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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY DELVING INTO THE PAST *East Africa and Rhodesia* was about six months ago to discover that the benefactions of the Beit Trust are not restricted to the Rhodesias, as everyone had assumed, but that our Trustees have, and always have had, the power to contribute financially to suitable projects for the development of communities in Tanganyika, a fact of which even the Government of that Territory was unaware until we made public our discovery. Once again periodical trust deed some years old, and of another date based upon it, has yielded information of importance and value.

Few Rhodesians, and equally few members of the general public, are likely to have known that the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association is committed by its constitution to the Rhodesias, to the present day, while ignored by the Government of the Union, and the Memorial Settlers' Association, as well as the Government of the Union. The prevailing ignorance of this fact is not surprising, for the Association itself has been, since the formation of its obligations in this particular regard. Of the annual meeting of the General Council in London in July last, for instance, the official report, though it runs to fourteen printed pages, makes not a single reference to the Rhodesias, as we pointed out in a valuable paper that the Association, since it began to

had sent nearly eight thousand settlers to South Africa, represented with their dependents, more than fifty thousand individuals, established in the colony; but we repeat, not one word is recorded to have entered our view regarding the dispatch of settlers to Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

For the outstanding reasons this fact remains most unsatisfactory, first, because the declared objects and duties of the Association are thereby removed, and, secondly, the significance of the cause he vainly covers. Rhodesia, and always has been, the Rhodesia Required. The Trust, whose great purpose is to remove the Association from the Rhodesias, its establishment might have been expected to ensure the full attention by the Association to the settlement and development of the Rhodesias. It is surely a sad reflection that that was the intention of the Trustees, and that the close of the year 1937, the year of the support of the Union, is the only year in a true, unadmitted manner. The exact nature of the gift has never been made public, but we had some reasons to suspect that it was for the purpose of the settlement of the Rhodesias, and that the Rhodesias were to be available for the general purposes of the Association, and that the Rhodesias were to be available for the settlement of the Rhodesias, and that the Rhodesias were to be available for the settlement of the Rhodesias.

views to the carnal satisfaction of the accident clique of sentimentality which possess the technical knowledge of the German mind, it is less than to credit the sincerity of German protestations of beneficent reform. The leopard does not change his spots; and indeed, Herr Hitler has again gone out of his way to emphasize that truth—and unwittingly to reveal the perpetual machine which Africans could be called upon to bear if European Powers were so false to their trustship as to resign any part of a Germany which glorifies in brutality.

ZANZIBAR'S NEW PRESIDENT, Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, showed both courage and tact in his first speech to the legislative council—firmness in the stand he has taken against the clove boycott, which connects it with the determination of the Government to follow a firm policy of the clove boycott. Sir Richard Franklin, but a generous attitude towards the Indian community, with whom he expressed sympathy and to whom he promised every assistance in his power, attacked the recalcitrant minority against the majority who have shown public spirit in the face of what has been done by the boycott agitators, and the Government's determination to support a sterile movement involving financial loss to the gratitude of fellow citizens that would follow co-operation in enforcing the decree.

As no racial element enters into the Government's policy, may be cited, the President's announcement of the removal of the import duty on clove which most of the Government has been allowed to remain on the Statute Book, thus affording relief to the Indian community as a whole, and also the abolition of the hut tax, a burden to the poorest of the population. We may add that the New Year honour conferred upon Mr. D. D. Sual, says that the public services of representative Indians are not overlooked by the Government, the attitude of which continues to be cordially broadminded, though reservation. These Indians are the very backbone of the plantations.

The prosperity of Zanzibar is based on the clove business, which has been proved to be a source of profit and welfare for the owners of plantations, pickers and merchants alike. For a section of the community, however, it is a grievance to adopt a policy of boycott, which has the immediate effect of lessening the income of the country in which they live, and in which their forbears have lived for centuries, in a visible exhibition of little civility. The Government is not without its resources to defeat such a policy, but the Excellency pointedly explained to force him to use those resources would be both ungrateful to the boycotters and a demonstration of their own responsibility.

Since the above note was written, telegraphic news has reached London of the resolution passed by the Kenya Indian National Congress, condemning the Order in Council which is so pernicious, to compare to remove the Kenya plantations, and to the Government to forestall a measure. The bogey of racial discrimination is once more brought out to scare the people of England; and in some these rancorous circles in this country and in India who are ever eager to besmirch the good name of Kenya. There is no object in repeating here all the arguments that have been put forward in persuading the Imperial Government of the need for an Order in Council. It will suffice to recall that it is only in the "Annals of the Imperial Government" that Europeans can hope to see some permanent and false families perpetrate their own while many areas in the rest of British Eastern Africa are in the hands of the Indians. This application of that pernicious policy in Zanzibar is a violation of the spirit of the Order in Council, and even an act of aggression, but one which the Government should not allow to be exercised by extremists, whose political power is a cynical disregard of the rights of Indians.

SEVERAL READERS of this magazine have commented on the New Year Honours list, have asked to refer once more to the suggestion, first made some years ago in this journal, for the creation of an African special Order in Council, to which would be confined to persons who had rendered notable service to British Africa. There have long been candidates for such an Order in India and for India, and British Africa, with the bulks of prominently in Colonial Empire affairs, has surely at last earned the right to have a part from the beneficial psychological effect of its establishment, the existence of such an Order would be a material advantage in facilitating towards the honours of service alone, whereas in reality well merited recognition is often withheld or long postponed simply as a result of the comparative inactivity of the African continent. In other words, someone whose devoted public work in British Africa has been recognised by, say, a B.E., is not so well appreciated as because there can be two opinions as to the suitability of a festival, but simply because the pressorial demand for the Order in the British Empire is so heavy from so many quarters, and the circumstances prevail in favour of the Order of the British Empire. The Government of the African Order, there would be a material relief to those who are called to attend to the affairs of the Empire, and most of all, it would be a demonstration of the Government's regard for the African continent.

Improving Education in The Sudan

Recommendations of Lord De La Warr's Commission

THE LANCET has published a report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Education of the Sudan, which was invited by the Governor-General to visit the Sudan on its homeward journey in order to report on the curriculum, staff and organization of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, and generally to review education in the Sudan.

The Commission's report, the content of which was published in Khartoum last week, will assuredly represent an important milestone in the educational advancement of a Country with special problems, some of which have already been attacked with marked success.

2. All-round Advance Necessary

A great increase of expenditure on education is recommended in order to improve each stage of instruction in the schools, and the need is stressed of the removal to another site of the secondary work done at the Gordon College, so that a hospital, with developments from which a university college will in time evolve; a university college is the obvious middle step, and elements of that future university college are to be found at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.

The idea is that the basic secondary courses of the Gordon Memorial College should be under the control of the Director of Education, supported by a Council or Committee, but that the department should cooperate with other teachers in the course as a whole. The pre-professional science should be done by students who have already completed a secondary course in natural science.

The Khartoum School of Medicine should be a component part of a new Gordon College; a satisfactory site for the construction of engineering students is required, and the course in agriculture to be located at Khartoum North, should not be confined to graduates or government employees. The establishment of a technical college is also recommended.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the courses in professional subjects must reach the standards of the British professional education, and that recognition of such diplomas by examining authorities in England and elsewhere should be secured.

3. Methods

Warn-tribute is paid to the work being done at Bahri el Roda to devise educational methods suited to the students' environment and capable of correcting the faults of existing schools.

It is recommended to devise syllabuses and methods to replace the inefficient and unstable ones in use in the elementary schools, and to produce textbooks, to train elementary school teachers in the new courses, to existing teachers to improve their capabilities, and to experiment with more advanced methods of instruction.

It is recommended that in co-operation with the Government's efforts should be made to improve the *Madrasat* of Korom schools, which have the great defect of "infinite repetition of education without reasoning," as centres of education for *Madrasat* are not recommended, though they have value in the religious and community life. It is satisfactory to read that the enlightened outlook of the present leaders of Islam in the Sudan can sur-

mount the hope that the problem may be solved by the assistance of the Government.

The Department recognizes the great faults pervading the schools, and its tendency to memorize, which, under the result being a failure not only in the quality of the work, but in the quality of the men, and in the circumstances, but even to recognize the faults in the curriculum of the secondary schools.

The Department's policy of concentration upon the improvement of the elementary schools, the schools created by the improvements and the general intermediate schools, is considered unwise, and it is proposed that the headmaster of each intermediate school should be chosen by a British superintendent, that there should be an Inspector devoting his whole time to intermediate schools, and that each governor should have a full-time education officer.

The Education of Women

The inadequacy of women's education is regarded as one of the main causes of the backwardness of the Sudan, where provision for increased educational facilities for girls is pressing. The school conducted by the teachers is excellent throughout, especially in domestic science, hygiene, biology, reading and writing, and some young Sudanese teachers, though only a few, were found to be well qualified for their classes with confidence and skill.

Admission is expressed of the work done by the maternity training centres, carried on for many years by the Misses Wolf, and tribute is paid to the work of Miss J. D. Evans, Miss D. Evans, and Miss L. Y. Podes as successive Controllers of Girls' Education. It is proposed that the government secondary schools should be graded up to a standard equivalent to that of the British schools, having examination, an extension of that course to five years being temporarily introduced if necessary, and that an advisory council should be added with the Director of Education as Chairman, and including representatives of various Government departments, of the Students' Association, and of commercial bodies, through the Chamber of Commerce.

An interesting presentation, read "The danger of becoming merely a trade school for the Civil Service, instead of a vital part of the life of the general community." In order to establish close touch with the general public, with commercial and other non-official activities, it would be well to have a Advisory Council by the lines of the General Board of the Khartoum School of Medicine.

The Future of Education

Other passages deserving mention are: "It must be the aim of the education to be taught in the Sudan of European civilization with Sudanese adjustment. Schools and colleges must therefore be in close contact with the needs of a community which is predominantly rural. At least certain of these needs is the training of leaders who must be both superior to the masses of their Countrymen and in sympathy with them."

The Commission has urged the impression that there is a danger of the absorption of the Sudan at this early stage in its growth into Native administration, the country is and is relatively small but it is a part of the Sudan in the Sudan and the Government of the Sudan. "It appears to be the greatest danger in the Sudan today is of the last years." It has, in fact, been recommended.

... hoped that the... in immediate... in movement... towards... in... only those... in... schools... in... even village heads... chiefs might not be encouraged to send their sons forward beyond the secondary stage...

... must be... in... and pupils... the only... boys... those who excel... in... If... records of work done... taken into consideration... the danger of examinations... modified... The danger can only be... by the masters... who must keep in view the importance... to encourage... of open air life... a conception of... the need for initiative...

In introducing Sudanese boys to Western conceptions it is clear that natural science must play an important part; both to those who finish their schooling at the intermediate stage, and to those who go on to secondary classes, elementary science should be of very great value...

Poor Standard of English

The standard of English leaves much room for improvement, and forms the subject of complaint by most of the representatives of... departments who have evidence to us. We attribute the inadequate standard, to a considerable extent, to insufficient staff and inefficient teaching. The master of method's English teaching, however, deserves high praise.

In the science section... a great advantage to have an animal room with a large aquarium... The work of the Art Society at the Gordon College in drawing, painting and modelling is of value. This Society will miss the help of Mr. Winter, himself an artist... The gardening done by the boys is creditable and the Boy Scout and Rover Movement is a valuable instrument for a healthy attitude towards manual tasks. On the whole, however, insufficient attention appears to be paid to the right conception of physical labour.

There is need for a greater development of handicrafts, especially as hobbies. Just as the teachers in training at Bahri el Roda have planted trees and made fish-pond, so the Gordon College boys might have dug their own swimming bath, the provision of which was recommended eight years ago, and which has been installed since our visit.

In the houses there seemed to be insufficient accommodation for reading or study. A silence room should be provided, and suitably furnished in... and set apart for reading.

Increase in English Staff advocated

The Department of Education at the Gordon College... must rely at present mainly on... Sudanese teachers are all picked... have studied at Beirut... the spirit and the ability... towards raising the standard... are to be raised it will not be possible in one year to employ more of the... Sudanese... until new staff... to prepare... for the work...

At the same time the number of English masters should be increased from five to eight, without any corresponding decrease in the number of the Sudanese staff. It is suggested that about half of the... should be engaged in... con-

The engineering course... at the Gordon College

... the training of foremen and... there were... required for such positions... The Engineering school will in future be concerned with the professional training of men who intend to proceed with the... of... members of the Institute of Civil Engineers... Students who have obtained a diploma in... are to be regarded as... in... treated as... in the departments... grade and promotion they would be on an equality for example with the... with the... should be possible to select engineering diploma holders to proceed to England for... training...

We were in Khartoum when the offices of Director of Education at Gordon College were being... We desire to pay our tribute to the... of Mr. C. W. Williams, M.B.E., retiring... We believe that under him the foundations of sound re-organisation have been laid, and that the way has been prepared for further progress. In particular the discipline and behaviour of the boys... to his personality...

The new Director of Education enters auspiciously into the work in which his predecessor won a high distinction. It is to be hoped that he will be adequately supplied with funds, and ready to accept cooperation that he will receive the fullest cooperation from all the Government Departments.

The Teaching of Arabic

ALI BEY el GAREM, who, on the invitation of the Governor-General of the Sudan, was deputed by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction to report on the teaching of Arabic and the training of Arabic teachers in the Sudan, has recommended the establishment of higher school specialising in Arabic as the best means of providing a better and more efficient class of teachers in that language. He suggests that two of the best teachers in Egypt should be sent to be lent for the purpose, and lays stress on the necessity of the students being taught Arabic also, so that they may be kept in touch with... in reading... books and periodicals... that the English language and its literature are most effective in developing in the boys the power of thinking and good writing.

Taking together the Dr. Le Werr and Ali Bey el Gareem reports touch the... every aspect of educational activity in the Sudan, and cannot but be of great value to the Government in planning its... and development.

The East African Group

The annual meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League will be held at Over-Seas House, 100, St. James's, S.W. 1, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday next, January 20. Tea will be served at 4.45 p.m., and Mr. A. B. Cameron will later display several new East African films in colour.

To Readers in Africa

For each letter if you had read the issue a fortnight earlier, you might have done by subscribing to the Annual Edition. It cost only one shilling less than the regular price.

solidarity which has been in the past the normal condition of life in the nations of Europe, and contrary to the spirit of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which has by its action in those countries of the East that have been situated in the hands of the victors, created a new situation. Would it not be better to create a new situation and a new basis of international law, which if they went down to the nations now perishing on the West Coast of Africa and, finally, considering that such a problem could in every case be brought forward, must be examined and solved by the victors, without exception, to whom the mandates over the German Colonies have been entrusted, resolve that the juridical status of the ex-German Colonies should be maintained?

The quarterly journal published by the International League of Nations, which disclaims any responsibility for the views of its contributors, including the editor, has in its current number two references to Germany's claims to Colonies, one by Sir W. W. Blair-Belsh, the editor, the other by Lord Davies.

Views of Two Rotarians

Mr. Blair-Belsh reprints the resolution put forward by the Colonial Commission of the German Delegation to the Peace Conference in 1919, which, he states, has just been reprinted in a special number of the German *Volkzeitung*, and which, to his mind, seems "to show that the same solution would be satisfactory to Germany to-day." As the "solution" embodies a Superintending of Colonies by an international Colonial Office and League of Nations representatives in the Colonies themselves, and a plea that Germany should be "allowed to administer these Colonies according to the principles and under the supervision of the League of Nations—as the League's mandatory," it appears to have absolutely no relation to the circumstances of today, when the Nazi régime is all-powerful, however feasible it may have been in Republican Germany. Much water has run under London Bridge since 1919.

Statements of Lord Davies.

Lord Davies, who begins by announcing that "as no nation has shown itself willing to enter into negotiations with Germany to discuss a settlement of this problem," asks whether the retention of the mandate for these African Colonies is worth the price of a European war, visualises "the possibility of an effective procedure for the present revision of treaties," and "collective security against aggressive war under the auspices of the League."

But "it is obvious that neither of these reforms will pave the way for a just settlement of the Colonial question unless Germany is prepared as a first step to co-operate with other nations in the establishment of such a system." This implies the return of Germany to the League, "the substitution of an international power force for mutual competitive armaments, the reduction of armaments by international agreement and under international control, and the establishment of an impartial Commission to regulate the adjudication of all international disputes, including the Colonial problem."

All of which is a steadily hypothetical, and in every respect, in view of Germany's definite refusal to return to the League or to do anything to do with it, the proved impossibility of all reasonable and efficient modes of establishing an international police force, and the unworkable ideas of a "League of Nations" and a "League of Nations."

Zanzibar Clove Boycott

Firm Attitude of British Resident

THE FULL TEXT of the first speech made by Mr. Blaborn Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar, to the Legislative Council shows that His Excellency is taking a firm stand against the boycott initiated by certain Indian traders in clove, and a boycott has already cost the Protectorate some £300,000.

The estimates of revenue for 1938 have been based on the assumption that the normal export of cloves to India will be resumed.

"All this assumption is falsified," said the Resident, "it will be necessary drastically to revise the estimates in order to make good the resultant shortfall of revenue, which would be in the neighbourhood of £30,000. It would not only be necessary to cut down expenditure ruthlessly—mainly at the expense of social services, such as public health and education, where, for example, school grants might have to be greatly reduced—but also it would be necessary to raise considerably more revenue from indirect sources by substantially increasing selected items of the Customs tariff, and possibly also certain licences. Those responsible for creating so deplorable a situation would indeed have to bear an unenviable responsibility towards their fellow-citizens of the Protectorate."

Mr. Hall refused to anticipate such a misfortune in view of the good sense and public spirit shown in the past by the Indian community, and pointed out that there was no hope of negotiating a substantial loan for the debt settlement scheme if the principal resource of the country were seriously depreciated.

"I cannot believe," he added, "that those responsible for this movement would wish to create a situation that might necessitate the abandonment of this beneficial scheme in its present form, and the substitution of some other arrangement at once less costly and less likely to give satisfaction."

Darkness Illuminated by Esteem

There was, however, an expression of sympathy with those Indians who are reluctant to accept the new clove scheme, for "it involves some change in their past commercial life, possibly even some temporary financial sacrifice; I emphasise the word 'temporary' for I am convinced that in the end they will be the gainers, materially and otherwise."

"It may seem to be a step in the dark, but a darkness that would be illuminated by the esteem and gratitude of all their fellow-citizens in Zanzibar. And they can confidently count upon His Highness's Government, and upon the persons to ease the way along the path to concord and co-operation by every means in our power without incurring the essential working of the new Decree."

The prospect that Zanzibar is enjoying, thanks to an abundant clove crop and the good prices paid to producers, were emphasised. His Excellency quoted as follows from an official report:—

"Next, it is agreed, have the Arab and African communities enjoyed such material prosperity in these days, because satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the high level of prices obtainable from the Clove Growers' Association, and the dispatch with which that Association conducts every business transaction. This satisfaction is not confined only to shopkeepers, but is expressed by shopkeepers and pickers alike."

Leaders of whom there are some 500 in Zanzibar are experiencing a boom that has no precedent in Zanzibar, and are continually increasing their stocks by cashing in on other commodities of high value.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

Major Foran Replies to a Critic

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I appreciate the demands upon your valuable space in hesitating to reply to Mr. A. B. Bunyard's letter on the subject of Zimbabwe. The controversy appears endless, and is liable to arouse tempers—though it can never be understood why. It seems to me idle for amateur enthusiasts (among whom I can be regarded) to express opinions about the antiquity of these ruins when experts are still at variance.

But one of two matters in Mr. Bunyard's letter call for reply, particularly as he does not seem to have grasped the point at issue. He questioned the accuracy of Colonel Marshall Hole's statement that the blade of a pen-knife could not be inserted between the stones forming the Conical Tower in the Elliptical Temple, and stated (in his letter published on August 26) that I had proved this was not correct, presumably about two months earlier. On October 14 I supported Colonel Marshall Hole as the result of my many visits to the ruins in 1928 and 1929; my last visit was paid exactly nine years ago, and much may have happened in that time.

Mr. Bunyard challenges my statement that I found the stones were so beautifully fitted in the Conical Towers that the blade of my pen-knife could not be inserted between them, quoting as his authority for challenging the truth of my declaration an alleged statement of Mr. St. C. Wallace, Curator of Zimbabwe since 1914, that anyone making such an assertion "had either never seen the Conical Tower or was blind."

I know Mr. Wallace very well, and his hearty co-operation in examining the ruins in order to prepare, write and issue the Southern Rhodesian publicity handbook on the Zimbabwe Ruins, issued early in 1929. Time and again he stressed to me his strong belief in the antiquity and non-Bantu origin of the ruins; and he has gone on record to the same effect in articles and interviews in the Press of Africa. It was Mr. Wallace, as my recollection goes, who first pointed out to me that the stones were so beautifully fitted, that the blade of a pen-knife could not be inserted between them; and I clearly remember making the attempt, and failing, when in his company. Furthermore, Mr. Wallace saw the handbook, in which this statement is recorded on page 11, and, to my knowledge, has never challenged

it since in 1928 and in 1929 I had inserted the blade between the granite blocks and had it added in my letter that "the ruthless hands of vandals may since have changed this," and referred to such acts as I had myself witnessed. I did not challenge Mr. Bunyard's statement that he found in 1937 that he could insert a Rhodesian coin, a match-box, and even larger articles between them, and did not question that the past eight or nine years have materially changed conditions at Zimbabwe, in spite of all the loving care and watchfulness of the Curator.

I do not see your correspondent's suggestion that or him that Miss Caton-Thompson was in any way responsible for such a change of conditions. A vandalar in the ruins of Zimbabwe is a very great many years old, and is likely to conduct as well as human nature to what it is. Those who know the subject have a very shrewd idea of the identity of the man responsible for the destruction of the Great Zimbabwe, with the ruins extending from south-east to north-east of the Conical Towers, and the

temple on Mt. Neat, and others have complained of their vandalism. Miss Caton-Thompson has also explained the destruction of treasure and the murders, and also was emphatic about the danger of unqualified and sensational investigation. Mr. Hill made the same point in his letter to me, within the same "Sacred Enclosure" during ten years ago.

I judge for the sake of this letter, that your correspondent questioned the sincerity of my statement to support Colonel Marshall Hole, in his quite capable of taking on the cudgels on his own behalf, and for myself, I feel that a detailed reply was required, as your correspondent has challenged our statements, more particularly my own, in what I regard as rather an aggressive manner.

I would ask him to remember that we are talking about different periods of time. What may be perfectly true to-day is unfortunately false outside my personal knowledge, need not necessarily be true of a decade ago. Nor was it so.

Newbury.
Berks.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. ROBERT FORAN.

Detecting a Native Thief

"Chirupula" and His Lost Shirt

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—This is the latest, the best, the infallible thief detection medicine; and if, on reading of it, the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Masai, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, and the Belgian Congo, too, do not immediately send for a six months' supply, there can be little to the papers about it.

The afternoon that week my esbort sieved shirt with the blue and white stripes, my only shirt of this description—was missing. At dusk all hands were paraded, and told of the loss. Confession was invited. But who so silly as to confess?

So the members of the royal clan, the king-priests, were requested to do their duty. The paraded workers moved uneasily. Trial by *mumira* (the poison bark), which kills the thief stone dead, whilst the innocent just vomit? Ah, no, no! Perish that thought; the *boma* would surely hear about it, and make a fuss. Besides, young people do not know how to do it; only the old uns are adepts at the game. And there are no old uns here.

Do what you like, these are our people. I must find my shirt.

Next morning at dawn I came with the tea the news: "Sir, sir, yours is lying at the end of roads just at the end of the orchards." Sure enough it was.

Later that same chief said he had not made much trouble with his people. He had seen a thief. One of them was not human—was just a common thief, deserving death. He could not kill him, tried a smaller one, to whom he confessed, so that he, too, as such procedure was aimed at the thief, and the thief was not a thief. I talked a lot, and wrote many pages, but I never caught thieves, and when they did I never had them. I have no more to say about this, but I am glad to be allowed to prescribe tea.

No! A thief had been caught, and a policeman had been sent to the station with a policeman. The Governor's man had been found in a village, and a policeman

him some *kalumba*. And this medicine must be good, because the European police were envious of the African police boys, who were catching all the thieves, while they themselves were catching only one here and there. Certainly it was jealousy and envy that brought about the dismissal of this African, because the whites did not want to lose their jobs, so the brainy black man was sacked. So fan the tale.

What does this *kalumba* do? Why, it is treated by the owner then brought to the place where the suspects are, and tells aloud the name of the thief.

So our local thief or thieves thought discretion the better part, and during the dark night watches laid the shirt in the middle of the road.

Kapiri Mposhi,

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

CHIRUPUA.

The Importance of Stumping

A Disclaimer from Dr. G. B. Wallace

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

SIR,—The writer of Matters of Moment in your issue of November 25, 1937, wrongly ascribes to me criticism of the recent work on *Armillaria* carried in Nyasaland. My article to which he refers is a preliminary list of indigenous trees believed to be resistant to the disease and of those whose roots are susceptible. That Study requires to be developed in each territory before the valuable work in Nyasaland can be applied.

The latter work has provided considerable evidence that if susceptible trees are ring-barked some time before felling, their roots will not become a focus for *Armillaria* or a danger to subsequent crops, since the research has shown that the starch reserve in the roots which is necessary for the invasion of *Armillaria* becomes exhausted in ring-barked trees.

It is hoped that a full account of the Nyasaland work will appear in the *East African Agricultural Journal* in the near future; it was referred to in an editorial in the May, 1937, number of that journal, to which I would refer interested readers. The original account was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, B, 421, No. 825, by Mr. R. J. each plant pathologist.

I shall be grateful if you will publish these statements in order that any harm done by your wrong attitude towards the Nyasaland work may be corrected.

Yours faithfully,

Geo. B. WALLACE

Uganyika Territory

Our editorial paragraph was based on the article by Dr. Wallace on "The Susceptibility of Indigenous Trees to *Armillaria*" which appeared in the July, 1937, issue of the *East African Agricultural Journal*, and was a perfectly fair comment on the article as published.

Dr. Wallace, in summarising the Nyasaland research, gave no indication that that research tended to show that the roots of forest trees felled after ring-barking might safely be left in the ground, as the reserve starch in the roots would be exhausted and so offer no focus for *Armillaria* and one notes the considerable loss of money entailing the practice of not so doing; and the paragraph implied his protest by giving the list of indigenous trees whose roots of which had been reported to be susceptible to fungus.

The additional information now given by Dr. Wallace in your issue, "Matters of Moment" in the *East African Agricultural Journal*, is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the subject. Dr. Wallace writes in his article "Nevertheless, our comment is, as we say, quite legitimate in the circumstances, and as an emphatic warning against the practice of leaving tree stumps in plantations, it loses none of its force."

Books Rapidly Reviewed

"The Painted Ship," by J. M. Hastings (Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Salisbury).—Major J. M. Hastings, M.C., well known Southern Rhodesian settler and public man, has given proof of his command of language, of his vision, and of his initiative, and the fact that some of his verse has been published by *Punch*, *The London Mercury*, and *The English Review* is adequate evidence that he can write true poetry when he likes. This little volume of his verse is compounded of some examples of such poetic mould. While modernistic and sometimes *risqué* mould. While pretence infuriates the writer, he seems from his prefatory note to be divided in his own mind concerning his earlier efforts, for whereas in one line he claims "an old-world fragrance" in his May verse in the next it is dismissed as "childlike of line." But probably most readers will regard it as easily the best part of this book and will regret to find it accompanied by ephemeral compositions of lesser merit. His friends should persuade Major Hastings to write more verse, but to be more selective in what he publishes.

"The Face of the Earth," by J. H. Currie (McLuen, 6s.).—A stimulating book, based on accurate observation of countries and people from Capetown to Germany, from Brazil to Japan; and with the observation is mixed a current of thought containing much wisdom and pregnant with suggestion. Of British Africa the old African traveller has little to say; he seems obsessed by the inability of the white man to do manual work in tropical sunshine; but his estimate of the Natives' power to take the place of the whites omits that factor of disintegration so prominent in all backward societies. His comment that Germans in Brazil, some of whom in the third generation, have become foreign Brazilians, and not Brazilian Germans, is topical and thought-provoking.

"Tropical African Birds," The fourth volume of Mr. D. A. Bagninman's great monograph on "Birds of Tropical West Africa," has now appeared, in coloured plates depicting 25 different species, being a feature of the work as they have been of the previous three volumes. Their artistic quality, scientific accuracy and brilliant reproduction of the actual birds are a tribute to the artist and to the publishers. Bagninman's success with the delicate nuances of shade in the less distinctly marked birds is remarkable. The frontispiece is a beautiful picture of the "Forest Pitt" from the brush of the hills. Three tiny toucans do not do so much for the first three volumes. The book is printed on art paper, with a large number of colour figures, and, combined with the greatest care in the approach, the book is published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and Overseas.

"The Disappointed Lion," by Frank Tucker (Country Life, 2s.).—A collection of stories from the Barotsi Country Africa, collected by Mr. Tucker designed to be a guide and handbook for the author with great success in the *London Children's Library*. These are genuine traditional tales, and are drawn from the lips of two Barotsi boys who were the first to be interviewed. The stories are by John Tucker, and are of a high standard which was maintained throughout the remainder of a serious career. In the present volume will no doubt appreciate them as the price for such a small book of passages is so illustrated.

Mr. R. Hartman, of the same firm, has returned from Southern Rhodesia, Sarawak, Borneo, China, Manchukuo, and the Malay Peninsula to England.

Mr. G. V. Hartman, who has arrived on the 11th, and Mrs. Hartman and their child, have accepted the post of Provincial Commissioner in the Colony of Sarawak.

Mr. James MacDonal has stated that the stipulation in Cecil Rhodes's will definitely precludes the Shangani Memorial being moved from its present site beside Rhodes's grave on the Matfontein Hills. The remains of Wilson and his party, he added, are actually in the centre of the Memorial.

Mr. Hatten, a new student, who served with the King's African Rifles for some time and has been attached for the past couple of years to the Historical Section of the War Office, is the author of a book on the history of the African Campaign, which has been produced as a result of the Royal Geographical Society's consultations.

Rhodesia Rhodes Scholarships for 1936 have been awarded to J. W. Campbell, B.A. (High School), Salisbury; Rhodes University College, Grahamstown; and to the following: Lloyd Lloyd, Rhodes University College; and to the following: Lloyd Lloyd, Rhodes University College; and to the following: Lloyd Lloyd, Rhodes University College.

Cardinal Hinsley, who has spent some years in East Africa, and who recently received from the Pope the Red Hat which is the emblem of his new dignity, was greeted by thousands of Roman Catholics when he reached London from Rome on Sunday evening. Among those who took a prominent part in the reception was Captain F. O. Smith, the Warbler Veterinary Officer, Kenya and Tanganyika.

The late Mr. E. N. Orme, Chairman of the Rhodesia Cotton Brokers, and a partner in Messrs. Orme and Gilson, the Liverpool cotton brokers, died on the 10th of the age of 72, with a net worth of £253,702. He left his household effects and the usufruct of his property to his wife, and the usufruct of his property to his four children. He had a large estate in Tanganyika, and he had a large estate in Tanganyika, and he had a large estate in Tanganyika.

Mr. G. V. Wilson of Messrs. Lozer & Co., Ltd., of Salisbury, has resigned from the company of retirement, and Mr. G. V. Wilson of Messrs. Lozer & Co., Ltd., of Salisbury, has resigned from the company of retirement.

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The remains of the late Sir Henry Birchenhead, recently taken from England to Southern Rhodesia by Sir James McDonald, have been placed temporarily in the Anglican Church, Bulawayo, until they can be placed in the crypt of one of the columns of the Birchenhead Church. The bronze panels, designed by the artist, will be unveiled by Mr. Herbert Stacey, Governor of the Colony. Mrs. Stacey, Sir Henry's eldest daughter, will be present at the ceremony.

Obituary

The late Mr. F. H. Campbell, who died on the 10th of the age of 70, served with the Sudanese Forces from 1896 to 1900.

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Handling Rhodesian Traffic

£2,000,000 to be Spent by Port Railways

TWO MILLION POUNDS are to be spent on the Port of Beira and the Rhodesian Railways to improve facilities for the import and export of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Two new deep water wharves are provided, the first being completed in 1937. The second about the end of 1939. New railway sidings are in process of construction, two large open goods sheds will be built; 12 bush power engines and 12 heavy wagons have been ordered for the Railway for prompt delivery in order to relieve the passenger congestion in Beira, and night working has been temporarily arranged.

Other work was done by the Surveyor-General of Construction a few days ago. Mr. A. J. Chapman, who is shortly to retire from the general management of the Rhodesian Railways.

In recent months the pressure in Beira has been extraordinary heavy. The representatives of the mercantile community of Southern Rhodesia and asked Mr. Henry to discuss the whole position with them. He described as fair and reasonable the statement in which Mr. N. S. Onimbin, Chairman of the Salisbury Chamber, reviewed what had happened and then gave the above outline of the steps to be taken to meet necessities which could not possibly have been foreseen.

For instance, to increase the inward and outward traffic in 1937 Beira averaged 71,000 tons per month between May and November, while the monthly average jumped to 85,700 tons for the same period in 1936, and the 1935 average of only 60,000 tons monthly for this same period in 1937. If all these traffic management problems had been spread evenly, but almost all of it had to be handled within a period of 12 months.

The Surveyor-General's contribution to the work of the most states Mr. S. Onimbin said that the Railways and the Port authorities certainly would have done more for this same period in 1937. If all these management problems had been spread evenly, but almost all of it had to be handled within a period of 12 months.

Kenya's White Highlands

The Kenya Indian National Congress has decided to send a representation to parliament again on the proposed White Highlands Commission, claiming the reservation of the Kenya highlands to the Indian population, and to urge the Government to establish a commission to inquire into the whole question. The Government has solved and the Minister in Council should be dropped; that uncultivated lands in European ownership should revert to the Government and be open to settlement of white and Indian alike; that there should be a commission to inquire into the whole question; and that the Indian Transport Control should be dissolved and the Indian should be appointed to the higher grades of the public services.

Rhodesia Railways Record

THE RECORD of Rhodesia Railways during 1937 are reported to have been the highest ever recorded by the Company. Net operating revenue totalled £2,080,221, which exceeded the previous record by £261,000, while expenditure showed a decrease of £40,000 on the previous highest figure. Gross earnings amounted to £5,739,677, and expenditure to £3,950,000.

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Segregation of Natives Salisbury's Location Plan

Salisbury's location plan in Rhodesia passed a formal Appropriation Act, which the Salisbury City Council has applied to the Governor or Council to set aside some 20 acres of the municipal area as the exclusive zone of Natives.

For a long time there has been a trading mission and Native businesses in Salisbury, whereas some employers are regarded as working for them; it is felt that the business and even the moral life of the city has been greatly affected, and that measures are necessary to prevent a still more serious problem in the future.

Under the plan no European is allowed to own land or any business within any area allotted to Natives, while no Native is permitted to own land or run any business outside the location, and though the Government has power to expatriate Native land and business concerns already established outside the location, that cannot be done until a suitable area has been set aside for Native occupation.

Salisbury's plan gives the Natives ample room for their life and work while not only stopping the infiltration of other businesses into European Salisbury but driving away with the infiltration that has already taken place. Nevertheless, areas are available for further expansion and business.

Italy and Ethiopia Attitude of Various Powers

The attitude of the rest of the world towards Italian conquest of Ethiopia was the subject of a communiqué issued by the Information Department in Rome last week. It stated:

It has never been the intention of the Italian Government to insist on the recognition of the Empire of any one power, as is natural, they have always shown their appreciation of any recognition which has been spontaneously offered by way of friendly relations, and they could only view with favour a return to normal diplomatic relations with those countries which do not represent at Rome in a regular manner.

After considering the countries which formally recognised the Empire, the public opinion among them Great Britain and France included, which have recognised Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia, it is stated that the problem which arises in the case of Italy of the Dutch Government, is now under discussion by the so-called Great Group of States, and is considered as to a great extent solved, in the case of countries which do not feel able to take any definite position, that will not be raised in Italy.

The unusually-modest tone of the Italian attempt is commended by some, and the assertion that Great Britain has not done anything to recognise the Italian Empire is also commended.

It has been known from Rome that the British Government when the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and Northern Rhodesia was announced, had been consulted by the Italian Government.

Kumera has decided to recognise the conquest of Ethiopia.



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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOUGH IT IS THE FASHION of a certain school of political expression in this country and of certain publicators elsewhere—to wax eloquent at the British claim to be guided in the administration of her African Dependencies by the "Principle of Trustee-ship for the Native"—every fair-minded student of African Affairs must acknowledge the great progress made in that direction since the War. Only the man blinded by prejudice could deny that much has been done to translate into practice the declared policy of trustee-ship; indeed, at times and in certain territories there has been good reason to complain that the Native side of the Dual Mandate was being so much stressed as to damage the interests of European interests. There must, of course, be such temporary causes of criticism in an imperfectly administered territory as the absence of a strong influence, and in which the best means of implementing agreed principles are still the subject of trial and error. For instance, British Governments in Eastern Africa have held divergent views as to the need for a strong Secretary for Native Affairs, and as to his functions; it appointed. Similarly, there has been no uniformity in the matter of the nomination of representatives of European and of Native interests in the Legislative Councils.

Northern Rhodesia, which has now taken the step of nominating a member to represent Native interests, has done a notable thing in so doing. The appointment of Colonel Gore-Browne as a Member for an African Settlement in Southern Rhodesia is a man of outstanding interest and of a high quality of work, recognition of his services has been for several years a selected member of the Legislative Council. His return at the forthcoming general election was, we have reason to know, a very happy occasion. In plain indication of the measure of the trust reposed in him by the settlers, commercial, transport, and mining communities were represented; the second quality has been recognized by the Government in its desire from the usual practice of selecting a representative spokesman for the Natives and nominating a pioneer planter. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which such honour has been paid to a settler in a part of Eastern Africa, and thereby the invaluable to the white mining community as well as to the Natives.

careerist would have been excused, but it is almost certain that the office of electors of Northern Rhodesia would accept as their acknowledged leader the Promising Politician nominated representative of the Career Sacrificed interests. There is a Colonel Gore-Browne as an elected member of Parliament has been a possible even a probable successor to Sir Leopold Moore's acceptance of his Union nomination has the human probability carried out at the sacrifice of a political career which, though short, had been conspicuously successful. Indeed, if amalgamation of the two Rhodesias were achieved in any thing like the near future, he might well have become not merely an influential member of the Joint Parliament, but a Cabinet Minister. It is, then, to the great credit of Colonel Gore-Browne that he has set aside all thoughts of personal advancement, and accepted the honourable chore of the more difficult and thankless chore of the Union, in itself an expression of the character of the man whom Sir Moore is naming the nominated, and a proof of his determination to act according to his lights. Should the nomination be made he may be expected to be a candid man, but his whole career inspires the confidence that his championship of Native interests will be informed, unprejudiced, balanced and practical. If we consider the substance of his services as elected member to be a satisfactory one, the better side of the Union we congratulate the Government, the Native population and the Union Settlement Communities for their decision on the acceptance of the results created seat for Native interests.

WEST AFRICA AND THE RHODESIA

Should we turn to the economic dangers to be derived or suggested from the agreement about to be negotiated between the United States, the Empire and the Threat to Imperial Government, and the Reference Staff of the United Kingdom on Tobacco. British Journal *The Economist* in a regular column has suggested in a London newspaper that the Government policy that a reduction in the tobacco preference is likely, it develops which ought to be strenuously resisted by the Rhodesias, Tanganyika and Swaziland, all of which are dependent on their interests are adequately defended in some new fashion. Tobacco growers in the Empire who are assured of a substantial Imperial preference on their produce in the United Kingdom of 10 shillings and a half penny per pound until 1940, and since the end of the War there has been a steady increase in the consumption of Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom, the advancing consumption having shown a remarkably steady growth of approximately one and a half per cent. per annum to approximately twenty-five per cent. of the total tobacco used.

American interests are therefore quite likely to endeavour to reach an agreement that would tobacco entries into the Empire market be restricted for a period of years in America may approach the present bound of the Turkish market. Trade of the North American Tobacco Treaty to American and South S. Rhodesia since it would cause a serious almost an expansion of the situation in the stable British market. From an investigative source it has been suggested that the Southern Rhodesia, which is a tobacco of the Turkish type, in return for a sacrifice of some of her land in Great Britain be offered an outlet in the United Kingdom in quantities of Turkish leaf tobacco which would mean that quantities of tobacco growers would have to change over to the growing of America is willing to facilitate the sale of Turkish leaf from a country which has a surplus of large quantities of her motor cars, other manufactured goods, like in previous could be welcomed, but that would certainly not justify a policy of depriving the colonies of the present arrangement to extend the sale of the British market.

Bound up with this whole question is an interesting phase in cigarette selling in Great Britain. For over a past year has been almost an axation in the British tobacco trade that the *Lower Price* he does not seem to pay for a *Cigarette* expended for a packet of ten cigarettes, but latterly extraordinary business has been done on a certain non-allocated price for a packet of ten. The importance from the standpoint of West Africa and the Rhodesias that that three-quarters of the leaf used in the cigarettes has been Empire grown, indeed, but for the Imperial preference consequently enjoyed this departure could not be a past business proposition. It is at least a substantial profit margin, the company which pioneered this departure has now found it difficult to maintain by one of the leading manufacturers of manufacturing companies, but it is quite true that the sale of these lower priced cigarettes in the future they would be most useful, but a market are of the same order of magnitude as would be the case if the price had been raised. It seems that this sort of thing would mean that the Empire having now been fully demonstrated a large market it wishes to be exploited.

When reviewing the report on matters issued by the Imperial Government Committee we emphasize the importance of the significance of friendly contact between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, the importance of the appointment of a person to be in charge of the Tobacco Committee, and the importance of the appointment of a person to be in charge of the Tobacco Committee, and the importance of the appointment of a person to be in charge of the Tobacco Committee.

Economic Committee is short of adequate Tobacco Inspection Service, and a monthly publication, and that the Economic Committee is in process of constituting a Finance Committee to be members liable to call for production in Southern Rhodesia, Natal, Swaziland, South Africa, Canada, and India, to the natives of importers, merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and nominees of the Board of Trade. Moreover, it will be a body embracing all interests concerned in the marketing of tobacco who sitting round a round table in friendly consultation, should be able to suggest essential to the development of the tobacco industry, in all its stages, indeed the creation of this particular institution is such an authoritative Committee is surely from that there is no deliberate intention of excluding European members, particularly of the American leaders. It may also be assumed that the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, whose Executive Chairman is a member of the House of Commons, is due to the necessities of the moment, indeed, it has recently made several representations to the Board of Trade, and is closely watching developments.

AIN W. SENIOR, M.P., who has devoted himself so wholeheartedly to an industry of which he has the advantage of long personal experience, that his resignation will be widely regretted. He will be a difficult man to replace both in that particular office and in the Cabinet, in which he has manifestly borne his full share of work. His loyalty as a leader has been tested, and it is therefore gratifying that he retains his seat in the House. Though the resignation at this particular moment has occasioned surprise in Rhodesia, it is to be expected, we are aware that it has been in contemplation for about a year. Mr. Senior has not been in good health, has been seriously overworking himself in connexion with affairs of State, and has been unable to give to the private interests that call attention which they require. He has rightly earned a respite from the cares of office, and will, we trust, soon be completely restored to health.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh's New Post

THOUGH an official announcement has not been made, it can be said that Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, who recently retired from the Chairmanship of Kenya, has been appointed Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner for Palestine, for which country he will leave London about the end of this month. Since all matters relating to trade and industry have come within his purview, his wide experience in these matters during the last seven years cannot but stand him in good stead. The Government of Palestine, formerly the High Commissioner for the Levant, Mr. Walsh has been a member of the High Commission for Kenya and Uganda, and his selection for an obviously important post in a country many in the East's eye is therefore a clear indication of the high opinion of his past services held both by the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner.

Long Service in East Africa

For Sir John Balfour has served so long in East Africa, or touched the economic life of the continent at so many points, that it is even more difficult to say what he did not do than what he did. He went to Kenya during the first years of the Great War, and during that time he was in charge of the Customs Service, and occupied the duty of Tanganyika, was in charge of the Customs and Excise of the East Africa and Uganda, and afterwards for

two years Treasurer of Kenya, being also at various times Chairman of the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board, the General Purposes Committee of the Mombasa Municipal Board, the Land Bank and Agricultural Advances Board of Kenya, and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Province of the Cape, the Coffee Board of Kenya, the Provincial Commission of Enquiry into the Industries of the Province, and other public organisations of a social or charitable character. He was also an honorary member of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, two bodies which found him always ready to co-operate in the best interests of the community.

Rhodes as Psychologist

Mr. R. A. CLARKE, deputy secretary of the Royal Anthropological Society, in a timely and eloquent lecture on Rhodes during his lecture to school children on Central Africa, threw a new light upon the character of his hero. Rhodes is well known as a public builder, and the founder of the Rhodes scholarships, politician, and a successful investor, but he is perhaps rather underrated as a student of the deeper psychology. When his character was in its formative stage, and he was anxious to improve himself in favour of his schemes, he was a student of the Order of the Knights of St. John, and he was afterwards Lord's. But his mind never rested down. He had a habit of reading, and Mr. W. S. Gilbey had the habit of reading in a library, but the 'fairies' did not get all the credit, we love our House of Peers.



The Colonial Empire Marketing Board

By Clement Davies, K.C., M.P. *On* *Its Objects*

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD has been subjected to many criticisms since its recent formation, and Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., one of its members, told the Colonial Empire Union, emphatically that the Board would not interfere in the private business of producing the special crops. Mr. P. Bennett, the Chairman of the Union, said that the Board might encroach on legitimate private enterprise and attempt to do the merchant's work, which was probably due to the absence of consultation with trading interests before the Board was launched. Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., of the Parliamentary Secretariat, said that the Board had a wide area of work, as it had to deal with the Scotch whisky industry in Scotland, and also with the rubber and tin industries in Malaya.

Raising Colonial Matters More Politically

Mr. Davies said, however, that the Colonial Empire Marketing Board have been drawn from every part of the Empire, and it was absolutely essential that Colonial Empire matters should be raised above party politics, and that there should be continuity of policy in Colonial affairs if one political party in this country falls out of favour that should not mean changes in Colonial policy. Nothing could be more disastrous than that in dealing with peoples of all races in the whole world.

On this Board are people deeply interested in trade and business. I know I was not appointed to the Colonial Cote because I was a Liberal or a supporter of the Government, but because I am associated with Lord Bessborough and his firm with Unilever Africa, Ltd., companies which have import and export connections with all the British Colonial possessions.

This meeting, I feel, is being held too early, for we have not yet begun to function. We have had only one meeting, at which the Secretary of State for the Colonies roughly sketched out his ideas, and at which a small committee, was appointed to consider what premises and staff we shall require. We have since appointed a chief of staff, Mr. H. G. Bull, who is due to reach this country from Kaituma in January, and we have begun to make arrangements for the future.

Close Co-operation Sought with Colonies

There has been too little co-operation in the past with regard to the colonies. They have been treated as separate entities, not having any particular relationship with one another, and not sufficiently connected with this country. For the first time, efforts are to be made to get closer co-operation and to stand in line to accomplish that, which will be a first step forward.

What can we do? First, there will be no interference whatsoever with the methods of private traders. We should be foolish to attempt to do so, even if we were to do it. We can do it to a degree, collecting information and bringing it out. That will be our main job. This advice may be divided into two groups—advice to producers and advice to consumers.

One thing we should do is to establish that the

best meeting was the way in which the country regards the Colonies. We have never regarded them as a back garden of the Home Country, producing what the Home Country requires, and obeying its dicta. At the same time, it is true that has never been the policy of the Home Country, and it never will be.

The day in which this is an increasing country regard the countries they sell, and they are very liberal in their opinion regarding the methods their colonies as part of the Mother Country existing to supply the needs of the Mother Country. Our primary concern, on the contrary, has been for the individual Colony itself, and to assist that Colony to develop itself on its own. The sale of this country.

That is very important, especially when considering larger exports, such as wheat, tin, and copper, which are sold in large quantities in the Colonies, and are sold at a low price, and do not make here they go. They have no thought of selling solely to this country. We have always had a new view regarding what the Colonies are capable of, but if there was a market of our own, and our territory, the position might be very different.

I doubt whether this Board can do very much for the big products, either on the production or the selling side, though we may advise as to quality and manner of production, for the matter of production has been such in some places that there is danger of the future. For instance, the method of quick freezing has developed some of the ice, intensified system of canning, and turned all the water into one channel, and in some cases the topsoil is washed away, and you get enormous floods; so that should be a producing country becomes an arid waste. The Board can help by leading information from experts, and sending it to the Colonies.

The Importance of Quality

There are products of less importance, but their price of sale is high because of their small quantities, and the fact that they are essential to modern life. Many of these are beginning to produce their own crops, and in some cases we should be able to give assistance.

The Colonial producer must pay attention to quality is the central one, for the quality is right, and the article is standardised, he can sell it himself. They can be sold to a middle man in an orgy of advertising, and the consumer who pays for the advertising, and is unable to find the article, is known to many of us, well not to say.

The ladies know that if they ask for Danish butter they get a certain high quality, and that when they buy it they get what they want. If they ask for it, it is made here, and the farmer they have to use the machinery, so to be sure whether they are getting the right quality. The Danish farming still has not realised that if a man's price must have a standard and a branded article.

The first criterion in all these matters is the consumer. Six is his word, and the last word, and the article sold must be up to the requirements. This is the lesson that the Chairman is bearing in mind, and it is a lesson that New Zealand has learned. It will get the same quality, and it will get it.

The Need for Improved Liaison

Between Eastern Africa and London

OF AFRICA AND LONDON was held at the 1957-58 CON-
ference of the East Africa and
Rhodesia Shipping Association by the
Joint East African Board
its January meeting, over the presence of
Mr. A. P. Chapman, Chairman of the Board, present
and at which Sir Arnigel de W. Waddell, Colonial
Secretary for Kenya, and Mr. J. P. Sabers, Secretary
of the East Africa Board of Kenya, were present by
invitation.

What an adequate Sir Arnigel would be the
best for usual discussion of the rates between
the different Lines and the ports. The fact that
the maize growers of Kenya had had great difficulty
in making both ends meet, and during the period of
the depression the Government had lent the industry
£100,000, was the compromise of the meeting when a
world price for the commodity reached a ceiling
of 10s. Recently there had been a substantial in-
crease in the price which had made it possible
for the growers to gain some profit, which
had been expected both parties would come into the
Colony's budget for 1958.

Suddenly however, a 50 per cent freight rate had been
increased, apparently excluding the industry from
beginning to benefit from the depression and so on.
The East Africa Board of Development had
made representations to the Government, but without
results, and he believed there had been
other cases of the raising of freight rates so that an
industry began to make some little profit, and seem-
ingly necessary that they should be some more satisfac-
tory means of making representations in the interests
of producers and exporters.

Sufficient Contact at Present

Mr. A. P. Chapman and Mr. J. Wigglesworth
felt that the producing and commercial bodies in
Africa did not maintain sufficient contact with their
friends and representatives in the country to whom
they would be a far better and more regular supply
of facts and figures in order to enable them to
dispute with the shipping companies.
Sir Humphrey Leggett, supporting a number of
views on this subject had been outstanding for
20 years. The shipping companies had, quite
reasonably, said that they would always be willing
to discuss freight rates with actual shippers and
representatives of those shippers and that with com-
mercial bodies discussing other questions they would
for instance, negotiate with the East Africa Board
of the London Chamber of Commerce, but did
need direct contact in London representation
of the East African shippers. Sir J. Wigglesworth,
Chairman of the shippers, had been
most successful in securing that freight rates were
stable and moderate.

Nearly a dozen of the London Shippers' Com-
mittee had been formed in East Africa, but these
owing to local geographical distances, had failed
to meet within 12 months of its formation, and a
later attempt to resurrect it had likewise
succeeded. However if it had been possible would have
been only with the head office of the shipping
association, but the principle themselves, whereas a
similar body if set up in London would have access
to the heads of the shipping companies who, when
not round a table, had always shown themselves
to be very cooperative.

The representatives of the lines in East Africa
were going to consult individuals and indus-

tries and local decisions were usually taken
was here that liaison could be more usually taken
in the local resort. The London Committee had
sent the shippers of East Africa a copy of
the report of their last year, and therefore carried
great weight with the shipping companies; if other
industries were similarly organised one large body
could be formed in London to represent in regard to
East African production as a whole.

W. T. Jenkins said that there was always a
keen desire to understand, and where possible, ex-
plain the difficulties of the shippers whose relations
with the lines were excellent. The East African
Committee conference met regularly in Mombasa
under the chairmanship of Sir J. Wigglesworth, re-
presenting the shippers, and it was so that the body that
approach had been made. Arrangements having
been heard and data collected, the case was promptly
submitted to the Conference Committee in London,
which of course had the last word.

Central Focus Necessary in London

There was no doubt representative of all the
producing interests of Eastern Africa, the wise thing
to do was to create a central focus in London of
the shippers' views.

Mr. J. Wigglesworth said that while he was Director of
Agriculture in Kenya he had often had to state
cases of the raising of freight rates, but he abate
ment of freight rates. What was the position
near the representative of the shippers or
some other industry, and to the shippers
of the industry which called for the shippers
Director of Agriculture, while the industries in
representations to the Conference Committee
Mombasa with satisfactory results, in an
emerging case the Governor would communicate
with the Secretary of State, who made representations to
the Steamship Conference in London.

Since retiring he had become aware of the exist-
ence of a weak link in the chain. He did not believe
producing interests in East Africa would be content
to leave matters entirely to nominees in London,
and if a case were stated only here, then the Con-
ference would be mainly want the advice of its
agents in Africa, who would merely mean the
policy of correspondence would be in the reverse
direction. What would be necessary was that
the shippers themselves made representations
to the shippers in London, and the shippers in East Africa they
should maintain close liaison with their friends in London,
so that they might take the shippers' views
into account.

Shippers' Views Must Be Represented

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that the shippers
in East Africa should be represented in London
and it was necessary to have the views of East African
shippers in London represented in London. What
the shipping companies in East Africa agreed
was the case was to have some local body which
would be able to meet in London, but which
was not a permanent body. Not accepted as great
importance of the shippers' views of a long
London body of the shippers, but the more per-
manent body of assurance to the shipping com-
panies, the better the shippers' views would be
represented.

It was suggested that the East African Board
in Kenya should have a representative in London
to act as a liaison, representing the shippers
in the output of the territories, but this was
a situation in which the shippers' views would be
represented.

Sub-committee in London through the committee which was set up in action in the cotton factories results of other industries and daily organize themselves as six and the and maintain consistent liaison the different work disappear.

Mr. A. J. Jenks in the recent case of cotton section of a committee of the cotton trade proceeded in East Africa. The question had been mainly raised when, however, to speak on behalf of the Homeward Shippers Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce and he had recently met the committee in London.

Sir Jenks said that he thought that the commodity rates had been raised mainly because the Conference had had a character of an open market. The rates were raised a some loss was compensated with the ruling rate in East Africa. It was on that account Conference rates must to some extent fall into line with the rates ruling in the open market.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasized the importance of persuading "producers and emerging interests East Africa not to turn to the Government when freight difficulties arose but to recognize that the shipping companies were their partners in the maintenance and expansion of East Africa and that the right course was to put all cards on the table and so promote goodwill instead of taking action which might be interpreted as an attack upon the shipping lines. Producers who would be annoyed if the Government were bombarding Governments with correspondence about producers should refer from approach to the Government about shipping freight rates.

Mr. Cameron expressed the view that one of the difficulties in the creation of an authoritative Homeward Shippers Committee in East Africa was that it was impossible to have a committee as a whole as a rule clearly representing agents acted on behalf of producers principals of the country, which meant that those principals would be represented by nominees who could obviously not speak with the same force as the principals.

Thanks to Co-operation of U.K.

He added that thanks to the reduced freight rates effected by the shipping companies it now seemed likely that the whole of Uganda's 120,000 tons of cotton seed this season would be exported, especially if the Kenya and Uganda Railways continued the anticipated help. As the Kenya Railways Administration and the Railway Council were located in East Africa it was obvious that the case for their co-operation should be presented in the first instance in Africa, as indeed had been done.

Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that in 1924, at a time of severe difficulty in the cotton and cotton seed, the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the authorities of Mombasa, and the Steam Navigation Company had together responded to the appeals of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, endorsed by the Colonial Office, and the East African Section had suffered cases.

Mr. Geoffrey Gifford, who had been heard that there should be a joint committee in Mombasa and in Whitehall to deal with the difficulties between the representatives of the shipping companies and the producers. When upon Mr. Gifford had been asked representing the cotton and seed in East Africa immediately approached the railway authorities when asked for large quantities of seed to meet the temporary difficulties of any industry.

The last annual report of the Amami Institute, which was worth suggesting, was a great tribute to Mr. Nowell, who retired last year from the

employment of the Amami Institute who had laid down such as a "study" plan work. Experiments in the field to a certain breeding of ordinary seal with the *Amamiensis* variety were most promising and it was possible that the result would be a better breed than was produced by any other part of the world. Sir Humphrey thought that the five-year plan laid down at Amami had been carried out most successfully largely because the Director had sought and obtained the co-operation of the different Departments of Agriculture. He welcomed the appointment of another physiologist to the staff, for important pioneer work was urgently necessary in plant physiology.

In our respect there was room for great improvement in the circulation of a very valuable journal, *Cultural Journal*, which was not adequately published.

A word should be said on the very excellent research work being done in East Africa generally; it was not too much to say that in quality there was no better research work anywhere in the Dominions or in India and that in the quantity of research work so part of the Colonial Office and parallel Eastern Africa.

Uganda Motor Legislation

Mr. Cameron reported that the representations made through the Colonial Office to the Uganda Government had succeeded in securing amendment of the regulation which under the Uganda Traffic Ordinance, in which British motor lorries were seriously handicapped and foreign-built vehicles greatly benefited. In consequence to the representation, the Board of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, as well as had been granted and published in the *Uganda Gazette* of December 15, accepting for Kenya purposes the *bona fide* value figure given by the manufacturer of the vehicle.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the British Motor Manufacturers Association had been seriously aggrieved by the mistake made in Uganda and Malaya. Mr. Cameron's prompt raising a matter of great importance to British trade.

The Chairman announced receipt from the Royal East African Automobile Association of a communication forwarding the early recognition by the East African Governments of international certificates for motor vehicles and international driving permits.

Trade Treaty with U.S.A.

When this subject was under discussion, Mr. Cameron mentioned that the Government of the United States had declared the intentions of the Government and to listen to representations from the industries affected, whereas in this country no such procedure was adopted.

Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that before the East Africa Conference, the Secretary of State for Colonies had invited the assistance of leading representatives of various Colonial industries in preparation of his case, and felt that something of the sort should be done on this occasion.

Germany and Tanganyika

Various communications in regard to the German claim to Colonies were received and considered. Mr. Leggett's comments caustically on the arrangements made by Germany which claims to be suffering from severe overpopulation of the land in Germany.

THE RAILWAYS



The Rhodesia Railways have long held a reputation for careful service, and excellent catering and you will find your train journeys in Rhodesia both pleasant and comfortable. The Victoria Falls, with its world-famous hotel, is less than 24 days from Cape Town and Salisbury, within 24 hours of Beira. Fares are reasonable and excursion facilities are frequently available.

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Branches at Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, Addis Ababa, Harare, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Natal, and other ports.

IMPORTERS

BRITISH ENGINEERING

Coffee Marketing Prospects

That the altered position in the coffee market following the behaviour of the Brazilian Government is much healthier would lead to better business is suggested in a review of the coffee market issued by Messrs. John K. Gillian and Company who state:

"In the absence of definite information as to Brazil's future policy governing receipts and stocks at the ports, destruction and further reduction of the export bases, which are to be abolished during the next three years, future level of prices must remain obscure. It would, however, appear likely that the lower level of prices recently established must continue for some considerable time, with the possibility of a further decline, should the remaining tax of 12 milreis (around 32) per bag be removed.

"The powers that be in Brazil seem determined to dispose of as much coffee as possible in future, and any agreement between Brazil and other coffee-producing countries appears more and more unlikely.

"The altered position, though it must result in difficult times for coffee growers generally, is undoubtedly a much healthier one than that of restricted shipments and artificial prices which has ruled now for so many years, and should lead to freer and less restricted business in the article generally, with prices governed solely by the natural law of supply and demand. That supply will be brought into line with demand eventually is inevitable, entailing the elimination of such coffees as cannot be produced economically. Amongst the survivors will undoubtedly be producers of the better prepared and better quality coffees."

Market Prices and Notes

Butler Price shows little change in the market for coffee at the present time. Australian

East African, 47 1/2 to 50 per ton, 1937

Despite the Indian boycott, prices for Madagascar Zanzibar Spot, 80 per lb. for small in bond

Good quality Kenya continues to command firm prices; although there has been a further slow decline for other qualities, prices on occasions being below valuations. Tanganyika's continued strength is from recent arrivals.

Kenya (very crop)
 "A" grade 48s. od. to 91s. od.
 "B" grade 43s. od. to 65s. 6d.
 "C" grade 40s. od. to 46s. od.
 Peaberry 48s. od. to 110s. 6d.
 4,000 bags offered; part sold.

Tanganyika
 "A" grade 60s. od. to 62s. od.
 "B" grade 42s. od. to 51s. 6d.
 "C" grade 30s. od. to 46s. od.
 Peaberry 50s. od. to 66s. 6d.
 645 bags offered; part sold.

Mbeja
 London cleaned —
 Second sizes 47s. od. to 48s. od.
 Third sizes 32s. od. to 30s. od.
 Peaberry 52 1/2 6d. to 50s. od.
 32 bags offered; part sold.

Kilimanjaro
 London cleaned —
 First sizes 58s. od.
 Second sizes 48s. od.
 Third sizes 43s. 6d.
 Peaberry 58s. od.
 75 bags offered and sold.

Arusha
 "C" grade 43s. od.
 225 bags offered; part sold.

Isambara
 "A" grade (fullish) 48s. od. to 40s. od.
 "B" grade 41s. 6d.
 "C" grade 38s. 6d.
 71 bags offered; part sold.

Nyasaland
 Palish foxy 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.
 24 bags offered and sold.
 London stock East African, 40,243 cwt. (1037: 52,241 cwt.)

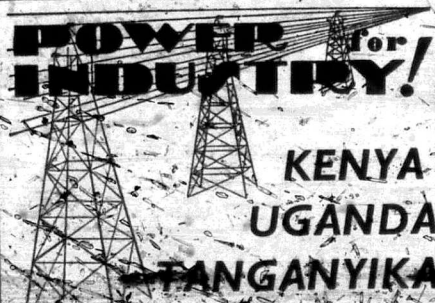
Quality generally reported to be disappointing, though some good parcels have been received. Copper prices are harder, largely on the expectation of better American business, standard for cash being 44 1/2 to 43 1/8, and three months £44 to £44 2s. 6d. (1937: £42 6s. od.; 1936: £44 10s.)

World stocks of refined copper increased during December by 2,000 tons to 471,750 tons, while American stocks were higher by 28,230 tons at 250,900 tons. World consumption during December was approximately 222,000 tons, while output of refined copper was estimated at 120,000 tons.

Copra—East African firms at 2 1/2 per ton (1937: 2 1/2 to 2 1/8; 1936: 2 1/8 to 2 1/4).
 Guitone—Demand has been moderate and sales small. Uganda, 40s. to 6 1/2s. (1937: 60s.; 1936: 60s.)
 Cotton Seed—East African firm at £12s. 6d. Egyptian black to Hull, Jan. Feb. and March, 26 1/2 to 3d. (1937: 25 1/2 to 3d.; 1936: £4 15s.)
 Oil—20s. 8d. (1937: 21s. 7d.; 1936: 140s. 10d.)
 Mandates—Mozambique, 11s. 10s. ton. Coromandel (marched) new terms Rotterdam and/or Hamburg, Jan. 7 1/2 to 8d. Feb. and March, 7 1/2 to 8d. (1937: £12s. 6d.; 1936: £17 10s.)
 Rice—13 7s. 6d.

There has been a general quietness in business, particularly in the oil business, but the market has been active in other commodities. The market for rubber is also quiet, but the price is firm.

The market for tin is also quiet, but the price is firm. The market for copper is also quiet, but the price is firm.



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Arrangements in Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 volts, 240 volts.
 Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles, 400 to 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt. D.C. supply.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.
 Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kuuwaha, Mwanza.

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Following Engagement

February 1937. Kenya Agricultural Society, Nairobi.
 January 1937. Club dinner at Institution of Mining Engineers, London, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1937.
 January 1937. Club dinner at the Home S. M. (London) Club, London, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1937.
 February 1937. Joint East African Board. Monthly meeting of the Board, London, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1937.

Organisations are invited to notify the Secretary as early as possible.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended January 3).—Kaimosi, 0-08 inch; Mombasa, 0-1; Soroti, 0-7; Thika, 0-03; and Voi, 0-08 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended January 3).—Amani, 0-18 inch; Buhamburi, 0-45; Biharamulo, 0-27; Bulobwe, 0-32; Dabala, 0-20; Dodoma, 0-41; Iringa, 0-41; Kigoma, 0-41; Misa, 0-23; Morogoro, 0-23; Mtwapa, 0-17; Mwanza, 0-20; Njombe, 2-8; Tabora, 0-32; Takujuu, 2-38; Tete, 0-3; and Kinyangiti, 0-81 inch.

Uganda (Week ended January 3).—Entebbe, 1-32 inches; Fort Portal, 0-70; Hoima, 0-32; Jinja, 0-30; Mabale, 0-22; Kololo, 0-01; Lira, 0-04; Masaka, 0-05; Mbale, 0-16; Mbarara, 0-20; Namasagali, 0-31; and Tororo, 0-36 inch.

Uganda (Week ended January 1).—Glorby, 4-66 inches; Landale, 5-81; Limbali, 6-68; and Zoa, 0-90 inch.

...line of ... per cent. The same trade ... particularly ... continued ... and ... America ... about ... usual ... 1937 ... have been ... demand ... to ... per cent. above ... this last year. ... work is ... the ... teeth ... advanced ... to ... per cent. ... holds ... rather ... particularly ... Rhinoceros ... has advanced ... per lb. ... and ... the last auction ...

... have improved slightly ... 17 ... 3d ... East Africa ... 201 ... Japanese best quality ... 100 ... 100 ...

Sisal exports from Tanganyika during December totalled 2,22 tons, Great Britain taking 1,404 tons, Belgium 127, Germany 1570, and America 1,003 tons. Kenya exported 2,000 tons of sisal during November, and Uganda 1,000 tons.

Belgium imported 37,012 tons of sisal from Tanganyika during October, and 5,000 cwt from Kenya and Uganda.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that December production amounted to 610 tons, making 25,000 tons for the six months ended December 31, 1937.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., production of sisal and sisal twine from the Dwa and Kadi estates during December totalled 110 tons. Output from the Dwa estate for the quarter ended December 25 last amounted to 109 tons.

Little can be written about the London sisal markets during the last quarter of 1937, that was other than disappointing, says *London's Broad Sheet*. In spite of the strong statistical position, the market has fallen steadily, and except at sacrificed prices the article has been almost unsalable. Demoting everything has been the situation in America, which is anything but encouraging. Speaking generally, commodities have shown smart declines in value, with very heavy losses to producers, investors and speculators alike. Looking forward, so far as sisal is concerned, it is possible that values may decline still further owing to large stocks both in Europe and in Africa. Consumption, however, is more likely to increase than to fall off, so that, in the long run, sisal should come into its own again.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company write forecasts concerning the production in Africa have not been verified. Despite the shortage of labour, which seriously interfered with output during the early months of 1937, much progress was made as the year advanced. Tanganyika especially, exceeding the estimate with a surplus of 200,000 tons, approximately 120,000 tons, which is said to be some extent by a reduction in Kenya of some 3,000 tons. Under more normal conditions such an increase would have had little effect, but, coupled with the carry-over of twine in U.S.A. and the general trade recession, it has had undue influence on the trend of the market.

"Business is still hampered in certain countries by quotas and restrictions, purchases being controlled in Spain, Roumania, Italy and Germany, although there has been a welcome and substantial increase in business with the latter country whose consumption of sisal has again become of considerable importance. Soviet Russia has not given its usual support to African sisal, and this tends to offset the increase in Germany."

Beans.—Steady. Manchurian about 78 ss, nominal Jan and Feb '38 1s. 3d. (1937: 29 10s.)
 Very best prices have been commanded, with a strong and active demand. Kenya 1s. 1d., NYASA 1s. 1d., 1937: 1s. 1d., 1936: 1s. 1d.
 Under improved sentiment in the main market, standard for cash has improved to 2-15s, and three months to about the same price. (1937: 2-31 1s., 1936: 2-28 1s.)
 Under improved sentiment with nominal values of Kenya Government 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 and Equator 4-1/2 to 5-1/2.



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Launch of the "Umgent"

MRS. DONIGAN KEENE presided at the launching ceremony at the dockside at Sevenoaks on the 21st on behalf of the owners of the ship, the shipyard, Messrs. Bullard, King & Co., Ltd., Mr. Robert Robertson, chairman of that company, and on the occasion Mr. Lines and the owners of the vessels had their say, while the superintendent of the boat yard had to offer his views on the cost of coal and other necessities, they were looking forward to the results for this year, the cost of ships had increased considerably, and owners had to be careful as to their finances.

The new ship is similar in all respects to her two sister ships, "Umtata" and "Umtata." Accommodation is provided for 100 one-class passengers in single, two and three-berth rooms, the public rooms will be decorated in beautiful Empire, hardwoods, extensive deck space is available for games, and on the fore-deck will be a portable swimming bath.

The "Umgent" is expected to sail from London on her maiden voyage on April 13.

The New "Windsor Castle"

READERS who have travelled in the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle" will be amazed at the transformation which has taken place in the vessel since it was taken out of the service some time ago. Instead of the four funnels which were a feature of the boat, she now has two streamlined funnels of modern design, while her bow, lengthened by about 15 ft. and gracefully raked, is now similar in appearance to the bows of the "Stirling Castle," "Athlone Castle" and "Capetown Castle." More powerful turbine propelling machinery has been installed to meet the Union-Castle Company's programme of accelerated services. Improvements have been made to the passenger accommodation, and as reconditioned, the boat is fitted up for 219 first-class passengers and 167 second-class passengers, as well as interchangeable accommodation for 241 passengers. There is also accommodation for 194 tourist class passengers. Hot and cold running water has been provided in all passenger cabins.

British South Africa Co.

The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 1s per share for 1937, together with a bonus of 1s. per share, payable on February 24. The total distribution is set at 2s. 1s. per share, on the capital of £6,572,376, and compares with 10s. for 1935/36 and 6s. 11d. for the two preceding years.

Passengers for East Africa

UPWARD passengers for East Africa will sail on the s.s. "Dundas Castle" on the 21st from London on Monday 14 to South Africa and East Africa via the following ports:—

- Upward:**
 Broome, Mr. & Mrs. N. M. T. M. & Mrs. M. T. M.
 Brown, Miss J. M.
 Schroder, Mr. & Mrs.
 Cunnings, Mrs. J. E.
 Holland-Carter, Miss P.
 Jones, Miss M.
 Stirling, Miss B.
 Small, Major C. M.
- Downward:**
 Wainman, Mrs. G.
 Knobel, Mr. J. R.
 Knowles, Mr. J. B.
 Parker, Mr. J. B.

The s.s. "Dundas Castle" which is out from London and South Africa carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa:**
 Buck, Mrs.
 Chaney, Mr. & Mrs.
 Gray, Mr. I.
 Davis, Mr. W. J.
 Drewe, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Harker, Mr. J. S.
 Gilchrist, Mr. J. G.
 Goldner, Mr. S.
 van Gyn, Mrs. C.
 Hempel, Mrs. C.
 Jansen, Mr. H.
 Lindstrom, Mrs. I.
 Machauer, Mr. G.
 McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 McIntee, Mr.
 Moyaux, Mr. F.
 Muller, Mr. C.
 Oudewater, Mr. & Mrs. I.
 Paul, Mrs. E.
 Payne-Villiams, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Park, Mr. G.
 Sattler, Mr.
 Schneckengerber, Mr. H.
 Schönfeld, Mr. D. W.

- Tanzania:**
 Ballenger, Mr. G.
 Blum, Mr. E. W.
 Esch, Mr. N. N.
 Dittmer, Miss J.
 Pennington, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Prius, Sister

- East Africa:**
 Jans, Mrs. G.
 Jorgensen, Mr. A.
 Robert, Mr. R. V.
 Schart, Mrs. A.
 Schroder, Mrs. R.
 Waldner, Mr. E.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers on January 18 included Mr. and Mrs. M. Mason, for Khartoum; and Mrs. Walker, for Nairobi.

Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Dr. J. Bryant, for Khartoum; and Mr. R. T. Lambert, Mr. M. Axel-Berg, and Lady Dorothy MacMillan, for Kisumu.

The machine due to leave on January 22 will carry Mr. and Mrs. A. Heekin and Captain J. I. Colville, to Khartoum; and Mr. O. Markis, to Kisumu.

Homeward passengers arriving on January 22 included Mr. D. W. Lawrence, from Beira; and Mrs. V. Baker, from Mombasa.

Homeward passengers on January 15 included Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. McCoy and Mr. Grieve, from Nairobi; Mr. R. A. Lean, from Kisumu; Mr. Brown and Dr. Jameson, from Port Bell; and Mr. Pilkington, from Khartoum.

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Geographical Notes	3/6	Victoria-Hawland	60s
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GERMAN CONCEPTION OF LIFE as a ladder on which a man is either above another or below him, is the most illuminating analysis of German mentality we have encountered for some time; and the British public schoolboys, now engaged in business, A Leader, who heard Brigadier-General Spears propound it are to be congratulated on being brought into contact with reality, instead of being dosed with sentimental platitudes which have no relation to fact, but confuse and darken counsel. As General Spears rightly insisted, the Germans have no idea where they are going; they let themselves wrong themselves; they will try to get their own way, whether by flapping on everything that hinders them, while when they are weak, as they were after the War, they pass the protest that the whole world is against them, demanded by their weak enemies, accepted without gratitude, or thanks, and even in the absence of severity. These of us who have really recognised the Germans recognise the fact of the fundamental truth they have never been assimilated by, and that, while they are in the process of approaching us, to Germany, the first steps towards us are of us to confer our aid, and assist in the way of our smallest and more than brightest work, or part in the conference, especially in the conference in the German, will meet us round a table

and we do not regard it as thus straining the case, proved by the speech of Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who, at the very moment General Spears was dismissing German's idea of a Just Settlement, was counselling in London, in Salisbury, under the wings of the Bishop of that city. We are asked, "Of were not prepared to offer Germany the chance of coming into a peace system which could be founded on an equal and just settlement." Certainly we are—and so is Germany, provided we accept that idea of a "Just Settlement," the of a kernel of which is the return to her of her former African Colonies, with possible adequate compensation for those in the Pacific which may still remain under Mandate. Here Hitler and his adherents have had no misconception possible, and demands the unproportionate amount of the "Caucasus" from her, and until that justice is satisfied, matters must remain in deadlock. They have made Germany strong, and have nothing but a demand for the "Commercial spirit of compromise, of give and take, and the spirit of the British who, as General Spears commented, take a "horizontal view of the world," and they regard our "willingness to be just and to repair past mistakes" as a virtue in the mind of the Nazi. Here we are

Lord Lugard's own position in the world, one condition of our approach to Germany, and to the reality. Britain must give a demonstration of her strength. We have done so. We have trampled on the man who hit on Underwood, the ladder the German respects Strength Only those who have reached the same height as himself, as he is humble to the Babylonians. His Reich's, as he is humble to Mussolini, being asked to return the Tyrol to Germany, or of a demand to Japan for Pacific territories under mandate. They, too, are strong, and they earn Germany's respect, and until later. Strong in German eyes, allures, and deplorable suggestions for a just settlement will be a mere beating of the air. The National Government has at long last grasped that fact, and settlement proceeds apace. To the satisfaction of a nation which still expudiates any liking for militarism. The one stable factor in a grave problem is German mentality, and we shall be living in a fool's paradise if we do not recognise it for what it is. Given that realisation, the outlook is neither dark nor uncertain. Once Great Britain and her Empire can look the Germans in the face as equals in German eyes, and that day is fast approaching, the basis for the only really just and final settlement can be laid.

LEAVING ENGLISHMAN has influenced the development of Africa. Lord Lugard, who on Saturday celebrated his eightieth birthday, a fact which none of us would credit if the reference books do not say so. Lord Lugard's establish beyond doubt, for the **Eightieth Birth** has a freshness of outlook, a resilience, and a power of application which would be the envy of many men. Twenty years his junior, Uganda would have passed from under British protection had it not been for the refusal of Captain Lugard, as he then was, to accept the considered version of the British Government to evacuate it, and Nyasaland might have gone under British protection had it not been for his own and not a negligible African influence. The Royal African Institute, the African and Navy, throughout British Tropical Africa, owe its origin to him. It does that of the Royal African Institute, which has been so successful in its aims, and which promises so well for the future. It is his outstandingly successful British African administrator is the most modest of men, and he writes without fear of exaggeration that, "Weary of his immense range of fact has knowledge of African problems and personalities, but there could be no one more ready, even anxious to listen to the views of others, more courteous in expressing his own opinions and more reluctant to speak of his own achievements." That confidence has sometimes caused men of larger stature to underrate his ability, influence and firm force, but that those who know him best are his greatest admirers, is a tribute to his

at a time when most men who had given such unsolicited advice to the State would have preferred well-earned quietude to the pressure of affairs, he accepted the thankless and unenviable task of Great Britain's representative to the State, newly created Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, in which he did great useful work, it would have been impossible, in consequence, to prevent the attacks upon British policy made by some of his colleagues. An expression of the national policy of their own countries, but he kept his pin-pointings sharp, illustrated by Lord Lugard's broad tolerance and magnanimity. Always over his strength of character, and his influence in Geneva, as he does among the student bodies of African questions, wherever they may be evoked. He still devotes himself wholeheartedly to Africa, dealing with a hearty hospitality with the hundreds of students receiving many visitors, administrators, and settlers, anthropologists and Africans, missionaries and other men with a mission, politicians and publicists, who come to him for guidance, and who, if they are engaged on a worthy cause, unfailingly receive encouragement. Lord Lugard is himself probably unaware of some of the beneficial works begun or developed as a result of his interest, but those in search of honest advice have for many years known that they would not appeal to him in vain.

He has a great power of attraction for people thirty and forty years his junior who wish to devote their lives to serving the British Tropical Africa which he did so much to establish, and has done so much to shape. Devotion Young men and women whose zeal is not yet recognised by the Government, which employ them have unburdened themselves to Lord Lugard in his Surrey home at Abinger Common, benefited from his sympathetic understanding, and returned with renewed faith to the tasks to which they have set their hands. Few pioneers have the qualities which keep them in the vanguard throughout the whole of life, but the young soldier, who was on active service in Afghanistan fifty-nine years ago, and who was fighting the Arab slave raiders and slave traders in Central Africa as long ago as 1888, has continued to pioneer for Africa ever since, even though he left it in 1907. Had it not been for him, the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures would almost certainly not exist, and the continent would thus have been deprived of most of its best work in anthropology and cognate social subjects, and there might have been no survey of Africa by Frank Halliday, whose own unaged reports may be as valuable as any that have been. Lord Lugard has, indeed, in almost every sense, been the pioneer of Africa in the modern period, and he has preferred to eschew the material rewards which would have been his, and to devote his life to the service of his country. He has done so much for British Africa

A WEAKER CHALLENGE to the Rhodesian Party of Mr. Huggins, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, could hardly be imagined. Having twice in recent weeks agreed to the principle of complete fusion with the United Party, with which **Standards Party** has co-operated closely since Mr. Huggins's Federal body to success at the general election of 1934, a split congress at Gwelo has by a majority of two to one reversed that decision, not because any big question of principle is at stake, but for no better reason than the Prime Minister's refusal to accept dictation in regard to Cabinet appointments. Mr. Moffat, the former Premier, said candidly that that was the crux of the whole matter, and which Rhodesians generally will assuredly regard as quite insufficient cause for a rupture. It is the inmemorial right of every Prime Minister to make his own choice of Ministers, and it would have been undignified and might have become intolerable, for Mr. Huggins to be bound by the proposed promise; moreover acceptance of the suggestion would arouse suspicion that its purpose was to ensure office to certain individuals whose talents alone might not otherwise suffice to warrant them.

Mr. Huggins enjoys a measure of personal trust and prestige unparalleled in his own Colony and elsewhere in Eastern Africa, and if he had chosen, as would have been his right, to test public opinion by an immediate general election, it would probably have swept the country. Putting the public welfare before a personal opportunity, however, he has dismissed the matter in Bulawayo, which has been the storm-centre, as merely a political storm in a tea-cup. Even in Matabeleland, the rallying-point of the die-hards, the Prime Minister has many staunch admirers, while many of those who had doubts before the congress will have been won over to his side by the poor impression created by the long reports in the local Press of the debates in Gwelo. Mr. Huggins, who does not lose a single member of his Cabinet to the defection, still possesses the confidence of Parliament, the Rhodesian Party, on the contrary, if it adheres to its intention of cutting adrift, will inevitably split, leaving in opposition to the Prime Minister only an unassociated body which will probably carry little weight with the younger generation.

The Prime Minister's position is equally unshaken by the unfettered exercise of his right to appoint and dismiss Ministers, and Ministers, as well as the members of the Public Accounts Committee, are by no means in any state of place. It is true that the Prime Minister in the country has a reputation for being a hard bargainer, but his reward is the loyalty of his Ministers, and the confidence of his countrymen.

indeed, since members of his Cabinet do not belong to any other party, the last Minister appointed was of the Rhodesian Party, and the fact that no party divisions exist, even when it is impossible for this sort of thing to be endeavoured to exact precise of a Minister in the operation of continued to operate in various vague situations were made. The Rhodesian Ministers have given too much time to their private affairs, the best comment upon which, instead of the resignation of the various secretaries of the Minister of Mines, whose devotion to his work has not jeopardised his own interests, that he has at last been driven to take matters into his hand, young Colony can not expect to muster a capable Cabinet of men devoid of professional business farming, of other financial attachments; it is an open secret, indeed, that the Prime Minister continues to lead his heavy burden, a considerable loss to himself. No outsider can judge with what measure of faithfulness a Minister is discharging his duties, but it can surely be asserted that a leader of the personal character of Mr. Huggins, loyal as he is to his friends, could not tolerate a colleague who deliberately neglected his office for his own personal advantage. Innuendoes and personalities were unappreciated, too prominent at Gwelo, where no real question of principle was shown to be at stake. The gathering cannot add to the credit of the dissatisfied, and is not likely to strengthen the hold of Mr. Huggins upon moderate opinion in and out of both parties.

* * * * *

BY THEIR BEAUTY, vitality, intelligence and ubiquity, birds make a universal appeal. Fortunately our knowledge of them in Eastern Africa is being greatly increased by publication of the results of the devoted

Why Are Birds So Quarrelsome? investigations of such ornithologists as Sir Geoffrey Archer in Somaliland, Mr. R. E. Mortau at Amaal, and Mrs. Alston in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Birds, these observers teach us, are among the most quarrelsome of created things, and the smaller they are, the more they appear to fight. The dove is accepted as the symbol of peace; yet Sir Frederick Jackson, a great field naturalist, has recorded that the Red-eyed Vulture is to be found on the Sudanese coast, and is addicted to ferocious fights as a remarkable land bird. He is usually vicious, and that would be so even were it not for these quarrels which he prologues, the birds being dazed and stupefied by the spinning effect of the wings. The bird can then enter with their wings humming, and they are seen to quarrel as they enter the air. The subject of the quarrel is not of a zoological nature, but of a social one. The topic is not a new one, but it is a new one in the sense that it has not been treated in any of our books on the subject of animal psychology.

German Mentality and Colonial Claims

General Speers's Analysis of the Problem

THE GERMAN'S CONCEPTION OF LIFE is that of a ladder, rising or down, and the only way to keep it from falling is to tread it. Below this, on the other hand, the British view of fellow-men is as an equal horizontal line, as opposed to the vertical idea of penetrating masses of German reality was expressed by Brigadier-General E. L. Speers last week when he addressed the Public Schools Business Council.

General Speers said that on a recent visit to Germany he had found many people anxious to broach the subject of the return to Germany of her colonies. "Hence," he had to refer to the British, "I have said if they had asked for the return of peace and justice on the grounds which our Germans ask today for the return of your colonies." Their attitude, he said, was that of a schoolboy who has lost a game and asks if he will have it all over again.

He claimed that Germany was over-populated, as the Reich is by no means the most densely populated country in the world, and that the war had increased the population. The necessities of the war had supplied the Reich with materials which are essential to German life. He said that during the war 35% of the raw materials imported into Germany were of British origin, and that only the German could make the machinery to use them within the German economic system and exploit them in the interests of Germany.

He said that Germany was directly opposed to the Wilson's Fourteen Points, which insisted that colonies should be governed in the interests of the natives.

Must Not Give Way to Germany

It was true that every British visitor to Germany today was impressed by the friendliness of the people and their anxiety to hear of good terms with Germany, but behind the people was the Army, ruled by the Prussian spirit, which would be the voice of command "not only against, but without turning so much as a hair." He said that the Germans would like to have and insist to have, though the war in Spain had given a warning to all military people, that the lesson of the Great War still held, namely, that defence dominates attack.

When he was sometimes asked, should not Great Britain join with Germany, a strong and well-organized ally, and get nothing, and he replied by giving the example of Italy, which was not the best of languages, German and Italian. "We were not invited to join Germany, and we were not invited to join Italy, and we were not invited to join the United States, but all the agitation for the League of Nations was based on the name of the League." He said that the League of Nations was not the way forward, the more he thought, the more he was convinced that the League was not the way forward. He said that the League was not the way forward, the more he thought, the more he was convinced that the League was not the way forward.

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A Break for Peace

Speaking in Sydney last week, Mr. J. M. Hughes, Australian Minister for Health, said that permanent peace could be bought, he would be prepared to pay for it, but he would not pay for something which would be a source of trouble and danger. He said that the satisfaction of the claims of the nations would remove the dangers of war, but that had not prevented the war before 1914, but that had not prevented the war before 1914.

Mrs. A. Tawse-Dollie, the well-known Southern Rhodesian writer, who is the first woman to be elected an M.P. in the Colony, concludes a letter to the *Observer* with the words: "The substitution of authoritarian capitalism for self-discipline is a backward step in human evolution, and when the German Wehrmacht is used, apparently in all innocence, to tell us that liberalism in Germany connotes lawlessness and that internationalism is anathema to good Germans, we can only bewail the fact that a nation, in the forefront of the fight for the freedom, has joined the ranks of its enemies."

On returning from a holiday overseas, Mrs. J. H. Ad der Molen, Deputy Mayor of Gwelo, has said publicly that there is a settled conviction among German workers that Germany's former Colonies will be returned to her.

No Object on the Belgian Congo

In an article on German Colonial ambitions in *L'Espresso* Congo, M. de Coninck quotes a recent article made by Dr. Goebbels, the Reich Minister of Propaganda, to a Belgian reporter who invited a comment on the suggestion that Germany would give up the Congo. The statement, given in German, reads: "It is stupid, in the first place, Germany has no intention of seizing the Belgian Congo, and if she has no desire to use it."

Professor Schultze, of Leipzig, has found a strong argument in support of Germany's colonial claims. He says: "The low English birth rate compared with the high German birth rate. The low English birth rate compared with the high German birth rate. The low English birth rate compared with the high German birth rate. The low English birth rate compared with the high German birth rate."

Minister's Visit Encourages Optimism

All Rhodesian Produce to be Shipped in British Vessels

LONDON, July 25. (P.M.)—As to the future of Rhodesian tobacco, Captain the Hon. Frank D. Harris, D.F.O., M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Lands in Southern Rhodesia, has said on his return to Africa from his visit to Africa and Rhodesia yesterday.

After my discussions with members of the Imperial Government and with the leaders of the tobacco trade in this country, I have no hesitation in saying that I am quite willing to leave in their hands the disposal of this matter as regards them—and in making what statement I do not make any reservation in connection with the preference on tobacco, about which there has been some discussion in view of the trade treaty to be negotiated with the United States.

Good Outlook for Tobacco

Minister Harris suggests that the Southern Rhodesian crop of bright leaf should this season reach 25,000,000 lbs. If weather conditions remain reasonable, he says, I don't think that we shall fail to dispose of it at satisfactory prices. I have been assured that almost all the principal manufacturers in Great Britain will send their representatives for the auction, which will start again in Salisbury in April, and everywhere I have found an appreciation of the great importance in the quality of our leaf in the last few years.

It has been interesting to study the attitude of people generally from the fellow traveller to the train to the farm labourers whose opinions I have sought to note. In many of them, apart from expressing their liking for Rhodesian cigarettes and pipe tobacco, they quite simply that they have the feeling that they are doing some little thing by smoking it to help their fellow countrymen to prosper.

The outlook for our chilled beef is also good, though we still have some way to go to get level with the best supplies shipped to the British market. Some of our foreign competitors. We in Rhodesia must bear in mind that the British market was the first call on his home market, but now we think that Empire suppliers should come before foreign markets. We are taking steps to improve our product and to grade pure exports, and it is clear that those who are already recognized by British buyers.

The early installation of cold storage in Beaufort West is warmly welcomed, and will assist the export of frozen pork and of eggs, but for some years at any rate our chilled beef will continue to be sent via the Cape, with its much quicker mail service of refrigerated steamers.

Need to Support British Shipping

One of the deepest impressions I shall take back to Africa is of the duty of the Colonies to support British shipping, which plays a large part in the life of the colonies, and of the Empire as a whole, that can be done by those who have not shared the glories and hardships that have recently done. There are many things which exist as dependent on a programme upon the promotion of shipping in our own ports.

Already it is given instructions that Rhodesian maize exports must henceforth be shipped in British vessels, and that it is his every duty to make such arrangements as to secure sanction for the use of the practice of British ships in general to be sent from Rhodesia. It is the way to ensure

practical proof of our determination to do what lies in our power to assist the mercantile marine. Similarly, it is my duty to seize every opportunity of having Rhodesian goods shipped by British vessels, and to regard this as a national duty.

Every single person whom I have met, or whose advice or assistance I have requested since my arrival in Rhodesia, has been hearty, and I can say with complete sincerity that I could not have met together co-operation in official or commercial circles. We have alike shown a sympathetic and instructed interest in Rhodesian progress and potentialities.

Encouraging White Settlement

As to settlement, the time has come when the Colony can safely begin again to encourage the migration of Britons of the right type. By that I do not mean merely of domestic ones, though we shall welcome retired people who can give a delightful life on a much smaller income than would be necessary in England, and most of all, emigrants for the provision of similar facilities.

But with the expansion of the Colony, the demand for labour is increasing, and the flow count, the increase of room for a steady increase in the number of emigrants, and the income of the farmers earned on the top will in turn open new openings for employment on the railway and road transport in general trade, and in mining activities.

The question of increasing our white population has been under consideration of the Cabinet for some little time, and is still being studied. What decisions may eventually be reached, the office of our High Commissioner in London will certainly be the main channel at this end, and there can be no foundation for any suggestion that the High Commissioner shall be deprived of his existing functions in regard to settlement, in order that they may be assigned to some other body.

In short, Captain Harris considers his visit to have been abundantly worthwhile in every respect, and leaves London with the conviction that Rhodesia is assured of warm sympathy and sympathetic assistance in all necessary directions.

The White Highlands

Speaking in Durban last week, Mr. James Scott referred to the Indian situation against the proposed Order-in-Council respecting the highlands of KwaZulu. He said: "I want to make it perfectly clear that we shall not have any interference from the Indians. The Government of India may do as they please in that particular question. We are glad to contribute to the maintenance of co-operation created by the Governor, Sir Robert Buxton-Poppleton."

To Readers in the Colonies

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The East African Group

Lord Cranworth's Report for 1917

LORD CRANWORTH, Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League, was in his report on the year's work. I should have wished that I could write for my year of office a report of a similar success for the East African Group. It is, however, somewhat a disappointment on the whole it has been a disappointing year.

Our numbers have increased by only 10 per cent. than in 1916. There has been a drop in the average attendance. It had been hoped that the Coronation, bringing as it did a large influx of overseas visitors to London, would have acted as a stimulant, but this was a mistake. Indeed, the fact that so much was going on throughout the season was in all probability the cause of our somewhat grievous falling off in attendance.

- The speakers at our various meetings were:
- January - G. C. Schuler on: "On and Off the East African Coast Through East Africa."
 - February - Major Sir Hubert Young on: "Northern Rhodesia To-day."
 - March - Lord Stothaven on: "Tropical African Colonies."
 - April - Sir Osborne Mance on: "In Quest of a Transport Policy in East Africa."
 - May - Mr. Keith Tucker on: "Nyassaland To-day."
 - June - Captain Keith Oldwell on: "Conservation in Africa."
 - July - Sir Albert Cook on: "Progress in Uganda in Forty Years."
 - October - Sir Philip Mitchell on: "Uganda."
 - November - Dr. D. O. Malcolm on: "East Africa and South Africa: Some Contrasts and Commentaries."
 - December - Sir Harry Lindsay on: "East Africa and the Imperial Institute" (at the Institute).

A Plea for Better Attendances

During such a year as this, I think, more difficult to obtain representation than in a year of normal social activity. Accordingly we may account ourselves very fortunate in the face of our list, which includes two Governors still serving in their office, would appear to offer a varied and interesting assortment. Members should, and doubtless do, realise that a meagre attendance is not only embarrassing for hosts and speakers, but must increase the difficulty of obtaining distinguished speakers and of finding a pass on their part.

Our programme as usual was omitted two Thursdays during the holiday season, in August and September, but we had the pleasure of being entertained during December at the Imperial Institute, through the kindness of Sir Harry Lindsay, at the East African Exhibits. His kindly and most interesting address was greatly appreciated by those present, though the numbers were all too few.

On December 1 the group gave a reception to the East De La Warr and some of his colleagues on the African Education Committee. No doubt, to compensate for the low attendance, again was not so good as it could have wished. We had a welcome to a most interesting and attractive address by Lord De La Warr, and had an admirable report. Owing to the excellent staff work, there was no appreciable loss.

We should express our thanks to the Overseas League for their courtesy and help throughout the year. Their contribution to our success, which was most appreciated, was to their important help in our which is doubtful if we could be carried on.

The most happy item I have to report is that the successor whose name I have previously proposed to you for Chairman is, a very old friend of mine, who 20 years ago that I made my acquaintance in Kenya, and I vividly remember playing cricket then with him in a match in which he made 100 runs. Since that time he has served our Colonial Empire with ever-increasing distinction. He is in a position to give a most valuable and a matter of the utmost gratification that he is prepared to give up a large part of the year to adorn us with the laurels I do not think the future of our Group could be in better hands.

The most efficient Chairman I could find for our most efficient Chairman. To him and to all the Committee I wish to express our personal thanks for the untiring help that they have always given me as Chairman, and which I am sure they will bestow equally on the successor.

Further mention should be made of our Honorary Auditor, the East African Information Office, on whose help we can and do rely, and by no means least the assistance we have had from Mrs. Arita and Rhatesia, under the guidance of its editor, our old friend Mr. R. S. Joelson.

Finally, I must add a word of thanks of the Group, very hearty appreciation of the services of our Honorary Secretary, on whose shoulders, here as elsewhere, the hard work really falls. Captain Drummond is a very busy man with a whole lot of other work, and we must indeed be grateful that he has responded to our needs so much of his scanty leisure.

Sir Claude Hells Elected Chairman

Sir Claude Hells was unanimously elected Chairman of the Group at last week's annual meeting. Lady Grey-Solof was unanimously re-elected President.

Lord Cranworth said Sir Claude Hells first went to East Africa in 1897, and after spending two years in Civil life, entered the Administrative Service. After being British Resident in Zanzibar for six years he became Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and they were glad to see him up with East Africa again. Mr. C. W. Hobbs seconded the proposal, which was carried with acclamation.

Lord Cranworth then welcomed Captain Drummond for his services as Honorary Secretary during the year. Mr. S. Murray proposed the election to the office of Mr. J. Sweetland, who is also Secretary of the Rhodesian Group. The election was carried unanimously, and Mr. Percy Bury and Mr. Gilbert Jennings were re-elected as Treasurer and Honorary Auditor respectively.

The two retiring members of the Executive Committee, said the Chairman, were Mr. T. H. Harper and Mr. Murray. Mr. Harper, having been a member of the Committee since its inception, desired to withdraw, but Mr. Murray was available for re-election. Mr. Harper proposed the election of Mr. R. S. Joelson, and Mr. Alex. Holm, seconding, and he served on several bodies with Mr. Joelson, whose election would much strengthen the Committee. Mr. Murray and Mr. Joelson were duly elected.

Sir William Cayser proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Cranworth for his services. Lord Cranworth in reply said that he had been a member of the Cambridge College when Sir William though he had not appeared in the pursuit of his studies had walked off with a first. He appealed to all members to give the Overseas League a united thank a more united than the East Africans, and to be a secret part of territories.

British Sporting Exhibitions

The African Big Game Photographs

HIS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, in hunting costume, with open blouse, smirking double trowsers, holding a rifle over her shoulder, looking at a trophy shot by herself in a field of tall grass, is the first of the series of the big game pictures in the gallery of the Imperial Institute now devoted to the display of photographs of African big game. The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York set an example of modest equipment and simple camp outfit, just as ordinary camp and tent. Native boy, Joby, is depicted in the photographs in such august company, with Captain Keith Eldwell as their guide and a big hunter.

Above the royal group hangs the magnificent picture of elephant taken by the late Major Maxwell with his four great trackers, which must be one of the very finest photographs of these mighty beasts in existence.

First Lion at Night Photograph

Among famous pictures must be mentioned (No. 159) of a lion taken by Major A. Adelyffe Dugmore in Kenya, by flashing in the first successful one of lion ever made, and his story of a charging black rhino, some 100 yards from the camera, also a very happy photo (147) of hippo asleep, and (158) of hippo in the Tana River. Mr. Perry Clark's picture, "Mating Time" (110), features a splendid hippo bull calling.

Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell's striking photo of "Angry Elephant" (105), with trunk uplifted, first prize in the section. Compare the picture broadcast on the bush; it gives a most rounded impression of the vast size of the animal. Why, it would be difficult to explain, but its effect is just that which one gets on coming alongside the "Queen Mary" in the bay.

For sheer action, Captain C. Brocklehurst's "Charging Elephant" (67) and "Elephants from a Quarry" (69) are unapproached; the first, with its outspread ears, gives a real idea of what a charging elephant means to the hunter; the second, the quarry presented, and the back aspect of the stampeding animals, with its dust, through which the stampeding animals are seen, and its suggestion of haste and confusion, and terror, is a masterpiece.

It is not usually considered in elephant or rhino pictures, but Sir Bernard Bourdillon has a superb "Snap" of one perched on the back of a bull elephant in the Gulu Reserve (103), with a crocodile as well one on a rhino (104), all in a single frame. In Sir Simon's sequence (46) of the elephant, the fourth shows the lion, bird through the air, as the elephant suddenly turns its head to sniff.

Noise Stalking Picture

Coming to more of the subjects, the Captain Brown's study of a serpent (173), with the prize for stalking game, with a camera, in his fringed aryx (172), shows the characteristic ears very clearly. Mr. J. R. Dugmore has a number of fine ones, and one of the best is a "Camouflaged" one, when the animal is in a "climbing" posture, closely photographed. Mr. Theobald's birds that are are exceedingly interesting.

in the open, at least 13 miles of the eastern side of the mountain. Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Crook's "Hunt" (121) does justice to a herd of those splendid animals. In Eastern Africa are constantly and easily photographed that the thrill is largely lost out of their pictures. The Mrs. E. L. Crook's "Hunt" caught a lion is "Hunt" (201) and Colonel Maxwell's lioness "Hunt" (170) are both of which the watchful expression of the subject is excellently depicted. Finally, Mr. Theobald's photographs of a lioness, a lion, and three fine buffalo bulls in the Lake Edward region. Together they are a fine collection. Many of the photographs are mounted on a leather album. Major E. E. Grogan, a well known fur and furdermist.

Introducing Trout to Kenya
Major Ewart Grogan the Pioneer

WHAT TO MAJOR EWART GROGAN belongs the credit of the introduction of trout to Kenya. Co-operation was indicated by correspondence in the pages some years ago, but claims were then advanced on behalf of a well-known official, now dead. It is desirable in the interests of historical accuracy that any remaining doubts should be dispelled. That should result from the publication hereunder of a printed circular dated March 31, 1906, for which we are indebted to Captain E. L. Sanderson, one of the original subscribers to the appeal, and still a resident in Kenya.



Major E. E. Grogan

Mr. Grogan has recently imported 30,000 trout ova in charge of a Scotch expert, and they have, on the advice of Mr. L. S. Hinde, been placed in a stream in the Aberdare Range. The ova, thanks to the assistance so readily accorded by the Chief Customs, Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., the Manager of the Railway, and Messrs. Hobbie and Hinde, have been rarely transported to their destination and have now hatched out.

In order to carry on the enterprise, at present a circular, etc., and stock the large number of streams in the Highlands of Kenya, tanks, Man and the Rift Valley, for the importations are necessary, and it is suggested that a Trout Acclimatization Society should be formed.

Its object would be the stocking of all the suitable water courses, the protection of the streams when stocked, and the general development of the fisheries on a scale which have proved so successful in New Zealand and elsewhere.

The text of the circular of the formation of such a Society is as follows: "The Hon. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Parnell and Capt. Sanderson, in their respective capacities, have formed a Committee."

"The suggested procedure of the Society would be to retain the services of Mr. Grogan's expert, who would, after Mr. Grogan's arrival, have been turned into the streams, select and prepare artificial sites in some of the water courses and bring fresh fish from England and Scotland, and establish a nursery for the rearing of the trout, the cost of

importation of 100,000 ova during the winter season.

"All those who are interested and who desire to assist in a scheme that cannot but prove of great value and an attraction to this country, are invited to send in their names to Mr. Grogan or Mr. McFerrie at Nairobi.

The following gentlemen have already expressed their willingness to subscribe, and about £100 has been promised:—

Colonel Hayes Sailer, H.M.'s Commissioner; Capt. Grogan; Capt. Sanderson; Mr. C. S. Watson; Lt. Col. Harrison; Lt. Col. Gorges; Major Popet Hennessy; Major Walker; Capt. Meinertzhagen; Messrs. Partington, Clarke, Isaac, Capt. Darley, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Judge Hamilton, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bagge, and Lord Belamere.

The Preliminary Committee realise that it would be difficult to call a general meeting of subscribers owing to their being so widely scattered throughout the country, and they therefore suggest that a Committee of Management be elected consisting of seven members, with powers to limit their number, and they propose the following Committee of gentlemen who have expressed their willingness to serve:—Mr. F. S. Grogan (Chairman), Mr. Ferrier (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Buckland (Hon. Sec.), Messrs. S. L. Harris, Pophal, and T. Watkins."

The two signatures are those of the Chairman, "Prov. Com.," and the Secretary, Hon. Secretary, "Prov. Com."

The Land of Rhodes

Film That Really Reveals Rhodesia

A TRAVEL film commentary that really touches the heart is unusual, but "The Land of Rhodes," shown last week in London to several hundred guests of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, deserves that description.

The picture was made for the Government of that Colony in connexion with the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, and may be shown in Glasgow this year.

It is distinguished by excellent photography, which depicts attractively the life and scenery of the country, its history and industries, in an inspiring manner which has become rare, but with a freshness which must make those of those who see it wish to get out into the open air of a free young country.

For the encouragement of settlement the picture should therefore be most successful, and arrangements could be made for it to be widely shown in England and Scotland, there should follow many inquiries from would-be migrants.

Coloured Films of East Africa

Some excellent East African films in colour were shown to the East African Group of the Empire Exhibition last week following the example of

Mr. J. G. Cameron, the acting London representative for the Kenya and Uganda Railways, explained that the films had been made for the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, exhibited in many towns in South Africa, and were to be shown at the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition. The pictures, which were devoted to settlement, big game, and travel in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, were outstandingly good and won great applause.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Mr. Huggins on Current Problems

Addressing a crowded and enthusiastic meeting last night, the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, indicated his intention of carrying on by making no reference to the defection from the United Party except a passing allusion to "a political storm of a nature."

He pleaded with the people to ally themselves in two parties, so that there should be a Government and a constructive Opposition functioning as an Opposition should.

He spoke of the educational reforms now being put into operation, saying that they were starting to build up an educational system which would be the envy of the British Empire. He justified the railway agreements conversion scheme, and said that rate reductions on a big scale were likely at the end of 1939, but that the railway would get a deserved dividend next year after six years without. He pleaded for and welcomed signs of a more liberal attitude to the Native question.

Discussing the Royal Commission which is soon to arrive to consider the relations between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Mr. Huggins said that during his four years of office he had arrived at an absolute conviction that for economic development in the Rhodesias amalgamation was absolutely essential. He condemned those attempting to bring about a closer union with the South, however, on the ground that the question had been settled.—"Times" (telegram from Bulawayo).

"Pilgrims Progress" in Ila

Native's Excellent Achievement

ENTRIES in the last competition for books in African languages, organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, included a translation in the Ila language of "Pilgrim's Progress." The Rev. E. W. Smith, one of the Examiners, writes in the annual report of the Institute:—

"The rendering of 'Pilgrim's Progress' enthralled me. To translate Bunyan, who is so racy, so idiomatic, and who employs so many expressions which have passed out of common use, is by no means easy. Mubiana (who was awarded a prize of £10) had made some slips, natural under the circumstances. He rendered, for instance, 'they are but journeyman thieves' as 'they will steal from us wayfarers,' but on the whole he was wonderfully accurate. The names of Bunyan's famous journeymen were rendered in the most delightful way: I laughed aloud as I read them.

"I could not but recall the time, 35 years before, when I had written down the first words of the language. The Ba-Ila had no books then, not even an alphabet. The grammar had not been made out. All the writers of the manuscript submitted for the competition are natives of the Namuhila-Kasenga district of Northern Rhodesia, where I lived. Their fathers were among the first to learn to read. They themselves had their earliest lessons in our mission schools, and here I have seen them writing in a manner that need not stir any man's conscience, legible to a degree, spelling in a practicable, word division in the most appropriate style. It is an excellent book to be read with pleasure by the

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

January 27, 1938

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germany and The Colonies**British and German News Contrasted**

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR—The prominence you have given to Herr Hitler's order that the memory of the brutal Karl Peters is to be held up to German youth as that of a model, if stern, Colonial administrator, was well deserved.

As you wrote in your editorial comments on this latest manifestation of Nazi mentality, this decision to honour 20 years after his death a German Colonial official who was dismissed the service by the German Government, and who was sentenced to imprisonment by the German Courts for his gross abuse of power while he held sway over the Kilimanjaro areas of East Africa, is the clearest possible indication of the line of thought which would hold sway if Germany were to recover any African possession.

Once again, it is obvious, a ruthless attitude to the Native population would be officially prescribed, everything would be settled primarily in the interest of the raw material requirements of Germany, not with relation to the highest good of the Africans under their administration.

This pointed honouring of the memory of a German who was denounced by one of his best-known compatriots of liberal views as "hangman and torturer" brings into strong relief the unbridgeable gulf between British and German understanding of the responsibilities of African administration. No fair critic can deny that a true sense of trusteeship inspires British policy, while, on the other hand, the reiterated declarations of Germany's leading Colonial advocates leave no room for doubt that the desire of the Reich to recover her former African Colonies is founded principally upon the material benefits which Germany would derive—strategically, economically and psychologically.

Indeed, the African is scarcely ever mentioned by Colonial propagandists in and for Germany, and when he is, it is as a distinct after-thought or in a patently absurd manner. When English writers and speakers deal with the subject, they give prominence almost without exception to the importance of safeguarding the African. Of course, they are accused by Germans of hypocrisy on that account, but it is nevertheless true that almost all men with first-hand experience of British Africa have ever present in their mind the elementary necessity of seeing justice done to the African. There was a time, it is true, when the Native was generally regarded as a heaver of wood and drainer of water, but so far as East Africa and the Rhodesias are concerned, that stage is definitely past, and liberal views not only prevail, but are expanding swiftly and sanely.

In contrast, the attitude of mind which characterised the Colonial administration of Germany up to the time of the loss of her Colonies is in the ascendant to-day in Nazi Germany, and would unquestionably rule in Nazi Africa if the Powers were foolish enough—I might adopt the word, you have used several times, and say "criminal" to be high enough—to listen to the alternate threats and appeals of the National Socialist hierarchy.

Herr Hitler deserves our hearty congratulations for again emphasising the changelessness of human mentality. Yet you have the vast majority of British newspapers filled as you point out, with requests for the information of the public

which our Press is not to become suspect of issuing a voluntary citizenship in favour of Germany and to the definite disadvantage of the Empire and her loyal friends. The tradition of telling the British public the full truth so that it may form its own judgment must at all costs be maintained in an era disfigured in many countries by the suppression of liberty of thought.

Over Seas Club,
London, S.W.4.

Yours faithfully,
HOME FROM TAGANYIKA.

Bulawayo in the Nineties

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR—Reading "The Complete Journalist" yesterday I came across an interesting glimpse of early Rhodesia, from which your readers may be interested to see how news of Matabeleland was dealt with in the nineties. The book reproduces the front page of the *Call Mall Gazette* of January 31, 1894, on which appeared news of the Matabele Campaign. Under the heading "Settlement Round Bulawayo" it says:—

"On the return of Sir John Willoughby and the Hon. Maurice Gifford from searching for Captain Williams's body, they met the *indaba* whose impi destroyed Major Wilson and his party, and received confirmation of the details already given of the gallant defence and death of Wilson and his men."

"Mr. Cecil Rhodes has promised that if the patrol party which has gone out under Colonel Goad-Adams to seek for the bodies of Wilson's party is successful in its search, he will bear the cost of the conveyance of the remains to Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe), as well as of the burial and erection of a monument to the gallant dead."

"Heavy rains have set in. Numerous settlements are being made round Bulawayo. Prospectors are active, and one claims the discovery of an alluvial field near Inyati. All the farms between Bulawayo and Tati have been secured. The Bechuanaland Police have been placed at the disposal of the Chartered Company, who are administering the whole country."

Here is another paragraph which indicates the enormous gulf between old and present-day Bulawayo; it is headed "Horrible Torture of a Woman."

"Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner, has received a report from Colonel Goad-Adams announcing that he has captured a notorious witch-doctor who has visited the trails in the vicinity of Shiloh and carried off many women and children. In one instance a woman who fell into his hands was murdered in the most horrible manner. Her hands and feet were bound together, and the doctor then pricked out her eyes with needles. She was afterwards thrown into the Khami River, where she was torn to pieces by crocodiles. On hearing of this atrocity, Colonel Goad-Adams ordered the arrest of the witch-doctor and the victim's husband, and they were both tried for murder and condemned to be shot. The other women and children seized by the witch-doctor were set at liberty."

Could you not invite surviving Pioneers to send in their recollections of these tragic days?

London, S.E.1.
Yours faithfully,
W. H. WARREN.

It is a pity that the book does not mention the name of the author, but it is a very interesting and valuable work. It is a pity that the book does not mention the name of the author, but it is a very interesting and valuable work.

Don't Talk of "The Native" Gold Winning in the Lupa

A Plea Against Generalization

To the Editor of "The East African and Rhodesia"

Sir—Recently you published a plea of mine for a policy in East African affairs. Perhaps you would be more explicit when writing about Africans.

In Europe one does not lump all nationalities together under a common title of "European." Who would think of reporting the national characteristics or individual eccentricities of "Hungarians" for instance, as those of Europeans? It would be absurd. Again, who would describe an Englishman from those whom he saw, say in Whitechapel?

African tribes differ from each other as much as do European nations. As the British differ from Bulgars, so do, for example, the Baganda from the Bagshu, and there are wider divergencies, such as the Bantu from non-Bantu tribes. In Kenya Colony we have a most interesting mixture of peoples from the highlands (Lusar and cognate tribes to the Bantu Kikuyu, and from the Nilotic Luo to the coast Swahili. Yet I frequently see letters and articles in the Press referring to "the East African Native," although there were but one tribe. Recently a letter appeared in a certain paper claiming a quarry, as mine, was because a European man had been found killed.

Again, a recent number of "East Africa and Rhodesia" quoted from a leading medical journal the statement: "In the singing of the African there is no semblance of resonance, harmony, or musical quality, the notes being usually limited to two or four." To my mind this statement is worth exactly nothing. If the informant had stated to what African he was referring some value could have been given to his words.

But the fault is widespread and I appeal to all writers and reporters on African affairs to state definitely to what tribes they are referring, and if to a tribe in general, or only to individuals. In Kenya, with its diverse tribes, most published statements apparently refer to the Kikuyu, that being the tribe best known in Nairobi, though the northern Kikuyu differ very considerably from those in the environs of Nairobi. But observations made in Nairobi on Kikuyu are not applicable to other tribes in the Colony. Similarly in the Uganda Protectorate observations of visitors to Karamoja made on the Baganda are not applicable to the Acholi of northern Uganda or to other Uganda Protectorate tribes.

Whilst on the subject I should like to refer to the term Kayiroondo. One frequently sees this given as the name of a tribe. There is no such tribe. Kayiroondo is the name of a district, which contains several very different tribes, some Bantu and some non-Bantu.

In conclusion, may I say that no weight should be given to any letter, statement or publication that makes sweeping statements about Africans in general. Even in one tribe there may be widely different clans with varying habits, and there are certainly immense individual distinctions. Observations by competent observers on individual Africans and on African tribes can be of great value if the necessary particulars of the people referred to are explicitly given. But to write about "the African" or "the Bantu" or "the Native" is a useless and a dangerous habit.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. Howe-Brown

Diggers Association's Criticism

To the Editor of "East African and Rhodesia"

Sir—My committee read with surprise a statement in the report of a meeting of Gold Diggers of East Africa, Ltd., printed in your paper dated November 11, 1937. The statement in question was that Mr. Moraitinis was the first to tackle scientifically and seriously the problem of alluvial and eluvial gold-winning in this Territory.

We wish to challenge this statement, which is not correct. Several individual diggers had spent a considerable amount of money and time experimenting in new methods of working low-grade ground economically before Mr. Moraitinis arrived in the Lupa Controlled Area.

Eventually a machine was perfected by Mr. D. J. de Jager and adopted by all diggers, including Mr. Moraitinis. This machine is known locally as a disblower. In recognition of the great benefits derived by the diggers from Mr. de Jager's invention a fund was started on his behalf, and to this fund the Tanganyika Government gave a generous donation of £100.

In view of these facts, we feel sure that you will be only too pleased to acknowledge Mr. de Jager publicly as the pioneer of efficient alluvial and eluvial gold-winning in this Territory.

N. F. HOWE-BROWN,
Secretary.

THE LUPA GOLD DIGGERS & REEF CHUNYU WORKERS ASSOCIATION

[The report in our issue of November 11, while necessarily in an abbreviated character, made it clear, as did the full address of the Chairman to the shareholders of the company mentioned, that the reference to the work of Mr. Moraitinis, managing director of African Minerals, Ltd., was coupled with emphasis on the large-scale nature of the work which was being undertaken by that company on his initiative.

Our own columns have in the past borne generous tribute to the invaluable work of Mr. de Jager, the invention of whose disblower has been of such immense benefit to diggers on the Lupa and to Tanganyika generally. Whereas Mr. Moraitinis, did, we believe, originally adopt Mr. de Jager's machine, according to our information he has managed to improve it considerably, and it would be unfair to him to leave uncorrected the impression of Mr. Howe-Brown's letter that he has been content merely to do as many other diggers have done.

Furthermore, there can surely be no question that the scale of mechanisation on which Mr. Moraitinis has been operating for some months far surpasses any previous attempt at alluvial and eluvial gold-winning in the Lupa goldfield, or anywhere else in British East Africa, for that matter. That was the point made at the meeting and in our report, as will be seen if the whole of paragraphs 3 and 4 of what we published are read; the above letter from the Association, by quoting only half of the first sentence of paragraph 3, does not suffice to indicate the real context.

If any diggers are under the misconception that "East Africa and Rhodesia" has failed to appreciate the endeavours made in the past by certain individuals at work on the Lupa to improve the methods of working low-grade ground economically, it can only be because they have not been regular readers of the paper, in which accounts have been published of the praiseworthy efforts of men who, without any professional knowledge of prospecting or mining, have shown marked energy, pluck and ingenuity.

E. A. and R. 1937

POINT FROM LETTER

... East Africa and Rhodesia this is a long letter, but it is from one of the best mining business men in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Douglas Malcolm

MR. DOUGLAS MALCOLM, who has just succeeded the late Sir Henry Birchmore as President of the Chartered Company, is the subject of a character sketch in the current issue of *The Gold Mining Record*, which describes him as the only mining magnate in London whose career began in Whitehall.

He entered the Colonial Office 37 years ago and in 1905 sailed for South Africa in the capacity of private secretary to the second Earl of Selborne, Governor of the Transvaal and High Commissioner for South Africa from 1905 to 1910.

As his name stands witness, Mr. Malcolm is a Scot. He was at Eton and New College, Oxford, and in common with others of his countrymen, early showed himself to be endowed with more than common ability and a first-class brain, by taking a double first in the Classical Schools, before proceeding to the even greater academic distinction of being elected to an All Souls Fellowship.

In 1911, after his first contact with conditions in Africa, he had an opportunity of widening his experience, and rendered successively public service in Canada as secretary to Lord Grey, and at the Treasury. It was not until 1913 that he became more closely connected with mining as a director of the British South Africa Company.

Among other important companies of which he is a director are Rhodesian Anglo-American, Rhokan Corporation, Beira Works, Northern Rhodesia Power Company, Port of Beira Development, Rhodesia Railways Trust, Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, British North Borneo Chartered Company, Australian Mercantile Land and Finance, Provident Mutual Life Assurance, South West Africa Company, and City and International Trust.

He still makes time, however, to devote much thought to works of a charitable and philanthropic character, and in the field of child welfare he has been closely associated with the activities of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, of which movement he has been honorary treasurer since 1934. Somehow he also manages to fit into his day's occupations such recreations as shooting and tennis; and he has contributed a number of articles to magazines and is also the author of *Noces Relictae*.

Kenya's General Election

WHETHER Captain E. H. Wright will contest the Aberdare constituency again at the forthcoming general election in Kenya has been much canvassed, and Mr. J. L. Theron Focks has been mentioned as a probable successor. We are able to state that Captain Wright will definitely offer himself for re-election, and that Mr. Focks intends to support him.

Mr. Henry Parker, who is acting as substitute Member of the Legislative Council, and Major Ewan Crogan, absent from Kenya, will stand as a candidate for the Coast constituencies, in which Major Crogan and Mr. S. E. Cooke will also be contesting.

Mr. F. K. Wiggins, Esq., who has been Nairobi advocate, who had intended to contest the Nairobi South constituency, has found it impossible to do so for political reasons, the time which he has usually to give to his work therefore not being a candidate.

Mr. Stanley Cherris is a candidate for the Nairobi constituency.

Books Rapidly Reviewed

"The Fill of Days," by Sir Peter Cholmerley Munn, (Zaber, 13s.).—Many East Africans and Rhodesians dislike going to zoological gardens, and after seeing many of the animals in the wild state, they hate to see them confined. In this book Sir Peter makes out a strong case for the London Zoo, at any rate; and as he was secretary of the Zoological Society of London for 32 years, and had unparalleled opportunities of seeing wild animals in captivity, he speaks with authority. Under Hagenbeck's influence, he was the first British advocate of fresh air, even cold air, and open space for the captives; abolished the feeding by live prey to snakes and, in fact, revolutionised the Zoo financially, administratively and scientifically. It was a great work, suitably rewarded by a knighthood. Whipsnade, the open-air zoo near Bedfordshire, was his personal triumph, as it will always remain his monument. In addition, he has been a university tutor and demonstrator, a journalist of parts, a research worker, and even a pioneer of aviation in blazing the air-path (if that can be "blazed") from Cairo towards, if not to, the Cape, of which thrilling journey he gives an account that will interest all Eastern Africa. As an autobiography the book is outstanding in merit; full, modest, informing, honest and immensely interesting. The only blemish is the trail of politics that runs over and through it.

"Wanderings of a Bird-Lover in Africa," by Madeline Alston (Witherby, 8s. 6d.).—Birds can be looked at emotionally, or scientifically, or both, as Mrs. Alston does in this charming and instructive book, which has beautiful and faithful illustrations by Mubray Leigh. In Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and South Africa, the authoress studied the bird population with a trained eye and an overflowing heart for their beauty and intense vitality. Her identification of the birds in the open is remarkable, and her descriptions of them accurate and detailed. One point that strikes the reader is that Mrs. Alston omits to mention that birds are probably as quarrelsome as any created things; another is that she does not record the remarkable fact that the gorgeous red colouring of the wing feathers of the louries or touracos is due to a compound of copper which is soluble in water and washes out in the rain—one of the most curious facts in natural history. The many bird-lovers in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias will find this book delightful reading (for the authoress can write good, bright English); a help in their observation, and a guide to their knowledge.

"Man and the Termite," by H. Noyes Davies, Esq. 6d.).—Residents outside the temperate regions—and not always outside—need no introduction to the termite, or "white ant," as the insect is most frequently and always wrongly called. Mr. Noyes has studied the many species, especially those more highly developed, and his book gives a good account of them, so far as human knowledge goes, but how little we really know of them he admits. His observation of his "ant farms," he notes that in those which it is possible to penetrate by human beings, above-ground "Army Castles" are rare, and he implies that the termites are taking to an underground existence. So that means that they are becoming ever more "subterranean" as changing time progresses. But can "instinct" be changed? In a million years. If it can, it has not done it yet, and we are not likely to see it under the "ant" microscope.

Statements Worth Noting

Who's Who

387—Mr. Lionel Arthur William Vickers-Haviland

"The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous and His ears are open unto their prayers; but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil." 1 Peter iii. 12.

"In increasing white settlement lies the real answer to the Indian question." *The Kenya Weekly News.*

"The surest way of destroying decaying vegetation is frequent cultivation." *M. J. B. G. G. Senior Botanist, Uganda.*

"Every effort is made to implement the policy of training Africans to teach Africans." *Director of Education, Department of Tanganyika Territory.*

"Farming is one of the oldest and finest professions, requiring the cleverest of the family and not the fool." *Mr. T. D. Hall, in "The Farmer's Weekly" (South Africa).*

"At the moment, practically nobody employable in Southern Rhodesia is out of work." *Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Salisbury Rotary Club.*

"The Head of the (Ethiopian) State and the Rasas, who have been defeated, or who have fled, no longer count for anything, and no power on earth can ever make them count again." *Signor Mussolini.*

"During the famine of 1919-20 one instance was reported of a Gogo dying of starvation beside his beast rather than slaughter it." *Preliminary Survey of Nutrition among the Natives of Tanganyika Territory, 1937.*

"How many people remember that the soil is the only means of life, and that in the last 100 years mankind has probably achieved a record in its disintegration?" *Mr. G. R. Morrison, writing to the "East African Standard."*

"We white Africans are inclined to be too touchy. It is probably an effect of the climate. It is something we all need to be on our guard against as a national failing." *"The Sunday Mail," Southern Rhodesia.*

"I can imagine nothing more valuable to a tribal area than a dressing station staffed by a trained dresser with a wife similarly trained and able to attend to Native women and children of the neighbourhood." *Mr. J. Bagshawe, lately a P.C. in Tanganyika.*

"From the antelope identified elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, camel, giraffe, many kinds of buck, lions and ostriches, but never zebras. The stripes must have blended into a single shade and probably distorted the outline." *Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, in "My Fill of Days."*

"A newspaper is the one single thing which can fill the empty place that exists wherever the African, away from home and among strange surroundings, has to spend his days under non-tribal, non-communal disciplines. But the vital condition is that its columns be open to the African himself to use." *Mr. J. C. Young, in "Africa."*

"Probably no few people has called the experience which once befell the writer, of hearing and seeing a tawny eagle mimic a raven's Perched on a jumper and bravely bowing his head up and down, the *Omnia*, to be the Somali name, sent through the whole genus of those crows, reproducing them exactly." *A. S. P. Archer, in "The Birds of British Somaliland."*



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Mr. Vickers-Haviland is among the members of the Administrative Service of Tanganyika Territory who took part in the occupation of the country by Great Britain, for after serving in France for nearly three years with the Surrey Rifles and the Royal Buffs, and being wounded, he was seconded as an officer to the K.A.R. for two years before being transferred to the Political side, as it was then called. Soon afterwards it was his misfortune to be wounded when Captain Griffith was killed near Iringa by rebellious Hehe chief, whereupon he took immediate steps to quell the disturbance.

He has served in many parts of the Territory, including Songea, Mikimani, Butaba, Tabora, Morogoro and Moshi. Seconded to the Secretariat in 1925, promoted as Deputy Director of agriculture from 1932 to 1933, and later, while District Officer in Moshi, climbed Mount Kilimanjaro.

A keen all-round sportsman, a man who seeks to discover both sides of a case, and a witty and a forcible speaker, he is popular alike with his fellow-officials and with non-officials. Amateur theatricals has long engaged his interest, and he was for years a leading member of the Amateur Dramatic Society in Dar es Salaam, where he produced and played an excellent "Odd Sport" comedy.

Ireland.—It is very likely to result from the Irish disaffection. The time has perhaps not yet come for settlement. The authorities ought to protest little indignantly, England demands them. The British in particular demand that she should herself be a free Irish Empire. This is a temporary settlement, but as a compromise wholly satisfactory. There remain two other problems, defence and partition. At present Ireland is financially responsible for the defence of vulnerable points on the Irish coast. In other words, Ireland is England's vassal. Mr. De Valera has declared that he would never encourage an army of England to reach such vulnerable points. Would he be prepared to assist in their defence? Finally, there is the question of Ulster. Mr. De Valera is wisely against pressure or compulsion; England would never sanction either. The time may not be ripe for a move towards unity, but so small a country as Northern Ireland is not now likely to be self-supporting; the old animosities are dying down, just as the old religious questing in English education hardly survives the more tolerant views of the generation now growing up. — *Saturday Review*.

The U.S. Trade Treaty.—The real momentum behind the Anglo-American trade agreement project is political rather than economic, and is the more to be mistrusted on that account. Desirable as it may seem at first glance, its attractions fade when it is subjected to close scrutiny. First, as American duties are on the average twice as high as those imposed by the United Kingdom, the dice are loaded against us in any negotiations for a reduction. Again, as reductions agreed upon would automatically benefit all the other countries that have treaties with us containing most-favoured-nation clauses, our ability to bargain with them for reductions in their tariffs against our goods would be automatically weakened. Also, any alterations in the U.S. tariff which left a real loophole for the entry of British or other foreign manufactures in sufficient quantities to affect American industries adversely would raise a storm in Congress that might seriously strain Anglo-American relations. The price to be paid for a political treaty to be set up as an outlet to the leagues of the divisors might well prove to have been distressingly high, especially as there is little or no guarantee that the facade would have behind it any solid structure capable of resisting fresh onslaughts of democracy or some of the forms of aggression in Europe and the Far East. — *The Empire*.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

The French Crisis.—Every French crisis nowadays has far more than a purely French significance. The question is not, will a Government of this or that political complexion be formed, but will the crisis broaden and deepen so as to weaken France as a great Power? In 1936 the Blum Government, based on the Popular Front, not only carried out a number of reforms which cumulatively amounted to a peaceful revolution, but averted dissensions that had brought France to the edge of civil war. Unity is the chief foundation of French, as of German, strength. The peace of Europe, menaced by Germany and Italy, cannot last if France is weak. The moment France is paralyzed by internal dissension, Germany will carry out her plans for the absorption of Austria and the establishment of a political, military, and economic hegemony over Central and South-eastern Europe. — *Times and Tide*.

Religious Intolerance.—A new factor in international relations has arisen, based on a religious basis, propaganda, where public opinion is either expressed or suppressed. There are two obvious lines of policy: the one to maintain co-operation with the U.S.A., the other to reach a friendly understanding with Germany which would contribute to general appeasement of Europe. But the odds of such an understanding prove more to ally to a matter which constitutes a very real hindrance—the continued oppression and State interference with Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in Germany. I have repeatedly asked the Reich authorities why they should, by these continued acts of interference, alienate the sympathies of those people in this and other countries who are most anxious to be our friendly terms with Germany. — *The Archbishop of Canterbury*.

Italy's Finances.—No one has ever understood how Italy proposed to stand the strain of the new armament race, coupled with the cost of her adventures in Ethiopia and Spain. The ordinary budget balances approximately, though there is usually a small deficit, and last year a 10% capital levy was necessary. But it is computed that now between £150,000,000 and £180,000,000 has to be borrowed annually for Spanish and Ethiopian expenses. Against this is the computation of statisticians that Italy's annual national savings are about £80,000,000. If these figures even approach accuracy, the financial situation in Italy must in fact be what there has for the last three years been every indication that it would be. No loan can be raised abroad, and the internal borrowing necessary appears to exceed the total volume of national savings. The only outcome of that must be perpetually increasing inflation, with its disastrous effects on the cost of living. — *The Spectator*.

R.A.F. Display Ends.—With the improvement in aircraft design and operational and landing speeds, the element of risk to spectators has become greater, and the havoc which might have been wrought by an aircraft plunging its way through a fence and among crowds in an ill-judged landing has been frequently in the minds of those responsible, since such incidents have occurred in the course of rehearsals, when casualties were heavy. The danger of an accident arises out of the change in type of R.A.F. aeroplanes and consequent change in technique of military flying. Whereas the planes of moderate power and speed are capable of the highest degree of control and of a remarkable aptitude in manoeuvre, the modern monoplane of clean lines flies speed less quickly when the throttle is eased, and may not be thrown about the sky with as sure a hand as the same faculty. It is therefore less suitable for the recreation of flying to close quarters, and in which banked turns and other manoeuvres are required, and which have always been the main attraction of the display. — *The Empire*.

This feature has been added especially for the benefit of our subscribers to our Air Mail Edition. Other developments will follow.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

Drinks on Tap.—A genuine document which has reached London is headed "Regulations Pertaining to Residents Desiring to Return to their Homes in Hongkew" (part of Shanghai). It is issued by order of the Garrison Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. Here is a part of it: "Foreigners returning to districts north of the creek are specially requested to respect the sentry on point duty at the Garden Bridge and at street corners by giving him a gentle bow and wishing him 'Good morning.' Foreigners must realise that the Japanese soldiers doing such duty represent the Emperor of Japan. Special passes will be given to those having Japanese friends, and it is hoped that everyone wishing to live in Hongkew will make friends with the Japanese. Foodstuffs will be sold at 25% discount, sake (potent rice liquor) will be free of charge to those who drink to the health of the Emperor, and a quantity not exceeding two litres can be taken away each day."—*The Daily Express.*

Japan's Dilemma.—With one hand Japan must wear down guerrilla warfare in a country as large as European Russia, and with the other she must reconstruct the administration of that country and bring its policy into line with her own. The Chinese say the war is only beginning. Their army may have hung on a little too long in Shanghai, but otherwise the war is going according to a plan of campaign which testifies to the sound instruction of their military advisers. It was devised to an end, a Moscow campaign, in which victory to Japan could not be denied, but would never be decisive. Japan would win campaigns and lose the war. The Chinese have withdrawn, bloody but unbowing, to their firmless hinterland. They cannot expect victory, but as in jiu-jitsu they hope to reach a point when the opponent will signal that the bout is over because he is caught in grips in which his own effort will break his arms or his neck unless he obtains release.

—*The Times' Tokyo Correspondent.*

Mr. Mail-Edition subscribers will be glad to inform you that the new East African and Rhodesia section. This feature starts on

Roosevelt the Hoge.—Are we afraid of President Roosevelt? He is a master of the art of democratic government, which is to say what people want said, to seem busy, and do nothing. Where is the New Deal now?—and where will his campaign against Capital be five years hence? So what are we all afraid of? It is time to pull ourselves together after the confidence crisis of the last four months. Let us remember a consoling maxim: "To-morrow has come and it hasn't happened. It is worth remembering, too, that while buying and selling have been held up, stocks have been steadily used up, and needs have been accumulating." As they say on the Stock Exchange, "The market position has been strengthened by shaking out a number of weak bulls."—*Messrs. Deany, Mott and Dickson, Ltd.*

Deterioration in Germany.

Every day Germany produces fresh evidence of the serious deterioration caused by intensive rearmament and the Four Year Plan. After five years of constantly rising activity, the German industrial system is in urgent need of repairs and replacement of machinery. But raw materials, in spite of the production capacity, are not enough for rearmament and autarkia. The result is illustrated by the preliminary report for 1937 of the Reich Railways. Although traffic has risen by 70% since 1933, rolling stock has fallen by 10%. A large proportion of trucks and carriages is stock recovered from scrap yards and shoddily reconditioned. Instead of 2,000 kilometres of rails scheduled for replacement in 1937, only 1,200 were actually replaced, about half being reconditioned, rails. Substitutes are widely used for vital parts of locomotives. Altogether a sorry picture of neglect is presented, and as distinct from other cases of disipation of Germany's wealth by the Nazis, the bill is being presented promptly. From being models of punctuality and safety, German railways have become unpunctual, break-downs are frequent, and the number of accidents is soaring. A doubling of the number of persons killed and injured in 1937 as compared with 1936 is a grim comment on Nazi economic policy.

Stock Exchange.—Large movements of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Congols 2 1/2%	76 10 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	112 10 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	108 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101 17 6
Nyasaland 3 1/2%	94 5 0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2% A. debts	94 10 0
Rhod. Mlys. 4 1/2% debts	92 17 6
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101 11 3
Sudan 3 1/2%	112 0 0
Malayan 4 1/2%	112 15 0

Industrial

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 7 6
Brit. Oxon. (£1)	45 11 3
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	17 10 6
Courtauld (£1)	2 6 3
Union-Rubber (£1)	1 12 9
General Electric (£1)	3 16 6
Cap. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 14 1 1/2
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7 10 7 1/2
Int. Nickel Canada	49 1/2
Reov. Cinematography	1 0 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	4 7 6
U.S. Steels	58 1/2
Int. Steel (£1)	1 5 3
Unitver (£1)	1 17 10 1/2
United Tobacco of S.A.	2 10 0
Vickers (10s.)	1 4 10 1/2
Woolworth (5s.)	3 6 6

Mines and Oil

Anaconda (\$50)	6 10 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	3 0 7 1/2
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 11 1 1/2
Anglo-Frapan	3 11 0 1/2
Baymah Oil	5 14 9 1/2
Cons. Goldfields	6 17 6
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 13 9
DeeBeers Df. (50s.)	127 6
E. Rand Con. (2s.)	3 3
E. Rand Propri. (10s.)	2 17 10 1/2
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 8 0
Johannesburg Cons.	1 8 10 1/2
Mexican Eagle	1 1 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	9 6 3
Randfontein	9 3 3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	40 10 1/2
Shell	4 15 7 1/2
Sub. Niger (10s.)	11 2 6
West. Wils. (10s.)	9 3 9

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C.&O.)	2 2 9
Brit. India 5 1/2% prefs.	104 0 0
Char.	6 45 0
E.D. Reunited	9 6
GT. Western	65 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	21 0 0
J.M.S.	28 5 0
Nat. Bank of India	41 0 0
Southey Bk. (Def. ord.)	19 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 10 0
Union Castle	1 1 1/2

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch	1 9 1/2
Langgi (£1)	2 2 6
London Asiatic	3 28
Malayan Plan. (£1)	1 9 1/2
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 7 0

From Kenya to Palestine

RAJ K. SPEER, until recently Inspector General of Police in Palestine, and formerly a Commissioner of Police in Kenya concludes his last annual report as follows:

"Without fear of contradiction and with no spirit of egotism that the Palestine Police encountered in 1952 circumstances which have to comparison in Colonial Police history and, in spite of political criticism, they acquitted themselves magnificently. An officer fortunate to have been honoured with the command of such officers, inspectors, N.C.O.s and men."

Of Mr. H. P. Rice, Deputy Inspector General and also formerly of Kenya, he writes:

"His former stability and whole hearted devotion to what must be admitted to be one of the most difficult posts in the Police profession has been exceptional. His personality inspires all his staff to the best of their best."

Training Rhodesian Pilots

Southern Rhodesia's first Air Cadet course is active training at its new aerodrome some three miles south of Salisbury and officers from the Territorial Army Force are engaged for a five years' course which will qualify them as pilots in the Royal Air Force Reserve. The first 12 'planes' for instructional purposes for the cadets and six Hawker Hart machines are now adapted flying and Flight Lieutenant G. G. Maxwell and E. Maxwell, with three non-commissioned officers in charge, are carrying out the work with rapid progress.

Air Mail Alteration

The date of arrival of the mail to East Africa and the Rhodesias will in future leave Southampton on a Wednesday morning. The C.P.O. announces that, according to the present incidence of posting letters, letter packets and post-cards posted in the Provinces in time for the night mail despatch on Mondays, and those posted in London on Tuesdays, should normally connect with that service, which is due to reach East Africa on the following Sunday and South Africa on the following Tuesday.

Zanzibar Debits Bill

Mr. J. H. Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar, has appointed a Select Committee to examine the Zanzibar Land Protection (Debits) Settlement Bill. The Committee consists of the Attorney General, Mr. S. Hendry, Mr. T. A. Miller, and the six annual members of Council. Mr. Hall said he was confident that the annual members examined the revised Bill the more would they realise that it was an honest and successful endeavour to deal fairly and generously with the difficulties involved; he appealed to Indians to examine the Bill, saying that if they could see any evidence of any Indian bias they must possess qualities of imagination transcend those of any living race.

New Empire Air Liner

The first of the 'Keston' class of Imperial Airways monoplane liners underwent its first trial flight from Southampton on Monday. The machine is built to take 40 passengers at a top speed of 200 m.p.h. and cost £60,000. Thirteen more of the same type are under construction. Those which will be used on the Empire services will have three saloons, with places for 27 passengers by day and 40 by night.

Seven Children in a Year

From Southern Rhodesia it is reported that a Native woman has given birth to seven children in a year. The infants were born first and all died, recently quadruplets were born in the Municipal Dispensary when a proper antiseptic was available. Two boys and a girl are still alive. The woman, who comes from Nyasaland, is a member of the Tonga tribe.

Death Due to Syphilis

A bus driver and conductor on Nairobi bus service struck one another last week because of dissatisfaction with wages and hours. The bus company quickly enrolled a number of European drivers and conductors and reinstated the service with but little interruption.

Impending Engagements

On the 21st February the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society exhibition at Nairobi will be held. The exhibition is being held at the Institution of Engineers, Nairobi. The exhibition is being held at the Institution of Engineers, Nairobi. The exhibition is being held at the Institution of Engineers, Nairobi.

Secretary of the Institution of Engineers, Nairobi, is Mr. J. H. Hall. The exhibition is being held at the Institution of Engineers, Nairobi.

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KOLYNOS DENTAL Cream is a remarkable toothpaste. It will clean and whiten your teeth without harmful mechanical action of unrefined abrasives. And KOLYNOS is gentle on your gums. It has an anti-oxidant action. It cleans and whitens your teeth and gums, gives clean, bright, healthy teeth. It is the only toothpaste that cleans and whitens your teeth and gums, gives clean, bright, healthy teeth. It is the only toothpaste that cleans and whitens your teeth and gums, gives clean, bright, healthy teeth.



KOLYNOS
DENTAL CREAM
Made in England

Italy and Ethiopia

First Peasant Settlers Leave

The first Italian peasant settlers for Ethiopia left Addis Ababa last week, and within a few days 40 more will have departed. They are the first of a series of peasant colonies which are being established in the Ogaden zone west of Harar, and have been selected for the first time on the basis that they will be able to support themselves and ultimately be able to support farms of between 75 and 100 acres. The first 400 settlers will leave for the Ogaden region in five flat-topped boards, each carrying 40 or 50 other persons in the seats, and the conditions are particularly dense. Each board carries 100 bushels of maize for Ethiopia at least, 200 bushels in the next few years.

Nearly 500 Italian troops left Naples on Saturday for Ethiopia. They comprised 20 officers, 2,300 privates, 500 blackshirts and 1,200 Carabinieri. Italy has received *de facto* recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. It is reported that the League Government is shortly to recognise Italian suzerainty.

Powerful new wireless stations to be erected at Addis Ababa. Daily programmes will be broadcast from Italy.

The number of Italian tourists to Ethiopia is being encouraged, and the new railway to the country is being opened in out-of-the-way villages. The Empress and Crown Princess Elizabeth have been in Jerusalem.

More Currency Circulates

Fifth Successive Year of Expansion

For the fifth year in succession there has been an expansion of currency in East Africa, states the report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended June 30, 1937, to which date the total amount in circulation was £6,005,930, against £5,107,125 on June 30, 1936. The increase is attributed to continued improvement of trade.

The following quantities of notes were shipped to East Africa during the year: 100 shillings, £125,000; 50 shillings, £1,200,000; shillings, £250,000; 5 shillings, £30,000.

The demand for five and ten cent pieces continued unabated, and during the year £1,000,000 five cent pieces, £500,000 ten cent pieces and £1,000,000 five cent pieces, £500,000 ten cent pieces were issued during the year. £1,000,000 five cent pieces were cancelled during the year. £1,000,000 five cent pieces were cancelled during the year. £1,000,000 five cent pieces were cancelled during the year.

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Cascara Bark from Kenya

KENYA is the only Empire country with the Amazon of British Columbia, that grows cascara bark, the tree having been introduced to the Department of Agriculture in 1910. Until the cascara bark used in Great Britain came from the Pacific coast of North America, now one or two plantations in the Trans-jordan district are exporting the bark. A report in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, published in London with the results of an analysis of a sample of cascara bark, showed satisfactory though the bark is somewhat high, the bark is too thin and contains much water-soluble sugar. The bark is a good source of tannin and a host of other alkaloids, and is used to deal with spruce, pine, and other wood-boring insects. The bark is a good source of tannin and a host of other alkaloids, and is used to deal with spruce, pine, and other wood-boring insects.

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African Society Dinner
 A Secretary was elected to the committee of the African Society, British Possessions in Africa, at a meeting of an address to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. ... The Secretary of the African Society, British Possessions in Africa, at a meeting of an address to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. ...

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Rhodesia Railway's Record

With a 22 per cent increase in net operating revenue over the 1936-37 season, Rhodesia Railways has set a new record for 1937. For the 12 months ending September 30, 1937, the total traffic was 1,550,000 tons, an increase of 14.5 per cent on the corresponding period of 1936-37. Operating expenditure for the same period was £7,775,000, an increase of 10.2 per cent on the corresponding period. The net operating revenue was £2,224,000, an increase of 22 per cent on the corresponding period. The gross revenue for the year was £1,000,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent on the corresponding period. The expenditure on the purchase of coal and coke was £905,024, an increase of 11.84 per cent on the corresponding period. The total number of passengers carried was 721,044, of whom 580,379 were natives. The revenue from passengers was £1,200,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent on the corresponding period.

In a new development, Sir Henry Chapman, the general manager, transferred to his retirement on April 1, when his hands over to Sir John G. Skilleorn, a man of a handsome build, to the loyalty, hard work and efficiency of the staff.

Baira Children in Salisbury

As an acknowledgment of the kindness shown by Baira to hundreds of Rhodesian children holidaying at the P.E. coast, The Children's Seaside Holiday Society (P.E. coast Division) has arranged in Salisbury for a fortnight party of 12 small girls and small boys, the little visitors many of whom had not previously seen the sea, were invited to Government House, P.O. Box 11, and to the newly private inns.

Rhodesia's Trade Records

A preliminary statement of Southern Rhodesia's external trade during 1937, discloses that exports totalled £11,920,000, against £10,128,000 in 1936; exports to this country amounting to £1,200,000. Imports totalled £8,200,000, compared with £6,742,000 in 1936. Great Britain was the biggest supplier with goods valued at £4,211,000.

A new Bill has been introduced against One Out of Ten, a measure which would increase the tax on the importation of goods from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The Bill also provides for the abolition of the 3 per cent duty on the importation of goods from the United Kingdom. The Bill is expected to be introduced in the next few days.

Here's How with Ropes

He was a small boy, stout, stockily-dotted with badges and intricate his prowess in various forms of skill, from lighting a camp fire with a single match to acquiring a bank balance of £2,300.40. We were conversing in a friendly fashion when, uninvited, the subject of knots came up. "I can show you how to do it," he replied, with a flourish, drawing the stick of wood from his ass, and using it as a pointer. The boy knew no knots, and he knew, of course, and the single and double knots were the only ones he knew. "I went on," he supposed, "you are a good hand with the Public Schools Expedition (Coo) and you know where they cut and haul timber; how would you fasten the hauling rope?" "The knot is the 'Make a knot, which is called 'Tubbing' in the ' and what about a knot which is a rolling hitch and a line for the barrels of salt horse," which explorers had used.

But an answer came there none. "I have only one pocket I drew a small blue book, my *code memo*, namely and to give Major Orla's *Code Memo* 'How to Knot' and the book opened at once and a coil of rope was dipped into this quarter of knots and bends and hitches. The boy was keen; and he soon went off with the new knowledge fresh in his mind and the rope in his hand; to scold off his fellow Scouts, and perhaps to gain yet another badge.

'Here's How' is published by *Four Seasons Rhodesia*, of 15, Abchurch Lane, London, W.1, and will be sent post-free to any address on receipt of 6d.

Education in Zambia

There is a new natural air of enthusiasm about the Zambian Education Commission which has been set up. The Director of Education, Mr. J. G. Smith, is a man of high calibre and will be recording that enduring foundations have been laid, in which the educational atmosphere is steadily rising, especially with the girls. Perhaps the most notable fact has been achieved, thanks to co-operation amongst all the authorities concerned. One of the brightest features is the success of the Boy Scouts, who, with the clubs, have secured £100,000. European assistance and more funds are required.

Elisabethville

Miss Josephine W. G. who is travelling in the Lusitania, South Africa, has arrived at the Axiom Hotel, Elisabethville, a group picture of Elisabethville, the brasserie capital of the Katanga, which is a place of luxury and a resort for the millionaires. It is a very welcome to English holiday-makers from Northern Rhodesia. The hotel is a very nice one, and the staff are very friendly. The little Elisabethville is a very nice place.

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Answers to Correspondents' Latest London Share Prices

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Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please) but letters need not be signed and need not be accompanied by a photograph. Replies will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "M.M.D.G. ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, East Africa and Rhodesia" of "Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1."

R. D. VICE.—A bargain on the London Stock Exchange was marked on the late morning as it is, but shall be very surprised if you can buy the shares at that figure. If you inquire through your broker you will probably find that a parcel of shares was taken up by a dealer at that price, but that he is content to keep them on his books until he can secure a much higher figure, which may be anything from 1s. 6d. upwards.

T. G. H., LIVERPOOL.—(1) Not unlikely to go lower; a purchase at present is a gamble. (2) Gold Fields Rhodesian and Rhodesian Corporation both look cheap at present levels.

T. T. R., HIGHGATE.—No, do not consider Tanganyika Minerals by any means the best gamble in the East African list.

C. I. P., HAMMERSMITH.—Do not advise selling your Rosterham; recent developments are encouraging.

V. Z., KRISMA.—See answer to R. D. regarding Kwarondo Gold Mines.

Share	1st	2nd	3rd
London Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Bushell Mine (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Car & Motor (12s. 6d.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Exploratory (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Gold Consolidated (8s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Gold Mines (2s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Gold Phoenix (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kagera Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kwarondo Gold Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kentia (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Kimberly (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Leopoldo Corporation (1s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Luiti Gold Areas (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rezende (1s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesia Katanga (6d.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
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Leva Deid (1s.)	8d.	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Sisa Estates (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
(5% Pref. 21s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	33s. 10 1/2d.	33s. 10 1/2d.	33s. 10 1/2d.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during November were: Gold, 6,669 oz.; diamonds, 320 carats; tin ore, 22 long tons; cobalt, 242 long tons; tungsten ore, 13 cwt.; and mica, 3 long tons. Gold was obtained from the following districts: Mbeya (alluvial), 2,728 oz.; (reef), 3,938 oz.; Musoma (reef), 4,607 oz.; Singida, 1,232 oz.; Mwanza, 14 oz.

A preliminary summary of base metal production in Northern Rhodesia during December gives the following details: Blister copper, 13,740 tons; electrolytic copper, 2,115 tons; coal, 145,124 lb.; zinc, 141 tons; vanadium, 4,367 lb.

Minerals produced in Southern Rhodesia during 1937 were estimated at £7,500,000, the fifth consecutive annual output in succession. The principal commodities in 1937 were

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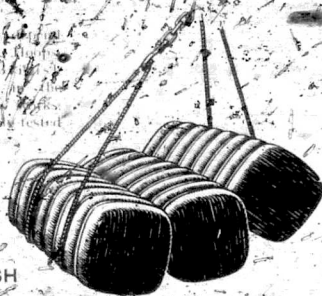
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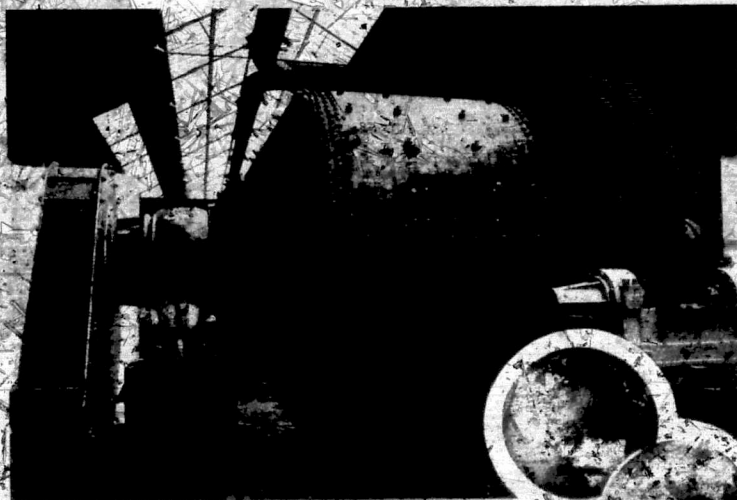


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KENYA

News Items in Brief

The total population of the Protectorate and Northern Rhodesia in 1935 is 1,000,000.

The first contingent of new rolling stock for the Rhodesia Railways has arrived at Beira.

A South African hockey team is visiting Kenya at the invitation of the Kenya Hockey Association.

The Salisbury Contract Bridge Club, Southern Rhodesia, is now affiliated to the British Bridge League.

A scheme for the training of Kenya girls in mothercraft has been inaugurated at the Lady Northing Home, Nairobi.

A serious fire has destroyed thousands of acres of forest reserve in the hills east and south-east of Dabaga, Tanganyika Territory.

A team of Asians beat a team of Europeans by 48 runs in the annual cricket match in Nairobi for the first time since the matches began six years ago.

Talkie cinema apparatus is now installed on all British-India steamers on the England-East Africa service. Up-to-date films have been provided, and a fresh programme is given each week.

A licence has been issued to Dardiri Eff. Alifhed Ismail to practise as an advocate in Khatumo. He is the first advocate of Sudanese origin and possessing knowledge of English law to be admitted to the Sudan Bar.

"The Roadreader," a motoring map in book form so arranged that all adjoining sections of territory can be found instantaneously and without reference to a key has been published at 7s. 6d. by Ivor Nicholson & Watson. It will be welcomed by many a motorist.

Bank's Gold Trade Reports

Bank of East Africa, Ltd. & Co. include the following cable items in its current monthly review:

Kenya.—The late winter has so far and after promising forward in the quantities harvested, a certain increase in completion of maize crop expected to be good.

Uganda.—Favourable weather has benefited cotton in the estimated yield of which is put at 340,000 bales. Baling began on January 10.

Tanganyika.—Hot weather, with occasional heavy showers, prevailed generally during December, but long rains have now begun. Shell production in certain districts was held up somewhat by prolonged short rains. Nyasa cotton crop totalled 30,500 bales.

Southern Rhodesia.—December retail trade exceptionally brisk, and better than for some years past; trade over the year reported to have been very satisfactory, and an improvement on 1936. Tobacco crop is in good condition, and, provided suitable rains fall during January and February, prospects are satisfactory. Cattle prices have been well maintained, and shipments of chilled meat have continued at a high level.

Northern Rhodesia.—Volume of Christmas business showed a considerable increase over 1936. Shortage of slaughter cattle continues, but it is expected that adequate local supplies will be available by end January.

Nyasaland.—Christmas trade reported to have been better than for many years; wholesale trade quiet. European tobacco growers late in planting full acreages owing to insufficient rains, but crop now making satisfactory progress. Cotton planting has begun. Good rains fell in tea areas and prospects are satisfactory.

The Italian Colonial authorities have decided to base their organisation of the livestock industry of Ethiopia and the control of animal diseases on the advice given by South African experts to an Italian mission which recently visited the Union.

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Liebig's African Interests

Points from the Chairman's Address

At the recent annual ordinary general meeting of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, was held last week in London.

Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said, *inter alia*—

In addition to our holdings of land in Southern Rhodesia and in South-West Africa, which date from approximately 30 years back, and have in more recent times been endowed with their complement of industrial plant, we have now in Kenya in course of erection and nearing completion a factory for the industrialisation of cattle, from which we look forward in due course to receiving further supplies of material of Empire origin.

"The reorganisation of our ranching activities in Southern Rhodesia, which I mentioned at last year's meeting, has been completed, and there is good evidence that our cattle-breeding section there has now been placed on a sound economic basis.

"During the year under review weather and pastoral conditions have been favourable, and the stock has made a good recovery from the severe losses resulting from prolonged drought in previous years. Many of our prime store cattle were sold for conversion into chilled beef, which is popular in this country, and satisfactory reports were received on their quality and output. The total number of cattle handled in our works at West Nicholson was rather less than in the previous year, but a useful range of products was manufactured, and these supplies have constituted a welcome addition to the requirements of our sales companies.

Government Support in Kenya

The establishment of a factory in Kenya, of which I informed you in my address last year, has assumed tangible shape, and, if it had not been for the delays incidental to the delivery of structural steelwork and almost all items of plant, the factory would have been already in operation. Construction has been pushed forward concurrently with the arrival of material, and it is anticipated that the equipment of the works should be sufficiently advanced to permit of a start during the coming month.

"It is matter for congratulation that in our new enterprise in Kenya we are assisting Government to carry out their policy of providing markets for Native cattle. How highly do Government rate the importance of such marketing facilities as part of their plans to conserve the soil in the Kenya Native reserves, that only four years ago they applied for and received a grant of several thousands of pounds which was to be devoted to the erection of a fertiliser factory to deal with surplus Native cattle.

"Our ranching and extract factory will take the place of the proposed Government factory, and in view of the parallel nature of our activities, we are assured of Government's co-operation and support. Indeed, without that support we should be in grave difficulties in Kenya since, owing to an unexpected rise in prices, largely due to a succession of good seasons following a drought period in which they lost heavily, Native stockowners are at the moment extremely reluctant to sell.

"Fortunately, the possibility of such difficulties of this kind might eventually arise was unforeseen one of them when our agreement was first negotiated, and we took steps to ensure ourselves that we could in such contingencies count on being accepted the fullest to operate and supply the needs of the Kenya Government.

Of Commercial Concerns

Motor, Mail and Exchange, Ltd., have opened up business in Momba, and are expanding their premises in Dar es Salaam.

Three Wessex Saddlery Coys. have been imported into Kenya, the best being the son of the champion sow at The Royal Show of 1934.

Customs receipts at the Port of Beira during November amounted to £45,875, compared with £33,986 during November, 1936.

The revenue of the Tanganyika Railways during the first 11 months of 1937 totalled £641,678, or £70,678 more than was estimated.

The new launch to be put into service on Lake Victoria by Roadways (Kenya), Ltd., has been christened "Kongoni." She will maintain a regular service between Kavirondo Gulf ports.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first 11 months of 1937 totalled £4,593,470, compared with £4,022,804 for the corresponding period of 1936. Imports amounted to £3,557,838, against £3,081,559.

The East African Steamship Conference Lines have agreed to reduce freight rates on coffee shipped from British East Africa to Beira, Lourenço Marques, South and South-West Africa by approximately 10%.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the pneumatic tyre, the Dunlop Rubber Company has produced a film showing the development of the industry. The film, entitled "Jubilee," was shown on Monday at the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society.

Specially inoculated soya bean seeds have been distributed to certain Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia, with planting instructions. It is hoped that the beans will not only give the Natives a new and flourishing food crop, but improve the fertility of the soil.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., announces that coupon No. 9 of the 3½% Guaranteed Notes, representing interest for the six months to February 1, 1938, will be paid on and after February 1 by Messrs. Erlangers, 2 Moorgate, London E.C.4.

The total export traffic railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 11 months of 1937 was 385,365 tons, compared with 409,232 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. Import traffic totalled 154,000 tons, against 113,442 tons.

Owing to the insistence of the Government that building must begin within a year after purchase, a number of residential banking plots in Selkwy township, recently offered for sale by auction, found no bidders. The Town Board has suggested to Government that the period be raised to three years.

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Reduced Homeward Freight Marketing Uganda's Cotton Seed Crop

REDUCTION of the homeward freight rate on cotton seed from East Africa was discussed at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, presided.

Mr. Charles Wilson, Chairman of the East African Homeward Shippers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber, and Mr. A. J. M. Cameron had, he said, recently met the Conference Lines in London and put a strong case for an immediate reduction in the freight rate on cotton seed. A letter had since been received from the Conference stating that the steamship companies had entered into a contract with certain shippers for the carriage of fixed quantities of cotton seed over a period at 30s. net per 20 cwt., increasing to 37s. 6d. according to the selling price; the communication added that the Lines would consider making similar contracts in London with other shippers who had definite business to offer promptly, though reserving liberty to make definite bookings to berth ports for shipment to be effected up to April 30 next at 41s. 9d. per 20 cwt.

Mr. Dent felt the offer was made reasonable exporters to reduce their overhead charges, so that a higher price could be offered for the commodity. This concession by the shipowners might incline the railway to do likewise.

Mr. Lloyd Price having said that unless something was done promptly by the railway 100,000 tons of cotton seed might have to be destroyed, Mr. Dent mentioned that there had been a rise in

the market since that calculation had been made, with the reduction given by the shipping lines and a possible reduction by the Kenya and Uganda railways, there was a fair prospect of getting the whole cotton seed crop sold.

It was agreed that any further negotiations with the Lines should be left to the Homeward Shippers' Sub-Section of the Chamber having regard to the question as to the minimum quantity which would qualify for the contract rates.

Referring to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the next day's issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* would contain a long report of Mr. Clement Davies's address in London on the work of the Board. After discussion, in which Major Walsh and Mr. Cuddeford took part, it was agreed that further consideration of the Board's activities be deferred until the organisation had begun its duties.

Why Has Sisal Fallen?

Why have sisal prices fallen so markedly during the past few months? Messrs. W. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., attribute the reasons to both consumers and producers in their review of the market during 1937. They write:—

"Consuming markets were not alone responsible for the heavy fall, and the persistent increase in production has been as unexpected as it is real. Many reports from East Africa of late have insisted upon the inevitable reduction in supplies, which it was maintained must become apparent as the result of the years of depression, when no fresh planting was undertaken and estates could do little more than keep their heads above water by stripping all the available sisal to realise it as best they could, when prices were so disastrously low some four or five years ago.

"Actually, the facts are a direct contradiction of this contention, and although the Kenya figures for the first 10 months at 27,654 tons do show a reduction of some 1,800 tons compared with 1936, the Tanganyika production by the end of November showed an increase of 11,229 tons over 1936, which at a rough estimate indicates a total production from the two territories of almost 10,000 tons more than the preceding 12 months.

"This seems to confirm the theory that high prices encourage heavy stripping of the leaves, and that all available waste and low class fibre was baled and exported while advantage could be taken of such a profitable price level. With some increase in consumption, this might now have done more than ridicule the misleading reports which at one time were trying to assure not only producers but also consumers that the price of No. 1 would exceed £30 per ton and be maintained at some such high level.

"With the general falling off in demand, however, combined with the weakness of other markets, supplies have been more than adequate, and as shippers have naturally waited to make progress, they have had to realise their stocks on a falling market and prices have been depressed still further.

"It is to be regretted, moreover, that the quality of shipments during the year has been both disappointing and irregular, and this can probably be accounted for by the fact that the increased production has been brought about by indiscriminate stripping of many of the estates and even of areas which had been lying idle.

"This attraction, of course, now no longer exists, and as is to be hoped, therefore, that producers, as much in their own interests as for the benefit of the trade as a whole, will do all they can to improve the quality and maintain a higher standard of regularity, which in itself would do so much to enhance the reputation of East African sisal not only amongst manufacturers but also in competition with other fibres.

"Stocks on this side are firmly held, and may not be more than would be required to meet the demand for supplies on any turn, while although sisal and manila may have only a relative influence on one another, it seems probable that at its present level sisal will again be used in place of manila in certain individual requirements.

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Kenya...
 A grade...
 B grade...
 C grade...
 Peaberry...

Tanganyika...
 London graded...
 Second sizes...
 Third sizes...
 Peaberry...

Kilimanjaro...
 London cleaned...
 First sizes...
 Third sizes...

Usambara...
 107 bags offered; and retired.
 London stock: East African, 44,501 cwt. (1937)

The current coffee crop of Kenya is estimated at 21,000 tons, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture.
 Copper.—Prices have eased owing to a further increase in warehouse stocks and a poor demand; standard for cash being £40 1s. 3d. to £40 2s. 6d. and three months £40 0s. 3d. to £40 7s. 6d. (1937-£51 0s. 3d. 1937-£35.)

Copra.—Prices are still tending to be easier, with East African f.m.s. at £12 12s. 6d. per ton (1937-£29; 1936-£15 5s. 10d.)

Cotton.—There has been a fair inquiry for East African resulting in average sales. Prices have remained steady at 4-28d. to 6-53d. (1937-61d.; 1936-56d.)

When cotton buying opened in the Eastern Northern Provinces of Uganda prices were: Bukedi, 0s. 50 cents; Bukedi, 0s. and Teso and Langoni, 50 cents per 100 lbs. Quality is reported to be 40-45%.

Cotton Seed.—East African still continues firm at £4 10s. 6d. for Egyptian black to 4-11s. 6d. for 1937-£5 15s. 6d. for 1936-£5 10s. 6d. March, £5 15s. (1937-£6 10s. 6d.)

Gold.—139s. 7 1/2d. per oz. (1937-147s. 0 1/2d.; 1936-140s. 0d.)

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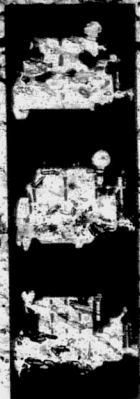
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