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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE STORY of the Ethiopian refugees who fled into Kenya Colony after the defeat of Ras Desta by the Italians is at last told in the belatedly published Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1937, and it is one that deserves to be rescued from oblivion, not so much because of the terrible state and horrible sufferings of the refugees—though those were poignant enough—as for the manner of their rescue and restoration by the exiguous handful of British officials posted in the Northern Frontier Province. It is an epic tale of devotion to duty, of resource in an unparalleled emergency, and of humanity towards Africans who had no claim on our trusteeship; in short, it typifies British administration at its best, and may be quoted as an antidote to the poisonous campaign of slander against British methods in her African territories which is waged so persistently and flagrantly by certain foreign propagandists.

Altogether, some seven thousand Ethiopian refugees streamed into Kenya to the east and west of Lake Rudolf; discovered by the police, they were concentrated in northern Horr and Karsa. They were terribly exhausted, had no effective leaders, hardly anything to eat, and were suffering from smallpox in its most virulent form, typhus, relapsing fever, dysentery and malaria; the wretched transport animals which they had with them, chiefly donkeys, were such worn-out scarecrows that the police in mercy shot them. The

Northern Frontier Province of Kenya is not exactly a land flowing with milk and honey, and the staff available to feed, inoculate and treat the sick Ethiopians consisted of one European medical officer, his Native cook, two Native dressers, the Native driver of an ambulance wagon, and a few Native police under one white officer, who maintained and even exceeded their tradition of rising to any emergency. One water-hole had to supply a party of two thousand seven hundred refugees of all ages and both sexes, and writes Dr. R. P. Cormack, "the approach to it had to be guarded night and day by armed police to prevent the miserable creatures getting right into it, or even, as did happen, to drag back the corpse of one who died at the edge of the water."

For weeks the refugees remained in the police camps and it would need the pen of a Kipling to describe the full horror of the conditions their gallant hosts had to face and overcome. Virulent smallpox in its worst form is incredibly **Disease Rampant.**—very few doctors in England have ever seen a case—yet here it was complicated with acute dysentery; typhus in those verminous Ethiopians was to every contact a source of imminent infection by a loathsome disease; and there were relapsing fever and malaria to boot. Hundreds of the refugees had died on the dreadful march from Ethiopia; another three hundred died in the camps; but when a depot at Isiolo had been prepared and the refugees were moved there, of four thousand who did the journey thither only six died, an amazing tribute to the efficiency of the treatment at Horr and Karsa.

No words of ours could add anything to the credit which the two British officials, Dr. R. P. Cormack and Assistant Superintendent K. Cleland of the Police, have earned by their splendid services. They no doubt regard it as all in the day's work, but if Kenya keeps a Roll of Honour, their names should be inscribed upon it. The **Bravery** of the Native police likewise excites our admiration, especially considering the African's hereditary shrinking from disease and his fear of the dead. Tribal Policeman Wario, we read, "was of particular help to the Medical Officer"—what a wealth of detail that brief sentence must hide—and Constable Omar spent twelve hours daily carrying food to the sick or climbing hills in great heat to search out the little shelters containing sick unable to move, or in some cases too weak even to cry out. This epic story of calm efficiency and quiet heroism is one of which Kenya, and the whole Empire, may justifiably be proud.

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THE DIFFICULT and pressing problem of the urbanised Native, which is common to all Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, is being attacked in Southern Rhodesia on lines which are not only rational and humane but already promise success. The remedy is the simple one of giving the Natives sufficient amusements of their own to afford an outlet for their energy, and canalise it into fruitful and uplifting channels. We read of a parade in that Colony on Armistice Day of Native Pathfinders, Leopard Cubs, Wayfathers and Sunbeams; of very successful sports, held in the Native location recreation ground in Salisbury, with children's contests in the morning; of a competition between Native choirs in the hall of the Native location, the one with the intriguing name of the "Expensive Choir" retained a cup for the second successive year; of "controlled boxing" for Natives, warmly endorsed by the Assistant Native Commissioner, and with never less than two or three thousand Native spectators round the ring; and there is the sound suggestion that the Native hawkers of Bulawayo should be given a market-place, which would stop itinerant peddling and become a focus of interest to tourists.

* * *

Association football is popular among Natives in the Sudan to the Limpopo, but, curiously enough, in our Eastern African Dependencies cricket seems never to have attracted the Natives as it has elsewhere in the Empire, from Australia to Fiji, and from India to Jamaica, where it is a common sight to see little Native boys on a waste piece of ground playing infant cricket with a kerosene tin for a wicket, the butt of a coconut frond for a bat, and a hard, india-rubber ball. To what skill they may attain in later life the M.C.C. teams which periodically tour the West Indies can testify. Africa has no lack of space, petrol tins, or coconut palm leaves; it is the inspiration of the game which seems as yet not to have filtered down to the lower and youngest strata of the

populace—but not for want of example, for Europeans, Indians and Goans play inter-racial cricket matches with enthusiasm and in the best sporting spirit. Moreover, many a cricketing official, settler or missionary isolated from his fellows has had good fun and net practice by teaching some of his African servants to bowl—or perhaps in the first instance to throw—at three stumps, to strike one of which brings a reward of a penny, ten cents, or some other suitable unit of currency.

* * *

Man is a fighting animal, whatever the pacifists may say, and he must be offered, or he will find, some way of giving vent to his combative instincts. The great virtue of controlled boxing for Natives is that it affords this opportunity to adolescent youths and young men just at the age when they are in peril of degenerating into hooligans. Already it is taking the place of what in Southern Rhodesia is called "bush fighting," a rough amusement of Natives in other territories also, which, beginning with the play of sticks, often borders on rioting, and sometimes concludes with the use of knives, spears, and stretchers. In modern times the British genius has never been bloodthirsty, and it has to its credit the introduction of games to the whole world. In England, where land is scarce and expensive, great sums are being spent in providing playing fields for everyone; the achievement of a similar ideal in Africa would be far easier of attainment, and it would go far to meet, if not entirely to solve, the problem of the urbanised Native.

** ** **

ORDERS IN COUNCIL which reduced to eight the number of official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and raised the number of non-officials to eight by adding to the elected members a nominated member for **A Governor's** Native interests have not resulted at **Casting Vote**. the outset in facilitating proceedings in that august assembly. The Territory is engaged in making the way of the Native easier by excusing from the operation of pass laws and certain other restrictions those of a sufficient standard of education, and the non-official members were of opinion that a photograph of the African should be attached to any letter of exemption issued in accordance with the new provisions. The official view was that photographic opportunities might be lacking in rural districts, and so a division was taken, the voting proving equal at eight each. Many readers might conclude that the difference was settled by the Governor in his capacity as President giving his casting vote, but the regulations stipulate that no non-official motion may be passed by the Legislative Council by a casting vote without previous reference to the Secretary of State. So the new Governor, Mr. J. A. Maybin, was constrained to vote against the amendment, though he promised to refer the matter to the Colonial Office; if the Secretary of State approved, a new motion may be introduced in the Council. Such procedure in such a matter certainly seems excessively laboured and cumbrous.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mosilikatze as Dictator

IN FORTY YEARS of devoted work among the Matabele the London Missionary Society made not a single convert to Christianity, Colonel Frank Johnson declared at the recent Matabeleland Reunion Dinner in London. Yet their missionaries had very great success with neighbouring tribes. What caused this striking contrast? The fact that Mosilikatze, then King of the Matabele, was a "pioneer dictator," who would allow nothing to interfere with his own laws. Has it ever occurred to the dictators in certain European countries who display the same antagonism to Christianity, and likewise impose their will upon their subservient peoples, that they are but following the policy of a ruthless head of a warlike African tribe?

Coincidence

A COINCIDENCE which recently affected two Uganda residents is worth relating. In September Mr. H. J. Pearce, of the Kampala staff of the Uganda P.W.D., fell off a girder of a building and fractured the heel bone of his right leg; he was sent home by the next Imperial Airway's flying-boat, and taken to the new Albert Docks Seamen's Hospital, the most modern fracture clinic in the Empire. Two months later Mr. R. A. Snoxall, Inspector of Schools in Uganda, and also Kampala, fell from the roof of his bungalow and fractured the same bone of his right leg. He also was flown home immediately, and spent the few days of the accident was in the same London hospital, where he was greeted by Mr. Pearce, who has responded to treatment and hopes to leave for Uganda early in the New Year.

A Town Electrified

NDOLA recently had a strange, and possibly a unique, experience. "Residents," says the *Rhodesia Herald*, "had to do without their morning baths on Sunday as a result of a violent thunderstorm in the town on Saturday night; all the pipes and wires in the buildings were charged with electricity, and the charge did not run out until 10 o'clock in the morning." Electricity is funny stuff, and thunderstorms can do very freakish things, but this electrification of a whole town must be something in the nature of a record. Not long ago an "all-electric" house in the Southern Rhodesian capital—where householders are up-to-date—became electrified, but that was found to be due to a fault in the insulation of the electric cooker.

Leaking Electricity

The Native houseboys and cook had a whole lot of fun out of that incident, but were, in fact, very lucky to escape serious injury. When coal-gas escapes, you can smell it; and provided you do not go looking for the leak with a naked light, no risk is run or harm done. But electricity gives no indication of its "getting loose"; a live wire looks just like a dead one, and "juice" has no warning odour. So the unfortunate wight who stumbles on escaping electricity as often as not finds himself in the mortuary. Perhaps some technically expert reader of *East Africa and Rhodesia* will explain—in simple language, please—how a whole town can become electrified during a thunderstorm, without, be it noted, the said houses being struck by lightning, which is quite another story.

Committee's Curious Slip

"THE VOLUNTEER is to be preferred to the pressman and he is worthy of his hire," says the Report of the Uganda Labour Committee. Now the personnel of that Committee contained no member of the Press, and the report affords internal evidence of some volunteer effort, as, for instance, the confession that "no practical method of reaching the very large numbers of small African employers could be devised." As for "pressmen," it seems necessary to remind the members of the Committee, the Secretariat and the Government Press, all of whom had the opportunity of correcting the *lapsus calami*, that the press-gangs of the old days were staffed by "press-men"—rough and tough tarrybreeks who knew their job—but that their victims were "pressed men," whence the proverb, "One volunteer is worth two pressed men."

The Sporting Spirit

A CASUAL REMARK in a report of the inter-territorial Native sports between teams representing Kenya and Uganda deserves to be rescued from oblivion, for it embodies the whole problem of the sporting spirit. At the close of the sports the Native captain of the victorious Kenya team gave three cheers for Uganda: "one would have liked," observes the report, with every right, "to see the defeated team responding." Reciprocal cheers between teams is a marked and pleasant feature of games in England, particularly in "Rugger," in which strenuous combat tempers are sometimes apt to become a bit frayed at the edges; the concluding cheers seem to clear the atmosphere. Sport should never leave a residue of ill-will, and British trainers of Native teams for any game or competition might well see to it that the well-tried English rule is observed. Even though it may be conventional it is fundamentally sound in principle.

Maternal Instinct in Wildebeest

IT IS SURPRISING to learn from Mrs. Audrey Moore's authoritative book, "Serengeti," that wildebeest dams are sadly lacking in maternal instinct, a fact which seems to cut right across all previous conceptions of the care of their young among wild animals, presumed to be so essential for the preservation of the species. "The dams," writes Mrs. Moore, "seemed entirely oblivious of the cares of motherhood, leaving their newly-born calves where they lay and making off with the rest of the herd. The calves had but a poor chance of rejoining the herd on their own initiative, or for that matter, of picking out their own dams in the herd of so many other cows, none of whom showed any sympathy for poor strays." Calves would follow any cloud of dust in the hope that it indicated the presence of their family herd, but as often as not it would be made by a herd of zebra, or even by a motor-car, thus leading the infant wildebeest further from their mothers and succour. "Once benighted, all was lost, and all that would remain in the morning would be a little pile of bones for the vultures to pick." It is not a pretty picture, though doubtless a true one, for Mrs. Moore has lived for years on the Serengeti and has watched many breeding herds of wildebeest in that paradise of the wild.

Land Utilisation in East Africa

Mr. Colin Maher Outlines Soil Erosion Problems

MR. COLIN MAHER, Soil Conservation Officer in the Department of Agriculture of Kenya, who during the past two years has travelled some 15,000 miles by motor car and about 2,000 miles on foot in that Colony, and approximately 15,000 miles by car during a recent visit to the United States of America, has been in England for about three weeks and left again last week for Nairobi.

While in London he has had the opportunity of discussing soil conservation privately with many individuals, official and non-official, with Parliamentary groups, and with leading East Africans.

Gravity of Erosion in Native Reserves

At the December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which he attended by invitation, he said *inter alia*—

"Only by going into the heart of the Native reserves is it possible to assess the extent of soil erosion. After a great deal of travelling I am definitely of the opinion that erosion is relatively worse in Kenya than in the United States, having regard to the short period during which many parts of Kenya have been intensively cultivated either by Europeans or by Natives. In the much publicised wind-erosion areas of the Middle West the soils are sedimentary soils, old lake beds or loess, which are of great depth, and fertility can be restored and maintained by appropriate land use and cultivation methods."

"Too seldom is it realised that in great areas of Kenya there is a poor subsoil or bare rock close to the surface. In the Southern States of the United States men and soil have been destroyed by King Cotton; the cotton-producing States are inhabited by some twenty million people, the great poverty among a large proportion of whom presents an immense problem."

"Issue must be joined with those who, with complete and unscientific disregard of the facts, regard with complacency the present position in Kenya, where some prominent people, without fully investigating or appreciating the truth, have urged the Government not to overspend or over-emphasise soil erosion. There is much more danger of under-spending now."

Serious Threat to Farming

"I have heard the suggestion that a European land-owner ought to be left without interference, and that if he wished his soil to be washed into the rivers, it was his affair and nobody else's. Natives of the Kamba Reserve have said the same thing, adding that they could get a job in Nairobi if their reserve was destroyed. Whether a settler who entertained such strange ideas could obtain employment in the town with equal ease is not so certain."

"If all settlers took that view, settlement would soon be doomed—and I do not mean merely European farming, for there is far more need in many areas to protect the Natives against themselves. Still, there are clear warnings to Europeans also: in some of the maize areas the peak of the yield is in the third year, when the average may be fifteen bags or more to the acre, and then under continuous maize cultivation the yield decreases steadily until at the end of ten years it is six bags or so, as against an average of three and a half bags in parts of the Southern States of the U.S.A.—a yield which would

be quite uneconomic in Kenya for the European grower, and probably also for the African."

"Erosion is a sign that man is out of balance with his environment: that is, man is failing to obtain the standard of living at which he aims—in the Native reserves often a mere subsistence standard."

"High density of population is one cause of erosion. In some parts of Kavirondo the population is 1,100 to the square mile; in parts of Kiambu and Embu it runs from 1,000 to 1,800; I know places in the Kamba country with fifteen people on one and a half acres—and, to make matters worse, the cattle population is high too. The small size of holdings relative to the possibilities of the soil and climate inevitably brings poverty and erosion in any country."

"Another cause is the lack of investment of sufficient capital in the land."

"Only in exceptional circumstances can virgin land be taken and kept in productive use without spending capital upon it for such purposes as drainage, fencing, the provision of water supplies, the prevention of erosion, hedges, wind-breaks, etc., the neglect to provide which initially leads to soil deterioration and possibly to its rapid and complete destruction, upon which must follow decreasing supplies of food, failure in purchasing power, inability to pay for adequate social services, and poverty."

"Think of the vineyards of the Mediterranean or of the terraced lands of the Incas of Peru, where American authorities have estimated that the Incas must have spent the equivalent of £30,000 per acre in labour over several centuries; and in Japan and parts of the United States to-day £50 per acre is frequently spent on soil erosion precautions—for example, on hill lands above valuable agricultural land. In Native areas in Africa such an investment would naturally have to be mainly in the form of labour."

The Importance of Personal Contact

"Despite the excellence of the scientific work in various branches, it cannot be denied that the Department of Agriculture of the U.S.A. has still to achieve success in improving the general level of farming in that country. The publication of pamphlets, the use of demonstrations and agricultural shows will not suffice in the absence of sufficient personal contact. Great successes in agricultural improvement have been obtained, however, by the Soil Conservation Service, in which teams of technicians establish and maintain personal contacts with farmers, co-operating with them in the planning of their whole scheme of operations, including the cropping plan, the general use of land, and the control of erosion."

"Budget restrictions have so curtailed the personnel of Agricultural Departments in Eastern Africa that contacts between the European officers and Native agriculturists must be few and fleeting: in Kenya, for instance, there is about one European officer to from 100,000 to 300,000 Africans, although personal contacts between agricultural officers and instructors and the more ignorant and primitive races is manifestly much more necessary than among more advanced peoples. It is, incidentally, a great tribute to the quality of the European settlers of Kenya that, bearing in mind the relatively poor opportunity for discussing their farming operations on the spot with officers of the Department of Agriculture, the

improvement in agricultural methods has been as rapid as it has during the last few years.

Another necessity is a suitable land-holding system, one designed to protect the lands for all time. Many men in the Native reserves have no land rights, perhaps because they were younger sons or descended from younger sons to whom no share of the patrimony fell; yet though they have no grazing rights they own the cattle.

Landlords, or right-owners, often agree to allow the use of a certain area to a tenant for twenty or thirty years for the redeemable loan of, say, thirty goats; then there are tenants known as 'pleaders' who make no payment and are subject to removal on one season's notice. Such tenants, of course, have small regard for the state of the land, for they have no security of tenure, and will not spend labour upon it since someone else may reap the benefits. The right-holders on their part do not wish the tenants to manure the land, plant trees or do anything else which they fear might be interpreted as setting up a claim to the land.

The Problem of Individual Tenure

Individual tenure is often suggested as the obvious remedy, but individual ownership, which would carry with it the right of buying and selling, is not a Native concept, and Government has hitherto regarded the Native lands from the tribal point of view. It is impracticable to have individual ownership of lands largely devoted to extensive pastoral use; secondly, the danger of agricultural indebtedness would arise under individual tenure; and thirdly, the danger of poverty, suffering, malnutrition and disease might result from abuses of a tenantry system of Native share-croppers.

I would suggest that leasehold rights should be held by individuals from their tribe on a five or seven years' lease, renewable and heritable, but subject to good husbandry being maintained, with the proviso that holdings should not be salable or divisible. Many English tenant farmers do not own their land outright; similarly Native farmers could be encouraged.

There is an urgent need in the Native areas to investigate the conditions of land claims, to set up a suitable system of tenancy, to encourage mixed farming, to promote the consolidation of scattered holdings, and to forbid the fragmentation of others. Landless people could be assisted by a small-scale irrigation works, by the clearing of tsetse bush, by training more artisans so that people for whom there is not sufficient land could find useful employment in other directions, and by the encouragement of local industry. Anti-erosion measures should be undertaken by the tribes, and communal grazing lands maintained by limiting the grazing period over portions of the grazing area to, say, two or three months each year. Additional water-supplies are likewise necessary.

De-Stocking Among the Kamba

Much has been heard of late of de-stocking in the Kamba Reserve, but very few people realise that that area—the stock-carrying capacity of which I should put at present at a maximum of 40,000 cattle units (reckoning five goats to be equal to one head of cattle)—has to-day a stock population of 350,000 cattle units. During the past eight months there has been a reduction of some 22,000 units as the result of sales—but that cannot even have kept pace with the natural increase, which I should estimate at

50,000 units per annum. Yet you have the anomaly that the milk yields are so poor that it is doubtful whether the supplies are entirely adequate for the Kamba, a milk-drinking tribe.

Another urgent need is the development of an export trade in meat, a possibility which has been blocked largely by the presence of rinderpest and measles. Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, however, have built up a trade with Great Britain despite similar obstacles, and Kenya should not eventually find it impossible to follow in their train. Increased staff is urgently needed, however, for executive and educational work in land conservation, which requires to be regarded primarily as a sociological problem.

The Value of Elephant Grass

Mr. E. J. Wayland doubted whether there could be over-spending on soil conservation if the work was properly done; he was sure that under-spending must mean much waste. In Uganda elephant grass had had a most remarkable effect in restoring exhausted land, but the Natives did not take kindly to it because it did not yield a marketable crop. In view of the great benefits which it would bring them, however, he thought they should be compelled to plant it on the advice of the Department of Agriculture, for after a short experimental period of that kind the Natives would see the benefits and would then voluntarily adopt the procedure.

In some parts of Kenya, said Mr. Maher, the invaluable elephant grass was being grown for the feeding of stock, but in that Colony the matter was complicated by a greater degree of political-mindedness among the Africans. In one instance, indeed, the story gained currency that the Government was encouraging the growth of elephant grass as a means of poisoning the Native cattle and so reducing overstocking!

Lord Cranworth, who had also studied soil conservation practice in the United States and Canada, expressed surprise that Mr. Maher should think the state of affairs worse in Kenya than in America; and that he should have suggested that the depth of soil was less in East Africa than in America. He (Lord Cranworth) thought that intensive cultivation never brought soil erosion, provided it restored humus as it was taken out of the land. In his view the bulk of the trouble was due to bad farming; the tribes, being migratory, had never had an incentive to keep up the fertility of the soil. With education, legislation, and compulsion, the humus could be restored in Kenya comparatively easily. It seemed to him that the destruction of timber which was acting as wind-breaks was a worse thing.

Natives Wanting the Land

Lord Chesham was of the same opinion, holding that in Tanganyika Territory bad Native farming was widespread and ruinous to the land.

Mr. Alexander Holm, while not wishing to minimise the seriousness of the problem, had the conviction that many people had an exaggerated conception of the extent of East African erosion. The territories, he was confident, would not cease to maintain their population or to produce for local needs and export.

Mr. Maher mentioned districts in Kenya in which the Natives had already been reduced to cultivating crannies in the bare rock, and considered Tanganyika fortunate that some four-fifths of the land had been protected by the presence of the tsetse fly.

He was warmly thanked for his address.

What Can Africa Learn from India?

Lord Hailey's Survey and Suggestions

"INDIAN AND AFRICAN ANALOGIES"

They were considered by Lord Hailey in a valuable paper read last week before a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society. Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes presided over a large and distinguished gathering.

Was there anything in the experiences gained in India which could guide us in the task of developing Africa? asked Lord Hailey. The question was liable to lend itself to generalisations which were apt to be deceptive where territories of such size and variety were concerned, but he would attempt some kind of rough picture as a background, and would dwell mainly on the factors which moulded the character of society or determined its place in modern civilisation.

In India, long settled, the tribe and clan had lost their significance; the unit was the village, and India was covered with innumerable villages, each a self-contained organisation. The land was held by a fully developed system of individual proprietorship; it was freely bought and sold, the only property held in common being the grazing grounds.

When the British arrived in India they found that both Hindus and Muslims had a well-ascertained and recorded system of law. There was no marked distinction between the economic system of India and of Europe in the eighteenth century; a cash economy existed, and credit was accumulated, and a well-developed credit system was in practice. In India the British had, ready to their hands, institutions which strongly resembled those they already knew. The material on which the early administrators of India had to work was of an entirely different nature from that which lay to the hand of the first European rulers in Africa.

Striking Contrasts between Africa and India

The contrast which Africa offered was indeed very striking. Migration was then still active; the Dutch, moving up country from the Cape, came into contact with the Bantu on their downward march from Central and South-East Africa. The population consisted of a large number of relatively small units, divided by an infinity of languages.

The Native communities must have appeared to be an organisation of which Europeans could make no use for purposes of administration; there was no system of law, no proprietorship of land or the right to buy and sell it; the use of money was unknown; at the best there was some form of barter; reading and writing were confined to the Muslim States of the West. There was therefore a complete absence of that class which had in India provided numbers of educated officials ready to serve the new Government; at every point there appeared an immense gulf between the civilisation of Africa and that of Europe.

Though Native Africa differs widely from India in almost every condition which touches the task of administration, continued Lord Hailey; there is much in which Africa can profit by our Indian experience. Take the land problem: Economic crops are now being grown, the tenure of land tends to become individualised, and Governments will soon be called upon to define the rights of occupants. It is easy at this stage so to define the rights in regard to sale or mortgage as to prevent agricultural debt from reaching a dangerous figure (in India it is estimated at £600,000,000), and in this way prevent the chief

mischiefs arising from the growth of a landlord-and-tenant system.

Africa can likewise take warning of some of the difficulties inherent in the development of its legal arrangements, which in most African Colonies exhibit a dual system of justice—the courts, under the Supreme Court, administering mainly statute law, and the purely Native courts administering Native law and following Native procedure. The existence of these Native courts is all to the good; but in time their work will have to be brought under closer regulation, and it will be necessary to prevent lawyers from giving the law an unduly complex and rigid character.

Then it is necessary to concentrate effort on primary education before expanding instruction of a higher type. Primary education should be of a simple character and in the vernacular; higher education must be rationed to the needs of the country for doctors, engineers or teachers.

The Political Future of Africans

Lord Hailey then came to what he declared to be a matter of primary importance—the political future of the Natives of our African Colonies. Africa, he said, unlike India, had no tradition of a centralised Government; there was as yet no general feeling of nationalism. On the West Coast there was a small educated community with much the same political aspirations as the Indian educated community of a generation ago, and it must be assumed that political aspirations would grow.

Our announced objective in regard to the Crown Colonies," went on Lord Hailey, "is one of responsible self-government. That policy was admittedly announced to meet the demands of Europeans in certain Colonies, such as Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. But it was made in general form, applying to all Colonies. There has been, however, from the first, an obvious obstacle to the attainment of this objective. If responsible government involves the rule of the majority, as it does anywhere else, then one of three things must happen.

The Native majority must, by the mere power of the vote, over-ride the European majority; if this is not to be allowed, then the votes of the European minority must be sufficiently weighted to give them power to protect their own interests; or, thirdly, there must be so many restrictions and drawbacks on the authority which the majority would normally enjoy that the constitution in effect would cease altogether to be one of responsible self-government. These considerations apply only to Colonies with a large resident European population.

The Problem of Parliamentary Institutions

The real question we have to consider is whether any development based on the creation of Parliamentary institutions is the most suitable form of government for an African Native population.

To-day the local Legislatures in the African Colonies are still little more than agencies of official rule, in the sense that they have not a provision for a non-official majority. The Native representatives are very few. Are we to take the further step of creating non-official majorities, and expanding the use of election as a means of obtaining Native representatives? In Africa the customary or traditional authorities, such as the chief or the clan council, have by no means lost their position; on the contrary, our

system has done everything to confirm the powers of these authorities. Under the system of Indirect Rule we use them everywhere as local government agencies. But the natural outlook of this development is certainly not in the direction of Parliamentary institutions depending on a popular vote. Every step in the development of a system of popular election must clearly be a fresh blow to the influence of the traditional authorities.

If I can presume to offer advice, it would be this: realise that the small educated element in Africa will grow, and will in time contain stronger leaders of African Native opinion than will the circle of traditional authorities. If you do not associate the educated element with your own government system as opportunity serves, you will drive it into a political activity of which the first victims will be the traditional authorities themselves.

Secondly study carefully, and keep on studying, the practical possibilities of finding an alternative to the progressive development of Parliamentary institutions on the British model. A large part of our public to-day cannot imagine that any other system can minister to human welfare. It may be that, in the circumstances, no other system can be fruitfully developed. It may be that the system of Parliamentary institutions has so high an educative value that it is, in any case, wise to allow all peoples to pass through it on their way to find the system that suits them best.

But it is no disloyalty to British traditions to say that, while opportunity still serves, we should consider whether it is not possible to devise for the African some other system that will suit all his circumstances while allowing to him in due season the

largest possible share in the management of his own affairs.

Miss Margery Perham emphasised the lack of unity among Africans and the "fragmentation" of the peoples. Indirect Rule was a good training-ground for future self-government by the Native, but it was a long-term policy, and we might find it difficult to wait. Native chieftainships might be centralised and become rich enough to employ educated Africans. More must be known about Africa and the study of it must be greatly advanced.

Senator J. D. Jones, Adviser on Race Relations in South Africa, pointed out that the Parliamentary system was not alien to Africans; they loved full discussion of every problem that arose; and to them the silent man was a dangerous man. Africa did not offer a clean slate; much had already been written on it, and experiments still continued. Self-government by the Natives was not contemplated in South Africa. The axiom was that the State was a white man's State. There was not one answer at present to the Native problem, but all must work together for the greatest harmony between white and black.

Canon G. Broomfield, speaking from his experience in Tanganyika, said that the whole basis of African life was the clan, upon which conduct, sanctions, and behaviour depended. If a stable government for the African was to be built up, it must be in some way connected with the clan; it must have a moral basis, which again must be founded on the clan. Indirect Rule was splendid, but the difficulty was to explain to young and progressive Natives that its object was not to hold them down and keep the African in subjection.

Parliamentary Questions and Answers

Mr. Pirow's Visit : Raw Materials : Questions Affecting Natives

In the House of Commons last week Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked whether in the course of the conversations between the British Government and Mr. Pirow, the South African Defence Minister, any discrepancy was discovered between the views of H.M. Government and the Union Government concerning the cession of Mandated Territories to Germany.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: "Obviously I cannot report the upshot of private and personal conversations, but an answer on the attitude of the Dominion Governments is being given later."

Mr. Mander asked if the Dominions had been consulted about and concur in the present views of the British Government with reference to the Colonial question.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the recent statement in the House of Commons related to the question of transfer of territories under the administration of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and consultation with Dominion Governments was therefore not necessary. The general views of the Dominion Governments on the question of the future of the Mandated Territories under their own administration were well known.

Mr. Mander: "Has any communication been received from the Dominions since the rt. hon. gentleman's statement?"

Mr. MacDonald: "No official communication."

Mr. Mander: "May we take it that the views of the Dominions are exactly the same as those of H.M. Government with regard to the cession of Mandated Territories?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I have no reason to suppose that they differ in any way."

Mr. Day wished to know whether there were any British Colonies wherein British purchasers of raw materials had an advantage over foreign purchasers; and, if so, whether he would state the nature of the raw materials and what advantages accrued to British purchasers.

Mr. MacDonald: "No, Sir. The only apparent exception to this statement is the differential export duty on tin ore exported from Malaya to foreign countries, which has existed for many years; but these differential rates of duty are not dependent on the nationality of the purchaser. The duty does not apply to the smelted tin."

Mr. Day: "May we therefore assume that foreign Governments have no grounds for the statement that they have put forward that we are interfering with the buyers of raw material?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I am not sure what statements have been put forward by foreign Governments, but the position is as stated in the answer, and there would therefore be no legitimate ground for complaint."

Mr. Vyvan Adams asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had any statement to make as to the effect in Tanganyika of his recent declaration upon the future of our Colonies and Mandated Territories.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he had been informed by the Governor that the statement he (Mr. MacDonald) made on December 7 had had a distinctly reassuring effect in Tanganyika.

Mr. Adams: "Can my right hon. friend reassure

us that he regards Tanganyika as being as integral a part of the British Commonwealth as is the borough of Westminster?"

No answer was returned.

Replying to a question by Mr. Creech Jones regarding the removal of groups of Africans from the Highlands of Kenya, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald circulated the following reply:—

Transfer of Natives in Kenya

"I have approved the adoption of the following procedure with a view to ensuring that the transfer of Natives from the Highlands of Kenya shall be carried out with the minimum of hardship to the Natives concerned.

"Before the Governor issues an order for the transfer of any group of Natives from the Highlands, the Natives concerned would be afforded an opportunity to state any objections that they may have to the land to which it is proposed to move them. In any case where objections are raised the matter will be referred to the Land Trust Board, of which the Chief Native Commissioner would be Chairman, and which would include the two members of the Legislative Council who were nominated to represent Native interests, and the order for removal would not be issued unless the Governor and the Board were both satisfied that the new land constituted a fair exchange for the land from which the Natives were being moved.

"The Board will be instructed that, in considering these cases, they were to have regard to all the relevant considerations such as the quality, area and situation of the two areas of land, and the extent of the rights of the Natives in the land on which they live. If it is found that the land which it has already been decided to add to the reserves is insufficient to accommodate all the Natives concerned on the basis indicated above, additional good land elsewhere will be purchased for this purpose.

"As in some cases a considerable time may elapse before the transfers can take place, the Native Land Trust Bill has now been amended to provide that all Natives whose removal is deferred will, pending the issue of the Governor's order for removal, continue in the enjoyment of the rights which they possess in the land on which they are at present living.

"The Bill, as amended, also provides that no order for removal shall be issued until the Natives concerned have had an opportunity of reaping any growing annual crops, and this will hold even though these crops may have been planted after the Ordinance has come into force. Moreover, no order will be issued at such a time or in such circumstances as would prevent the Natives concerned from taking advantage of the planting season, either on the land on which they are now living or on the land to which they are moved."

The Employment of Juveniles

A reference in the report of the Employment of Juveniles Committee in Kenya to drinking among juveniles in employment was referred to by Mr. Barr, who asked whether the Colonial Secretary would take steps to see that in Kenya there was a stricter enforcement of the Native Liquor Ordinance which prohibited the sale of liquor to persons under the apparent age of 18, and whether he would either insist that all employers of juvenile labour should be made responsible for safeguarding their well-being during the term of such employment, or consider the advisability of abolishing child labour in the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Governor, with his approval, had adopted the Committee's report, which included, *inter alia*, a proposal that the Native Liquor Ordinance should be more closely

applied. The Committee pointed out that employers were already under various statutory obligations in regard to the welfare of their servants, but drew attention to the desirability of close control by employers of juveniles outside working hours and of adequate facilities being provided for education and healthy recreation. He had no reason to doubt that such steps as were practicable would be taken by the Kenya Government to ensure the observance of those recommendations.

Mr. David Adams asked whether, in view of the fact that children in Kenya might be transported to labour lines far from their homes, in certain cases to a distance of over 500 miles, the Colonial Secretary proposed to take steps to provide that the employable age for such distant employment was raised to 14 years. Did not the Minister agree that the age of 14 was still a tender one, in view of the disabilities under which the children lived?

Mr. MacDonald replied that the whole question was gone into carefully by the Committee of Inquiry, and he (Mr. MacDonald) accepted their findings on the matter for the reasons given in their report.

The Governor's Clemency

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would recommend the Governor of Kenya to exercise his clemency in the case of a young girl recently sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for inflicting injuries which proved fatal upon an old man, as the evidence showed that although wishing to marry a young man she had been sold for a valuable consideration to this old man, who was repugnant to her, that the injuries were inflicted during a struggle after the old man had taken cords and a stick with which to bind and beat his young wife, and as the Crown prosecutor expressed great sympathy with the girl as a victim of forced marriage.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the prerogative of pardon was delegated to the Governor, and the exercise of clemency was therefore a matter for his discretion, with which he (Mr. MacDonald) was not prepared to interfere. Mr. MacDonald added, however, that he would ask for a report on the case, and would communicate with Commander Fletcher in due course.

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked in a supplementary question that if the Colonial Secretary made representations to the Governor, would he point out that the girl was kept in custody for four months before being brought to trial and that she had now served two months of her sentence. Further, did the *rt. hon.* gentleman not think that six months was a sufficient punishment in a case in which the judge said that to some extent the old man only got what he deserved.

Miss Rathbone asked the Colonial Secretary to reconsider the sentence by way of showing strong disapproval of forced marriages of young girls.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was not prepared to interfere with the Governor's discretion, but he was quite sure the Governor would keep in mind whatever might be the full facts of the situation.

Conservation of Trees

Were steps being taken by the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda to prevent the wasteful destruction of growing trees? asked Mr. McEntee—who also wanted to know if there was any organised system of re-forestation carried out by Native Councils under the direction of the Governments in those territories.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the general policy of the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda was

to conserve the forest resources of the territories, and the local Native administrations were co-operating in carrying out that policy. The Native administrations, encouraged by the Forestry Departments, had for some time been making special plantations for the purpose of supplying wood to the Natives for fuel and house building.

Mr. McEntee asked for details of the numbers of students from Uganda and from Tanganyika attending Makerere College, residents and day students, and whether, in view of the growing number of Native boys now qualifying for an education such as the college provides, he proposed to establish another similar college under Government control in Tanganyika.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the 1937 figures, the latest available, showed that the residents totalled 99 from Uganda and 17 from Tanganyika. The answer to the second part of the question was in the negative. The Tanganyika Government proposed, however, to increase the facilities for secondary education in the Territory.

Mr. R. Morgan asked what was being done or what was contemplated as essential in respect of the completion of the defences in East Africa.

Mr. MacDonald replied that as regards the land forces he would refer to the answer given on November 23; what he then said about the forces in Kenya applied equally to the forces in the other East African Dependencies. In addition, measures had been taken for the re-organisation of coast defences, for the formation of mine-sweeping units, and for the development of passive defence measures where those were necessary.

Migration into East Africa

Questions referring to immigration regulations into Kenya and Tanganyika were also raised by Mr. Morgan, who was told by Mr. MacDonald that under the existing legislation any European immigrant who was unable to satisfy the immigration officer in Kenya or Tanganyika Territory as to his financial position must be prepared, if required, to give security either in cash or by bond for a sum not exceeding £50 in the case of Kenya or £100 in the case of Tanganyika Territory. As regards the amount he was expected to possess for maintenance, no specific sum was prescribed, and it would clearly vary according to circumstances.

A Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance by providing, *inter alia*, that a conditional permit to enter the Colony might be granted to an intending immigrant upon his depositing with the immigration officer the sum of £50 or such other sum as the Governor-in-Council might from time to time determine, provided that the immigration officer might, in lieu of requiring such a deposit, require the intending immigrant to give security by bond in such a form as might be prescribed, and to such amount (not exceeding £500) as he might consider necessary. He was not aware that similar proposals were under consideration in Tanganyika Territory. He had no information as to the number of persons who had been refused admission to the territories during the past six months.

Native Prisoners in Southern Rhodesia

Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked the Dominions Secretary if he was satisfied as to the truth of the allegation in the Hailey Report that Native prisoners were leased to private persons in Southern Rhodesia; whether that practice had been abolished in all Colonial territories under the sole control of the

Crown; and, as the Southern Rhodesian practice was a violation of the International Forced Labour Convention, what action he proposed to take on the matter.

Mr. MacDonald said he was aware of the statement in Lord Hailey's report that in Southern Rhodesia prison labour was hired to private persons. The practice obtaining in Southern Rhodesia was fully considered prior to the acceptance on behalf of that Colony of the obligations of the Forced Labour Convention. Prison labour in the Colony was, he understood, always under the complete control and direction of the prison authorities, and it was held that this arrangement did not involve "hiring" and was not contrary to the provisions of the Convention.

Mr. Noel-Baker asked whether the Government had yet prepared plans for the settlement of refugees in Tanganyika.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Tanganyika Government had ordered surveys to be carried out of the areas which offer the best possibility of settlement, and that he was awaiting the results of those surveys, though it would necessarily be some little time before the reports were received. As soon as they were available, the voluntary refugee organisations would be invited to send representatives to inspect any areas which the Governor might suggest for examination.

Mr. K. Gibson: "Has the rt. hon. gentlemen considered whether it would be advisable that no refugees from Germany should be settled in Tanganyika?"

Mr. MacDonald: "That is another matter altogether."

Eradicating Mealy Bug Uganda Parasite to Kenya's Rescue

THE Kenya Agricultural Department is hopeful that, after 15 years' research, means have at last been found of controlling the mealy bug (so called because it looks like a spot of oatmeal), which has infested the Colony's coffee plantations for nearly 20 years.

A parasite has been discovered in Uganda, where the mealy bug also exists, but is kept in subjection by natural methods. A few months ago several thousands of these parasites were imported by the Kenya Government and have been bred at the Scott Laboratories on young potato plant shoots infested by the local mealy bug.

The parasites flourished on the coffee pest, and the first flight of 1,200 parasites has now been released on a coffee estate in the Thika district. Meanwhile breeding will continue at the laboratories, but it is expected that nearly two years will elapse before enough parasites will have been released to make the results of the measure generally apparent.

It would seem now that the original mealy bug must have been brought from Uganda on imported plants, but were not "parasitised." They spread rapidly, being assisted by the millions of small black ants which apparently carry the mealy bugs into the branches of the coffee trees. Coffee planters, on the advice of the Agricultural Department's experts, tried to protect each tree by fastening a band, treated with some sticky substance or creosote, round the stem.

This and other measures, plus the cost of research and the considerable loss of crop, cost the Kenya coffee industry not less than £100,000 every year.—"Times" telegram from Nairobi.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

That Unhappy Word "Now"**The Colonial Secretary's Statement**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Your leading article in your issue of December 15 dealing with the Colonial Secretary's speech in the Colonial debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday, December 7, seemed to me to lack the usual vigour which is characteristic of your leading articles on matters of great importance to Eastern Africa. You have always shown exceptional ability in exposing the weak spots in Government policy, statements or actions.

In my view you omitted to deal effectively with the most important statement in the Colonial Secretary's speech, *viz.* the remark that "it is not now an issue in practical politics." Note the deliberate use of the word "now," which, among many meanings, might be taken to signify "not just at the moment," "not at any time," etc., etc. The phrase, serves the Government well as a "get out" in the near future, what they really mean is "not at the moment," and it is therefore imperative that all-East Africans, and the Tanganyika League, should not be lulled to sleep, as is no doubt the hope of the Government. On the contrary, greater activity is necessary than hitherto.

I can see no cause for rejoicing in the Colonial Secretary's speech. What he said should and could have been stated at least a year ago, and thus prevented the quite unnecessary disquiet, loss of trade, and the officially admitted loss of £200,000 in estimated Tanganyika for the current year. This is all due to the inability of the Imperial Government to appreciate the immense importance of the Colonial issue.

It is difficult to have any confidence in Government policy or pronouncements concerning the Ex-German Colonies when their record shows them to be past masters in the art of quick-change policy. It is a great tragedy for East Africa that there is no Mr. Amery, or a man of his calibre, at the head of the Colonial Office to inspire public confidence.

All East Africans ought to be, and surely are, most grateful to you for what you have done for so long and are doing on their behalf against great odds and in the face of an appalling apathy among certain people who should better realise the strategic importance of Tanganyika to the Empire.

The Royal Empire Society, Yours faithfully,
London, W.C.2. J. R. CRESSWELL GEORGE.

Our Reply

[Like our correspondent, we could find no cause for rejoicing in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's statement, of whose speech we wrote: "Starting as a carefully considered and strong declaration, it soon degenerated into words which invited two opposite interpretations. . . . The Imperial Government has again lost a golden opportunity. Having braced itself to permit the Secretary of State to march a step or two in the right direction, it is tragic that he should have been restrained from the further step that would have made his destination clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. . . . It is the fault, not of British Africa, but of Ministers of the Crown in this country, that this disturbing element in British African development, and in Anglo-German relations, was not removed years ago. . . . Herr Hitler moved, or seemed to move, from his position of a few years ago for one reason only—because Great Britain has appeared increasingly disposed to give way to pressure. Judged by that critical test, the Government's latest statement cannot be deemed satisfactory."

Almost two pages were devoted in our leading article of December 15 to an examination of the Parliamentary debate, with particular reference to the Secretary of State's pronouncement, with which we expressed clear dissatisfaction, though it did and does, seem to us, that it marked an improvement on the utterances of recent weeks.

The astonishing thing is that not one single word need have been altered if the second part of the Minister's statement had only been put first and the first part last, for by that rearrangement a completely different construction must have been placed upon the declaration.

What Mr. MacDonald did was to declare the whole country to be adamant against the transfer of any territory or peoples to Herr Hitler, describing any such action as "not now an issue in practical politics." Then he proceeded to depict an ideal world in which, subject to specified safeguards, a transfer of Colonial or Mandated territory might become a subject of discussion. The inevitable result was to rob his earlier words, which were spoken with marked emphasis, of a good deal of their value, and, in particular, to encourage doubts as to the meaning of the words "not now."

If, however, the Secretary of State had first postulated an ideal world, list of safeguards which even in such conditions would be necessary before any territorial re-arrangements could be contemplated, and then said that in the far from ideal conditions of to-day, when persecution is rampant in the country which most vociferously demands Colonies, any transfer "is not now an issue in practical politics," the whole effect would have been transformed. By finishing on that note Mr. MacDonald would not have left himself open to the fair charge of ambiguity. East Africans would not have been made the victims of the anxiety which still assails them, and the German Press would have been deprived of the opportunity of asserting, as it has done, that his words were deliberately calculated to seem to close the door without doing so.—Ed. "E.A. and R."

American View of Nazi Rule**Fatal to Native Interests and Welfare**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In the preface to the British edition of my book, "Black and Beautiful," which deals entirely with Tanganyika Territory, both as a German Colony and as a British Mandate, I say that "I should mourn Tanganyika Territory changing hands, and deem it fatal to the true interests and welfare of the Natives."

Now, as an American who has long enjoyed the fullest freedom under the Union Jack wherever it flies, from Canada to New Zealand, I protest against all schemes to restore to Germany Tanganyika Territory or any of her former possessions. Doing so would not only be fatal to the true interests and welfare of the Native population, but would extend to Africa the field of Teutonic intolerance, and light in other parts of the world the brand of inhuman persecution of innocent and helpless people.

Taking a leaf out of Germany's own book, the civilised nations should carry out at once a forced levy on all Aryan Germans dwelling within their lands, and use the proceeds to compensate Jewish refugees for the possessions of which Germany has stripped them, and help them to find homes elsewhere.

Instead of restoring to Germany her former Colonies, the Power concerned should throw those Colonies wide open to the innocent victims driven from their homes with hardly a rag on their backs. This kind of retaliation might bring the insane persecutors to their senses.

Honolulu,
Hawaii.

Yours faithfully,
MARTUS FORTIE.



Map Showing Strategic Dangers of Germany's Return to Africa

A most interesting map showing the strategic dangers, particularly from the standpoint of air attack, which would arise if Tanganyika Territory and South-West Africa were returned to Germany, has been published by the journal of the British Empire Producers' Organisation to illustrate an interesting article by Mr. G. H. Lepper, who urges that a stronger stand should be taken by British statesmen against German Colonial claims, against which he advances many of the arguments which have appeared repeatedly in our columns. By the courtesy of the Organisation we are enabled to reproduce the map on this page.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

A.R.P.—“Less than a year ago air raid deaths in Barcelona were never less than several hundreds in each raid, but although raids have increased in severity it now takes half a ton of high explosives to kill one person. Anti-aircraft fire can protect definite military objectives; although nearly 2,000 raids have taken place and tens of thousands of bombs have rained on Barcelona the gas works are still undamaged and the electricity works, although they have suffered, have never been put out of action. The anti-aircraft guns are sufficient to keep raiders to a height which makes it impossible to direct bombs at military targets with any hope of success. . . . None of the population need now be more than 200 yards from an air raid shelter. To-day, in the deep shelters, there is no nervous tension, but a strong confidence that contrasts with the uncertainty that prevails in London. The people there are secure in their protection, while here there is yet no such provision against any emergency. There is accommodation underground for between 600,000 and 700,000 people. The largest shelters hold 7,000 people, and the smallest 700. I am sure that a potential enemy would be discouraged if he thought passive defence was so well organised.”

—*Mr. Cyril Helaby, who recently inspected A. R. P. organisation in Barcelona.*

German Psychology.—“The explanation of the present exhibitions of German mentality must be sought in the two German national weaknesses—timidity and deficiency of judgment. A German often cannot take an unaccustomed situation naturally and unaffectedly, as Englishmen or Frenchmen would do. He feels himself uncertain, and tries to hide this under a rough and cocksure demeanour. It is from fear of not doing the right thing that he does the worst thing imaginable. There is much in the leaders which indicates uncertainty and fear—not cowardice—for they are surely brave enough personally, but fear of showing something that might be taken for weakness. It may be that the persecution of the Catholic Church and the Jews is rooted in conscious or unconscious fear. The Germans seem to lack altogether a sense of humour, the safety valve which Nature and upbringing have given us to prevent us from overestimating ourselves. On every occasion and in all conceivable ways they express a self-importance and self-overestimation which approaches megalomania.”

—*Mr. C. W. Rubenson, of Oslo, writing to "The Times."*

Threats to World Order.—“The Atlantic is narrowing while the conditions on the other side of the Pacific are stimulated by their interaction under the conditions established by the Triple Alliance of Totalitarian States. On the presumed dominance of that combination Japan breaks up China; the Greater Reich follows suit by preparing to break up Russia; speculation is as to upon the break-up of the British Empire, and upon the dismemberment of French possessions. If these things could be brought about, the Colonial territories of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal would pass under the direct or indirect control of the German and Japanese partners in the Totalitarian Alliance. Japan, with no more consideration for Washington than for London, repudiates the Nine Power Treaty, seizes the commercial mastery of China, shuts the open door which America 40 years ago engaged to maintain, and puts the key in her pocket. If the ownership of the Dark Continent is largely to change hands like that of Far Asia, the air bases of West Africa will be easily within a few hours' flight of South America. There is another consideration: Japan's partnership in the Totalitarian Alliance has the most direct effect upon the destinies of what we call Western civilisation. Can the United States be indifferent to it? We think not.”

—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in "The Observer."*

Nazism in America.—“Agents of totalitarian Powers are spreading propaganda over Central and South America to the effect that these countries cannot count on the continuity of United States policy. Let me say that there is one policy which the people of the United States have pursued for more than a century—that the United States will not tolerate any foreign Government's gaining a foothold on this continent. All of us in this hemisphere are facing a world which is growing harder and more brutal. We Americans from Hudson Bay to the Straits of Magellan have nothing in common with these new tyrannies. We are horrified and shocked by their incredible brutality. We reject the philosophy of these Fascist, Nazi and Communist Powers as alien to everything we prize and stand for.”

—*Mr. Landon, President Roosevelt's opponent at the last election.*

Opinions Epitomised.—“Failure only begins when you leave off trying to succeed.”—*The Prime Minister.*

“To be vain is in the Highlander's blood.”—*Lord Horder.*

“History does not repeat itself in war.”—*Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, M.P.*

“There is no Press in any country that can compare with ours.”—*Sir William Crawford.*

“The Editor of *The Times* has been the Signor Gayda of the Prime Minister.”—*Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

“The freedom of the Press is an essential condition of constitutional government.”—*Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

“It is a mistake to confuse the silence of restraint with the silence of approval.”—*Mr. Quintin Hogg, M.P.*

“Flying by regular air lines to-day is safer than motoring and more comfortable than long journeys by train.”—*Lord Lothian.*

“During 1938 the monthly rate of aircraft production has more than doubled, and is showing a marked upward trend.”—*Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.*

“All the Government has been able to do for three whole years of futility in Palestine is to palter, maunder, and jibber.”—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

“Members of the Privy Council who attend His Majesty to pass Orders-in-Council do not sit; they stand facing the King.”—*Lord Maugham.*

“I hope members on the Government side of the House of Commons will not strangle their consciences for the sake of their old school ties.”—*Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

“Democracy is the university in which we learn from one another. It can never be the barracks where blind obedience is the first essential.”—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

“I am no pacifist. I believe the moral order is first righteousness and then peace, but the sword must ever be the last dread alternative.”—*The Bishop of Sodor and Man.*

“It is incredible that English-speaking peoples with their vast wealth and wide-flung territories cannot dispose swiftly of 600,000 refugees.”—*Lord Castle Stewart.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

"Everything for 1939 depends upon peace. With that aim achieved, we have in all other directions the elements of a general revival of prosperity."—*Lord Wakefield.*

"The fear of upsetting the Dictator countries seems to outweigh other considerations at present. The danger of upsetting one's friends appears to be overlooked."—*The Investors' Review.*

"Man is a creature of God. The State is a creature of man. It follows that the State exists for the sake of man and not man for the sake of the State."—*Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi.*

"I am convinced that the Executive Committee system, as it has developed, is cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and that a trial should be made of the Cabinet system."—*The Governor of Ceylon.*

"I do not believe, as we are told, that the totalitarian States are threatening and are carrying all before them. Democracy now is as strong as ever it was."—*Lord Londonderry.*

"There is a proverb: 'If you sup with the Devil you must have a long spoon.' I earnestly hope Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will take to some the longest spoon they can discover."—*Lord Cecil.*

"The country needs at least 1,000 ships at the moment if it is necessary for us to assert our strength during a national crisis."—*Major R. Norman Thompson, Chairman, J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland ship-builders.*

"It appears that the Prime Minister both misconceived the world situation and misunderstood the psychology of those two ruthless and formidable dictators with whom he had principally to deal."—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

"Recent events must make all of us ask whether any sort of international confidence and stability will ever be achieved so long as Europe learns almost every week of fresh examples of agitation and shock."—*The Times.*

"Everyone told me in Germany that there was no unemployment, but that everyone was contributing to the annual winter relief fund. Yet if there are no unemployed, who is in need of relief?"—*Mr. David Hulbert, New York journalist, interviewed in London.*

"In the United Kingdom there is a wireless set to every five individuals, a dog to every 15, a car to every 22, and a telephone to every 23. In London only one in eight owns a wireless set, one in 43 a dog, and one in 63 a car."—*Marketing Survey of the United Kingdom.*

"Thursday night is the worst night of the week in England for business of all kinds. Shops, theatres and cafes in the South all suffer from the fact that hundreds of thousands of people go home to spend the evening filling up their football coupons."—*Mr. W. Buchanan Taylor.*

"Chambers's Twentieth Century dictionary gives the meaning of 'appease' as 'to propitiate one who is angry, to pacify by granting demands.' If the Prime Minister had read this definition I do not think he would have chosen this word as the aim of British foreign policy."—*Lord Lytton.*

"To-day we seem to strive to make big profits on a few articles rather than a smaller profit on a large quantity. The bleaching, dyeing, printing, packing charges instituted after the War killed our textile trade. The steel prices of to-day are driving foreign and British orders to foreign yards."—*Mr. W. C. Mortimore.*

"The recent action of the German Government should not be regarded as first and foremost an attack on the Jewish community. It is rather an attack on what we in this country have come to regard as the fundamental principles of civilisation—tolerance, freedom, and the ultimate brotherhood of man."—*Sir W. H. Beveridge.*

"Our frontiers having now been re-allocated, the Czechoslovakian Republic has lost to Germany, Poland and Hungary altogether 4,922,440 inhabitants, or about a third of its former population. These include 2,853,858 Germans, 591,544 Hungarians, 77,580 Poles, 60,332 Jews, 36,880 Ruthenians, and 1,161,616 Czechs and Slovaks. Czechoslovakia has lost 19,000 square miles of territory."—*Prague Statistics Bureau.*

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

Consols 2½%	..	70	0	0
Kenya 5%	..	110	16	0
Kenya 3½%	..	100	7	6
N. Rhodesia 3½%	..	101	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	..	94	5	0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts	..	90	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts	..	98	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	..	100	10	0
Sudan 5½%	..	105	10	0
Tanganyika 4½%	..	109	10	0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	..	4	16	3
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	..	3	10	7½
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	..	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	..	1	8	4½
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	..	1	3	0
General Electric (£1)	..	3	17	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	..	1	10	0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	..	6	10	0
Int. Nickel Canada	..	\$57		
Prov. Cinematograph	..	19	3	
Turner and Newall (£1)	..	3	15	3
U.S. Steels	..	\$65		
Utd. Steel (£1)	..	1	1	6
Unilever (£1)	..	1	16	3
United Tobacco of S.A.	..	8	8	9
Vickers (10s.)	..	1	1	9
Woolworth (5s.)	..	2	17	9

Mines and Oils

Anglo-Ind. (\$50)	..	7	5	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	..	2	12	6
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	..	1	5	0
Anglo-Iranian	..	4	9	0
Burmah Oil	..	4	2	6
Cons. Goldfields	..	3	5	7½
Crown Mines (10s.)	..	16	5	0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	..	7	15	0
E. Rand Cons. (5s.)	..	5	1	1
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	..	2	15	6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	..	1	3	3
Johannesburg Cons.	..	2	8	0
Mexican Eagle	..	4	6	
Rand Mines (5s.)	..	8	8	9
Randfontein	..	2	1	3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	..	36	7	6
Shell	..	4	0	7½
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	..	11	17	6
West Wits. (10s.)	..	6	7	6

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	..	2	1	0
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	..	98	10	0
Cian	..	4	7	6
E.D. Realisation	..	3	7	7½
Gt. Western	..	28	5	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	..	82	0	0
L.M.S.	..	13	0	0
Nat. Bank of India	..	33	0	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	..	12	15	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	..	15	0	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	..	14	6	

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	..	1	5	1½
Linggi (£1)	..	14	6	
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	..	3	4	7
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	..	1	8	0
Rubber Trust (£1)	..	1	8	0

This feature has been added especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

PERSONALIA

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., and Mrs. Thomson left England just before Christmas on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Howard Egerton, Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, sailed for South Africa just before Christmas.

Mr. D. L. Blunt, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, has been appointed a provisional member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. R. L. Hansard, the former Njoro settler, who died recently, left estate in England valued at £24,827, with net personalty £24,491.

Mr. L. W. Raymond, Government Chemist in Zanzibar, has been appointed Land Officer and Municipal Officer for the Town of Zanzibar.

Dr. A. McA. M. Blackwood and Dr. G. R. C. Wilson, Senior Medical Officers in the Tanganyika Service, are on leave pending retirement.

The *Illustrated London News* has published three pages of excellent photographs taken in East Africa by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

The death occurred last week of the Rev. Henry Ross Phillips, for 24 years a missionary in the Bechuanaland, to which he first went in 1886.

Mr. J. R. Gregg is on his way home from Nyasaland. After a holiday in this country he will leave for Uganda to take up his duties as Solicitor-General.

Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., who visited East Africa some little time ago, and Lady Patricia Guinness are to be married to-day in Elveden Church, Suffolk.

Archdeacon J. N. le Fleming, who has been staying in Montréux for the past month, is due to leave Marseilles on December 29 to return to the Masasi Diocese of Tanganyika.

Mr. R. V. Stone has been appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence from the Territory of the Hon. Canon R. M. Gibbons.

Candidates who have been selected for appointment to the Colonial Forestry Service during 1939 include Mr. F. C. Hummel, who will be posted to Uganda, and Mr. P. G. Sillitoe, to Tanganyika Territory.

Lord Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is reported to have been one of the junior Ministers who have represented to the Prime Minister that the rate of progress in rearmament is not satisfactory.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

THE recipients at Christmas of a fine specimen of African wood carving in the form of a dug-out canoe, the body of the boat being shaped like an *mbao* board, deeply appreciate the kindness of the anonymous donor and would be grateful if he would disclose his identity in order that their thanks may be personally conveyed. Perhaps the communication could be addressed to Box No. 279, c/o East Africa and Rhodesia, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Sir Hubert and Lady Young have arrived in England from Trinidad. Letters addressed to 109 Ladbroke Road, London, W.11, will be forwarded.

At a garden party given by the Municipality of Ndola, in the grounds of the Ndola Golf Club, the new Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. A. Maybin, presented Mr. P. F. Ellis with the O.B.E. in recognition of his 20 years of work devoted to the interests of the country.

Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, who visited Tanganyika some years ago, slipped on an icy pavement in Wimbledon last week and cut his eye. Two stitches were put in, and we are glad to learn that he is progressing favourably.

Decorations conferred by the Pope were recently presented in the Roman Catholic Church in Cholo, Nyasaland. Dr. L. Conforzi and Mr. G. de Vito. Dr. Conforzi was decorated with the insignia of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and Mr. de Vito received the insignia of a member of the same order.

Mr. Harvey S. Purchase, now of the staff of the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Kabete, Kenya, has just been granted the Ph.D. of London University. He was born in Fort Jameson in 1906, educated during his early life by his mother, came home at 13 to go to Mill Hill School, and there won several scholarships. In 1931 he joined the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Service, was stationed in Barotse-land, and carried out research work in pleuropneumonia.

Those of our readers who have interests in Portuguese East Africa will learn with pleasure that the King has appointed President Carmona of Portugal a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath as a mark of his esteem and in testimony of the strength of the bonds which unite Portugal and Great Britain. Sir Walford Selby, the British Ambassador, has handed a message from His Majesty and the Collar, Star and other insignia of the Order to the President at a special audience.

A Gordon McDonald Memorial Scholarship has been given by Councillor D. McDonald, Mayor of Salisbury, and Mrs. McDonald to Prince Edward School, Salisbury, in memory of their son, who was an old boy of the school. The scholarship is of the value of £60 a year for two years, tenable at an English or South African University, and begins in February next. It will be awarded for two years to the best candidate of Prince Edward School or Plumtree School, and in the third year to the best candidate from Eveline High School, Bulawayo, or the Girls' High School, Salisbury.

An expedition organised by the American Museum of Natural History has left Nairobi on a journey across Africa to the French Cameroons and French Guinea. It will afterwards travel to North Africa, along the coast to Cairo, and will then follow the usual route to Uganda and Kenya. The leader is 31-year-old Mr. W. D. Campbell, who is accompanied by Major W. V. D. Dickinson, the Kenya white hunter, Mr. R. W. Kane, an artist on the staff of the American Museum, and Mr. John Park, photographer. The expedition plans to arrive back in Kenya in June or July, and to leave for Southern Rhodesia shortly afterwards.

Captain W. S. Senior, M.P. In the Service of Africa

Killed in Air Crash in Rhodesia Memorials to Swynnerton and Burt

WITH DEEP REGRET we report that Captain W. S. Senior, M.C., M.P., who had been Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia from 1934 until his resignation at the beginning of this year, was killed on Wednesday of last week when his plane which he was piloting crashed some 50 miles from the capital of that Colony.

Senior, who was born in England in 1888, went to Rhodesia at the age of 14, was employed for some years by De Beers Consolidated Mines on the Lone Star Mine in the Hartley district, and then began prospecting and mining on his own account; soon afterwards, however, he joined the staff of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, which he left in 1914 on the outbreak of the Great War, through which he served in Egypt, Palestine and France with the Berkshire Yeomanry and the Machine Gun Corps, being promoted to a captaincy and winning the Military Cross.

On demobilisation he returned to Southern Rhodesia, and since 1921 had been engaged in gold mining on his own account, the best-known of his properties being the Seigneury Mine in the Hartley district, where he made his home. In 1925 he married a daughter of Mr. J. W. Dunlop, of Mazoe, and there are four young children. With his family there will be widespread sympathy.

The Man and His Public Service

A quiet, conscientious, and business-like man, with a wide personal experience of mining, as Minister he proved himself a great success and a colleague on whom Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, could rely not merely to discharge his departmental duties with zeal and efficiency, but also to carry his due share of the general burden of Cabinet responsibility. Continuance in office compelled him to neglect that personal attention to his mining interests which was necessary, and on more than one occasion he would have been glad to be relieved of his portfolio, but, in loyalty to his leader, who did not wish the Colony to be deprived of the benefit of his services, he subordinated his private affairs to the demands of public work until, following serious and continued illness, he was compelled to seek relief from his Ministerial burdens.

It was manifestly a wrench to Mr. Huggins to part with so able and trusted a colleague, and to Senior to leave a Cabinet to which he had contributed so much. He did not, however, resign his membership of Parliament, saying in his letter of resignation to Mr. Huggins that, whatever party label might be used in the future, he would support him and in any crisis lay aside his private interests and respond to his leader's call. It was in the general election of 1933 that Captain Senior was first returned M.P. for Gatooma, and he was elected again in the general election which followed the formation of the United Party in the following year. His death will necessitate a by-election in that division.

His Work as Minister of Mines and Public Works

As Minister of Mines he introduced comprehensive legislation for the amendment and consolidation of the mining and road laws of the Colony, and will long be remembered as the creator of the Electricity Commission, which has done so much in so short a time to promote economy in the running of mining properties, and as an ardent supporter of the strip system of road building, greatly intensified under his aegis.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Tanganyika to appeal for funds for memorials to the late Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, Director of the Tsetse Research Department, and Mr. B. D. Burt, botanist of the same department, who lost their lives in a flying accident in the Territory some months ago. Many readers will assuredly welcome the opportunity of perpetuating the memory of these men, who worked so enthusiastically for the welfare and progress of East Africa.

Prizes at Makerere College

It is proposed (a) to erect a small plaque at the place of the crash; (b) to transfer their bodies from Singida and bury them on the top of the granite hill which overlooks Old Shinyanga (Government having offered to bear this expense); and (c) to endow a Swynnerton Geological Prize (or prizes) to be administered by Makerere College, Uganda. In the case of Mr. Burt the best memorial is considered to be the publication of that part of his work which has not yet appeared. Any residue would be used to endow a Burt Natural History Prize at Makerere.

From the top of the hill above Old Shinyanga there is a wonderful view of the country reclaimed through Swynnerton's initiative, while to the north and west is a great sweep of tsetse-bush in which the experiments he started are now maturing. A cairn of granite boulders will be erected over the graves bearing the inscriptions from the families of both men and carrying a plaque from subscribers to the appeal. A simple garden will be formed around, and a path made to the roadway below.

Ecology was dear to Swynnerton's heart, and the fact that he always emphasised the inter-territorial character of many of East Africa's problems, suggests that he should be commemorated at the inter-territorial university of East Africa.

Separate Swynnerton and Burt Memorial lists have been opened, and contributions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, Mr. K. S. Hocking, P.O. Shinyanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and a life-long friend of Swynnerton, will shortly launch a similar appeal in England.

(Concluded from previous column)

Towards the end of his tenure of office, he came into conflict with prominent mining interests, largely, he claimed, as a result of his steady refusal to amend the mining laws, especially in connexion with taxation, in favour of certain big interests. Then and at other times he showed himself forthright in his speeches and his writings, giving and taking hard blows with good humour.

A man possessed of charm, of strong personal character, of a high sense of public duty, and of deep attachment to and faith in the future of his adopted country, Senior will be sadly missed by a wide circle of friends and admirers.

It is tragic that he, the Minister responsible for the establishment of the Electricity Commission and the able engineer whom he appointed to be Chairman of that public utility service, should both have been killed in flying accidents in Southern Rhodesia within a few weeks. Two men of real ability have thus been lost.

As a tribute to Captain Senior's memory, all the members of the Cabinet, except one who was out of the country, acted as pall-bearers at his funeral in Salisbury on Thursday, December 23.

A Libel on S. Rhodesia N. Rhodesia Plans Ahead

"Truth" Recants and Apologises

In a recent issue we attacked *Truth* for what appeared to us a most unfair and unwarranted attack upon Southern Rhodesia, and those, or some of those, engaged in the public life of the Colony.

Now that weekly paper has withdrawn its criticism, and excuses itself.

Some weeks ago, on the strength of information received from a man on the spot, *Truth* published some criticisms of conditions in Southern Rhodesia. They drew a number of letters both for and against—which meant that they cancelled one another out—and in any event were for the most part too libellous to print. I have now received a long letter from a friend—whose word I accept without reservation—who has lived for a long time in Southern Rhodesia and consequently knows the country, and all connected with it, backwards.

"I was Absolutely Wrong"

Unfortunately, I cannot publish his letter because I am without his permission to do so. The essence of it is that I was wrong, *absolutely wrong*, in every count of the indictment I brought. And so I unhesitatingly recant, with apologies, what I said.

In justice to all concerned—here I must mention that nobody was specifically aimed at in my paragraphs—I quote a passage of my friend's letter:—

"I say with complete conviction that one of the chief attractions of Southern Rhodesia is that public affairs here are totally devoid of the kind of corruption that one hears about in the Union, or, for that matter, in the British Dominions. We know one another, incidentally, far too well, with our limited population, for anything of that kind to survive. I might also add that we possess, and are most fortunate to possess, in the person of our Prime Minister, Dr. Martin Huggins, a man not only of the highest integrity and most marked ability, but also a distinguished surgeon who, everybody knows, has made pecuniary sacrifices in order to lead the country to a reputation—and for that matter, the reputation of his Cabinet—is one of the very highest."

So, on the strength of information from one man, a periodical which has never given evidence of special Rhodesian knowledge publicly, asserts that that Colony "owns a score of scandals which would never be tolerated in Canada or Australia or Great Britain." Better things might have been expected of a journal bearing the title of *Truth*.

Medical Schools in the Sudan

Professor W. W. Lawson, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who some months ago visited the Sudan and East Africa as external examiner in part of the examinations of the Kitchener School of Medicine in Khartoum, and later inspected medical schools for Africans further south, said at the recent annual meeting of the Court of Governors of the London School that the development of medical education in Africa was proceeding so rapidly that it was important for an institution such as the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to be kept informed of what was being done, and of the standards that were being reached. He was much impressed by what he saw, and paid a special tribute to the work of the Medical Department of the Sudan, a country about which too little was known, and which was served by as devoted and efficient a staff as any in the world.

Sequels to Reports of Expert Inquiries

THE GOVERNOR of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. A. Maybin, speaking at the opening of the sixth session of the Legislative Council, emphatically contradicted rumours that members of the administrative staff had tried to influence the evidence given by Native witnesses before the Bledisloe Commission on the subject of Rhodesian amalgamation.

The initial scheme to introduce refugees was, he said, simply one to allow 25 carefully selected young Jews to enter the Protectorate; if they were successful, they would be followed by others up to a total of 150. The scheme was to be financed by Jews, who would guarantee repatriation of the immigrants if the scheme failed. The plan was in no way inimical to Rhodesian interests.

In spite of non-official opposition, it has been decided, said His Excellency, to put the European boarding-school in Lusaka.

Provision had been made in the 1939 Budget for the complete reorganisation of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment; many of the recommendations contained in the Dowbiggin report containing that Regiment and the Police had already been implemented.

Major Orde Browne's Proposals

Major Orde Browne's proposals for a Labour Department were sound, and a block vote of £5,000 had been included in the estimates to cover preliminary costs.

It was clearly impossible to implement all the recommendations in the Pim Report in less than five years, and heads of departments had therefore been asked to prepare a programme of necessary expansion over such a period.

The revenue had risen considerably since the Pim Report, the latest estimate for 1938 was £1,484,770, and for 1939 £1,408,500 was considered a safe figure. The years of possible danger were 1941 to 1943; but if conditions remained normal in those years, the country would emerge from them with a reserve of £900,000, and would have achieved financial stability. The copper industry, by its present restriction scheme, was far better organised to meet depression than in the previous depression.

What Locusts Cost

"OVER EIGHT MILLION POUNDS' worth of agricultural produce goes annually to feeding locusts and grasshoppers—and this figure is certainly underestimated," say Dr. B. P. Overrov and Miss B. M. Bowman in a memorandum presented to the Fifth International Locust Conference in Brussels. To this colossal sum must be added the loss of livestock through destruction of pastures by the pest, or as a result of fatalities from careless application of poison baits, sprays and so on, expenditure on control measures, and the man-days of unpaid labour employed in those measures. In all, the annual cost is estimated at £9,600,000 with 9,250,000 man-days.

The figures were compiled with great care from statistics supplied by 49 countries; but they are admittedly inadequate owing to various circumstances, and represent an absolute minimum averaged over a period of 10 years.

"It would not be an exaggeration," say the authors, "to evaluate the cost of locusts and grasshoppers to the world at £15,000,000 sterling per annum."

The Preservation of Wild Life Fine Tribute to Messengers

Mr. Hobley Awarded Fauna Society Medal

From a Northern Rhodesian D.O.

AN APPEAL for more national game parks in Africa was made by Captain Keith Caldwell at the annual dinner on Monday of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

Proposing the toast of the visitors, he said that game could be preserved only with the help of public opinion; only by that force could Kenya's strict game laws operate.

Game would always have to give way to general economic expansion, and the destruction of animals could be avoided only if the public realised more fully that game life had an æsthetic value, that to destroy it would be to deprive the country of one of its greatest assets. Game preservation, however, did not always mean that animals must not be shot; in fact, in Uganda some people said the elephants were being ruthlessly destroyed. The fact was that the elephants were doing such damage to crops that their numbers had to be reduced; but there was little reason to believe that the total of elephants had been reduced since the scheme started.

National Parks

The future of game preservation in East Africa was not very sure. That was especially the case in the Southern Game Reserve of Kenya, which was co-terminous with the Masai Native Reserve. The only solution was the establishment of a national park. That had been done successfully by South Africa in the Kruger National Park, and by the French in the Parc National Albert, one of the most wonderful projects. Tanganyika's Serengeti National Park contained a wonderful stock of game, and he hoped a place would be found in Kenya for a similar game park.

Captain Caldwell referred to the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, one of the guests, as the "man who made the world safe for gorillas."

Lord Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the Colonial Office was grateful to the Society for the help given during the past 35 years. Just as Lord Harlech and Mr. MacDonald had been deeply interested in that particular facet of our Colonial development, so would future Colonial Secretaries show the same concern for game preservation, which was of such importance to the Colonial Empire.

Belgian Ambassador's Tribute

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne said the idea of a national park in the Congo had been born in America when he was travelling in the Far West with the King Albert. "His Majesty asked me if such a park could be established in the Congo. I offered to try, and as a result we have our Parc National Albert. These national parks should all be made while there is time; every year that passes makes it more difficult, owing to the extension of economic development. Though my words may lack eloquence, I say from a sincere heart that I admire your Colonial policy more than I can say."

Dr. Julian Huxley, who proposed the toast of the President, the Earl of Onslow, said that when he visited East Africa he was much impressed by the beautiful scenery, embellished by the presence of big game, the preservation of which was a duty to posterity. It had been estimated that 83% of mammals on the American Continent had become extinct since man's advance from the Ice Age, and

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, of the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia, contributes to the current *Blackwood's Magazine* an interesting article entitled "Leaves from a D.O.'s Diary." He says:—

"The District Messenger service of Northern Rhodesia deserves a place of honour in any book that pretends to deal seriously with the country. There are about 500 of them in the territory, between 15 and 20 being attached to every *boma*. They are the eyes, the ears, and the strong right arm of the District Officer. They have a fine *esprit de corps* and a tradition of loyalty of which they are very proud.

"Their duties are as various as those of the District Officers for whom they work. They are policemen, intelligence officers, road makers anything. There is always one who can look after a motor-car and another who is an expert hunter. Few of them can read or write, but many of them have astonishing memories.

"The senior men know tribal customs from A to Z; they know the name and hereditary position of every tribal dignity, the name and whereabouts of every village, stream and hill, and all the local gossip. They work most of the time on their own, and their prestige with the Natives is very high. Cases of abuse, harsh treatment or bribery are so rare that at the moment I cannot remember one.

"Their wage is a pittance. The head messenger after 30 years of service receives the same as a learner clerk straight from a mission school, yet there is always a long waiting list of recruits. My head messenger asks to choose his own recruits, so jealous is he of the reputation of the service. For the most part in this district they are of blood royal. It is essentially a *corps d'élite*. I hear, alas, that this is no longer so at the stations along the railway line, where high wages attract all the best young men to clerical work.

"Perhaps the greatest tribute to these men is that for 30 years or more no shot has been fired in anger in all the thousands of square miles of out-districts which comprise the real Northern Rhodesia. In the Northern Province, some 100,000 square miles in area, there is not a single policeman. The unbroken peace of the country is, I am sure, very largely due to the fact that the routine of administration of the tribal areas has always been carried on through unarmed messengers who are local men and the friends of the people, but who are at the same time known to be incorruptible and undivided in their loyalty."

that was not a high estimate, for the more one studied the subject the more appalling was the evidence of man's destruction of game in the past. There was much need for their Society, which had done valuable work in insisting on the principle of national parks as the best means of safeguarding the fauna of the Empire.

Lord Onslow said the Society had decided to grant a medal to those who had served them well, and the first two recipients would be Mr. C. W. Hobley, their late secretary, and Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton. The membership was just over 900, and he appealed for further support.

Mr. Hobley, thanking the Society for the award of the medal, gave some interesting reminiscences of the preservation of big game in East Africa in the early years of this century.

Of Commercial Concern

Approximate receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours during November amounted to £2,400,643.

The sum required for payment of claims under the Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree in Zanzibar is approximately £200,000.

Company income tax in Nyasaland is to be paid in part in the first half of the fiscal year, instead of the whole in the second part, as hitherto.

To encourage house-owners, the Bulawayo Town Council has decided to borrow £25,000 for a housing scheme and to offer for sale 150 stands in sections in Bulawayo North at an upset price fixed at 20% below the municipal valuation.

The revenue of Kenya Colony for the first six months of 1938 was £2,013,029, being £114,422 in excess of that for the same period in 1937. Excess of assets over liabilities is given as £747,399, an improvement of £123,517 over 1937.

Over 800 applications from intending emigrants to Southern Rhodesia are being considered by the Southern Rhodesia Government Immigration Committee established in this country a few months ago. Already 120 new settlers have left England under the scheme.

During the first eight months of this year Northern Rhodesia imported merchandise to the value of £3,500,000, or about £1,100,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1937. The greatest expansion occurred in imports *via* Beira, goods passing under the support for Northern Rhodesia being some £805,000 more than in the same period of 1937.

Arrivals of cloves in Zanzibar during the first nine months of 1938 amounted to 13,849,392 lb. from Pemba, and 5,081,965 lb. from Zanzibar, a total of 18,931,257 lb. Exports from Zanzibar for the same period amounted to 13,868,210 lb., the duty totalling £69,410. Of the aggregate revenue collected during that period, in 1937 arrivals amounted to 33,556,222 lb., exports to 13,565,920, and duty to £67,917.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., the South African associate company of the British American Tobacco Company, with extensive Rhodesian ramifications, reports a net profit of £1,052,350 for the year ended September 30, compared with £1,048,536 for 1936-37. A final dividend of 10% and a special bonus of 15% are to be paid on the Ordinary and Deferred shares, again making a total distribution of 40%, free of South African normal income tax.

News Items in Brief

An exhibition of Uganda arts and crafts is to be held in London next year.

St. Mary's Church, Mufulira, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

Nairobi raised over £623 on Poppy Day, or £33 more than last year. A splendid effort.

Brighton Corporation has decided to purchase and preserve Rudyard Kipling's old house at Rottingdean.

The chief meteorologist of Southern Rhodesia forecasts that rainfall in the Colony this season will probably be above the average.

Weapons used in primitive warfare in Central Africa and the Sudan are on exhibition at the Royal United Service Museum in London.

The Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, has—for the fourth year in succession—won the Gough Cup competition for 1937-38. Congratulations!

Three hundred and three crocodiles' eggs were dug out of five nests at a favourite breeding place near the Johnston Falls on the Luapula River, N.E. Rhodesia.

Messrs. Ullman & Company, the City banking firm with interests in Eastern African sisal and coffee, has contributed £200 to the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugees.

Two Jewish doctors who served in the Italo-Ethiopian War have been dismissed from the Italian hospital in Tunis as a result of the anti-Jewish measures taken by the Italian Government.

One post-graduate probationer with Service experience in Uganda, and a forest officer for a refresher course from Tanganyika, attended the Imperial Forest Institute in Oxford during the 1937-38 session.

The new cruiser Gloucester, which is to become flagship in the East Indies Station, will probably leave Devonport in February to join the Squadron. She is under the command of Captain W. N. T. Beckett.

The new air mail service over the Kalahari desert brings Maun, Bechuanaland, within eight days of London, instead of over three weeks, as heretofore. Not long ago it was one of the most inaccessible places in the Empire.

The appeal of Cyril Edwin Ansell against his conviction and sentence of five years' hard labour for the manslaughter of Joseph William Hanlon in July last has been dismissed by the East African Court of Appeal sitting in Nairobi.

From January 1 the "Sabena" aeroplanes flying between Brussels and the Belgian Congo will travel *via* Algiers, instead of *via* Oran, as hitherto. Fares are to be reduced by approximately 10%. Two or three months hence a service between Stanleyville, Lake Kivu, and Usumbura is to be inaugurated.

A copy of the first newspaper published in Rhodesia is in the archives of Southern Rhodesia; it is a small, handwritten sheet, edited by Mr. H. R. Vennell and issued in Victoria two months after the occupation. Little is known of this pioneer journalist, and further information is eagerly sought by the Government Archivist, Mr. V. W. Hiller, who desires to make the history of the Rhodesian Press as complete as possible.

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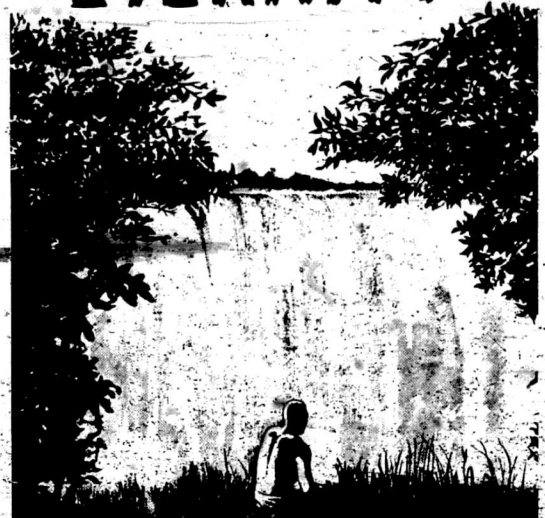
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RHODESIA

How Oil Seeds are Used

"THERE is such a wide variety of oil-producing seeds and plants yielding their crops every season of the year that the amount of physical production is not readily affected by variation in demand and price," said Mr. A. J. Findlay, former Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, in a recent address in Glasgow.

Patty oils are used for margarine, cooking oil, compound lard or edible fat, and other culinary purposes; soap, detergents and glycerine; paint, varnishes and linoleum; lubricants, and other industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of candles and lighting oil.

The hydrogenation process has greatly widened the alternative uses of most of these oils. A striking example of this is the variety of oils now used for the manufacture of margarine; roughly they are cotton seed oil, soya-bean oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil, and palm kernel oil, together with lard, edible tallow and whale oil, and even palm oil, sunflower seed oil and simsim (sesame) oil.

The margarine manufacturer has a number of formulae and can interchange the ingredients of his product; if the price of groundnut oil soars, he can replace it to a certain extent with a cheaper oil.

Wide Variety of Uses

In this country the oils used at present for cooking fat are mainly cotton seed, groundnut, palm kernel, coconut and whale; in the manufacture of soap palm oil still holds the premier position, but considerable use is made of the lower grades of other oils. Marseilles and Genoa importing large quantities of copra for soap-making.

In the case of paint, varnishes and linoleum, the choice is more limited because a drying oil is re-

quired; hence linseed and tung-oil are most used, although soya bean oil may be used as a substitute in inferior paints.

Empire Cotton Production

Mr. Findlay spoke at length on other oil seeds and vegetable oils produced within the Colonial Empire, mentioning that its cotton seed exports had dropped from 90,000 tons in 1933 to under 44,000 tons in 1934, rising again to the high level of 118,000 tons in 1936.

"These exports," he continued, "represent the remarkably low proportion of only about 1% of world production, which is normally about 12 million tons, but is estimated at only 9 million for 1938, of which about 8 million tons will be crushed, yielding in the region of 1,440,000 tons of oil, calculating that on crushing the seed yields about 18% of oil and 82% of cake or meal. The United States of America, being the world's largest producer of cotton, naturally uses a much higher proportion of cotton seed oil than other vegetable oils.

Cotton production within the Colonial Empire occupies only about 2% of the world's acreage under that crop; Uganda is the only Dependency with a cotton industry of substantial dimensions, producing over 300,000 bales of cotton lint, followed by Tanganyika with about 63,000 and Nigeria with about 62,000 bales.

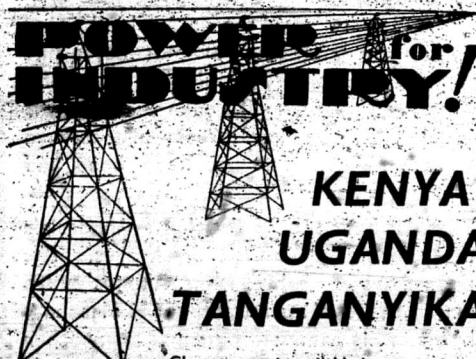
The amount exported depends on the price, for in producing areas far from the seaboard the cost of transport renders export unprofitable in periods of low prices; for example, in Uganda and Nigeria there is a long and expensive haul by rail to the ports of shipment, and with cotton seed at only £4 to £5 a ton there is not much profit in shipping.

The value depends also on the kind of seed, a clean seed being more desirable and more valuable from the point of view of cake or meal production than a fuzzy seed—by which is meant one to which a considerable number of the short fibres still adhere after the ginning process; and nobody wants a lot of such fibre in the cake or meal.

Simsim and the Soya Bean

Considerable quantities of simsim oil are used in East Africa for food purposes and soap-making. In the semi-dry areas where simsim is generally grown, there is a considerable local consumption for food purposes. The plant is a tall growing herb, which produces its seed in short pods; care must be exercised after harvesting, as the pods when fully ripe burst open and scatter the seed. In harvesting the plants are cut near the ground, bound into sheaves, and stoked to dry and mature. The oil is excellent for margarine making, and being a fine oil, is used as a substitute for and even an adulterant of olive oil. It is also used in perfumery, and in China for producing lamp black for Chinese ink.

Production of the soya bean in the Colonial Empire is only in the experimental stage. Although it has been tried in most Colonies without much success, attempts are still being made to breed varieties suitable for the particular local conditions. Its high food value makes it particularly desirable for Native cultivation for subsistence. It is considered that there are possibilities in Nyasaland, where an export-trade could be developed only if the price were high enough to allow for a rather expensive rail transport.



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LATEST MINING NEWS**Latest Progress Reports**

Kagera Mines.—Output for November: 33½ tons tin concentrates, 372 oz. unrefined gold.

Tanganyika Central.—November output, 1,955 tons; yield, 410 oz. fine gold; value, £2,843; loss, £2,056.

Rhomipes.—During November the output at the Flowing Bowl mine was 942 tons for a yield of 167 oz. from the mill and cyanide. The value was £1,182, compared with £1,414 for October.

Kavirondo.—The report for November gives the following information:

“**Kakamega:** New vertical shaft at Koa Mulimu sunk 30 ft. to total 222 ft. Second level N. driven 45 ft. to total 110 ft.; first 13 ft. av. 8 dwt. over 26 in., remainder low values; 3rd level N. driven 30 ft. to total 298 ft. N. of main development winze on lode of poor value; drive S. from No. 1 cross-cut N. adv. 13 ft. to total 25 ft. on lode av. 20 dwt. per ton over width 20 in. Four rises begun above 3rd level and each adv. 15 ft. Stopping continued in Sirius section and surface veins. Surface prospecting continued and small quantities auriferous float quartz found, but no new vein of importance was located.

“**No. 2 Area:** At Chausi 2nd level W. adv. 50 ft. to total 260 ft. on lode of poor value. At levels intermediate between 50 ft. and 100 ft. levels on or near the western fold, the following points were begun: E. drive from No. 5 winze driven 13 ft. on quartz 30 in. wide worth 25 dwt. per ton; N. drive at 50 ft. in No. 5 winze driven 12 ft. on quartz 67 in. wide worth 17 dwt.; S. rise at 50 ft. in No. 5 winze driven 12 ft. on quartz 48 in. wide worth 9 dwt.; S. rise at 25 ft. in No. 5 winze driven 10 ft. on quartz 19 in. wide worth 7 dwt.

“**Milling:** Kakamega mill crushed 1,140 tons, producing 393 oz. fine gold; Chausi mill crushed 641 tons, producing 213 oz. fine gold. Total production for month: 606 oz. fine gold.

Training Mining Engineers

At the beginning of February next 39 students from the Bulawayo Technical School will be employed in various mines in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the second batch of mining students will have completed their training in the mining department of the school.

Kenya's Rising Gold Output

Kenya's gold production has increased progressively month by month during 1938, and the figures for November showed a new high record. Export permits were issued during that month for 8,087 oz., the value of which was estimated at £50,000. The total produced for the first 11 months of the year was £440,000, or over £100,000 above the corresponding figure for 1937.

Prospector's Luck

Mr. Charles Cooper, now of 21, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, states in a letter to *Epoch Weekly* that he was prospecting for gold in Southern Rhodesia in 1919 with a friend. Finding some promising claims, they spent all their money in developing them, but without return. At last he decided to cut his losses, but as his partner refused to give in they dissolved partnership. Within 24 hours of the parting his former partner found the reef, and within a few weeks he had sold out for £30,000.

Mining Personalia

Mr. F. E. Studt, Stud. Inst. M.M., has left England for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. L. Hay, Assoc. Inst. M.M., is leaving Southern Rhodesia for Malaya.

Mr. H. B. Maufe, M. Inst. M.M., has returned to Southern Rhodesia from England.

Mr. W. Broadhead-Williams, Stud. Inst. M.M., has been transferred from Kenya to Tanganyika Territory.

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COMPANY MEETING

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.

Mr. E. W. Bovill's Address

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., was held in London last week. Mr. E. W. Bovill, Chairman of the company, presiding.

Mr. E. S. Pugh, representing the secretaries, Messrs. Matheson & Company, Ltd., having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report, the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for the requisite period I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The Financial Results

"The accounts show a profit on trading of £5,155 7s. 5d., to which has to be added £1,176 1s. 8d. in respect of interest, sundry receipts, transfer fees, income from investment and income tax over-provided last year. The sale of our 2½% Funding Loan resulted in a loss of £878 5s. 3d. and depreciation and power plant written off absorbed £12,068. After allowing for the credit balance of £304 15s. 8d. brought forward there is a loss on the year of £7,910 os. 6d. to be carried forward.

"Two or three of the items I have just mentioned call for special comment. Firstly, last year we had to pay £2,050 for income tax which, together with tax deducted from the dividend, gave us a credit of £3,842 19s. 5d. on that account. Owing to the results for the year ended June 30, 1938, being considerably less favourable than those for the previous year and the fact that the prospects for the current year do not encourage the hope of much better results unless there should be a considerable improvement in the price of sisal in the near future, it will be to the company's advantage to claim to be assessed on the actual profits for the first three years instead of the normal basis of the preceding year. The effect of this is to reduce the liability for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 to about £2,800. The surplus of £1,000 has, therefore, been brought back to the profit and loss account.

Depreciation

"Secondly, there is the question of depreciation on buildings, plant, machinery, etc. Last year, as you know, we provided for this purpose £2,050. We followed this formula, calculated on the basis of £1 per ton of output, because, owing to staff changes on the estates, it had not been possible to prepare detailed inventories in time. We have now received complete inventories of these assets from the general manager and depreciation has accordingly been calculated on the basis of the estimated life of each item from the date of taking over or purchase down to June 30, 1938, the difference between the figure thus arrived at and last year's provision being charged up in this year's accounts. It is expected that a normal year's depreciation will in fact approximate to £1 per ton of output.

"The other special item is the power plant written off. This engine, which was the prime mover on Kiwege Estate, had been ordered by the previous owner of the estate and had to be taken over by us, and was the cause of so much trouble with resultant high costs and low output that it was decided eventually to cut the loss and install another engine.

This new unit was started up for the first time on October 20 last.

The Outlook

"When I addressed you a year ago I said that the outlook for the then current year was encouraging. The water problem had been solved, the labour position was improving and we believed most of our mechanical difficulties to be behind us. I gave you 3,000 tons as the estimated production of fibre for the year 1937-38.

"Apart from the serious factory breakdown at Kiwege the hopes I then expressed have been realised. Each of our three estates produced over a thousand tons of fibre, and if it had not been for the mechanical trouble our estimate of production would have been exceeded to a much more appreciable extent.

"The labour situation to-day is far more satisfactory than we dared to hope a year ago. As the result of the liberal policy which I then outlined we have all the labour we require. The cost of recruiting, however, remains high, but this will, we hope, decline as more and more of our recruited labourers sign on for extended periods of service, which they are doing in a very encouraging way.

"Although most of our hopes were realised, in one most important respect they were bitterly disappointed. A great part of the period under review was one of the steadily declining sisal prices, and during the second half of the year, when our production was at its heaviest, market prices were so low that we were producing at a loss. The unfortunate result is reflected in the accounts now before you. If our production had been sold at the price realised over the previous twelve months the proceeds would have been increased by about £24,000. That shows what this fall meant to the company.

Cost of Production Reduced

"We have spared no effort to meet this serious decline in values by reducing costs and improving quality. During the year we reduced our ex-estate costs of production by twenty-three shillings a ton, and we have very considerably improved on this since the close of the year.

"Turning now to quality I am glad to be able to tell you that all three of our estates are now on the approved marks list. During the early part of the year the percentage of No. 1 was 70 but the percentage produced during the whole year was only 53.30 as against 67.61 in the previous year. This was to a large extent due to thorn growth from the stumps left in the ground by previous owners which, by damaging the sisal leaves, causes discoloration. The only satisfactory solution to this difficulty is to stump all the old areas, but this is costly and like some other things we should like to take in hand, must await more prosperous times. In the meanwhile we are taking increased precautions to curb the growth of bush amongst our sisal and I hope that the current year will see a marked improvement in the quality of our fibre.

The Individual Estates

"Turning now to our individual estates, Kiwege produced 1,015 tons of fibre during the year and would have exceeded this figure substantially had it not been for the mechanical breakdowns I have already referred to. The rate of growth of the old sisal on this estate was, at one time, causing some concern. The introduction, however, of mechanical cultivation has produced such encouraging results that we may, I think, regard the future of this estate with complete confidence. During the year 87

hectares were stumped, ploughed and planted and the clearing was commenced on the 160 hectares which constitute the planting programme for the current year.

Mgude produced 1,055 tons of fibre at an appreciably lower cost than either of the other two estates. This quantity included 240 tons cut on a neighbouring estate. We cleared 250 hectares, which represented the development programme for the current year. We commenced planting. The estate transport was supplemented with two miles of rail track. Mgude was rather short of leaf at the beginning of the period but, as the result of careful nursing, it ended the year with more leaf than it has carried since we took it over.

You may recollect that Pangawe started the year severely handicapped by an inadequate water supply. The new sources were not connected up with the factory until December and so the estate only produced about 1,000 tons of fibre, which was far below its capacity. Pangawe is an exceptional estate in two respects. It is very popular with Native labour and it is a prolific producer of sisal fibre. The 1,000 tons it produced last year came off only 275 hectares, a yield of over three and a half tons to the hectare. The general manager estimated that at the close of the year he had 3,000 tons of fibre waiting to be cut. We are accordingly equipping this estate for a much increased output.

Our estimated production for the current year on all three estates is 3,750 tons of fibre. If it was not for the long delay in getting delivery of more plant for Pangawa I should be giving you a substantially higher figure.

Although there are many small improvements to be made, we believe each of our three factories now to be fully equipped with machinery capable of giving regular and uninterrupted service for a long time to come.

The Course of Sisal Prices

The effort to reduce costs and improve quality continues and this was made the chief object of visits to the estates by myself in June and by Captain Horning as recently as September. In the last five months we have been able further to reduce costs very considerably, and we shall not be content till our estates can be numbered amongst the cheapest producers in East Africa. The directors have ceased to draw their fees as from July 1 last.

The outlook for the current year can only be regarded as very bleak. Nearly six months have already elapsed, during the whole of which market prices have been below the cost of production. It is now nearly a year since sisal growing ceased to be remunerative and this slump coming, as it did, at a time when the industry had barely recovered from the depression of 1931 to 1935, it will be disastrous to many estates, and if prices do not soon recover some of these may have to go out of production.

Fortunately there is no reason to regard the position of this company as precarious. Our cash cost of production is below the prices we are realising and we have a fair margin in hand, though not enough, of course, to provide the full depreciation reserve which prudence demands.

There is a tendency to regard the production of sisal as exposed to more hazardous market risks than other forms of tropical planting. If, however, you compare a curve of sisal prices over the fifteen years 1922-37 with a curve of the Board of Trade Commodity Index over the same period you will find a very striking similarity. These curves clearly

indicate that sisal has been singularly little affected by factors other than those common to all commodities and that it is subject to less violent price fluctuations than the average commodity. It is reasonable to conclude from this that when prosperity returns to the commodity markets the sisal industry will participate.

Advantages of a Terminal Market

But there is no reason for complacency. The immediate outlook for commodities is not encouraging and during recent months sisal has fallen much more rapidly than the commodity index. This has been due to continuous pressure from producers to sell and the scarcely less continuous reluctance of consumers to buy. Only a general restoration of confidence can rectify that situation, but it would be enormously relieved if we had a terminal market for sisal, that is to say a market affording private speculators, as well as the trade, facilities for dealing in sisal for forward delivery.

I would remove the alarm and distrust with which the speculator is regarded by those unfamiliar with the commodity markets. Nevertheless the experience of those markets has been that, contrary to popular belief, the influence of the speculator is not to increase price fluctuations but just the reverse. He prevents excessive rises and falls in price. In the sisal market the speculator would be especially valuable for he would help very materially to solve the difficulty of disposing of a continual output of fibre amongst a very small group of buyers.

Benefits Conferred by the Speculator

We growers cannot arrest production without damage to our estates and, as a matter of principle, if not of necessity, we sell as we produce, that is to say, continuously week by week throughout the year. But there are so few buyers that weeks may pass without any one of them being a willing purchaser. To protect their stocks they may be forced to buy what is offering but they only do so most unwillingly. Our market therefore is constantly the victim of a situation in which buyers are as reluctant to buy as producers are to accept the prices offered. That is the very demoralising situation which outside speculators would correct.

There is good reason to believe that if a terminal market was established enough people would come in to make a daily market, thus providing the producer with buyers when the trade was out of the market and relieving the trade of the necessity of buying when it had no wish to. In the interests of everyone in the sisal industry, from producer to consumer, the speculator ought to be warmly welcomed to our market.

The Sisal Growers' Association

The chief obstacle to the formation of a terminal market for sisal has been the lack of any central organisation representative of producers. That deficiency has at last been made good—largely as the result of the excellent work of Sir William Lead, the Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association—by the recent establishment in London of a Sisal Growers Association which enjoys the support of the whole of the East African industry. In this new organisation therefore we have a central body which can not only speak but also act with that high degree of authority of which we have so often felt the want. I wish this new association every success and I trust that it will shortly prove its worth by taking the necessary steps to establish a terminal market for sisal.

"In conclusion I should like to express the board's appreciation of the services of the general manager and his staff during a very difficult year. Uneconomic prices are a continual worry to us here but the constantly repeated demands of London for higher outputs and lower costs impose a much heavier burden on the estate staffs, who, we must remember, are working under conditions which tend to exaggerate rather than minimise mental and physical strain. Our staff in Africa, however, have responded well to our demands and we are confident in their resolution to spare no efforts to meet the very difficult circumstances with which this company and the rest of the industry are faced.

"Before putting the resolution to the meeting I will, to the best of my ability, answer such questions as shareholders may wish to put."

In answer to a question by a member as to whether the company would eventually escape reconstruction with a cash assessment on the shareholders, the Chairman stated that he saw no reason to envisage a reconstruction in any shape or form.

With regard to the sentence in his speech as to the outlook for the current year being bleak, the Chairman remarked that it was not for him to paint a rosier picture than he thought justifiable, but that a substantial recovery in the sisal market in the near future would, of course, completely alter the position.

The report and accounts having been adopted, the retiring director re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, managing agents, and the staff in East Africa.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., Report

Net Profit of Almost £10,000

SISAL ESTATES, Ltd., announce in their annual report to June 30 that the combined profits of Sisal Estates, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Bird & Co. (Sisal) Ltd. (of which the parent company holds the entire capital), amounted to £19,880 after providing for amortisation and depreciation, and after deducting £10,000 for income tax and N.D.C. there remains a net profit of £9,880. £8,232 was brought forward, and after allowing for the Preference dividend of 6% to June 30, 1938, a balance of £9,262 is carried forward.

Revenue has been seriously affected by the severe fall in the market price of sisal, and consequently the directors feel unable to recommend a dividend

on the Ordinary shares. The provision made for taxation is calculated to cover the increased rate of tax on the previous year's profits, the future tax assessable on the profits of the year under review, and also the liability for N.D.C. The amounts formerly standing at the credit of capital reserve account and premium on shares account, totalling £98,153, have been transferred to reserve for properties and investment in subsidiary company, etc.

During the year 6,220 tons of fibre were produced, 55.7% being No. 1 grade, 21.5% No. 2, 18% No. 3, and 4.8% tow. The all-in c.i.f. cost, including amortisation of planted areas, depreciation, all London charges and directors' fees, but excluding income tax and N.D.C., amounted to £17 15s. 11d. per ton. The average selling price was £20 19s. 10d. per ton, c.i.f.

The total area under sisal on June 30, 1938, was 7,293 hectares, including 785 hectares planted during the year. Growth of plants on some estates has fallen below expectations, and it has been found necessary to conserve leaf by resting certain areas; in consequence, the yield for the current year is estimated at 4,500 tons, of which 2,575 tons of various grades have been sold forward at an average price of £16 2s. 3d. per ton.

Further progress has been made with the conversion of properties into freeholds, and in the case of 1,465 hectares at Mswaha a 99 years' lease has been granted in lieu of freehold.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., state in their annual report for the year ended June 30 that, after making provision for £7,428 for amortisation and depreciation, there is a net loss of £2,551. The total output was 1,991 tons of sisal and tow, against 1,920 tons during the previous year; to this must be added 240 tons produced under contract, making altogether 2,232 tons. The total planted area is now 10,195 acres, or 835 acres more than last year. Conversions to freehold have been completed, comprising 21,598 acres. The annual meeting will be held in London to-morrow.

Sudan Almanac

The Sudan Almanac for 1939 is a most useful reference book to all who have interests in the Condominium. Published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 3d., its contents cover a wide range. There are lists of distances between various places in the country, notes on the importation of arms, Customs duties, postal and telegraphic information, weights, measures, and currencies (with conversion tables), notes on the health in the Sudan, a section on transliteration of Arabic names into English, and a host of other facts useful in everyday life. Altogether the Almanac, produced as a handy book which can be slipped into the pocket, is a model which might well be emulated in other parts of the Colonial Empire.

Summer Tour to South Africa

A special summer tour to South African ports has been arranged by the Union-Castle Line for the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle," due to sail from Southampton on July 20 next. For the tour, which will be confined to first and second class passengers, a reduction of 20% will be made from the ordinary return fare, and tickets will be available for return by vessels arriving in Southampton on August 25, September 1, 8, 15, or 22. Thus first class return fares to Capetown will be £97 18s. 5d. and second class £67 13s. 7d.

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Rhodesian Agriculture

THE latest agricultural report from Southern Rhodesia gives the following information:—

Tobacco.—Transplanting operations have been resumed. Although many growers have been forced to discard overgrown seedlings, there is no immediate shortage of plants. Where necessary old seed beds have been resown to provide the requisite supply and sequence of seedlings for transplanting. The quantity of bright flue-cured tobacco exported to protected markets during November amounted to 367,460 lb. (dry weight) and to foreign markets 118,134 lb. There were no exports of dark fired-cured tobacco to protected markets or to foreign markets.

Pigs.—Supplies to the factories are a little better. There is a steady demand for good breeding sows. Owing to the shortage of Large Black sows a number of producers are using crossbred Large White-Large Black sows for breeding, which normally would have been baconers.

Cattle.—Most areas have had sufficient rain to bring the grass on, and cattle generally are rapidly improving in condition. Prices continue satisfactory.

Wheat.—The latest estimate of the total crop is 40,000 bags.

Uganda Cotton Prices

The Governor of Uganda has appointed an *ad hoc* Fixing Committee to advise him in regard to the fixation of minimum prices for raw cotton in the 1938-39 season if it should become necessary to fix prices under the Cotton Zone Ordinance. The Committee consists of the Director of Agriculture (Chairman), Captain F. L. Guildbridge, M.C., Mr. S. V. Patel, and Messrs. Samwiri Wamala Sekibobo, Mr. Danieri M. Kato, Mr. Yekonia Zirabamuzale Menya, and Mr. Kosia [unclear] as African observers.

Removing a Handicap

A Bill to amend the Insurance Ordinance so as to avoid the requirement that a company or person undertaking insurance business in Northern Rhodesia must deposit cash or securities with the Financial Secretary is to be introduced in the Legislative Council. It is felt that this requirement involves the unnecessary locking up of capital in Northern Rhodesia without in fact providing any adequate security for policy-holders in the Territory, since the potential liabilities of a company or person doing substantial business would be much in excess of the amount of the deposit.

East African Section

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce discussion took place on the recent debate in the House of Commons on Mandated Territories. The Section noted with particular interest the absolute unanimity of all parties in the House that no alteration should be made in the status of British administration of Mandated Territories, and the hope was expressed that the speeches would relieve anxiety and restore confidence among all sections and races in East Africa. Commendation was also expressed of the work of the Tanganyika Defence League in educating public opinion in East Africa as to the issues involved.

Bank's Trade Review

THE Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current monthly review:—

Kenya.—Trade in Mombasa shows little change; some improvement in indents from up-country is anticipated owing to the approach of the Uganda cotton season. Crop prospects in the Nakuru and Kitale districts remain favourable, and satisfactory maize yields are anticipated. Early coffee crops in the Nairobi district are of good quality.

Uganda.—Weather conditions generally are favourable to the growing cotton crop, which is now estimated at 400,000 bales.

Tanganyika.—In the Morogoro and Kilosa areas the cotton crop is expected to be some 130 tons more than last year.

Southern Rhodesia.—Cattle supplies are good and the market is firm. Agricultural conditions and prospects are more favourable, fair rains having fallen in many districts. The outlook has improved for many small mines, which had been handicapped by a scarcity of water during recent months.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business is quiet in Livingstone and Lusaka, and conditions in the Copperbelt are steady, with an upward trend at Kitwe and Mufulira. Grazing is more plentiful as the result of recent rains, and livestock are in better condition. Agricultural prospects generally are more favourable.

Nyasaland.—General business conditions are quiet, but turnovers in European and Native sections are slightly higher than those of last year. Flue-cured tobacco having been in good demand during the past season, most growers intend to increase the acreage planted for the coming season.

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African Tourist Congress Passengers for East Africa

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS and Wilson Airways, which were both represented at the First International African Tourist Congress recently held in Costermanville in the Belgian Congo, made urgent appeals to the Belgian Government to allow them to complete the route: Kampala-Goma-Costermanville. When the air line extends its services to Costermanville that town will be connected with the interior aerial route of the Congo and to the Congo-Europe line by way of Libenge, and the Costermanville-Goma-Kampala service would link "Sabena" and Imperial Airways, thus enabling tourists arriving in Africa via Egypt, from the East or from the Cape; to visit Kivu with ease.

The Congress, held at the extremity of the marvellous Lake Kivu, produced discussions on many problems connected with African tours—routes, hotel accommodation, freedom of passage for travellers, a special triptyque for the repatriation of Native servants, special identity cards, and so on. Major decisions were the creation of an African Section of the *Alliance Internationale de Tourisme* and the unanimous agreement of the representatives of a dozen foreign Colonies to make Costermanville the permanent seat of the secretariat of that section.

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Cook, Dr. J. H.
Davies, Mrs. F. E.
Davies, Mr. W. H.
Davis, Miss D.
Dixon, Mr. E. V.
Dunkley, Mr. J. L.
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Tanga

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Haylock, Mr. J.
Temperley, Mr. B. N.
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Zanzibar

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Dar es Salaam

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Cap, Mr. L. V.
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Rainfall in East Africa

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended December 14).—Donyo Sabuk, 1.16 inches; Fort Hall, 0.73; Gilgil, 0.09; Kabete, 0.38; Kaimosi, 0.01; Kericho, 0.04; Kiambu, 0.45; Kijabe, 1.08; Kilifi, 1.30; Kinangop, 0.66; Lamu, 1.30; Limuru, 1.80; Machakos, 2.55; Mackinnon Road, 2.17; Makindu, 1.25; Makuyu, 0.93; Malindi, 0.53; Mitubiri, 0.34; Miwani, 0.03; Molo, 0.44; Mombasa, 0.79; Nairobi, 0.34; Naivasha, 1.08; Nakuru, 0.09; Nandi, 0.03; Nanyuki, 0.09; Narok, 0.43; Ngong, 0.07; Njoro, 0.07; Nyeri, 0.40; Ruiru, 0.47; Rumuruti, 0.05; Simba, 0.55; Sotik, 0.10; Thika, 0.24; Timau, 0.51; and Voi, 2.28 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended December 12).—Amani, 0.72 inches; Arusha, 3.15; Bagamoyo, 0.99; Biharamulo, 1.14; Bukoba, 1.27; Dar es Salaam, 1.41; Iringa, 0.03; Kigoma, 1.05; Kilosa, 1.30; Kitya, 1.84; Kinyangiri, 0.39; Lindi, 2.64; Lushoto, 2.53; Lyamungu, 0.45; Makenge, 1.00; Mbeya, 0.67; Morogoro, 0.51; Moshi, 0.64; Mpwapwa, 0.32; Mwanza, 1.08; Ngemeni, 0.38; Old Shinyanga, 0.45; Tabora, 0.70; Tanga, 0.34; Tukuyu, 0.54; and Utete, 1.94 inches.

Uganda (Week ended December 12).—Butiaba, 0.02 inches; Entebbe, 0.24; Fort Portal, 13.5; Jinja, 0.32; Kabale, 0.99; Kololo, 0.72; Masaka, 1.06; Masindi, 0.04; Mbale, 0.03; Mubende, 0.74; Namasagali, 0.10; and Tororo, 0.02 inch.

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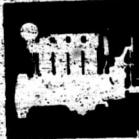
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONCE MORE our first issue of another year must express our disappointment with the New Year Honours List, not on account of the failure of the authorities to mark appropriately the services rendered to the State by a number of excellent men in and connected with these African Dependencies to which this journal is devoted, but on account of the striking disparity between the awards made to officials and a regrettable unwillingness to accord adequate recognition to non-officials. Seldom indeed, if ever, in recent years have the just claims of non-official workers for the public good been more cavalierly treated. It is nowadays the fashion for the Governors of the territories to invoke the closer co-operation of the non-official communities and to pay lip-service to the value of the help so readily accorded in the past; but when an opportunity occurs in January and June of each year to bestow some suitable tokens of appreciation of good work well done, there appears to be a marked disinclination to translate generous words into deeds.

While nobody grudges the devoted official the bestowal of any appropriate decoration, it would be dishonest to pretend that there is not profound dissatisfaction throughout the territories at the persistent failure of the authorities to preserve a just balance in this matter between officials and non-officials, and at some of the awards made in recent years to officials who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have won them by merit. Some have had their name included simply by virtue of their office, because they were on the point of retirement, or even because, having failed in a particular task, their inclusion in an Honours List was felt to be some solace for being

superceded. Among officials and non-officials alike there is a deep sense of regret that such unworthy motives should occasionally be allowed to prevail, and many officials are likewise as dissatisfied as non-officials that settlers, farmers, and missionaries who have rendered sterling service for many years to the Dependency in which they are resident should be persistently ignored, even when their work has been so prominent that none can overlook it.

What does this New Year Honours List show? That in Kenya and in Northern Rhodesia merely one non-official is regarded as having sufficiently merited the approbation of the State to be awarded the O.B.E. That decoration falls to Public Service Mr. Wolryche-Whitmore and to Mr. Inadequately R. W. Yule, who, it can be safely Recognised, said, have earned such standing in their respective countries that they

will bring more honour to the Order than it will bring to them. That each should stand alone in his territorial list is a condemnation of those who bear the responsibility of its compilation, and certainly not a reflection on the non-official communities, so many members of which have given, and will continue to give unselfish public service without thought of reward beyond that which flows from a sense of duty honourably discharged. Except in Zanzibar, where Sheik Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri is appointed to the Order, no non-official in any of the other territories is deemed to have shown himself worthy to be made even an O.B.E., and it is beginning to appear that long years of service on Legislative Councils, on Government Commissions and Committees, and in other public capacities of influence are a positive bar to recognition, instead of being a

strong recommendation. Or is it that some of those entrusted with the duty of advising His Majesty's Ministers have developed an almost totalitarian dislike of criticism, and are therefore determined to pass over year after year the devoted non-official servant of the public whose conscience prompts him to candour?

On the official side the one distinguished by the raising of Lord Hailey to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to mark the conclusion of his great "African Survey"; by the promotion to G.B.E. of Sir Stewart Symes. **Official Awards.** an able and popular Governor-General of the Sudan, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika; and by the grant of his "K" to Northern Rhodesia's new Governor, Mr. J. A. Maybin, who has so promptly won the confidence of his elected members and general public. Among the recipients of the C.M.G. are men so well known to East Africans and Rhodesians as Messrs. J. A. Calder, W. H. Ingrams, W. M. Logan, F. D. Rugman, D. G. Tomblings and B. Ashton Warner, while the award of the C.B.E. to Mr. R. Nicholson, an ex-official who until recently filled the office of secretary of the Royal African Society, will be cordially approved. Many an official has done far less for his C.M.G. than Mr. Stuart Chandler, Chief Road Engineer in Southern Rhodesia, for his O.B.E., and Mrs. G. R. Johnson, who has rendered outstanding services to women's education in Zanzibar, has also richly earned the same award. Others of which are the Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia, the Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika, and the retiring Conservator of Forests in that Territory.

On the whole, the List is a meagre one from the East African and Rhodesian standpoint, and it seems to strengthen the argument so often advanced in these columns for the creation of a special African Order. India, we have emphasised,

Wanted: An African Order. possesses two Orders of Chivalry, while Africa, in which so much splendid work is being done, possesses none. When the complaint is made that so much of that good work goes unrecognised; the stock-exercise of officialdom is that the pressure upon the Orders of the British Empire and of St. Michael and St. George is so great that some who ought to be included must perforce be omitted. Indeed, we have more than once been told that a certain individual has been made a knight bachelor because the quota of C.M.G.'s could not be increased in that List, in which it was imperative to include him! If the will to recognise good work, non-official no less than official, were to prevail, as it should, there are many men and women labouring for the advancement of Africa who might with perfect propriety be appointed to the suggested new African Order. Our regular readers know that we do not advocate the wholesale distribution of honours; on the contrary, the greater the measure of discrimination exercised in their bestowal, the better from every standpoint—but we do plead for a fair balance between official and non-official recipients, and for an appreciation by the powers that be that it is to their own advantage to foster a still greater readiness by non-officials to give of their time and talents for the good of the community.

FOR YEARS PAST, but with greater concentration in recent months, Kenya has been assailed by critics, as active in their propaganda as they are few in number, for the Government's policy of permitting the employment of juvenile Natives; criticism has accused the authorities of allowing grave scandals to persist in the nature and amount of work assigned to Native children and in their hours of service, and, worse still, has emphatically asserted that moral deterioration has been caused by their employment, drunkenness among the juveniles being specifically alleged. With wisdom and commendable promptitude the Government of Kenya, instead of disregarding these damaging attacks—which the German propaganda machine was only too ready to make use of—appointed a Committee of the Legislative Council to investigate the whole question, **The Employment of Juveniles.** and of the four members possessing experience and competence which should satisfy the most captious critics that an honest examination has been undertaken.

The Committee was a "pro-Native"—if that exceedingly objectionable term may be used in this connexion—as any prejudiced Negrophile could have desired; there was no European settler among its members, who consisted of the Chief Native Commissioner, a former Provincial Commissioner who is now charged with the representation of Native interests in the Legislature, a former administrative officer and magistrate of wide experience in Kenya and Tanganyika whom nobody would describe as a whole-hearted advocate of European settlement in East Africa, and one of the best-known and most level-headed missionaries in the Colony. In other words, the predisposition of every member must have been to exercise all possible care that any shortcomings should be discovered, probed, exposed, and remedied. Yet the Committee finds against the plaintiffs, exonerates the accused, and thereby justifies both the general body of European employers and the Administration. Indeed, so satisfied are the members of the Committee with the present system that they recommend its crystallisation into an Ordinance embodying the whole legislation concerning juvenile employment.

It was against the tea estates that the worst allegations were made. Those who have had opportunities of studying the handling and housing of Native labour on the young tea plantations of Kenya, and who know the high character of the

Dangers of Town Life. men who have pioneered, directed and generally influenced that industry—a creation of the last decade or so—will not be surprised that the conditions on the tea gardens were found by the Committee to be good almost without exception; moreover, practically all the young Native employees were adjudged to be over twelve years of age. As to drunkenness, the Committee could find no evidence to justify the statements made by the critics: drinking was shown to occur, but also among the children in their own homes in the reserves, and to be due to the weakening of the old

parental and tribal sanctions. Categorically and most emphatically the members declare that they are satisfied that there is only one abuse of juvenile labour of any magnitude, and that that lies in the casual employment of children in towns, often by Natives, at low rates of pay and under unsatisfactory and sometimes sordid conditions in the crowded bazaars. Such children are described as being in danger of becoming detribalised nonentities.

* * *

Interest in this matter is not confined to Kenya. From the quarters whence come the condemnations of juvenile employment in that Colony, a steady sniping has also been kept up against Southern Rhodesia and the Eastern African Dependencies in general. A tiny but active and vociferous minority of persons normally resident in the territories has written and spoken much on the subject and has briefed Members of the House of Commons, whose ignorance of Africa and African life is their only excuse for the acceptance at face value of prejudiced statements, distorted facts and ill-balanced sentimentality. The time of this agitation is peculiarly inopportune, for all the East and Central African Dependencies are actively engaged in improving the lot of the Natives of every race, age and condition. In recent months the results of labour inquiries in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been published, while Northern Rhodesia has sent a Provincial Commissioner and a non-official member of the

Legislature to the Lupa goldfield to inspect the conditions under which Northern Rhodesian Natives are employed there, and both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have posted officials to Southern Rhodesia to supervise the well-being of Natives who have emigrated to that Colony. There could scarcely be better proof that everywhere the keenest interest is being shown in the betterment of Native life.

* * *

A temperate and balanced treatment of this question of the employment of Native juveniles will take into consideration the fact that tribal tradition is entirely in harmony with the setting of even young children to some form of useful work; that until the education of children becomes compulsory in Africa such work is no hardship under proper control; and that the real problem is the unattached child in the towns, as has been fully explained in Major Orde Browne's report on labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia. While denying abuses, the Kenya Committee recognises that improvements are desirable—that wages are too low, that the professional recruitment of children must be forbidden and the employment raised by a couple of years, and that written contracts and penal sanctions for such children are an absurdity; particular stress is laid on the moral obligation of the Government to identify each child, keep an eye upon it, control its goings and comings, and prevent the drift to the towns which is the really pressing danger.

NOTES BY THE WAY

East Africa's Young Navy

H. M.S. "NDOVU", which Commander David Blunt, who commands the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, commissioned a little while ago, and which can proudly claim to be the first ship of East Africa's Navy, must be deemed to have been particularly appropriately named, for *ndovu* in Swahili means "elephant," and her skipper is the author of "Elephant," the standard book on that subject, of which he gained a great deal of first-hand experience while employed on elephant control work in Tanganyika Territory. Here, then, is an interesting coincidence, which, the superstitious skipper, augurs that all will go particularly well with the ship and her commander. He has now embarked upon the sea of matrimony, on which his many East African friends will wish him good sailing under blue skies.

Mr. Stanley Male

MR. STANLEY MALE, who has succeeded Mr. W. R. Bartholomew as editor of the *Tanganyika Standard*, is an ex-official who, after leaving the Department of Education, could not tear himself away from Dar es Salaam, which is to him one of the most attractive of towns. He has been a member of the staff of the paper for some years, has contributed a weekly commentary which bears the stamp of his personality, has a wide circle of friends among officials and non-officials, and will enter upon his new duties with general good wishes. Mr. Male

had had experience on the literary and business sides of newspaper production in England before going to East Africa some years ago, and in 1938 he spent several months in Nairobi on the headquarters staff of the group which owns the journal now committed to his charge.

Expert Forest Destroyers

PEACE can be as disastrous as war itself. Even the *Pax Britannica* which has been imposed on Africa, and of which the nation is justly proud, is having some unexpected and disturbing results. The multiplication of Native cattle leading to overstocking and soil erosion is one; another is the ruin of magnificent Ruwenzori, which most people imagined to be safe from the despoiler. Yet the forest on its flanks does not now reach below the 7,000 feet line, and this, say the distinguished authors of "Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda," is the work of the Konja, a forest-dwelling tribe of some 20,000 head, expert in destroying their natural environment. They have practised shifting cultivation for many generations, and at an accelerated pace since they have lived undisturbed under British administration. They are exceptionally efficient forest destroyers, leaving not a single tree in their clearings; and they grow quantities of wheat, which is very conducive to soil erosion on steep slopes. So even non-cattle-keeping tribes have discovered a way of devastating their homeland, and wheat, the best of cereals, can in certain circumstances become a serious factor in soil erosion.

The New Year Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

PRIVY COUNCILLOR

BUTLER, RICHARD AUSTEN, ESQ., M.P. As Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has frequently replied to questions in the House of Commons concerning the future of Tanganyika Territory.

BARON

PHILIPPS, SIR LAURENCE RICHARD, BT., J.P., for political and public services. Is a younger brother of the late Lord Kylsant, who was Chairman of the Union-Castle Line.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

JAMESON, PROFESSOR WILLIAM WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Déan and Professor of Public Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. A member of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office.

MCLEWAIN, PERCY ALEXANDER, ESQ., Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements. Served in Kenya as Crown Counsel from 1923 to 1927.

OSTLER, THE HON. HENRY HUBERT, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. Served in the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia, and has paid several long visits to the Rhodesias and East Africa, in which he has travelled extensively and about which he has contributed his impressions to a number of prominent journals. A proved friend of white settlement in Eastern Africa.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

C.C.M.C.

HAGLEY, MALCOLM, BARON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Director of the African Research Survey, author of "An African Survey," and British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. Undertook a year's tour of Africa some two years ago after retiring from the Indian Civil Service, of which he was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant members.

STUART, SIR CAMPBELL, K.B.E., Chairman of the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee and a member of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and of the Council of the Empire Press Union. Visited East Africa some years ago.

K.C.M.C.

ASPINALL, SIR ALGERNON EDWARD, C.M.G., C.B.E., lately Secretary to the West India Committee, and for many years a good friend to Colonial causes generally.

GRAVES, CECIL GEORGE, ESQ., M.C., Deputy Director-General of the B.B.C. Has shown particular interest in the development of broadcasting to and within the Colonial Empire. Contributed a chapter on broadcasting to our volume "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow."

HILL, THOMAS ST. QUINTIN, ESQ., C.M.G., O.B.E., Comptroller of the Department of Overseas Trade, and in that capacity concerned with the development of British trade with East Africa and the Rhodesias.

MACHTIG, ERIC GUSTAV, ESQ., C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Dominions Office, and a member of the Overseas Settlement Board.

MAYBIN, JOHN ALEXANDER, ESQ., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia. Served in Ceylon for 18 years and in Nigeria for four years before taking up his present appointment a few months ago.

C.M.G.

CALDER, JOHN ALEXANDER, ESQ., an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office. Visited East Africa in 1924 as secretary of the Parliamentary Commission of which Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech) was Chairman. Has since taken a keen interest in Eastern African affairs and has often attended East African gatherings in London.

INGRAMS, WILLIAM HAROLD, ESQ., O.B.E., Resident Adviser, Mukalla, Aden Protectorate. Served in Zanzibar from 1919 to 1929, and is the author of several works dealing with that Protectorate.

LOGAN, WILLIAM MARSTON, ESQ., O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Served in Kenya from 1913 to 1937, in recent years as Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

RUGMAN, FRANCIS DUGLEY, ESQ., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Sudan.

STONEHEWER-BIRD, FRANCIS HUGH WILLIAM, ESQ., O.B.E., H.M. Consul-General in Addis Ababa.

TOMBLINGS, DOUGLAS GRIFFITH, ESQ., Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, in which Protectorate he has served since 1912.

WARNER, BRODRICK ASHTON, ESQ., Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda since 1933. First appointed to the Protectorate in 1912 as an Assistant District Commissioner.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

G.C.V.O.

REITH, SIR JOHN CHARLES WALSHAM, G.B.E., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., Chairman of Imperial Airways and until recently Director-General of the B.B.C.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

G.B.E. (Civil Division)

SYMES, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR GEORGE STEWART, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Governor-General of the Sudan, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

G.B.E. (Civil Division)

NICHOLSON, REGINALD POPHAM, ESQ., until recently Secretary of the Royal African Society, from which office he resigned on account of ill-health.

G.B.E. (Military Division)

RILEY, MAJOR DAVID ST. CLAIR, E.D., District Commandant of No. 6 Military District of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force.

THOMAS, MAJOR LECHMERE CAV, M.C., Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion The King's African Rifles.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BRIND, WALTER GERARD, ESQ., D.F.C., M.Sc., B.E., Director of Public Works in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

CHANDLER, STUART FREDERICK THOMAS, ESQ., M.Inst.M.C.E., Chief Road Engineer in the Department of Roads of Southern Rhodesia. The pioneer of Southern Rhodesia's excellent system of "strip" roads and low-level bridges. An exceptionally keen official.

FRAYLING, BEVAN EDWIN, ESQ., A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., D.I.C., Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, where he has served for the past 10 years.

GRANT, DONALD KEITH SHAFESBURY, ESQ., Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika. Before going to the Territory in 1920 Mr. Grant served for a year in Kenya.

GREEN, GEORGE CHITTLE, ESQ., Staff Officer in the Dominions Office.

HOPKINS, JOHN GERALD HEMUS, ESQ., District Officer, Kenya. Has served in the Colony since 1917.

JOHNSON, MRS. GEORGINA ROSE, M.B.E. Superintendent of Female Education in Zanzibar, where she has done splendid work, especially in promoting the education of Arab girls.

LILLEY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY ARTHUR, D.S.O., District Commissioner in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan.

MAYNARD, JAMES, ESQ., District Officer in British Somaliland.

MATHESON, MISS HILDA, Secretary to the African Research Survey.

THOMAS, CAPTAIN WALTER ERIC, M.C., K.C., Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia. Born in South Africa in 1889, he became a Rhodes Scholar in 1910; played for Oxford University at Rugby football and for Rhodesia at lawn tennis, with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in the East African Campaign from 1915 to 1917, and later went to France with the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

WILCOCKSON, ARTHUR SIDNEY, ESQ. A captain in the service of Imperial Airways. Was employed on the African route for a considerable period.

WOLRYCHE-WHITMORE, JOHN ERIC ALEXANDER, ESQ. For public services in Kenya, where he has for many years devoted much time to the promotion of agricultural development. He is a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association and one of the pioneers of the cultivation of pyrethrum and passion fruit.

YULE, ROBERT WALKER, ESQ. For public services in Northern Rhodesia. Went to Nyasaland in 1900 for the African Lakes Corporation, which he left to join the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service. Later began trading at Ndola, managed the Kansanshi mine stores, and then became labour agent to the Sir Robert Williams group of companies, an appointment retained for many years, despite an offer of the Government to become its official labour organiser. On retirement he bought an estate at Kasama, where he has since lived. A valued occasional contributor to *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Honorary O.B.E.

EL-MUGHEIRI, SHEIKH SAID BIN ALI, M.B.E. For public services in Zanzibar.

M.B.E.

DIHARAP, MUKUND GANESHI, ESQ. For public services in Nyasaland.

GRANT, CAPTAIN HUGH MURRAY, M.C., District Officer in Kenya.

HIGGINS, ARTHUR GEORGE REGINALD, ESQ., Assistant Superintendent, Class 1, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

HODGSON, FREDERICK, ESQ., Principal of the Central Trades School, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

HILBERT, HUGH RAVENHILL, ESQ., a resident in El Obeid, Sudan.

KADER-BHOY, GHULAM ALI, ESQ. For public services in Zanzibar.

PHILLIPS, ARTHUR WILFRED, ESQ., Senior Overseer in the Public Works Department of Uganda.

RALSTEIN, JOHN, ESQ. For social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Ralstein, who has been resident in the Colony for many years, has been a generous donor to good causes, especially those designed to meet the needs of the pioneers.

SPRAGGS, HENRY VICTOR, ESQ., Inspector of Ordnance and Explosives in the Sudan.

TAYLOR, MISS CATHERINE FRANCIS, M.B., B.S. For medical services in Tanganyika.

Honorary M.B.E.

KULOBYA, SERWANO WOFUNIRA, Omuwanika of Buganda, and one of the ablest Natives in Eastern Africa. Came to England to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee which inquired into the Closer Union of the East African Dependencies, and showed himself a capable witness with an unusually fluent command of English.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL

For Distinguished Service

LAWS, E. K., ESQ. Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya.

Rhodesian Aid for Jews

Relaxing of Immigration Laws Sought

THE question of assistance for Jewish refugees has been brought prominently before the public in Southern Rhodesia, where there is general sympathy for their plight. The Government is being asked to consider additional action apart from the considerable number of refugees who have come in during the year under the ordinary immigration laws, and the scheme for a small agricultural refugee settlement near Bulawayo, financed by the Rhodesian Jewish community. It is being urged in Church and other circles that more should be done to open the immigration gates wider.

On the other hand, a strong section of opinion holds that sympathy should take another form, pointing out that any considerable further influx of aliens would upset the balance of population, and they fear that it would sow the seeds of racial friction. This section declares that the only real solution is a new land for Jews in which they would not constitute a minority problem, and where they could attain self-government.

One suggestion, as the refugee problem is an international one, is that the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika should be used for a large-scale settlement. This, it is felt, would enable Germany to feel that she was taking some part in the solution of the trouble, while an agreement by her would constitute a friendly gesture of a nature sought by Mr. Chamberlain.—"Times" telegram from Salisbury.

Opposition to German Colonial Claims

Voiced in Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia

CANON R. M. GIBBONS, missionary member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, has sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor of the Territory a memorial in the following terms from "a number of influential Africans":—

"We, the undersigned, being Africans of Tanganyika Territory, and loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George, desire to express our unwavering faith and trust that His Majesty will not relinquish the trusteeship which he has assumed for a young and backward race.

"We can remember the past years before we became citizens of the British Empire, and, moreover, we have seen the intent and ideals of the British Empire in the governance of this Territory.

"We have learnt with warm appreciation and gratitude the meaning of the term Freedom, in the establishment of indirect rule where our own natural chiefs and leaders have been restored to their authority, and have been trained and helped to rule us according to our own customs and institutions, without, at the same time, any blessing of civilisation being withheld from us.

"We have freedom to follow our own religions without interference.

"We have had the door of education held open to us from the beginnings to the lately constituted Mandate, and we know that with our feet on the ladder of education and civilisation, there will be no obstacle to our progressing to the uttermost, as time, opportunity and means may permit.

African Appreciation of British Rule

"We have seen how we can be admitted to posts of trust and responsibility, and can hope to take a real share in the building of our people.

"We have seen the efforts made by our Government to improve the health and well-being of our people.

"We have appreciated most deeply the ready and unstinted help given us to learn better methods in our own peculiar avocations, to wit, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. We know that in times of drought, locust invasion, famine, the Government has helped those in distress.

"We know that the poor, the afflicted and the aged, are as much the care of the Government as the able, the young, and the wealthy.

"We enjoy peace and free movement in our land, and we are protected from marauding and exploitation of all those who would threaten our lives and property and progress.

"We acknowledge the real justice and fairness which is accorded to us in the courts.

"We have seen slavery completely disappear and Forced Labour also. In their place we have rejoiced with deep thankfulness in the freedom to choose our own profession and work, and to follow them quietly and with all encouragement.

"We have been able to move freely into neighbouring countries and to feel at one with their peoples, and we are very conscious of a growing unity and friendship with our brethren all over Central Africa, who, until the arrival of the British, were but a name to us.

"It has always been the deepest joy to us to know that our children would be able to grow and develop under the care of the British and under the same flag of Freedom and Justice.

"We do not believe in the feeling, held by some among us, that Britain is afraid, and in her cowardice will yield up the trusteeship which she accepted with such generosity and out of pity for us helpless people, and by so doing, to rob us of our freedom, our vision of growth and participation in the good things of God's world, our self-respect and eagerness to take our place in time, and to contribute our part to the progress of mankind, in its journey towards unity, peace, freedom and self-determination.

"Finally, we humbly beg that we may become a Colony of the British Empire, and become one with our neighbours, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, so that we may be secure in the knowledge that our father, His Gracious Majesty, will continue to rule over us.

"We realise that the signatories are few, but time did not permit to obtain more to sign, yet we are wholly confident that we speak for the overwhelming majority of our brethren in this Territory."

The memorial is quoted textually from the original.

Sir Leopold Moore's Resolution

Strong opposition to Germany's Colonial claims has been registered by the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Leopold Moore, leader of the elected members, moved, and Colonel Gore-Browne seconded, that the Government should note and forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following resolution:—

"That it is the unanimous opinion of the unofficial members of this Council, who represent all sections of the community of Northern Rhodesia, that the return to Germany of the Mandated Territories in Africa would constitute a menace to the British Empire. While sincerely welcoming the assurance given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his speech in the House of Commons on December 7, they wish to record their dissent from the proposal to extend the application of the Mandate system to all Colonial territories which are not yet ripe for self-government."

The Chief Secretary announced that the Government would accept the motion and forward it to the Secretary of State.

Germans in Tanganyika

Mr. Marcus Daly, the old East African pioneer trader, traveller, hunter and prospector, writing from Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, to the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—

"While on safari in Tanganyika during the crisis, particularly during the period when war seemed inevitable, it was noticeable how anxious all the German settlers were. Many sought British subjects who might befriend them in the event of war, while others even offered their services to the authorities in any capacity. Later, however, when the crisis had passed, they all lost their heads; great gatherings were held at various appointed places for the edification of the Natives and others out in the backwoods, and their feelings were expressed in loud boasting. One can better imagine than express the humiliating feelings of the loyal British during this period, and even now matters are growing worse day by day.

Throughout Tanganyika and the adjoining

territories people are asking what the British Government is up to. Why the Germans are allowed to settle and carry on their propaganda against the British while being supported and protected by them. Why, if the German Government is expelling the Jews without allowing them to dispose of their property and take their money with them, the British and other Governments do not apply the same methods to the Germans living under their protection. Why, if the British and other nations have to take in the expelled Jews (and someone must), the Jews are not given the German holdings in the Colonies and Mandated Territories. It seems as if it would be quite fair *quid pro quo*.

"This policy of all give and no take is undermining the trust in the home Government of thousands of British subjects. Why, they ask, does not Mr. Chamberlain show the world that we are still able to lead but not prepared to be driven? A threat by the British Government to expel all German subjects from the Colonies and Mandated Territories if Hitler does not change his policy would have an immediate effect."

Royal African Society Discussion

Sir John Harris and Mr. F. S. Joelson addressed the Royal African Society last night on Germany's Colonial claims. They, together with Lady Harris and Mrs. Joelson, were guests of the Society at a dinner over which Vice-Admiral C. V. Osborne presided.

Among those present were Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. J. Boreford Clark, Major and Mrs. G. G. G. and Lady Galway, Sir Robert Graham, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Lady Helen Nutting, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mrs. Pomeroy, and Colonel C. W. G. Walker.

Italy and French Somaliland

Italian Troops on French Soil

THE INCREASING ATTENTION which is being devoted in Italy to the pretended claim to Jibuti and French Somaliland is being effectively countered by the resolute determination of French statesmen and French public opinion not to consider any such proposition, which Italy bases on the wartime Pact of London, under which she was to receive equitable compensation in the matter of her Eritrean, Somaliland and Libyan frontiers if Great Britain and France increased their territories in Africa at the expense of Germany.

From the uniform demands of the controlled Italian Press, it is believed in Paris that French Somaliland will soon become the chief subject of dispute with Italy, and it is common knowledge that the French Cabinet has devoted considerable time to discussions of the situation in that Protectorate. It is said that the attitude of the Government has been considerably strengthened by the Minister of the Colonies, M. Mandel, who is a Jew, a fighter by nature, and one of the French Ministers who detested the Munich Agreement.

France Sends Reinforcements

Since January, 1938, Italian troops from Ethiopia have been camped 18 to 20 miles within French Somaliland territory, within 54 miles of Jibuti, notwithstanding repeated protests from the French

Governor. Recently reports had been received that troop movements have taken place on the boundary between French Somaliland and Ethiopia, and that Native troops and populations have been told by the Italian authorities that the capture of Jibuti is only a question of time.

This news, broadcast by loud-speakers at various railway stations in Ethiopia, led the French Government to order precautionary measures, one of which was the dispatch to Jibuti of a battalion of Senegalese sharpshooters and arms and ammunition by two French steamers which left Marseilles on Sunday.

Meantime, Italy has sent a Note to France denouncing the 1935 agreement, known as the Mussolini-Laval Pact, and requesting fresh proposals from France in respect of her obligations under the Treaty of London. Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, in disclaiming the 1935 Agreement, pointed out that the constitution of the Italian Government had meantime placed Italy in a new position, and that a fresh basis of negotiation must be sought.

Paris, however, replied that only in April last the French Government sent a memorandum to Rome suggesting the resumption of negotiations, but that it went unanswered. Nevertheless, in anticipation of the ratification of that Agreement, France had already handed over to Italy 2,500 shares in the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway. French opinion is that since Italy seeks a change, Rome, and not Paris, must submit suggestions.

The Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway

Although Italy scorns the facilities at Jibuti as not being up to modern standards, there is no mention of the fact that in the past two years the port and railway facilities have been improved with the especial object of meeting the increased through traffic to and from Addis Ababa. A new quay, costing nearly £500,000, has been built, and though France came to an understanding with Italy concerning its use, the Italian Government afterwards refused to recognise the agreement, and decided to utilise the longer and more expensive route through Mogadishu.

The Berlin correspondent of the *News Chronicle* says that Germany will support a claim that the railway line to Addis Ababa should be sold to Italy at a fair price, and that a free port and the Jibuti harbour adjoining the railhead should be given her. At a later date Germany might even support a claim for cession of the whole of French Somaliland to Italy in return for a monetary payment or as exchange for territory in another part of the world.

Native opinion in French Somaliland has expressed itself as strongly antagonistic to Italian claims in many ways, most prominent of which was a march of several thousand Natives through the streets of Jibuti carrying banners inscribed "We want to live under a democratic régime," and "We do not want to suffer the fate of Abyssinia."

Great Britain and the ex-Emperor

Suggesting that a pension might be awarded to the ex-Emperor of Ethiopia, the *News Chronicle* says: "Many of the ex-Emperor's personal dependents have found asylum with him in this country, but he has now no resources of his own to support them or himself. He would be too dignified to make any suggestion on his own behalf, but his former status, and our share in depriving him of it, throw a great responsibility on the British Government. If the Government were to give him an adequate pension, it would probably be welcomed even by those who opposed resistance to Italy's designs in Ethiopia."

The Nutrition of Africans

Useful Information from Nyasaland

KNOWLEDGE OF NATIVE NUTRITION is of great importance to settlers, administrators, medical and other specialist officers, and to mining, transport and other large enterprises in East and Central Africa.

They will find in the recently published annual report of the Nyasaland Native Welfare Committee some most useful information. From that source the following passages are taken:—

"When there is no scarcity of food an adult consumes 1½ to 2½ lb. per day of maize flour prepared as a stiff porridge. Food to a Native means porridge, and preferably maize porridge or rice; such items as vegetables, meat and fish are regarded as 'relishes,' while the occasional snack is not considered food according to Native interpretation of the term. In addition to 1½ to 2½ lb. of flour, or a smaller amount of rice, an adult will eat from 6 to 8 oz. of green vegetables and 6 to 8 oz. of beans or other relish daily at the two meals.

"Prices of foodstuffs fluctuate widely from year to year. For example, when the supply of maize is in excess of requirements, it may be purchased in the open market at 1½d. for 14 lb.; in a year of poor harvests the price is increased, and at present supplies cost 1d. for 2 lb.

"It has been estimated that to provide what is believed to be an improved diet for an adult Native would cost approximately 3s. 5d. per week at current rates prevailing in Zomba. (The quantities of foodstuffs comprising this dietary are shown in an appendix.)

When Famine Threatens

"When famine threatens, the size or number of meals is reduced, bran is conserved, and the forests are searched for edible grasses, buffalo beans, tubers and wild fruits. Confirmed maize-eaters regard having to fall back upon cassava or sweet potatoes as almost equivalent to starvation.

"The following are much used as green relishes: pumpkin leaves, pumpkin flowers, cucumber leaves, leaves of beans (many varieties), cassava leaves, pea leaves, young shoots of *Portulaca oleracea*, sweet potato leaves, wild spinach, burr weed, leaves of the rubber tree, groundnut leaves, leaves and shoots of a plant resembling *Ipomea*.

"Tomatoes are the most popular of all the European vegetables introduced into this country. Except when they are grown for sale to Europeans, the plants are not cultivated but are self-sown, with the result that the fruit has gradually become diminished in size. Tomatoes are generally used mixed with an indigenous relish, e.g., groundnuts or pumpkin leaves.

"Potatoes are grown mainly for European consumption. This vegetable is not much appreciated by the Native and the area under cultivation is limited.

"Onions come next to tomatoes in popularity; they are grown both for sale and home consumption. The practice of cultivating these vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, carrots and turnips, for home consumption is growing, largely as the result of production exceeding European demand and compelling the grower to consume his surplus.

"The principal Native cash crops are tobacco and cotton. As a rule the cultivation of cash crops does not adversely affect the production of food crops; the men attend to the former while the women are responsible for the latter.

"Attempts have been made to popularise the

cultivation and consumption of soya beans by Native growers. Cultivation as a cash-crop has met with some success, but the bean has not yet been appreciated as an article of diet owing to the necessity for preliminary treatment and prolonged cooking. The Assistant Director of Agriculture in a pamphlet issued locally has shown that using 1 lb. of Herman beans, and giving a preliminary soaking in water for 12 hours, removal of the husk took 65 minutes and the actual cooking 2 hours 10 minutes; treated for 5 minutes with boiling water, the time taken to remove the husks was reduced to 20 minutes, but the cooking time was extended to 3½ hours. To improve palatability the addition of 10% tepary beans is advocated.

"The yield of any crop is dependent on many factors, e.g., standard of agriculture, soil fertility, seed, weather conditions, pests, etc. It is estimated that over a period of years the average yield of staple foodstuffs from Native gardens is roughly as follows: Maize, 700-1,000 lb. per acre; millet, 400-600 lb.; cassava, 900-1,200 lb.; sweet potatoes, 700-1,000 lb.

"According to the standards accepted for non-tropical races, the Natives' intake of first-class protein is inadequate, more especially during the important periods of childhood, pregnancy and lactation; the consumption of fats is also too low when measured with the same standards. Furthermore, it is mainly of vegetable origin; the intake of carbohydrate is adequate, if not excessive. Death from starvation is practically unknown.

The Question of Vitamins

"Supplies of fruit and vegetables are seasonal, and at times unobtainable. The intake of vitamins A and C during certain months must be reduced to a dangerously low level, particularly the latter, as it is not customary for vegetables to be eaten uncooked. The tendency for the Native to adopt European attire is to be regretted, for it is bound to limit the synthesis of vitamin D which occurs by irradiation of the skin, and foods containing this vitamin do not figure to any extent in the usual dietary.

"The measures recommended by the Acting Director of Agriculture may be considered from the following points of view: (a) better supply of proteins both in quantity and kind of protein; (b) better supply of oils; (c) larger supply of all vitamins; (d) greater reserves to be stored: root crops such as cassava, taro, potato, edible canna, yams; and (e) mineral deficiencies to be made up by salts; deficiencies in natural waters generally to be rectified.

"The lack of proteins in the average Native diet is well-known. Too much reliance is put on maize by the greater number of Natives, and it should generally be supplemented by protein from meat, fish, groundnuts, soya beans, pigeon pea or other leguminous seeds.

"The meat supply may easily be increased, and this is connected with the institution of better small-holdings, care of cattle, elimination of internal parasites from young animals and humans. Correct manufacture of Indore compost helps by eliminating flies and fly-borne diseases.

"The supply of oils is generally correlated with the supply of vitamins. Groundnuts and soya beans supply a very desirable edible oil, and increased production should be encouraged by all officers concerned. The production has been sadly neglected during the past few years. The export of oil seeds, even cotton seed, should be carefully watched, and it may have to be enforced that all such seeds should

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

Juvenile Labour in Kenya Prosperity in N. Rhodesia

Report of the Committee of Inquiry

THAT under proper conditions and safeguards the employment of Native juveniles in Kenya is not harmful is the general conclusion reached by the Committee appointed by the Governor of the Colony to report upon the employment of juvenile labour, a Committee which consisted of Mr. E. B. Hoskins, Chief Native Commissioner, as Chairman, Mr. S. V. Cooke, a former administrative officer and now Elected Member for the Coast, Mr. H. R. Montgomery, a former Provincial Commissioner and now a nominated member of Council for Native Interests, and the Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood. As will be seen, every member of the Committee could be counted upon to consider Native welfare as a matter of prime importance.

In the majority of industrial undertakings, they reported, the law is carefully followed and there is little real abuse of juvenile employment. They found no drinking among juveniles on tea estates, as had been alleged to occur, but that what drinking does take place is done by children in their own homes. Minimum wages, however, they thought too low, and the provision for control inadequate. So they recommend the employment of at least two more labour officers, one for the Coast.

They recommend that no child should be employed in industrial enterprises under the age of 14, and in other employment not under 12 years, and they feel that modification seen in the gold-fields cannot be justified any longer. Penal sanctions against juveniles—though, as a matter of fact, they have never been invoked by employers—ought, it is felt, to disappear, and contracts should be of short duration and verbal, and therefore only civil contracts. Professional recruiting should be forbidden and apprenticeship retained.

Provision for identification, which the Committee regard as a moral obligation upon the Government, is detailed, a point being that any *kipandi* must be a separate document and not be endorsed with any labour record. The Committee deplores the drift to the towns and the employment of Native children as personal servants to Natives.

So satisfied are the members of the Committee that the present practice leads to few abuses that they recommend its crystallisation into law in an Ordinance embracing all juvenile employment.

(Concluded from opposite page.)

be extracted in order that the residue, rich in protein and containing some oil, may be available as human food, as cotton seed even may be.

"Instruction in cultivation of vegetables and/or much greater issue of seed bought wholesale should be made. Every village should have a communal orchard giving fruit which can be issued by the headman. Isolated fruit trees are generally untended and give fruit of poor quality and small quantity. It is unusual, for example, to see a plantation of good paw-paw trees or a well-tended banana grove or even a well-grown single tree anywhere in Native villages.

"The soils and climates in the various zones are suitable to various kinds of fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, and it should be possible to grow avocado, grenadilla, paw-paw, mango, guava, cashew nut, anonaceous fruits to give a supply of vitamins and other necessary food factors at various times of the year. A start should be made with communal orchards in the villages of Native authorities."

Tax Relief and Increased Votes

THE PROSPERITY of Northern Rhodesia has been so marked during the past 18 months—chiefly on account of the profitable production of copper from the highly organised mines of the Copperbelt, which have an invested capital of over £20,000,000—that the Government has felt justified in making a five-year plan for public service expansion and in reducing direct taxation by £15,430.

In 1937, said the Financial Secretary, Mr. Keith Tucker, in his maiden budget speech in the Legislative Council, the value of Northern Rhodesia's exports was doubled at £12,000,000, and imports rose from £2,300,000 to over £4,000,000, leaving a visible favourable trade balance of nearly £8,000,000, while there was a surplus of revenue at the end of the year of £76,242. The 1938 revenue was expected to exceed the estimate by £143,000, giving a surplus of about £315,000, of which £279,000 was ear-marked for reserve, so that at the beginning of 1939 the reserve account would amount to £300,000 and excess of assets over liabilities to £254,000.

1939 is to provide the first instalment of the five-year plan for extension of services. Agriculture is to be developed, especially tobacco growing, for which seasonal advances to planters to a maximum total of £8,000 are proposed.

Lower Revenue But Improved Services

Revenue will fall by £4,000 owing to reductions of duty on certain articles following the Anglo-American Trade Agreement; £530 will be lost by the abolition of stamps on duplicate and triplicate Customs entry forms; £400 by the cancellation of wireless licences; £5,000 by the reduction of Native tax in outlying districts; and £5,500 by concessions to the income tax payer. The estimate of revenue for 1939 is £1,464,744, recurrent expenditure is put at £1,161,305, and extraordinary expenditure at £336,318, £1,664,652 being met out of revenue.

Under European education, provision is made for boarding facilities in schools, a two-school system in Lusaka, and increased staff for the schools in Mafuilira, Luanshya, Nchanga, Choma and Livingstone; £500 is allocated for Government exhibitions for pupils failing to get Beit bursaries. Under Native education, the staff is increased to allow the posting of a superintendent in each Province, a girls' boarding school is to be established on the Copperbelt, and four other schools are to be built.

The number of medical officers and health inspectors is to be increased; medical services in Broken Hill are to be reorganised and an additional medical officer appointed there; a pathologist and laboratory are envisaged for Lusaka; seven additional nursing sisters are to be appointed; and 17 new dispensaries are to be erected.

Livestock officers are to be appointed for service in Mazabuka, Lusaka, Monze and Namwala, and veterinary officers for Abercorn and Fort Jameson.

The increase in staff for social services numbers 120, of whom 47 are European and 73 African.

The grant to the Northern Rhodesia Flying Club is to be doubled, and provision made for regular weekly air services between Lusaka, Mumbwa, Mongu and Fort Jameson. The reorganisation and expansion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment will increase its vote from £23,400 to £51,300.

The Kafue-Chirundu road is to be completed at a cost of £17,507, thus bringing Salisbury within one day's direct travel.

Developments at Karen

Providing Country Homes near Nairobi

NAIROBI, as every visitor knows, is within easy reach of some delightful scenery, not least the beautiful Ngong Hill some 12 miles to the west of the capital of Kenya, which is still the home of lion, buffalo, and almost every other type of game. There stand hills, tree-clad and attractive, like guardians of the Masai reserve and the great Southern Game Reserve, which stretches away to the border of Tanganyika Territory.

Half-way between the hills and Nairobi is a district which, on account of its crisp and healthy climate, wooded scenery, and splendid soil, is rapidly becoming a most popular residential area. Already served by two excellent roads from the capital, which climb very gradually the 600 feet of increased altitude to 6,100 feet, it is accessible enough for the business man who cannot be far from his office, and yet far enough out for life at Karen to be quite countryfied.

In the depth of the world depression a few progressive individuals, under the leadership of Sir Philip Richardson and Mr. J. R. Martin, decided to embark upon a courageous policy of developing this locality for residential purposes, and so, in 1932, Karen Estates, Ltd., was registered to take over a plantation of 5,600 acres belonging to the Karen Coffee Company, Ltd., a Swedish concern which had got into difficulties in the financial crisis which then reigned in East Africa—the property being the one subject of Baroness Karen Blixen's splendid book "Out of Africa."

Coffee Plantation to Building Estate

Having at once recognised the unsuitability of the district for coffee growing, the new owners promptly uprooted some 600 acres of coffee trees, and then proceeded to divide the land, that of better quality into 20-acre plots, and the low-lying portions into blocks of 120 acres. Good murrum roads were constructed and the problem of providing a good water supply tackled. The estate is bounded by the Mbagathi River, which would have made ample provision, but its waters are at certain times of the year polluted by adjoining coffee estates, and the company therefore purchased a bore-hole which had been sunk some five years previously on a neighbouring plantation by Dr. Henry Hempsted. From that well the whole estate could, with a minimum of pumping, be supplied with water by gravity; later a new bore-hole was put in alongside, electrically operated pumps installed, and, a great thing in the tropics, the water is of such a quality that it may be safely drunk without boiling or filtering; moreover, it contains a certain amount of lime, an unusual quality in Kenya waters. A third bore-hole is to be started at an early date.

Such was the progress made that within three years three adjoining farms were purchased and sub-divided into 10-acre plots, for which the demand was so good that a further property of over 300 acres was acquired in 1938, and is now in course of development, bringing the total area of the Karen estates to some 10 square miles. The roads within the boundaries exceed 27 miles, more than 80 houses are already supplied with water and electricity, automatic telephones are installed, and a post office and a police station have been provided.

A polo ground and an excellent 18-hole golf course, with greens which really are green—and not the "browns" which so often have to do duty in East Africa—have been prepared in delightful surroundings amidst indigenous forest; from some fairways the player can, on a clear day, see both



A PARK-LIKE SCENE AT KAREN.

Mount Kenya and Mount Kilimanjaro, which stand some 200 miles apart. Not long ago the Governor opened the modern club house, and the new Karen Country Club, the membership of which is well above 250, has leapt into popularity.

One of the most striking facts about this piece of development work is that it was conceived, initiated, and solidly established during the worst depression Kenya has known; yet since the company began to sell land rather more than four years ago, it has disposed of 155 holdings of a total area of 3,940 acres, representing a value of some £51,000. On many of those holdings most attractive houses or bungalows have been built, but so happily concealed are they by the well-timbered country that the visitor may drive throughout the property and leave wondering where all the homesteads are.

MRANGI GOLDFIELDS

FOR SALE
(DECEASED'S ESTATE)

For Sale, precious metal lode Lease No. 175 of 1,523 acres, for a term of 21 years from July 29, 1937, known as Mrangi Goldfields, and situate near Musoma, Lake Victoria.

Bullion production for the first 10 months of 1938 totalled 1,490.7 oz., although the construction of the head-gear and the installation of plant affected production during the first eight months.

Development was carried out at the 55 ft. level and approximately 800 ft. of driving was done at the 100 ft. level where stoping was in progress. Two winzes were also sunk from the 100 ft. level.

The crushing and cyanide plant have a capacity of 1,000 tons per month, and the other equipment includes lighting set, alternator, electric sinking pump, etc., etc.

Tenders should be submitted before February 15, 1939, to the Administrator-General, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Statements Worth Noting

"He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast. Better is little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble therewith."—*Prov. xv. 15-16.*

"The overseas buyer is the backbone and central prop of our export trade."—*Sir Stanley Reed, M.P.*

"Some 7,500,000 species of insects are already known to science."—*Dr. E. B. Worthington, in "Science in Africa."*

"Education is cheaper in Southern Rhodesia than anywhere in the Empire."—*Mrs. E. Tarise Jollie, in the "Rhodesia Herald."*

"Mr. B. D. Burt's untimely death may retard progress in our knowledge of the genus *Brachystegia* in many parts of Tanganyika Territory."—*Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, Report, 1937-38.*

"I have in my time hunted big game, and more especially wild boar, but I never could bring myself to shoot an elephant. I felt it an impertinence."—*Lord Baden-Powell, in "Birds and Beasts in Africa."*

"Youths from Northern Rhodesia have a better opportunity of obtaining Government employment in Southern Rhodesia than in this territory."—*The Hon. T. S. Page, M.L.C., speaking in Fort Jameson.*

"Uganda Natives have pronounced British characteristics; they are solid, equable, and have a sense of duty."—*Dr. John Murray, one of the members of the De La Warr Commission, speaking in Exeter.*

"I have the temerity to suggest that the accountability of commerce is sounder than that of Government."—*Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C., for Mombasa, speaking in the Budget debate in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"It is probable that Hindus were trading with East Africa and settling on the coast as early as the sixth century B.C. Almost certainly it was they who introduced the coconut palm."—*Professor R. Coupland, in "East Africa and its Invaders."*

"As preached in and out of season, the cultivation of groundnuts should be encouraged everywhere possible; it is a valuable food, a sound rotation crop, and a source of revenue to the people and to Tanganyika Territory."—*Tanganyika Agricultural Report for 1937.*

"In the Colonial Empire the future of agriculture depends entirely upon maintaining soil fertility. Up to the present the introduction of animal husbandry seems to be the best means of securing this object."—*Sir Frank Stockdale, speaking at the Cotton Conference.*

"The State Lottery Trustees' benefactions, made with a wise eye on the claims of the individual and the community at large, have brought happiness and cheer into the lives of the maimed and crippled, and comfort and relief to many hospital patients."—*The Medical Director's Report for Southern Rhodesia.*

"Another instance of the heedless destruction of trees is provided by the activities of honey-hunters in Karamoja. Although the Natives are nominally excluded from areas over 4,000-5,000 feet, grazing and tree burning for honey are carried on right up to the summit of the hills. Big fires were seen right up to the top of Morongole, and even in tsetse areas hundreds of acres of trees are burnt every year to obtain relatively small quantities of honey."—*Dr. W. S. Martin, in "Soil Erosion and Water Supplies in Uganda."*

WHO'S WHO

432.—Mr. Donald Macintyre, M.P.



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Mr. Donald Macintyre, Labour representative of the Bulawayo Central constituency in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, was in 1937 and 1938 Mayor of the commercial capital of the Colony, in which he has been resident for some 17 years, having for half the period been very active in municipal affairs. He has been a keen trade union worker since his early manhood in Glasgow, and brought into being the union which represents the baking and milling industries of South Africa. That his political views are not extreme, is, however, indicated by the fact that, apart from owning his own business and considerable property in Bulawayo, he is Chairman of the Rhodesian Investment and Trust Company, Deputy Chairman of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, Vice-Chairman of the People's Mutual Building Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, and one of the trustees of the Rhodesian State Lotteries.

He is President of the Rhodesian Football Association, a past Chieftain of the Caledonian Society of Bulawayo, a member of the Committee of the Bulawayo Golf Club, was in his younger days an ardent footballer, and is generally recognised as one of the most active men in the public life of the country of his adoption.

Air Raid Defence.—"Since the last war the speed, accuracy of navigation, and load capacity of bombers have greatly increased, but these advantages have been more than offset by the advance in technique and the qualities that science has concurrently developed. They are: (1) a sound locator system enabling a bomber formation to be accurately tracked and its position reported continuously; (2) ground to air communication enabling intercepting squadrons to be directed on to any selected enemy bomber formation; (3) capacity to fly in any conditions of visibility and to be directed home after the flight (the R.A.F. is the most highly trained in the world in blind flying and landing); (4) all nations are now developing most devastating methods of breaking up bombing formations (in the past the bombers' only real security from destruction from the air lay in their power to maintain formation, now that their formation can be easily broken up their effectiveness is greatly reduced); (5) anti-aircraft fire is a much greater menace to the bomber than in the last war; (6) the ground organisation for defence has been scientifically developed; in the last war, comparatively, it was non-existent. We were not raided after May, 1918. Why?"—*Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellows.*

"Impudence."—"All over Europe there is a tendency which is becoming ever more marked; small States want to manage their own affairs without being drawn into the play of forces as pieces in the hand of one or other of the great Powers, under its economic or political hegemony.

Attempts are being made by German authorities to carry through 'Aryanisation' beyond the German frontiers by influencing trade relations in other countries. Swedish firms trading with Germany have been informed of the unsuitability of having 'non-Aryan' employees. Swedish subsidiary companies have been asked for information regarding employees and capitalisation from the point of view of 'Aryanisation.' This has happened not only to subsidiary companies registered in Germany as German undertakings, but from the Swedish parent concerns also corresponding information has been demanded. This means the inception of a commercial intelligence service of a nature that cannot be accepted. Leaders of Swedish business life must co-operate in vindicating the principle that in this country we acknowledge Swedish law and no other. To meet impudence with submission is not the right method."—*M. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, speaking in Gothenburg.*

Air Force Comparisons.—"Experts of the United States War Department estimate that Italy and Germany, during the Munich Agreement period, had six times as many war planes as Great Britain and France combined. They say further that in November, 1938, Germany turned out over 1,000 aeroplanes, four times the monthly production of Great Britain. According to these experts the average monthly output of the various countries is: Germany, 500; United States, 350; England, 250; Italy, 200; France, undisclosed, but less than that of Italy."—*B.B.C. News Bulletin.*

German Labour.—"Every German girl must in future serve the people for one year, a duty which will affect between 300,000 and 400,000 girls annually. Unnecessary jobs in commerce, retail trade, and official life, are being eliminated, in order that the former holders of those jobs may be put to work of national importance. Technical workers, such as engineers, are suddenly given jobs, after many years of retirement, without the possibility of refusing them. It frequently happens that applicants for a position advertised in the Press are met by an official who packs them off to another part of Germany without delay and without consulting their wishes."—*"Times" Berlin correspondent.*

Bolshevism and Nazism.—"Germany and Japan are progressively gravitating towards that Bolshevism which both profess to regard as anathema. Between the economics of Bolshevism and the economics of Nazism and its offshoots in places like Japan little practical distinction is visible. Bolshevism in the economic sense means the complete conscription of the productive resources of a country, and if the form is still somewhat different as between Russia and Germany, the substance is the same. Where they differ is that Bolshevism organises the economy in the interests of a class instead of a race, for which it cares nought, though admittedly Soviet Russia pays some court to racial distinctions in its Federal structure. Herr Hitler reviles Bolshevism because it is not founded on Germanism, but in his economic dispositions he is all the time taking one leaf after another out of its book."—*"Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Opinions Epitomised.—"It is an irony that man, so skilled in learning, should be so stupid in living."—*Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

"Corsicans are a people of soldiers and sailors."—*Mr. Daladier, Prime Minister of France.*

"Without religion the life of man and civilisation must become nasty, brutish, and vile."—*Lord Lothian.*

"The French people are the most serious people in Europe, and the most sober."—*Mr. A. Duff Cooper, M.P.*

"The most useful story the British can tell at the New York World's Fair is of their democracy."—*Mr. R. G. Swing.*

"France takes 18 months to build a submarine; Germany takes only eight."—*Mr. Renaud, French Finance Minister.*

"There is a very widespread fear in the country that our freedom of speech is seriously threatened."—*Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

"If the building industry is to avoid depression, there must be facilities for insuring against air raid damage."—*Mr. Philip Hill.*

"The modern pronunciation of *sapere aude* as 'sapere owdy' is as much like Latin as crooning is like music."—*Mr. A. E. Jallang.*

"I have hardly ever known a case where a confidence given to the Press has been deliberately betrayed."—*The Prime Minister.*

"Can anyone deny that one of the fruits of the Munich Agreement was a Jewish pogrom reminiscent of the Middle Ages?"—*Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P.*

"It is useless deceiving the populace into believing that there are any deficiencies against the bomber."—*Lieutenant Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.P.*

"A nation is on its decline as soon as it no longer considers as a sacred and inviolable trust the least important bit of earth over which its flag flies."—*Mr. Bonnet.*

"Everybody who has been inside a machine of government knows how readily the best elements in the Press respond when they are consulted by authority, and how loyally they respect confidence."—*Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

"There are about 35,000 Jews in the German concentration camps, there are thousands wandering homeless about the German countryside, and many tens of thousands have been reduced to complete destitution."—*Manchester Guardian.*

"Whenever I see a neglected garden, I go to the estate agent and tell him to watch the person who occupies the house, as he will probably be a defaulter. In 99 cases out of 100 I am right."—*Sir Lionel Earle, Permanent Secretary to the Office of Works.*

"It is quite in accordance with dictator methods to indulge in a little preliminary swashbuckling before Mr. Chamberlain visits Italy, just to get the atmosphere correct. That, after all, is only what a policy anticipates."—*The Investors' Review.*

"From my knowledge of the export trade, I suggest the creation of an industrial export advisory committee, similar to the Industrial Advisory Panel on Rearmament, having direct access to the Prime Minister and those Ministers concerned with our trade problems."—*Mr. Percy Lister.*

"While German and Italian policies alike seek to divide Britain and France to the uttermost and to isolate both, Berlin fears that the challenges since Count Ciano's speech on 'natural aspirations' will frustrate the common object by welding Britain and France more closely together. This, in fact, has been the result."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

"The peculiar danger of our situation is that this headstrong and autocratic Prime Minister has acquired late in life the conviction that he can, without study or experience, or perceptible familiarity with history, manage single-handed the diplomatic business of this country at a moment of peculiar complexity and peril."—*Mr. H. N. Brailsford.*

"There has never been a refugee from the British Empire or the United States of America. The future of the world lies with the great civilised aggregations of free men and free women in voluntary association, and not with the single tribes, however hard they beat their drums and however loud they sing their war songs."—*Mr. Philip Guedella.*

Loading British Ships.—"In 1936 Britain purchased from Finland goods to the value of £18,000,000 sterling, but we sold to Finland in return only £4,000,000 worth of goods. Yet, in spite of the fact that £18,000,000 of British money was spent in Finland on the purchase of Finnish goods, only 6% of those goods were brought here in British ships. The same state of affairs applies to Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and, in fact, almost all the North European countries. Is there any reason why in all our trade agreements a shipping clause should not be inserted providing that a proportion of the goods for which we pay should be carried in British ships, thus providing employment for a depressed industry and work for our people?"—*Lord Lloyd.*

Encouraging British Exports.—"British export trade needs looking after in the same way as propaganda. Lord Lloyd directs the activities of the British Council and the Travel and Industrial Association, and Sir Robert Vansittart is Chairman of a committee to co-ordinate the work of that Council, Association and the B.B.C. A similar body is required, with a personality at its head as dynamic as Lord Lloyd, to co-ordinate British policy in regard to export trade. All Departments and unofficial bodies concerned should be represented on such an Export Trade Development Council by men able to give almost the whole of their time to the work entailed. I venture also to press for an extension of British commercial intelligence services overseas, which might well be brought about by the appointment of many more temporary consular officers (British subjects) in areas where at present foreigners hold office in an honorary capacity."—*Mr. H. S. Abrahamson.*

"One trade agreement with America is worth more to the German Reich than ten with Balkan countries, but hopes that Germany might have been joined as a third party to the recent Anglo-American trade negotiations were shattered by the anti-Jewish pogrom of November 10."—*The Times.*

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

	£	s.	d.
Cohsols 2½%	109	0	0
Kenya 5%	100	5	0
Kenya 3½%	101	10	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	94	0	0
Nyasaland 3%	90	0	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. deb.	89	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% deb.	107	17	6
S. Rhodesia 3½%	105	10	0
Sudan 5½%	109	15	0
Tanganyika 4½%			

Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	4 13 9
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 16 7½
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 9 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 3 6
General Electric (£1)	3 16 9
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 10 7½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 10 7½
Int. Nickel Canada	\$59½
Prov. Cinematograph	19 6
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 17 10½
U.S. Steels	\$68
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 3 7½
Unilever (£1)	1 16 9
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 8 9
Vickers (10s.)	1 3 6
Woolworth (6s.)	2 18 6

Mines and Oils

Anasconda (\$50)	7 12 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 8 3
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 4 0
Anglo-Iranian	4 10 6
Burmah Oil	4 3 0
Cons. Goldfields	3 6 3
Crown Mines (10s.)	16 0 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	8 5 0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	5 1½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 13 6
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 3 6
Johannesburg Cons.	2 7 6
Mexican Eagle	4 9
Rand Mines (6s.)	8 2 6
Randfontein	2 0 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	37 11 3
Shell	4 3 1½
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11 17 6
West. Wits. (10s.)	6 7 6

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 1 1½
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	101 10 0
Clan	4 8 9
E.D. Realisation	3 6
Gt. Western	28 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	92 0 0
L.M.S.	13 10 0
Nat. Bank of India	33 0 0
Southern Ry. def. ord.	12 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 10 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	13 10½

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 6 4½
Linggi (£1)	14 9
Lon. Asiatic (2s.)	3 6½
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 8 10½
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 8 6

This feature has been added especially for the service of subscribers to our Air Mail Edition.

PERSONALIA

The Rev. J. Keith Adams has been transferred from Choma to Ndola.

Mr. H. L. Black is now acting secretary of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

Mr. A. Ezard, British Consul in Beira, is on his way to this country on leave.

Sir Dougal and Lady Evelyn Malcolm have returned to London from Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barron have left England on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. Gibson is acting as Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways.

Major F. T. Stephens, Commissioner of Police, has arrived in England from Nyasaland.

Sir William Gowers has left England to visit Australia. He expects to return in April.

Mr. A. R. Holliday, Administrator-General in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement.

Mr. du Bois, manager in Tanganyika of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., is in England on leave.

Major Ewart Grogan is reported to be a candidate for the by-election in the Ukamba constituency of Kenya.

Mr. E. E. Hutchins, the Tanganyika District Officer, will shortly come home on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Alistair Gibb has made a hurried trip home from Kenya to visit his father, Sir Alexander Gibb, who is seriously ill.

Sir Ronald and Lady Storr left England last week for the United States, where Sir Ronald is to undertake a lecture tour.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Copeman expect to leave London early in February on their way back to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. G. Dimes has been re-elected President of the Limbe Garden Club, Nyasaland, with Mr. J. Storar as Vice-President.

Lord Nuffield left England last week in the "Windsor Castle" for South Africa, whence he will visit Australia and New Zealand.

Lord McGowan, President of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., left England last week on a business visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Professor W. M. MacMillan, who takes an active interest in East African progress, has arrived back in England from a visit to West Africa.

Mr. C. S. Webb, accompanied by his niece, Miss Delys Webb, has left for Tanganyika to search for rare birds on Kilimanjaro and in other parts of the Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. de Wet have won the Godfrey Rhodes Trophy for mixed doubles at the Eldoret Railway Club, beating Mr. and Mrs. McLean by three sets to one.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, is to be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Press Gallery on Friday, March 31.

Major John Knott, of the Sudan Defence Force, is taking the part of Lord Kitchener in the film "The Four Feathers," now being directed in the Sudan by Mr. Zoltan Korda.

Mr. G. L. E. Llewellyn has been nominated a temporary member of the Kenya Legislative Council during the temporary absence from the Colony of Mr. E. H. Wright.

Lady Idina Haldeman, a sister of Lord De La Warr, and Mrs. G. C. Dawson are motoring to Kenya from Tangier via the Sahara, the Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Dr. J. D. Harmer, who is retiring after 21 years in the medical service of Northern Rhodesia, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by residents of the Mazabuka district.

The Prime Minister spent last week-end at Masham, Yorkshire, with Lord Swinton (formerly Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Lady Swinton.

Mr. H. V. Gandar, until recently agent in Mombasa for the Union-Castle Company, left England last week to take up his appointment as Capetown agent of the company.

Sir Percy Loraine, who was High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan from 1920 to 1933, has been appointed Ambassador in Rome in succession to the Earl of Perth, who will retire in April.

Captain F. O'B. Wilson has announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the Kenya Legislative Council in the Ukamba by-election caused by the resignation of Sir Robert Shaw.

Dr. F. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, who has arrived home on leave, has served in the Protectorate since 1921, and was formerly in Sierra Leone for three years.

Mr. John V. Gray, a director of Sisal Estates, Ltd., arrived home from Tanganyika just before Christmas. He travelled to Alexandria by sea and continued his journey by air to London via Amsterdam.

Lady Northcote, wife of Sir Geoffrey Northcote, who served for many years in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, has suffered bereavement by the death in London at the age of 90 of her mother, Mrs. Alice Mary Adams.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, was thrown from his horse in Entebbe one day last week and broke his collar-bone. He was thus prevented from formally inaugurating the new Uganda bus service established by a subsidiary company of the Overseas Motor Transport Co., but his place was taken by Lady Mitchell.

The Rev. W. C. Galbraith, the Rev. O. Kelly and Miss M. H. Lowe have been appointed members of the Advisory Committee on Education in Nyasaland.

Among those who took part in the Dingaan's Day celebrations in Eldoret recently was Mr. J. P. Prinsloo, who travelled to Kenya from South Africa with his family 33 years ago. He is now 82 years of age and in good health.

The Earl of Carrick, who has visited East Africa and was a member of the London Committee of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, has retired from his partnership in the London stock-broking firm of Alexander Wilson & Sons.

Sir George Whitehouse, who was associated with the building of the Uganda Railway, and who died recently, left estate valued at £5,015, with net personalty £2,950. He bequeathed the bulk of the property to his wife for life.

Colonel Gore-Brown has proposed in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that all Europeans in the country should be compulsorily registered in order that the Government may know what man power would be available in time of war.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed the following Section Commanders to the Kenya Defence Force: Major W. G. Edwards, Laikipia District; Mr. H. R. Sharpe, Laikipia; Major R. M. Campbell, Nairobi; Mr. L. E. Lawrence, Londiani; Captain A. Campbell, Londiani; Captain F. C. Cramb, Nairobi; Mr. E. Barret, Nairobi.

A Publicity Conference is likely to be held in Fort Victoria at an early date in order to discuss the co-ordination of Southern Rhodesian publicity internally and externally. Mr. Smit, Minister of Finance, and Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity, recently attended a meeting of the Umali and District Publicity Association, and then gave sympathetic consideration to this and other suggestions.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who recently celebrated their golden wedding, were married in British Columbia and arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1895. Mr. Cleveland has taken an active part in public affairs in the Colony, has been six times Mayor of Salisbury, and was for some years a member of the Legislative Assembly. At a reception in Salisbury last month the Mayor presented him with a silver cigarette case on behalf of present and past Mayors of the capital.

The foundation stone of Mombasa's new Municipal Offices was recently laid by Mr. J. D. McKean.

Mr. J. Sinclair has been re-elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society, and the following gentlemen have been elected to the Committee: Messrs. H. R. Binns, C. A. B. Barton, A. F. Barron, I. Conforzi, G. S. Fiddes, J. S. Ferguson, A. M. Henderson, D. G. Hess, D. A. R. Humphrey, C. E. Ingall, A. Jamieson, A. C. Kirby, E. Lawrence, M. E. Leslie, E. G. Bide Mowbray, A. MacBean, J. Marshall, J. Kaye Nicol, J. A. Rodger, I. G. Ramsay, T. R. France, W. Morris Scott, Captain M. Kincaid Smith, and Mr. F. M. Withers.

Lady Hollis, who has been ill for the past two months, has undergone a serious operation in a London nursing home, but is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Mark Hollis, of the Highland Light Infantry, attached to the 3rd Battalion the King's African Rifles, is also in hospital in Nairobi, suffering from multiple compound fractures of the right arm resulting from a motor accident after his car had skidded into an embankment. Three operations have been necessary, but he also is progressing, and is likely to be invalided Home about a month hence.

Obituary

The death in Nakuru is announced of Mrs. McCall, widow of the late "Sammy" McCall, one of Kenya's pioneer settlers.

Mrs. Holman Bentley, who died in Eastbourne last week, was one of the pioneer missionaries of the Belgian Congo, where she served from 1885 to 1905.

Mr. Robert Widdow-Weightman, who died recently at the age of 71, was a partner in the firm of Preece, Cardew and Rider, and was closely concerned with the installation of automatic telephone exchanges in East Africa a few years ago.

Captain J. P. R. Marriott, who died in Hungerford last week, served aboard H.M.S. "Hyacinth" in the East Indies Squadron, and during the Italo-Ethiopian War he was recalled for special service in Egypt, where his gift for languages and knowledge of the country were very valuable.

With deep regret we learn at the moment of closing for press of the death in London at the age of 75 of Colonel Colin Harding, a well-known Rhodesian pioneer, Chairman of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League, and a friend of all good Rhodesian causes. An obituary notice will appear in our next issue.

The death in this country is announced of Mr. Edgar Townsend, who had served for many years with the U.M.C.A. in Zanzibar diocese, first as station layman and accountant, later as diocesan treasurer, and in more recent years at the Theological College at Hegongo. Mr. Townsend arrived home on leave at the end of October, underwent an operation for appendicitis a month later, and died shortly afterwards from general peritonitis.

The death in his fortieth year is announced from Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. Eric Hulley, a well-known and popular official of the Native Department, and the third son of the late Mr. J. B. Hulley, himself a former Native Commissioner in the Colony, whose two sons followed in his footsteps. Mr. E. Hulley served with the Royal Air Force in the War, during which he crashed so badly that his health had been affected ever since.

Every body needs
the strength of
BOVRIL

Mr. Gordon Knight-Bruce

A FRIEND writes:—

Gordon Knight-Bruce's tragic death in Dar es Salaam came as a sad shock to his many friends in East Africa, and deprived the Colonial Legal Service of a promising and capable officer at a comparatively early age. He had been in poor health for some months and his nerves were affected by malarial attacks.

Educated at Radley and Pembroke College, Oxford, Knight-Bruce was selected in 1913, when 21 years of age, as an Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya, then known as the East Africa Protectorate. He was one of a party of 10 newly-appointed administrative officers who arrived at Mombasa in January, 1914. Posted first to Mumias, he was later stationed in Kisumu and Kericho. Like many others in the Civil Service, he was obliged to remain on civilian duty and was not permitted to join the military forces for war service, but in a civilian capacity he rendered good service. He was later stationed in Nyeri, Embu, and other stations in Kenya.

He was called to the bar by Gray's Inn in 1927, and his first appointment on the judicial side was that of Acting Resident Magistrate and Deputy Registrar in Mombasa. Then he was transferred to Uganda as Resident Magistrate, but it was not long before he accepted a similar appointment in Zanzibar, where he remained for 10 years, several times acting as Puisne Judge and on one occasion as Attorney-General. In 1936, at the early age of 45, he was sent to Tanganyika, and in 1938 he acted as Chief Justice.

Of a happy and cheerful disposition, he had a host of friends. From early days he had been an ardent horse-lover and a keen rider. During his time in Zanzibar the Polo Club, formerly a flourishing concern, but lately waning in popularity, was revived, largely through the keenness of Mr. and Mrs. Knight-Bruce and certain other keen spirits; as a result riding and polo became increasingly popular on the island.

He had kept ponies in Kenya whenever he was stationed in a suitable district, and when on leave in England he generally managed to get some hunting and to ride in point-to-point races. On his last leave in 1937, he had a particularly successful time riding in point-to-point in the West of England, and he was looking forward in the not far distant future to retiring to Devon, where he had many ties.

He was the son of the Rt. Rev. Wyndham Knight-Bruce, D.D., Bishop of Mashonaland. In 1923 he married Betty, daughter of Mr. Hugh Wise, of Lustleigh, who survives him with one son and two daughters. He is mourned by many friends.

Mails Advanced a Day

The weekly mail service of the Union-Castle Line between Southampton and Capetown now operates on a 131-day schedule, the mail liners leaving the English port each Thursday, instead of on Friday, and reaching South Africa on the following Thursday week. The "Rhodesia Express" will therefore leave Capetown Docks at 11.10 a.m. each Thursday, instead of on Monday, and arriving in Bulawayo on Saturday morning. The homeward voyage from Capetown will continue to start on Fridays. By speeding up our dispatch arrangements copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* will still catch the outgoing mail, though our publication day and the start of the voyage now coincide.

The Colonial Secretary's Day

A WORD picture of a day in the life of a Colonial Secretary was painted by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald when he gave a broadcast talk from London to the Colonial Empire a few days ago on the subject of the British Industries Fair. He said:—

"So far, since I rose from bed 20 hours ago, I have spent a typical day in the life of a Dominion and Colonial Secretary; never dull for a moment, continuously busy, any danger of monotony being dispelled by the remarkable variety of the work. Let me give you an idea of the far journeys my mind has made through space during the day, though my body has hardly, for a moment, left my desk in Downing Street.

"First a question connected with British Somaliland claimed my attention. Then for a while the troubled affairs of Palestine asserted themselves. After that there was a discussion of current events in Sierra Leone. From that I travelled to Northern Nigeria, to consider the position of the Emirs there. Then I left for a conference on problems concerning agricultural imports from the Empire, and I made a tour of all the Dominions.

"Afterwards, for a time some visitors turned my mind to conditions in Central Europe. But before long I was off again to the Colonial Empire, considering a little problem in Cyprus, followed by some constitutional questions in Ceylon. After that I discussed some details connected with South African defence, then the situation in Gibraltar, and then affairs in Malaya.

"And now, prior to retiring for a few hours sleep before starting on another similar journey to-morrow, I have the privilege of actually speaking to people in all parts of the Empire about the British Industries Fair.

"The material well-being of civilised countries depends to a large extent upon their overseas trade, and trade consists not only in production but in distribution, and distribution can only follow from sales organisation and advertising. The British Industries Fair provides a unique opportunity for advertising among traders from all parts of the world the whole range of the Empire's industrial output."

Settlement in Tanganyika

"NON-NATIVE settlement is not to be regarded as inimical to the interests of the Native population," said the Governor of Tanganyika Territory in the Legislative Council. "On the contrary, it is an integral part of the policy whereby the Government plans to advance the general prosperity of the country.

"The present and future policy of the Government is to give all possible encouragement and assistance to non-Native settlement, provided that there is sound reason for believing that it will assist in the task of promoting the prosperity and general well-being of the community."

The Governor added that he would appoint a Committee to report on both Native and non-Native enterprise and to advise upon how far development might be assisted by works of public utility undertaken by the Government.

"Imperial Airways' flying-boat "Calypso," homeward bound from South and East Africa, made an emergency alighting in the English Channel on Saturday afternoon owing to engine trouble, and was later towed to Cherbourg, whence she flew to Southampton on Tuesday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hunting With a Camera*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR,—Your review of my lecture to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire makes a few points which I would crave space to explain.

Speaking to a Society which exists for the preservation of game, I naturally dwelt more upon that subject than upon that of shooting. But, having for over 30 years shot big game, few know better than I that there is still room for the big game hunter proper, who shoots with discretion and accuracy; while it will ever be necessary to keep wild game within check. I did not mean, therefore, to suggest that shooting is "not done"; if I did I should have put myself out of court for having shot a most aggressive tiger last year.

What I intended to convey was that in these days of comfortable motor-car travel, and even of animal reconnaissance by air, there was a temptation for many to engage in the killing of wild animal life who in the old days of hard safaris would never have attempted to leave behind the flesh-pots of civilisation. It is this type of hunter whom I found was so objected to by both settler and white hunter in East Africa. There is much of East Africa still almost inaccessible to the motorist, in which the big game can be obtained by those who prefer the more sport equally as risky as in the days which are passed.

But in my experience big game photography forms far the best method of hunting, necessitating, as it does, closer approach than for shooting, and greater risk and far greater interest afterwards, when photographs form the souvenirs, rather than moulting skins and stark heads.

Almost 20 years ago I visited parts of Africa which were then filled with wild animal life of many kinds. Three years ago I passed through this same country to find it without animal life of any kind, the wild animals having been killed off with ruthless and stupid folly, and the country having proved unsuitable to domestic stock.

Neither did I intend to convey that the Serengeti lion of Tanganyika are half-tame; I had in mind those in game reserves in other parts of Africa, where the lion sometimes stops the motor-car and sleeps stretched across the road, impervious to the most strident motor horn. The Serengeti lion is still a fine fellow, and, under the kindly eye of the very able Game Preservation Society of Tanganyika, will, I hope, remain so for all time.

My object in bringing these facts to notice is that I am most anxious to make as many sportsmen as possible realise how very superior big game photography is to shooting. I want to encourage the tourist to East Africa by making it equally clear that there is a minimum of risk and a maximum of pleasure to be derived from such hunting by camera if they place themselves in the capable hands of professional white hunters.

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have introduced wise and humane game laws, which will protect the wild animal life for all time. The toll which can be taken will be that which will not disturb the balance of Nature. There will be magnificent opportunities for the big game photographer, man or woman, young or old.

It is time that the shibboleth that all game life is dangerous and all hunting hazardous should be

broken down. The idea should be to encourage as many as possible to engage in this health-giving and magnificent sport, for which East Africa offers the greatest possible chance in the world.

It was, therefore, in no spirit of boastfulness that I spoke of what I had myself seen during my last tour; equal opportunity is open to any who may care to engage in the three short expeditions which I made, although perhaps 30 years' experience of stalking and the aid of one skilled in the haunts of wild animals in Uganda stood me in somewhat exceptional stead.

Painswick,
Stroud,
Gloucestershire.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES L. SLEEMAN,
Colonel.

A Suggestion for Germany*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR,—Although of the opinion that the mere transfer, without conditions and adequate safeguards, of African territory to Germany, or to any other State, is not enough, may I suggest a procedure to bring about a lasting solution?

Would it not be best if the League, in the name of all its members, asked Germany to state her case, not necessarily in Geneva, before a tribunal whose impartiality would be recognised by the world? The present situation again illustrates the soundness of the New Commonwealth Society's thesis that one weakness of the League is that it has no adequately constituted Equity Tribunal to which such cases can be submitted. However, that is no reason why an *ad hoc* tribunal—a kind of international jury—should not be chosen from the neutral States of Europe and America, whose duty it would be to examine Germany's Colonial claims and to arrive at a decision which would be in the interests of international peace now and in the future.

If Germany refuses—as she refused to do in the inquiry regarding raw materials—to submit her case to such a tribunal, our conscience will at least be clear, and our moral position would be greatly enhanced.

Yours faithfully,
D. V. WALLACE.

London, W.C.1.

Leprosy in Ancient Man?*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR,—It would be interesting to know whether the many remains of ancient Man now at the disposal of anthropologists and pathologists give any evidence of the existence of leprosy in very early times.

Bilharzia has been demonstrated in Egyptian mummies thousands of years old; rheumatism and syphilis in skeletons bordering on the fossil state; even the thigh-bone of the Java "Ape-Man," discovered by Dr. Dubois and possibly the second oldest humanoid remains yet found, prove that its possessor in life suffered from a disease which is easily identifiable by medical men.

The gross bony lesions characteristic of leprosy must be recognisable in the skeletons of sufferers; but, so far as I know, no mention of them has been made as yet in Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, Pekin, Palestine or any other form of "pre-historic" Man.

Yours faithfully,
ALLEYNE LEECHMAN.

London, W.11.



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Photo showing Queen termite flanked by King (right) and soldier (left) on portion of nest, is by courtesy of the Curators, Botanic Gardens, Singapore

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LATEST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Mineral Rights

Chartered Company's Claims Confirmed

THAT His Majesty's Government has decided that the British South Africa Company's claim to mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia is valid and will not be challenged was the gist of a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies read by the Chief Secretary to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. It added that the Imperial Government had had the question of these rights under consideration for some time, had gone into the matter thoroughly, and had taken legal advice.

The statement followed a motion by Captain A. A. Smith, seconded by Sir Leopold Moore, asking the Council to refer the rights of the Chartered Company to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in order that a decision as to their legality might be obtained. The motion was withdrawn in view of the message from the Imperial Government.

An interesting technical point was mentioned by the Chief Secretary, namely that the Northern Rhodesian Government is not competent to refer a question directly to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

**Our Small Stocks of Copper
Cover Reserves Four Times as Great**

THE SMALL STOCKS in this country of non-ferrous metals is causing grave concern to trade quarters, in which it is said that Germany now holds about 200,000 tons of copper, or four times as much as Great Britain.

According to the London Metal Exchange, the following tonnages were available in approved warehouses last week: Copper, 20,005 tons; tin, 9,302 tons; lead, 11,053 tons; and zinc, 25,381 tons. These figures, however, do not include the stocks held by other warehouses and by merchants and manufacturers, and it is estimated that the total stocks in Great Britain amount to: Copper, 50,000 tons; tin, 20,000 tons; lead, 50,000 tons; and zinc, 100,000 tons.

Discussing this question on Tuesday, the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* wrote:—

"About 10% of the normal annual consumption of copper in this country is used for armaments. During the Great War, although the percentage used for munitions was considerably higher, the total consumption was lower than normal owing to the complete stoppage in other trades.

"The highest annual consumption of copper in Great Britain during the War years was under 200,000 tons. In 1930 the consumption was approximately 250,000 tons, in 1937-300,000 tons, and last year between 270,000 and 280,000 tons.

"Little copper has been put into stock here, an expert tells us. Germany has been building up stocks of all non-ferrous metals because the bulk of her supplies are imported. The attitude in this country, although practically the whole of the supplies must be imported, has been that if we have not food we do not want copper, and if the sea routes are kept open for the import of food, then copper can come in too. Although copper is a necessity in war time, the tonnage used is not very great. Copper is used for the driving bands of shells and brass for the fuses. Last year Great Britain imported approximately 30,000 tons of copper ore."

Notes from N. Rhodesia

From a Correspondent

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Three diamond drills, destined for a minimum depth of 1,500 ft., are working steadily, two testing a newly located ore-body running east and west about 300 yards north of the Davis shaft, and the third continuing in a northerly direction from Hole No. 152. Another year's development may, it is hoped, at least double the estimated ore reserve tonnages.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—It is reported a last-minute effort on the Chakwenga prospect to trace gold-bearing ore at the 300 ft. level on "B" ore-body has met with a measure of success, the rich patches encountered having encouraged the company to reverse its decision to close down prospecting operations at the end of December. The intention is now to resume operations as soon as possible after the rains, when the transport of wood fuel for the boilers will again become practicable. The fact that the Anglo-American Corporation is supporting the company to the tune of £23,000 without security is deemed a "bull" point.

Loangwa Concessions, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).—Prospecting within the concession having been suspended, it is probable that, with the exception of certain small sections which may be pegged as potential mining reserves, the area will very shortly be thrown open for public prospecting. The geologists and field staff will be transferred to the Rhokana Corporation to carry out field work within the old Rhodesian-Congolese border reserve.

Small workers.—It is anticipated that, with the opening of the territory to the public, there will be considerable activity among prospectors. In the early days the number of small workers was negligible. Now, with the price of gold nearly doubled, with road communications greatly improved and mechanical transport much cheapened, the chances for the prospector are far better. Prospects abandoned by the concession companies as too small for company work may prove attractive to the small man.

A Year's Share Prices

Name of Company	Dec. 31, 1937	Dec. 31, 1938	Rise or fall on year	Highest 1938	Lowest 1938
Bushtick (10/-)	6/6	6/-	-6d.	6/10 1/2	4/-
Cam and Motor (12/6)	42 1/2	42 1/2	-	60/-	46/3
Chartered (15/-) (Reg.)	30 1/3	26/6	-3/9	35/6	21/9
Chicago-Gaika (10/-)	12/6	8/9	-3/9	12/-	7/6
Globe and Phoenix (5/-)	26/3	27/-	+9d.	28/3	23/-
Gold Fields Rhd. (10/-)	10/6	8/-	-2/6	12/3	7/-
Lon. and Rhod. (5/-)	5/-	4/6	-6d.	5/3	4/-
N'changa Cons.	33/9	33/1 1/2	-7 1/2d.	39/9	21/10 1/2
Phoenix M. and F.	20/7 1/2	12/6	-8/1 1/2	25/-	12/6
Port of Beira Dev. (1/-)	15/-	12/6	-2/6	18/10 1/2	10/9
Rezende (1/-)	14/6	9/6	-5/-	15/1 1/2	8/-
Rh. Ang. Am. (10/-)	22/-	27/-	+5/-	28/4 1/2	16/10 1/2
Rho. Broken Hill (5/-)	3/10 1/2	5/3	+1/4 1/2	6/-	2/9
Rhodesia Corp'n. (5/-)	4/-	2/9	-1/3	4/6	1/6
Rho. Selec. Trust (5/-)	16/3	17/3	+1/-	19/9	12/-
Rhokana	410 1/2	612 1/2	+192	613 1/2	49/-
Roan Antelope (5/-)	18/-	17/6	-6d.	22/6	13/6
Rosterman (5/-)	3/3	2/4 1/2	-10 1/2d.	3/6	1/3
Selechio Trust (10/-)	24/3	20/9	-3/6	28/3	14/-
Selukwe (2/6)	5/10 1/2	4/1 1/2	-1/9	6/3	3/1 1/2
Sherwood Starr. (5/-)	3/9	4/-	+3d.	7/10 1/2	2/-
Surprise (4/-)	5/9 1/2	5/6	-1 1/2d.	7/1 1/2	4/6
Tanganyika	9/6	5/6	-4/-	10/9	4/3
Do. Pref. Stock	10/3	11/6	+1/3	13/3	8/6
Tati G. F. (5/-)	2/9	2/-	-9d.	3/-	1/6
Union and Rhod.	3/9	3/6	-3d.	5/-	1/6
Wanderer	18/9	18/9	-	20/7 1/2	16/-
Wankie Coll. (10/-)	28/1 1/2	18 1/2	-10/1 1/2	20/10 1/2	15/3
Willoughbys (10/-)	6/-	5/-	-1/-	5/10 1/2	4/3
Zambesia Explg.	9/-	6/-	-3/-	9/6	5/9

Latest Progress Reports

Thistle-Etna Gold.—Treated in December, 3,150 tons, yield, 800 oz. fine gold.

Ngiga Mining.—During November the mill ran for 681 hours, crushing 818 tons of ore, for a recovery by amalgamation of 320 oz. bullion (approximately 75% fine).

Kenya Gold Mining.—During November 1,394 tons were milled for a recovery of 626 oz. fine gold and 76 oz. silver. 900 tons cyanided gave a yield of 51 oz. fine gold and 5 oz. silver. Total: 677 oz. fine gold; 81 oz. silver.

Gabait.—The progress report for the quarter ended October 31 states that development totalled 925 ft., of which 292 ft. were payable, av. 8.7 dwt. over 42 in. During the quarter 2,880 tons were crushed, yielding 1,641 oz. fine gold; in addition 3,915 tons of tailings were treated for a yield of 515 oz. fine gold. Total yield: 2,156 oz. The increased production for the quarter is due to the inclusion in the returns of rich ore extracted from the pocket discovered in July last. So far only 662 oz. have been recovered from this pocket, and it would appear that the quantity has been over-estimated by the manager. Good progress is being made in opening up what is hoped will prove to be the "western leg" of the ore-body, and by the end of this financial year it is expected that more definite information as to its extent and value will be known.

Southern Rhodesian Asbestos

The varied uses of asbestos are shown by an exhibit in the Southern Rhodesian court of the Imperial Institute. Examples of fire-proof suits, rugs, blankets and dyed and painted fabrics are included, all the asbestos used having been produced in Rhodesia. The hearth rug has a double use, for in an emergency it can be used for smothering a fire. The asbestos fabrics, some made up as curtains, are intended for use in places where there is some special danger of fire.



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Salisbury (Rhod.) Goldfields

COMMENTING on the final accounts of Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd., as submitted by the liquidator, *The Mining World* says:—

"The assets have been realised for some £20,500, the purchaser being the South American Exploration Company, Ltd. The lion's share of this amount went to the Exploration Company, Ltd., in part settlement of its loans. We think the unknown South American Exploration Company, Ltd., a hitherto moribund proposition, formerly lodged in offices of the Exploration Company, Ltd., but now having registered offices in Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, is very fortunate to obtain this valuable property at such a knock-out price. The tragedy of the whole business was that the directors of Salisbury (Rhodesia) shut down the property after less than three months' trial. Only a small second-hand mill was on the mine, and unless the ore was treated in bulk, being of the value of only 2 dwt., it was only to be expected that a profit could not be made. We understand that both Salisbury and Extension properties are now paying their way even with the present small tonnage treated."

Bukuru Mining Company

The Bukuru Mining Company, Ltd., operating in Kenya, has declared a further interim dividend of 10%, less tax, making to date a total of 30% for the first nine months of the current financial year.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during November was as follows: Copper, 22,499 tons; zinc, 1,005 tons; lead, 100 tons; manganese ore, 146 tons; vanadium, 75,351 lb.; cobalt, 264,698 lb.; mica, 500 lb.; gold, 253 oz.; and silver, 3,347 oz.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during November last were as follows: Gold, 11,011 oz. (unrefined); diamonds, 223 carats; tin ore, 18 long tons; salt, 229 long tons; and tungsten ore, 20 cwt. The gold production was from the following districts: Lupa, 2,663 oz. alluvial, 2,482 oz. reef; Musoma, 5,121 oz. reef; Singida, 611 oz. reef; Morogoro, 54 oz. alluvial; Kigoma, 48 oz. alluvial; and Mwanza, 42 oz. reef.

Mining Personalia

Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., arrived in England from South Africa on Christmas Eve.

The partnership between Messrs. Barnard and Parsons, the East African consulting engineers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, the well-known mining engineering firm, who have interests in East Africa, have taken into partnership Mr. A. H. Enfield Taylor.

Dr. John Parkinson, who has recently been engaged in oil prospecting in the Toro district of Uganda, and previously in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, will, on medical advice, leave Mombasa early in January for London.

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GARDNER

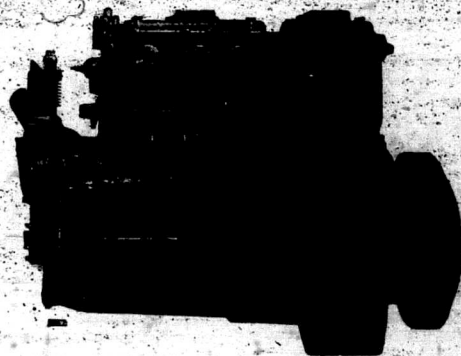
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Rhodesias and the Railway

New Schedule of Charges

THE SCHEDULE OF CHARGES to come into force on the Rhodesia Railways on January 1 has been confirmed by the Railway Commission, all five objections being rejected. They concerned the rate on imported paper and raw sugar to the refinery, on explosives, on petrol, and on agricultural produce and passenger fares; the Railway Company's explanations, chiefly based on the withdrawal of the percentages added in 1932, were accepted.

The Commissioners have been informed by the Beira Railway Co. that it has agreed to co-operate with the Rhodesia Railways by withdrawing the surcharges made in 1932, thus surrendering £53,000 per annum in revenue.

The estimated receipts of the Rhodesia Railways for 1938-39 are:—

General merchandise	£2,332,400
Passengers, parcels and luggage	470,000
Coal and coke	662,300
Copper for export	839,400
Other minerals	257,800
Other receipts	240,800

Total £4,802,700

Operating expenses, including depreciation and renewals, are estimated at £2,788,300, compared with the revised estimate for 1937-38 of £2,803,300. In addition to the other statutory appropriations from the estimated realised revenue for 1938-39, £100,000 is provided for a dividend of £100,000, the auditors having certified that the reserve account showed a credit balance at September 30 of

£2,204,340, a sum which exceeded twice the loan provision, the dividend provision is to be increased to £125,000.

Criticism is being expressed in Northern Rhodesia, especially on the Copperbelt, at the time-table which comes into operation on January 13, by which the Saturday boat-train is to be delayed for 8½ hours in Bulawayo, and the Wednesday train by 8 hours. The railway management has announced that the delay in Bulawayo cannot be eliminated on account of the requirements of the service from the South.

British Bid for Trade

In Motor Vehicles in Our Territories

Which British motor-manufacturing organisation predominates in the British East and Central African territories? Figures now obtainable for the imports during the first six months of last year show that Morris vehicles outdistanced all other British makes in Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda, and that in Zanzibar there were more Morris cars in use than of any other make.

An indication of the increased hold of these vehicles on the East African and Rhodesian markets since the establishment in 1934 of Morris Industries Export, Ltd., is that in the following year the business placed with the factories by the East African and Rhodesian distributors increased by 67%, that approximately the same position was maintained in 1936, that in 1937 there was an increase of 48% over the basic year of 1934, and that last year the orders placed by the distributors were up by 60%; Morris sales in Southern Rhodesia leading all British makes.

Morris Industries Export, Ltd., was formed five years ago by Viscount Nuffield to consolidate his export activities in a new and separate company specialising in overseas business. Staffed by much travelled men under the control of Mr. F. G. K. Smallbone, the managing director, it markets vehicles ranging from a two-seater car to a five-ton truck, and embraces Morris, Morris Commercial, Wolseley, M.G., and Riley products. The turnover is already some £2,500,000 annually, and the freightage bill last year was about £250,000, 95% of which sum was spent with British shipping lines.

The company makes a point of keeping close contact with overseas users of its vehicles and of encouraging its distributors to carry adequate stocks of spare parts and to render up-to-date and efficient servicing facilities.

N. Rhodesian Tobacco

Soil and climatic conditions along the railway line in North-Western Rhodesia have impressed Mr. A. I. W. Hornby, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, and Chairman of the Tobacco Control Board, as being well suited to the growing of flue-cured tobacco. For successful sales by auction a minimum supply of 1,000,000 lb. annually is necessary, and with increased settlement that amount could, he believes, be increased quickly, after proper experiment and trials. Mr. Hornby had been invited by the Government to report on the possibilities of expanding tobacco growing in Northern Rhodesia. His report will appear shortly.



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COMPANY MEETINGS

Sisal Estates, Limited**Colonel C. E. Ponsonby's Address**

THE SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Sisal Estates Limited, was held last week at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, T.D., M.P., Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. Ernest Bath, representing the secretaries, Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Limited, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Company's Interests

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:— "There are one or two changes in the form of accounts to which I should like to refer. Your company holds all the shares in its subsidiary company, Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited, which is incorporated in Kenya and owns and operates five estates in Tanganyika. Your company also owns an estate called Magunga, which is managed by Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited. For purposes of simplification of accounts the Magunga Estate has been leased to Bird and Co. and, as you will see, the agreed rental of £2,000 per annum appears in the profit and loss account, while any profits made by Magunga Estate are added in the profits of the subsidiary company.

In the consolidated statement of profit and loss you will notice a provision of £10,000 for taxation; normally payable may not be so great. The liability for such large amounts for taxation has continually engaged our consideration. In this respect companies registered in London, which constitute about 30% of the East African sisal producers, are under severe disability as compared with the rest of the industry.

Last year I was able to put before you an eminently satisfactory position. The output was well maintained, the costs were nearly the same as estimated, and the market appeared to be steady, about £26 per ton for No. 1.

Output and Development

"This year the output of 6,220 tons was almost the same as last year, though about 9% less than the estimate of two years ago. The reasons for this result, accompanied by the comparatively slow growth of certain of our areas, have been carefully investigated by the directors and recently by me on the spot. Although up to a few months ago the reports which we had received were reassuring, we have considered it advisable to reduce the current output, and you will see from the report that the estimate for the current year is put at 4,500 tons, and we may have to continue substantially on that basis for another 12 months or so. As, however, at present prices we are losing on every ton of sisal produced, the reduction of output at this time is not without its advantages, as it will conserve leaf for the future when we hope prices will again be remunerative.

"As regards development, last year I informed you that the planting programme would be 605 hectares. In view of an abundant labour supply, we increased this to 785 hectares, and during the present year are providing for the planting of a further 650 hectares. It will be understood that in a total area of 7,203 hectares of mature and immature sisal there are many varieties of soil, etc., which involve a number of agricultural problems. I should like to pay a tribute to the Sisal Experimental Station at

Mlungano (close to one of our estates) which is carrying out very valuable work in regard to planting, spacing, cleaning, etc.

In addition to our planting programme we have intensified the cleaning and cultivation of our areas and hope that this work, during a period when uneconomic prices discourage maximum output, will produce its results in times when sales will be remunerative. Meantime it is essential to keep the output at a figure which is consistent with the maintenance of our full organisation.

Costs of Production

"You will see that there has been a rise in the 'all-in' cost per ton to £17 15s. 11d., an increase of £2 6s. 8d., of which £1 2s. 8d. is due to unforeseen increased rates of wages and costs of recruited labour. With the co-operation of the staff certain reductions were made in overhead and other costs, but as these only began in April last, they are reflected but little in the accounts under review. Further reductions in expenditure are being carried out, but it will be realised that a lower output must adversely affect the cost per ton.

"I should perhaps emphasise the reference in the report to the costs of amortisation and depreciation; the total amount set aside for these represents £3 17s. 4d. per ton, against £3 10s. last year.

Markets

"When I addressed you last year the price of No. 1 sisal was about £26 per ton, and there was no reason to anticipate the rapid fall to £20 last December, with subsequent fluctuations down to £16 10s. per ton. We had then already sold forward a good proportion of our crop at over £26 per ton, but notwithstanding this the average selling price for the year under review worked out at just under £21 per ton. The market has since fallen still further and forward sales for the present year of 2,575 tons average only a little over £16 per ton for all grades.

"With regard to the future trend of prices it is impossible to make any forecast. From the rapid fall in the price of the commodity it might be supposed that there was some over-production; but unsold stocks are not abnormal, and, although the world output is double that of 10 years ago, production each year has been absorbed and new uses found for sisal.

The Sisal Growers' Association

"With a view to improving methods of marketing and the regulation of the industry generally, as well as of finding new outlets for sisal, a new organisation has been formed in London called the Sisal Growers' Association. We have taken our full share in bringing this into being, and hope that it will contribute to the future prosperity of the industry.

"A half-yearly dividend to December 31, 1938, has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preference shares. The continuance of such dividends must depend entirely on the price of the commodity."

The Chairman concluded with a reference to his visit to the estates and an expression of thanks to the staff and the secretaries.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring director and auditors re-elected, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Board and to the company's staff in Africa.

The office in Fort Portal of the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda has now been closed. All records have been transferred to the headquarters of the new Western Province in Masindi.

E.A. Sisal Plantations

PRESIDING last week at the annual meeting of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., Mr. S. T. Harman said that the total production of fibre during the year ended June 30 last was 2,232 tons, 61.9% being No. 1 grade, 26.65% No. 3, 8.8% No. 1 tow and 2.65% sundries. Production costs were affected by the increased cost of baling, fertilisers, medical expenses and the recruitment of labour, which items cost nearly 10s. per ton more than last year. The output, though 71 tons higher than in the previous year, was not up to expectations, the chief cause being an outbreak of meningitis in the Kilosa district in September, 1937, which frightened labourers away and deterred others from going to the district in search of work. The total area of the estates is 27,006 acres, 80% being freehold. Production for the current financial year to December 24 was 1,088 tons, compared with 907 tons at the corresponding date of last year.

Salesmen's Licences in Uganda

The Uganda Trading Ordinance, which came into force on January 1, 1939, provides that no person shall act as a commercial traveller in the Protectorate unless he is the holder of a valid commercial traveller's licence, the fee for which is £12 10s. for a period not exceeding three months, or £20 for a period not exceeding 12 months. A commercial traveller is defined as a person who, not being ordinarily resident in Uganda, solicits orders for the purchase of goods, but does not include a person employed as a traveller on a contract of *bona fide* remuneration. A person holding a trading licence under the Ordinance. Trading licences will be required, with certain exceptions, in respect of the sale of goods from stores established in Uganda.

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News Items in Brief

Nyasaland raised £694 in response to the recent Poppy Day appeal.

Third party motor insurance is to be made compulsory in Northern Rhodesia.

The carpenter's mate of the s.s. "Clan McArthur" was recently drowned while bathing near Beira.

Our contemporary *South Africa* celebrates its golden jubilee this week. Hearty congratulations and good wishes!

The new Union-Castle liner "Durban Castle" left England on Saturday on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa.

"George and Margaret," a play which has been running in London for some two years, has been banned by the censor in Nairobi.

A seven-year-old gorilla from the Belgian Congo is to be seen at the circus at Olympia. The animal weighs 500 lbs. and has an arm spread of 8 ft. and is 5½ ft. tall.

Southern Rhodesia's imports for the first nine months of 1938 were valued at £7,426,731, an increase of over 20% compared with the same period of 1937; exports, at £9,089,484, were, however, up by rather less than 1%.

The five Palestinian Arab leaders who were exiled to the Seychelles in 1937, and who have been released in order that they may be available to participate in the London conference on the Palestine question, reached Cairo on Sunday.

It was stated in our last issue that the approximate receipts of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours during November amounted to £2,400,643. The figures should, of course, have referred to the period January-November.

A subsidiary company of the Bata Shoe Company is to be established in Southern Rhodesia if sufficient land can be obtained near Bulawayo. The Consolidated Textile Mills, Ltd., of Johannesburg, are negotiating for a mill site in the same area.

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has urged the Government to take a broader view regarding the extension of the telephone system throughout the Protectorate by introducing a cheap flat rate which would encourage the linking-up of outlying residences.

The benefits of the new English divorce laws are to be extended to Northern Rhodesia. When a Bill to that effect was introduced in the Legislative Council by the Attorney-General, Captain R. E. Campbell, representing the Southern Area, declared amid laughter that all the members of his constituency wanted it!

Arrivals in Southern Rhodesia during the first 10 months of 1938 numbered 45,335 as against 39,107 in the corresponding period of 1937, immigrants increasing from 2,536 to 2,995, returning residents from 19,416 to 20,921 and visitors from 17,150 to 21,316. Of the 287 immigrants who entered the Colony in October, 1938, 222 were British, 82 having been born in the U.K., 114 in South Africa (including 34 South African Dutch) and 26 elsewhere; 24 immigrants were German and six Italian.

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Market Prices and Notes Of Commercial Concern

Markets generally are inactive owing to the New Year holiday.

Butter.—Kenya, 109s. per cwt. (1938: 109s.; 1937: 95s.)

Castor Seed.—Mozambique, £9 5s. per ton. (1938: £13 10s.; 1937: £14 7s. 6d.)

Cloves.—8d. per lb. (1938: 6d.; 1937: 7½d.)

Coffee.—In December, 1,608 bags of Kenya "A" were sold at London auctions (of 3,069 offered) at an average price of 86s.; 369 bags of "B" (682 offered) averaged 63s. 9d.; 43 bags of "C" (45 offered) averaged 57s. 3d.; and 177 bags of peaberry (381 offered) averaged 77s. 9d. Fifty-nine bags of "A" sold at 111s., the maximum price for the month, while the lowest in that grade was for 16 bags at 65s. 6d. Six bags of peaberry were sold at 104s. 6d. The total percentage sold of all grades offered was 55.2% at an average price of 78s. 7d. per cwt.

Copra.—Business done in East African at: £40. (1938: £9 17s. 6d.; 1937: £13 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—All ginned cotton from Uganda must pay duty at the rate in force at time of purchase of the raw cotton from the grower and not at the rate in force in the year of export, says an amendment to the Cotton Export Duty Ordinance. The Government of Uganda will shortly reduce the cotton export tax and pass on the benefit to the grower, but a good deal of last season's cotton is still in the Protectorate and will not be exported until the tax is reduced, and it is not intended that that cotton shall benefit by the forthcoming reduction.

Cotton Seed.—East African white woolly sorts, £5. (1938: £7 1s. 3d.; 1937: £4 10s.)

its recent record by reaching 150s. 0¼d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 5d.; 1937: 141s. 8d.)

Groundnuts.—Mozambique have sold at £10 2s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £11 16s. 3d.; 1937: £10 2s. 6d.)

Maize.—East African No. 2, 24s. 6d. per qtr. (1938: 27s. 9d.; 1937: 36s.)

Pyrethrum.—Business has passed in Kenya flowers at £126 per ton. Japanese best quality are dull and unchanged at £10s. per ton. (1938: Kenya, £94; Japanese, £65.)

Sisal.—Mixed quoted at £12.5s. per ton. (1938: £12.5s.)

Sisal.—Steady with sales reserved. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 15s. for Jan-March; £16 17s. 6d. for Feb-April. No. 2, Jan-April, £15 7s. 6d. No. 3, Jan-April, £14 7s. 6d. (1938: No. 1, £20 5s.; No. 2, £19 5s.; No. 3, £18 17s. 6d.; 1937: No. 1, £28 15s.; No. 2, £27 15s.; No. 3, £26 10s.)

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedat estates during November totalled 123 tons.

Soya Beans.—£8 per ton. (1938: £8 10s.)

Beira handled 90,441 tons of traffic during November, 49,520 tons being shipped and 40,921 tons landed.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to £3,016,853; imports totalled £2,857,557.

Approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways and Steamer services during the first 10 months of last year totalled £480,435, a decrease of £97,990 compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

Tenders of £38,303 for the building of the new Town Offices in Bulawayo by a Bulawayo firm and of £34,300 for the new Town Hall by a Salisbury firm were accepted by the Bulawayo Town Council. They were the lowest tenders submitted.

Nyasaland's exports for the first 10 months of 1938 were valued at £872,066, compared with £767,519 during the corresponding period of 1937, and imports at £645,658 (excluding Government imports and specie) were £50,393 above the corresponding figures for 1937.

The Rhodesian railway system earned a net operating revenue of £2,528,658 during the 11 months ended August 31, 1938, an increase of £95,466 compared with the corresponding period of 1937. Total earnings rose by £403,744 to £5,593,787, and gross operating expenditure by £308,278 to £3,065,120.

There were 523 new registrations of British motor-cars in Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of 1938, against 399 during the corresponding period of 1937; 1,238 of American and Canadian motor-cars, against 1,478 in 1937; and 140 of other foreign makes, of which 87 were German (37 in 1937) and 27 Italian (15 in 1937). For commercial vehicles the figures were: British, 112 (60 in 1937); American and Canadian, 1,058 (705 in 1937).

The Kenya and Uganda Railways transported 371,455 tons to the Coast during the first nine months of 1938, compared with 352,301 tons during the corresponding period in 1937, an increase of 5.44%; the total import traffic railed inland during the same period was 128,338 tons, an increase of 3.82%; and the total train mileage was 2,156,585, an increase of 4.42%. Traffic returns from January 1 to September 30 reached £2,036,145, being £56,630 over the estimate, but £70,886 under the actual revenue for the same period of 1937.

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Passengers for East Africa

THE m.v. "Durban Castle," which left London on December 31, carries the following passengers for:—

Arkell, Mr. R.	McDowell, Mr. A. P. G.
Bailey, Mrs. W.	Mozley, Miss A. B.
Bell, Mr. F. H. G.	Paterson, Mr. D. M. & Mrs.
Conlan, Miss E. E.	Parker, Mr. E.
Dockery, Mr. D. W.	Price, Mr. C. R.
Edwards, Mrs. W.	Smith, Mr. N. J.
Gapp, Miss D.	Steele-Mortimer, Mrs. C. W.
Horden, Mr. C.	Stutfield, Mr. & Mrs. V. C.
Kynaston, Mrs. V.	Tweedie, Mr. & Mrs. W. L.

THE m.v. "Jagersfontein," which sailed from Dover on January 1, carries the following passengers for:—

Birchenough, Mr. & Mrs. J. Stiasny, Dr. J. Duncan, Mrs. A.

Passengers from East Africa

THE m.v. "Bloemfontein," which arrived home on January 2 from East Africa, brought the following passengers to:—

Southampton	Hayhoe, Mrs. P.
Andrews, Mrs. M. E.	Heather, Miss C. M. E.
Asherton, Mr. R.	Lorge, Mr. J.
Birch, Mrs. K.	Maisels, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Brown, Miss A. M.	McWilliams, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
Codrington, Mr. & Mrs. F. C.	Morkel, Mrs. E.
Coxill, Mr. & Mrs. M. G.	Morkel, Mrs. J.
Everett, Mr. A.	Moller, Mr. & Mrs. C. T.
Frankfurth, Mr. M.	Neukamp, Mr. N.
Francis, Comm. B.	Petrie, Comm. C. H.
Goldsmith, Miss M.	Pouliard, Mr. & Mrs.
Gray, Mr. & Mrs. K. A.	Pratt, Mr. & Mrs. M. D.
	Quirke, Mr. N. H. P.
	Rosenberg, Mr. K.

Trade of Kenya and Uganda

Kenya's domestic exports for the first nine months of 1938 were valued at £2,806,977, compared with £2,800,000 for the corresponding period of 1937, a decrease of 7.1%. Coffee increased 29.1% in quantity but only 5.3% in value; gold bullion increased 33.8% in value; maize 45.5% in quantity, but only 18.9% in value; and tea by 92% in quantity and 15.4% in value. The chief decreases in value were butter by 20.9%, raw cotton by 46.1%, hides (shade-dried) by 49.1%, sun-dried by 52.8%, sisal fibre by 36.5% and sodium carbonate by 33.6%—primarily, of course, as a result of the fall in world prices. Imports into Kenya and Uganda for the first eight months were valued at £6,503,267, compared with £6,520,834 for January-August, 1937, a decrease of 0.3% only.

Non-British Immigrants

THE Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has issued the following announcement concerning the regulations governing the entry of non-British passengers into Kenya Colony:—

"All persons other than of British nationality wishing to immigrate into Kenya must first apply to the Principal Immigration Officer, Nairobi, giving full details of their nationality, financial standing, profession or qualifications. The application is submitted to an Advisory Committee for investigation, and, if the individual is considered suitable, the Committee makes a favourable recommendation to the P.I.O., who decides whether to issue a permit, which may be temporary and/or conditional upon an accompanying bond or deposit. British Consuls in Central Europe have been instructed to withhold Kenya visas until intending immigrants are in possession of the necessary permit.

"Holders of permits will require to take out letters of credit with the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., for £50 per adult and a proportionate amount for children, and to be in a position to give any further security required by the Immigration Officer on arrival in Mombasa."

Rainfall in East Africa

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

Kenya (Week ended December 21).—Eldama, 0.32 inch; Eldoret, 0.55; Fort Ternan, 0.03; Hoey's Bridge, 0.04; Kaimosi, 0.26; Kapsabet, 0.09; Kericho, 0.12; Kiambu, 0.07; Kijabe, 0.07; Kilifi, 0.01; Kisumu, 0.97; Kirale, 0.04; Lamu, 0.17; Limuru, 0.05; Machakos, 0.37; Mackinnon Road, 0.96; Makuyu, 0.06; Meru, 0.54; Mitubiri, 0.06; Moiben, 0.14; Muhoroni, 0.13; Nairobi, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.12; Nakuru, 0.18; Nandi, 0.09; Nanyuki, 1.15; Narok, 0.07; Nyeri, 0.10; Ol'Kalou, 0.23; Ruiri, 0.05; Rutauruti, 0.49; Sotik, 0.21; Soy, 0.26; Thika, 0.35; Thomson's Falls, 0.43; Timau, 0.13; Timbosa, 0.33; Turbo, 0.17; and Voi, 0.04 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended December 19).—Amani, 3.79 inches; Arusha, 0.31; Bagamoyo, 0.83; Biharamulo, 0.78; Bukoba, 0.23; Dar es Salaam, 0.49; Dodoma, 0.04; Iringa, 0.55; Kigoma, 1.98; Kilosa, 0.05; Kilwa, 0.54; Lindi, 2.03; Lushoto, 0.75; Lyamungu, 0.11; Mahenge, 0.50; Mbeya, 0.83; Morogoro, 0.02; Moshi, 0.12; Mpwapwa, 0.11; Musoma, 0.02; Ngomeni, 0.32; Mjomba, 1.00; Tabora, 1.47; Tukuyu, 0.37; and Utege, 1.02 inches.

Uganda (Week ended December 18).—Butiaba, 0.62 inch; Entebbe, 0.08; Fort Portal, 0.31; Hoima, 0.79; Jinja, 0.10; Kabale, 0.55; Kololo, 0.93; Lira, 0.05; Masindi, 0.68; Mubende, 0.56; Soroti, 0.05; and Tororo, 0.42 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ending December 10).—Glenorchy, 2.88 inches; Lauderdale, 5.01; Limbuli, 4.79; and Zoa, 1.63 inches.



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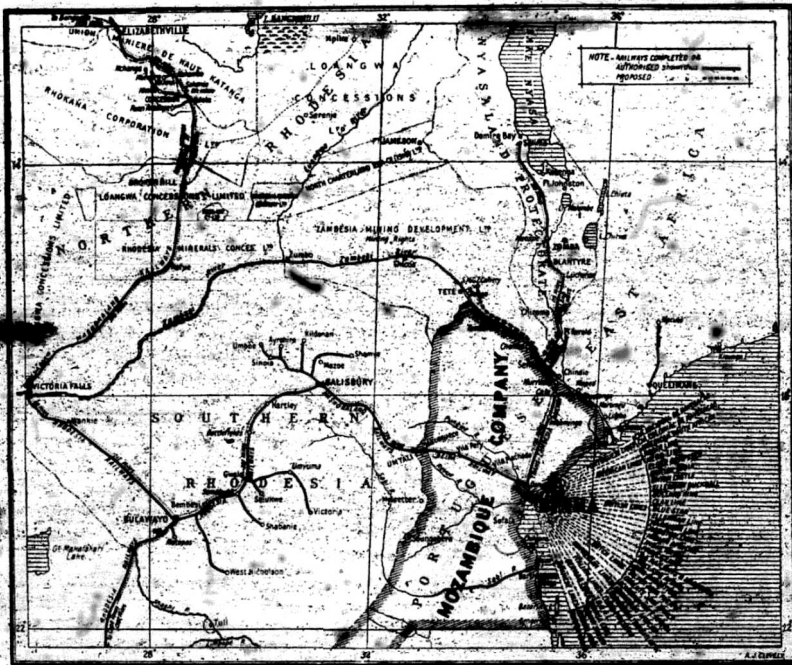
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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GARTH CASTLE	Jan. 21	—	—	—	Jan. 27	—
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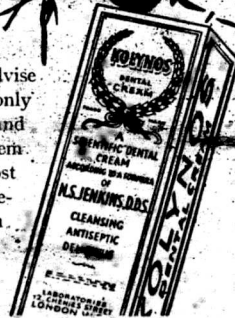
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