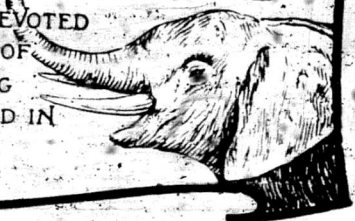


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FIRST THOUGHTS ON THE REPORT.

THE appointment of a High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, with complete legislative and administrative control over five of the most important services common to the three territories—namely, Customs, railways (including ports and harbours), posts and telegraphs, defence, and fundamental research—is recommended by Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose eagerly awaited Report, issued on Saturday, states, however, that centralised control of those five services would only succeed slightly, if at all, the importance of having a high official in East Africa, who could, if he had the necessary personality and the exercise, even without the wide executive powers envisaged by the Hilton Young Commission, be a very effective influence of far-reaching value over the work of the three Administrations. In fact, he would be in a position to do much of the work recommended by the Hilton Young Commission, and would, as Chairman of the Governor's Council, play a very leading part in shaping the future policy and destiny of these great territories.

The Report is a business-like document likely to

be received with satisfaction by the great body of East Africans, who will find in the scheme propounded, an administratively workable and otherwise acceptable form of closer union. The recommendations are designed, much less ambitious than those of the Hilton Young Commission, for Sir Samuel Wilson keeps ever in the forefront of his mind the immediate necessities of the case, whereas Sir Edward Hilton Young and his colleagues looked, as much to the future as to the present; much of the wide difference between the two sets of proposals is, therefore, more apparent than real, it being intended in both cases that the High Commissioner should bear much of the responsibility for shaping the future of the three States. The experienced *sapienter* dispatched to East Africa by the last Cabinet is convinced that the time has come for action to succeed inquiry, and it would be difficult to conceive a beginning less controversial, and at the same time more hopeful, than that which he proposes. Indeed, the only opposition which we foresee on the main points is from the die-hards who would seek to frustrate any form of closer union, from the extreme pro-Native section, and from Indian malcontents.

Sir Samuel Wilson's task was a difficult one. Before embarking upon his mission he knew that Kenya settlers feared that, in consequence of certain portions of the Hilton Young Report, the Imperial Government might sacrifice white settlement to idealistic but impractical considerations for supposed Native interests; he knew that they would resist the admission of Indians to the franchise on a common roll, and that they were angry at the thought that the Hilton Young Report might be construed by many people as conveying the impression that Europeans in the Colony could not be trusted in their dealings with the Natives. They did not quarrel with the general principles suggested for the government of the relations between Natives and other communities, though they doubted the wisdom of making the Central Authority directly responsible for the co-ordination of Native policy; they opposed the idea of a High Commissioner, not that they were opposed to much of his work, but that East Africa as a whole, besides the Constitution of an East African Advisory Council in London, found no friends in the Empire. Even in this country, a closer political union between the three territories would not have met with the approval of the many economic services, and even the introduction of the main economic services was viewed with disfavour by many quarters.

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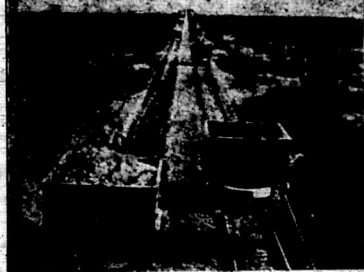
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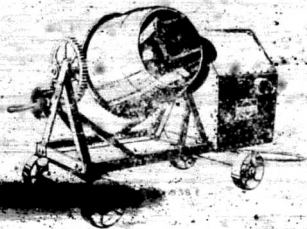
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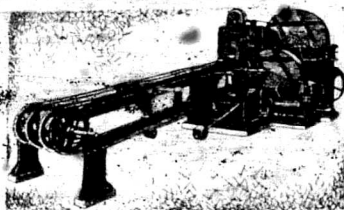
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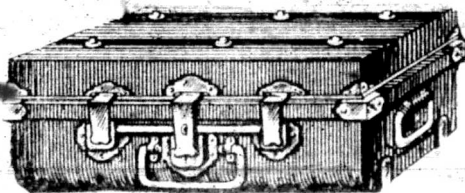
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cause the obvious advantages were overlooked, but on account of suspicions that the transfer of such services would be merely the thin end of the wedge, and that the local Legislative Councils would be progressively deprived of other powers, until administrative and political control eventually passed into the hands of a Governor-General with almost dictatorial powers.

That in such an atmosphere Sir Samuel Wilson was able within a few weeks to propound a generally acceptable solution is a tribute to his tact, his moderation, and his determination to deal with first things first, relegating to the future matters which, though often bulking largely in the minds of those with whom he had to deal, did not affect the immediate issue. Thus in one territory, we remember a highly representative unofficial conference laboured for days to produce a document setting forth the view of the people, only to find to the natural chagrin of its authors, that nine-tenths of the suggestions were genially brushed aside and discussion concentrated on the other tenth, which one of the negotiators afterwards told us, contained all that really mattered in 1929. In this and other cases Sir Samuel Wilson's geniality and obvious anxiety to help counted for much, and will count for more, for East Africa will feel that the attitude of the Colonial Office is sympathetic.

His White Paper contains a memorandum from the Governor of Tanganyika urging "that a highly authoritative Committee or Commission should be set up in England in order that those persons who are in opposition to the principles recommended by the Hilton Young Commission, or the manner indicated for safeguarding their due execution, should have an opportunity of stating their views publicly before such an authoritative body, of enunciating their own principles, and of explaining definitely the manner in which in their opinion effect should be given to those principles." We agree with Sir Donald Cameron in his further statement that much is to be gained "by putting an end to the days of generalisation and consequent drift for lack of a policy," but we do not agree with him that administrative and economic progress should be held up while further inquiries are made into matters which, whatever the result of such inquiries, can scarcely affect in anything but minor degree the five services which it is proposed to centralise; nor do we consider the method advocated by the Governor of Tanganyika that best calculated to achieve the end in view. The terms of reference which he would give to his "highly authoritative Committee or Commission" are not outlined, but it is likely that such an inquiry held in London would complicate the position, arouse new suspicions in East Africa, and present an excuse for further procrastination. Sir Donald Cameron has been an outspoken and unrelenting opponent of closer union, and the possibility of staking off the inevitable day may seem to him ample justification for the risk involved in his proposal; but to us, who advocated closer union, his own vote was almost the only one raised in its favour; the idea makes no appeal. On the contrary, it is our conviction that, even if Sir Samuel Wilson's scheme be not all that some would wish, and that the wisest course will be for East Africa to publish a book, to ask the Imperial Government to implement it and to appoint a High Commissioner, with whom they can work wholeheartedly in the common cause.

It may be suggested that the limited measure of federation now proposed is insufficient to attract a man of the right calibre, but provided the emoluments are adequate as they should be, we do not

believe that the man who could successfully discharge the duties would refuse the appointment on the ground that at the outset he would be in control of only the first and essential common services; he would be conscious of a definite call to service and of his wonderful opportunity of influencing the future of the three territories, and if those considerations did not far outweigh all others he would obviously not be the right man for the office. Sir Samuel Wilson clearly considers that the High Commissioner should be a tactful and yet forceful individual of broad mind and wide experience in whom the territories could have unrestricted confidence, and who on his side would be big enough to realise that his actions must be subject to public approval. Thus he takes the bold, and to us attractive, course of recommending that the official members of the new Central Council should not be bound to vote to order, since "if in a Council with an official majority the High Commissioner cannot by his own personality and the arguments of his official advisers obtain a clear majority of free votes, it is much better that his view should not prevail." The Council would be composed of the High Commissioner as President, three of his Central officials, and seven members each from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika; four unofficials and three officials from Kenya, and four officials and three unofficials each from Uganda and Tanganyika, all being nominated by the High Commissioner on the recommendation of the Governor concerned.

The Hilton Young Commission suggested that the co-ordination of common services was less important than a common Native policy. Sir Samuel Wilson, however—whose view is supported by Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, and by Sir Jacob Barth, the then Acting Governor of Kenya—regards the former as a matter of immediate practical politics, which the latter is not; however, as will be seen from the Colonial Office *communiqué* published in this issue, His Majesty's Government is at present closely studying the question of the relations between the Natives and the immigrant communities, so that it cannot be fairly contended that adoption of the new proposals will involve the shelving of other important matters on which the Closer Union Commission laid stress. Conditions differ widely in such vast and varying areas as Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and to postpone a first measure of co-ordination while difficult questions of Native policy are thrashed out is unnecessary and undesirable. Moreover, to attempt to entrust the Central Authority with executive control of Native affairs in each of the territories from the outset would be to invite the maximum amount of local opposition, and Sir Samuel Wilson, recognising that fact, wisely recommends the present maintenance of the existing system of Native administration.

All aspects of his important and propitious Report cannot be surveyed in this first leading article, but it is to be noted that he upholds Kenya's claim to the abandonment of the official majority in the Legislative Council; considers that Kenya Indians might accept nomination, instead of election, to the Legislature of the Colony if the Imperial Government would state that the door was not finally closed to a common roll, and if the Kenya Government would seize every opportunity of bringing Europeans and Indians together; deprecates action on racial lines; and, despite the strong political objections, regards Nairobi from the purely practical point of view as the most suitable place for the first headquarters of the High Commissioner.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S CALL TO ACTION.

APPOINTMENT OF A HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR KENYA, UGANDA, AND TANGANYIKA ADVOCATED.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF ESSENTIAL ECONOMIC SERVICES.

The Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 3378, gd.) on Saturday last. It is a document of the highest importance to East Africa, and one which every East African settler, business man, missionary, and official should read and re-read. We therefore make no apology for quoting the following extracts, in which cross-headings have been introduced editorially.

1. *General.*—Broadly the scheme involves the appointment of a High Commissioner who will be a King's Representative, will rank senior to the Governors of the three territories, and will exercise complete control—legislative and administrative—over certain common services, *viz.*, Customs, Railways (including Ports and Harbours), Posts and Telegraphs, Defence, and Fundamental Research. (a).

In exercising his legislative functions the High Commissioner to be assisted by a Central Council. The powers of the Central Council to be limited to the transferred subjects, all other matters being left to the local legislatures; and the present freedom of debate on all subjects being preserved to the members of the local legislatures. (b).

The High Commissioner also, to be assisted by special Advisory Boards on Customs and Railways composed of officials and unofficials, at least half of whom to be members of the Central Council.

High Commissioner's Functions and Staff.

2. *Functions of High Commissioner.*—The functions of the High Commissioner to be:—

(i) To have full control (with, in the legislative field, (c) the advice and consent of a Central Council) of certain common services, *viz.*, Customs, Railways (including Ports and Harbours), Posts and Telegraphs, and Fundamental Research.

(ii) To act as President of the Central Council.

(iii) To convene and to preside over conferences of the Governors of the three territories, and any inter-colonial conferences, official or unofficial, that may be convened.

(iv) To act if desired as President of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board. (d).

(a) There are other services such as Aviation and Wireless which obviously lend themselves to being under one control. Owing, however, to the objections raised in some quarters to the proposed scheme on the ground that the local legislatures were being asked to hand over too much power to the High Commissioner, I refrained in my proposals from suggesting the transfer of any but the really essential services.

(b) Considerable discussion took place in connection with allowing the Central Council to debate other than the transferred subjects. That they should have the right to do so would, I submit, be wrong, in view of the fact that the High Commissioner, as President of the Council, would not have the power to give effect to any Resolution that might be adopted. Moreover, nothing but friction might arise if a member of the Council representing one territory could persuade the Council to adopt a Resolution criticising or censuring the action of the Government of another territory. On the other hand, there appear to be no similar objections to leaving local legislatures free to debate and pass resolutions on all matters. Indeed, there is much to be said for doing so.

(c) This qualification was inserted in order to emphasise the fact that the Central Council is to be a legislative and not an executive body.

(v) To keep himself generally in touch with all important questions of policy under discussion in the different territories, and, for this purpose to be furnished with copies of all important despatches that pass between the Secretary of State and Governors and *vice versa*.

3. *Staff at Central Headquarters.*—The actual staff required by the High Commissioner is a matter which will have to be finally decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It was suggested, however, that the personal staff should comprise one Private Secretary and one Aide-de-Camp, and that the non-personal staff at Central Headquarters ought to include: a Chief Secretary and Legal Adviser (e), a Financial Adviser (f), a Chief of Customs, a Director of Railways (g), and a Postmaster-General, with the necessary subordinate staffs, which will include the existing Secretariat of the Governors' Conference.

The Central Council.

4. *Central Council.*—The Central Council, on which there must be an official majority, to consist of:—

High Commissioner (President).

Three of the officials at Central Headquarters.

Seven (h) representatives of Kenya.

Seven representatives of Uganda.

Seven representatives of Tanganyika.

Three officials and four un-officials in the case of those territories with an unofficial majority in the local Legislative Council, and four officials and three un-officials in the case of those territories with an official majority in the local Legislative Council.

(d) This has been inserted in order to meet the views of those who think that the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board should be presided over by someone from outside the Colony.

(e) The Governors and Acting Governor meeting at Nairobi were of opinion that a Chief Secretary would not be necessary and that at the outside there should be the combined post of Chief Secretary and Legal Adviser. Personally, I am of opinion that it will be necessary to appoint a Chief Secretary as well as a Legal Adviser.

(f) The Governors and Acting Governor doubted the necessity of having a Financial Adviser. If a Director of Railways is to be appointed at once, I am inclined to agree as to a Financial Adviser not being necessary, but not otherwise.

(g) The opinion was expressed that a Director of Railways will be required from the start. I personally, however, agree with the Hilton-Young Commission that until such time as there is physical connection between the two railway systems it would not be wise to attempt complete unification of executive management, and if in the meantime there is to be a railway man at Central Headquarters I submit that his title should be "Railway

The expenses of the Council (i) to be paid for equally by the three territories.

The representatives of the different territories to be nominated by the High Commissioner on the recommendation of the Governors concerned, who should consult the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils in regard to the names of the unofficial representatives to be submitted to the High Commissioner. (j).

The official members of the Central Council to be, whenever possible, allowed freedom of voting power. (k).

So far as can be conveniently arranged a Conference of Governors to be held at the seat of the Central Government concurrently with the sessions of the Central Council.

The Secretariat of the existing Governors' Conference to be transferred to the High Commissioner.

Financial Aspects.

Proposals.—The Central Government to be financed by hypothecating a certain percentage of the total Customs revenue of East Africa, and the postal and telegraph revenues.

The actual percentages of the Customs revenues to be hypothecated each year to be calculated on the estimated revenue of each territory and a margin above this of 2% to be allowed in order to provide for the cost of the High Commissioner's establishment and the Central Government, and at the same time to allow of minor adjustments in the accounts between the Central Government and the different territories. (l).

A note which shows approximately the financial aspect of the Scheme is printed as Appendix III. This note was agreed to by the Governors and Acting Governor who met me at Nairobi in June. The only new expenditure will be the actual cost of the High Commissioner's establishment and the Central Staff, and it is anticipated that the economies effected will in course of time be considerable.

Customs and Railways.

6. Customs.—The full control (with certain safeguards) of the Customs Services to be under the

Adviser, and not Director of Railways. But in this connection see Explanatory Note (o).

(h) It was originally proposed that the total number of Representatives from each territory should be four or six, half being officials and half unofficials.

(i) There was considerable discussion as to how the Central Government should be financed. It was suggested that it should be paid for from the Central Fund, or in other words in proportion to the Customs revenues; but eventually everyone was agreed that each territory should have the same representation on the Central Council and that the cost of the High Commissioner's establishment and the Central Headquarters should be shared equally between the three territories.

(j) A good deal of discussion took place as to whether or not the nominated members should always be members of the local legislatures. The general feeling was that, although in actual practice it would be desirable that this should be the case, it would be preferable in the terms of the Constitution not to tie the hands of the Governors and the High Commissioner.

(k) The words "whenever possible" were inserted to meet the views of those Governors who said that occasions might arise when Governors would have to insist on their representatives voting as they (the Governors) instructed them. My personal view is that the official members of the Central Council should have freedom of voting power after they have heard the question debated, and that their hands should not be tied beforehand by their local Governments. Further, I am not in favour of the High Commissioner having the power to call on the official members of the Central Council to support his views. For, if in a Council with an official majority the High Commissioner cannot by his own personality and the arguments of his official advisers obtain a clear majority of free votes, it is, in my opinion, much better that his view should not prevail.

(l) Considerable discussion took place as to how the Central Government should be financed. The extreme views expressed were on the one hand that the Central Government should collect all the Customs revenues, and after having paid the cost of the Central Government and the administration of the transferred subjects hand back each year the surplus balance to the local Govern-

High Commissioner, who will be advised by a Chief of Customs and a Customs Board, at least half of the members of which will be members of the Central Council. (m).

In the event of any one of the territories wishing to impose a protective tariff on its own, this can be done by the local legislature imposing a surtax which can be collected by the Central Authorities on behalf of the territory concerned; similarly if a local legislature wishes to reduce the import duty on any particular article, this can be done by refunds made by the Central authorities. (n).

7. Railways (including Ports and Harbours).—The two railways and all the ports and harbours which at present serve the three territories to be put under the full control of the High Commissioner.

The railway finances to be kept quite separate from the other finances of the Central Government, and the accounting to be on a commercial basis, each local Government being charged for services rendered. Separate statistics to be kept for the Tanganyika system for the purpose of the annual report to the League of Nations. (o).

The High Commissioner to have on his staff a "Railway Adviser" or "Director of Railways" (p). A "Railways and Harbours Board" or a "Railway Board" and a "Harbours Board" also to be available to advise him. At least half of the members of the Board or Boards to be also members of the Central Council. (q).

In the case of railway extensions and new connections the responsibility for providing funds to rest primarily with the territory in which the new construction is located.

8. Posts and Telegraphs.—The full control of the Posts and Telegraphs Services of the three territories to be under the High Commissioner, who will be assisted by a Postmaster-General at Central Headquarters and a Deputy Postmaster-General in each territory.

The existing Posts and Telegraph Services to be grouped as soon as possible to form a unified service with accounting on a commercial basis.

Expenditure on postal and telegraph stations in each

territory to be a proportion of their Customs revenues; and on the other hand that the local legislatures should each vote annually just sufficient money to pay for the High Commissioner's establishment, the Central Headquarters and the administration of the transferred subjects. The proposal embodied in the scheme is a compromise between the two extremes. I would personally have preferred a margin of more than 2%, but in view of the suspicion shown as regards possible extravagance on the part of the High Commissioner, I did not press the point. I think, however, that it is a matter which requires full consideration by the Secretary of State before a final decision is reached.

(m) A certain amount of anxiety was expressed as to the setting up of independent Boards of experts, and it was suggested that "Select Committees" of the Central Council should take the place of such Boards. Since the High Commissioner must be free to appoint such experts and business men as he sees fit to serve on the Boards in question, the objections to substituting "Select Committees" of the Central Council are obvious. The fact that all legislation in connection with the transferred subjects must be debated in the Central Council, coupled with the proviso that half the members of the Railways and Customs Boards must also be members of the Central Council, would, it was agreed, be a sufficient safeguard to ensure control being retained by the Council.

(n) Considerable discussion is taking place in the three territories as to the continued maintenance of the additional duties now imposed in order to protect the farm produce of Kenya; and there was considerable opposition especially on the part of Kenya to giving a High Commissioner a completely free hand as regards the fixing of tariffs. Although realising that one of the main objects of closer union is to ensure a uniform tariff and to get rid of tariff restrictions on the inter-territorial boundaries, the advocates of a policy of protection for Kenya were nevertheless not prepared to agree that a High Commissioner could be trusted not to sacrifice the interests of one territory in the event of their clashing with those of the other two, and it was evident that they would only willingly come into any Customs union provided that they were promised certain safeguards. It is my personal view that if a High Commissioner is

territory to be charged against the territory concerned and expenditure on services common to all three territories to be debited in proportion to the postal revenue of the territory in question.

Defence and Research.

9. *Defence.*—The King's African Rifles now serving in all three territories (as well as those in Nyasaland) to be put under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

The Inspector-General has prepared a scheme for grouping the units of the King's African Rifles into Northern and Southern Groups. The Northern Group to be at the disposal of Kenya and Uganda, and the Southern Group at the disposal of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. (r)

The cost of defence to be divided broadly according to the number of troops at the disposal of each territory; the actual proportion in which the cost of each group is divided to be settled by agreement between the respective Governments. It is anticipated that, if the Scheme referred to above is adopted, there will be, as compared with existing expenditure, £25,000 and £30,000 per annum effected by the Northern and Southern Groups respectively.

10. *Fundamental Research.*—All Fundamental Research work to be under the control of the High Commissioner.

The Central authorities to take over and be responsible for the financing of the Amani Institute; and also of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute at Entebbe, so soon as agreement is reached with this Institute being regarded as a Central Research Institute. All new expenditure on Fundamental Research to be undertaken only with the consent of the local legislatures. (s)

Headquarters of the High Commissioner.

The proposals outlined above for putting the essential economic services under the full control of a High Commissioner do not deal with (a) the question of where the Headquarters of a High Commissioner should be located; (b) the question of the setting up of a Central Court.

As regards (a), I have not referred to the question

appointed, it will soon be realised how great are the administrative disadvantages of varying the uniform tariffs, and I feel confident that the right reserved to the local legislatures to impose surtaxes or to reduce the import duties on specific articles would seldom be exercised.

(b) I agree with the Hilton Young Commission that, until such time as there is physical connection between the two railway systems, it would not be wise to have complete unification of executive management. I would therefore in the first instance merely put the full control of the two railway systems under the High Commissioner, leaving it to him and his advisers to say when the psychological moment has arrived for the unification of the executive management and an amalgamation of the accounts. During the interim period each system would continue to be managed by its existing General Manager, who would be directly responsible to the High Commissioner who might have a "Railway Adviser" (not a "Director of Railways") to assist him. The accounts of the two systems would be kept quite separate, and the appointment of a Director of Railways at Central Headquarters would not be necessary in the first instance. The view was, however, expressed that there was no reason why the accounts of the two railway systems should not be amalgamated at once (provided that separate statistics were kept for the Tanganyika system), and it was argued that it was not necessary to await physical connection between the two systems before having one budget, one stores account, and so on. It was accordingly felt that a Director of Railways at Central Headquarters would be desirable from the first.

I submit that a Director will be unable to direct unless he has at his disposal a proper office with records, etc.; and if he tries to direct while the two systems are more or less distinct there will be continual friction with the General Managers, when it should be his aim to work with them and win their confidence. It should also be the purpose of the High Commissioner not to secure uniformity by interfering in details of management but by his influence to secure uniform policy and to prevent disputes (e.g., over rates) between the separate systems. If it is left to the High Commissioner to say when the psychological moment has arrived for the unification of



AT A TIME WHEN NAIROBI IS SUGGESTED AS THE HEADQUARTERS OF A HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EAST AFRICA, THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS OF KENYA IN 1900 IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTING.

of the location of the Headquarters of the proposed High Commissioner because, except at the meeting I had with the Governors and Acting Governor, I cannot fairly say that there was any unanimity on this matter amongst those with whom I discussed the question of closer union. Places as far apart as Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar were all suggested.

The Governors and Acting Governor with whom I discussed the matter at our meeting in June held the view that from a purely practical point of view there could be no question that Nairobi was the most suitable place. I cannot help concurring in this view when one takes into account questions of accommodation, climate and communication facilities. At the same time I must admit that the politi-

cal executive management, I submit that it must also be left to him after considering the matter in detail to decide whether any practical purpose will be served by attempting at any time to amalgamate the accounts, inasmuch as the statistics must be kept separately.

(2) See Footnote (m).

(r) The adoption of the Scheme prepared by the Inspector-General is not necessarily dependent on the appointment of a High Commissioner and can be brought into force at any time that it is agreed to by the Governments concerned; but defence naturally lends itself to central control, and from every point of view it would be desirable to place the units of the King's African Rifles serving in the three territories directly under the control of one authority.

(s) I found during my tour that there was considerable difference of opinion as to the kinds of research work which should come under the heading of "Fundamental Research," and also a feeling that it was necessary to curb the tendency on the part of research enthusiasts to recommend more central research institutes in East Africa than were really necessary. The proviso that all new expenditure on "Fundamental Research" must be subject to the approval of the local legislatures was included to meet the objections of those who contended that there would be no check on extravagant expenditure, unless the local legislatures of the territories responsible for providing the funds were given some control.

A suggestion that appealed to me was that the Indian organisation for Fundamental Research work might be to some extent copied in East Africa; that there might be a "Research Board" composed of technical officers drawn from each territory to advise the High Commissioner, and that instead of central laboratories there should be merely a central staff employed *ad hoc*, and that this staff should work in the existing laboratories in each territory, or in temporary field laboratories; or to explain it as it was described to me, that the Central Staff responsible for fundamental research work should not be tied to "bricks and mortar." However, the question as to how work on fundamental research should be carried out is a matter of policy, and therefore one which should properly be left to the High Commissioner to decide, if one is appointed.

cal reasons for not selecting Nairobi are very strong indeed; and there is no question that, rightly or wrongly, its selection as the Headquarters of the High Commissioner would be very unpopular amongst various sections of the communities in the other territories. I think wrongly, because, provided that a High Commissioner was selected who was fit to hold the appointment and who travelled about as much as he would have to do, I cannot personally subscribe to the widely-held view that he would soon come "under the spell" of the Kenya Highlands.

As regards (b), I have not in the above proposals referred to the setting up of a Central Court because it was only towards the end of my tour that I was reminded that the creation of a Central Council with legislative powers would involve the establishment of a Central Court with original as well as appellate jurisdiction; and I cannot claim to have discussed it in the same way as the other matters. I can see no reason, however, why the jurisdiction of the existing Courts should not be the jurisdiction coming out of the legislation passed by the Central Council.

High Commissioner's Co-ordinating Influence.

The importance from a purely economic point of view of centralising the control of the essential services is great. It would, however, only exceed slightly, if at all, the importance of having a high official in East Africa, who could, if he had the necessary personality and tact, exercise, even without the "wide executive powers" envisaged by the Hilton Young Commission, a co-ordinating influence of far-reaching value over the work of the three administrations. In fact he would be in a position to do much of the work recommended by the Hilton Young Commission and would, as Chairman of the Governors' Conference, play a very leading part in shaping the future policy and destiny of these great territories.

That this must be one of the functions of a High Commissioner is no doubt the reason why the Governor of Tanganyika made a proposal to me that in order to regularise the position of the Central Authority it would be desirable to give him full executive control over the three territories, even though the exercise of this control were limited, by instructions from the Secretary of State, to matters directly connected with the transferred subjects. I discussed this proposal with the Governors and Acting Governor when I met them at Nairobi in June, when it was urged that there would be strong objection taken in some quarters in East Africa to any constitution which would permit of full executive control being given to a High Commissioner at any moment if and when the Secretary of State for the time being might choose to cancel the instructions restricting the use of that power to the transferred subjects.

Importance of Early Action.

The Governor of Uganda and the Acting Governor of Kenya are of opinion that the Scheme outlined in this Report should be put into operation without undue delay, while the Governor of Tanganyika would prefer to postpone any such action until it is possible to formulate a Native policy for East Africa. With this object in view Sir Donald Cameron suggests the setting up of "a highly authoritative Committee or Commission" in London, which is apparently to examine witnesses and give those who are not in agreement with the principles advocated in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission an opportunity of stating their views.

I am unable to support the view of the Governor of Tanganyika to the effect that the adoption of

any scheme of closer union (even though confined to the purely economic services) should be postponed pending a further inquiry into the question of Native policy in East Africa; and I concur in the view held by the Governor of Uganda and the Acting Governor of Kenya as to the desirability of putting the Scheme of co-ordination proposed into operation at an early date.

Lastly, I suggest that the setting up of an authoritative body in London to institute yet another inquiry into the question of Native policy would not be at all favourably received in East Africa itself, where, as far as I could ascertain, many people are tired of Commissions and Committees of Inquiry and hope above all else for an early termination of the discussions that have been in progress now for over two years.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

A COLONIAL OFFICE *communiqué* states:—

In connection with the publication of Sir Samuel Wilson's report on the Commission to East Africa, which he undertook by direction of the late Government, the Secretary of State for the Colonies desires to make it clear that, although Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations deal mainly with the machinery of government in East Africa, it must not be thought that the views of the Hilton Young Commission on questions of future policy are being overlooked.

"Concurrently with their consideration of Sir Samuel Wilson's report, His Majesty's Government are giving their closest attention to the detailed recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission on such matters as the relations between the Natives and the immigrant communities, which naturally could not have been adequately discussed by Sir Samuel Wilson within the limited time at his disposal in East Africa."

MORE MESSAGES TO "EAST AFRICA."

Sir Benjamin H. Morgan,

Until recently Chairman of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

"I can testify most wholeheartedly to the value of East Africa to the producing industries of East Africa—British territory that holds probably greater possibilities for industrial development than any other Crown Colony territory. Not only amongst primary producers, but amongst the business men and administrators of those Dependencies does your journal give effective service."

Major J. W. Milligan, D.S.O.,

The well-known Nairobi Business Man.

"I heartily congratulate East Africa on having attained its fifth birthday. It has had a very steady and healthy growth and is fuller of vitality each year. Your paper is a most useful and well-informed journal, which gives in concise form a record of the chief happenings of interest concerning the East African territories, and I think you well deserve the complimentary remarks one constantly hears expressed in regard to its character. I wish you the best of success in the future for the very helpful and useful work you are doing for the East and Central African Dependencies."

CANDID COMMENTS

Further details of the abortive negotiations for a new Customs Convention between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa reveal the fact that the rock which caused the split was the Union Government's demand for excessive compensation. The Union required the free admission into Rhodesia of all South African animals, raw products, and manufactured articles, but was willing in return to grant an open market for only a limited quantity of tobacco and higher grade cattle. Southern Rhodesia claimed with reason that compensation was due to her rather than to the Union, because of the further restrictions which it was proposed to put on her products and argued that the benefits which the Union derived from the large volume of trade with Rhodesia, she also enjoyed substantial preferences on wines, spirits, and tobacco. On two points of view could not be reconciled, the Conference terminated without agreement, but the commercial community of the sub-continent appears far from satisfied with the result, which will probably increase British trade with the Rhodesias. From the East African standpoint an important effect may well be a tightening of bonds between Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias.

The unveiling on Saturday last by the Duchess of York of the memorial to Livingstone at Blantyre, his birthplace, revives once more memories of that great missionary and explorer. Time has confirmed his reputation, and research into his work has added to the greatness of it. But what is his greatest claim to fame and what the debt which the British in Africa owe to him? Surely this, that no white man ever impressed the Native mind as David Livingstone did. At times he may have been cross and peevish (what human being is without human failings?), his actions were often unreasonable and even inexplicable from the Native point of view; but his influence was everywhere uplifting and enlightening, and to all the tribes he conveyed the impression that he was *good*. All who know Africa are aware how quickly the Native perceives the essential points of the white man's character and evaluates his worth, and how quickly, too, the estimate formed spreads from village to village, from tribe to tribe. No one will ever know how many Britons owe their lives to Livingstone's personality and its impact on the minds of the savages of Africa.

If the value to be attached to figures in mathematics is known, a matter of very fine judgment, Government Departments sometimes vest them with an almost pathetic importance. Again and again we have been driven to marvel at the statistics of crops, cattle, etc. given in various East African blue-books. In some figures are quoted with meticulous, if misleading, precision, while in others they reach a magnitude which, if bearing to the compiler and his Departmental chief, probably convey to the ordinary reader little beyond amusement, amazement, and/or disbelief. What

for instance, can be the value of the official assurance that 10,000,000 bunches of bananas constituted Lukoba's "gross quantity of produce for local consumption and exports" last year and that 20,000,000 bunches were produced from the 6,000 acres under sugar in Moshi? The average East African, recalling the shape of most Native *shambas* and the practical impossibility of estimating their area in a given district, will, we imagine, sympathise less with such a dealer in millions than with those who declare, *tout court*, that reliable statistics are not available. Yet we should be the last to decry the usefulness of dependable data. The collection and publication of such records are among the important duties of any tropical African Government, but the present tendency to lend undue weight to haphazard guesses dignified by the name of estimates might well be curbed. We know one Department, indeed, whose Director appears perfectly content to leave his officers in the field almost uncontrolled, on the sole condition that they supply him with periodical sets of figures which he treats solemnly as "returns," but which they regard as useless fragments of the imagination, committed to paper merely to satisfy his whim.

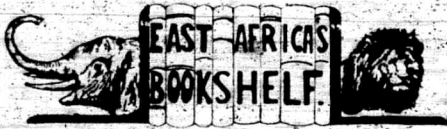
Those who remember the unfortunate experience of flax growers in the Kenya Highlands may be disposed to wonder whether the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika is not unduly optimistic in its recently issued memorandum on the prospects of flax growing in that Territory. The Director states: "As regards the suitability of south-western Tanganyika for flax production, it is probable that the cold misty climate of many parts of this region is much in favour of the crop. As regards rainfall, in many parts of the south-west more rain is available during the growing season of three to three and a half months than that of the forty inches spread over most of the year in a temperate climate. The prevalence of mists and fogs, which are in themselves particularly beneficial in flax-growing, increases the effect of the rainfall in many areas. The late Professor Stuhlmann (sometime Director of Uman) gave the opinion that flax is suited to the cooler interior regions of the Territory; but no evidence of trial of the crop by the Germans is to be found." But the whole point is, not whether flax will grow well in the country, but whether it can be grown at a price which will enable it to compete successfully in the world's markets. The Department should, we suggest, not issue such propagandist matter until it has at least some evidence that flax growing may prove an economic proposition for the settler. That Kenya can produce splendid flax has been proved beyond dispute, but the unfortunates who lost heavily through the venture in that Colony would, we are confident, join with us in urging their Tanganyika colleagues to look carefully before they leap.

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OUR BEST TO LIVINGSTONE.

HASTY ADVICE?

THE VALUE OF FIGURES.



BULA MATARI: THE BELGIAN CONGO.

"*Bula-Matari*" is the generic name given to the Belgian Power by the Natives of the Congo, and M. Jacques Crokaert has chosen it as the title of his book (Albert Dewit, Brussels, 20 f.) in which he describes fully, fairly, and in a most interesting way, the present state of Belgium's African Empire. The author is Secretary of the Colonial Congress in Belgium and an authority of colonial questions. The present work shows him at his best: he dedicates it "To the Kings who have built up the Greatness of Belgium."

Two pages are devoted to an account of the visit paid by King Albert and his Consort to the Belgian Congo in the spring of the year 1928. The author then proceeds to the history of the foundation of the Belgian Congo, in which he perceives the genius of King Leopold II.

"We must not forget that the first expeditions of the African International Association started from Zanzibar, from which were organised all explorations of equatorial Africa. The first posts founded by the Belgians were situated on the east of Lake Tanganika. The region which appeared to be handed over to the claims of the King of the Belgians, was, then, East Africa and not the Congo basin, which had not yet been discovered at that period.

"Where the perspicacity of the King showed itself was when, having learned of Stanley's discoveries, he had the immediate prescience—the 'superlative intuition'—of the value of the Congo. With an amazing breadth of view he did not hesitate to abandon the results of previous efforts and to turn all his ambitions not towards East Africa but to the West. This choice of Leopold II was without any doubt one of those almost instinctive selections which are the hall-mark of genius."

The Belgian Congo to-day has an area of over 800,000 square miles, with a population of about 10,000,000 inhabitants. Superposed on the map of Europe, it covers the whole of the west with the exception of Norway and Sweden. The river Congo comprises 12,420 miles of watercourse, of which 7,452 miles are navigable. There are 2,163 miles of railway, of which 1,911 are main lines, and 2,170 miles of airway are actually being worked. The export of copper in 1927 was 44,488 (short) tons, valued at 432,835,394 fr., and of ivory 495,622 lb., valued at 31,359,670 fr. Gum copal is also an important product, of which 315,800 cwt. were exported in 1927. The winning of it is an unpleasant job:—

"The copal which occurs in the Equatorial Province is practically all fossil. It is found at some depth under the mud of the swamps which cover a large part of the province. To find the copal the Native is obliged to 'fossick' in the slime with a spear or a stick. When he strikes something hard he knows that he has hit on some blocks of copal. He indicates the discovered spot to the women and children who accompany him. The copal is then gathered, collected in a canoe and carried to the factory. This work, it is clear, is very trying. To discover the copal the Natives have to work almost always with the water up to their waists, in the sickening emanations from the swamps. Undoubtedly the work is remunerative, but, in the opinion of those who have come to the decision, it is wise to have profited by an excess of production to forbid women and children to engage in this unhealthy work."

With its fourteen maps and diagrams, its clear and full descriptions, this book is a valuable reference work on all subjects concerning the Belgian Congo.

A. L.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN EAST AFRICA.

A German Tribute to Allied Consideration.

A REMARKABLE, and one must believe an unintentional, tribute to the considerate treatment extended to German missionaries by the Allies during the East African Campaign is to be found in a recently published German ethnological work on the Wasafwa tribe. Frau Kootz-Kretschmer, who, with her husband, was in charge of the German Evangelical Brotherhood Mission at Utengule, in the south-west of what is now Tanganyika Territory, writes in the introduction to her book:—

"When we were captured in September, 1916, on our way home, and in February, 1917, were transported to France, we were allowed to take with us some porters-loads of our most valuable goods. As our most precious possession we first packed our (ethnological) notes and guarded them like treasure. We actually succeeded in bringing the whole of the manuscripts safely through the long and dangerous journey through the Belgian Congo to France, and eventually to our homeland. Six times were our goods thoroughly searched, four times, my books went through the Censor's hands; but not a thing was taken. Only one part—unfortunately the bulk of the notes written in the vernacular—had to be left behind in a note in the Ganyamwezi district, where we were captured."

The contrast with the treatment meted out to British and Belgian nationals who were unfortunate enough to fall into German hands in East Africa is startling. The Germans, it will be remembered, actually interned as prisoners-of-war the Belgian official guests invited by the German East African Government to the opening of the Colonial Exhibition which was to have been held in Dar es Salaam in August, 1914. The callous ill-treatment of the British missionaries, especially the ladies, is notorious and is in striking contrast to the consideration of the Allies to which this German authoress bears testimony.

THIRTY YEARS IN A ZOO.

Curiosities of Animal Behaviour.

For thirty years Herr Paul Lipper has made a hobby of observing animals kept in zoological gardens and in the private menageries of dealers, and in "Animals Looking at You" he records many of his observations. Not much of the book is devoted to African animals, but he has the following note on lion cubs:—

"As soon as the lion cubs can see they go on voyages of discovery. The bed of straw becomes too cramped and confined for them, and they wobble with their fat bellies about the room. One hind-leg is always pushed out to the side like the outrigger of a boat, and when one of them topples over the other three sympathetically follow its example, which I think a pleasant trait of character in the youngsters."

He once saw thirty Chapman's zebras, just landed from Africa, in the depot of an animal importer, and, having always believed that zebras could not be tamed, he was amazed to see the way they crowded to their keeper and snuffed at his pockets which they knew held sugar. The stallion only stood apart, and his kicking power convinced the author that the lion can meet death when he attempts to surprise a zebra-herd at their drinking place."

The book, which is that of a real lover of animals, is typically German in tone and outlook, and is revealing and sympathetic. It is a pity that the author is occasionally sensational. For instance, we are told that "African explorers report that a full-grown male gorilla attains a height of nearly eight feet and weighs three hundred and fifty kilograms" (i.e., fifty-five stone). Skade of du Chaillu!

A. L.

AN EAST AFRICAN FILM BUREAU.

Views of Another Producer.

BRITISH cinematographers continue to evince interest in the suggestion made to *East Africa* by Mr. M. A. Wetherell that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should combine to establish an official East African Film Bureau.

Mr. Adrian Brunel writes us on the subject:—

"I most emphatically endorse the excellent suggestion of Mr. M. A. Wetherell, the well-known British film director, that the East African Governments should combine to form an East African Film Bureau and to equip a modern laboratory at Nairobi or at some other central town possessing a suitable water supply and the right atmospheric conditions.

"I have myself rejected a proposal to make a film in East Africa solely because of the lack of the proposed facilities. The expense of taking out one's own laboratory projectors is out of the question financially for any but an extremely wealthy American film corporation, but with an efficient laboratory on the spot East Africa would become a most attractive field for European film production companies, and particularly for those of us at home in England. I, for one, would welcome the facility.

Advantages of the Bureau.

The advantages would be numerous. For instance, it would form an invaluable 'insurance' in so far as one could leave a qualified assistant at, say, Nairobi to collect the freshly exposed negative as it arrived in batches from the field of operations. The assistant would deliver it to the laboratory and report on the developed negative by cable to his director. A print would then be taken from the negative and a further report dispatched. Next, the assistant would, with the aid of the scenario, prepare the print for the director to view on his return to Nairobi, when the director could choose those sections of the film required and proceed home, while the assistant remained to select the required sections of negative—dispatching only what was required and storing the remainder in Nairobi till the director wrote to say that it could be disposed of. The import duty thus saved would be considerable, while the saving in the event of anything going wrong with the negative—either during exposure or development—would be more than considerable.

"The Canadian Government, I understand, offers similar facilities—indeed, it even offers a fully equipped studio—but I do not think that this would be at all necessary in East Africa, and, in any case, it could be left to commercial enterprise later, if needed.

Propaganda Value of Films.

"I need hardly stress the importance of films for the purpose of propaganda. 'Trade follows the Films' is a slogan which was adopted by American industrialists fourteen years ago, with the result that some of the greatest American industries have backed films financially for many years, and only a few days ago Mr. Hoover re-announced his faith in this form of national and trade propaganda. At last we at home are beginning to wake up in regard to the urgency of this question, and it would be wonderful if the East African Governments were so enterprising as to show the way to those at home and to other Governments throughout the Empire.

"It has been my privilege to see certain films taken in East Africa, and I have found all I saw most attractive, but I want to see more and I want to know more of East Africa. Indeed, the whole world should see more and know more of East

Africa—and what more effective way than through the medium of the cinematograph? Mr. Wetherell's suggestion deserves our gratitude and I sincerely hope that it may be adopted."

SCOTS CHAPLAIN IN TANGANYIKA.

Appointment of the Rev. E. Melville Anderson.

East Africa is informed that the Rev. A. Melville Anderson, M.A., who was in charge of the Iringa Mission until its recent transfer to the Berlin Society, has been appointed first Scots Chaplain in Tanganyika Territory under the Overseas Committee of the United Church.

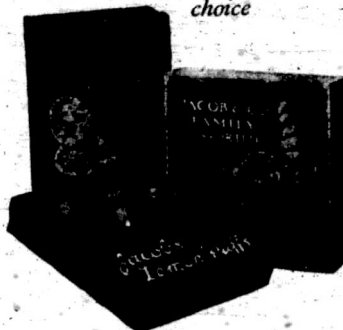
During the past ten years Mr. Anderson has seized every opportunity of ministering to the Scots scattered over a wide area, and has held religious services and celebrated marriages in churches, hotels and private houses. His experience and intimate knowledge of the country will stand him in good stead when he takes up his work in December.

The official intimation of Mr. Anderson's appointment states: "Mr. Maxtone Mailer, a son of the United Free Church, and a prominent settler in north Tanganyika, has made a generous beginning by giving freehold land and the use of a house, rent free, as a temporary manse. Using this house for the north and his own house in Iringa for the south, Mr. Anderson will be able by rail or by car to reach practically all the centres where people can congregate for worship. Meantime there are special needs to be met: (1) a touring motor car, costing about £250 in Tanganyika; (2) money for petrol and railway fares, estimated at £200 a year for a minimum of effective travel; and (3) money for hymn-books and other equipment, say £20. This advance in Tanganyika merits support, as it will help to remove the reproach that, while the Church cares for the heathen, she leaves her sons and daughters abroad to subsist for a lifetime on the Christian nurture of their childhood."

That the white rhinoceros is more numerous in Africa than is commonly supposed is indicated by an official statement that the Umfolozi herd of Zululand, which was generally understood to number only twenty and to be on the verge of extinction, is now one hundred and fifty strong. We trust the good news will be confirmed.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. L. S. Amery is due back in London from Canada to-morrow.

Mr. W. J. Hopson, secretary of the Blantyre Sports Club, is on leave.

The death of Mr. T. J. Pownall at Nyahua, Tanganyika Territory, is reported.

Mr. P. B. McDonald has assumed charge of the North Nyasa district of Nyasaland.

Lord and Lady Delamere have been staying at Government House, Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Inaco Conforzi, of Blantyre, has been appointed Consular Agent for Italy in Nyasaland.

Mr. W. Tait Bowie has resigned the chairmanship of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

During his recent stay in Dar es Salaam Colonel W. K. Tucker was the guest of the Governor.

Mr. A. Werelius, a prominent business man in Belra, has left that town to return to South Africa.

Lieutenant Sir H. B. Shifner, Bt., has resigned his position as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. A. J. Storey has reached London from Nyasaland and expects to remain in this country for about eight weeks.

Mr. Bishton, manager of the Kitale Branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has returned to the township from leave.

Dr. James W. Adelward, who was at one time a companion of David Livingstone in Africa, has died in New York at the age of 102 years.

Mr. F. B. Macrae, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, has been transferred from Broken Hill to the Secretariat, Livingstone.

Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, who has served in the District Administration of Kenya for the past seventeen years, has arrived in this country on leave.

Mr. J. Ingham, of Blantyre, scored 86 in a cricket match recently played between Blantyre and Zomba, and Mr. Yeldham scored 191 for the latter team.

Mr. G. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, who is now on leave, served in Fiji from 1898 to 1921, when he was transferred to Kenya.

Colonel R. B. L. Harvey, who has commanded the 4th King's African Rifles in Uganda, has left the Protectorate on completion of his tour of service.

Mr. H. W. Claxton, Assistant Treasurer of Tanganyika, who has left Tabora on transfer to Somaliland, served in the latter Protectorate in 1924.

Mr. G. F. Webster, who has been appointed a Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, first went to the Territory as a political officer in 1916.

Mr. C. J. Jones, the jockey who rode the winning horse in the Caesarewitch in 1914, has arrived back from Kenya Colony, where he has been training and riding.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. C. Honoré, of South Africa, are visiting Kenya Colony, in which one of their sons, Mr. E. Honoré, is on the staff of the Forest Department.

General Sir Alexander Cobbe, who won his V.C. in British Somaliland, left London last week with Lady Cobbe to resume his command of the Northern Army in India.

Messrs. F. J. Coudrey, W. A. Gain, B. P. Gayer, W. Jenkins, F. C. A. Summers, and H. D. Thakrah have been elected members of the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. E. A. Russell, of Mongu, Northern Rhodesia, is spending part of his leave in Oxford. He does not expect to return to the Protectorate until the end of December.

Mr. G. J. Amin has just been appointed an unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council, on the nomination of the Central Council of Indian Associations of Uganda.

Mr. G. J. Humphrey, who recently won the golf championship of the Limbe Country Club with a score of 159, was closely pressed by Mr. J. E. A. Carver, who finished only one stroke behind him.

Mr. F. E. Goddard, of Isola, who is reported to have killed fifty-one lions in two years, has been farming in Northern Rhodesia since 1908. One of his brother's was killed by an elephant.

Professor Julian Huxley, who recently attended the British Association meeting in Cape Town, journeyed overland from South Africa to Tanganyika on the first stage of his homeward journey.

Mr. John Kelly, who has been visiting Tanganyika Territory, has large sisal and coffee interests in the Lower Nduruma district of the Northern Province. He intends revisiting the Territory next year.



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makes delicious bouillon,
rich, tasty gravies; adds
flavour and strength to
all made dishes.

Bovril is the Cook's best
Friend and true economist
in the Kitchen.

A 4 oz. Bottle of Bovril makes 128
delicious Sandwiches (size 3" x 3" x 4").

On his arrival in England on Monday, General Smuts announced that his Rhodes Lectures at Oxford will be mainly occupied with questions of African development and the contact of white and black.

Mr. James Edmund Holderness has been appointed Acting Danish Consul in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with a consular district comprising Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland.

Mr. Christopher Turnor, Mayor of Grantham, a well-known agricultural expert, and a member of the Overseas Settlement Committee, expects to leave England shortly to study settlement conditions in East and South Africa.

Captain M. F. Bell, managing director of the Ambangulu Estates Ltd., of Koroonyo, Tanganyika, who is returning to the Territory within the next few weeks, is one of the pioneers of tea growing in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mr. A. B. Massie, the well-known Dar es Salaam business man, who has been spending a holiday in France, passed through London last week on his way to Scotland. He expects to sail for Tanganyika about the end of November.

Mr. N. B. Cox, Treasurer of Zanzibar, who has left London on his return from leave, first went to East Africa in 1911 as Deputy Chief of Customs. He was appointed Chief of Customs in Zanzibar in 1919, and three years later was promoted Treasurer.

Mr. A. McClure, who has been Director of Public Works in Uganda for the past five years, has left London for East Africa. With the exception of the period 1919 to 1924, which he spent in Zanzibar, Mr. McClure has served continuously in Uganda since 1906.

The Aga Khan, regarded as their spiritual head by so many Indians in East Africa, has confirmed the report of his engagement to Mlle. Andrée Carron, daughter of an hotel proprietor in Chambéry. The Aga Khan is fifty-four years of age, and his fiancée thirty.

Mr. R. H. Crofton, Zanzibar's popular Chief Secretary, who is among the outward-bound passengers on the "Madufa," served in Hong Kong before transfer to Zanzibar in 1914. For a brief period in 1920 he acted as Secretary to the Administration in Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Martinaglia, a white hunter with headquarters in Nairobi, was recently badly mauled by a lion in the Kilimafeza district of Tanganyika Territory, when shooting with Dr. P. D. Hamilton, of Johannesburg, who promptly motored the injured man to Nairobi Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, M.C., M.L.C., President of the Nyasaland Automobile Association, and proprietor of the Central African Transport Company, Nyasaland, is motoring with Mr. J. H. Curle, the traveller and author, from Blantyre to the Nile at Mongalla.

Mr. J. S. Coney, who has been appointed a member of the Municipal Council of Nairobi by His Excellency the Governor, has been appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Councillor C. E. Brown has been appointed Chairman of the Town Planning and Public Health Committee.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Herbert E. Bonson, of Moshi, eldest son of the late Mr. E. Bonson and Mrs. Bonson, of Durban, South Africa, and Miss Evelyn M. Hayward, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. G. Hayward of Mayfield, Saltwood, Kent, will take place in Tanga in November.

Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Jack, who years ago surveyed many of the districts in Uganda, has just revisited the Protectorate. General Jack, who was born in New Zealand, has had much experience on railways in many countries, and from 1920 to 1925 he was general manager of the United Railways of Havana.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Usambara Planters' Association Mr. Maxtone L. Mäiler was elected Chairman, with Mr. F. James Cooper as Vice-Chairman. The Committee is composed of Messrs. F. Meinhardt, F. Schoer, and V. Panyö topoulos, and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. E. Bluhm. Mr. E. C. R. N. Scholvinck is acting as Hon. Treasurer.

Major F. Stephens, Chief Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, who leaves this country next week on his return to the Protectorate from leave, joined the British South Africa Police in 1903, and served with the Rhodesian column during the East African Campaign, being seconded to the 1st King's African Rifles from 1916 to 1920; he was four times mentioned in dispatches. Major Stephens was appointed to his present post nine years ago.

Mr. Justice J. A. Sheridan, who has recently been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika, was born in 1882 and was called to the Irish Bar in 1907. From 1909 to 1912 he served in Nyasaland, first as Attorney-General and latterly as Judge of the High Court, and in 1913, in which year he was married, was appointed a Resident Magistrate in Kenya. In 1918 he was chairman of the Masai Riots Claims Commission, and he has recently deputised as Chief Justice of Kenya for Sir Jacob Barth, during the latter's Acting Governorship.

NYASALAND'S NEW GOVERNOR.

MR. T. S. W. THOMAS, who is now on the water for Nyasaland to assume his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was received last week by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the King. Mrs. Thomas accompanies him. His Excellency to Central Africa, in which he will, we trust, enjoy a most happy and successful term of office.

IRREFUTABLE FACTS SUBSTANTIATING
ARUSHA'S CLAIM TO BECOME THE
CENTRAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IF
THE PROPOSALS FOR CLOSER UNION
ARE ADOPTED.

IT IS EXACTLY HALF-WAY BETWEEN CAPE AND CAIRO.

IT IS EXACTLY HALF-WAY BETWEEN VICTORIA
NYANZA AND THE SEA.

IT IS THE CENTRE OF KENYA, TANGANYIKA, AND
UGANDA.

ON COMPLETION OF THE DODOMA-ARUSHA SECTION
IT WILL BECOME THE CENTRE OF THE RAILWAY
SYSTEM.

(1) Arusha has direct communication by rail with two of the three principal East African ports, viz. Mombasa and Tanga, the difference in distance (four miles in favour of Mombasa) being negligible. On completion of the proposed Arusha-Dodoma Railway Arusha will become the centre of the whole railway system.

(2) The Great North Road from Cape to Cairo passes through Arusha. That section of the road between Arusha and Dodoma is now being completed at an expenditure of £30,000.

(3) These remarkable features mean that Arusha will inevitably become the centre of military administration and also the main air-port for Eastern Africa for both seaplanes and aeroplanes, the lake for seaplane landing being only twenty-five minutes from the town.

(4) It is of the greatest importance that the new centre of administration should possess not only the foregoing advantages, but that it should also be situated in the most healthy spot in Eastern Africa. Arusha claims this distinction, for, owing to its geographical position (40 miles west of Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa) it enjoys unique climate, as the prevailing breeze blowing off the glaciers of Kilimanjaro give it a temperature which is only equalled elsewhere at very much greater altitudes.

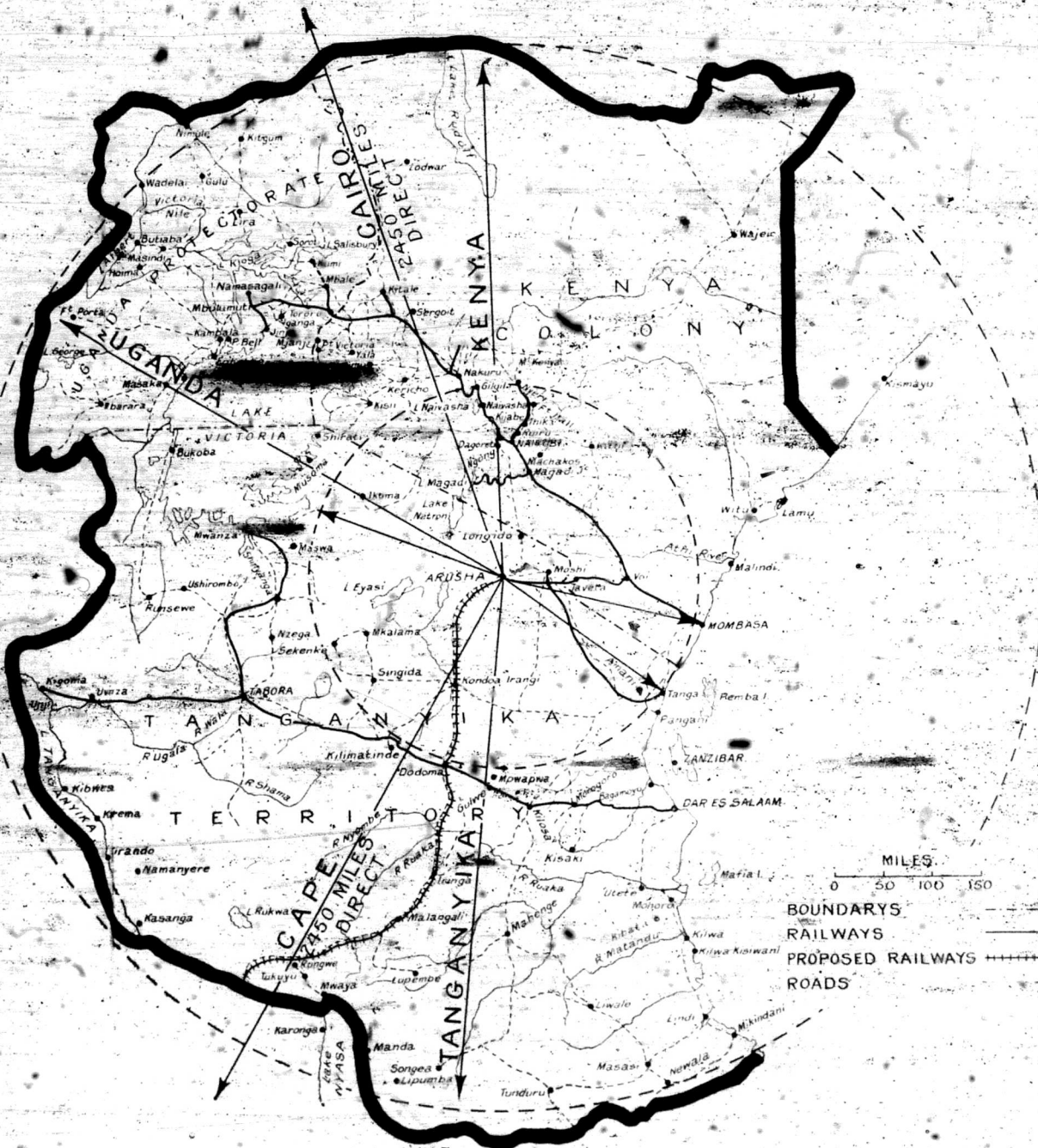
(5) Water supply is abundant and of the purest quality.

(6) The Government of Tanganyika is giving practical effect to the knowledge that Arusha is the health resort of East Africa, and have combined with private enterprise in spending some thousands of pounds in erecting large hospitals, where the most modern treatment in all its branches will be available.

(7) Private enterprise, after thoroughly examining every possible site in Tanganyika in search of a suitable spot to start a large European educational centre in which many thousands sterling are being invested, have decided that Arusha fills their requirements, and definite arrangements to bring this to fulfilment are now being made.

(8) In view of the foregoing many astounding coincidences, it is highly desirable that before any definite decision is arrived at regarding the future centre of administration of these three territories, the suitability of Arusha should be deeply studied.





"East Africa" has received from Arusha the above graphic illustration of the reasons which that progressive township advances in support of its claim to become the headquarters of the High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. As we report elsewhere in this issue, Sir Samuel Wilson, though impressed with the drawbacks from the political standpoint, recommends that Nairobi should be the first seat of the Central Authority. Arusha, however, is evidently determined to press her claims for the future. Her central position could scarcely be better emphasised than by this map.

TANGANYIKA'S NATIVE POLICY.

What Settlers and Business Men Think.

The minutes of the Dar es Salaam session of the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika, of which *East Africa* has now received a copy, contain matters of considerable interest to which no reference has as yet been made, yet appeared in the Press. Debates on several such subjects are recorded here under.

The Native and the White Man.

Mr. de la Mothe: "The present Governor of Tanganyika insists that we are necessary to the Native and the Native is necessary to us and needs to be protected. In that case the Government appears to have very little knowledge of the Native mind. I have been in Africa since 1900 and for two and a half years after the War I held a post under the Agricultural Department. I went through the Agricultural Bungalos, Pangani, Lushoto, etc. That involved a great deal of walking, and in that way I learned to know what the Native was thinking. Always when I arrived at a *shamba* the Natives would come and ask me when the white man were coming, as without them their work was no good. The truth of the matter is that the Native likes the white man and that cannot be insisted upon enough. It has never been mentioned by the Government and has never been insisted upon by our own people, and it is fine that that fact was brought to the notice of the people at home. The proof of that is that if a white man goes into the bush, within six months ten, fifteen, or twenty Natives will follow him and settle there."

Present Trend viewed with Trepidation.

Colonel Estace Montgomerie: "I should like to quote the views of the Mwanza Chamber of Commerce as set out in a memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson. They read:—

We support the importance of the Governor-General's duty to the Natives in the course of Native policy and to supervise its working. Our profound experience of the African Native and our great desire to see his moral, physical, and economic betterment cause us to regard with trepidation the present trend in Tanganyika. It is our view that the accepted Native policy to-day is premature and has been imposed without those preliminary considerations which, as in the case of the main recommendations of the Caster Union Commission—lead to fruition, modification, or abandonment by stages."

It is our considered opinion that the emancipation both of chiefs and people from direct British administration should be very gradual, that chiefs should be selected by the Government for their personal qualities of leadership, and that they should assist the Administration until such time as those whose qualifications are solely hereditary are in a position to rule and guide with equal ability and without fear or favour."

Mr. J. van Jaarsveld: "So far as the political institutions are concerned, I have come to the conclusion, and this is based on inquiry from what one hears from the Native 'man in the street'—that the Native Chief and those who serve him are very much in favour of Native Administrations, but it comes continually to our notice that the man in the street is very dissatisfied with Native Administrations. He finds that he cannot get a square deal; he finds that if there are two ways out the man who provides the best means for the chief generally wins the day; and I think, therefore, that we should emphasise that in our opinion it is inadvisable to press the form of Native Administration now in existence in this Territory in Kenya or even Uganda. Uganda already has it to a large measure, but in Kenya it does not exist. I think we should make a strong point of that. We should emphasise the fact that the Native policy so far in this Territory has been anything but a success."

Native Arts and Customs nothing but Rubbish.

Major Wells: "We are complaining that haste has been shown in framing Native policy in the past. The Hilton Young Commission was like the Parliamentary Commission in the way in which it received its impressions; for instance, on page 46 it says: 'The ideal ought to be to preserve all that is good in the arts and customs, the social and political organisation, and the moral code which they (the Natives) already possess, and to build up from that foundation.' There is absolutely no foundation for anybody to build upon without clearing away the rubbish; there is nothing but rubbish. In arts, for instance, they will take a tree for which a European would be willing to pay £150 or £200 and make a boat worth 100/- to 200/- which will last only a few years; they will turn out from a tree worth several pounds a small table which they will sell for 4/-. These are examples of their arts. I do not know one custom that would stand the test that it must not be repugnant to British ideas of justice."

Reorganisation of the K.A.R.

Mr. R. Hughes-Brise: "In this country we have a Governor who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, and the same applies in Kenya and Uganda. It is perfectly ridiculous that in East Africa there should be no fewer than three Commanders-in-Chief. If there is any trouble on one border and a battalion goes over the boundary, it is no longer under the same Commander-in-Chief. It seems to me to be the most amazing military arrangement that has ever been in existence in any part of the world. I do not know whether much importance need be attached to this subject, but I do feel strongly that the Governors of these territories should cease to be Commanders-in-Chief. If there were closer union there would be one Commander-in-Chief only, and he would be the High Commissioner."

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn: "I think that is rather difficult. Take Kenya, for instance. Kenya has an officer called the O.C. Troops. Until recently there were two battalions, and he was in command of both. In the ordinary procedure the O.C. Troops would come directly under the Governor, and the Governor must therefore have some title besides Governor in order to give him some military status. We are on the same level as other Crown Colonies in that particular. I think the Governor is always the titular Commander-in-Chief, although I do not think he has any duties to perform in times of peace. I think we can take it for granted that in effect the Governor is a titular Commander-in-Chief and does not interfere with military matters in ordinary times. It is a matter for the Inspector-General, who spends six months in England and six months touring. Generally speaking, if it is a small matter it is dealt with by the O.C. Troops, but if it is a large matter entailing a campaign, it would be commanded by the Inspector-General."

The Chairman: "Have you experienced any difficulty in the ordinary discipline and work of the troops in peace time by virtue of the Commander-in-Chief being also the Governor?"

Trained for Aldershot, not for Africa.

Colonel Llewellyn: "It is the greatest blessing we have ever had, because we have nothing to do with the Secretariat. I think the present organisation is wrong and that we should have a properly trained military police force and that the officers should be retained throughout their tour of service. The K.A.R. officers are of the best type we can get, but they come here for a tour of two or three years, and then when they can speak the

language and are really useful they go back. Secondly, our troops are trained for Aldershot and not for Africa. We are expending a considerable sum of money on their training which could be saved. We are subscribing in our own way to the Empire forces. I do not know whether the Territory wishes to do that. Meanwhile our men are not being suitably trained in a way to suppress small risings.

"What we want is to enable our own local forces to be mobile. As I have said, I would rather like to see what the authorities are going to propose before we criticise proposals or suggestions of military policy. . . . General Northey said on one occasion that amongst the most valuable troops he had had come from the Northern Rhodesian Police. I suggest a military wing trained efficiently by selected officers with no less discipline than exists to-day, but officers appointed to the force who will take refresher courses at home and keep up to date in military work; my suggestion is that there be two distinct wings of the force—military and civil. I think we could save a considerable amount of military expenditure and have an equal force."

Resolved unanimously: "That this Conference would be glad of an assurance that the High Commissioner, when considering the reorganisation of the military forces, will examine the system in force in Northern Rhodesia of locally raised military police."

Should Natives be allowed to have Banking Accounts?

Count Serra: "A chief in Tabora recently gave a cheque to an Indian, who took it in payment for goods sold. The cheque was presented at the local bank but was not met; the bank did not return it in the proper manner marked 'R.D.', but handed the cheque over to the Indian saying: 'If funds come along, it will probably be met.' The Indian presented the cheque again a few weeks later, but was told no funds had been received. I suggested he should take the cheque to the magistrate and lodge a claim against the man. He replied: 'I cannot do that; I am sure it will be dismissed on account of the Ordinance regarding the granting of credit to Natives.' I therefore told him that if he endorsed the cheque I would go to the bank. I presented the cheque for payment and saw the manager, who said there were no funds, so I asked him to endorse the cheque in the proper manner and return it 'R.D.' This was done, and I took it immediately and lodged the claim with the magistrate."

"The case was dismissed on the ground that Article 4 of the Credit to Natives Ordinance applied. I asked the magistrate what the tenure of that Article was, and he said: 'No security, including a bill of exchange or a promissory note, shall be enforceable either by court or payment of a debt by virtue of this Ordinance is recoverable.' I asked the magistrate if he could give a definition of a cheque, and he said a cheque was a bill of exchange. I said: 'It may be a bill of exchange, but surely of a definite type?' I produced a banking dictionary giving the definition and asked the magistrate whether he could find in Article 4 his very words 'of a special type.' He said no, and on that ground dismissed the case."

Giving Credit to the Native.

Mr. Thiel: "This subject hits me pretty hard in my business. Many Natives own cars and trucks. When I started in Tanga I was rather surprised to find that I had no redress when I tried to collect money from Natives. The only way is to take the Native to the *boma* when selling and to explain matters to him; then you can collect the money

afterwards; if he does not pay it up. The *boma*, however, invariably do not want to allow any facility for doing business. They do not encourage business of this sort. However, there are some big enough Natives in this country, and it would, I think, be wrong to deprive them of the privilege of having a banking account. I think legitimate business should be done with a responsible Native. It makes him, for one thing, still more responsible."

The Chairman, Major W. C. Lead: "There is another side to the question, Mr. Thiel. It does not occur to you, naturally, because it is at variance with your nature. The Native himself has to be considered. Very often in these countries we have had Europeans anxious to exploit the Native. There are also the Indians. The question is really whether it is wise to make a system of credit to the Natives an ordinary method of dealing in trade. At the present moment they try to protect the Native by not giving him the power of contracting a real debt."

Major J. S. K. Wells: "I think I was the man responsible for bringing in the Credit to Natives Ordinance in Nyasaland. I found that some employers with more money than others used to issue money to Natives to get them to work whilst others could not afford this. The proper way was to limit all credit to 20s. If a man wished to lend more than this amount and lost his money, he had only himself to blame. Everyone who gives a Native credit does so at his own risk, and it is not fair to victimise any Native through giving him long credit."

Resolved: "That this Congress is of the opinion that no Native should be allowed to have a trading licence or open a banking account unless he is in possession of a permit under Section 3 (b) of the Credit to Natives Ordinance."



Bedtime Stories

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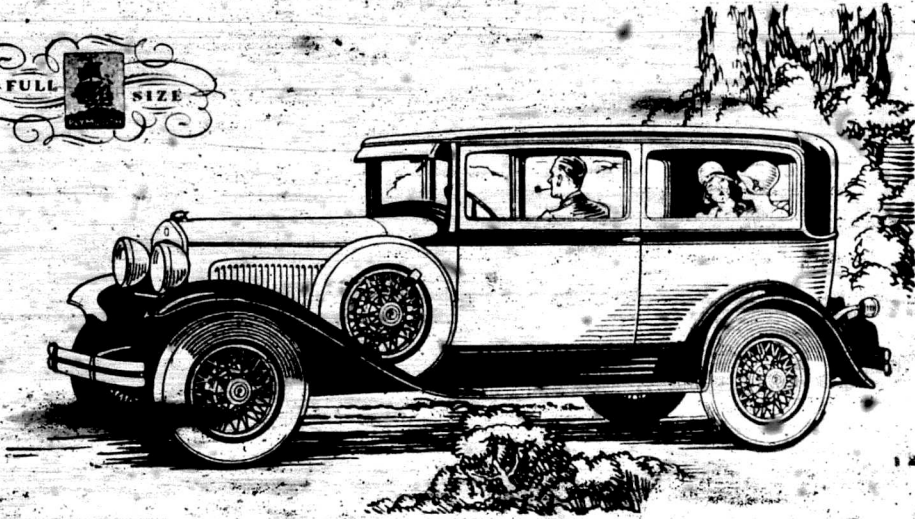
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Camp Fire Comments.

Natives and Meat.

It is very surprising to read Mr. J. H. Driberg's statement that the gluttony of Natives when meat is available is due to a variety of causes, not least being the rapidity with which meat goes bad when exposed to tropical heat and flies. Mr. Driberg, who has himself lived many years in tropical Africa, has surely overlooked the fact that Natives have not the slightest objection to meat in a very highly advanced state of decomposition.

Big Feet in Africa.

The famous footprint on Adam's Peak, Ceylon, must look very strange according to a report from Johann Burckhardt, an Italian scientific expedition has discovered near the Limpopo the imprint of an enormous human foot, with the toes turned outwards, suggesting the existence once upon a time, of a gigantic type of prehistoric man. As four similar, though smaller, imprints have been found, and the rock also bears the spoor of many wild animals, it is believed that the marks are genuinely old and were made while the soil was yet damp. Enormous stone axes have been found in the Transvaal and Rhodesia, apparently too large for human use; and these, it is suggested, were the weapons of the "Big Feet." Such reports are most interesting.

A Unique Experience for East Africans.

East Africans who may be traveling to the East by the Cape route have a chance of seeing a phenomenon which Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, declares is one he would never have believed had he not seen it with his own eyes. The southern equatorial ocean current which runs from the west coast of Africa to the east coast of South America and is about a hundred miles wide, is now streaming on its southern edge, although the main stream is still running at about three knots an hour. The edge of the current is piled high with seaweed, and other marine debris which show unusual movement. Sir Frank Dyson was aboard the "S.S. Euripides" when the phenomenon was first observed, and the captain of the vessel said that though he had crossed the stream many times he had never seen anything like it before.

Natives and Pig.

"Is it a fact," asks an old Tanganyikan, now in England, "that as a well-known Kenya settler was reported by you last week to have declared Native enthusiasm for killing wild pigs, the most destructive to *shambas* of all game, is remarkably lukewarm

in comparison with offenders whose flesh is of a most gratifying flavour. I wonder, in fact, I doubt the accuracy of such a generalisation. It would, of course, be true of tribesmen touched with Islam, but in East and Central Africa generally they are in a very distinct majority, and so I regard the assertion as too sweeping. The African bush pig or water hog is a very clean feeder, living on roots and shoots, and has none of the repulsive habits of the tame or scavenger pig of the East. Its flesh, properly prepared and treated, is most palatable; a young porker is toothsome in the extreme; and buck meat, compared to it, seems to the very poor stuff. I have found most Natives only too ready to eat pig, and when they abstain I believe it is a question of religion, not relish."

When Meeting a Lion.

In the light of his twenty-seven years' experience, the Warden of the Kruger National Park has issued some official hints for visitors to the Park—who, by the way, are increasing in numbers annually. He is particularly anxious that these visitors, most of whom are of the "white" species, should not irritate his lions, for whom he has evidently an almost paternal affection. But his instructions are occasionally quaint. He points out that a lioness with cubs is "active and fierce," but though displeased by a "first, alarming demonstration of ferocity" will if the human intruder on her privacy stands perfectly still and does not talk, "slowly retire, still growling, with one eye on her cubs and one eye on the intruder." Though the advice is sound and sensible it is somewhat difficult to visualise a visitor who is just off a steamer, perhaps, and who has possibly never met a wild animal, still less a lioness, in the open, standing "perfectly still" in face of a ferocious demonstration. If the Warden's knowledge of the wild is great, his estimate of civilised humanity does not appear to be of the same class. He is clearly an optimist.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Private and trade advertisements are now accepted by 'East Africa' for publication in this column at the REPAID rate of 2d per word per insertion, with a minimum of 25 per insertion, three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards post forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching 'East Africa' by Green-Finchfield Street, London, W.1, after 10 o'clock morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam appointments can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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FORESTS, CLIMATE AND WATER SUPPLY.

An Important Kenya Pamphlet.

There are few parts in the world where a correct forest policy is of such paramount importance to the economic life of the country as in East Africa," says Mr. A. W. A. Nicholson, Director of the B.E.A. Meteorological Service, in his introduction to the pamphlet on "The Influence of Forests on Climate and Water Supply in Kenya," Forest Dept. Pamphlet No. 2, written by Mr. F. W. Nicholson, the Forest Adviser to the Governments of Kenya and Uganda. *East Africa* welcomes so definite a statement from so competent an authority, for we have been insistent in keeping the subject before the public and have been emphatic in declaring that re-afforestation is one of the most vital problems before the Governments of all the African Dependencies. Now that the matter is in the hands of competent experts, results should be forthcoming.

Mr. Nicholson's paper is not easy reading, but he writes in commendably clear form.

(1) There are certain regions of the world, which include at present Kenya and Uganda, where the total rainfall is likely to be affected by changes in the covering of vegetation, not easily appreciably but possibly enough.

(2) In East Africa trees and deep-rooted shrubs contribute more moisture to the air than herbaceous vegetation or bare soil, and they are therefore more likely to influence rainfall than the latter type of vegetation.

(3) Under favourable circumstances mountain forests in East Africa can induce orcaut precipitation (i.e., deposit of moisture from fog or dew) up to at least 25% of the total annual rainfall.

(4) Forests have little or no influence on cyclonic rain and the problem does not concern Kenya.

(5) In the case of monsoon rainfall the local effect of forests on rainfall is limited to a maximum of about 3%, but the regional effect may be far greater.

(6) Wherever meteorological conditions in East Africa are favourable to the production of instability (i.e., continental) rain, the possibility and quantity of such rain is greatly increased by the presence of forests.

Mr. Nicholson then proceeds to discuss forests and stream-flow and the value of windbreaks. Under the former head he stresses the point that forests do not invariably increase stream-flow, and where water supply is a consideration, that choice of species in all afforestation operations should be given careful attention. He adds that riparian owners must appreciate the advantages of maintaining or creating forest cover along stream banks. Under the second, he emphasises the great benefits which are likely to accrue from co-operative schemes of windbreak planting. Moisture of soil and air is a national asset; why, he asks, permit excessive evaporation and the blowing out of the country of moisture which can ill be spared and should be conserved? Arbor Day enthusiasts will welcome Mr. Nicholson's pertinent query and his timely pamphlet.

By using a modern adaptation of the African system of conveying news by drum beats, a British journalist recently secured the start of the two Swiss airmen on the tragic Atlantic flight on which they were lost. They had decided to start from a field twenty-five miles out of Lisbon and a long way from a telephone or a telegraph office. To secure the news before his rivals, the journalist therefore stationed men with shot-guns at a given distance apart. Immediately the airmen took off, the first man fired his gun, the report was picked up some distance away by another man, who fired, and so on, until the signal reached the nearest village telephone, whence the journalist sent his message to the cable station at Lisbon and thence round the world.

FOUNDED 1830.

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East Africa in the Press.

THE KILLING OF GAME BY NATIVES.

MAJOR CUTHBERT CHRISTY, continuing the correspondence in *The Times* on the subject of Native hunting in East Africa, says, *inter alia*—

"It is in the game districts, where, owing to speargrass or unfertile soil, inhabitants are few and cultivation almost nil, that most of the harm is done, both by Europeans and by Natives. In such districts, when the grass is sweet after the annual burning, the Natives combine to drive whole herds of hartebeest, impala, giraffe, and kob—over long chains of game-pits, sometimes killing scores at each drive. As a result, there are two or three giraffes with broken legs and a great deal of the antelope meat. These drives and several other methods of wholesale slaughter, though in some places carried out at any time, are usually indulged in at a season when the previous year's grain supply is exhausted and food scarce. To the Native meat is a luxury, not a necessary article of diet. If the too-easy meat supplies were forbidden, grain cultivation would perforce be extended. There is surely no reason why the local chiefs should, not in time be taught at the instance of the Game Warden to prevent undue destruction of wild game, provided the administrator in whose district they are located is, in accord with the Warden.

"To recognise any presumptive right of the Natives to kill as they like by allowing a Native authority to issue licences to his people to drive or shoot game, incidentally thereby (presumably) making it illegal for anyone without a permit to do so—would, I venture to think, be an acutely dangerous experiment. I sincerely hope that Mr. Hobley's timely warning may have the effect of inhibiting any contemplated departmental legislation that would only hasten the extermination of Africa's big game, which the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire is doing so much to prevent."

WHEN THE PRINCE WAS IN EAST AFRICA.

According to a correspondent of *The Sunday Chronicle*, during the Prince's tour of East Africa one of his partners who prided herself on being very superior and fashionable, pointed out a girl there who was wearing an out-of-date frock. "I always think," she is supposed to have said, "that a frock of that kind is just the weeniest bit vulgar." "Well," said the Prince, according to this narrative; "you probably know more about fashions than I do, and you may be right about that, but I think that the wearer looks a tip-top girl." and immediately the dance was finished he went over to the slighted maiden and asked for the honour of a dance. Nor was he satisfied until he had danced three encores with her. Perhaps all the details are not quite accurate, but incidents of a very similar kind did occur and did impress East Africans with His Royal Highness's quick sympathy and understanding.

A Rugby team of South African students is willing to visit Kenya and Uganda in December and January provided sufficient guarantees in respect of the necessary expenses are forthcoming.

THE END OF THE BUBUBU RAILWAY.

THE supplement to the *Official Gazette* of Zanzibar says—

The railway to Bububu was built by an American firm in 1905 and consisted of a 3-foot gauge light track covering a distance of approximately seven miles. In 1911 it became the Zanzibar Government Railway and was extended to run to various quarries in anticipation of the Harbour Works. The railway has had a precarious existence. In 1912 it was suggested that electric power should be used and the overhead high tension system adopted; and for many years it was a moot point whether it should be closed altogether or extended in a northerly direction to Mkokotoni. The proposal to reduce the gauge to 2 feet and construct a railway system throughout the island was made in 1922, but received no support.

"The local 'Bradshaw' of the Z.G.R., having been put into verse by J. R. P. S., was published in these columns in February, 1928, and is reproduced below:—

On Thursday godless whistles shriek;
Our train is off to Bububu.

On Friday with a grating squeak
It goes the same way too.

On Saturday its cloud of smoke
Hangs low around Mtoni.

On Sunday a connection broke
When passing Gul'ioni.

On Monday many *shambas* smoulder
And sparks come gaily flying;
But Tuesday sees its fire grow colder;
It comes back almost dying.

And then, at last, what glorious peace!
On Wednesday no terrors fear,
Whistles, noises, and rattlings cease
To break the drums within your ear.

Upon this day the *fundis* search
For things that are not creaking,
Take out a nut to make it lurch
And see that all its pipes are leaking.

Alas! it starts with horrors new
Right early Thursday morn;
Well, thank your stars it leaves for you
One day to lie a-yawning."

"On July 16, 1928, owing to the withdrawal of public support, the passenger service of the railway was discontinued. Since that date the railway has been used solely for the haulage of stone for the Harbour Works, but now even that uncongenial task will be denied it. The engines and rolling stock of the Zanzibar Government Railway to-day will have completed their last journey, and no longer will the inmates of the Bet-el-Ajaib have their nerves and ear-drums shattered by the piercing shriek of the engines as they cross the square."

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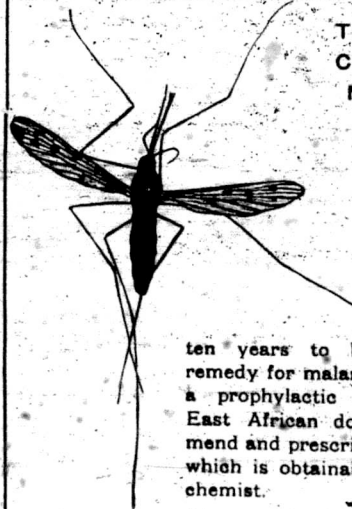
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NAIROBI NOMBASA AND ELDORET.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.**October Meeting of the Executive Council.**

The October meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Mr. C. Ponsonby (in the Chair), Mr. D. F. Basden, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Major H. Blake Taylor, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary). Sir Sydney Henn, Sir John Sandeman Allen, and Sir Philip Richardson are abroad, and Lord Cranworth, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major Crowdy, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, and Mr. E. Porritt were unable to attend.

The League of Nations and Tanganyika.

Major Walsh called attention to the fact that German and Italian delegates at Geneva had claimed that the Mandate for Tanganyika was temporary only. Unfortunately the British Press as a whole took up the subject, but those interested in East Africa ought, he considered, to take steps to nip such talk in the bud. Mr. Wigglesworth thought the British position safeguarded by the fact that every member of the League must agree before any alteration could be made in the Mandate, but several members of the Council emphasised that it was the Allied and Associated Powers, not the League, which had to be consulted, and pointed out that Great Britain held Tanganyika Territory under the Treaty of Versailles, rendering an annual report on its administration to the League merely as a matter of courtesy. It was decided to write the Imperial Government to ask for an assurance that British policy with regard to Tanganyika Territory as declared by the late Administration remained and would remain unchanged.

The Port of Tanga.

The record of Sir Donald Cameron's recent meeting with the Tanga Chamber of Commerce was considered, and the opinion expressed that the Governor had, in fact, gone even further than the recommendations made by the Board, and that such a committee as he now proposed was a direct result of the Board's intervention. "The report is a good deal more damning than anything we have said," declared Major Walsh. The Board decided to convey to the Colonial Office an expression of its appreciation for submitting to the Board at the Governor's request a report of a meeting foreshadowing such important improvements.

Kenya Tariff Report.

A memorandum received from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in reply to the report of the Kenya Tariff Committee was briefly considered, further discussion being deferred until after publication of Sir Samuel Wilson's Report and receipt of the text of the Kenya Committee's findings. The matter was regarded as of real importance to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and Mr. Hausburg pointed out that the Uganda recommendation "to withdraw preferential railway rates on local produce so that no article should be carried except at a rate which would pay the Railway to do so" struck at the very root of the basis on which railway traffic was built up. Major Blake Taylor concurred; in all countries, he said, some traffic had to be carried at cut rates in the hope of bringing other traffic as a result, and no railway could be successfully operated on the basis recommended.

The Slaughter of Game.

Mr. Ponsonby reported that, according to the instruction of the Board, the Game Committee had met Mr. C. W. Hobley, Secretary of the Society

for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire together with two other delegates of the Society, viz., the Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton and Captain A. T. A. Ritchie. The various sides of the question were thoroughly discussed and certain resolutions unanimously agreed upon. These resolutions are to be formally submitted for approval or amendment to the two bodies which the delegates represent; meantime it is considered advisable to treat the matter as *sub judice*.

Congo Basin Treaties.

In view of a request from the Nyasaland Convention of Associations for further information, it was decided to ascertain from the Government what action had been taken with regard to the communication sent in May last to Mr. Baldwin by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board.

PRESERVING THE FAUNA OF AFRICA.*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,
I beg to thank you for your article in the current number of *East Africa* and the publicity which you have given to the recent correspondence which has appeared in *The Times*.

Our own desire is to enlist the sympathies of the colonists in the various African Dependencies in the magnificent fauna with which Nature has endowed Africa, and we are further desirous of assuring them that this Society is quite reasonable in its attitude and realises to the full the problems which arise as the development of Africa proceeds.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. HOBLEY, Acting Secretary.

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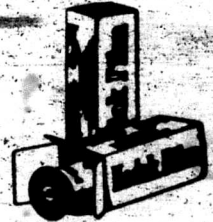
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GAME RESERVES IN UGANDA.

Twenty Thousand Elephants in the Protectorate.

THE Colonial Office Report on Uganda during 1928, No. 1439, has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 6d. net. To those who do not closely follow East African progress it will be a useful document, but as almost all the information which it contains has been published in the past by *East Africa*, it is unnecessary to review the report at length in these pages.

In view, however, of the present widespread interest in game, the following passages appear worthy of quotation:—

"The Game Department was formed at the end of 1924, primarily with the object of controlling the huge herds of elephants which find a home in many parts of the Protectorate and of protecting Native cultivation. The results have unquestionably been successful. It is estimated that there are in Uganda at least 30,000 elephants, which, on account of normal progress and expansion, now accelerated considerably by development of communications, have to be confined in a rapidly dwindling area. It is also reckoned that the Protectorate must be accumulating annually an adverse balance of a thousand elephants.

"There is little game in the populated areas, though in outlying districts, in certain well-favoured localities, and in the Closed (infected) Sleeping Sickness Areas, there is plenty and of good variety. Included in the fauna of the Protectorate are such rare and interesting animals as the northern race of the white rhinoceros, the mountain gorilla, the okapi, and the grotesque whale-headed stork.

"There are three Game Reserves on the mainland: (1) The Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve, nearly 2,000 square miles in extent, through which the Victoria Nile runs from east to west; it acts principally as an elephant sanctuary and contains a herd of approximately 7,000. (2) The Semliki Game Reserve of 108 square miles, affording protection to a variety of antelopes, buffaloes, and a few small herds of elephants. And (3) the Lake George Game Reserve of 123 square miles, which is a seasonal refuge of herds of elephants and buffaloes and protects partially a race of waterbuck carrying exceptionally fine trophies. All Closed (infected) Sleeping Sickness Areas automatically fulfil the rôle of Game Reserves. The island of Damba in Lake Victoria is also a Game Reserve affording protection to many hundreds of the interesting marsh antelope or situtunga."

The paragraph on climate reads:—

"The climate of the Protectorate, when compared with that of some tropical countries, is not unpleasant. The conditions vary in different parts, but there are no 'highlands' occupied by European settlers, as in Kenya. European children as a rule thrive in infancy, but some risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory.

"The temperature is moderate and varies but slightly throughout the year."

PAINTINGS OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

An Exhibition at the Graham Gallery.

MISS E. MURIEL EVANS, a sister of Mr. E. P. Evans, formerly of Nairobi and now the secretary in London of the Associated Producers of East Africa, has spent the past year in Kenya and Uganda, and is to exhibit a number of her water-colour paintings of East Africa at the Graham Gallery, 72, New Bond Street, W.1, from Monday, October 28, to Saturday, November 2. The exhibition will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturday, when it will be closed at 1 o'clock. All East Africans and those interested in the territories are invited to attend the Exhibition.

IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE.

Duchess of York Opens Scottish Memorial.

A CROWD estimated at 12,000 greeted the Duchess of York when on Saturday afternoon she opened the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone in Blantyre, his birthplace. The key with which the Duchess opened the Memorial was presented to her by Master David Livingstone Wilson, a great-grandson of the explorer; Dr. Hetherwick, one of Nyasaland's pioneer missionaries, presented the Duchess with a block of wood taken from the tree under which the explorer's heart was buried in Central Africa, and Dr. Robert Laws, of Livingstonia, pronounced the benediction.

After the ceremony the following members of Livingstone's family were presented to Her Royal Highness: Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, the explorer's youngest daughter; Mrs. Gerald Hodgson, a granddaughter; Mr. Hubert Wilson, a grandson; Mrs. Wilson, and their four-year-old son, David; Mrs. O. Livingstone, the widow of Dr. Livingstone's youngest son; and Mrs. Bruce, a grand-niece.

So many East Africans travel between London and Paris by air that the reduction of fares announced last week by Imperial Airways will interest many of our readers. The air fare on the 8 a.m. Argosy air liner for Paris, including motor car journeys from the centres of the cities to the aerodromes at either end, is to be reduced from £4 15s. to £3 10s., which is lower than the first-class boat and train fare between London and Paris on the Dover-Calais route, and the fare on Imperial Airways *de luxe* service leaving London at noon daily will be reduced from £5 15s. to £4 15s.

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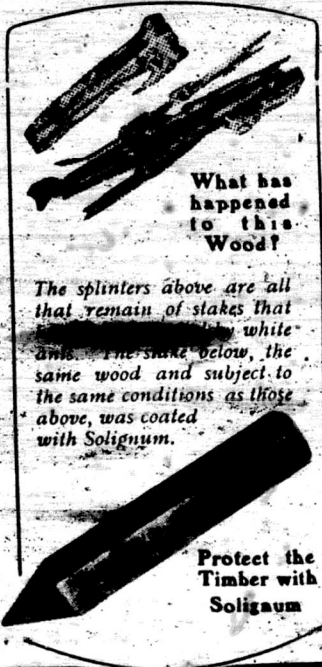
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(Signed) J. STEPHEN HICKS,
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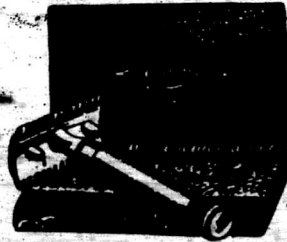
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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa,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

The Customs Conference of East African Governors has been postponed until January.

Mr. G. Ross, Messrs. Ross & Elliott, of Nairobi, was in Kampala when the last mail left.

The new garage of the Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd. in Dar es Salaam has been destroyed by fire.

The Rongai Stores, Rongai, Kenya, have been sold by Mr. S. J. to Messrs. I. Yewell and B. Singer.

The new mining regulations of Tanganyika Territory have been published in Government Notice, No. 160.

A diploma has been awarded to the Ambangulu Estates Ltd. for their tea exhibit at the Tanganyika Agricultural Exhibition.

Messrs. Vithaldas Haridas propose to erect a sugar factory in Busoga. They are stated to have purchased the plant of one of the Kenya sugar properties.

Imports into Nyasaland during July included: Iron and steel manufactures, £3,444; agricultural machinery, £2,487; and cotton manufactures, £29,785.

In opening the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Sir Donald Cameron said he hoped that an air mail service would be operating very shortly between Tukuyu and Dar es Salaam.

Nyasaland Minerals, Ltd., proposes to increase its capital from £50,000 to £150,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 shares of 1s. each. Despite its title, the company has extensive mining interests in Tanganyika Territory.

We are informed from Kenya that Captain and Mrs. D. Aylward have taken over the management of the Kitale Club, and that Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, of the Mount Nelson Hotel, Cape Town, have arrived to manage the Kitale Hotel.

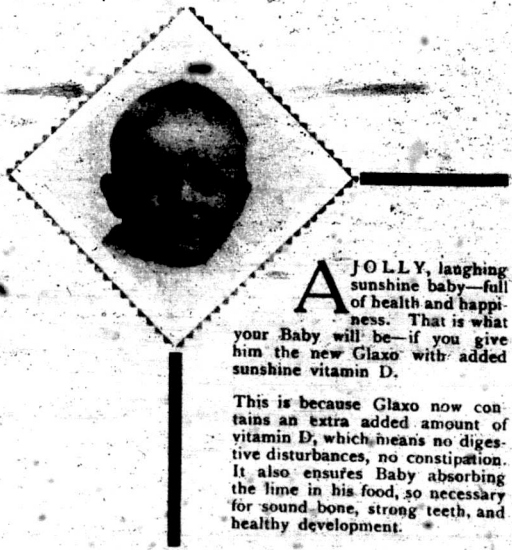
Mr. M. le Poer Trench, the well-known Kenya coffee planter, who, as we recently reported, is investigating the possibilities of coffee-growing in the Mozambique Territory, is reported to be quite optimistic concerning the districts which he has already visited.

Nairobi Council have decided to erect housing accommodation for 500 Natives in the Pangani Native Village. The houses are to be built of concrete blocks with concrete partitions. Altogether the scheme for improvements of Native housing accommodation will cost £79,000.

It is estimated by the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture that this season's Bukoba coffee crop will be about 6,000 tons, though local merchants are rather less optimistic. The output during the first six months of 1929 reached 2,885 tons, valued at £185,147, compared with 2,712 tons, worth £173,976, in the corresponding period of last year.

UGANDA'S STRANGE PROPOSAL.

Why does the Uganda Government propose to transfer the Director of Agriculture and his office from Kampala to Entebbe? For years past the commercial and planting communities have been pressing for the removal from Entebbe to Kampala of every Department which has to deal with the public, and with the recent opening of the new agricultural laboratories in Kampala it had seemed that the justice of the public claim was recognised. The transfer to Entebbe of the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture would, we hold, be a retrograde step. We know no strong argument in support of the proposal, whereas there are obvious sound reasons against it. The idea is certain to be opposed in Uganda, and it would not be surprising if those in this country interested in Uganda development were to add their voices in protest.



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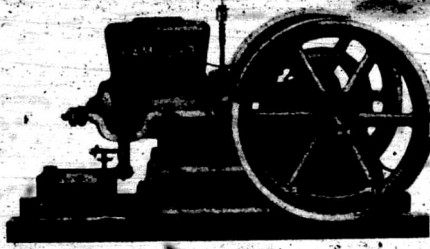
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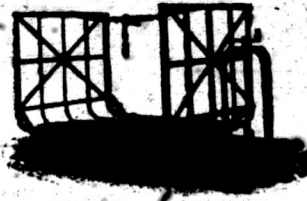
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

ONLY small supplies of East African coffees were offered at last week's auctions, and prices were about unchanged.

Kenya—

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| "A" sizes, palish | 112s. od. to 113s. od. |
| "B" " | 90s. od. to 102s. 6d. |
| "C" " | 82s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 107s. od. |

London graded—

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| First sizes | 98s. 6d. to 118s. od. |
| Second sizes | 85s. 6d. to 96s. od. |
| Third sizes | 77s. od. to 84s. od. |
| Ungraded | 77s. 6d. |

Tanganyika—
Bukoba—
 Country damaged 67s. od.

London stocks of East African coffee on October 2 totalled 35,104 bags, compared with 21,084 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax—The market is quiet and steady, the spot value of fair quality Dar es Salaam descriptions being about 157s. 6d.

Castor Seed—The value of East African sorts is about £17. 10s. for October-November shipment, but no recent business is reported.

Chillies—The market for Mombasas is lower but steady at 64s. for October-November shipment. Spot parcels are worth between 75s. and 90s.

Cloves—Market is quiet and rather firmer owing to lack of offers from Zanzibar. September shipments have sold up to 104d. and September-October shipments to 91d., with better prices for near afloat parcels, which have realised 11d. c.i.f.; and a small spot business has been done at 1s. 01d. to 1s. 04d.

Cotton—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports good business in East African cotton, with quotations advanced 8 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 11,601 and 4,244 bales respectively, compared with 11,000 and 8,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1928.

Cotton Seed—The value of East African is in the neighbourhood of £8. 10s. ex-ship.

Groundnuts—The market is inactive, with East African quoted nominally at £19. 17s. 6d. for October-November shipment.

Gum Arabic—Firm, with parcels of new crop for December-January shipment quoted at 80s. 40s. natural sorts and 82s. 6d. for cleaned sorts; spot values are 125s. and 130s. respectively.

Hides and Skins—East African descriptions are being freely offered, but little business is being done.

Rubber—The value is easier, quotations for East African being as follows—

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Clean red | 7d. to 8d. |
| White softish | 5d. to 6d. |
| Manihot clean | 6d. to 7d. |
| Pressed sheet | 7d. to 8d. |

Simsim—Consignments of white and/or yellow for October-November shipment have been sold at £20. 15s., which is slightly lower than the recent quotation. The market remains quiet.

Sisal—Quiet, with £40 quoted for October-December shipment of good marks No. 1 from Kenya.

Tea—At last week's auctions 503 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 16.03d. per lb. The offerings included 261 packages from the Likanga Estate, which sold for 10.25d. per lb., and 226 packages from the Ruo Estate, which realised 10d. per lb.

Tortoiseshell—The spot value of Zanzibar descriptions is as follows—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Shell, medium to bold | 30s. to 40s. |
| " small to medium | 15s. to 20s. |
| " defective | 5s. to 10s. |
| Hoof, fair to good | 10s. to 20s. |
| Yellowbelly | 20s. to 60s. |

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, conferred last week with representatives of the cotton industry concerning matters arising out of the report of the Uganda Cotton Inquiry Commission. Agreement was reached on many points, and a small committee formed to report on matters still outstanding.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Thos. R. Ellin Ltd., Footprint Works, Sheffield, are now manufacturing a new all-steel hacksaw frame, fitted with a closed handle. The new saw frame is said to be the lightest on the market, and no malleable iron has been used in its construction. It can be supplied in plated finishes of various styles, and with special frames for sawing rails, girders, etc.

The largest book-store in the world, the new premises in Charing Cross Road of Messrs. W. and G. Foyle Ltd., was opened at the beginning of the week by the Lord Mayor of London. The building, which cost nearly £50,000, has more than thirty miles of steel shelving, and provides room for more than two million books. The company, which was founded twenty-five years ago by two brothers, has many customers in East and Central Africa.

In a note in a recent issue we referred to the new catalogue issued by Messrs. J. D. Williams and Co., of Manchester, and we may inadvertently have given the impression that that company's guarantee is backed by the leading overseas banks. British banks will not, of course, give a guarantee of such a nature, but if any intending customers of Messrs. J. D. Williams and Co. desire bankers' references, we understand that the banks mentioned in the catalogue will inform inquirers that they may have every confidence in dealing with the company, which has been established for fifty-four years.

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THE S.S. "Dunluce Castle," which left London on October 3 and Plymouth on the following day for the Cape *via* Las Palmas, carries for

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
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| Mrs. C. Cormack | Miss K. Stevens |
| Mrs. M. Gilmour | Mr. T. S. Thomas |
| Capt. B. Harvey | Mrs. Thomas |
| Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence | Lieut. J. T. Thornhill |

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| October 10 | per s.s. "Rawalpindi." |
| 17 | "s.s. "Ranchi." |
| 22 | "s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier." |
| 24 | "s.s. "Narkunda." |
| 31 | "s.s. "Morea." |
| November 5 | "s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros." |

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11:30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on October 11 per the s.s. "Morea," on October 20 per the s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros," and on October 26 per the s.s. "Njassa."

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. 'EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Lumbwa, 2 inches; Koru and Naivasha, 1.6 inches; Kitale and Soy, 1.3 inches; Songhor, Rumuruti, and Eldoret, 1 inch; Kericho, 8 inch; Ravine, .6 inch; Rongai, .5 inch; Nakuru, .3 inch; Moiben and Njoro, .25 inch; Nairobi, .125 inch; and Kyambu, .05 inch.

Sir Donald Cameron has intimated his willingness to recommend the building of a branch line into the Ngare Nairobi district of the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

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"Malta" passed Perim homewards, October 4.
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 "Ellora" left Mombasa for Bombay, October 2.
 "Karaga" left Mombasa for East Africa, October 9.
 "Karagola" left Lourenço Marques for Mombasa, October 9.
 "Khandalla" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, October 7.
 "Karoo" left Seychelles for Bombay, October 6.

CITRA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mombasa homewards, October 1.
 "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Genoa for East Africa, October 5.
 "Casaregis" left Aden homewards, September 22.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Billiton" left Las Palmas homewards, September 26.
 "Randfontein" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, September 29.
 "Aldani" left Port Sudan for East Africa, September 23.
 "Rietfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, September 28.
 "Springfontein" arrived Hamburg, September 30.
 "Sumatra" left East London for Beira, September 29.
 "Gierkerk" left Mombasa homewards, September 29.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Beira for East Africa, September 30.
 "Melnskerk" left Dar es Salaam, October 1.
 "Ryperkerk" arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, September 30.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chambord" left Port Said for Mauritius, October 3.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Mauritius for Marseilles, October 8.
 "General Duchesne" left Tamatave for Marseilles, October 2.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" arrived Marseilles, October 3.
 "General Voyron" left Zanzibar, October 2.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Mombasa for Marseilles, September 30.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Chepstow Castle" arrived London from Beira, October 9.
 "Dromore Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, October 6.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, October 4.
 "Durham Castle" left Marseilles for London, October 5.
 "Garth Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, October 6.
 "Glengorm Castle" left East London for Lourenço Marques, October 6.
 "Grantully Castle" left Ascension for London, October 5.
 "Guildford Castle" left Mozambique for London, October 5.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town for London, October 4.
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, October 5.

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A notice on the inside back cover of this issue shows how present and new annual subscribers to *East Africa* can obtain the journal week by week for 28/6 a year, instead of 30/-. YOU should take advantage of the opportunity.

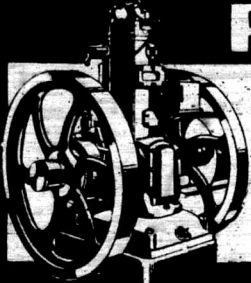
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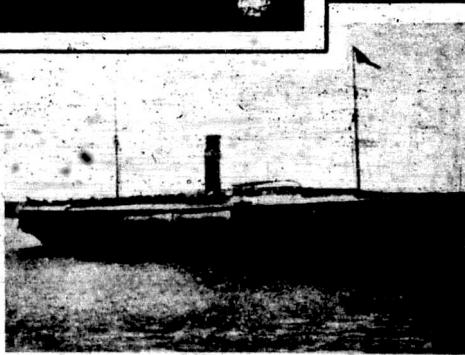


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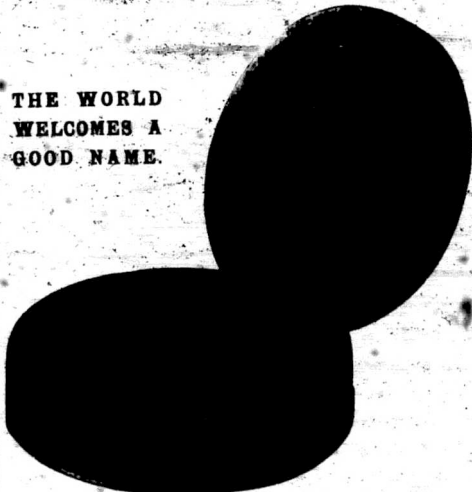
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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of

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Convention of Associations of Nyassaland,

Associated Producers of East Africa,

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

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THE NEXT STEP IN EAST AFRICA.

LAST week we expressed the view that the East African public would be wise to ask the Imperial Government to put into operation Sir Samuel Wilson's scheme for the co-ordination under a High Commissioner of the Customs, railway, postal, defence, and fundamental research services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, each of which Dependencies would, we are confident, gain substantially from such a step. The desirability of closer union of the three territories being now generally admitted, the sooner active measures are initiated the better for East Africa's future; indeed, unless a start be made now, the present position of divided counsels and disparate control may for years remain unchanged, to the detriment of three great British States which are now offered an opportunity of working out a common destiny on lines of mutual interest and support.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika can now set sail upon that tide, for if it be made manifest that men of good will in the territories are sincerely and solidly determined to launch the good ship "Economic Co-ordination." His Majesty's Government would

scarcely refuse to allow her to proceed to sea under the captaincy of a High Commissioner of proved Imperial experience. A storm which is dangerous to an unladen ship riding at a poor anchorage is of no account to that same vessel when, properly trimmed and skilfully navigated, she ploughs her way on her course. Thus the ship upon which the northern East African Dependencies build their hopes will be much less vulnerable when, having cast off the moorings of apathy, prejudice, vested interests, and political intransigence, she can proceed upon her voyage untroubled by prognostications of ill from men who have no thought of themselves bearing the stress and strain of the passage.

Overleaf we publish from Sir Samuel Wilson's Report extracts which are a vivid reminder of the diverse views prevailing in East Africa only a few months ago. That they have disappeared into thin air is a striking tribute to the Permanent Under-Secretary's success in evolving a plan agreeable to almost everyone except a few sensitive extremists and those Indians who are determined to withhold consent to any proposals, however reasonable, which do not embrace provision for a common electoral roll. The territories desire and require a respite from commissions and inquiries which, though of unquestionable utility, have inevitably deflected energy from production to discussion—and nothing could be better for them than some immediate settlement such as is provided by Sir Samuel Wilson's scheme, which, if the High Commissioner possesses the requisite qualities of tact and force of character, will enable his co-ordinating influence to permeate the administration of the three States.

Most of the public bodies with which the Colonial Office rapporteur conferred confessed a fear that the transfer to the High Commissioner of certain services would be only "the thin end of the wedge" towards the local legislatures being asked to relinquish other powers. If the right type of High Commissioner be appointed—and almost everything depends in the initial stages upon his personality and competence—we shall welcome, not fear, the prospect of such a development, which will be assisted, rather than obstructed, by the proposal to limit the Central Authority's control at the outset to five common services only: for if those services, when co-ordinated, are demonstrably more efficient than at present, the Dependencies will in their own interest and of their own volition be certain to ask for other powers to be entrusted to the High Commissioner, whose ultimate responsibilities will, we believe, be conditioned chiefly by the measure of public confidence in the holder of the office.

REPRESENTATIONS TO SIR SAMUEL WILSON.

RECORD OF POINTS RAISED DURING HIS EAST AFRICAN TOUR.

MISSION BEGUN IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION.

The Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa has now been published as a White Paper (Cmd. 3378, 9d.). It is a document of the highest importance to East Africa, and one which every East African settler, business man, missionary, and official should read and re-read. We therefore make no apology for quoting the following extracts, in which cross-headings have been introduced editorially. Last week we gave particulars of the Scheme proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson; this week we give his description of the difficulties which he had to overcome.

I HAD not been in East Africa for long before, I realised that no little doubt and anxiety had been caused in the minds of most sections of the community by the Report of the Hilton Young Commission.

As far as I could ascertain, the atmosphere of suspicion, and in some quarters resentment, at the terms of the Report was attributable, at any rate, in so far as Kenya was concerned, to the fact that although His Majesty's Government had in 1923 laid down the policy to be adhered to in East Africa—a policy re-affirmed in 1927 on the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission—little had been done, between 1923 and 1929, to give effect to that policy; and it would appear that the suspicion aroused on this account as to the *bona fides* of Government had gradually grown while the issue of the Hilton Young Report was awaited.

Suspicion and Controversy Aroused.

The publication of the Report itself, instead of allaying suspicion and controversy, had had the exact opposite effect. The general feeling of the European community of Kenya, as I found it, was as described in a telegram dated January 30, 1929, from the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, *vide* Appendix I (a). The elected members rightly or wrongly regarded the Report as implying the condemnation of the whole policy of white settlement in East Africa; and the European communities in Kenya and Tanganyika strongly resented the implication, which they regarded as running through the Report, that the white communities in East Africa could not be trusted in their dealings with Natives and could not be treated in the same way as the white communities in other parts of the Empire. A letter dated May 5 addressed to me by the representatives of the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council and of the Convention of Associations is printed in Appendix I (b).

All communities viewed with alarm the prospect of a High Commissioner being appointed who was to be given "wide executive powers" and was at the same time to have no statutory body to assist him.

I was told that the Report, in reviving the hopes of the Indian community of Kenya as regards the common roll, had neutralised the effect of the conferences held in 1928 between the European and Indian communities, with the result that the Indian community was disinclined to consider proposals for closer union of any kind unless their demands were met.

In regard to the publication of the Report appears to have resulted not only in the European and Indian communities demanding elected representation on their Legislative Council, but in the Indians asking not only for an increase in their representation but also for the adoption of the common roll. Some of the demands made to me were, I was told, put forward for the first time.

Fears for White Settlement.

As an example of the atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust that existed on my arrival at Nairobi, I cannot do better than describe an incident that took place at one of my meetings with the representatives of the Europeans in Kenya. I was told that the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission appeared to be a complete negation of the policy laid down by His Majesty's Government in 1923 and reaffirmed in 1927; and it was suggested that my own visit to East Africa was the last move on the part of His Majesty's Government before putting a final stop to white settlement in East Africa. I could but reply that so far as I knew there was no intention whatever on the part of His Majesty's Government to depart from the policy laid down in the White Paper of 1923 (Cmd. 1922) after exhaustive consideration of the matter.

With a view to explaining in greater detail and at the same time as briefly as possible the views held by the different communities in East Africa on the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission, I do not think I can do better than to enumerate *seriatim* the more important of the points raised in my initial discussions with representatives of the local communities.*

These may be said to be:—

Closer Political Union.

- (a) All communities, with the exception of some in Tanganyika, appeared to be frightened of any idea of closer political union.
- (b) The European element in Kenya took the view that political union would in the long run

* There are in East Africa, as elsewhere, independent individuals who hold views which do not always accord with those of the accredited representatives of the different communities. One or two of the Europeans whom I interviewed in Kenya were at pains to impress on me that the opinions expressed by the elected European members did not necessarily represent the views of the European community in general. In framing my Report, I have been guided generally by the views expressed by the accredited representatives whom I interviewed.

entail the abandonment of the dual policy and the interests of the white settler of Kenya being sacrificed in order to bring the policy of that Colony into line with a policy suitable for Uganda and certain parts of Tanganyika.

(c) Owing to the delay in Mr. Sastri's arrival in East Africa, the representatives of the Indian community in Kenya asked to defer seeing me until I returned to the Colony at the end of my tour. I was led to believe, however, that, as the result of the Hilton Young Report, the Indian community were so deeply imbued with the idea of obtaining the common roll that they were unlikely to consider any proposal for closer union until they had gained their main object.

(d) The Indian communities of both Tanganyika and Uganda were not prepared to consider any form of closer political union. They argued that political union of any kind would in the long run lead to their interests being out of the mercy of the Kenya settler.

(e) The Natives of Uganda were strongly opposed to any scheme of closer political union, because for some reason or other they feared that it would entail the control of their destinies being transferred to Kenya, and that if a Governor-General, or High Commissioner, were appointed it would deprive them of their right of direct access through their Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(f) One of the Kufmanjaro chiefs whom I met at Moshi expressed fear lest any scheme of closer union might involve a change in the Native policy in Tanganyika in order to bring it into line with that of Kenya.

Co-ordination of Economic Services and Control of Native Policy.

(g) With the exception of the commercial communities, most of the bodies whom I interviewed were at first averse to any proposal for centralising the control of the essential economic services, not because they did not realise the advantages from a purely economic point of view of doing so, but because they were generally suspicious of the recommendations of the Hilton Young Report and of any proposal for closer union of any kind. Moreover, they had a natural fear that the transfer of the control of the important economic services would only be the "thin end of the wedge" towards the local legislatures being asked to relinquish other powers and political control eventually passing into the hands of a Governor-General.

(h) The commercial communities were, as was to be expected, in favour of putting the essential economic services (with certain safeguards) under the control of a Central Authority.

(i) Everyone was agreed that no exception was likely to be taken in any quarter to the views expressed in the Hilton Young Report on the general principles that should govern the relations between the Natives and other communities. On the other hand, I met no one during my tour who was in favour of making a central authority directly responsible for "the co-ordination of policy on Native affairs and all matters concerning the relations between Natives and immigrants." (*Vide* Report of Hilton Young Commission.)

Assurances requested by Kenya.

(j) The representatives of the European community whom I met in Kenya asked for definite assurances from His Majesty's Government:—

(i) That His Majesty's Government had no intention of departing from the policy laid down in the White paper of 1923.

(ii) That His Majesty's Government did not regard white settlement as prejudicial to Native interests.

(iii) That the political development of Kenya would be allowed to proceed on normal lines, and that whatever might happen in the future, the door would not be regarded as closed to Responsible Government.

(iv) That the Hilton Young Commission were correct in their view that general consent would be an essential factor in any proposal to adopt the common roll.

(k) It was contended that the Report of the Hilton Young Commission had put into the heads of Native agitators ideas that had not been there before. Various stories were "going the round" as to Natives refusing to continue working with their European employers, and as to Natives saying that the alienated lands were to be handed back to them.

(l) The Indian communities of Tanganyika and Uganda objected to the statement in the Hilton Young Report that no changes were necessary in the composition of their respective Legislative Councils. In each case they demand increased representation of the Indian communities, and in Uganda they ask in addition that members should be elected, not nominated, and that the common roll should be adopted in that Protectorate.

(m) On all sides the greatest anxiety was expressed in connection with the proposal in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission that advisory bodies should be appointed in London to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on East African affairs in general. It was argued that it would not be possible to select men to serve on such bodies who would "command the confidence not only of the local communities but also of all British political parties" (*vide* Report of Hilton Young Commission). Further, it was contended that the plan would open the door to the influence of intriguers, and that it would make for delay in decisions being arrived at.

Abandonment of Official Majority in the Kenya Legislature.

(n) It was assumed by all the representatives of the European community in Kenya with whom I discussed matters that in return for the local legislature handing over important powers to a Central Authority it would follow as a matter of course that the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council would be abandoned, as recommended in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission.

(o) I met no one who took any objection to the proposal in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission that in return for the abandonment of the official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, the High Commissioner or Governor-General should be given special powers of veto, and also powers to enact legislation contrary to the vote of the majority of the Council.

(p) I was informed that the Indian community in Kenya was strongly opposed to any change in the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council which would give to the unofficial European section of that Council more power. The Indian community in Uganda regarded with some anxiety the proposal of the Hilton Young Commission to substitute for a number of officials in the Kenya Legislative Council an equal number of unofficials to represent Native interests. Their reason for offering an opinion on what may be said to be purely a Kenya question was that a policy adopted in Kenya was not likely to be confined to that Colony, and that Uganda was a near neighbour.

(q) No one in Kenya appeared to think that, if desired, there would be any objection to a High Commissioner being authorised to act as Chairman of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board.

The Tanganyika Mandate.

(r) The view appeared to be widely held in Tanganyika that it was the local authorities who would be held responsible by the League of Nations if the conditions of any scheme of closer union were to infringe the terms of the Mandate; and everyone seemed to overlook the fact that the Governor is responsible to the Secretary of State and that the responsibility to the League of Nations rests with His Majesty's Government and not with the local authorities.

The Indian community in Tanganyika argued that Tanganyika being a Mandated Territory, equality of status was guaranteed to all sections of the community, and that any form of federation or closer union was bound to affect the autonomy of Tanganyika, and in particular the status of Indians resident there. For this and other reasons they were opposed to any proposals for closer union at any kind.

It was freely expressed in Kenya that my visit might lead to some immediate settlement which would obviate any further discussions for some time to come and leave the local Government free to devote its undivided attention to the enactment of the legislation urgently required for the development of the Colony.

(2) I met no one in East Africa who was in favour of any powers being delegated by His Majesty's Government to a High Commissioner (even if such a procedure were constitutionally possible) and no one who took any exception to the view expressed by me that, whatever the circumstances, the Secretary of State for the Colonies must, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, retain full control and full responsibility for the direction of policy in East Africa.

THE PRESS ON THE REPORT.**Few Comments of Value so Far.**

CURIOUSLY little Press comment of value has yet appeared on the subject of Sir Samuel Wilson's Report.

It was not to be expected that it would satisfy *The Manchester Guardian*, which says in the course of a long leading article—

"A settlement on the lines so carefully arrived at by Sir Samuel would be an unthinkable betrayal. If Sir Samuel finds that his report is still-born, he may blame Mr. Amery for sending him on a useless mission, but not the present Secretary of State for refusing a solution whose only recommendation is that the majority of the small group of Kenya settlers would find it satisfactory to themselves. If the proposal of the Hilton Young Commission to appoint a Governor-General is abandoned, the Colonial Office must retain the full measure of its responsible control of the Colony. Lord Passfield would do well to begin by making a pronouncement upon Native policy upon the lines admirably laid down by the Hilton Young Commissioners, and might couple that by a specific assurance that any legislative attempts to infringe that policy will be vetoed by the Colonial Secretary. He, and he alone, is responsible for Native as well as the settlers' welfare. Such a statement would certainly be welcomed by the Joint Committee of the two Houses which will in all probability consider the East African settlement."

An Independent Chief Native Commissioner.

Further, in order to carry out this policy effectively it would be well to elevate the position of the Chief Native Commissioner, making it his duty to send an independent report direct to the Colonial

Office once or twice annually upon Native administration. Inspection alone can prevent the deplorable abuses with which Kenya has made us so regrettably familiar, and the Chief Native Commissioner should be chief in pector and should report directly to the Colonial Office. Native lands—and the whole land question might be similarly treated—should be taken altogether out of the hands of the local Legislature and entrusted to a board of which the High Commissioner, sent out to co-ordinate economic services, should be the chairman. If planters as well as officials are permitted to sit on this Board—and it is difficult to see a good reason for their presence on a Native Land Trust Board—the Indian community should also be represented upon it.

On the question of the Kenya Legislature the Secretary of State should stand firm. If he does the clamour will quickly die away. There is no case for extending the elected representation of the settlers if the main safeguard suggested in the Hilton Young Commission is abandoned. The proposal to substitute nominated representatives in charge of Native interests for some of the present officials is plausible, but it should be rejected if it involves abandoning the official majority. It is a well-intentioned but illusory proposal. The number of persons in Kenya in a position to champion Native rights in the Legislative Assembly is very small, and there is no guarantee for the future that such persons would be genuinely sought out. If they were in fact appointed, their position would be highly invidious and perhaps intolerable. How could the merchant or the barrister from Mombasa, or even the missionary, be expected to stand up in Nairobi against the continual social and economic pressure which would certainly be brought to bear on anyone who withstood the powerful pressure of settler opinion? Even if a few men of exceptional character and disinterested outlook could be found to occupy this unenviable position, it is unfair to ask them to do so. Native rights are in the trust of the Imperial Government, and only officials in a secure position, backed by the Colonial Office, can be expected to stand in daily opposition to a dominant group whose influence is pervasive and sometimes unscrupulously exerted. The Government alone has shoulders broad enough for this task, and it must not shirk its responsibility.

Views of "The Times."

The Times, which regards Sir Samuel Wilson's mission as highly successful in diffusing a more reasonable atmosphere, describes his report as a short-range document, trying to indicate what in the present temper of the people affected would be acceptable changes to the general advantage, while the Hilton Young Report was a long-range document, trying to provide betimes against the future emergence in East Africa of Parliamentary ambitions among the Africans in imitation of the Europeans. Its leading article concludes as follows—

"White settlement within limits can play a great and profitable part in advancing East Africa, but the political structure of a region holding different races, often with divergent economic interests, must be one where no one interest has the political power to retard the well-being of another. These are still early days in East Africa, and it should not prove impossible, though it is difficult, to make the form of Government one which will obviate in time a long struggle with Native agitation first to share, and eventually to control, local Legislatures. Because of the great ultimate importance of the steps taken to-day the most careful and authoritative procedure is justified, and there is really no alternative to the Select Committee of both Houses which, it is under-

stood, will now be invited to consider the Hilton Young Report in conjunction with the Wilson memorandum. This procedure, which will follow the procedure in the case of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, is at the moment plainly the best means of avoiding the blunder of attempting to impose far-reaching changes which arouse lively opposition or the graver blunder of letting slip the chance, perhaps the last, of securing the right type of government for the mixed communities of East Africa. A Select Committee should at any rate bring matters to some sort of finality. There has been a good case for each official visit to East Africa since the Ormsby Gore Commission of 1924, but the cumulative effect has produced a very natural impatience and has definitely discouraged development. Closer union has been the stalking-horse for other aims, and there is something to be said for the view that its formal discussion was a waste of time. But now that the matter has been so far brought into the House of Commons and the Government of the day are left with the duty of putting an end to a paralysing uncertainty with the least possible loss of time.

Opinion in India.

The Simla correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed on Friday last:—

"The reception accorded in India to Sir Samuel Wilson's report is curiously interesting. Indian newspaper comment has generally been unfriendly. The Government of India summoned a meeting of the Emigration Committee of the Legislature for this afternoon to consider the report, and also invited to the meeting additional members of both Houses of the Legislature, including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. Sir Darcy Lindsay, representing the European group in the Assembly, who has always reasonably championed the Indian cause, and Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, a member of the Council of State, both members of the Emigration Committee, were, however, the only two who attended; the others, with one consent, making excuses. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Lieutenant-Colonel Gidney, members of the Committee, sent their views by letter. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Indian delegation from East Africa now in India. A *communiqué* issued to-night states that the Committee considered Sir Samuel Wilson's report at length, and expressed views coinciding with the opinions expressed at recent meetings of the Committee.

"Although the debate on the subject in the Assembly last month was strongly critical of the Government's attitude and activities on behalf of Indians in East Africa, and showed the keen anxiety which political Indians of all shades continue to feel with reference to the African problem, there is general confidence that the Government of India is dealing with the matter in the best possible manner, and has, therefore, the solid support of all parties."

Ex-District Officer on Native Policy.

Mr. Frank H. Melland writes to *The Times*:—
"Sir Samuel Wilson says that he met no one during his tour who was in favour of putting the general control of Natives directly under a Central Authority. One wonders to what extent he discussed this particular point with Provincial and District Commissioners. The question is put because to an ex-District Officer it seems incredible that none of them can have expressed the opinion that the application of a general Native policy continuously and without vacillation is urgently needed,

for bewilderment as to what the British *raj* really does mean has a distinctly disturbing effect upon the Natives. In the Belgian Congo there is a definite policy. In the Union of South Africa, despite constant debate and uncertainty as to the goal, there is definition enough in practice. In East Central Africa all is confusion, and District Officers are conscious of the resulting handicap in governance. This is of equal importance to the Europeans, with their big stake in the land, as to the Natives, for there can be no question of 'paramountcy of interests' for one section of the community: it is Africa that must be considered.

"I may be prejudiced, but I venture to assert that the District Officer has his finger on the pulse of the Native more than local headquarters or bodies representing the various interests, important and relevant as their views admittedly are; but the District staff to a certain extent is necessarily inarticulate. It would also be natural that those who disagreed with the Hilton Young Report should be more in evidence during Sir Samuel Wilson's tour, as his object was to try to reconcile the dissatisfied rather than to discuss the problems with those who, in the main, agreed. I put forward the view, therefore, that the Hilton Young Report correctly stated 'the chief need' of Eastern Africa as a contribution to the discussion, lest it should go by default."

AN EAST AFRICAN DEBATE.

Forthcoming Royal Empire Society Meeting.

East Africa learns that a debate on the reports of the Hilton Young Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson is to be held under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society on November 8 at 8.15 p.m. Lord Buxton has been invited to take the chair. Sir Edward Hilton Young will read the opening paper, and amongst others to whom invitations to speak have been sent are: Lord Cranworth, Lord Francis Scott, and Sir Edward Northey, on behalf of the settlers; Sir Samuel Wilson, Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, and Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, from the official standpoint; Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., representing political opinion; Sir Muhammad Habibullah, a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, and perhaps Sir Reginald Mant, representing Indian views; and Sir Humphrey Leggett and Mr. Philip Kerr. Speeches, except that of Sir Edward Hilton Young, will be limited to ten minutes.

The evening should be of considerable interest to East Africans, and it is to be hoped that as many as possible will make it convenient to attend.

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CANDID COMMENTS

Because expenditure regularly exceeds revenue in the British Cameroons and Togoland, Viscount Rothermere suggests, with all the

AN ABSURD PROPOSAL.

power of his huge newspaper circulations behind him, that Great Britain should return those territories to Germany as an act of international good will—though, presumably as a concession to what he must have felt to be a weak argument, he adds that “it should be made quite clear that the retrocession of these Colonies is a voluntary act of friendship and not a precedent for the satisfaction of other claims.” If Lord Rothermere is naive enough to imagine that Germany, having once regained possession of two of her former African territories, would resign herself finally to the loss of the other Protectorates of which she was as a result of the war which she forced upon the world, he can know little of Teuton psychology. Worse still, he shows amazing ignorance of the fundamental facts of the case when, in what his own chief newspaper calls a generous gesture, he pleads with the Labour Government “to announce to the League of Nations its desire to restore the British share of Togoland and what were formerly the German Cameroons to Germany.”

Nowhere in the long article is there a suggestion that the proposal concerns anyone but Great Britain, Germany, and the League of Nations. Is Lord Rothermere among the millions of Britons who believe that Great Britain derives from the League of Nations her title to former German possessions?

FUNDAMENTAL FALLACIES.

Does he not know that those territories were surrendered to the Allied and Associated Powers, and that it was those Powers, not the League, which handed over a portion of them to Great Britain? If he does know it, does he not see that Great Britain, if she wished to surrender one or other of the territories, would have to do so to the Allied and Associated Powers, not to the League? Furthermore, is he not aware of the fact that a Mandate can be transferred by the Mandatory Power to some other Power only by a unanimous vote? And can he conceive that Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, France, and Belgium—all of them Mandatory Powers—would be misguided enough to vote in favour of the step which he so lightly suggests? If any Government in this country were disposed to adopt it, their wish could and undoubtedly would be frustrated by the above Powers, for they would know that Germany, her appetite whetted by an unexpected but unsatisfying morsel, would next demand greater and richer lands.

First amongst them would be Tanganyika Territory—which Viscount Rothermere blithely and characteristically omits to mention. In his pontifical summary of the position he writes: “Most of the former German Colonies, like South-West Africa and

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

her Polynesian possessions, passed under the control of British Dominions. Their fate thus lies outside the authority of the Imperial Government, and they must be considered as for ever lost to Germany. But there is no reason why our own Colonial Office should retain, purely as spoils of war, Native African territories of the kind of which we have more than enough.” Once more the facts are inaccurately stated, for most of the former German

Colonies did not pass to the British Dominions. The argument that the territorial war gains administered by the Colonial Office should be surrendered plainly embraces Tanganyika, which the noble viscount has either overlooked as a trifle of no account or regards as “a Native African territory of which we have more than enough.” Has he heard that successive British Governments have for several years been carefully considering linking that great Territory with the neighbouring British States of Kenya and Uganda? Is it news to him that the loss of Tanganyika would break Britain’s all-red route from the Cape to the Sudan? Lord Rothermere, it is clear, has rushed into print with what he doubtless regards as a courageous proposal; East Africans, however, will consider it a merely hysterical outburst. No British Government is likely to wish to tinker with the Treaty of Versailles as lightly as is imagined by Lord Rothermere, who, he it is recalled, was agitating a few weeks ago for the surrender of the Mandate for Palestine. The Socialist Government then wisely announced its intention of maintaining the present position; there is no reason to fear that its attitude on the African Mandates will be less firm.

On October 27 the Portuguese Government is to resume possession of the territories which for years have been administered under charter by the Companhia do Nyassa, a company in which British capital is predominantly interested. Protest has been lodged against the illegality of the confiscation, which is apparently justified by the Portuguese Ministry on the ground that, being a Dictatorial Government, it can by decree abolish rights of any kind which claim, however intelligible and equitable it may seem to the Portuguese Administration, will be neither comprehensible nor justifiable in the eyes of Englishmen. As British finance, enterprise, and organisation have done more than anything else to develop Portuguese East Africa, it would be folly for the Portuguese authorities to create the impression that they are prepared to adopt a high-handed attitude when such a course seems convenient to them. The company’s territories comprise some 80,000 square miles in the north of Portuguese East Africa, and are, of course, entirely distinct from the territories of Manica and Sofala to the south, which the Companhia de Moçambique is administering under charter with obvious success.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 21, while Christmas parcels for those countries should be posted in London before October 24 for up-country towns, and November 5 for coastal towns, a day or two earlier in the country.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of Nov. 15, while parcels for the same territories should be delivered to the postal authorities before November 1.

PROGRESS GENERAL IN EAST AFRICA.

Colonel Franklin on his Recent Tour.

Special to "East Africa."

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN, C.B.E., D.S.O., His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for East Africa, and Commissioner for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information office in London, arrived back in England last week from an eight-months' tour of the territories which, though he had last visited them a year ago, show marked development in that brief period.

Their resilience and resources impress me more and more as time passes," said Colonel Franklin to a representative of *East Africa*. Though Kenya, for instance, had suffered from poor rains for three successive years, and had been plagued by locusts recently, development had gone steadily ahead, optimism in the fine future of the Colony was as general as ever, and he could not think of one single district in which land once touched with European enterprise had gone back to bush; on the other hand, each time he returned to Kenya he noticed how the energy and enterprise of the settler were beating back the bush from the main lines of communication, were bringing into production land which has probably never yielded its quota to the needs of the world, and how by his example the settler was assisting in the civilisation of a Native race, which, seeing the results of the white man's toil, was inclining more and more to better methods in agricultural work.

Nairobi's Hotels unsurpassed in Africa.

As a result of the excellent rains of the last few months, Kenya's coffee harvest this year should be an excellent one, probably not less than 10,000 tons, and according to some estimates 11,000 tons, or something like 50% over last season's figures. The maize crop was also certain to be a bumper one, and wheat production likewise promised good results. The areas under sisal were being rapidly and systematically extended, the most up-to-date methods of field and factory work employed, and efforts concentrated on a reduction of costs.

In the townships building was exceedingly active, and Nairobi's two new hotels, Torr's Hotel and the Avenue Hotel, were surprising. Indeed, it could probably be said without exaggeration that there was now no better hotels in the whole continent of Africa than Nairobi could boast. Commercial houses throughout the territories were building new premises, renovating and extending old buildings, enlarging garages, and generally proving in the most practical fashion that, despite temporary bad seasons, they have unshakable confidence.

Improving Communications in Uganda.

In Uganda railway and road-extension schemes dominate the outlook, and when the great new road programme now in hand had been completed, it could scarcely be questioned that tourist traffic would be an industry of ever-increasing importance, for then it would be possible to travel with speed and comfort to almost all parts of the Protectorate, the development of which would obviously be stimulated in consequence. In fact, said Colonel Franklin smilingly, coffee planters near the Mountains of the Moon might find it necessary one of these days to stick up notices asking tourists to leave no litter in that age-famed region!

This season's record cotton crop, which had touched the 200,000-bale mark, had done much to offset a quiet trading time in Kenya before the break of good rains, and there was every reason to hope for an equally good, and perhaps even better, outturn next year. Great progress had also been made in the production of coffee by Native growers, who in the next couple of years would undoubtedly be contributing large quantities of *robusta* and an increasing quantity of *arabica* to East African exports.

Developments in Tanganyika.

The virility of European enterprise in Tanganyika Territory had impressed him. Sisal production was increasing in a manner which reflected credit on the leading planters and plantation companies, many of whom were paying strict attention to the quality of their fibre, and most of whom were making determined efforts to reduce, and keep a constant check on, their costs of production. Coffee-growing, European and Native, was proceeding on the even tenor of its way, and with the opening of a cleaning mill in Mombasa the quality of the Native coffee crop from the Bukoba district, when shipped, had improved markedly. Whether equally good results would follow the establishment of cleaning mills in or near Bukoba could be proved only by experience, but the last year had made it quite evident that growers and exporters in the Bukoba Province had everything to gain from shipment to the world's markets only of properly cleaned coffee.

Development of the harbour at Dar es Salaam was proceeding and a very fine series of wharves and warehouses was gradually being evolved; the change in the past two years had been marked, the work done reflecting great credit on those in charge of it. Even under the new conditions the development of trade has kept pace with the improvements, and arrangements are understood to have been made to carry on the larger port scheme bit by bit, so as to keep just ahead of the demands. Transit trade to and from the Belgian Congo still increases very largely, and to a certain extent Dar es Salaam reaps the benefit of the large-scale developments in the eastern Congo. The Mwanza meat factory was getting into its stride, and might be the nucleus of a very important industry.

Every year was marked by closer survey of the mineral areas, the importance of which was being fully appreciated, so that to-day a number of large groups were surveying large tracts of land. There was a confident anticipation that within a very short time Tanganyika would be a real factor in the production of minerals, which hope, when realised, would mean a great deal to both settlers and Natives.

Nyasaland's Pluck.

Nothing struck Colonel Franklin more in Nyasaland, he said, than the pluck with which the country was facing the difficulties resulting from the slump in Empire tobacco. Many planters had naturally sought temporary employment, some with the Public Works Department, some in connection with the building of the approaches to the Zambezi Bridge, and some on the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, but he had heard of none who had given up their estates finally, and practically everyone, even those who had been severely hit financially, continued to regard Nyasaland as a good enough country for any man.

The opening of the Blantyre-Salisbury motor road to regular traffic, and the operation of fairly regular services for passengers at a cost of £12 for the single journey, already suggested that the Southern Rhodesian capital would become an additional shopping centre for many Nyasaland residents, whether they made the journey themselves

for a short holiday and a change of scene, or whether they wrote for their requirements. It also meant that it was now physically possible for a Salisbury or Bulawayo agent of an oversea manufacturer to work the Nyasaland market with reasonable efficiency, for the Nyasaland townships could now be toured much more rapidly, and even more cheaply than before the opening of the direct road.

Great Activity in Northern Rhodesia.

But of all the many striking impressions left upon the mind of Colonel Franklin by this last tour, none is more vivid than that of the development in the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia. There towns are growing almost literally in a night. Ndola, for instance, is now a town of five hundred Europeans and four thousand Natives, and there can be scarcely any doubt that within two or three years it will have grown enormously, some optimists even predicting that it will at least quadruple.

Roan Antelope Mine township, twenty miles away by rail, there is a European population of some six hundred, of whom over four hundred and sixty are on the company's pay roll, which also numbered more than 5,800 Natives. At Bwana Mkubwa some five hundred Europeans are resident, nearly half being employed at the mine.

A couple of months ago forty-three township plots were sold in Ndola at prices indicative of public faith in the permanency and progress of the district from the business standpoint. Plots of from two to four acres realised an average of some £350 each, and those of from four to five acres, about £600, while on the Manners Estate, formed by two farms abutting on the township, building plots of two acres have sold freely at £200 per acre.

Roan Antelope will shortly have one of the best equipped hospitals in the whole of Africa, and the mining company, content with nothing but the best, has gone to Harley Street for its surgeon specialist! Actuated by the same belief in the necessity of housing and treating their employees well, the copper mining companies have built large, well-designed, well-planned, fly-proof dwelling houses, which have a water-supply, water-borne sewerage, and electric lighting; the rent for such accommodation is £8 per month, an amount well within the capacity of men whose salary averages some £43 monthly in the case of European surface workers, and £52 monthly for underground workers—many specialists, of course, drawing much higher remuneration. To supply the needs of the staff the mining companies have lately begun cultivating considerable tracts of land, some of it under irrigation, for the purpose of growing vegetables, but the demands of the mining districts for meat, grain, vegetables, fruit, dairy produce, and other necessities of life for Europeans and Natives are so great, and will be so great in the future, that the outlook for European farmers in Northern Rhodesia is most promising.

Increased Purchasing Power.

That a large expansion of purchases of manufactured articles is to be anticipated from Northern Rhodesia is evident, for, apart altogether from the necessities of the European population, the demand for Native labour is increasing so rapidly that no Native in that country need to-day be without employment. On the mines the rates of pay range from 17s. 6d. for surface workers to 22s. 6d. for underground workers, per month, both with food, housing, and medical service, and of those earnings a considerable portion is available for the purchase of imported articles. Many of the men are already taking to wearing European clothes, and that they will copy the European in other matters—such as the purchase of tinned and bottled foods, patent medicines, and the use of household and other articles—is a certainty.

In short, Colonel Franklin has returned full of enthusiasm, deeply impressed by the progress of the past year, and more confident than ever of the wonderful destiny before the British East and Central African Dependencies.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE OPPOSE UGANDA GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL

To Transfer Director of Agriculture to Entebbe.

Special to "East Africa."

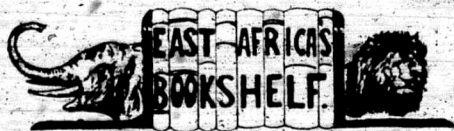
ON Thursday last *East Africa* protested against the proposal of the Uganda Government to remove the Director of Agriculture and his headquarters staff from Kampala to Entebbe. On the following day an emergency meeting of members of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce especially interested in Uganda was called to consider the same subject, which had been brought to the official notice of the Chamber by cables from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture and the Uganda Cotton Association, which intimated that the proposed removal was to be raised at a meeting of the Legislative Council on October 17.

The leading Uganda commercial and agricultural interests were represented at the London meeting, which had before it the views of the Uganda Company, the Uganda Cotton, Buying and Ginning Company, the British East Africa Corporation, Messrs. J. K. Gilliat & Co. Ltd., Robert Brooks & Co., McDonald, Scales & Co., Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd., the Kivuvu (Uganda) Rubber Company Ltd., Uganda Plantations Ltd., etc. Neither Mr. G. C. Ishmael nor Mr. Michael Moses, ex-Presidents of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, who were also present, had heard a single argument in favour of the proposal, and both were convinced that the Government's intention was opposed to the wishes of the whole non-official community.

Public Offices should be in Kampala.

Mr. Ishmael pointed out that thousands of pounds had recently been spent on building an agricultural laboratory in Kampala and that it was now proposed to take the head of that service to Entebbe, where he would be out of touch with the work of the laboratory and not accessible to the general public, who had constantly to see him about the granting of licences and other matters. Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Moses, Mr. Basden, Mr. Hattersley, and others all spoke strongly in favour of the centralisation in Kampala of all Government offices which had close dealings with the public, the Land Office and the Office of the Registrar of Titles being especially mentioned in that connection.

Particular stress was laid on the fact that, as a result of the recommendations of the Uganda Cotton Inquiry Commission, close and continuous consultation and co-operation were essential during the coming year between the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, the Uganda Cotton Association, individual cotton companies, and the Government, and such consultation and co-operation would be rendered very difficult, if not impossible, if the Director of Agriculture were stationed in Entebbe. Kampala was the agricultural and commercial capital, and the removal of the Department to Entebbe, which would have grave disadvantages at any time, would be especially unwise at a moment when the Government had admitted the necessity for close contact with the public. It was resolved to ask the Colonial Office to advise the Uganda Government by cable of the views of the meeting.



THE REAL ABYSSINIA.

Slavery and Savagery on the Great Border.

"GEOGRAPHICALLY, Abyssinia is a magnificent country and enjoys a delightful climate in the high plateau. The soil is extremely fertile, and should easily supply the needs of the inhabitants. Owing, however, to the effects of brigandage, raiding, slavery and maladministration, great wastage occurs, and opportunities for development of the varied and undoubtedly large resources are neglected. Moreover, change is also hindered by the fact that the people are more or less of a mediæval kingdom, and are suspicious of outside interference, jealous conservative of their ancient customs, religious observances, and feudal system, and who have remained for hundreds of years but little affected by modern civilisation."

Such is the considered opinion of Mr. Arnold Hodson, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., one of the British Consuls for Ethiopia from 1914 to 1927, as set out in the introduction to his new book, "Where Lion Reign" (Skeffington, 18s.), an exceedingly valuable work which gives a vivid and obviously true picture of the conditions which obtain on the Great Border between Abyssinia and the adjacent British territories of the Sudan and Kenya. Mr. Hodson's authority to speak from first-hand experience is unquestioned; he held for many years an official post in the country, during which his opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the people, the languages, and the customs were unique; and he brings a balanced judgment to his task.

The key to the whole situation in Ethiopia—which is the official name of Abyssinia—is the fact that the ruling race regard themselves purely as warriors and conquerors and look upon manual work of any description as degrading. Work is for slaves; and slave-raiding is therefore a necessity. A mediæval conception, it may be, and one which goes quaintly with the other fact that Ethiopia is a member of the League of Nations; but there it is. The provinces, with their different tribes, are each ruled by a chief, or dajazmatch, whose will is practically absolute and who is by birth, nature, and training a reactionary. In the south-west, however, the conquest of the Native tribes is incomplete, and there give-and-take warfare of the most ruthless kind is a permanent feature. Consider this:

"I heard terrible stories from the dajazmatch of the Tishanas' brutality towards their prisoners. First of all they would put out their eyes, and then bait them by making them run, the whole tribe roaring with laughter when the blinded man rushed into obstacles or fell down. When they tired of this they would skin the whole face, and fixing the stretched-out skin on to twigs, would toss it about from one to the other. Finally, when the prisoner was dead, either he would be eaten, or else two sticks, to which a rope was attached, would be driven into each side of his head, and he would be hanged on a tree."

If this horror be taken *cum grano* as the exaggeration of a nervous and imaginative ruler, it is recorded on page 106 that Major Brian Hawkins, Mr. Hodson's predecessor, was attacked without provocation by Tishana at a place called Juma, and a mail-runner, named Haile, was captured, tortured, killed, and eaten in precisely the way detailed by the dajazmatch.

The author's account of Abyssinian slave-raiding reveals conditions comparable only to those which obtained in Central Africa in Livingstone's time. Many of the tribes have been practically exterminated, including the Maji, Gemira, Kafá, Shako, Mocha, and Firmá, where there used to be thousands of people, there are now only a few hundreds, who have escaped by hiding in the forests.

"The Abyssinian villages are small, and in each village I passed through every Abyssinian householder had recently acquired three or four small child-slaves. I made careful inquiries, and found that what happens is as follows:—

"An Abyssinian finds a few families, who, through old age, sickness, or some other reason, have not run away or been captured. He collects them to do his ploughing and other work. Later, he demands from them the 10% tax which Abyssinians levy on all produce. The poor creatures, being poverty-stricken, have nothing wherewith to pay, so that he takes their children from them instead. This appears to be almost worse than raiding, as the Natives are supposed to be under the protection of their masters. The whole thing is scandalous."

The author heard from eye-witnesses of the horrors perpetrated in slave-raids. Enormous gangs of men, women and even children have been taken from their own particular villages and exposed to all the hardships of long treks through wet and cold country, some of them in chains, with very little food and no clothes; and when sick or exhausted they have been left to die on the road.

"These raids," continues Mr. Hodson, "are even now occurring, and it will be understood how my blood boils when I read articles or letters in the Press, claiming that reports on the slave-trade are grossly exaggerated, that slaves are well treated and looked after—in fact, making the whole position *couleur de rose*."

"It should be clearly understood that the high-sounding laws in connection with slavery, recently promulgated by the Abyssinian Government, are deceptive. No slave has been, or will be, repatriated. If a commission of Abyssinian judges be sent to the south-west to inquire into the slave question, I know beforehand exactly what will happen—they will themselves take slaves from among the poor people and afterwards go shares with the Governor of the province. In fairness to the Abyssinians I feel obliged to add that I am convinced they look upon all these subject races as so many cattle, unworthy of consideration. It does not occur to them that they are doing wrong."

Mr. Hodson's *safaris*, undertaken in the course of his official duties, were really hazardous expeditions in peril from brigands, slave-raiders, wild tribes and truculent officials, from which he emerged with safety only by a combination of good luck, tact, local knowledge, and unflinching personal bravery. The ordinary dangers of African travel—wild beasts, lack of water, terribly difficult country, and disease—were, of course, included, but were accepted by him like a good sportsman. It is interesting to compare his experiences—and he was an accepted official—with those of Mr. John Boyes as described in his book, "The Company of Adventurers." Both were really explorers, and they confirm one another in remarkable fashion. Practically every incident of Boyes's great *safari* from Addis Ababa to Nairobi can be paralleled from Mr. Hodson's book; and comments on Abyssinians and Natives, on political conditions and local customs, are mutually confirmatory.

There is no space to quote any of the many thrilling hunting adventures which befel the writer. They are good reading and reveal the author as a fine shot and a true *shikari*. His book is one of those rare publications, written by one who *knows*, which bear the stamp of truth, cannot be ignored, and have a permanent value. It is a real contribution to our knowledge of modern Ethiopia, but the absence of a map is a serious defect. A. L.

NAIROBI CHEAPER THAN KENT.

The Cost of Living in Kenya.

It will come as a pleasant surprise to many of our readers to be told that the cost of living in Kenya's capital is really cheaper than in Kent. Mrs. Olga Watkins, who made the statement to the "Cost of Living Commission" (whose report is at long last and most belatedly published by the Kenya Government) backs up her claim by detailed figures.

"The places which I can by personal experience compare," she says, "are Kent, the Tyrol, Nairobi, Mombasa and Kyambu. I have had personal experience within the last four or five years of keeping a family of children under very much the same circumstances in each place. In order of cheapness for a given standard of living, i.e., my own standard, the places are as follows: first, Mombasa; second, farm near Nairobi; third, Tyrol; fourth, Nairobi itself; and dearest of all is Kent."

"While food prices in Kenya remain approximately level with England (meat being cheaper and groceries dearer), the lower cost of fuel and the smaller amount required for domestic servants, makes the cost of living considerably cheaper in Kenya than it is in England.

"Transport is, of course, admittedly much more expensive locally, and while I am not one of those who uphold that cars for the smaller wage-earners are an unnecessary luxury, I do maintain that we use them overmuch. Car transport is probably much more necessary out here than at home because of lack of, trams, buses, and the holiday char-a-bancs, but the incessant unthinking and unreckoning use of cars day in and day out is surely an unnecessary additional expense. Why is it that, for instance, one never sees the push bike used for the daily trip to office or for short trips to the tennis club, etc.?"

Higher Standard of Living.

One East African to whom we repeated the question promptly replied "Swank!" and perhaps the Commissioners themselves are inclined to the same view, if not to the use of the word, for in considering the standard of living set by certain sections of the European community in Kenya they write:—

"There is no doubt that the standard of living adopted here by the vast majority of individuals is higher, much higher, than would obtain in the countries from which they have emigrated. A great deal of this is due to transport difficulties. The psychological effect of ownership of independent means of transport is by no means one which can be neglected. On the other hand, the standard of living of the European community in a Native setting, where practically all manual labour is carried out by Native races, renders it difficult to adopt a style of living which would bring the European perilously near a standard affecting the prestige of the white race. This difficulty is, of course, met to a certain extent by the higher rate of wages drawn by Europeans in the Colonies, but it does not appear likely that it can be entirely overcome until a very much larger white population is resident in the country."

"Exactly how much higher salaries and wages are in Kenya than in England the Commission was unable to discover. The response to their *questionnaire* was, they state, "negligible": "the Banks were unable to supply the information desired." One large business concern (not named) suggested that £15 a month in England was equivalent to £25 a month in Nairobi, and a witness expressed the opinion that men who would be paid £17 in England were receiving £30 in Kenya. So the Commission fell back on "the imported lady typist and stenographer" and came to the conclusion that even when the necessity of providing for frequent leave as well as provision for a somewhat higher standard of living is taken into consideration, the comparison is still in favour of Kenya conditions. Other salaries, they state, appear to be about 86% above English rates.

The Woman's Standpoint.

But there is another side to this question, and Mrs. M. Focks, of Thika, as a representative of the East African Women's League, voiced it—

"Many people in this country," she declared, "could not buy the common necessities of life and did not have meat to eat more than once a week. People who could afford to pay for luxuries must do so, but essentials must be provided as children must be properly fed to be properly developed. A man in South Africa was well off on £20 a month, but in this country on that wage he could not possibly do for his wife and children. Government had allowed this class of person to enter the country and there were numbers of them who had got to be considered."

"There we seem to be verging perilously close to the problem of the 'poor white,' which everyone dreads as a possible bugbear in Kenya's future, and it is distressing to read of hardworking settlers giving up 'home industries' to put it broadly—because they do not pay. Mrs. Focks thought the price of bacon scandalous, and added—

"When there were sufficient pigs the factory offered 18 cents per lb., so she gave up keeping them. She had sold the progeny of imported pigs, that should have realised £4. at 20s. to get rid of them. She had not sufficient faith in the buyers to warrant pig keeping again."

Profiteering in Fruit.

She was no more fortunate with fruit:—

"She had had 20 trees of citrus, 10 to 18 years old, and had sold the fruit at 3s. per 100, picked, properly packed, and delivered f.o.r. Nairobi station. This price did not pay for packing, cultivation, manure, and spraying, and the result was that the whole orchard was destroyed with the exception of enough for the use of the family. The shopkeepers who paid 3s. per 100 usually retailed the fruit at ten for one shilling."

Such figures were confirmed by other witnesses, but Miss K. Stollard, of Ruiru, blamed wholesale theft by Natives as the cause of the high cost of fruit. She had, she testified, put in over half a mile of most excellent bananas—"ladies' fingers" and red ones—but could still not get enough for herself and her friends; so instead of being a vendor of spare produce, she finds it cheaper to buy what she requires in Nairobi. Predial larceny strikes at the very root of agriculture, and the Commission takes note of it:—

"Attention has been called," they record, "to the large amount of predial larceny which discourages the planting of fruit and vegetables, and the Commission recommends that the penalties for conviction under this head should be reconsidered, with a view to make them deterrent."

Proposed Market for Perishables.

Gluts of fruit and vegetables are touched upon, and, speaking as a farmer, Mrs. Watkins has a constructive proposal to make:—

"If I grow tomatoes," she said, "they all ripen at once, and simultaneously with everyone else's. If I try for other seasons, the crop does not come in the same profusion. It is, in fact, a country of alternate gluts and famine. We can make no use of the glut when it comes, for there is no means of marketing the produce. What am I to do with 4 of a ton of tomatoes, three times a month for two months only? Only hotels can tackle the quantity and they contract for their stuff. Would it be possible to have a market, an open quad, in Nairobi, not covered in, but surrounded on three sides by a long covered passage-way divided into tiny booths, with cement topped counters, under a tiled roof? If these counters could be hired out by the week at 5s. each, or the month at 20s., we could take one for any glut that came, putting our own headmen in charge, and placing before the public the enormous quantity of produce that goes otherwise to waste."

Mr. E. Harrison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, also advocates a daily market for perishables, giving as his opinion of the causes of the high cost of living high duties, heavy costs of carrying stocks, deterioration of such stocks, theft, bad debts partially, heavy rentals, inordinate ideas of the value of capital, together with the effort at living too well which is made by people who ought not to do so—a comprehensive list, in truth!

Some witnesses regarded excessive credit as the cause of the high cost of living, but the Commissioners say—

"The traders themselves, however, are by no means in agreement with this. In many cases it is impossible to trade on a cash basis, and the only alternative would be to insist upon deposit accounts. As pointed out by one witness, the maintenance of deposit accounts would cost the trader just as much, apart from the comparatively small item of bad debts, as the present system of monthly credits."

Several witnesses urged that the payment of juniors by the week would facilitate the introduction of a system of cash payments. There are a great many difficulties in the way of such a system in Nairobi, say the Commissioners, and, so far as the evidence goes, it does not seem to be advocated by either the employers or the employees. The problem of rents was considered, and gave rise to a variety of opinions. Rents were quoted at £20 a month in Mombasa, and it was declared that rents were from 33% to 50% more than five or six years ago.

Wide Variations in Price.

The numerous complaints of excessive profits on the part of some retailers do not appear to be altogether unfounded, and profiteering appears to have occurred through lack of competition in certain lines. An illuminating comment is made by Mr. A. Walter, the Statistician to the Conference of East African Governors (whose work in preparing the tables and analysing the figures is warmly recognised by the Commission), who points out the very considerable variation in prices of the same article and brand according to retailer: the percentage variation (increase on lowest value) may be as much as 50% in the case of local tea, 33% in local butter, 13% in cigarettes, 20% in baking powder, and 7% in imported tea. The variations are not entirely between Indian traders and European traders—the latter are just as variable—nor between the small shopkeeper and the big store. "The values given are practically all derived from the same class of trader, and are of interest if only as throwing a sidelight on the general trading conditions." "Competition," adds Mr. Walter, "is apparently inoperative, otherwise housewives would forsake the higher prices for the lower where such a marked variation is shown."

Recommendations.

The Commission's recommendations deal with—

- (i) Transport and a subsidised service.
- (ii) Reduction in the charges on baby foods.
- (iii) A permanent Board to consider excessive prices and rents.
- (iv) Cold storage facilities, provision of markets, and examination of parcel and postage rates for produce.
- (v) An inquiry into the bread question.
- (vi) The possibility of providing flats.
- (vii) Predial larceny.

"The Commission feels that if these recommendations are adopted, a large measure of relief will be afforded to conditions which are inherently difficult, on account of the rapid progress in the Colony's development. The Commission is convinced that other improvements in the general conditions of living in this territory can only be brought about gradually by the success of the various Government activities and enterprises connected with the improvement of industrial conditions and the gradual elimination of those disadvantages under which producers are labouring in a new Colony."

The Commission was presided over by Sir Jacob Barth, and although handicapped by the paucity of returns, reluctance to give information on the part of many inhabitants of the Colony, and great delay in the publication of its findings and evidence, the document is of interest and value.



By courtesy of "Empire Production."
HAND-PICKING CLOVES IN ZANZIBAR.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"I have always opposed the building of palaces, particularly the Nairobi one on the Hill."—Colonel C. G. Durham, M.L.C., Kenya.

"One of the great needs of Kenya and other parts of Africa is a greater supply of trained botanists and zoologists."—Professor Seward, Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

"If there is any one place in the British Empire which reminds us of home and our own particular social life more than Kenya Colony, then to all of us it remains unknown."—Dr. F. E. Smith, leader of the British Association party which recently visited Kenya Colony.

"I can say with all truth that the treatment of the Natives by the whites is exemplary. If any man is found guilty of cruelty or bad treatment of a Native there are no people more down on him than his fellow-settlers."—The Rev. James F. G. Orr, Church of Scotland Chaplain in Nairobi, in an interview in "The Dundee Advertiser."

"I have seen far too little of your wonderful country, but what I have seen has greatly impressed me. I found Mombasa luxuriant in vegetation and of great historical interest. My one regret is that the old Arab fort there is not a National Museum. Nyeri appears to me a veritable jewel, both from an agricultural standpoint and for the beauty of its scenery. The Rift Valley I have seen and have been much impressed by its grandeur, but as for Nairobi, well; when I leave it, I feel I shall be leaving a second home, and I shall leave it with feelings of regret and affection."—Sir Charles Parsons, speaking during his recent visit to Kenya.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. C. A. Barron is home from Limbe.

Mr. F. S. Sillitoe has returned to the Sudan from leave.

Dr. and Lady Muriel Jex-Blake have left for Kenya.

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum is on his way back to Kenya.

The Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton is on the water for Mombasa.

Mrs. E. Strange and child are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. [redacted] Director of Customs in the Sudan.

Mr. S. Jacobs has been invited to join the Committee of the Nairobi Association.

Mr. J. Bentham is outward-bound for Beira by the R.M.S. "Edinburgh Castle."

Mr. Dougal and Lady Evelyn Malcolm have returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. J. E. Carberry, one of the pioneers of aviation in East Africa, is flying back to Kenya.

Mr. Rand Overy has been elected a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council representing the Hill district.

Mr. A. A. Seldon, who is now on leave from Kenya, has served in the Colony for the past seven years.

Dr. J. M. Semple, who is on leave from Zanzibar, served in Tanganyika before his transfer to the island in 1924.

Mr. H. B. Dunman, of Athi River, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Ada Summers, of Johannesburg.

Mr. R. Calvert, a director of the Hydraulic Engineering Company Ltd., is outward-bound for Kenya Colony.

Mr. J. H. Vaughan, M.C., has been promoted from Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, to be Resident Magistrate.

Mr. P. J. de Bromhead has been gazetted Assistant District Commissioner of the South Lumbwa district of Kenya.

Mr. J. M. Jamison has been nominated a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board, vice Mr. H. H. McPhee, resigned.

Mr. B. E. Frayling, Senior Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, has been posted to Mwanza on his return from leave.

Mr. R. E. S. Yeldham recently beat Mr. A. D. Wilkes in the final round of the Zomba Gymkhana Club tennis championship.

The Rev. A. B. Lloyd lectured on "African Contrasts: 1804 to 1928" in the Church House, Great Portland Street, on October 15.

Monsieur R. M. Goubin is acting as French Consul at Zanzibar, with consular jurisdiction over Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

In the absence on leave of Mr. R. C. Master, Mr. H. C. Bonny has been appointed a member of the Uganda Local Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Walker Munro, wife of Major Ronald Walker Munro, the well-known Chania Bridge settler, has given birth to twin sons.

Lady Wigham-Richardson is on her way to Nairobi for the marriage of her ward, Mr. Jean René Martin, to Miss Joan Constance Vale.

Mr. Francis Brett Young, who served during the East African Campaign, has just had another novel, entitled "Black Roses," published in London.

Dame Alice Godman, a senior officer of the Girl Guide Association, inspected the Northern Rhodesia Guides during her recent stay in Livingstone.

Lord Lloyd, until recently High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, is to be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Navy League on October 21.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, who has just retired from the office of Bailiff of Guernsey, served in Zanzibar from 1892 to 1897, first as Vice-Consul and later as Judge.

Captain J. C. H. Kirkland, the Nyasaland tobacco planter, of Lujenda Estate, near Luchenza, who has spent the last twenty years in Central Africa, is at present in this country on leave.

Mr. R. F. Gore-Browne, the old Northern Rhodesian settler, who has had several novels published in the last few years, has written a new detective story entitled "Death on Delivery."

Lecturing last week in Banbury, Mr. Cherry Kearton is reported to have said that in taking some of his pictures he had run great risks of being devoured by cannibals among whom he had lived.

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Mr. I. Tribolet, for years Chief of the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, is visiting Nyasaland this month to report on the possibilities of nut cultivation.

His many friends in Kenya and Tanganyika will be glad to hear that Mr. J. McNab Mundell has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Uasin Gishu district, *vice* Mr. H. E. Petherwick, who has resigned.

Mr. C. M. Dobbs, O.B.E., who has just been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Nyanza Province of Kenya, first went to East Africa in 1906 as an Assistant Collector. He was promoted to Senior Commissioner four years ago.

Bimbashi J. G. Morrogh-Bernard has been appointed second-in-command of the Eastern Arab Corps of the Sudan. In succession to Kaimakam T. W. ... C., who has been transferred to the Western Arab Corps.

Mr. H. H. Brassey-Edwards has been appointed Chief Veterinary Officer of Kenya. He first went to the Colony in 1910, and was acting Director of Agriculture in 1919, though in the following year he returned to the Veterinary Department.

Senator Sir C. G. Smith, to whom Mr. John Boyes dedicated his book, "The Company of Adventurers," arrived in this country from South Africa last week. He will be remembered by many of our readers as having visited Kenya a few years ago.

The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister of Health in the last Conservative Government, and Mrs. and Miss Dorothy Chamberlain are to leave England early in December for a tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, from which they expect to return about the beginning of March.

For the first time an East African stall is to be included in the Combined Sale for Missions Overseas which is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 30 and 31. Miss M. G. Skipton, of Mount Shadwell, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.13, will be in charge on behalf of the Kenya Church Aid Association, and will be especially pleased to meet anyone interested in East Africa. A number of articles received from Kenya Colony will be on sale at the stall.

Mr. P. L. Collinson, O.B.E., who left this country last week for Mombasa, served in Nigeria from 1908 to the outbreak of war and thereafter in the Military Audit Department in the East African Campaign. In 1922 he was appointed Auditor in Fiji and the Western Pacific, being transferred to Northern Rhodesia two years later.

Captain Harold White, leader of the Chicago Field Museum Expedition which recently visited Abyssinia, who arrived in London a few days ago, has told the Press that the Expedition trekked some four thousand miles in Ethiopia; found that Lake Stephanie, which had not been visited by a European for twenty-five years, had become a vast dry bed of sand; and took some eight thousand feet of film showing lions in every stage of family life.

The Kenya Cost of Living Commission, extracts from whose report appear elsewhere in this issue, consisted of Sir Jacob Barth (Chairman), Mr. Justice G. H. Pickering (Chairman in the absence of Sir Jacob Barth from Kenya), Messrs. Conway Harvey, M.L.C., A. Walter (Statistician to the Governors' Conference), H. E. Welby (District Commissioner, Nairobi), A. E. Forrest (Principal Assistant Treasurer, as Secretary), A. A. Legat, W. Tyson, T. A. Wood, J. Graham Dawson, A. Hornby, U. K. Oza, and Mrs. Alice Beaton.

East Africa is able to disclose that Flight-Lieutenant F. A. Swoffer, M.B.E., until recently chief instructor to the Hampshire Aero Club, has quietly slipped away from England in a Moth aeroplane en route for Kenya Colony, where he will join Wilson's Airways Ltd., the local company which is already undertaking air taxi work in East Africa, and which will shortly have two three-engined planes at work. Mr. Swoffer, it is interesting to note, spent several years in Kenya after the War as a settler, and is therefore well acquainted with East African life and conditions.

The following are outward-bound for Mombasa: Mrs. E. L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burrell, Mr. S. C. Buxton, Mr. J. H. K. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Capen, Mr. C. J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Denavan, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hambridge, Mr. L. A. Howse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kaplan, Mr. R. K. Lingard-Guthrie, Captain H. G. Lloyd, Mr. S. F. McKinnon, Mr. L. E. Muir, Mr. J. P. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. K. Rawson-Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Rutherford, Mr. A. K. L. Shipley, Mr. C. J. Skoda, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Holford-Walker.

By the death last week of the Earl of Meath, the Empire lost one of its most selfless public servants. The founder of Empire Day, he carried on the work single-handed and at his own cost for many years until advancing age and diminished means compelled him to seek the assistance of other Imperialists. Among the other movements well known to most East Africans which he initiated or assisted from their inception were the Hospital Saturday Fund, the Church of England Men's Society, and the Early Closing Association. In these days it seems strange to state the fact that Great Britain had no officially recognised national flag until in 1893, after several years of argument and ridicule. Lord Meath and Mr. H. O. Arnold-Foster succeeded in persuading the Imperial Parliament to permit the Union Jack to be flown over the Palace of Westminster. He was a true servant of Empire.



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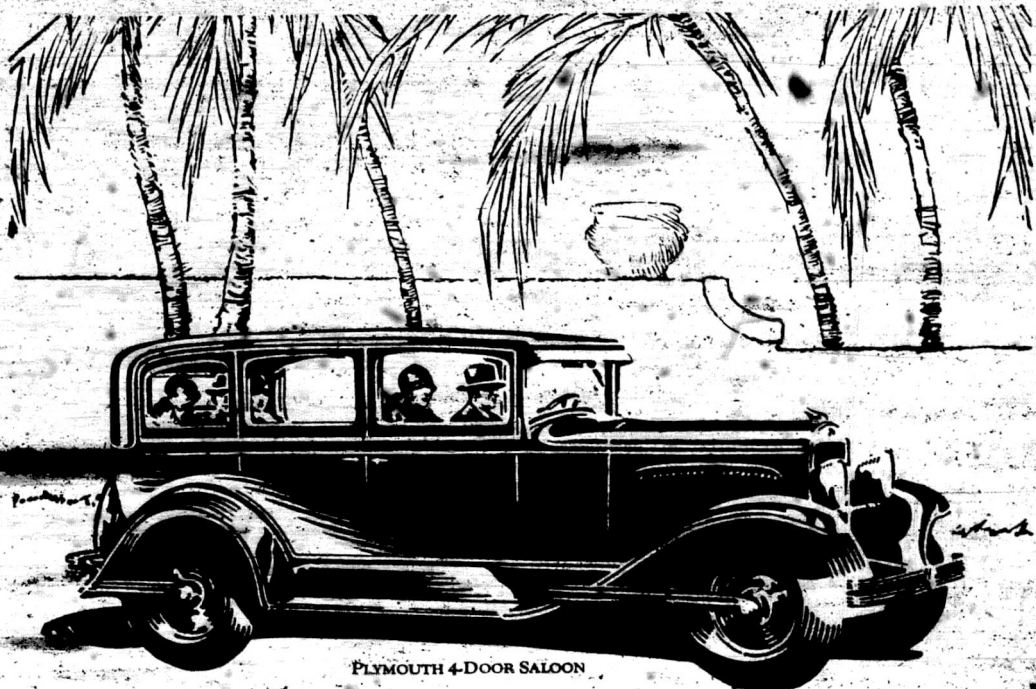
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DEATH OF MR. GALBRAITH COLE.

His Unquenchable Spirit in Suffering.

THE HON. GALBRAITH COLE, who has died on his Kenya property, at the age of forty-eight, will be chiefly remembered by those who knew him well for his unbreakable spirit during many years of appalling bodily suffering; for the past three years he had been entirely unable to walk. First coming to East Africa in 1903 to visit his brother-in-law, Lord Delamere, and to shoot lion, he was so attracted by the land that he resigned his commission in the 10th Hussars and with his brother took up a large block of land in Laikipia. In 1904 he drove his own waggon up to Laikipia, past Thomson's Falls—no mean job in those days—making a track as he battled along, some days covering only a few yards. He had very little capital—money is not saved in an expensive cavalry regiment—but he possessed a remarkably active and intelligent brain and a splendid physique, which, alas, was shattered in a few years. In 1906 he exchanged his land in Laikipia for an area below Gilgil and on the shore of Lake Elmenteita, and here he devoted himself seriously to the business of breeding stock, especially sheep. Those he employed, whether white or black, gave willing service to their great chief, who acquired an excellent knowledge of the Masai language and a great liking for and influence with that tribe.

A Friend's Tribute.

A correspondent writes to *The Times* of Mr. Cole who was the third son of the fourth Earl of Enniskillen:

"To many of his friends it seemed that Galbraith Cole belonged by a rightful heritage to a different age than ours. His haughty, dangerous nature would perhaps have been more suited to the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth. His undaunted spirit was of the finest mettle. His personal courage was extraordinary. On one occasion the present writer saw him follow a wounded and infuriated lion through thick scrub, supporting himself with his two sticks, until his quick bushman's eye gave him the opportunity he required. Yet it was not perhaps his physical bravery which so irresistibly attracted to his person all who knew him, whether white or black. His aristocratic nature held the secret of a singular grace of its own, a grace and sensitiveness of being that exacted from all who felt its influence a passionate loyalty. His lively wit, his gift of swift response to everything that had the feral leap of life in it, attached the souls of men to him, whether in drawing-room, stockyard, or sheepfold. He was unregenerate as a hawk or leopard is unregenerate, but he combined with his wilfulness a winning delicacy that it was impossible to withstand.

"To those who loved and admired him it is a satisfaction to know that he died in the wild country of his desire. He lived long enough to smell Africa in the early morning, long enough to hear the mysterious movements and noises of the midnight *weld*, long enough to look down upon the rush-grown margins of Lake Elmenteita haunted by flamingo and hippopotamus. Simultaneously with the news of his death I read in a letter these words, so happily suggesting the appropriate and fortunate ending of his adventurous life: 'I went down to Gilgil to see Cole a few days ago. I found him better than I had seen him since he left. He might live for thirty years or more.' He sits on his veranda with his one good eye, like Lord Nelson. When he wants to see any particular flock he has the sheep driven past him. For the rest he lies there looking out across the plain, watching the buck, watching the changing lights upon the lake, and the sun going down over the Rift Valley."

For his widow, a daughter of the Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, who gave him such unselfish devotion and love during their twelve years of married life, the deepest sympathy will be felt, as also with his two young sons, now at a preparatory school in England.

"Lord Milner's character was based on self-control, a sense of what really matters, and the power of possessing his soul in patience."—*Mr. Rudyard Kipling when opening Milner Court, Surrey, near Canterbury, as a school.*

AN EAST AFRICAN CHAPLAIN'S

Tribute to his Dog.

DR. FURSE, who was one of the most popular chaplains who served with the South African Forces during the East African Campaign, and who is now Bishop of St. Albans, has penned a very human tribute to his dog in a diocesan letter. He writes:—

"I cannot close without a word about a dear friend and most constant understanding companion of my wife and myself in Africa and England of some fourteen years, standing who has now passed on. The last year or so he aged a good deal in body, but never in spirit. We knew we could not have him with us much longer, but we both looked forward to one more holiday with him, for he had the holiday spirit as much as any human being I have ever known.

"He slept in my dressing-room, and when he saw me put on golfing clothes he would never let me out of his sight until the time came to be off for play. Later eighteen holes were a bit too much for him, so when we came to the turn he would just walk back to the car and wait. Whatever time I got back home at night he would be there to welcome me just as if he had not seen me for months, and if by chance he had gone upstairs to bed when he heard me come in down he would come and not go to bed again until I did.

A very big heart and a little gentleman. He leaves a great gap in the home, but, my goodness! we have a lot to thank God for to have had such a friend for all these years."

No wonder the man who wrote those lines was a general favourite in both South and East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of September.

KENYA COLONY.—*Health Instructress*, Miss M. Coates; *Nursing Sisters*, Miss D. S. Coward, Miss B. J. McManus, Miss G. M. Warrington; *Cadets, Administration*, Mr. H. M. Grant, Mr. W. H. Hale; *Assistant Conservators of Forests*, Mr. G. McNaughton, Mr. R. V. H. Porter; *Assistant Agricultural Officer*, Mr. A. C. Maher.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Cadets, Administration*, Mr. W. V. Brelsford, Mr. G. C. R. Clay, Mr. D. B. Hall, Mr. M. M. Heggs, Mr. T. G. C. V. Jones, Mr. F. R. G. Phillips, Mr. O. S. Wallace; *Assistant Conservator of Forests*, Mr. J. D. Martin; *Inspector, Native Education*, Mr. C. J. Opper; *Posts and Telegraphs Assistant*, Mr. N. Smith; *Medical Officer*, Mr. E. J. Thomas.

NYASALAND.—*Mycologist*, Mr. R. Leach; *Cadets, Administration*, Mr. R. D. W. Martin, Mr. A. E. Savage.

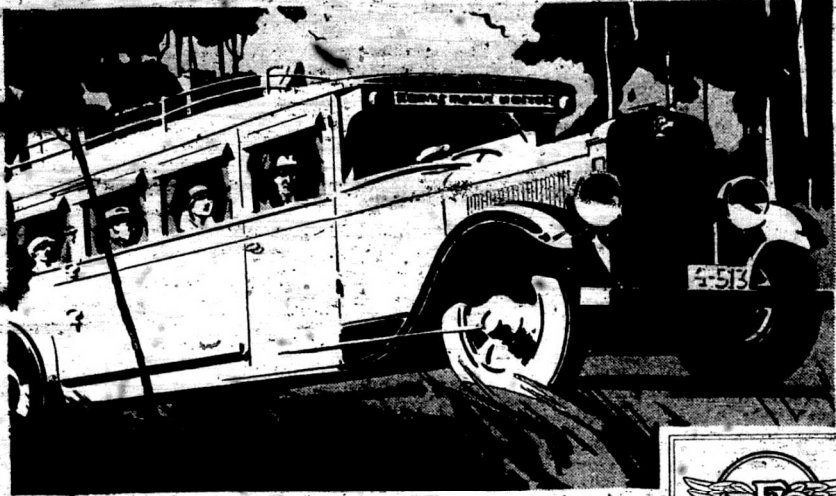
TANGANYIKA.—*Education Officer*, Mr. R. W. Blaxland; *Assistant Administrator-General*, Mr. P. H. Hutchinson; *Cadets, Administration*, Mr. J. V. Lewis, Mr. H. H. McCleery, Mr. R. S. W. Malcolm, Mr. E. F. Webb; *Librarian, Amani Institute*, Mr. W. M. Nutter; *Assistant Inspector of Mines*, Mr. L. F. F. W. Streit; *Inspector, Posts and Telegraphs*, Mr. A. F. Strudwick.

UGANDA.—*Cadets, Administration*, Mr. J. P. Birch, Mr. H. D. Chignell, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. D. G. Maurice; *Assistant Conservator of Forests*, Mr. C. M. Harris; *Agricultural Officer*, Mr. R. W. Stuckey.

ZANZIBAR.—*Cadet, Administration*, Mr. C. W. F. Footman; *Surveyor Draughtsman*, Mr. R. W. Jenkins.

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*[*REO are the initials of Ransom E. Olds, a pioneer in the motor-car industry, one of the founders of the Reo Motor Car Company and at present Chairman of the Board of Directors.]*

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Camp Fire Comments.

Cat or Snake?

"Your story of the leopard frightened by a visitor trying 'cat language' on him," writes a correspondent, "is capable of quite a simple explanation: The leopard almost certainly mistook the 'spitting' of the supposititious cat for the hissing of a snake; and very wisely put as great a distance between himself and the reptile as possible, and in quick time too. Even leopards do not attempt to argue with snakes."

A Question for Kenyans.

A correspondent tells a London newspaper that while in Kenya he was "on one side of the equator and on the other side of the Line"; moreover, thirsty from his efforts, he entered a bar, through which the equator passes, ordered his drink in the Southern Hemisphere, and was handed his draught by the barman in the Northern Hemisphere. Where exactly were these feats accomplished?

Mrs. G. L. Bailey's Rhino Bereaved.

The wonderful comradeship which existed at the London Zoo between "Kathleen," Mrs. G. L. Bailey's baby rhinoceros, "Peter," the baby African elephant, and a goat has been broken. After a precarious infancy—during which he suffered so badly from rickets that he had to wear fearsome surgical boots!—Peter has succumbed to his ailments, the last complication having been a dislocated shoulder. For some time the group, surely unique in the history of the Zoo, has been recruiting at Whippsnade, the new Zoological Park adjoining Dunstable Downs; but Peter failed to respond to the changed conditions, and passed away regretted by everyone, but by none more than his two ill-assorted but devoted companions—Kathleen and the goat.

Another England-Africa Flight.

When aviation first became a practical proposition, some sapient prophet of the day declared that "whatever man might do in the air, the bird would always beat him"—a flagrant example of the danger of the unimaginative. It is hardly necessary to mention that no bird has yet succeeded in flying upside down or in achieving a "roll"—both commonplace of the aerobatics of to-day. Evidently peeved by the success of Sir Alan Cobham, Lady Bailey, and their collaborators, a pigeon, belonging to a firm of fanciers near Scarborough, has been found at Beira, P.E.A. The poor thing seems to have had little publicity, so one is glad to have the chance of putting its remarkable feat on record. The details must, one fears, for ever remain unknown, but as an effort to recover avian prestige it deserves complimentary mention.

The Aye-Ayes of Madagascar.

A zoological correspondent writes:—

"Knowing your interest in the wild animals of Africa, I feel sure you will consider the island of Madagascar within your sphere of interest. It deserves it, for next to New Zealand it is probably the most fascinating area in the world from the natural history point of view. Cut off from the mainland in very early times, long before modern mammals had peopled Africa, it has preserved and developed a number of primitive types. It has no poisonous snakes, it is the happy land of lemurs—ancestors of ours, in all likelihood—and was the home of the *Epyornis* (Sindbad's 'Roc'), whose enormous eggs are still found in a perfect state of preservation in the alluvial mud. But the Aye-Aye is perhaps the weirdest beast it produces, and two specimens of this rare and interesting animal have now been successfully imported to the London Zoo. The extreme difficulty in obtaining examples of the Aye-Aye is due not only to its rarity, its nocturnal habits, and the fact that it lives in the heart of the primitive forests, but also to the superstition of the Natives, who regard it as unlucky to capture, and almost as sacred. Your readers should seize the opportunity of seeing this wonderful creature, which is truly unique. To mention only one point: the middle finger of the hand is long and thin—quite unlike the other fingers—and is armed with a sharp claw. It is with this, highly specialised weapon that the Aye-Aye preys on the larvae of grubs of wood-boring beetles, just like a Native of East Africa hooking borers out of coffee trees. It also has eyes—some eyes! Its name appears to be derived from its call, which, I am told, is positively witch-like in the hush of the forest."

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

PLANTER, Scotchman, ex-Army officer, Agricultural College education, seven years' planting experience West Africa, excellent references, all-round Sportsman, seeks appointment. Write Box No. 191, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

ST. CROSS, WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, SURREY. A Preparatory School for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Situated on Surrey Hills. Instruction in usual subjects and games; also boxing, drill, swimming, shooting. Entire charge of boys undertaken during holidays if desired. £50 a term and extras. For further particulars apply Box No. 192, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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Inclusive charge 15/- per day.

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NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—4, Pembroke Gardens, W.8. Lavishly furnished. Amer. Plans. Sing. fr. 2/6, dbl. 4/6, inc. Brkfst., Bath, attend., Cen. Heat, Sound Eng. and Coat. exp.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON—St. Bolton Gardens. First class Family Hotel. From 3 gns.

***WHITBREAD—Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.** Rm. & Brkfst. from 3/6. Pension from 3 gns.

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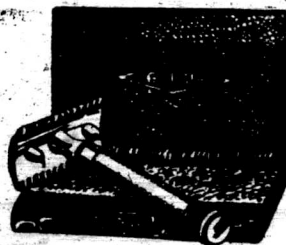
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UGANDA GOVERNOR'S FRANK SPEECH.

Sir William Gowers Replies to the Cotton Industry.

THE text of Sir William Gowers's address on the cotton industry delivered to the Uganda Legislative Council at its last session has now reached London, and from it we quote the following important passages:

"A tendency to mistrust of the ginning combinations was perceptible in 1928, but was much enhanced, especially in Buganda, in 1929. Reassuring statements issued by the Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, in 1926 and circulated among the Natives had little or no effect. The phenomena of 1928, when the Baganda growers saw that by taking their own cotton across to the east of the Nile, where open competition was still in force, they could secure a price several shillings higher per hundred pounds than was being offered by the buying associations within Buganda, had a very marked effect upon them. It seemed to me that the point of view of the Native population was not likely to be dispelled by any reassuring statements made by the ginners or by the Government, and that until Native feeling could be reassured there was a very serious danger in the fact that the Natives might not only not extend but actually curtail their existing cotton production.

Natives and Cotton Buying Associations.

"The Uganda Cotton Association, in a memorandum recently issued jointly by it and the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association, states that the extension of cotton buying associations has not had the deterrent effect on any Native cotton growers which was prophesied in many quarters. In so far as the increase of the crop in the Eastern Province this year is cited in support of these views I cannot agree that it affords any evidence. In the Eastern Province, where the greatest increase took place, the crop was in the ground months before the Natives had any idea that associations were going to be formed over the greater part of the Eastern Province. The increase in cotton growing which took place in that Province last year was due mainly to the desire of the Natives to liquidate in one year the cash obligations in respect of food supplies to relieve local scarcity which they had incurred in 1927, and as regards Buganda I do not think that the Co-operative Association had been in existence long enough for its effect on the mentality of the grower to have definitely shown itself or to be predicted with any certainty. At any rate, it is a fact that the acreage of cotton planted in the Buganda Province, which went up from 170,000 acres in 1926 to 200,000 in 1927, remained stationary in the following year.

"I know only that from information received from all quarters—and in this I include conversations which I have held myself with Native chiefs and others—there was a feeling of hostility and distrust of combinations which it was most desirable should be rectified in the interests both of the grower and of the ginner. It seemed that nothing short of the fixing of a minimum price by the Government, difficult though this must prove, would be likely to have the reassuring effect desired, and it seemed desirable that recommendations to that end should be made by a wholly impartial and disinterested Commission, for the chairmanship of which I thought myself fortunate in securing a gentleman of such long experience of Uganda, of such ability in the sifting and weighing of evidence, and of such universally recognised impartiality, as Sir Morris Carter.

"I have said on behalf of the Government that I accept generally the conclusions of this Commission. There has been very much criticism of its details and there is no doubt that further discussion will enable some of the recommendations to be amended, but I may say here that I have no desire to force by legislation or otherwise reorganisations or reforms on an entirely unwilling community. Whatever my own opinions may be, provided that the Natives can be satisfied that their interests are being safeguarded by an entirely impartial body, I do not consider the suggestion of the Uganda Cotton Association that the industry might safely be left to work out its own salvation with little or no legislation or intervention on the part of the Government is one which this Government must necessarily oppose.

Unofficial Memorandum Criticised.

"The joint memorandum to which I have alluded states that it is owing to the almost entire lack of official cotton policy during recent years that it is impossible to say at the present time that a ginnery is redundant in any given area. It is further stated that during the period of the crops of 1925 and 1926 the Government were granting

additional sites to deal with the surplus which they anticipated and which the industry had hoped to obtain by the Government's policy. The accepted policy as regards cotton when I arrived in Uganda was that laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State in 1924. I am not aware that this policy has ever departed from its original particular character, and I do not think that a further statement is necessary. It is not possible to be inconsistent with the fact that the Government's policy in any particular case is determined by the circumstances, producing capacity, and other factors. It is not true that it was the intention of the Government to make legislative provision for the relaxation of the policy in the event that the approval of the Commission had been obtained on the original licence. It is not true that the Government anticipated that there was any surplus which full advantage was taken. The Commission's report was not enacted until the end of 1927, and by that time a number of ginneries had been erected which would certainly not have been approved if there had been any legal method of preventing their erection.

In the 1926 Report of the Director of Agriculture it is stated: "Although in 1926 the number of ginneries was far in excess of our requirements, twenty-two more have been added during the year in spite of every effort being made to induce prospective ginneries to refrain from building, and in the 1927 Report he said: "In spite of the fact that the number of ginneries is far in excess of requirements, 129 new ginneries were built this year. On the other hand, in the 1928 Report it is stated: "In 1928 there were found to be eleven ginneries on freehold land which had never been approved, and more had previously been approved by the Commission which had included representatives of the Cotton Association. The number of ginning and baling licences issued from 1925 to 1928 in 1927. An examination of the minutes of the Cotton Board shows that the official members were consistently opposed to the unrestricted extension of the number of ginnery sites, and on 14th October at a meeting in 1925, 210 applications were refused. The ginners as a body did their best to defeat the policy which Government gave notice, and it is surprising to find that they should now say that Government had no consistent policy. The facts just recounted cannot but raise a certain doubt in my mind as to whether the statement that the industry itself is the best judge of what capacity is required is in fact an entirely well justified one.

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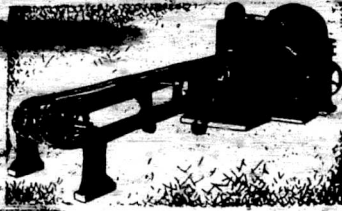
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EAST AFRICAN COMPANY NEWS.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

Developments during 1928.

THE report of the Companhia de Moçambique for 1928 states that the available funds at the end of the year totalled Esc. 1,099,600 gold; the financial result showing an increase of revenue of Esc. 451,862 gold in Africa from public services and rates and taxes, while expenses increased only Esc. 191,295. The profits for the year reached Esc. 665,905.

A very interesting memorandum concerning the economic development of the company's territories is included with the report, and shows that the total commercial movement increased from Esc. 69,489,004 in 1927 to Esc. 73,558,740 last year, exports advancing 21.5% and imports 11%; the chief increases in exports were in cotton, timber, ivory, maize, maize meal, and fresh fruit, while in imports the increases were chiefly in rails and railway construction, motor cars, petrol, and mineral oils. Land area shown to have been granted to 1,033 European settlers up to the end of the year, 599 being Portuguese, 287 British, 63 Greek, 11 Italian, and 73 of other nations; the total area so alienated was 857,755 hectares.

A census taken during the year showed that the company's territories were populated by 3,616 whites, 2,146 Asiatics, 1,406 half-breeds, and 331,947 Natives, giving an average density of 2.47 inhabitants per square kilometre. Another table gives the following particulars of European population: Portuguese, 2,077, being an increase of 551 during the year; British, 1,346, an increase of 852; Greek, 223, an increase of 28; Italians, 71; Germans, 61, being an increase of 24; Swiss, 20; Dutch, 18; and French, 15. The table shows a Chinese population of 411, all of whom entered the territory during the twelve months.

THE NYASSA COMPANY'S CHARTER

High-Handed Action of the Portuguese.

THE 1928 report of Nyassa Consolidated Ltd. makes it clear that the high-handed action of the Portuguese Government in rescinding the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa is not being accepted without appropriate protest by the British interests so extensively involved. The report of the directors states:—

"Since the year 1920 repeated petitions have been made to the Portuguese Government with a view to the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa being put on a basis which would justify further development. Your directors regret to report that on April 20, 1929, the Portuguese Government promulgated a decree withdrawing the rights granted by the said charter as from October 27, 1929. It is claimed that this action of the Portuguese Government is a contravention of the terms of the charter, and appropriate action has been taken, but, so far, without success. As regards the extensive British interests in the Companhia do Nyassa—including, of course, those of our company—steps for their protection have been taken through diplomatic channels. Unless some satisfactory arrangement is arrived at with the Portuguese Government in regard to the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa, your company will suffer a very heavy loss in respect of its interests in that company."

The meeting of Nyassa Consolidated is to be held at 3, Fenchurch Street on Monday, October 21, at 2.30 p.m.

KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS PROGRESS.

Dividend Maintained on Doubled Capital.

THE annual general meeting of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd. is to be held at Winchester House, E.C.2, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, October 18. Despite the increase of the company's capital from £50,000 to £100,000, the dividend of 20% is to be maintained, though the whole of the preliminary expenses, underwriting commission, and expenses in connection with the increase of capital have been written off. The year's production of tin concentrates was 266 tons, compared with 139 tons in the previous year, and the total sum realised £41,997, against £24,582. Net profits amounted to £23,198, the proved reserves of detrital tin are equal to six years' output at the present rate of production, and an interim dividend on account of the current year is foreshadowed. It is announced that Messrs. George C. Ashmael and A. C. Knollys, both of whom are well known to our Uganda readers, have been appointed to the Board, and that they, together with Mr. George A. Williamson, will offer themselves for re-election at the meeting.

PORT OF BEIRA TRAFFIC.

Nearly 100,000 tons in July.

A RECORD tonnage of cargo was handled at the port of Beira in July, according to the Port Captain's return for that month. The total movement (landings, loadings, and transshipments) amounted to 99,393 tons, compared with 76,579 tons in July, 1928. For the first seven months of this year the total movement at the port was 522,210 tons, against 463,643 tons in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 58,567 tons, or 12½%. There is now little doubt that the cargo movement at Beira for the whole of 1929 will approach very closely to the million tons mark, even if it does not exceed it.

The gross receipts of the East African Power and Lighting Company for the first seven months of this year reached £72,638, compared with £61,916 during the corresponding period of 1928.

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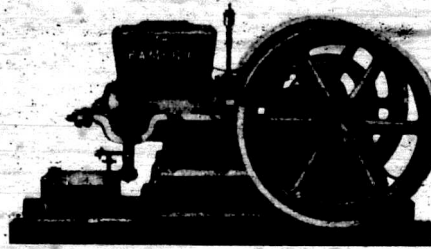
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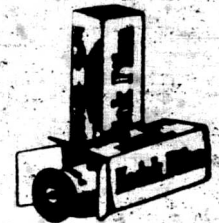
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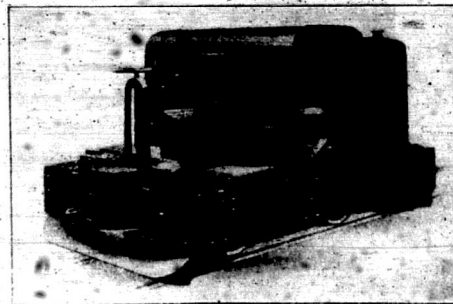
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Rhodes Trustees have decided to grant a Rhodes Scholarship for East Africa.

Beira contemplates building a new European Hospital at a cost of £62,000. It will be situated near the Far Beach at Ponta Gea.

Nairobi's three new elementary schools, situated at Parklands, Westlands, and Kilimani, are now open. They cost some £15,000.

The new stations on the Gilgil-Thomson's Falls extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railways are named Olecolondo, Ol'Kalou, and Lesirko.

Motor cars registered in the Sudan on December 31 last totalled 2,118, compared with 1,472 at the end of 1927. Motor cycles registered at the same date numbered 337, compared with 290 on December 31, 1927.

The Donyo Sabuk District Association has placed on record its appreciation of the work done by the Convention of Associations of Kenya, and its view that no modification in the constitution of the Convention is necessary.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia during 1928 totalled £8,434,963, compared with £7,574,312 in 1927, and the value of the exports was £8,003,618, against £7,444,466. During the first four months of 1929 the total value of imports into the Colony was £2,443,900.

Congratulations to the Kenya Farmers' Association on inaugurating a locust insurance scheme covering both maize and wheat. Thus one of the most successful co-operative organisations in East Africa has succeeded in a project which the Government of the Colony regarded a little while ago as impracticable.

Trade imports into Tanganyika during the first six months of this year totalled £2,010,860, against £1,861,341 for the same period last year. Great Britain's share decreased from £723,115 to £686,813, from 39% to 34%; India's share increased from 11% to 14%; Germany's decreased from 12% to 11%, and Holland's from 10% to 8%.

The bridge to be built over the Victoria Nile in connection with the extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to Kampala is to be a combined railway and road bridge, the main span of which will be of the two-hinge arch type and 260 feet long. The railway, the suppliers inform us, will be carried on a top deck over the arch, while a foot roadway with two footpaths will be suspended from the arch 34 feet below the level of the top deck. The steelwork, which is being made in Glasgow by Messrs. P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., will be shipped in sections to Jinja. It is estimated that the bridge will cost some £80,000.

The current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:—

Kenya.—Mealy bug is reported to have caused a loss of £800,000 worth of coffee during this season alone, but by means of predatory parasites (which are now being bred) and by regular spraying it is hoped that the pest may be exterminated.

Tanganyika.—The estimated production of 30,000 bales of cotton is below last year's output when the figure was 32,954 bales. Coffee has been reaching the Bukoba market at the rate of 30 tons daily, and the groundnut crop of the Mwanza district is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 tons.

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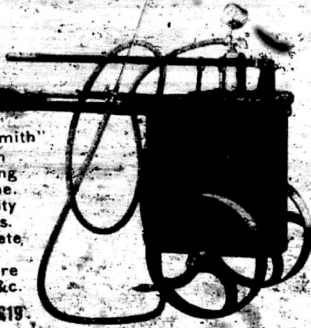
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE.

At last week's auctions there was a slow demand for East African descriptions, which were mainly of ex-sale lots, and prices show a slight decline.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Kenya | |
| "A" sizes | 106s. od. to 130s. 6d. |
| "B" " | 90s. od. to 112s. 6d. |
| "C" " | 80s. od. to 90s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 90s. od. to 138s. 6d. |
| London graded— | |
| First sizes | 106s. 6d. to 126s. od. |
| Second sizes | 88s. od. to 93s. od. |
| Third sizes | 83s. od. to 85s. od. |
| Brown and pale | 79s. 6d. to 78s. od. |
| Ungraded | 80s. od. to 90s. 6d. |
| Uganda | |
| "A" sizes, palish | 103s. od. |
| Robusta | 86s. 9d. to 83s. 6d. |
| Toro | |
| Palish | 93s. od. |
| Medium | 83s. 6d. |
| Small | 75s. od. |
| Mixed | 78s. od. |
| Nyasaland | |
| London cleaned | |
| Second sizes | 81s. od. |
| Belgian Congo | |
| Mixed palish | 90s. od. |

London stocks of East African coffees on October 9 totalled 34,720 bags, compared with 24,268 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet and unchanged, spot value of fair block being about 147s. 6d. per cwt. ex-wharf.

Castor Seed.—The current quotation is £17 per ton, c.i.f. Antwerp or £17 5s. per ton c.i.f. Hull.

Chillies.—The market has declined, sellers' prices being about 75s. per cwt.

Cloves.—While the forward market is dearer, with sellers for October-November shipment at 94d. per lb., the spot values are slightly lower at 1s. per lb.

Copra.—Though the market is slightly lower, an improvement in prices is anticipated in the near future. Current quotations are £22 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports good business in East African cotton. Imports of East African and Sudanese cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 11,884 and 4,307 bales respectively, compared with 11,000 and 8,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

Cotton Seed.—The nominal value of East African is about £8 10s. per ton.

Groundnuts.—The market shows a decline to £49 7s. 6d. per ton c.i.f.

Hides and Skins.—The market is weaker, and nominal values are as follows—

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------|
| 10 lb. and over | 75% No. 2, 25% No. 3 | 94d. |
| 12 lb. to 16 lb. | 50% No. 2, 50% No. 3 | 94d. |
| 8 lb. to 12 lb. | 60% No. 2, 40% No. 3 | 94d. |

Ivory.—Messrs. Dalgety and Co. report that firm prices are being paid in East Africa, and they may be reflected in the demand for soft tusks when next week's auctions are held. At the July sales the value of soft, sound tusks (from 20 lb. upwards) was between £71 and £77 per cwt., while for hard tusks weighing between 23 lb. and 105 lb. the value was £50 to £70 per cwt.

Maize.—The current quotation for East African new crop is 36s. 6d. for January-February shipment.

Stimul.—The market is steady, with the value at £20 12s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for white and/or yellow, with mixed seed at £20.

Sisal.—Firm, with good Tanganyika and Kenya marks quoted £40 5s. c.i.f. for No. 1 for October-December shipment and £1 less for l.a.q.

Tea.—At last week's auctions 247 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 9.85d. per lb. The offerings included 132 packages from Lauderdale Estate, which realised 10d. per lb., and 115 packages from Mini Mini Tea Estate, which sold for 9.75d. per lb.

Wattle Bark.—The market is dull, the value of chopped sorts being £9 2s. 6d. to £9 5s. per ton, and that of ground being £9 6s. 3d. to £9 8s. 9d.

Wool.—At the recent wool auctions about 600 bales of Kenya wool were offered, but met with rather poor competition, prices showing a decline of about 10% to 15% compared with the prices realised in July last.

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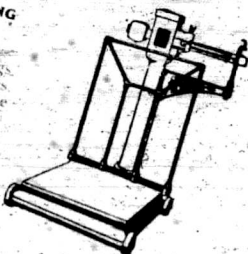
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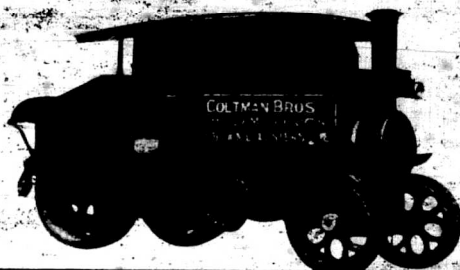
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Master C. Farquhar
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Master J. Grigg
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Miss R. MacKenzie
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Mr. H. Crowther
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Mr. W. A. Beckingsall
Mr. T. H. Beyidon
Mrs. E. M. Chapman
Mr. R. T. Cooper
Capt. H. de la Poer
Mr. R. W. Dillon
Mr. F. J. Dwyer
Mr. G. L. Fairlie
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Dar es Salaam

Mr. A. T. Climax
Mr. C. D. Evans
Mr. H. S. S. Hart
Mr. A. F. Strudwick

taxon," which left Southampton on October 11 for the Cape and Madeira, carries for

Beira
Miss L. Apthorp
Mr. W. W. Cartmell
Mr. H. G. Robertson
Mrs. Robertson

Miss S. Robertson
Mr. C. Shearer
Mrs. Shearer
Miss H. Shearer
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EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on October 20 per the s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros," on October 26 per the s.s. "Niassa," on November 2 per the "Kaiser-i-Hind," and on November 4 per the s.s. "General Duchesne."

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have received from Messrs. J. S. Davis and Company, the contractors, sanitary and domestic engineers, and general merchants of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, a copy of the catalogue of their exhibits at the recent Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. It is a well-prepared illustrated leaflet and lists the leading British manufacturers whom they represent in Tanganyika Territory.

The s.s. "Limpopo," which has been built for service in Portuguese East Africa, was launched in Glasgow a few days ago. The vessel will have a speed of about ten knots.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" left Port Said homewards, October 11.
"Madura" arrived Port Said outwards, October 12.
"Madura" arrived Beira outwards, October 9.
"Ellora" arrived Bombay, October 10.
"Khandala" arrived Beira from Durban, October 14.
"Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, October 15.
"Karapara" left Seychelles for Durban, October 17.
"Karoo" arrived Bombay, October 12.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, October 6.
"Springfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, October 9.
"Sumatra" left Lourenço Marques for Beira, October 8.
"Giekerk" left Port Said homewards, October 3.
"Klipfontein" left Beira for East Africa, October 4.
"Meliskerk" left Mombasa homewards, October 6.
"Nias" left Durban for East Africa, October 6.
"Ryperkerk" arrived Rotterdam for South Africa, October 8.
"Alkaid" left Hamburg for South Africa, October 9.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles, October 10.
"General Duchesne" left Zanzibar outwards, October 13.
"Le Conte de Liste" left Réunion homewards, October 12.
"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Port Said homewards, October 13.
"Chambord" left Djibouti outwards, October 9.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Beira for New York, October 10.
"Dromore Castle" left Aden for East Africa, October 9.
"Dunluce Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, October 9.
"Durham Castle" arrived London from East Africa, October 12.
"Glengorm Castle" left Lourenço Marques for London, October 12.
"Grantly Castle" left Las Palmas for London, October 13.
"Guildford Castle" left Mombasa for London, October 10.
"Sandgate Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Beira, October 12.

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