... is... urged... to... contribute... some... 2s... 6d... for... an... impracticable... proceeding... in... the... homes... of... millions... and... to... provide... himself... with... such... implements... for... the... extinction... of... life... There... must... be... bomb... drop... stations... where... their... construction... is... practicable... and... their... stations... and... decontamination... stations... arrangements... must... be... made... for... the... closing... of... schools... and... for... the... evacuation... of... whole... populations... from... danger... zones... All... this... must... be... done... at... once... and... ought... to... have... been... done... before... a... Organisation... of... this... type... to... be... part... of... our... daily... life... and... as... the... power... and... range... of... aircraft... increases... protective... measures... more... extensive... geographically... and... more... intensive... and... elaborate... will... be... necessitated... The... initial... cost... of... £32,000,000... will... swell... to... a... double... or... triple... that... *The*... *Spectator*

Modern Nanking. — With... its... broad... streets... and... gardens... and... open... spaces... where... imposing... Government... buildings... are... set... in... spacious... grounds... on... a... ready... target... for... air... attack... and... bombing... Normally... their... population... is... about... 1,000,000... The... exodus... caused... by... the... earlier... bombings... has... reduced... it... to... 300,000... and... it... is... now... again... rapidly... diminishing... There... are... at... present... about... 40... British... subjects... in... Nanking... and... another... 40... at... near... river... ports... including... several... women... The... British... gunboats... "Bee"... and... "Cuckoo"... are... on... the... river... The... M.S.S. "Bee"... will... take... the... Embassy... staff... to... Hankow... and... the... M.S.S. "Cuckoo"... will... remain... to... look... after... the... British... subjects... staying... there... *The*... *Banker*... *and*... *Respondent*

Ps. — A... Justice... of... the... Peace... is... not... a... title... of... honor... nor... is... the... only... reward... as... a... reward... of... past... services... but... also... an... opportunity... for... future... service... The... use... of... the... title... is... as... a... suggestion... to... the... nation... is... to... be... appreciated... *Sir*... *D. Somerville*... *Editor*... *of*... *the*... *Observer*

...has... been... taken... into... account... in... the... making... of... our... Air... Plan... Other... arrangements... will... follow

Flying-Boats and Liners. — Air... manufacturers... now... have... designs... for... flying-boats... weighing... 120,000... lbs... having... an... average... speed... of... 175... m.p.h... a... non-stop... range... of... 5,000... miles... and... capable... of... carrying... 40... to... 50... passengers... from... New... York... to... Europe... in... 20... hours... Fog... need... not... hinder... these... aircraft... as... they... could... climb... quickly... to... clear... any... fog... but... from... special... patrolled... stretches... of... water... Any... two... of... the... four... engines... with... which... such... a... machine... would... be... equipped... would... be... able... to... keep... it... in... the... air... The... Pacific... clipper... had... now... covered... 70,000,000... passenger-miles... without... accident... A... fleet... of... 18... flying-boats... on... a... daily... Atlantic... service... of... three... acrosses... a... day... would... offer... the... same... total... passenger... capacity... as... a... super-liner... *The*... *Maritime*... *Com-*... *merce*... *Report*

Recovery or Slump? — Are... we... in... for... a... slump?... We... are... faced... with... the... possibility... of... an... economic... recession... which... may... equal... or... perhaps... transcend... that... of... 1929-1932... If... it... takes... place... it... will... render... remote... the... chances... of... maintaining... peace... Now... is... the... moment... for... the... British... Government... to... sign... a... Trade... Agreement... with... the... United... States... and... say... "If... you... want... our... friendship... and... co-operation... you... must... help... us... to... get... rid... of... the... prevailing... deflationary... psychology... You... must... take... steps... in... conjunction... with... us... to... stabilize... and... thus... raise... the... commodity... price... levels... if... necessary... you... are... invited... to... join... with... us... in... a... policy... of... credit... expansion... and... even... in... restricting... the... production... of... basic... commodities... until... such... results... have... been... achieved... The... first... and... foremost... confidence... has... to... be... revived... *The*... *Robert*... *Scott*... *M.P.*... *in*... *the*... *Evening*... *Standard*

Straw Road Offender. — A... straw... road... offender... among... the... many... who... are... making... a... living... by... the... "straw... road"... is... being... prosecuted... by... the... police... The... offender... is... a... man... who... has... been... found... with... his... straw... road... quarters... for... many... years... The... straw... road... is... a... narrow... strip... of... land... which... is... used... for... the... purpose... of... growing... straw... and... other... crops... The... offender... is... a... man... who... has... been... found... with... his... straw... road... quarters... for... many... years... The... straw... road... is... a... narrow... strip... of... land... which... is... used... for... the... purpose... of... growing... straw... and... other... crops... The... offender... is... a... man... who... has... been... found... with... his... straw... road... quarters... for... many... years... *The*... *Telegraph*... *and*... *Review*

Up to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

signs a relaxation of the peace signs a treaty of peace." — *Vernon Bell.*

"The Spanish War is costing the nation lists about £250,000 a day." — *The Sunday Times.*

Knowledge may have a thousand ramifications, but wisdom is simple." — *H. Howland Spring.*

"The British Press, evaluated as a social institution, is quite the best anywhere." — *Sir Norman Angell.*

"The world is under a moral squint, which puts it in the glare of god." — *The Bishop of Chelmsford.*

"The Post Office buys the largest fleet of commercial motor-vehicles in the country." — *Walter Womerstead, M.P.*

"It is more important to put forward your own ideas than to be thought right by the crowd." — *Lord Dunsany.*

"The man on a committee who is prepared to make himself a nuisance can get his name three times out of five." — *The Spectator of York.*

"Concise authors are those whose books over a long period have had to sale, with success and modesty." — *Frank Swinerton.*

"The rank and file have given me the vote, but Sir Isaac Pitman presented them with the pay envelope." — *W. A. Pittman.*

"My horse remarkably resembling me in the Hair statue had been horned, and I might have been the last to have ridden it." — *Rod Rosebery.*

"Oxford, once the home of lovers, is now a Cave of Adullam open to all who are ready to train on the great historical tradition." — *Sir Archibald Blomfield.*

"To increase our bodily health we must first learn to stand, and stare." — *John Galsworthy.*

"The land Yarn would blow it on the face of the city." — *John Galsworthy.*

"There are something houses in four corners of change which can be compared to the fact that the archeologists will find early ancestors speaking the dialects of any Jew." — *John Galsworthy.*

"There will be no more of the British notes flowed, a picture of Britain, a picture of absorption, and sentimentality." — *John Galsworthy.*

"The immediate effect of her presence." — *John Galsworthy.*

U.S. Trade. — Since August there has been a marked rise in industrial production and industrial purchases following a steady advance for more than four years. The present situation is not a case com-

parison with any different conditions. The fighting situation is not over-extended. Industrial rates are lower. Inventories are not over-extended. We are no longer over-extended in new construction or capital equipment. Speculation, requiring liquidation does not overhang our markets. The immediate task is to increase the use of private capital to create employment, but the Government cannot take its course without regard to consequences. If private enterprise does not respond, Government must take up the slack. — *President Roosevelt.*

Share Markets. — Stock Exchange prices to day appear to have little real relation to earnings power. They rise or fall as the investing public reacts to news from Wall Street and international politics. Industrial activities, rising profits, higher dividends, more employment, larger spending power—all these things are in evidence in the country, yet prices fall. Government spokesmen declare that there is every sign of the present prosperity continuing. Only the national reaction to inflation should be considered and activity.

However, the national movement is being affected by the views of economists, who continually insist that things are too good to last. The investor cannot help being influenced. He keeps out of the market and prices drift steadily downward on the sales forced and on the rise, that have to be met. The obvious fact is that there is no shortage of money. New issues are meeting with rapid response. Why do investors should prefer new issues rather than the old securities available in old and tried markets? — *Observer.*

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

Canada 2½%	75 12 6
Geneve 5%	114 10 0
India 4½%	103 0 0
N. Rhodesia 4½%	107 17 6
Norway 4½%	94 0 0
Spain 10%	92 10 0
S. Rhodesia 4½%	102 40 0
Sudan 6%	100 0 0
Tanzania 4½%	100 0 0
Uganda 4½%	100 0 0

Industries	
Amor. Top. (£1)	5 0 0
B.I. Oxygen (£1)	8 18 9
Brit. Ropes (2s.)	10 10 4
Courtaulds (£1)	2 3 3
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 11 14
Genl. Electric (£1)	3 13 3
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 12 6
Int. Tobacco (£1)	1 12 6
Int. Nickel Canada	1 12 6
Prov. Cinematograph	1 12 6
Imper and Newall (£1)	1 12 6
U.S. Steel	1 12 6
U.S. Steel (£1)	1 12 6
Unilever (£1)	1 12 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	1 12 6
Vickers (10s.)	1 12 6
Wolverhampton (5s.)	1 12 6

Mines and Oil	
Anaconda (50)	5 2 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 5 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 7 6
Anglo-Franco	3 18 6
Burma Oil	5 7 6
Cons. Goldfields	3 2 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 5 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	10 15 0
E. Rand Corp. (5s.)	2 5 0
E. Rand Top. (10s.)	2 5 0
Gold Coast (10s.)	1 12 6
Johannesburg Cons.	1 12 6
Mexican	7 3 6
Rand Mines	7 3 6
Transvaal	2 5 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36 9 0
Shell	1 12 6
S.P. Inc. (10s.)	1 12 6
West Rand (10s.)	1 12 6

Banking and Home Rails	
Bank of C. & O.	6 5 6
Bank of India 5½% prets.	104 15 0
Bank of China	6 5 6
Ch. West.	59 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai B.	94 0 0
Ind. Bank	2 10 0
Ind. Bank of India	42 5 0
I.M. Realisation	23 10 0
Southern Ry. def. ord.	18 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 10 0
Union-Castle 5% prets.	1 5 0

Plantations	
Dutch (£1)	1 12 6
Lange (£1)	1 12 6
London Asiatic (2s.)	1 12 6
Malayan R. (£1)	1 12 6
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 12 6

All the nation's subscribers will be better informed than ever, East Africa and Rhodesia. This feature ends here.

PERSONALIA

Sir Ali bin Salim has been appointed to the Edinburgh Zoo.

The () has resigned from the Red Cross Society in Umtata.

Mr. Gordon Belder, formerly of Athara, Sudan, died in King's Langley last week.

Mr. W. G. G. instead, Assistant Director of the Meteorological Department in Kenya, on leave.

Lord and Lady Litchfield are in the middle of their tour in another part of the Eastern Rodesia.

Mr. J. M. Haston, M.P., will arrive in England from Southern Rhodesia about Christmas.

The () is to be sent to the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa on inspection.

Colonel Colin Hardman's new book, "Frontier Patrols," is to be published towards the end of the month.

Mr. J. G. () of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, reaches England to-morrow.

Mr. H. L. Nester, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, is leaving for the Western Province.

The inauguration of the new municipal offices in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, has been held. The Mayor, Mrs. G. G. Shaw.

The Missions to Seaman announce that the Rev. E. Wallis, formerly Chaplain in Port Sudan, has been transferred to Bahr Blanca.

The Agent-General returned to India by air, owing to the sudden and serious illness of his mother, who is in her ninetieth year.

Mr. W. J. Thomas, Vice-President of the American Express Company, has been touring the Rhodesia and is now on his way to Kenya.

Mr. H. R. Fraser, Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and manager in Kampala of Messrs. () on long leave.

Mr. () who was recently appointed a Director of Rhodesia Railways, is to visit Southern Rhodesia as the guest of the Government.

Mr. () of Bulawayo, former manager of Southern Rhodesia, who has recently left personal estate in England valued at ()

Mr. () who has been appointed a () of the Egyptian Army has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the R.A.M.C.

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Debate Epitomized Lord Halifax Visits Berlin

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS were mentioned by many members of the House of Lords last week during a debate on Lord Allen's motion that the Government should support a Government in their determination to seek this country's support in their attempt to secure an immediate solution of the question of how to divide the world; but would welcome at this stage a statement to be made either in the British Parliament or at the League of Nations indicating a preliminary policy directed to a consideration of the grievances and demands of which certain nations claim to be suffering, and which the Government would be ready to discuss with a view to the immediate liquidation of an agreement within the framework of the League of Nations and the United Nations.

The Colonial Office, Lord Allen said, did not believe that the Government would be prepared to pay attention to all the arguments of strategy and of interests of the various populations.

Viscount Samuel says the world comes for the purposes of international law, the Foreign Office has been asked to consider the interests of the world, and the Colonial Office. What is the position as to our German friends? Look how ridiculous an argument it is to make. Colonial areas are valueless, we continue to keep the whole of our Colonial Empire. We can only deal with the Colonial question as part of an international settlement.

Lord Allen said that the Government should be prepared to make a declaration from this country affirming to all the subjects of this country that we are keeping our hands off the subject of the world, but this was a time to make our position clear. The declaration should admit past mistakes and from henceforth of complete equality of status.

Colonies Not Vital to Germany

Viscount Samuel said the issue was not whether all the Colonies taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles should be returned to Germany, but our consideration of the question in that way should not be limited, and there is no reason why we should not consider that question. At the start of negotiations claims would normally be put very high.

There could be a general settlement with territorial concessions as a result.

It was impossible to argue that all our Colonies were so vital to us that in no circumstances would we make any territorial or economic concessions, and at the same time to say that they would be so unimportant to Germany that we did not see why she should raise the question of them.

Those who argued that Germany were vital to Germany were not in their case, and due to the fact that Germany was not in a position to make economic concessions, and due to the fact that Germany was not in a position to suffer from economic concessions, and due to the fact that Germany was not in a position to suffer from economic concessions.

Lord Allen said that the Government should be prepared to make a declaration from this country affirming to all the subjects of this country that we are keeping our hands off the subject of the world, but this was a time to make our position clear. The declaration should admit past mistakes and from henceforth of complete equality of status.

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Work on Springs After Public Declarations

Lord Plymouth, Lord Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in reply that the Prime Minister had made it clear that we were not to live on terms of friendship with Germany and Italy, and that the search for a better understanding could be best effected by the pursuit of the method of informal talks for the purpose of discussion. The world has been shocked by the Lord Allen's declarations, and the Government will be glad to discuss the question with Germany, and will be glad to discuss the question with Germany, and will be glad to discuss the question with Germany.

The Earl of Glasgow said that the Government should be prepared to make a declaration from this country affirming to all the subjects of this country that we are keeping our hands off the subject of the world, but this was a time to make our position clear. The declaration should admit past mistakes and from henceforth of complete equality of status.

The Earl of Halifax said that the Government should be prepared to make a declaration from this country affirming to all the subjects of this country that we are keeping our hands off the subject of the world, but this was a time to make our position clear. The declaration should admit past mistakes and from henceforth of complete equality of status.

Lord Halifax said that the Government should be prepared to make a declaration from this country affirming to all the subjects of this country that we are keeping our hands off the subject of the world, but this was a time to make our position clear. The declaration should admit past mistakes and from henceforth of complete equality of status.

Strategic Decisions Pending Tabaganyika

Lord Cecil-Burton started the stigma regarding Germany's fitness to be a member of the League of Nations, and had been contradicted by the opinions of Colonial Ministers. We were to adhere to the undertakings of which the Germans had laid down, like arms, and not to touch the Wilson's 14 Points.

Lord Halifax said that the Government should be prepared to make a declaration from this country affirming to all the subjects of this country that we are keeping our hands off the subject of the world, but this was a time to make our position clear. The declaration should admit past mistakes and from henceforth of complete equality of status.

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Ammo

Prospect for Oil in Kenya

At least one prospect for oil in Kenya is being looked for by the Geological Survey, which has been conducting geological surveys in the country since 1946. The survey has been carried out in the form of a series of reconnaissance parties, which have been exploring the country for oil-bearing rocks. The survey has been carried out in the form of a series of reconnaissance parties, which have been exploring the country for oil-bearing rocks. The survey has been carried out in the form of a series of reconnaissance parties, which have been exploring the country for oil-bearing rocks.

Reconstitution of Kenya Executive Council

The reconstitution of the Kenya Executive Council is being considered by the Secretary of State for Africa. The Council is the highest executive authority in Kenya, and its members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The Council is currently composed of six members, three of whom are Europeans and three are Africans. The Secretary of State is considering the possibility of increasing the number of African members on the Council.

The first annual report of the Kenya Committee of Enquiry into the Nyasaland Government has been published. The report contains a number of recommendations for the improvement of the Nyasaland Government. The recommendations include the appointment of a new Governor, the reconstitution of the Executive Council, and the improvement of the judicial system.

The Secretary of State for Africa has announced that he has received a copy of the original of which, it is reported, was sent to the Governor. The Secretary of State has also announced that he has received a copy of the original of which, it is reported, was sent to the Governor.

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THIS WEAKNESS STRIKES MEN OVER 40

BLADDER TROUBLE IS DANGEROUS

It is said that the temperature changes every seven years. It is true that as the years pass, health conditions change, and for many men over 40 there come disturbances of a very serious nature.

Chief among these is bladder trouble, an annoying weakness with its attendant urinary ailments, which is often the forerunner of bladder weakness. It is the result of urinary disorders. If neglected, this may become a most dangerous condition, leading to gravel, painful stone or cystitis (chronic inflammation of the bladder) and so on.

If you are afflicted with a case of bladder weakness you will know by the constant dribbling and the pain and stinging. The weakness that pains and stings is often making you ashamed when you are at home, in the result of pointing the finger at you as trivialities about sensitive nerves and neuritis. The bladder is constantly urged to unnecessary action. The normal flow of these poisons and you will be cured.

There is no quicker sure means of effecting the purpose than by a short course with De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are sold under the instruction-money-back guarantee to prove their value in 24 hours.

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Tatler	11 9	McCall's American	0 10 0
Engineering	0 0	Metropolitan	0 18 0
Illustrated	0 0	North American Review	1 0 0
Blackwood's Magazine	0 0 0	Collier's Weekly	1 10 0
Daily Mirror (Weekly parts)	10 0	Saturday Evening Post	1 10 0
Stuart	0 0	Field & Stream	0 10 0
Geographical Magazine	1 4 0	Country Culture	0 10 0
Motor	0 5 0	National Geographic Magazine	0 0 0
Strand Magazine	0 5 0	Illustrated News	1 4 0
Newspaper of the World	2 5 0	Recreation	1 4 0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	0 13 0	Popular Mechanics	0 10 0
Australian	1 10 0	Equipt	0 10 0
		Reader's Digest	0 10 0

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Lauri Reconstruction Plan

A preliminary reconstruction plan of Lauri (Ltd.) is to be held in London on December 14 to approve reconstruction of the company.

As circulars to shareholders states that following mill certificate, Mr. M. T. Taylor, a member of the staff of Messrs. Bewick, Moreau & Company, reported on the properties, advised that there were good prospects and recommended opening the Lauri mine at a rate of 25,000 tons and the provision of additional plant. £5,000 will be provided for this purpose, and the company has accumulated liabilities of about £10,000.

The directors recommended formation of a new company with a capital of £200,000 in 25 shares, of which 508,300 shares of £1 paid-up value of 18s. 6d. are to be issued to the present members, at the rate of one new share for each old share, with a liability of 6d. per share payable 3d. per share on application and 6d. per share on allotment. If the scheme is approved, subscription of 300,000 shares, credited as 18s. 6d. each will be guaranteed by the London, Australian and General Reinsurance Company for a commission of 10% calculated on the gross assessment of the shares warranted. If all members take up their shares £22,508,300 will be provided and over 40,000 shares will remain unissued.

The company was formed in 1928 and has an issued capital of £140,500 in 55 shares, which are officially quoted at 6d. to 1s., but one bargain was recorded on Tuesday at 1s.

Inyamanga Petroleum

Inyamanga Petroleum (1934) Ltd., which company has been drilling for oil in Portuguese East Africa, announces that operations have been abandoned as a result of £22,412 change in formation was encountered in 1957, and was not considered of sufficient interest to justify substantial expenditure on further drilling, without which it was considered inadvisable to proceed with drilling. The plant and machinery are being dismantled, and the field staff has been discharged. The company has been relieved of its obligation to spend the full sum of £125,000 in exploring and developing the oil potentialities of the Inyamanga area.

Mashaba Co's Finances

A statement issued by the Mashaba Rhodesian asbestos company, recalls that the response of shareholders to the company's recent proposals was every way satisfactory and that the directors were enabled to place priority among their friends' further demands sufficient to settle with their creditors in Rhodesia and thus conserve the company's properties other than the Honeybird (Shabani).

No help has since been received from shareholders but the directors have managed to raise another substantial additional capital on account of the purchase price of the Honeybird property, thus further reducing the mortgage, and the time for payment of the remaining balance has been extended.

The Chairman, Colonel R. Bruce Hays, has recently returned from another visit to Southern Rhodesia, where he was able to make preparations for the re-starting of the mines on a commercial scale and for the installation of the essential plant as soon as financial arrangements are completed.

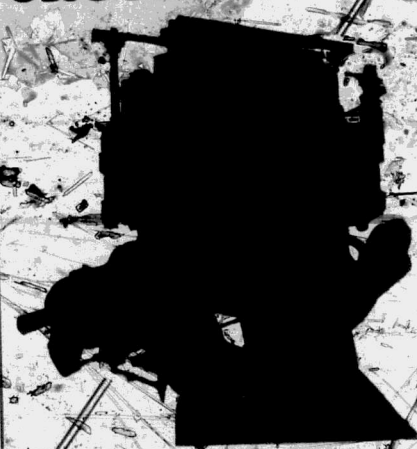
He also obtained an option on a property which the company has been working on a tribute basis, as a result of which very high-grade beds had been obtained. During the tributing period, sufficient development work was done to warrant the immediate erection of a pilot plant, and the benefit of the expenditure on this development would be lost were the property to pass to an outside purchaser.

Funds are now required to provide for the purchase and erection of the proposed new plant and for adequate working capital. Approximately £10,000 would provide for a separate plant and mill on the Honeybird property, and a further £25,000 is estimated to be sufficient for working capital to make the Honeybird property a separate producing unit, on as the balance of the purchase price for that property, namely, £0,000, has been provided.

The directors point out that it is still open to shareholders to take up 7% debentures of £25 each, regard being had to the altered and improved position now existing.

In urging shareholders to support the offer, the board states that firm orders for their products have been offered to the company from practically every important market in the world; the demand never having been greater than at present.

CRUSHING



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Wankie's Big Profits

WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY reports a profit of £222,050, subject to taxation, for the year ended August 31, compared with £135,480 for the previous year. A dividend of 10s. 6d. is to be paid, of which three interim dividends of 3s. 6d. each have already been distributed, leaving to be paid a final dividend of 4%.

During the year 7,022,045 tons of coal were mined and 830,861 tons sold. The distribution of the increased sales of 214,374 tons was as follows: Railways, 72,234 tons; S. Rhodesia, 327,000 tons; S. Rhodesia, 70,527 tons; Belgian Congo, 30,000 tons. The company has purchased 1,604 tons less than in the previous year.

Actual proved coal reserves are put at 17,400,000 tons, while the reserves in the area remaining under a radius of two miles from the belt station at Wankie Colliery are estimated at 42,862,000 tons. Of the year's output of 7,022,045 tons overall, 103,627 tons were raised from the 2 colliery.

Mines Recognise Union

The four principal copper mines of Northern Rhodesia have recognised the Northern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union. In an agreement of 21 clauses, Rhokana Corporation, Roan Antelope Mines, Masfutura Mines, and Nchanga Consolidated express their willingness to meet representatives of the Union from time to time to discuss the betterment of workers' conditions. Wherever it is found impossible to arrive at a settlement of any matter of general principle the question shall be referred to a conciliation board. All parties are not to countenance a strike or lockout until the dispute has been referred to arbitration, but the companies will not be obliged to discuss with the Union the fixing of a judicial award. For the next two years the "shop" principle will prevail. A two-thirds majority of all the members will be necessary to declare a strike, and the strike will not be secret.

Latest Progress Reports

Rhemines.—October output from Flaming Bowl mines, 244 tons crushed, for recovery of 352 oz. of gold from mill and cyanide. Value £73,700 (September, £5,600).

Kavirondo Gold Mines.—The October progress report states that in the Kakamega area the Kof Mullin main development drive was sunk 14 to a total of 272 ft. Coping was completed on the Desana and Dudgeon north drifts. During the month 21,177 tons of ore were milled, producing 114 oz. of fine gold. In Nos. 2 Area, the 2nd level crosscut to the Chausu vein was driven 12 ft. to a total of 27 ft. Air-drivages were started from the end of the crosscut. Total development work at Chausu for the month amounted to 314 ft.

Rozario.—A telegram received states that on the No. 16 level at Rozario the drive so far has exposed 1,000 ft. of strike av. 15.6 dwt., reduced to 12.8 dwt. over 32 in. full width and exposure and both faces still in reef. No. 16 level main No. 10 level 32 ft. sunk av. 25 dwt. reduced to 10.6 dwt. over 60 in. last sample of 10.16 av. 44.6 dwt. over 50 in. reef but fully exposed. Winze No. 1 W. 25 ft. sunk av. 22 dwt. reduced to 9 dwt. over 66 in. last sample at 25 ft. av. 20.4 dwt. over 70 in. reef not fully exposed. Liverpool No. 1 level, drive so far exposed 1,000 ft. of strike av. 10.8 dwt. over 20 ft. both faces still in reef. Venkington No. 10 level, AV. drive last 65 ft. av. 6.6 dwt. gold 1.48 dwt. silver over 20 in. Old West No. 6 level, main prospect from shaft No. 1 proved with 100 ft. reef to be 2 1/2 in. av. 22 dwt. of which hanging wall section 144 in. av. 16 dwt.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during September 1957: Gold, 7,200 oz.; diamonds, 260 carats in rough form; silver, 107,000 oz.; asbestos, 1,200 tons. Total value, £1,140,000, obtained from the following districts: Mbeya (Ruvuma), 2,056 oz. (reef), 1,277 oz.; Musoma (reef), 1,830 oz.; Singida (reef), 1,225 oz.; Ilmorog, 4 oz.; Morogoro, 17 oz.; Labora, 23 oz.

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Bushick Mines (10s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	62s. 6d.	61s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 6d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 0d.	27s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	11s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	3s. 4 1/2d.	3s. 3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kenton (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 10 1/2d.	6s. 9d.
Kimiringi (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Langway Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 2 1/2d.	5s. 3d.
Lufri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 6d.
Nehama Cons.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 10d.
Rhodesia Klanga (5s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. 6d.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	21s. 9d.	17s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodana (1)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Rhodana Antelope (5s.)	16s. 10 1/2d.	14s. 9d.
Swatman (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1/2)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 3d.	23s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (1/2)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (10s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Central Lime Sisa	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Consolidated Sisa (1/2)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Sisa Plantations (10s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (1/2)	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Montagu (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Port of Beira (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (1/2)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (New) (1/2)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.



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Rhodesian Anglo American

Sir Edmund Davis's Speech

The eighth ordinary general meeting of Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, was held on Monday at Southern House, Cannon Street, London, E.C. Sir Edmund Davis, J.P. (Deputy Chairman) presided.

The notes conveying the meeting and the auditors' report having been read by Mr. W. F. Graves on behalf of the managers and secretaries of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited.

The Deputy Chairman, having referred to the great loss suffered by the death of Sir Henry Birch, thoughtfully moved the special resolution amending the articles of association so as to remove any ambiguity as to the conditions governing the payment of directors' additional remuneration. Mr. D. O. Malcolm seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Accounts

The Deputy Chairman continued:

"Upon the liabilities side of the balance sheet, we have the authorised capital at £6,500,000, which shows no change. The issued capital, however, at £2,302 in 0.20, 784 fully paid shares of 10s. each, shows a considerable increase, due to the exercise of 329,470 options at 20s. per share, and to the issue of 339,151 reserve shares at 24s. per share. These reserve shares were issued to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, as part of certain financial arrangements fully explained in the directors' report.

"Since June 30, 1937, options upon a further 263,506 shares have been exercised at 20s. per share, and, in connexion with the offer made to members of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Limited, a further 207,480 reserve shares have been allotted. As a result the present issued capital of the company is £5,245,385 in 10,490,770 fully paid shares of 10s. each. The general reserve account has been increased to £1,600,000 by the transfer of £400,000 from the profit and loss appropriation account.

"Coming to current liabilities and provisions, there is the loan of £260,000 repayable on or before July 1, 1938. This represents the amount advanced at June 30, 1937, by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, under loan facilities granted during the year, by which the Corporation has agreed to advance the company up to £350,000 such advances to be repayable not later than July 1, 1938.

Rhodesia and Other Interests

"On the assets side our shareholding in Rhodesia Corporation Limited stands at £6,850,000. A general interest consists of £1,340,000 Ordinary and preference shares in the balance sheet, and we are holding 100 shares of 10s. per share, which I think you will agree is a very conservative figure. A heavy loss on these shares has been incurred during the year.

"Other investments, at £1,312,757, include a large increase for the corresponding figure of the previous year, namely, £251,000.

"The other additions to our investments during the year consisted of a subscription to the issue of new shares by the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, Limited, and sundry smaller purchases. The market value of the whole of our investments at June 30, 1937, is stated on the balance sheet to have been £1,717,000. There has been some recession in market prices since that date, and the value of these holdings to date is £1,312,757.

Profit and Dividend

"Turning to the profit and loss account, we have on the credit side gross revenue of £867,808, as against £250,972 in the previous year, the difference being due in the main to Rhodesia Corporation Limited, having received for the year in question dividends totalling 63s., compared with 12s. for the preceding year. On the debit side of the profit and loss account our expenses at £73,120 are about £30 more and debenture interest at £47,000 is unchanged.

"Our balance of profit is thus £817,277, compared with £200,000 a year ago. The result is that, after providing for tax for the interim dividend of 0s. 10s. 6d. on last May, and the final dividend of 0s. 10s. 6d. to be approved by you to-day, and setting aside £400,000 as an addition to general reserve account, there remains a balance of £329,442 to carry forward to our next financial year.

Loangwa Concessions Purchase

"I would like now to draw your attention to our acquisition of the shares of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Limited, and to the effects of this transaction so far as this company is concerned. The offer to the members of the Loangwa Company was accepted by the holders of about 95% in value of the Loangwa shares affected, and it is expected that the acquisition of the remaining shares will be completed within the next few weeks. The company will then hold 100% of the capital of the Loangwa Company, and thus become entitled to receive the whole of the assets in the voluntary winding-up of that company.

"The assets consist, firstly, of prospecting rights over a large area in Northern Rhodesia until December 31, 1940, these rights carrying certain obligations, including the spending of a minimum annual sum of £12,500 upon prospecting work.

"The Loangwa Company has, in addition, British Government securities and other investments, including £150,000 nominal Rhodesian Anglo American Limited 5% debentures. Upon the winding-up of the Loangwa Company this company will receive these debentures, which it will immediately redeem and cancel, thus reducing its debenture debt from £750,000 to £600,000. The British Government securities held by the Loangwa Company have a market value of about £440,000, and sundry other investments a market value of about £34,000, in addition to cash at bankers of £21,000, so that the distribution of the assets of the Loangwa Company, when in liquidation, will benefit our own cash position.

Loangwa and Broken Hill

"At our last ordinary general meeting I referred to the formation of the Rhodesian Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, in which we hold over 1,000,000 shares. The Rhodesian Company should have a very prosperous future, and when the property is developed and reaches the production stage we should receive satisfactory returns from this investment, not only by the direct holding, but also through Rhodesian Corporation Limited, which holds 20% of the ordinary shares.

"The Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, Limited, is a result of purchases so far as we are concerned, is a very young company in this property largely in the form of freehold, but production stage on a large scale cannot be reached until the properties have been developed to depth.

"The directors' report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

Dalgely and Company

Hon. Edmund Parker's Review

The thirty-third annual general meeting of Dalgely and Company, Limited, was held last week at 68, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. C. J. Mackintosh, G.O., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman, after referring to changes in personnel during the year and the expansion and improvement of various premises, and after expressing regret at the death of Mr. Andrew Williamson on October 25, said:

"The past year in Australia has been an exceedingly prosperous one, and the outlook continues to be satisfactory. The recent Federal Elections resulted in the return of Mr. Lyons' Coalition Government for its third period of office. This unprecedented event points to the fact that the country generally has appreciated the good work which the Government has done in the past, especially the restoration of confidence and security after the depression. We can therefore look forward to a further period of settled government. Given good seasons, there is no reason why the present prosperous times should not be maintained."

Position in New Zealand

New Zealand on the whole has enjoyed a prosperous year. Farmers generally, with the improvement that has taken place in the price of their products and despite a considerable increase in production costs, have made good profits. The rise in production costs has been mostly caused by legislation passed by the present Government, and this increased burden is likely to be recurring so that provision should be made in these good times to meet any setback which may happen in the future.

The guaranteed price fixed for dairy produce, as far as can be gathered, will result in a loss for the past season, which ends with the disposal of all graded butter up to July 31, last, of some £50,000, and this money presumably will have to come out of the pocket of the taxpayer. Wages have been increased and there has been no relief in taxation so that our own expenses have been heavily affected for the worse and large provisions have had to be made to cover future taxation. The outlook therefore in the Dominion gives cause for some anxiety.

But recent news from the New Zealand result would have shown an improvement in those of us here. However, our ranches in Australia and elsewhere are owing to the results achieved there that I am able to place before you such satisfactory figures today.

As regards East Africa we again increased our sisal tonnage as compared with last year. Prices remained at the satisfactory basic level of £2.60 or more for No. 1 grade, but have since declined considerably. Coffee values were on the whole rather better, though our willow last year this was unable to feel particularly optimistic. I think there can be little doubt the price of sisal and a good deal further before it will as a whole become prosperous and, frankly, I cannot foresee so substantial an improvement in the market.

The annual report of the Australian Wool Growers' Council and the national union of wool brokers in Australia, held in Melbourne, has been an interesting document. It estimates in 1937-38 clip will be 1,500,000 bales.

1937-38 clip will be 1,500,000 bales. The wool exported on the skin, equalled 100 lb. per bale weight. The estimated export value was £2,800,000 bales, and it was estimated to be offered before Christmas was £1,000,000 bales.

Wool Sales in Australia and New Zealand

The new selling season opened in Sydney on August 30, followed by sales at Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Melbourne. The auctions commenced very satisfactorily with prices at a higher level than the average of any season since 1929, and approximating 25% to 30% dearer than at the start of the 1936-37 season. Considering that the Japanese were not buying, this was a very good start and unfortunately the market did not hold and prices began gradually to slip away, and a good deal of irregularity appeared, especially for inferior and fatly wools.

The selling season in New Zealand this year began at Auckland on November 27. I am afraid the Dominion growers will have to reconcile themselves to rather lower values than the substantially high ones which were prevailing last season. As mentioned earlier, the average per bale in 1936-37 was £22 6s. 8d., or nearly £2 higher than the Australian average. This shows the keen demand which was ruling for halfbreds and crossbreds, and; although we look forward to fair competition for these at the coming sales, values are likely to be considerably down. Japan may buy some crossbreds, as she is doing at present in Melbourne, but a doubtful section is the American one, the position in the United States being at the moment an extremely nervous one. Stocks and shares have been tumbling down rapidly and all commodity prices have fallen sharply.

As regards East African wool we have been getting our fair share of the Kenya clip as usual and have been able to dispose of the wool at extremely satisfactory prices. As you know, the bulk of the clip is short in six months' growth and as a consequence, very short in staple. There is, however, given normal conditions, a good market for this wool, largely on the Continent.

Present Position of the Wool Market

It is more difficult than usual for us to gauge the course of the wool market. Stocks have been shipping away for some weeks now and they have fallen to a point, which might conceivably be a new basis for a fresh buying movement. To emphasise the fall I would mention that in Bradford on August 3-6's merino tops were quoted at 39d. to-day you can buy these at 20d., crossed 56's at 20d., to-day's price is 23d., 40's preferred 25d., to-day's price 18d. It has been these extremes of qualities to show what both merinos and crossbreds are doing. Wool has been one of the last of the commodities to feel the depression caused by the retaliatory measures of the United States and the serious international situation resulting from the Spanish Civil War. In top of this comes the Sino-Japanese conflict and a general lack of confidence in all markets.

The result of our operations for the year is that the profit amounts to £73,043. The directors received a final dividend of 10% Ordinary shares and a per share of British Income Tax making a total interest of 12% per annum. A new report will be issued in a few days and will be adopted.

Mechanical Equipment

For Mines, Estates and Public Works

LATEST type of mining machinery, up-to-date agricultural equipment and devices for road-building and public works were exhibited at the Public Works and Mining Show, London, last week.

One stand showed a variety of crushing machines used on the Roan, a copper mine, in northern Rhodesia. Others had concrete mixers which sell readily throughout East Africa, small of engines supplied to an alluvial mining company operating in Southern Tanganyika, and a light locomotive, shortly to be shipped to a sugar plantation.

Chimax, Rock Drill and Engineering Works, which showed a range of compressors, drill sharpeners and accessories, had among their staff, Mr. E. Shapley, who acted for many years as a District Commissioner in the Sudan. The agents in the Rhodesias are Messrs. Allen Wack & Shepherd, Ltd., of Salisbury.

Air compressors were also a feature of the stand of Holman Bros., represented in Rhodesia by Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.), Ltd., and in East Africa by Messrs. Galley & Roberts. Air wrenches, rock drills, drip sharpeners, and pneumatic tools were other features.

The Ingersoll Rand Company, which displayed portable compressors, hammer tools and concrete breakers, is represented by Mitchell, Gotts & Co. The "Hummer" sump, an electrically vibrated machine for handling free screening particles, was on the International Combustion stand. Two great points are that it does not require specially trained operators or expensive maintenance and that the power consumption is low. This company's "Vascel" pump has a special rubber lining giving to the wearing parts a life ten times as long as would steel or other metal. This firm is represented in East Africa by the East African Industrial Equipment Co., of Kisumu, and in Rhodesia by Messrs. J. Clack & Company.

The Symons patent cone crusher and vibratory screens

and other mills, and portable crushers, were shown at the Exhibition. Members of the Council of the London Exporters' Association, many of the exhibitors as well as those exhibiting, were invited to the Council's dinner, which was made a "production" to meet some of the exhibitors' needs. The Council's dinner was made a "production" to meet some of the exhibitors' needs.

John Fowler & Co. (Sheets), Ltd., had a wide range of products to show, among them Diesel tractor, concrete mixers, and Diesel and petrol engines. Goodwin-Birley's concrete mixers were also displayed to advantage, their exhibits also including their automatic feeder, conveyor and primary crusher.

Dunlop Rubber Company showed a range of their pneumatic covers for barrows and trolleys.

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New Light Diesel Locomotive

Robert Hudson's light railway material and trucks are used on many mines, sisal and sugar estates throughout Eastern Africa, and their London director, Mr. Francis Theakston, showed me on the stand of the Hunsley Engine Company, an associated firm, a light diesel locomotive about to be shipped to the Sudan for a sugar plantation. The engine, which will run for some 10 hours on between 4 and 5 gallons of fuel, has never before been attempted by manufacturers. The price is the lowest yet offered for such a British-built machine.

Manchester Sons & Co. (Successors), Ltd., showed their two-stroke diesel roller, and Motor Rail, Ltd., had a number of their simplex diesel and petrol locomotives.

Presotim wood preservative, manufactured by the Rowell Duffryn Associated Collieries, Ltd., was on show at their stand. In addition to its use as a preventative against white ants and wood decay, it can also be used as a decorative agent. Presotim rust-resisting paint, which prevents corrosion of all metal work, is also manufactured by the same firm.

The Tilley Lamp Company showed an excellent range, from ordinary household lamps to those for use on railways and other big undertakings. Floodlight projectors, giving a 5,000-candle beam, reflected candle-power, and illuminating an area of 50 by 20 yards, are fitted with a strong steel container of a capacity sufficient for 40 burning hours. Their "Challow" lamps of 300 candle-power are for use on station platforms; whereas the cost of five ordinary oil lamps for a thousand burning hours is 47s. 10d., that for one "Challow" lamp giving equal light is only 14s. 10d. In many places in East Africa and Rhodesia these lamps would be a boon, but although they are used on railways in practically all parts of the British Empire, I was informed that no railway in East Africa or Rhodesia had brought them into use.

Bank's Good Trade Reports

Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) includes the following cabled information in its current monthly review:

Ceylon.—Rains general. Quality of main coffee crop expected to be high. District of Kisumu cotton improved, yield of 20,000 lbs. expected. Import and export figures continue to improve over those of last year. Business generally satisfactory. Cultivated area under cotton Uganda, Kampala generally. Gold exports for first nine months, 14,841 oz., show increase of 47% over 1935.

Tanganyika.—Satisfactory rains in most parts of territory, excepting Southern Highlands. Trade generally quiet, except in Northern and Tanganyika provinces.

Southern Rhodesia.—General trade conditions satisfactory. Large quantities of seed grain in the main harvest. Demand for good slaughter stock good, and prices firm.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade generally satisfactory. All crops grown in area under control. Control of main crops, including maize, groundnuts and added maize, 287,000 tons.

General.—Rains generally satisfactory. All crops grown in area under control. Control of main crops, including maize, groundnuts and added maize, 287,000 tons.



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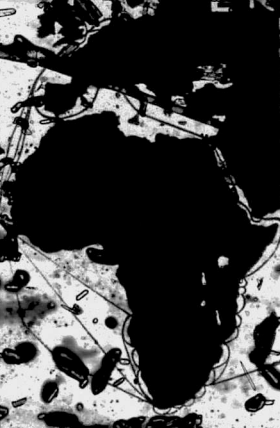
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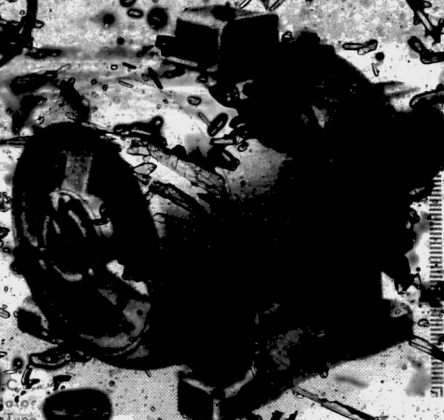
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