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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL'S striking speech reported in this issue compared the introduction of education into Eastern Africa with the method by which the culture and learning of Greece and Rome were brought to Great Britain. Sir P. Mitchell's **Wistful Vision** recalled, came to Britain and founded monastic communities which fostered study and research, the fruits of which were cautiously bestowed as education to a few selected pupils and only at long last made free to the common folk; he contrasted that method with the modern insistence on widespread elementary education for the African, for whom it forms the base of an educational "pyramid," with a university college, such as Makerere, as its apex. Had Uganda's present Governor had his way with his present knowledge—and he admits, of course, that he is forty years too late—he would have reversed that method, first establishing a foundation the staff of which would have had time to study what they ought to teach and how they ought to teach it, to write their text-books, and to fit the learning of the Old World to the new Africa into which it was to be transplanted. He would, in other words, have stood the "pyramid" on its head.

That picture of what might have been is a fascinating one, and it is ideally sound, but does it not lose a good deal of its appeal on closer examination? The first Roman missionaries to the Islands of the West came among peoples of like breed to themselves, Europeans of no mean culture, and, having built their churches, were content to settle down in what became peaceful monastic foundations

in a warring and disorganised world; and they had all time before them. Not for many hundreds of years did the cloistered knowledge preserved in the monasteries overflow as the general education of the common folk—not, in fact, until the Renaissance opened the gates of ancient culture and enlightened the European world. Even then education was confined to the universities and the grammar schools, and, as Sir Philip says, it did not reach the proletariat until about the time when Stanley was writing his famous letter from Uganda to the *Daily Telegraph*. And what was that education? Purely academic teaching, of use only to the highly placed and the professional classes, especially the theological. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it had become fossilised into a petrified scholasticism.

Compare this with the amazing transformation wrought in half a century in Eastern Africa. Missionaries, burning with Christian zeal, entered a continent utterly strange and hostile, and came into contact with tribes alien to them, of whose psychology and culture they were entirely ignorant. Realising fully that life for them was likely to be short—in too many cases it was a matter of months, not even years, for the cause and cure of malaria were still unknown—they did not settle into comfortable foundations; their one object, on the contrary, was to go among the tribes, learn their languages, get to know their hearts and minds, and lead them as quickly as possible out of darkness into the light of the Gospel. We now know that they made many mistakes; that their burning enthusiasm and sincerity could not yield in a flash knowledge of African customs and psychology

which is still far from complete; that only here and there, and especially in Uganda, did their teaching bear its full fruit in producing a few African men and women of outstanding character and attainments—though in Nyasaland, it may be noted, the fundamental Scots principle of a sound elementary education has justified itself by markedly raising the general level of practical culture among the Natives. All this has been achieved within the life-time of men still among us. The monasteries, at work in a kinder climate and in ages when States, and even villages, were self-contained, so that commerce and transport in the modern sense of the words were unknown, could afford to think and act in terms of centuries. The hard and often cruel circumstances of still slumbering Africa demanded swift consummation of a life's work, for none could know whether that life might next day be forfeit. Has Sir Philip not overlooked that central fact in viewing his wistful vision?

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A PPEASEMENT," though completely discredited as a policy by at least nine-tenths of the nation, has not been dislodged from the minds of some people in high places and some busy publicists, who, at the first favourable opportunity, may be confidently expected to advocate arrangements which, however attractively presented as a means of avoiding war, would, if adopted, bring a harvest of tragedy in the future. Africa is in the forefront of the plans of these people, and it is highly significant that a few newspapers, as if by pre-arrangement, or at least as if inspired from above, should, even in these days of high tension, revert to proposals which are anathema to British Africa. During June and July the British Press—with a few noisy, and notorious exceptions, which have recklessly disregarded their value to Dr. Goebbels—has had no truck with surrenderism, but in the last fortnight or so there has been a little crop of disturbing references. One influential weekly review has proposed that Germany should be joined as a partner in the administration of Colonies, and another has advocated the internationalisation of the British Colonies—ideas which, though propounded in the vain hope, that a covetous Germany can be bought off by concessions on the part of Great Britain, are in effect recommendations that the sacrifice should be borne, not by Great Britain in the first instance, but by the millions of British subjects in Africa whose lives and homes would be at stake.

* * *

It is therefore gratifying that *The Times*—for so long the arch-apostle of "appeasement," and so ready to open its columns to suggestions for the reappearance of Germany in Africa—should in a leading article have declared last week that negotiation with Germany can lead to nothing at all unless Nazism abandons its present ideas of *Lebensraum*. Reduced to its simplest form the German interpretation of this term means that 80,000,000 Germans can live safely and amply only by subjugating and oppressing their neighbours, and even by stealing their goods and

their homes. That is a foolish aim, to say the least of it, since no one has succeeded in it yet, and no one is going to succeed in it. The defence of it is that Germany must protect herself against blockade, and the folly of it is that it can only end in procuring defeat and collapse by weakening Germany in even more decisive ways. The real basis of security for Germany, as for others, is to inspire confidence, and the assurance of her place in the sun consists, as always, in the formidable skill and discipline of the German people. To pursue self-sufficiency as a military precaution is to pursue a mirage, since it is bound to provoke encirclement. By contrast, British economic dependence on, or interdependence with, others has always been a main source of British moral and military strength in peace, and in war. What fraction of the world to-day would rejoice in a victory for the Nazi notion of Germany's foreign mission and of the divine right of dictation to lesser Europeans? If there is to be progress towards a truly organised peace, disarmament must come, the Nazi interpretation of *Lebensraum* must go, and the Czechs must be set free to exercise their right of self-government. Moreover, legitimate aspirations in the Colonial field must be, as they can be, satisfied without any question of reverting to the old conception of peoples and territories as chattels for exchange. Under the modern accepted principle of trusteeship a wider equality is in fact attainable than any trading of 'possessions' could accomplish.

* * *

The enunciation of such views was, of course, greeted with a chorus of anger in Germany, the spokesmen of which still cling to the idea that Colonies are vacant spaces awaiting exploitation. Ever since this journal was founded fifteen years ago we have insisted that there could be no transfer of African populations and territories to German rule, and if only that attitude had been consistently adopted by successive British Governments, the Colonial claim would never have been allowed to figure prominently in the Nazi programme, for Hitler himself was firmly opposed to any new German Colonial adventure until at last the vacillation of Great Britain—or, rather, of British politicians—encouraged him to hope for an easy diplomatic victory. The assumption that Germany has legitimate economic grievances in the Colonial field has been distorted out of all recognition by many people, who are either ignorant of the truth or content to ignore it, and we therefore give prominence in this issue to some statements on the subject of raw materials and Colonies by a writer who, so far as we are aware, has not participated in previous controversies in regard to German Colonial claims, and whose endeavour has clearly been to probe the problem objectively and to judge according to the evidence. He, like others who have acquainted themselves with the real facts, is not impressed with the economic arguments, but is convinced of the moral and strategic objections to the transfer of African territory to Germany.

BEELZEBUB, as Lord of Flies, bears great responsibilities. Two of his subjects, mosquitoes and tsetse flies, are well enough known to everyone in the Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias, and now we are introduced to a whole **Beelzebub** group of species, biting flies of the genus *Simulium*, some of which cause blindness in from two to five months—a worse disaster than malaria or even than sleeping sickness, for by this insect's tiny bite the eye may be completely atrophied and sight destroyed. As the summer elsewhere in this issue shows, the *Simulium* flies are the carriers of a filarial worm, which, transmitted to the human body by the bite of the fly, causes tumours in which the worms breed, liberating hosts of young or microfilariae, which get into the blood and have actually been seen crossing the eye, "tying themselves into knots and untying themselves with amazing rapidity."

It is commonly said that laymen should not read medical publications, and in general that is doubtless good advice, but the warning which has been conveyed to the medical fraternity in Eastern Africa, and through their journal to a wider public, is one not to be ignored.

You Have Been Warned. Many residents in the territories will recall having been pestered by small black flies crawling over their faces and trying to get into their eyes, ears, nose and hair, as is the habit of Simuliids. That they breed in fast-running water is unfortunate, for babbling brooks and tinkling cascades are prized as beautifying any homestead and refreshing resorts when on safari. A common opinion, the flies—the females, as usual, are solely to blame—do not enter houses, as do mosquitoes, but

haunt open verandas and shelters, and are active only during the day. They can be recognised, says Mr. E. G. Gibbons, by their habit of wandering around patting with their forelegs, and they are not to be confused with sandflies, which have hairy wings and hop, or with midges, whose bodies are slender and usually have dappled wings, while Simuliid wings are transparent. The first symptoms of the "filarial blindness" they cause are irritation of the eyes and "watering."

Here, then, is another example of the part which insects play in infecting human beings with parasites—and the more we learn about insects, the more universal does this unpleasant habit appear. How the two, the insect and the parasite, first became so intimately associated that

Control Impossible. the survival of the parasite is dependent on the insect can be left to the deliberations of those scholiasts who discuss whether the hen preceded the egg or vice versa. The trouble with these Simuliid flies is that their control appears impossible in the present state of knowledge, for their minute larvae cannot be attacked in their watery fastnesses on rocks or on lake shores. But there are two crumbs of comfort—that clothes are a great protection against their bite, and that people are safe in their houses and at night. For the rest, the only advice that can be given is apparently to learn to recognise the Simuliid flies, know them for their dangerous possibilities, and "swat" them before they can do any damage. Since the risk of blindness may be the penalty of ignorance, there can be no question of the wisdom of acquiring the ability to recognise this pest.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Unclaimed Property

IN HIS LIGHTER MOMENTS Sherlock Holmes would exercise his genius for observation and deduction by taking some article—a gold watch in one recorded case, and an old felt hat in another—and surprise his friend Dr. Watson with the clarity and accuracy of his results. Young C.I.D. officers in Uganda might adopt the same attitude towards the material provided by unclaimed property lying at the Entebbe police station. From time to time the *Government Gazette* publishes a list of these articles, and the latest one is intriguing. Anyone may lose keys, but that no attempt has been made to recover more than one lot of keys on chains indicates surprising carelessness on the part of certain fairly well-to-do persons. "One swagger cane" evokes a picture of a smart young policeman—possibly under stoppage for a new one when his own is already in custody and merely awaiting his claim. "One felt hat" would delight the Master and—who knows?—might lead to the unravelling of some thrilling crime.

Household Mysteries

But what can be made of "two mats, one lamp, one pillow, one mattress, three books, one *känzu*, two towels, one handkerchief, one cake Sunlight soap, one pencil" all in one lot? Assuming them to have been one lot, and not merely lotted by the police in the manner of auctioneers anxious to get

on with their job, they may be regarded as practically the full contents of one bedroom, and clearly the property of a male Native, by the evidence of the *känzu*, and an educated Native at that—testimony of the three books and the pencil—who probably burned midnight oil in the lamp. A man, too, of refinement (handkerchief noted) and of clean habits—witness the two towels and the cake of soap. How did he happen to lose the whole lot at once?

Journey's End

A COPY of the issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* of December 7, 1938, was sent from this office on that date to a Kenya subscriber who was on leave and, to the best of our knowledge, was still staying in Kingswar, Devon. But, without advising our dispatch department of the fact, he had moved on, and so the paper was re-addressed by his former host to an East African bank in London, which dispatched it to Victoria, Seychelles, whence it was posted to Hong Kong, to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which sent it, faint but pursuing, to the Bank of New South Wales in Salamana, New Guinea—of all outlandish places. That seems to have been its farthest point east, for the next address inscribed on the wrapper is Poste Restante, Suez, whence, like a homing pigeon, or a weary river winding somewhere safe to sea (whichever simile be preferred), it came to rest again in this office, its original wrapping, travel-worn but intact, and still bearing its one and only penny stamp—*Requiescat!*

Colonies and Raw Materials

A Booklet Worthy of Wide Circulation

MR. H. D. HENDERSON, Research Fellow in Economics at All Souls College, Oxford, who was editor of the *Nation and Athenaeum* from 1923 to 1930, and afterwards joint secretary of the Economic Advisory Council, has gone to the root of the matter in the little study of "Colonies and Raw Materials" which he has written for the series of three-penny booklets now appearing under the general title of Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs.

If the others are as good as this one, then East Africans and Rhodesians need have no hesitation in recommending them. It will be to the advantage of the territories, and of the British Empire as a whole, for the truths which Mr. Henderson outlines to be made widely known, for the widest public misconception has still to be rectified.

After the briefest introduction the reader is wisely told that—

"To hand over to possible enemies territories that could be put to very formidable use against us as submarine or aircraft bases would represent, in the present state of the world, a grave and gratuitous aggravation of the perils to which we are exposed. It would be dangerous not only from the standpoint of trade routes and Imperial communications. The Dominions of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand are vitally interested in avoiding the re-establishment of potentially aggressive European sovereignties in their neighbourhood. As Mr. L. S. Amery has recently reminded us, the initiative in demanding that Germany should surrender her Colonies as part of the terms of peace was taken by these Dominions, and mainly by the British Empire."

Obligations to Colonial Peoples

"Secondly, there is the objection that arises from our obligations to the Colonial peoples. This objection is often derided as hypocritical; but in truth it is of compelling force. It implies no pretension to exceptional philanthropic zeal to recoil from the prospect of handing over black or coloured peoples, for whose welfare we have assumed direct responsibility, to such a régime as that of Nazi Germany, with its *Weltanschauung* of ruthlessness and racial intolerance. Indeed, if we were to do such a thing, it is difficult to see how we could escape a much graver charge than that of hypocrisy—the charge of callous treachery.

"The more closely these objections are examined, the more cogent do they become. Their force is indeed so overwhelming that it would probably be wise for us to make it clear that the transfer of either Colonial or Mandated territory cannot be considered, instead of encouraging dangerous expectations by an ambiguous attitude.

Having thus cleared the ground—and remarked in passing that our Colonial Empire might be described as consisting of land on which the sun sets at nearly the same hour throughout the year, rather than the realm on which the sun never sets—he shows that no metropolitan country gives any favours to its own citizens in the purchase of Colonial raw materials, and holds that the chief economic advantage of Colonial possessions has been the provision of profitable outlets for investment, emphasising, however, that foreign nationals have been free to share most of the opportunities and risks of investing money in British Colonial enterprises.

Such new conditions as have arisen from widespread birth-control in Europe, the absence of birth control in the tropics, the development of better

health conditions and services in the Colonies, improved agricultural and mining technique, and the autocratic policies of Germany and Italy diminish, he points out, the economic advantages which metropolitan countries derive from Colonial possessions, which, far from automatically providing cheap supplies of raw materials, as German and Italian propaganda always asserts, quite frequently cost the Mother Country a good deal of money.

For instance, whereas the world price of sugar in recent months has been about £6.10s. per ton, Great Britain has been paying about £11 per ton for the sugar bought from her own Colonies, and France some £18 per ton for the sugar of Martinique and Guadeloupe. Thus, "so far are sugar Colonies from being the victims of Imperialist exploitation that their whole standard of life is to-day dependent on the preferences that are given at the expense of the taxpayers or consuming public of their metropolitan countries."

The Currency Argument

The writer is not at all impressed by the plea that currency difficulties are a valid argument in the German case.

"A few years ago, when the different monetary systems were themselves linked together by the gold standard, it represented no difficulty at all. Even to-day it represents an inconsiderable one in the case of most industrial countries, for foreign exchange can be purchased readily at reasonably stable rates. Even in the case of Germany it is not really a formidable difficulty.

"Germany carries on an export trade sufficient to equip her with large quantities of foreign exchange. She would have no difficulty in purchasing all the Colonial raw materials that her peoples want to consume if she were ready to use part of her foreign resources for this purpose. She has, in fact, bought immense quantities of those Colonial raw materials, such as copper and bauxite, which are useful for war. It is her very heavy buying of all commodities which serve this purpose, iron, manganese, nickel, and the like, that constitutes her sole difficulty in buying other materials from Colonies or elsewhere.

"Japan is the one country which can reasonably plead that the fiscal policy now pursued in the British Colonial Empire is seriously disadvantageous to her"—this being, of course, in reference to the quota system introduced in certain, but by no means all, Colonies for the regulation of imports.

No Return to the Open Door Possible

Nor is Mr. Henderson persuaded that suggestions of returning to our old Colonial policy of the open door are practicable, since it is difficult to suppose that the Colonies could expect to receive preferences from their metropolitan countries and give nothing in return. Much more reasonable, he says, would it be to make arrangements by which other countries would be allowed to share both the privileges and the obligations of the metropolitan countries, obtaining, for example, preferential terms of admission to Colonial markets in return for buying, say, specified quantities of Colonial sugar at the preferential price.

The writer expects to find increased burdens laid upon the taxpayers of Great Britain in order to permit the expansion of social services in the Colonies, the trend of events and of ideas seeming to him to be working in the direction of converting

(Concluded on page 1381.)

Sir Philip Mitchell's Striking Speech

If The Educational Clock Could Be Put Back

A REMARKABLE SPEECH on the subject of the fundamental principles of wise education for the African was made by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, when he recently opened at Makerere College a vacation course for teachers engaged in African education.



SIR PHILIP MITCHELL

His Excellency said:

It is usual to describe elementary education as the foundation of the whole structure and to represent education as a whole in the form of a pyramid, the base being elementary and the sections primary, secondary, post-secondary and so on, according to the set phrases in vogue at the moment. Perched on the top of it all, and represented as the last development and fulfilment, there is usually, in the case of Africa, a project for a university college, which it is proposed to establish at some future date, when by laborious efforts extending over many years the pyramid has been gradually built up so that it can support the top.

I plead guilty to having looked at the thing in this way for many years, perhaps through the common fault of taking things for granted instead of really thinking them out for myself. But the visit of the De La Warr Commission and all that has happened since have compelled me to do a great deal of thinking; I think I personally first saw the light when examining the views of an eminent advisory body in London on the Commission's report.

The Pyramid Upside Down

They said that 'a broad basis of effective primary education is required,' and as I sat and scratched my head about that and many other things, some rather vague and unco-ordinated thoughts that had been floating about in my mind for some time seemed to crystallise into the conviction that I had been playing a sort of 'Alice Through the Looking Glass' game all this time; for the plain truth is, of course, that this conception of the pyramid is simply upside down.

Ideally, when, as is the case in East Africa, education means the translation of an old and highly developed culture and a great body of learning to a new country, it should begin with no pupils at all; it should begin with years of research, study, and acclimatisation; and not only ideally, but logically and historically.

It was thus that the culture and learning of Greece and Rome came to Great Britain—by the establishment of communities which were missionary foundations, but which were also devoted to the pursuit of knowledge by study and research. These communities took root, and gradually—and no doubt grudgingly at first—admitted pupils in very small and very slowly increasing numbers; so the seed grew into a stout tree, which later put out branches and spread ever wider, until at long last—at about the time Stanley was writing his famous letter from Uganda to the *Daily Telegraph*—it blossomed into elementary education for the masses.

It was in much the same way that education started here in Uganda; and that is, I am sure, the reason why the very small numbers of pupils produced such an extraordinarily high proportion of African men and women of outstanding character and attainments, for they were taken as pupils into

communities of devout and scholarly men and women in the mission stations and became a part of them, so that what they were taught as set lessons in the class room took its proper place as only a part, and by no means the most important part, of what they learnt.

It was much later, indeed, of very recent years, that we rather suddenly decided to try to get the blossom before the tree had had time to grow, and to this, it seems to me, most of our present difficulties and puzzles can be traced.

Makerere Comes Forty Years Too Late

I have been widely criticised for the part I have taken in the reconstruction and endowment of Makerere on the grounds that it is much too soon to start a higher college, and that I am in too much of a hurry. You have all read this sort of thing, and I suspect it is what most of you think. This seems to me very odd, for the truth is that this new foundation is 40 years too late; we ought to have begun it before any schools were established.

Even to-day, if I had a really free hand, I should like to start with no undergraduate members of the college at all, so that the staff—African as well as European—might have time to study what they ought to teach, and how they ought to teach it, and to write their text-books, and to fit the learning of the Old World to the new Africa to which it is to be transplanted.

I daresay you are glad that I have not so free a hand; and I am not now announcing a policy of hostility to the elementary schools. I have no such intention, for no man can put the clock back, and even if I had that power I should not be allowed to give effect to it.

In any case, there is work of great value to be done in the elementary schools; it is on all grounds a very good thing that as great a number of the children in Uganda as the resources at our disposal permit should be taught reading and writing and numbering, cleanliness and discipline, and the capacity to make and do useful things, and to serve God and their fellow men. But we need to be careful not to dissipate these resources by diffusion of effort—for example, by teaching no one quite enough and everyone too many things.

Quality, Not Quantity

What I want to impress strongly upon you is that at this stage the task before all of us may be summarised as quality and not numbers. Whatever you do, do not be afraid for the numbers at Makerere and Mulago, or imagine that you must strain every nerve to produce students for the college in numbers as large as possible in time as short as possible.

What the college needs is quality and standards; it has to establish in strength and permanence devotion to knowledge and truth, to the liberty of the mind, and the pursuit of science for its own sake, so that these things, which are the justification and the inspiration of all teaching, shall regulate and control all that we endeavour in this field of education. In the college we are laying the foundations, and we shall not get the rest of the business right until we have completed them, so that we may build our schools upon them.

It is in addressing ourselves to this basic and most difficult aspect of the problem that it seems to me the mistaken conception of the schools as the foundation of the college has produced a good deal of confusion in our thinking and methods, for a natural result is that we incline to design our schools

with a view to building upon them up to the college—to design them upside down in fact.

From this it may follow that much of our teaching leads nowhere, and, for the masses, breaks off illogically and irrationally at some arbitrary point in a syllabus which has little relevance to life as they will lead it, and has been designed as a continuous staircase from kindergarten to college, so that in the final absurdity—if I may give a rather exaggerated example by way of illustration—it may depend on a pupil's age and the standard at which he leaves school, whether the Kings of England come to an end at Charles I, George I, or Edward VII, and whether *A Midsummer Night's Dream* has, for instance, one, two or more acts. The pupil, poor soul, goes out into the world thinking himself a man of knowledge, and finds it singularly little interested in the Kings of England or the plays of Shakespeare, or disposed to pay a boy for knowing them; and, worst of all, both for the pupil and for his people, he is generally and libellously labelled 'the educated African,' and all sorts of generalisations about the capacity of a race are made on the basis of the output of this confusion of thought on our part.

I know that all this is neither original nor new, and that in so far as the problem in relation to the schools is concerned it is both difficult and confused and continuously present to the minds of all of you. I recognise, too, that this state of affairs is much more easy to condemn than to put right; and that, since you cannot spot the future doctor of medicine, science or law in the primary school, you must inevitably provide for a good many who will not last the course.

In any case I am very far from claiming that I solve the problem or know the answer; all that I claim is that a good deal of light does get on to the picture as soon as you can really get completely out of your mind the idea—the upside-down idea—of education as a pyramid of which the college is the apex and the schools the walls and base; and can substitute the truth that the university is the roots and trunk, the pursuit of true knowledge the sap, and the schools the branches, foliage and flowers. What the fruit ought to be we all realise.

[Editorial reference is made under *Matters of Moment—Ed.* "E. A. and R."]

East Africa's £22,000,000 Railway

Points from Sir Godfrey Rhodes's Report

ONE OF THE GREATEST ENTERPRISES in British Tropical Africa is the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, whose general manager, General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, always presents the public with a most interesting and informative annual report.

That for 1938 shows that the system had another good year, for despite heavy rates of interest involving a sacrifice in revenue of £146,200, a surplus of £285,796 was earned. One of the most gratifying features of the operations was the steady growth in local movements, as distinct from the export and import traffic; the development of internal traffic, says the report, will have a very useful steady effect on the revenue position in future years.

Gross earnings totalled £3,307,605 and gross expenditure £2,155,042, leaving the balance of net earnings at £1,152,563. On the total capital expenditure of £22,340,417 this gave a return of 5.2%, while on the interest-bearing portion of that total (£14,035,321) the return was 8.2%. The following loan charges were met: Railways, interest and sinking fund, £647,836; Harbours, interest and sinking fund, £218,931—a total of £866,767, leaving a surplus of £285,796, which with the balance from the previous year brought the total available for appropriation to £300,992.

From this sum £200,000 was transferred to rate stabilisation and relief account, £36,000 to the superannuation reserve and £134,080 to betterment funds leaving £20,903 to be carried forward. Earnings were £131,226 above the estimate, while the gross working expenditure was only £22,393 above estimate.

The decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to recommend Parliament to abandon the claim for repayment by some £5,500,000 of the original Parliamentary grant for the construction of the Uganda Railway is modestly noted, the only reference to the part played by the general manager and his staff in securing this welcome result being the mention that "a strong case was made out for the relinquishment of this claim on the grounds that the sum in question had been spent by the Home Government for political reasons and that it would

be a severe hardship on present users of the Railway to be called upon to repay this grant." The decision was, perhaps, the greatest feature of the year for the K.U.R.; Sir Godfrey Rhodes is confident that it will react to the benefit not only of East Africa generally, but also to all those manufacturers and suppliers overseas who cater for the East African markets.

The rebate of 50% in railrage rates on Kenya and Uganda coffee granted during the year, together with a rebate by the Tanganyika Railways of 30% in Bukoba and 15% in Moshi, meant a saving to the industry of £53,747, and the sisal industry benefited by £12,716 in similar fashion. Continuation of the rebates on coffee for the first six months of 1939 is estimated to cost the railway £23,000, that on sisal (for the whole year) £13,800, and the 20% on cotton, £43,800, for the same period.

Enormous Extent of Rate Reductions

The policy of the administration has enabled it to propose rate reductions over the last three years amounting to £640,000 per annum on present traffic; and there is, says the report, still room for lowering the general rate level if the steady development of the territories continues. But the general manager has something strong to say about suggestions from various sources that funds should be diverted from railway purposes and placed at the disposal of the two Governments to encourage the quicker development of the country in other ways.

Apart from the fact that there is still plenty of scope for utilising all available funds for reducing the cost of transport to the public, or in increasing the facilities provided, there are many disadvantages and many potential dangers in allowing transport earnings to be devoted to other purposes. East Africa has already had experience of the results that inevitably occur when political interests are allowed power to influence transport tariff policy. Sooner or later the transport machine is damaged seriously and fails to give satisfaction in carrying out its duties. Our own experience in East Africa, which is still fresh in our memories, is also borne out all over the world where Governments have retained sufficient control over railway policy to enable them to use the

transport services, and transport revenues for purposes not directly concerned with transport.

East Africa needs cheap and efficient rail transport above all else, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with progress in that direction. The fact that our rates compare favourably with those of any other Colonial railway of similar size is proof that the present system is working extremely well, and no change seems necessary or advisable.

The Licensing Authority set up to regulate all forms of transport in Kenya was not in full operation by July 1, 1938, as had been planned, but the licences issued were effective throughout 1939. It seems that certain merchants are defeating the objects of the Transport Licensing Ordinance, and the report suggests that it will be necessary in the public interest for the Licensing Authority to make use of its powers to impose conditions in the licences to meet such circumventions, while leaving legitimate private transport as free as possible.

To meet the competition of dhows on Lake Victoria the administration will rely on its power to quote cheaper rates and give more efficient and speedier transport, but it considers that further power-propelled craft would be redundant and not in the public interest, the present services supplying all needs.

Measuring the Work of the System

Freight ton miles are a measure of the work done by a railway, and in 1938 the f.t.m., including Lake steamer and motor services, moved by the K.U.R. & H. amounted to 536,944,431, an increase of 36,000,000 ton-miles over 1937, at an average cost per total f.t.m. of 7.361 cents. The tonnages of coffee, cotton, cotton seed and potatoes conveyed to the coast in 1938 were the highest on record.

By lowering the third class fares in 1937 and again in 1938, third class travel increased 68%, though some of this was accounted for by an increase of prosperity, better prices and higher wages. The 3% increase in passenger receipts in 1938—year of lower crop prices—is regarded as a happy augury for the future of this class of travel.

The total open mileage operated by the K.U.R. & H. at the close of the year was as follows: main line, 879 miles; principal lines, 326; minor and branch lines, 329; Magadi, 91—total of 1,625 miles. The total track mileage was 1,828.9. In addition, the motor transport services operated over 75 miles, and the Lake routes over 3,823 miles.

The arrangements for the through booking of passengers between Wilson's Airways and the Railway and *vice versa* continued to operate: compared with the 33 passengers who booked in this manner in 1937, the 1938 number was 49.

Hint to Trade Interests

The Railway manages the East African Office established in Johannesburg two years ago and reports a continued expansion of tourist traffic from South Africa. It is felt that greater use could be made of the office by trade and industrial interests in East Africa, which are given the hint that this problem must be solved at an early date if direct representation in the Union is to be retained.

At the close of the year 20 European apprentices and 96 Africans were receiving training; one European apprentice who had completed his indentures was sent for further experience to Pretoria and another to a firm of locomotive engineers in England. "These apprentices," says the report, "will return to the service of the administration on completion of their training period abroad, and the wide experience which they will have gained during the period they were away should prove of considerable value to them and the administration."

H.M.S. Kenya

WHEN H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester launched the 8,000-ton cruiser KENYA on Clydeside last Friday, Rear-Admiral Bromley read the following message from the Governor of Kenya:—

"We in Kenya are proud that our Colony should be associated with so fine a vessel. The maintenance by Great Britain of a strong and powerful fleet is the surest safeguard of peace, and if nevertheless war should eventuate we look to this ship which bears our name to maintain the glorious traditions of the British Empire."

The Duchess was presented with a pair of antique chairs as a memento of the occasion.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Francis Scott to raise funds with the object of making a suitable presentation to the new cruiser. If a sufficient sum is raised silver tappings for the 6-inch guns or silver bugles for the ship's company, a silver centrepiece for the ward room, and pictures and other suitable articles for the gun room and the warrant officers' mess would be given, but the final form of the presentation will naturally depend on the results of the appeal. Cheques should be made payable to H.M.S. KENYA Presentation Fund, and may be sent to Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, the Accountant-General in Nairobi, or to any District Commissioner in the Colony.

Raw Materials and Colonies

(Concluded from page 1378.)

into greater reality the rhetorical phrase about "the white man's burden."

His conclusion is that:—

"Whether they possess Colonies or not, the consuming publics of the industrial nations have no reason in a peaceful world to apprehend any difficulty in obtaining tropical raw materials, or, indeed, raw materials of any kind. Among the many irrational features of international affairs to-day, there is none more ironical than the voicing of the demand for more 'living space' by the leader of a great European industrial nation at this particular juncture of the world's history. For never was living space a less real problem for the peoples of Western Europe. The acreage needed to produce a given quantity of raw materials is being reduced more rapidly than ever before, while the populations of industrial countries, including Germany, are increasing more slowly than before."

Armorial Bearings

A simplified sketch of the armorial bearings of Salsbury, Southern Rhodesia, prepared by the College of Heralds, has been adopted by the City Council. It displays on a green field waves of corn, a bag of gold, and three roundels with *fleurs-de-lis*; the lion from Cecil Rhodes's coat of arms is the crest, sable antelope are supporters, and a pendant escutcheon bears crossed rifles and axes as borne by the pioneers. Application for a patent of arms has been made to the Earl Marshal in England.

Too Much Money

Tenders for £250,000 worth of Southern Rhodesian Treasury bills were opened in the Colony on July 18, and the total of the tenders received amounted to £340,300. Tenders totalling £240,360 were accepted at three months and six months, the rates being £99 12s. 6d. and £99 3s. 0.315d. The rates per cent were £1 10s. 0.994d. for three months bills and £1 14s. 2.855d. for six months bills.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir Hesketh Bell's Elephant The Truth About an Uganda Experiment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In a recent issue of your paper there appeared under "Notes by the Way" a couple of interesting paragraphs giving the history of the tentative introduction of Indian elephants into East Africa.

This concise account contained the remark that Indian potentates maintain elephants on account of "the *éclat* they reflect on the ruler," and the writer suggests that "the enterprising Governor of Uganda who imported one of these beasts may have had the same idea of their value in impressing the Native mind." Being the person to whom reference is made, I venture to address a few lines to you indicating the real reason why, during my administration of the affairs of Uganda (1905-9), I decided to import an Indian elephant.

In the earliest years of this century the societies which were interested in the protection of the fauna of Africa frequently protested against the slaughter of elephants in East Africa, and suggested that, instead of killing these noble beasts solely for the sake of their ivory, they should be protected and used, as in India and Burma, for transport purposes.

This view commended itself to the Foreign Office, under whose authority Uganda was ruled in those days, and the expenditure of some £5,000 was authorised for making an attempt to capture and train African elephants on the lines followed in Ceylon.

When I assumed duty in the Colonial Office I was asked what I intended to do in the matter. The proposal was a very interesting one and attracted me much. It soon became clear, however, that the amount that had been appropriated for the purpose would be entirely inadequate. The driving of a herd of wild elephants and the construction of a *Eheddah* would not be a matter of much difficulty in Uganda, but the initial control of the great beasts and their subsequent training would be quite impossible without the aid of natives of India, who were accustomed to such work, and who, in Ceylon, are always assisted by elephants already tamed and trained.

But the question which mainly exercised my mind was to what use could the elephants be profitably put in Uganda after we had captured and trained them? Forestry work, on which elephants are chiefly employed in the East, was practically non-existent at that time in Uganda, and as for transport we had an abundance of Native porters who were eager to carry 60 lb. loads on their heads for little more than 3d. a day.

It seemed to me, therefore, that the best and most economical way rapidly to test the practicability of the proposal was to get a "ready-made elephant" from India. There was no difficulty about this, and for a total expenditure of about £500 a large female, rejoicing in the name of Futki, was procured from Assam and landed in Mombasa. She was a very fine animal and highly trained. Accompanied by two Indians, a *mahout* and a *syce*, she travelled up to Kisumu by rail and crossed Victoria Nyanza in one of the small steamers which even then plied across the great lake.

In view of the terror which wild elephants inspire in the natives of Africa, the "progress" of this

huge animal from the sea coast to Entebbe caused, as, may be expected, an immense sensation.

Futki was installed under a tree in the grounds of Government House, and, according to the instructions that came from Assam with her, enjoyed a daily ration of about 400 lb. of banana leaves, 10 lb. of rice, a small bundle of sugar cane and some *chupattis*, besides half a pound of ghee which, the *mahout* assured me, was essential for keeping the elephant's eyelids and toenails in good condition. The growing obesity of the diminutive *mahout*, however, made me feel certain that all the rice and butter was not consumed by Futki. The almost daily exactions of this wretched little man closely resembled blackmail, as he constantly threatened to abandon his work and return to India.

Space does not allow of my recording all our experiences with Futki, but it was soon made clear that, as an economic proposition in Uganda, she was a complete failure. As a transport animal she could not possibly compete with Native portage, and she certainly could not earn her keep. In spite of various efforts to make her draw a Woolwich waggon or to carry a paying load on her back, the failure of the experiment, from a commercial point of view, was conclusive. Its cost, however, was but a trifle, compared with that of the original proposal.

For many weeks, the great beast stood under her tree in the garden opposite my office window at Government House. The sight of her there, in luxurious idleness, manching, munching all day her generous allowance of food, became a growing eyesore to me. She was like a poor relation: I could not kill her and was obliged to feed her.

At last I decided to take the animal on *safari* with me. Carrying my baggage and her stock of rice, we travelled together more than 800 miles through the western provinces of the Protectorate, and the impression that this great, docile, clever creature made on the Natives was immense. The way in which she would pick up rupees, which the little *mahout* would invite the chiefs to throw on the ground, and hand them up to him, was a never-failing, if rather expensive, source of wonder to them. I am told that the memory of my *Odyssey* with the elephant is still green among the people of Uganda.

Soon after my return to headquarters I bade adieu to Uganda, leaving to my successor the solution of the problem as to the fate of Futki. I understand that she was ultimately sold to one of Hagenbeck's agents, and, for all we know, may even to-day be showing off her tricks in a circus.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

HESKETH BELL.

Kenya's First Newspaper

A Request for Information

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers could tell me the name of the first newspaper published in Kenya? I have a record of the *Taveta Chronicle*, which was published at the Taveta Mission in 1897 and continued for three or four years, but there may possibly have been a newspaper before then. Should any reader have any information on the subject I should be grateful if they would let me know.

19, Cannonside,

Fetcham, Surrey.

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERT FORAN.

Resources of the Tropics

Dr. Ramsay Muir's Reply to Our Criticism

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

STR.—I thank you for your courteous discussion of the argument I put forward in your last issue regarding Colonies. But I think you have failed to grasp the purport of the argument because you have allowed yourself to be hag-ridden by the German problem. You discuss my proposals—which are not new—as if they were condemned by the mere fact that Germany would not accept them, and would, while her present régime continues, use any Colonial possessions she might acquire merely as strategic bases for future conquests.

I am in full agreement with your judgment on the attitude of Germany under her present régime. For that reason I very strongly hold that no Colonial concessions should be made to Germany while her present régime lasts. I have never believed in the policy of "appeasing" Nazi Germany by concessions, and the suggestions I made were not in any degree influenced by a desire to "appease" that régime.

But, altogether apart from Germany, the present position in regard to Colonies certainly demands reconsideration. It is not tolerable that practically all the tropical Colonies should belong to a very few countries, and that, exercising sovereign rights, those countries should have the power to exclude the rest of the world from the resources of the tropics.

Again, if European ascendancy in the non-European world is to be justified, or is to last, it must ensure to the Native populations not only fair treatment, but the prospect of development. They must be saved from tyranny and from brutal exploitation; and for that reason also we have no right to contemplate placing these peoples under the rule of Powers the spirit of whose rule has been exemplified in Germany's treatment of subject peoples, in Italy's treatment of Ethiopia, and in Japan's treatment of China. If European civilisation is to deserve its leadership, it must forbid and prevent such iniquities.

But the existing situation, in which a few countries control practically the whole tropical world, arouses the dissatisfaction of all the excluded industrial nations, and seems to justify the discontents and the claims of the dictators in the eyes of the rest of the world.

My concern has been to consider by what means satisfaction could be given, not to Germany's insatiable ambitions, but to the reasonable claims of all the trading nations. I do not want to change the distribution of administrative control, except by reasonable discussion in cases where it is proved to be working badly, but I do want to get rid of the irresponsible sovereignty which is claimed for the existing administrations. I do want, therefore, to bring the administration of Colonies under general rules, laid down by a body representing the civilised world as a whole, and securing equal trade access to all trading peoples, and protection of their just rights to all subject populations.

I think you will see that your concentration upon the ambitions of Germany is irrelevant to the wider question thus regarded.

Yours faithfully,

RAMSAY MUIR.

London.

[Dr. Muir's letter appears to be based on the assumption that practically all industrial nations which do not exercise sovereignty in Colonial territories are discontented, and are fearful that they may be excluded from access to tropical raw materials. We are unaware of any justification for that belief, apart from the fact that Poland has in the last few years put forward claims to Colonies; and there can be no

doubt that she was encouraged to make her claims by a Germany anxious to embarrass Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal in particular. Poland's aim, however, was not to secure tropical materials so much as to find outlets for her swiftly increasing population, and, of course, tropical territories are not suitable for large-scale white settlement.

What are the other "excluded industrial nations" which are said to be so discontented? Certainly not Russia; equally certainly none of the Scandinavian countries; no Balkan State has ever expressed dissatisfaction; and our correspondent himself excludes Germany, Italy, and Japan. He is very emphatic that the Colony-owning Powers are in a position to exclude the rest of the world from access to the resources of the tropics, but he ignores the fact that no single Power has ever refused to sell tropical raw materials to any buyer, and that, indeed, the great problem of the primary producing countries, wherever they are situated, is to find buyers for their production. The ability to exclude potential buyers is purely theoretical, for the practical truth is that Colonies cannot supply the social and other services they require unless they sell their goods. If, to meet the purely theoretical objection, some change were made in the present position, it would be without practical effect either in peace or war; in peace, because free access now exists, and in war because the British and allied fleets could and would prevent shipments to the enemies of democracy.

With regard to our correspondent's first paragraph, he will surely not contest the statement that proposals for the "solution" of the so-called Colonial problem are almost invariably bound up with a desire to "appease" Germany—a Germany which we believe to be insatiable. While he agrees that it would be criminal to present Nazi Germany with strategic bases overseas for future conquests, we cannot admit that it is merely the Nazi régime which must be denied tropical territories, for in that matter Nazism is merely following the policy which animated the governors of Germany for many years before the last war and throughout three-quarters of it. For decades Germany has planned Colonial expansion with the deliberate object of undermining the British Empire, and if Nazism were to collapse tomorrow, one of the dangers would be that sentimentalists in this country would assuredly plead for tropical territory for what they would call "the new Germany." The significant and essential fact is that no peace-minded Power objects to British Colonial rule, which, with all its faults, is unquestionably the best in the world.—Ed., "E. A. and R."]

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

"By far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial surrender."—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.

"An invaluable source of reference, and a very comprehensive account of the whole situation."—Lord Hailey.

HURST & BLACKETT, 8/6

The Real Issue.—"Through it all one strident refrain persists, Hitler's *Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*. 'So I will, so I command, my will is sufficient reason.' There must be no compromise, no negotiation about Danzig or anything else when Germany has declared her will. This is the issue in Europe. Is a tolerable life possible for other nations on the assumption that when Germany commands her neighbours must obey? How to live with Germany has been the question of questions in international affairs throughout my whole life. The issue is more than Danzig, more than Czechoslovakia, more than the question of Colonies. It covers the entire contention between Germany and her neighbours as it has developed during the last seventy years. It is not hostility to the German people, but the doctrine of their rulers that their will is law which has revived all the old fears and brought us back to the position of 1914."—*Mr. J. A. Spender, in the "Sunday Times."*

Hitler's Responsibility.—"Hitler has repeatedly flouted the warnings of his advisers that such and such a course would lead him into war, and each time he has been proved right. He may feel now that he is infallible; that once more he can get away with it; that at the last moment Britain and France will cave in. If this is his calculation, if he believes in spite of all that he can get Danzig and perhaps the major part of Poland by direct aggression and without incurring a serious war on two fronts, then war is inevitable, and probably within a few days. It may be that Hitler is one of the figures of history who must have their blood-bath, a conqueror who will not rest until the world lies bleeding at his feet. In that case also we shall have war. One man has it in his power to make war against the will of the world."—*"News Chronicle."*

Machines For Megalomaniacs.—"The tragedy is that science has placed in the hands of the thrusting, eruptive, megalomaniac type of northern nation an instrument designed, it seems, by Providence for the surer and speedier enabling of the instinctive blood-lust of the Teuton to be satisfied. The bombing aeroplane has been fashioned to the heart's desire of such a people. There is a drumming menace of death and damnation in the throb of its engines. There can be no peace while massed squadrons of mammoth bombers stand waiting in their hangars for the hour to strike."—*Mr. J. M. Spaight, writing in the "Fortnightly Review."*

Working Up The Crisis.—"By tales of persecution and outrage, worked up day by day with monstrous exaggeration, Nazi passion is hounded against the Poles, just as against the Czechs a year ago. At a given signal last year the whole of German propaganda demanded not merely the separation of the Sudeten minority but the total destruction of the Czechoslovak Republic. Exactly so now. The Poles are told that they must surrender not only their seaward corridor, which to-day has a population over 90% Slav, but Upper Silesia, with its mineral wealth and dense industry, Teschen, with its coal-field, and some other frontier districts of strategic importance. The Poles are further told that they are unworthy of freedom and unity, that the former dismemberment of their country and enslavement of their race were justified, and that they must be re-partitioned again. Even the *Hanan Press* tells them that if they do not submit to German suzerainty they will be torn to pieces."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

French Solidity.—"Now that France is herself again, united in her action, and intent of her future, it is opportune to repeat that her capacity for sudden recovery in the most desperate circumstances has always surprised her friends and disconcerted her enemies. France never will be understood by those who observe only her superficial disorder, her political instability, her social divisions, her moments of apparent indifference to internal and external menaces. The first lesson I learnt when I began to study France was that whenever France appeared to be most heedless and undisciplined, she was most ready to rally at the call of danger. . . . If Hitler has been badly advised as to France's weakness, it is assuredly not the first time that Germany has neglected the factor of France's capacity of swift change. Before the last war France was held to be irremediably frivolous. The Marne and Verdun were history's footnote to that theory."—*Mr. Sisley Huddleston, writing in the London "Evening Standard."*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Final
M

The Russian View.—"The Russians, ruthlessly realist and outspoken, say plainly that they do not trust Chamberlain; they cannot understand why, if our Government has changed its policy completely, and has decided to oppose Hitler, the English do not procure a Prime Minister who believes in the policy. They simply cannot comprehend a statesman who, as they think, carries out a policy which he detests. It is not our people whom they distrust. . . . The Russians are the most politically educated people in the world, and they know far better than the bulk of our peoples that a firm front of the democratic Powers means peace. They do not believe that Hitler would challenge the formidable odds he would have to face if their armies, larger and as well-mechanised as his own, were added to the defensive array of France and Britain. Knowing this, they want the Pact."—*Sir Charles Trevelyan.*

Democratic Ideals.—"A democrat should work for and be prepared to die for his democratic ideals, but he will never do this unless he is convinced that democracy is capable of making a country worthy of his ideals, which, in the case of a democrat of British stock, is a country worthy of his spiritual ideals. He may not recognise easily those ideals; he certainly cannot easily express them; but the Bible-reading of his ancestors has left so deep a mark upon him that subconsciously he can never embrace a cause gripping his whole being unless he feels in his bones that it is morally right. Believing this, I would always stress the spiritual rather than the political foundations of democracy. It is a recognition of the dignity of man and of his individuality, and that dignity and individuality are his as a child of God. . . . Our little islands have been a danger zone for 2,000 years. It war comes it will find us as a people united as we have never been before, powerful in material resources, believing in our hearts that on the issue depends ultimately the freedom of mankind."—*Lord Baldwin, speaking in New York.*

Air Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"All Hitler asks is his own way about everything."—*The "New Yorker."*
"Japan is demanding that Britain should become her partner in a felony."—*Mr. A. Morgan Young.*
"German money has been poured into France, as Italian money was during the Ethiopian affair."—*Mr. Robert Bell.*

"Hitler will strike within the next two or three weeks if at all this year."—*Sir Henry Gault, Australian Minister for External Affairs.*

"The avowed aim of Nazi policy is not national well-being, but racial self-assertion and the exercise of power."—*Mr. H. M. Brailsford.*

"Raiding bombers must expect so appalling a casualty rate as to destroy the stoutest morale in a very short time."—*Mr. Nigel Tangye.*

"When we look with clear eyes upon life, the foundation of the universe seems to be more mercy than justice."—*The Rev. James Reid.*

"The one hope of a victory for the Axis Powers is that Germany can seize immediately the Roumanian oil wells."—*Mr. J. A. Sinclair Pooley.*

"I confidently believe that serious air attack on London would be brought to a standstill in a short time."—*Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding.*

"Should war come, the side with the greatest number of the most powerful wireless transmitters will possess an important advantage."—*"Our Empire."*

"Danzig is only a pretext. Germany's real aim is the destruction of Poland, which would prepare the way for the domination of Europe."—*"Journal des Débats."*

"In this war of nerves the Nazis are mistakenly giving us inoculations, not a disease, so that our powers of resistance are increasing, not weakening."—*Mr. P. Ellis.*

"Cannot someone be found to proclaim with vehemence that the average Englishman is beginning not to care a tinker's cuss what Herr This or Signor That thinks or says?"—*Sir Neville Pearson.*

"War has become a vested interest in Germany. Behind Herr Hitler is the nightmare of closing down some of the armament factories and reopening his frontiers."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"Goebbels tried to make the German people forget Czechoslovakia; our Government should take steps to remind them."—*"Critic," writing in The "New Statesman and Nation."*

"Mr. Eden is the only representative of the mutilated generation who has achieved a first-class political position and has held high and dominant office with significance and distinction."—*The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.*

"It is probable that the Germans will occupy Holland and Belgium by force, without any warning in time of peace, for there they will find foodstuffs and provisions, and no enemy backed by impassable mountains, as in Switzerland."—*Dr. W. F. Necker.*

"Ever since Great Britain and Portugal shook hands at Windsor in 1373, the course of history has willed that it should be in Africa that Portugal and the British community should have the closest contact with each other as neighbours."—*General Carmona, President of Portugal.*

"Both the Totalitarian States will begin the next war in an economic condition in which any unexpected strain upon their reserves of food might well transform short commons into a famine, so that raids on cold storage depots, refrigerating plants, food warehouses, flour mills, and granaries might create a critical situation in regard to food supplies."—*Mr. J. M. Spaight.*

"France and Britain have to choose between three courses: to lose their empires by defeat or by internal disruption following a successful war, to distribute the Colonies as Danegeld among the Axis partners, or to relinquish their sovereign claims and a joint act of moral leadership which would lay the foundation stone of world government."—*Mr. Lancelot Hogben.*

"If the Fuehrer does not envisage war, it is hard to see any reason for Dr. Goebbels's tirades, which serve only to discredit the German case, but if he purposes to go to war should he fail to get his way otherwise, the propaganda is admirably designed to work up a volume of popular passion in Germany, which might sustain a war, at any rate in its earlier stages."—*Dr. Edwin Bevan.*

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%	64 0 0
Kenya 5%	107 2 6
Kenya 3½%	97 15 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98 10 0
Nyasaland 3%	90 0 0
N.land Rlys. 5% A. debts	81 0 0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts	80 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	97 7 6
Sudan 5½%	107 7 6
Tanganyika 4½%	105 15 0

Industrials	
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4 6 3
British Oxygen (£1)	3 15 0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 8 6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 6 0
General Electric (£1)	3 14 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 8 9
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6 6 3
Int. Nickel Canada	4 10 0
Prov. Cinematograph	19 6
Turner and Newall (£1)	15 0
U.S. Steels	4 15 0
United Steel (£1)	1 3 7 ½
Unicover (£1)	1 12 3
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 11 3
Vickers (10s.)	17 1 ½
Woolworth (5s.)	3 3 0

Mines and Oils	
Anaconda (\$50)	5 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 16 3
Anglo-American Investment	16 3
Anglo-Iranian	3 10 0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11 9
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 3 9
Bhiani	1 6 6
Blyvoor (10s.)	8 3
Burnham Oil	3 7 6
Consolidated Goldfields	2 18 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 0 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5 12 6
East Daaga (10s.)	1 3 1 ½
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3 4 ½
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 8 1 ½
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 0 0
Grootvlei	3 18 9
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 18 1 ½
Klerkedorp (5s.)	1 6
Kwahu (2s.)	1 5 0
Lyndhurst	1 4 ½
Marievale (10s.)	17 0
Marlu (5s.)	8 9
Mexican Eagle	6 7
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2 3
Rand Mines (5s.)	3 2 6
Randfontein	1 17 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	32 17 6
Shell	4 0 7 ½
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 1 ½
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3 15 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11 0 0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	15 7 ½
West. Wit. (10s.)	4 7 6
Western Holdings (5s.)	11 6

Banks, Chartered, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 1 0
British India 5½% prefs.	93 5 0
Clari	5 5 0
E.D. Realisation	3 0
Great Western	27 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	66 10 0
L.M.S.	12 0 0
National Bank of India	27 10 0
Southern Railway def. ord.	12 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 10 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	16 3

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 3 4 ½
Linggi (£1)	2 0
London Asiatic (2s.)	3 6
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1 8 9
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 8 0

PERSONALIA

Mr. Hathorn Hall, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Hall have taken a trip to South Africa and back.

Mr. J. O'Brien, Acting Provincial Commissioner in Zanzibar, has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council.

Maurice Frost, a scholar at Pembroke House, Gilling, has been awarded a bursary of £30 a year at Wellington School, Somerset.

Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, and Lady Lampson, who are on leave, have left for Scotland.

Mr. L. H. L. Foster has been transferred from Mwanza to Tanga to act as Provincial Commissioner in succession to Captain J. L. Berne.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, has recently visited the Morogoro, Kilosa and Mahenge districts and is now devoting a month to a tour of the Southern Province.

Major Humphrey Butler, who visited East Africa some years ago, will be in charge of the Duke of Kent's interests in England while His Royal Highness is in Australia as Governor-General.

Three delightful oil paintings of a green plover, a ringed plover and a whimbrel from the brush of Captain L. M. Dundas, of Nyasaland, have been most effectively reproduced in colour by *The Field*.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellis Robins, resident director in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, and Mrs. Robins and their two daughters, left England on Thursday last by the CAPETOWN CASTLE on their way back to Salisbury.

Sir Charles Belcher, who, after long service in Nyasaland, became Chief Justice of Trinidad, on retirement from which he settled in Kenya to practise at the local Bar, has accepted appointment as acting Puisne Judge to meet a temporary shortage on the Bench.

Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali have all re-elected their Mayors, namely, Colonel D. MacDonald, Mr. T. A. E. Holdengarde, and Mr. G. W. Chase respectively. In the capital city of Southern Rhodesia Mr. N. St. Quintin has been re-elected Deputy-Mayor and Mr. W. R. Love to the same office in Umtali.

Among the East Africans and Rhodesians recently elected to the Royal Empire Society are Mr. Vincent Liversage and Mr. C. A. Thorold, of Nairobi; Major R. B. Ledward, of Sofik; Mr. W. N. L. Dingle and Major F. A. B. Nicoll, of Dar es Salaam; Mr. John R. Curry, of Moshi; and Mrs. E. M. Fry of Bulawayo.

PROPERTY

KENYA.—Mombasa building let to British firm offered exchange with property Italy.—Write "Box 9," ALGAR'S, 58 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

COMMISSIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER returning to East Africa almost immediately would undertake commercial or other commissions in strictest confidence. Has held important agencies. Write G.C.K., c/o "East Africa & Rhodesia," 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

Captain W. S. Aitken and Dr. J. Scott Brown have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Caledonian Society of Uganda, the hon. secretary and treasurer of which is Mr. F. G. Caldwell. Dr. A. H. Mowat, Mr. J. T. Stewart and Mr. H. R. Fraser are the other members of the Committee.

Mrs. O. C. Harries has been elected hon. secretary of the Songhor Farmers' Association in succession to Mr. F. G. Weston, who has retired owing to ill-health, and to whom a warm tribute was paid by the Chairman, Mr. O. C. Harries, for the good work done by him for the Association during his five years' term of office.

Mr. J. F. S. T. Warrington, Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave pending retirement, has arrived in England with Mrs. Warrington. Mr. Warrington joined the Northern Rhodesia Administration in 1914 after service with the police (1909) and the Mines Department (1913) of Southern Rhodesia.

The following have been selected for probationary appointments in the Sudan Political Service: D. Calder, St. Andrew's University; P. A. R. Lindsay, Clare College, Cambridge; G. R. C. Lumsden, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; W. C. McDowall, Queen's College, Oxford; W. P. G. Thomson, Balliol College, Oxford; I. H. Watts, St. Peter's Hall, Oxford.

The Hon. John Buchan, who served in Uganda as an Administrative Officer until compelled to resign through ill-health, is now in the Arctic on the staff of the Hudson's Bay Company. When his father, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Tweedsmuir visited northern Manitoba on Saturday, they met their son in Churchillville, a Hudson's Bay fur-trading port.

Lady Coryndon and her daughter will leave England in October for the unveiling in the capital of Northern Rhodesia of a bronze memorial plaque in memory of the late Sir Robert Coryndon, the first British Resident in Barotseland, and afterwards Governor of Uganda and then of Kenya. The unveiling ceremony is to be performed by Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

The Umtali and Eastern District Agricultural and Horticultural Show, which was opened by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was attended by Admiral Magalhães Correa, Governor of Manica and Sofala, and Mrs. Correa, and Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Justice and Defence. Mr. A. C. Sofe was President of the Show Society, and Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, M.P., Vice-President.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has laid the foundation-stone of the new premises of the Salisbury Young Men's Club, towards which members of the Salisbury Rotary Club have contributed £330, the public £950, the Beit Trustees £1,500, and the State Lottery Trustees £1,250, a total of £4,030. The present contract is for £5,400. £500 is needed for a gymnasium, and it is estimated that a further £2,000 will be required to complete and furnish the building. Mr. H. D. Sutherns, President of the Club, is appealing to Rhodesians to subscribe the sum still needed.

OBITUARY

Commander Frank Wild

THOUGH Commander Frank Wild, R.N.V.R., the polar explorer, who died in the Transvaal on Sunday at the age of 65, lived in Nyasaland for only a short time, he is well remembered by many people in that Protectorate, to which he went in 1920 with Mr. McIlroy, who had been surgeon of the Weddell Sea Expedition of Sir Ernest Shackleton, of which Wild was also a member. Wild had served in more Antarctic expeditions than any other man of his time, for in addition to participating in every one of Shackleton's journeys, he had been a member of Sir Douglas Mawson's Australasian expedition.

Essentially a lover of the adventurous, always calm and courageous, resourceful and good-humoured, alert and adaptable, Wild, small in stature, was great in heart, bearing privations with wonderful cheerfulness, and in all things revealing himself an ideal companion and leader.

He was 27 years of age when, as an able seaman, he made his first Antarctic journey under Scott, so impressing Shackleton that he always took Wild with him on his own later journeys, as second-in-command of his 1914-16 expedition, on the conclusion of which Wild served in North Russia with the R.N.V.R.

When Shackleton died in South Georgia in January, 1922, it fell to Wild to take command of the *QUEST*, to continue the voyage to the Enderby Quadrant, and to bring the ship back to England. Characteristically, though Shackleton had died when the vessel was entering the Polar Seas, Wild, who was the leader of the expedition throughout almost its whole period, entitled his book "Shackleton's Last Voyage." Since that time he had lived in South Africa.

Major Holmes Jackson

"ONE WHO KNEW HIM" writes:—

"May I pay tribute in your columns to the late Major Holmes Jackson, whose tragic death will have saddened those many East Africans who have so often been gladdened by his genial and generous nature. A man of most attractive personality, a sportsman in every sense of the word, he was known almost from one end of the Colony to the other, but it was the Nakuru district which first captured and continued to hold his heart.

"He was not one to talk about his military service, but it was considerable. The son of the late General Sir Robert Melville Jackson, he joined the East Surrey Regiment at the age of 23 in August, 1914, and after some three years in France, where he was wounded, he was sent to Salonika, and then with a military mission to Southern Russia. After the Armistice he accompanied his regiment to Ireland, where he became A.D.C. to the C.-in-C.; later he served in Egypt and Palestine, and he retired from the Army in 1924. Shortly afterwards he went to Kenya, where he married. The deepest sympathy will be felt with his widow, herself a very popular figure, in Nakuru, and their young son.

The death is announced of Mr. George Cooper, formerly cashier in the Treasury Department of Uganda.

Colonel H. E. R. James

COLONEL H. E. R. JAMES, who died last week in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 82, was the first Commandant and Director of Studies at the Royal Army Medical College when it was moved to Millbank from Netley in 1902. Born in a Suffolk manse, he qualified in medicine, entered the R.A.M.C., and served in Cyprus, China and Hong Kong before returning to Aldershot as senior instructor. He was Commandant of the R.A.M.C. depot there throughout the South African War, was appointed Secretary to the commission of inquiry into the much criticised medical arrangements in South Africa, and then, when a new military medical centre was established in London, he was given control. During the Great War he served in Egypt and in Salonika, in charge of general hospitals. His elder brother was at one time headmaster of Mavern College and his younger brother was Provost of Eton from 1918 to 1936.

Mr. Percy Rootham

MR. PERCY ROTHAM, who died recently in the Isle of Wight at the age of 67, had been President of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association and of the Surrey County L.T.A., and since 1922 a Vice-President of the England L.T.A., his membership of which dated back to 1910. One of his discoveries was Miss Betty Nuttall, whom he had trained. He had also had business connexions with East Africa, particularly in the selling of Kenya coffee and butter, but had retired from the City last year. Those East Africans who knew him will regret the passing of a genial, virile personality, who took a deep interest in the development of the Overseas Empire.

News Items in Brief

The third annual dinner of the Victoria Nyanza Sailing Club, of which Sir Philip Mitchell is Commodore, recently took place in Kampala.

The United States Government intends to negotiate a new trade agreement with Belgium to replace the 1935 agreement. The agreement will include the Belgian Congo.

At Iringa a conference of Tanganyika citizens passed unanimously a resolution urging that restrictions should be placed immediately on the systematic immigration of Germans into Tanganyika Territory.

It is estimated that during July 8,000 people passed through Beitbridge, the chief road-entry port of Southern Rhodesia, the majority being sightseers and tourists. The number of motor cars was 1,274—a record.

Lord Francis Scott, speaking recently in his constituency, is reported to have said that the Government of Kenya had completely failed to carry out its policy of de-stocking in the Native reserves, and that Native administration in the Colony had so deteriorated that the Government no longer held the respect of the African population.

Another resolution in favour of the unification of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was passed on Monday by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. The resolution, which declared that union would be to the economic benefit of all three territories, called for a conference representative of all communities and interests.

East African Office Report

Briefer Than In Previous Years

HAVING FOR YEARS urged that the annual report by the Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London could with advantage be greatly curtailed, we naturally welcome the drastic abbreviation which marks the report for the calendar year 1938. It opens with the statement that the report is presented in this shorter form on instructions from the Governors' Conference, which has at last accepted the opinion expressed in these columns again and again. The pity is that it should have taken so long to give effect to a policy which it was clearly desirable to follow both in the interests of the public and of the Office.

The report, however, instead of being on completely new lines, is still of the old character, but condensed. It remains much less a record of the work of the Office than a commentary on East African commercial and other affairs as seen through the eyes of the Commissioner.

A document of this character which is not published until seven and a half months after the close of the period to which it relates is inevitably deprived of much of its value. For about half of that delay the East African Governments are directly to blame, for, according to our information, three months were lost in submitting two alternative drafts to the Governments and in securing their decision as to the one which should be issued. Both submissions were much briefer than in the past, and it is significant that three of the four Governments concerned advocated the shorter form. It being now presumably accepted that brevity is to be numbered among the tests of virtue to be applied to this document, there should be no need for alterations in future years.

Further Condensation Possible

Though the appendices are stated to have been included by special request, some might still be omitted. For instance, the statistics of coffee imports into Great Britain are given, with a far greater mass of other information, in the annual report of the Coffee Board of Kenya, a document available gratis to anyone interested in the industry; much ampler information regarding tobacco is provided by the bulletin published by the Imperial Economic Committee; and the table dealing with the imports into the U.K. of binder-twine and small cordage is of interest to very few East Africans, who can obtain the data by mail from the Office. First among such tables as are retained should surely be that of the principal exports from the East African Dependencies.

It seems unnecessary to give details of the exports of coffee, cotton and gold on page 5 and then to repeat exactly the same figures at the end of the booklet, the only difference being that the coffee statistics are in tons in the one case and in cwt. in the other. Similarly, it is strange to find more than a page devoted to the subject of exhibitions on pages 9-11, and to discover another section on exhibitions on page 21.

In dealing with the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow some useful figures are given to show how well participation was justified; nearly 50,000 1-lb. cartons of coffee were sold and approximately 100,000 cups of coffee and 14,000 glasses of Kenya passion fruit were served, to say nothing of the sales of passion fruit preserve, jelly and juice. Elsewhere regret has to be recorded that supplies of the juice failed to

reach the marketing company in London, which trades under the brand name of "Pash," and which intended to indulge in special advertising when a horse of that name was the favourite for the Derby. In the middle of an omnibus paragraph headed "Items of Interest" appears a note that permission was granted to the Kodak Company to reproduce for its library the films in the possession of the Office. That arrangement is to be warmly welcomed, for it means that reliable films showing well selected aspects of life in the territories will be in constant circulation, much to the advantage of the Depen-

Northern Rhodesia's Irony

Major Dale, the Commissioner, has still to repeat that the dispatch of information from East Africa is not always as prompt as it ought to be, but he is at long last able to say that Northern Rhodesian literature has been made available for distribution. For a very long time that Protectorate contributed to the establishment costs of the Office but left it without literature of any description; it is ironical that, having now supplied the literature, Northern Rhodesia has given notice of its intention to contract out of the Office!

The usual report by the Kenya Agent in London is omitted on this occasion, doubtless in view of the plans for the separation of functions. It would have been interesting to have a brief report by Nyasaland's representative in London.

Salisbury's Million Pound Budget

Salisbury, the capital city of Southern Rhodesia, is to spend £1,145,208 during this municipal year, this being the first time in her history that the budget has exceeded the million pound mark.

Sport

Eldoret beat Nondescripts by 13 points (3 tries and a dropped goal) to nil in the final Rugby match in Nairobi for the Enterprise Cup.

The first polo match ever played in Nyasaland took place at the beginning of this week on the ground of the Cholo Pony Club. It was between teams representative of Cholo and Zomba.

Heavy Rains

Southern Rhodesia's rainfall for the past season—July, 1937, to April, 1938—was 11.86 inches above the normal of 27.43 inches. The Vumba district measured its rainfall in feet—6 ft. 5.01 inches—the Mt. Selida-Melsetter district recorded 62.38 in., the Glendale Concession area had over 56 in., and Salisbury 52.99, instead of its normal 33.38 in. The Salisbury figures were not a record, as was generally believed; the Meteorological Office has announced that the district has known wetter seasons.

Alex. Lawrie & Co.

The last week's general meeting of Messrs. Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., Messrs. J. H. Stuart, the Chairman, said:—

"While our Indian connexions have been successful, conditions in East Africa have been unfavourable. Messrs. Kettles, Roy and Tysons (Mombasa), Ltd., showed a small loss on the year's working, but this has been taken care of by a reduction in the carry-forward from the previous year. As regards the Kenya Sisal Company, Ltd., owing to the heavy fall in the price of sisal and the large development expenditure required to continue production at an economical figure, it was decided to place that company in liquidation. We consider sufficient provision has been made against the loss before arriving at the year's profits."

The New Klipfontein Now On Her Maiden Voyage

THE new twin-screw motor vessel KLIPFONTEIN, now on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa, was berthed in Southampton on Saturday instead of using Dover as her English port of call, as is usual for the ships of this line. This departure from normal routine was occasioned by the feelings of the directors of the Holland-Africa Line and of their London agents, Messrs. Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., that the hundred guests whom they wished to entertain in celebration of the occasion would be more comfortable if carried from London by Pullman special train direct to the ship's side in Southampton docks than could be the case if they were taken to Dover, put aboard a tender and transhipped to the KLIPFONTEIN. In order that the ship's public rooms might be free for the guests, the passengers who had embarked on the Continent were taken in motor-coaches for a trip through the New Forest as the guests of the company.

As she lay beside the great new wharf in Southampton, the KLIPFONTEIN had the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN and the ORCADES fore and aft of her, as if to give her a cordial welcome in her new duty of carrying British passengers, for a high percentage of the travellers by this line has always been British. For a ship of 10,825 tons gross she gave an impression of surprising size, height and roominess, even with a giant of the sea ahead. Her length is 520 ft., her maximum breadth, 62 ft. 6 in., her displacement tonnage 18,400 tons, and her speed 17 knots.

Two sister ships, the ELANDSFONTEIN and the ORANJEFONTEIN, are under construction, and are expected to be commissioned about this time next year, when a regular fortnightly passenger and cargo service to South and East Africa will be inaugurated, thus doubling the facilities now provided by the company.

The Accommodation

The new vessel provides accommodation for 96 first class passengers and 42 in the tourist class, this being the first time that the line has catered for this latter category of traffic. Outside cabins are the rule throughout, and large square windows, not portholes, ensure ample light and air. There is running hot and cold water, a combined dressing table and chest of drawers, ample wardrobe and cupboard space, and many of the cabins have private bathrooms attached. The first class cabins have either one or two beds, though in a number of them there is additional accommodation for a child either on a sofa or on a Pullman berth which can be fitted at need.

The dining saloon, which extends through two decks, enables all the passengers to be served at one sitting at small tables. The decorations of this room are pleasing, and include reliefs of a Native kraal flanked by Dutch and African figures, the arms of Holland and South Africa, and panels of African animals.

The lounge, or social hall, is really a striking example of modern naval architecture, the arched ceiling representing the sun flooding the room with soft lights, while the walls are panelled in pastel shades. At night part of the carpet can be removed to reveal a modern dance floor.

Walmal has been selected for the paneling of the smoking room, which has red leather settees and chairs, and, at one side, a cocktail bar. Two striking Dutch seascapes lend great attraction to this apartment.

The promenade deck, which is of unexpected width

for a ship of this class, leads to a caged deck-space set apart for tennis and to an open-air tiled swimming pool, which is certain to be popular.

The playroom has toys enough to keep any child amused, and—what the writer has never previously seen on an African ship—a supply of sand with the requisite buckets and spades. Whoever ordered the provision of such impedimenta did not forget that no child is satisfied with the sea, even with vast expanses of it, unless he or she can build sand castles.

East African and Rhodesian Guests

Mr. P. Dijkstra, Chairman of the Holland-Africa Line, and his three colleagues on the board, Messrs. C. Kreuger, Sj. Mook and G. Storm, and Messrs. H. G. Mann, J. N. S. Leshe, R. A. F. Page, H. Lock, W. S. Thomas, J. A. Mann, and W. F. Sealy of Messrs. Phs. Van Ommeren, were present to welcome the guests, among whom were the following with East African and Rhodesian interests:—

Messrs. C. I. Ball, A. R. Barnes, S. Barr, E. F. Bath, A. H. Bryant, A. E. Burchett, J. Cornford, G. E. Crane, A. P. Dale, and B. Dods, Sir Gerald Dodson, Messrs. A. J. Dunn and A. E. Alderman Sir Maurice Jenks, Messrs. F. S. Joelson, H. C. Killham, W. J. M. Lewer, G. Lister, A. I. McKenzie, S. S. Murray, A. T. Penman, Bréndan Quin, R. F. G. Ramsay, G. A. Robertson, F. A. Rogers, A. Sanders, C. J. Saywell, C. A. Stevenson, J. G. Stutfield, L. J. Tytler, and H. Woolgar.

Mr. Dijkstra's words of welcome, delivered in English and without a note, were so happily phrased that many a Briton in the company must have wished that he had the ability to make so good an after-luncheon speech in his own language, to say nothing of a foreign tongue. It was the modest utterance of a man candidly conceding the importance of British passenger and cargo traffic to the ships of a friendly foreign nation anxious to provide the maximum of efficiency, safety, and comfort.

Anglo-Dutch Friendship

Mr. F. J. du Toit, representing the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, returned the compliment by using the Dutch language to express the thanks of the visitors; Mr. Ball testified to the spirit of friendliness always shown to shippers by the staff of the line's London agents; Sir Maurice Jenks recalled that the steamer in which he was travelling home from Africa in 1917 had been torpedoed and sunk, and Mr. Killham congratulated the Holland-Africa Line, which had built two new ships during the last great depression, on its courage in building two more in the present depression; and spoke of the cordiality of its relations with British shipping companies, as was proved by the fact that Mr. Barr, of the Union-Castle Company, was seated beside their host.

In reply, Mr. Dijkstra said that relations between the shipping companies were really most happy, but no more happy than the general relations between shippers on the one hand and the companies on the other. He gave credit to Mr. H. G. Mann for the success of the arrangements for that visit.

Jewish Refugees for Ethiopia

The organisation set up by Mr. Gildemeester, the Dutch philanthropist, for the settlement of Jews in agriculture communities, has secured the permission of the Italian Government for the early dispatch to Ethiopia of five representatives, who are to study the possibilities of establishing a considerable number of agricultural settlements for refugees in the Highlands of Italian East Africa.

Flies Cause Blindness

Danger Greatest Near Running Water

COMPLETE BLINDNESS within two to five months may be one of the results of being bitten by those tiny, rather sturdy, hump-backed, dark-coloured flies with relatively short legs and transparent wings known as "buffalo gnats" or "black flies," which have been described in an article in the *East African Medical Journal* by Mr. E. G. Gibbins, of Uganda, who knows more about the little brutes than anyone else in Eastern Africa, and has published a round dozen of papers on them.

Most distressing cases of this sudden blindness are given in an accompanying symposium, but they are only one phase of the general infection by a small, thread-like worm, known as *Onchocerca volvulus*, the microlarvae of which are transmitted to human beings by the bite—often a very feeble one, a mere scratch on the skin—of the *Simulium* flies. Other manifestations of the infection are lumps, or tumours, and thickening of the skin. It is interesting to note that the Natives are aware of the connexion of these Simuliid flies with the symptoms.

The disease is named onchocerciasis by the medical faculty, and is found in all the Eastern African Dependencies, in the Sudan (where "Sudan blindness" is serious), and in the Belgian Congo. Natives suffer most, as European clothing apparently acts as a great protection.

Simuliid flies have an extraordinary life history. The larvae live attached to rocks or plants in rapidly flowing streams, rapids and cascades, and actually on the wave-beaten shores of Nsaizi Island in Lake Victoria—anywhere, indeed, where the water is very highly aerated. How they hang on in the rushing waters in the first place is a bit of a mystery, but once fixed, they do, and they have a special form of breathing apparatus. Infection is most likely in locations near running water. As far back as 1863, on his journey to the source of the Nile, Speke recorded the depredations of a fly which was evidently a *Simulium*.

As to the control of these flies, Mr. Gibbins is not very hopeful.

Control of the Simuliidae, he writes, is a difficult problem, and it is doubtful whether it could be satisfactorily accomplished in the case of *Simulium damnosum* without resort to the construction of a dam; the extent of such a project would render the cost prohibitive. There is no simple means of attacking the immature stages attached to submerged rock. Neither predaceous fish nor the use of chemicals would be of any avail: the former, on

account of the tremendous force of the water, could never reach their object, while the volume of water would dilute the chemical to such an extent as to render it innocuous.

While it is possible to clear the vegetation dangling from the river bank, it is often impracticable to deal with its growth on inaccessible islets. However, something can be done to improve the lot of the African—by clearing round his villages infestation of the adult would be materially reduced, and the provision of an alternative water supply to the river would reduce contact with the fly to the minimum.

Empire Air Mails

The whole Empire will welcome the news that the Air Ministry has set up a committee to consider the practicability of the carriage of mails on certain Empire routes by R.A.F. machines. The intention is exactly in accord with the proposal made in a leading article in *East Africa and Rhodesia* a fortnight ago immediately after it had become known that Imperial Airways had found itself compelled to curtail passenger bookings on its overseas services as a result of shortage of machines and pilots. We then suggested that mails should be temporarily carried by R.A.F. bombers in order to leave Imperial Airways free to continue their passenger services.

Nyasaland's Native Labour

At last week's special session of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland it was resolved to recommend the Government to set up a Labour Bureau to allot quotas for Native migration to Southern and Northern Rhodesia and South Africa and to ensure that suitable provisions were made for the dependants of migrant labour. The Labour Commissioner admitted that the agreement authorising the Chamber of Mines of Southern Rhodesia to recruit 5,000 Nyasaland Natives had been signed without consulting the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and undertook that reference should be made to them in the future.

Mulago to be Rebuilt

A free grant of £240,000 from the Colonial Development Fund has been authorised to the Government of Uganda in order to provide the capital cost of building a teaching and research hospital and a medical school at Kampala in place of the present African hospital and medical school at Mulago. The new hospital, which will be built on the present site, is to have 550 beds, special sections for X-ray, ear, nose, throat, dental and ophthalmic treatment, and a new out-patient department.

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German Colonial Claims

MR. C. W. H. GLOSSOP, one of the six M.P.s who visited Tanganyika Territory and Uganda some five years ago, told the Hull Rotary Club recently:

"We have no right, even if it is to save our own skins in Europe, to hand back our Colonies to any other country unless the Natives are willing to be transferred to its control. Whatever others may say about the people of this country the fact does remain that we are the finest nation of Colonial administrators the world has ever known."

Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., one of the foremost advocates of concession to German Colonial demands, outlines in the current *New Statesman and Nation* the policy which, he believes, the British Government should declare itself willing to adopt if Germany and Italy would cease to rely solely on force. The first point is to sponsor a scheme for large-scale Jewish settlement in British Guiana; the second to recognise the special economic position of Germany and Italy in Slovakia, Hungary and Roumania; and the third "to offer as a solution of the Colonial problem progressive internationalisation of the African Colonies." Though he admits that the reception of such proposals might be unfavourable, he believes that they would gain acceptance if persistently pressed upon the leaders of Germany as a way out of the impasse into which they have led the world. But how internationalisation of the African Colonies can be expected to appeal to a covetous Germany as "a solution of the Colonial problem" is not explained.

Mr. Harry Pollitt, on the other hand, is emphatic that to give Nazi Germany a share "in exploiting the Colonial peoples, however hedged about with conditions—international control, Mandates and so on—means helping to spread Fascism. It would in reality spread Fascism to the Colonies and give Hitler and Mussolini new reserves of Colonial troops for the next act of aggression."

Germany Appointing Colonial Officials

According to the *Sunday Times* of Johannesburg, definite appointments to the German Colonial Service are now being made in the Reich, where the impression is being encouraged that the former German Colonies will be restored at a very early date. Most of the appointees are young men who have completed a course at one of the institutes for instruction in Colonial matters. The procedure is apparently to make definite appointments, but to put the individuals concerned on immediate leave of absence so that they may follow their normal occupations.

The current weekly bulletin of the Colonial League directs attention to the nightly broadcasts in Afrikaans from the German wireless station at Zeesen, and to the unscrupulous manner in which quotations from English newspapers are used. When, for instance, some misguided person writes a letter to the Press urging the return of the former German Colonies as a peace gesture, statements are quoted from the letter as though they represent the editorial policy, which, of course, is very frequently at variance with the views expressed by individual readers in the correspondence columns. Misrepresentation is, moreover, not limited to such falsifications; it does not scruple to resort to complete invention. Thus Zeesen recently alleged that some 2,000 people met in Pietersburg and resolved that the Union of South Africa ought to remain neutral in the event of war. The truth is that no such meeting ever took place!

General Carmona's Visit

THE good-will visit to South Africa of General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, has proved a great personal triumph; at a civic luncheon in Pretoria, for instance, the whole company rose and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The Government of the Union returned to their distinguished visitor the Portuguese flag captured in 1801 when a raiding party of British South Africa Police crossed the Rhodesian border, advanced some miles into Mozambique and captured the fort at Macequece. The flag had since hung in the library at Groote Schuur, formerly the Capetown residence of Cecil Rhodes, and now of the Prime Minister of the Dominion.


His Excellency the President sailed from Capetown on Monday in the liner *COLONIAL*, accompanied by two Portuguese warships; he was escorted outside South African territorial waters by warships of the Africa Station. According to newspaper reports, Capetown has not given so enthusiastic a welcome to any distinguished visitor since the arrival in 1926 of the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

Nairobi, Deutsch Ost-Afrika!

The latest piece of puerility on the part of German campaigners for Colonies is the concerted movement to address letters to Germans in Kenya as at, for instance, "Nairobi, Deutsch Ost-Afrika."

Artillery is to be sent to the Belgian Congo, where strategic points on Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu are to be reinforced. Permanent military posts are also to be established at all aerodromes.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Northern Rhodesian Mining**The Importance of Copper.**

THE VALUE of the minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during 1938 was £10,683,715, compared with £12,751,014 in 1937, the drop being more than accounted for by the lower average price of copper, which varied in London from £45 13s. 10d. to £35 5s. 7d. The production of cobalt and vanadium showed considerable increase, but the outputs of gold, lead, tin and zinc declined. The variety of minerals produced in the Protectorate is remarkable—gold, silver, cobalt, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese ore, selenium, tin, vanadium, zinc, mica and silica rock.

The three great copper mines were responsible for no less than £8,885,629 of the total value—

Mine	Copper Recovered			Value £
	Ore treated Tons	Blister Tons	Electrolytic Tons	
Mufulira ...	1,586,926	60,220	...	2,461,303
Nkana ...	2,535,713	49,514	31,367	3,484,130
Roan Antelope ...	2,645,985	71,930	...	2,940,496
Totals ...	6,768,624	181,664	31,367	8,885,629

The number of Europeans employed in the mines at the end of the year was 2,853; of the 26,433 Natives 92% were born in Northern Rhodesia and 4.66% in Nyasaland. The total amount disbursed by the mines in salaries and wages was £1,887,634, of which Europeans received £1,518,713. The average wage paid to Natives on underground work was 34s. 1d. a month, and on surface work 20s. 5d.; the average length of service was 17.7 months.

Progress of Kenya Mining**Points from the Annual Report**

CONFIRMATION OF THE BRIGHT PROSPECTS of the gold mining industry of Kenya as outlined in our columns recently is given by the annual report of the Mining and Geological Department of the Colony, which has now reached London, and which is obtainable from the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 1s.

"The general tone of the field," writes the Commissioner, "both in mining and financial matters, has continued to improve, and the production of reef gold has again made a large advance on the previous year's total. Alluvial production stays remarkably constant from year to year, and consequently represents a smaller and smaller proportion of the total output. Although little money from sources outside the country was invested in mining, it is gratifying that a number of small properties have been financed locally during the year.

On the metallurgical side, cyaniding has become almost universal. As a consequence, contamination of gold bullion by base metals is more frequent than it used to be. Copper pyrites is a frequent cause of trouble, but on one occasion a member of the staff was amused to find the manager of a small mill, whose cyanide bullion had been rather base in the past, recovering large pieces of copper detonator from the mill circuit.

Dealing with the production of individual mining companies, the report states that Rosterman Gold Mines has still the largest output in the Colony, the average monthly yield being 1,400 oz. of unrefined

gold. Kawirondo Gold Mines has considerably improved its position by dint of hard work, and is now the second largest producer of gold in Kenya. The Bukura Mining Company is described as in an extremely happy position, both by reason of its ore reserves and of the dividends paid.

In No. 2 Area of Kavirondo, Kerere Mines, Ltd., now tributing the Government Reef owned by the Pakaneusi Company, has produced a monthly average of 430 oz. of unrefined gold, the highest output in one month being 700 oz.; the Ngiga Mining Company has an average yield of 319 oz. per month; and Mumbo Mines, Ltd., an average of 223 oz. monthly. Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has abandoned its large E.P.L. in Areas 3 and 4, except for a few square miles near Kiteser, while Macalder Mines, Ltd., also operating in those areas, has reduced its E.P.L. to 25 sq. miles.

In No. 5 Area Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate has an average output of 683 oz. The enlargement and modernisation of the mine's plant are now completed.

Relations between Natives and Europeans in the mining areas remain excellent, and such apprehensions of political troubles as existed at one time on account of the situation of the goldfields in large, thickly populated Native areas, have entirely disappeared. Football teams have been organised on several mines, and entered for league matches against other teams in Kavirondo.

Expenditure by the Industry

General expenditure by the mining industry in Kenya during the four years 1934-1938 totalled £2,845,762, the progress in operations being clearly shown by a table of approximate expenditures. Prospecting in 1936 cost £102,780; a year later, as properties began to take shape, it fell to £40,897; and in 1938 it was only £17,302. Mine development expenditure also showed a progressive reduction from £357,546 in 1936 to £89,818 in 1938. Mining and milling costs naturally rose, the figure for 1936 being £166,150, for 1937 some £245,628, and for 1938 £308,302. The total wages paid to Europeans fell from £141,096 in 1936 to £84,804 in 1938, to Asians from £23,288 to £18,541, and to Natives from £69,797 to £57,514.

The geological activities of the Department are interestingly described in the report. Good progress was made in the geological survey of the Nyanza goldfields, and a report on the south-west quadrant of No. 2 Area was prepared and issued with a provisional geological map. Approximately 118 sq. miles of the remaining south-east quadrant of No. 2 Area were geologically mapped in detail by the senior geologist, Dr. C. Stansfield Hitchen, while Mr. W. Pulfrey, the geologist, was able to begin a long-needed revision of the geology of the Kakamega area.

Consolidated Gold Fields

MR. H. C. PORTER, formerly Deputy Chairman, has been elected Chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., following the recent death of Mr. J. A. Agnew, and Mr. Douglas Christopherson has succeeded to the office of Deputy Chairman. Continuity is thus assured in the administration of this important enterprise. Mr. Porter is also on the boards of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., Selection Trust, Ltd., Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., and many other companies, while Mr. Christopherson is Chairman of Gold Fields Rhodesian and Wanderer Consolidated, and a director of numerous other companies.

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African Lakes Corp. Ltd., Abercorn, N. Rhodesia
and all Colonial Outfitters at home. If any difficulty, write direct for list of Lamps, Storm Lanterns, Radiators for the home, etc., to:—

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Gabait Gold Mines

GABAIT GOLD MINES, LTD., whose annual meeting is to be held in London on August 29, report a working profit for the year to January 31 last of £14,731, which, after deduction of taxation, depreciation and other expenses, leaves a net profit of £9,422, to which has to be added the balance of £1,720 brought forward from last year. During the year expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery totalled £4,539, and £7,708 was expended on development. In view of the proposed development, the board recommends that the balance available of £11,143 shall be carried forward.

Production during the year totalled 11,220 tons of ore, and 17,185 tons of old tailings were also treated; resulting in a total recovery of 7,693 oz. of fine gold, which realised a net figure of £53,813.

The authorised share capital consists of 450,000 shares of 2s. each, of which 400,000 have been issued and are fully paid. Sundry creditors amount to £6,333. The property account stands at £31,853, buildings and plant at £11,846, stores at £6,705, gold at mine at £5,460, sundry debtors at merely £34, and cash in hand at £975.

Company Progress Reports

Ngiga.—During July 1,245 tons of ore were crushed, for a recovery of 321.84 oz. of gold.

Kavirondo.—During July 1,755 tons crushed in Kakamega produced 245 oz. fine gold, and 718 tons crushed in Chausu produced 198 oz. fine gold, making a total of 443 oz.

Kakamega area.—New vertical shaft sunk 19 ft. at Koa Mulimu to 386 ft., or 109 ft. below 3rd level. 3rd level north: No. 1 winze sunk 20 ft. to 110 ft. below level; from 80 ft. to 105 ft. vein, av. 6.6 dwt. over 34 in. 2nd level north:

north of the main winze No. 3 rise advanced 24 ft., total 53 ft., and No. 4 rise advanced 23 ft., total 50 ft. A cross-cut from top of No. 4 rise cut a vein of low value, which has been driven on for 10 ft. No. 1 rise advanced 20 ft. South of the main winze No. 1 rise advanced 31 ft., total 58 ft., and No. 2 rise advanced 41 ft., total 60 ft.

North location: winze sunk 52 ft. on vein and levels driven from 84 ft.; ore is being stoped and sent to mill. Dudgeon south: Goldfish shaft being unwatered. Drives north and south from cross-cut from Karinga shaft advanced to 28 ft. and 38 ft. respectively. Vein pinched out and work suspended. Turnbull west: shaft sunk 27 ft., total 143 ft., labeled full depth. Mill supplied with rubble from shafts. North Location and Diana sections and ore from Koa Mulimu development points.

No. 2 area.—Chausu: cross-cut from No. 5 through winze advanced 6 ft., total 14 ft.; vein cut at 13 ft., assaying 8 dwt. per ton over 22 in. No. 3 winze advanced 37 ft., total 147 ft.; vein fairly strong; values low; 53 ft. of rising and driving done preparatory to stoping. Total footage No. 2 area, 100 ft.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during July included: Gold, 15,319 oz.; diamonds, 585 carats; tin ore, 35 long tons; salt, 295 long tons. Total value, £98,506. The gold exports were from the following districts: Lupa, alluvial, 1,986 oz.; reef, 5,302 oz.; Musoma, reef, 4,037 oz.; Mwanza, reef, 2,446 oz.; Singida, reef, 1,253 oz.; Kigoma, alluvial, 295 oz.

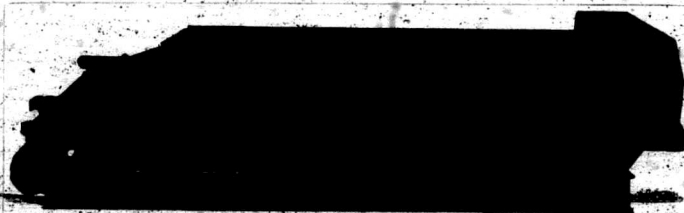
During June Kenya produced 5,854,727 oz. of gold, bringing the total value for the first six months of the year to £270,249. Uganda exported 20,502,327 oz. of fine gold during 1938, valued at £146,285, compared with 16,946.88 fine oz., valued at £119,292, in 1937 and 5,842,128 fine oz., valued at £40,126 in 1934.

The mineral production of Uganda for July included 981,565 oz. of gold, 16,976 long tons of tin ore, 0.828 tons of tantalite, and 2 tons of columbite.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya has improved to 106s.-107s. per cwt. (1938: 115s.)

Castor Seed.—Firm at £11 2s. 6d. per ton for Aug.-Sept. shipment Bombay to Hull. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £13 10s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot 8½d.; c.i.f. 7½d. Madagascar spot, 7½d.; c.i.f. 6½d. (1938: 8½d.; 7½d.)

Coffee.—Sales not yet resumed.

Copper.—Firm and higher, with standard for cash £45 1s. 3d. per ton, and three months £44 16s. 3d. to £44 18s. 9d. There has been heavy buying for German account at the higher price. (1938: £40 5s.; 1937: £57-5s.)

Copra.—Steady, with East African f.m.s. £9 7s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. for September shipment. (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £15 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Business moderate, with American middling spot 5-16d. per lb., September 4-52d., November 4-36d., and December 4-37d.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull easier at £4 18s. 6d. for August and £5 for September. New crop £5 3s. 9d. for Sept.-Oct. (1938: £6 10s.; 1937: £5 7s. 6d.)

Gold.—148s. 7d. per ounce. (1938: 142s. 6½d.; 1937: 139s. 7d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machine) to Rotterdam/Hamburg easier with September £12. (1938: £10 8s. 9d.; 1937: £14 7s. 6d.)

Gum Arabic.—Exports from the Sudan from January to the end of May amounted to 12,701 tons, valued at £E.357,322, as against 12,999 tons, valued at £E.374,851; during the same period in 1938.

Hides.—Nominal, with Mombasa 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 5½d.; 8/12 lb. 5½d.; 4/8 lb. 6¼d.; 0/4 lb. 6¾d. per lb. (1938: 6d., 5½d., 6¼d.)

Maize.—Unchanged, with East African No. 2 quoted 20s. 3d. per qtr. (1938: 25s.; 1937: 25s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers have risen to £157 per ton, and Japanese are steady for Sept.-Oct. (1938: £103; 1937: £110 per ton. (1938: £125; 1937: £125))

Simsim.—Quiet and steady, with East African white/yellow for Aug.-Sept. shipment £12 12s. 6d. per ton, and mixed £12 7s. 6d. per ton, ex ship. (1938: £14.)

Sisal.—Dull, with Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 £14 10s. to £14 12s. 6d., No. 2 £13 5s. to £13 7s. 6d., and No. 3 £13 for Sept.-Dec. shipment, c.i.f. optional ports. (1938: £17, £15 17s. 6d., £15; 1937: £27 15s.)

Soya Beans.—August easier at £9 3s. 9d. per ton for Manchurian affoot to usual Continental. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.; 1937: £9 7s. 6d.)

Tea.—Demand was good at last week's auctions, and Nyasaland averaged 11-38d. per lb., Kenya 12-18d., and Uganda 12d. (1938: 11-29d., 11-90d., 11-25d.)

Tin.—Steady, with standard for cash £229 18s. 9d. per ton, and three months £224 17s. 6d. (1938: £191 12s. 6d.; 1937: £265 15s.)

Wheat.—Easier, with Kenya Governor and Equator 18s. per qtr. (1938: Governor 27s. 6d., Equator 26s.)

Mozambique Co's Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Mozambique Company, to be submitted at the annual meeting in Lisbon on September 1, shows that receipts in Africa exceeded expenditure by £172,746, compared with £190,679 in the previous year, while European expenditure, less receipts, was £36,832, compared with £40,616, the profit for the year proved rather lower at £85,480, against £95,694. Though the receipts increased, expenditure was necessarily greater on account of the continued progress of the territory.

In conformity with the articles of association, 5% of the profits, £4,274, is placed to reserve, and 24%, £2,137, is credited to the State. Amortisation took £17,684, and the remaining available balance, £61,385, is carried to the special reserve fund. The available funds of the company on December 31 were £128,220 in Europe and £29,120 in Africa.

A memorandum upon the economic and administrative results of the year which accompanies the report shows that there has been a steady upward trend in the commercial movement of the company's territories since 1933, when it totalled 38,737,278 escudos, the minimum for the past decade, until in the year under review the aggregate was 76,315,128 escudos, which is higher than in any other year since 1936, when the figure was 83,049,900 escudos.

Imports increased by 859,166 escudos over 1937 to 3,289,010, but, on account of the lower prices ruling for produce, exports declined from 1,920,532 escudos to 1,567,324 escudos, although the exportation of sisal, cashew nuts, simsim and oranges increased.

Transit through the port of Beira showed an increase of 11,345,220 escudos to 66,801,179, and all goods, especially raw metals, ores, foodstuffs, and leaf tobacco were higher than in the previous year.

Further points from the memorandum will be quoted next week.

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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 August 9).—Chemelil, 0.05 inch; Cherangani, 0.08; Eldoret, 0.66; Fort Ternan, 0.22; Gilgil, 0.10; Hoey's Bridge, 0.77; Kabete, 0.09; Kaimosi, 0.34; Kericho, 1.23; Kiambu, 0.22; Kinangop, 0.27; Kipkarren, 1.92; Kitale, 1.23; Limuru, 0.78; Mombasa, 0.29; Muhoroni, 0.65; Nairobi, 0.12; Naivasha, 0.01; Nandi, 0.98; Ngong, 0.84; Nyeri, 0.32; Ol'Kalou, 0.05; Rongai, 0.18; Ruiru, 0.06; Songhor, 1.35; Thika, 0.13; Thomson's Falls, 0.16; Timau, 0.59; and Turbo Valley, 1.45 inches.

Uganda (week ended August 9).—Arua, 3.53 inches; Butiaba, 0.10; Entebbe, 1.36; Gulu, 0.83; Hoima, 0.72; Jinja, 0.36; Kabale, 0.32; Kitgum, 1.41; Kololo, 1.19; Lira, 1.63; Masaka, 0.52; Mbale, 0.77; Mubende, 0.69; Namasagali, 0.08; Soroti, 0.69; and Tororo, 1.63 inches.

Passengers for East Africa

THE SS. *MANITO*, which left London on August 19 for East African ports, carries the following passengers to:—

Mombasa

Angold, Miss E. M.
Austin, Mr. & Mrs. S. W.
Bailwood, Mrs. A. M.
Barbour, Miss A. D.
Bawtree, Rev. E. A.
Borman, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Borman, Mr. P. A.
Brown, Capt. & Mrs. H. E.
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Carver, Mr. & Mrs. H. R.
Daniels, Mr. H. R.
De las Casas, Mr. D. A.
Dickinson, Mrs. M. B.
Dobson, Mr. J. E.
Docker, Miss M. E.
Dryden, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
Ferrand, Miss M. E.
Floyd, Mr. W.
Fox, Mr. L. G.
Garret, Miss M. J.
Grant, Major P. C. A.
Greenwood-Penny, Mrs.
Higgins, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
Hill, Miss A.
Hime, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. U.
Hitch, Mr. & Mrs. N. G.
Holmes, Miss C. E.
Jackaman, Miss M. K.
Killick, Mr. G.
Lane, Mrs. J.

Ledger, Mr. A. C.
McIntosh, Mr. R. I. E.
Moon, Mr. A.
Moore, Mr. W. H.
Murdock, Mr. S. J.
Muriel, Capt. J. B.
Oswold, Mrs. R. R.
Perkins, Mr. R. E.
Pickmore, Miss A. M.
Pretty, Mr. R. P.
Reinick, Miss M.
Bennie, Mr. & Mrs. G. M.
Riley, Mrs. M. F.
Schluter, Mr. G. E.
Soulsby, Mr. & Mrs. H. C.
Southon, Mr. J. M.
Todrick, Miss M. V.
Trousan, Miss J. K.
Wainright, Mr. & Mrs.
Watson, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.
Wilson, Capt. N. F. J.
Woodruff, Miss K. C. F.
Wykes, Mr. & Mrs. J. L.

Tanga

Miers, Mr. R. C. H.
Young, Mr. R. S. J.

Dar es Salaam

Carnegie, Mr. G. D.
Kingdom, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.

THE M.V. *KLIFFONTEIN*, which sailed from Southampton on August 19 on her maiden voyage to South and East African ports, carries the following passengers to East Africa:—

Dar es Salaam

Lehmann, Mr. & Mrs. A. O.
Lloys, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.

Mombasa

Charters, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.
Duggins, Mr. & Mrs. L. R.

Ingram, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Jackson, Mrs. J.
Kuister, Mr. H. C.
Pirie, Capt. & Mrs.
Priestley, Mrs. D.
Wadson, Mr. & Mrs. D. W.

Air Mail Passengers

Passengers leaving England on August 18 included Mrs. Reeve for Nairobi, and Mr. Burns for Lusaka.

On August 19, Mr. Pace, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Beale left for Kisumu. To-morrow Mr. Johanson leaves for Nairobi.

On August 26 Mr. D. Newbold leaves for Khartoum, Mr. D. K. Williams and Miss Williams for Kisumu, and Mr. and Mrs. Michelmore and Miss Taylor for Nairobi.

On September 1, Mr. A. R. Porter leaves for Kisumu, and the next day Mrs. G. C. Robinson leaves for Kisumu and Mr. L. Kaplan for Nairobi.

Mrs. G. C. Robinson for Kisumu, and Mr. L. Kaplan for Nairobi, leave on September 2.

Among the passengers who arrived in London on August 14 were Mr. Hamp, Mrs. P. A. Gadsdon and Mrs. E. R. Brown from Nairobi.

Arrivals in London on August 16 included Mr. A. C. Spurling and Mr. W. J. Balfour from Nairobi, and Mr. N. Stewart from Dar es Salaam.

On August 18 Mr. V. L. Ostry Miss M. Arnot arrived from Beira.

Arrivals on August 21 included Mr. G. Hancock from Kampala and Mr. G. Alexander from Kisumu.

Bulawayo Town Stands Syndicate

An extraordinary general meeting of Bulawayo Town Stands Syndicate is to be held at Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4, on August 30, at 11.30 a.m. to consider a resolution providing for the voluntary liquidation of the company. This proposal follows the merger with the New Bulawayo Syndicate. The terms were six new Bulawayo 5s shares for every 11 Bulawayo Town Stands 4s shares. Mr. J. E. W. Lomas is Chairman of Bulawayo Town Stands, which was formed in 1935. The issued capital is £29,680 in 4s. shares.

Haile Selassie

Haile Selassie, ex-Emperor of Ethiopia, has, according to a statement made at the beginning of this week by his secretary to *The Daily Sketch*, received repeated suggestions from Rome that he should return to Ethiopia, and a few days ago another approach was made to him by agents of Signor Mussolini, who is said to have invited the ex-Emperor to return to his throne or to allow it to be occupied by his son. The only conditions are that Italy should maintain a small army of occupation in the country and be allowed to develop its resources to the full. Previous suggestions had been unacceptable, but it is believed that the latest offer is under serious consideration.

Electricity in S. Rhodesia

Remarkable progress is reported by the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission for the year which ended on March 31 last: electricity sales rose from 10,607,691 units in the previous year to 29,882,186 units, and at the close of the period were at the rate of over 40,000,000 units per annum. At the Gwelo-Selukwe undertaking consumption increased by 79.3% and the price per unit fell from 0.967d. to 0.89d.; Umtali sales rose by 42.73% at an average price of 0.889d.; and in Bulawayo North sales were better by 705.7% at 0.813d. per unit. Only in Mazoe were sales disappointing; there the price was 1.029d. The number of employees increased to 133.

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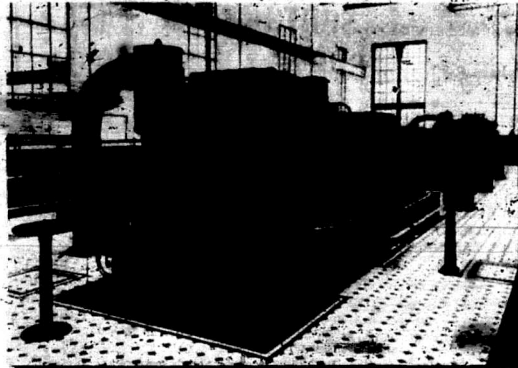
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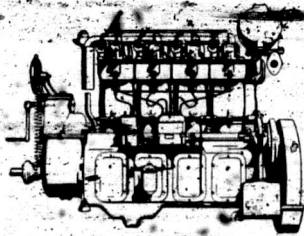
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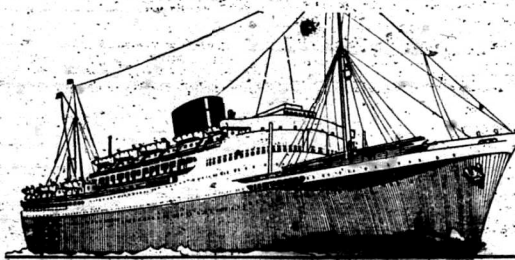
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DR. MALAN, the Opposer of South Africa, who has on more than one occasion advocated the grant of African territory to Germany—though he would exclude both South-West Africa and Tanganyika Territory, **A Banner With which the Reich most covets—A Strange Device.** has in the last few days publicly urged that, if war comes, South Africa should remain neutral unless attacked, and has put forward the curious assertion that “we have good reason to believe that if we remain neutral South-West Africa would be given to us in a peaceful manner” in the negotiations or conference of Powers which brought the war to an end. But he argued that there would be no hope of a victorious Germany leaving the territory to the Union if South Africa had sided against her. South Africans generally, no less than Rhodesians and East Africans, will doubtless have realised that there could scarcely be a more fantastic suggestion, for a victorious Germany, far from being satisfied to leave South-West Africa to the Union, would use the recovery of her former South-West African Protectorate as a stepping-stone to possession of South Africa, which for decades has been coveted by German politico-economists for its immense gold production, because its climate permits greatly increased white settlement, because a Germany established at the Cape could at her own convenience cut the life-lines of the British Empire, and because the Rhodesias and East Africa would in due course fall forfeit to her pressure. British Africa has followed the developments of the European situation during the past week with calm determination to play its part to the limit of its power if, despite the ceaseless endeavours of the peace-loving nations, the world is to be plunged into war.

CONSERVATISM in the African is too often pictured as a hard shell of tribal custom, hereditary taboos and habits ossified by generations of observance upon which even the impact of European civilisation breaks in vain. But now and then, and here and there, in the mass of reports from Government and other sources which reach us, we note signs that the shell is not so impenetrable as reputed; or, to put it perhaps more fairly, it is, after the fashion of a germinating seed, yielding to pressure from within and putting forth roots that promise a plant of full stature in the not-too-distant future. We regard as a portent, for instance, the fact, recorded officially from the Lake Province of Tanganyika, that a witchdoctor's claim to fees for his “magic” was quashed by the Native Council and he himself “held up to ridicule.” That is indicative of nothing less than a revolution in the Native attitude to the terrors of witchcraft—that ancient curse which has blighted African life for untold generations, and full of encouragement.

Perhaps, too, the aged practitioner of the cult who came into the open and tried his spells on the loud-speaker that was broadcasting during the excellent wireless experiment in Uganda ought to be put in the same category. His action showed that **Witchcraft And Cattle.** he, at least, realised that the white man's magic was likely to undermine his influence and the time had come to make a public stand against it. In the cattle problem, which has developed from typical African conservatism and has caused so much agitation in

Kenya, much greater advance has been made, especially among the Masai, in whose area progress would have been thought least likely. How much of the disturbance among the Kamba has been due to Native agitators in touch with a few extreme politicians, British and Indian, is a matter into which we need not enter at the moment, though it must not be overlooked; but it is true that there are still many tribes, even in Nyasaland—in some ways the most advanced of the Eastern African Dependencies—and in the Rhodesias where the question of the reduction of Native cattle and the extermination of the pernicious goat is one of the greatest delicacy, demanding the acme of tact on the part of the Governments concerned.

On the other hand, we find the Masai, whose cattle are the very life-blood of the tribe, now willingly selling their almost sacred beasts by the thousand, as Sir Claud Hollis has recently pointed out, and attending the auctions of their cattle with zest and enjoyment. In fact, the Masai, once looked upon as the most passively resistant to European impact of all the East African tribes, are to-day to be numbered among the most enterprising. They are even taking to manual labour; not long ago anathema to their warriors, for large gangs of them can be seen working on road construction or improving water supplies in their reserves; and the cash received for their cattle is being spent on many worthy objects, especially on water supplies and education—a revolution indeed; and a highly significant sign that a new era is creeping in among them.

The Native Councils, which reach their greatest development in Tanganyika but are established in most of the other Dependencies in various stages of growth and responsibility, handle large sums of money, and a financial sense is already developing among some of the tribes; with the spread of that conception will come the solution of many of the problems which are now thorns in the side of the Administrations. The "bride-price" is already paid in cash in some tribes, thus diminishing the ancient value attached to cattle and with it the importance attributed to mere numbers as distinct from quality. Of one fact there can be no doubt whatever, namely, that the drastic reduction in the number of cattle and goats kept by Natives in the Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias is a fundamental factor in the progress of the territories. It is a policy forced upon Governments by the grim necessity for soil conservation and restoration, and the growth of a cash economy among the Natives is one of the surest ways by which that policy can be implemented. We are well aware of the dangers of generalising in the multitudinous and infinitely complex affairs of Africa, but taking the broad view, we do see signs that the conservative shell of the Native is breaking, and, under the wise care and direction which our trusteeship imposes on our administrators in dealing with the Native, we have strong confidence that the plants which are now emerging from the germinating seeds will in due time produce a rich harvest of sound progress and contentment.

NATIVE AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS have already proved their value in Southern Rhodesia, where something like a hundred of them, trained at the Dombosha School, work among Native farmers in the reserves, and with encouraging results. Northern Rhodesia is less happily placed; a beginning only has been made with such a scheme, but in certain instances the effects have been gratifying. A villager was selected and trained for a year at Kanchomba, his own garden was arranged by the Agricultural Department on a rotation plan, a cottage was built, the ground planted up, and he and his family were left to work the holding in accordance with instructions. Though the season was a bad one, at harvest time "his garden stood out like an island in a sea of bad crops"; he gathered nine bags of maize to the acre against two or three bags by his neighbours; and his groundnut yield was "exceptionally high." Another instance was the success of a Native demonstrator at the Kateya Show, where, out of two hundred entries, his maize won the first prize—it being explained that no one had helped him in selecting the cobs, and that the judges were local European farmers who were unaware of his identity.

But it is a long step from successful demonstration to the general adoption of improved agricultural methods by the Native population as a whole. It is not yet possible to go farther than to say that demonstration has excited considerable interest

Only A Beginning. in Northern Rhodesia, that the system adopted is apparently successful, is within the capacity of any Native and his family, and that the Department is justified in establishing a number of similar gardens within the range of supervision. Tribal tradition and custom among the Bantu, still potent, preserve an agricultural sense and allow even a Native demonstrator to enjoy in peace the fruits of his steady work and sound training; predial larceny is not likely to be serious except possibly in the case of high-priced crops, and there is no present prospect of their being grown by Africans in that territory, which is so far removed from its ocean gateways to the world's markets. Northern Rhodesia has been behind the other East and Central African Dependencies in starting these Native demonstration gardens, but the experience of the other territories has been enlightening and encouraging. As the old Greek proverb has it: "The beginning is the half of all."

The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean mail. In many cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A.R.P. at the Zoo

ALL POISONOUS ANIMALS in the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park will be immediately destroyed "should an emergency arise," and it may come as a surprise to many readers of the official notice to see that the "black widow spiders" in the insect house are included in that category. These spiders, of the genus *Lathyrus*, are widely distributed in the world, including Eastern Africa, and have the distinction of being the only indigenous poisonous animals in New Zealand. Their bodies are no bigger than a pea, and their red markings may be taken as a danger signal; but, small as they are, their venom affects the nervous system of human beings to an extent which may prove, and has proved, fatal. Large spiders, like tarantulas and mygales, are really harmless to man, acute irritation from their "hairs" being the worst symptom from contact with them, whatever tradition or legend may aver.

If Carnivora Escape

While considering the mathematical possibilities of the escape of large, dangerous carnivora after an air raid as infinitesimal, the Zoo authorities are nevertheless taking every precaution, and six special riflemen have been detailed to deal with any such escapes. They will need to be expert shots, for the circumstances of the animals' escape will have caused some agitation in the carnivoral mind. During the Great War the London Zoo was fortunate in its freedom from air raids; the main difficulty experienced being the feeding of the varied animal population during the protracted campaign. Its one intimate contact with explosion occurred in the early seventies of last century, when a barge laden with gunpowder blew up on the Regent's Canal in its course along the north end of the Gardens. That did provoke some trepidation among residents in the neighbouring houses in the Park, and a lively correspondence followed in the newspapers as to the dangers of escape from the Gardens in similar circumstances. However, no damage was done to the Zoo itself, and the agitation soon died down.

Mystery on Survey

THE ASTOUNDING ACCURACY attained by land surveyors is a constant source of wonder and admiration to the layman. Triangulation bases are measured to four places of decimals of a foot, and a probable error is frowned upon if it is more than one in a million. Last year the five surveyors engaged in measuring an eight-mile base at Kasulu for the Tanganyika Survey had a sad shock. They discovered one day that the two metal field-tapes which they were using, though carefully rolled and unrolled without damage, showed a difference in length of 0.002 ft. Careful examination failed to discover any reason therefor, and the conclusion drawn was that the phenomenon could be explained only by "a molecular-change in the metal"; in other words, the infinitely minute particles of which the metal tape was composed had "shaken themselves together" just as nuts in a bag will settle into a smaller space when shaken. It is more than a trifle hard on surveyors if their very instruments go "jiftery" in their insides on important occasions, and so complicate a technique already complicated enough to strain the concentration of any expert.

K.U.R.'s Giant "Garratts"

ONE WONDERS what George Stephenson, designer and maker of the four-wheeled, five-ton, "single" driving-wheel locomotive "Rocket," would have to say to the new 32-wheeled, 186-ton, "eight-coupled" Beyer-Garratt engines which are the latest addition to the Kenya and Uganda Railways' already fine stock of these huge three-unit machines? Even that gruff and horny-handed Northumbrian might well have been startled out of his north-country reticence. But East Africans have for years known the great Garratt locomotives, for they have long operated about two-thirds of the K.U.R. main-line traffic. It is probable, indeed, that nowhere else in the world have Garratt engines covered so great an annual mileage over a narrow gauge (one metre, or 3 ft. 3.37 in.) track with 50 lb. rails. Hitherto the Garratt engines have had 3 ft. 7 in. driving-wheels, for the first time 4 ft. 6 in. driving-wheels with a 4-8-4 + 4-8-4 arrangement have been adopted, thus reducing the revolutions per mile by 20%, with a consequently better balanced and freer running engine and considerably reduced maintenance costs.

British Locomotives Beaten

These magnificent engines, which weigh 20 tons more than the largest British types—"Man, Whaur's yer 'Coronation Scot' noo?"—have a tractive force of 46,090 lb., which is equal to that of the biggest passenger locomotives in Great Britain, while their boilers, with a barrel diameter of 6 ft. 6½ in., are larger. The steam pressure, 220 lb. per sq. in., and the heating surface, 2,750 sq. ft., conform to the latest British practice. All the tractive force at their disposal will be needed, for the gradient profile of the K.U.R. represents the outline of a mountain range, with its culminating peak at 9,150 ft. near Tiboroa. Special apparatus is installed for "coasting" down the long inclines which are a feature of the K.U.R. line. Significantly welcome is the fact that the new engines are so constructed as to be easily converted to the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge which is common to all the South African, Rhodesian and Sudan Railways. The six engines which have been delivered have been named Mengo, Teso, Narok, Marakwet, Wajir and Uasin Gishu. Six more are on order.

Mass Death Sentences

FORTY-FOUR "NATIVE MALES" condemned to death on one day and in one batch, reads rather like a tale of the bad old days, and it does come as a shock when the record is seen without explanation or comment, running down a whole column over two pages of the Judicial Department report of Kenya for 1938. It will be remembered, however, by those acquainted with Kenya affairs that the sentences were imposed on members of a tribe in the Colony who felt that they were only carrying out tribal law in getting rid of a witch. British law had no option in the matter; but on appeal, 41 of the culprits were released and the other three had their capital sentences commuted by the Governor to five years imprisonment with hard labour. So justice was rightly tempered with mercy. As a matter of fact, only three convicts were hanged in Kenya during 1938; the majority of sentences were upheld by the Court of Appeal for East Africa; and there was none of those mysterious pardonings after confession that have been noticed in another territory.

Colonial Empire Marketing Board

First Annual Report Examined

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD was set up by Lord Harlech, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in October, 1937, but as operations were not begun until after the appointment of Mr. H. C. H. Bull as secretary; several months later, the first report, which deals with the work of the Board to March 31 last, is in effect the first of its annual reports.

The Board, of which the Secretary of State is Chairman, possesses executive functions, and has been entrusted with the specific duties of helping Colonial territories to develop their own sources of wealth, to sell more goods, and to sell them to better advantage. That, of course, necessitates thorough study of existing and potential markets for Colonial produce, and ascertaining that such produce is of the right quality and is sent to market properly graded and packed.

The early work of such a body has inevitably been of an exploratory nature, falling into the two broad divisions of giving the British public a better understanding of British possessions overseas, and of investigating the ways in which Colonial produce is brought to market. For these purposes there have been formed a Propaganda and Publicity Committee and a Markets Survey Committee, each being sub-divided in turn into two sub-committees; which deal with (1) publications, films and lectures, (2) exhibitions, (3) raw materials, and (4) food products.

Re-organisation Among Traders

It is already felt that, in the case of what may be termed the minor Colonial products, the stage has not yet been reached at which the Board's funds can usefully be applied to increasing the demands for specific commodities by means of direct publicity, for in certain instances there is a great deal of essential reorganisation to be done amongst the producers and traders in the Dependencies in order to ensure better products and greater marketing efficiency. There will be no quarrel with the Board's view that it would be unwise to embark upon direct publicity and propaganda to increase demand until wholesale and retail distributors are assured of continuity of supply and of the standardisation of grading and packing of goods of high quality.

There is about to be published an illustrated book telling in popular style the story of the development of the Colonial Empire, and a film depicting the administrative and social-welfare services is also in course of preparation, the idea being that it should serve as a background to a series of shorter films showing the life and industries of individual territories.

Another useful step has been the preparation of a series of lantern slides and complete lecture notes on Colonial products of special interest to the grocery trade, which can co-operate so usefully in extending the consumption of Colonial Empire foodstuffs. Six sets of these slides have been loaned to the Institute of Certificated Grocers for distribution to its training centres throughout the country, so that they may be used for the instruction of apprentices to the trade.

The organisation of exhibition work on behalf of Colonial Governments, which had hitherto been done by the Colonial Office, has for the past year been entrusted to the C.E.M.B., which is responsible

for the Colonial display at the World's Fair in New York, and combined the Colonial exhibits at the last British Industries Fair, at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow, and assisted at the Empire Coffee Exhibition at Charing Cross Station.

During its first financial year the Board's expenditure only slightly exceeded £9,000, though when it has attained the full momentum visualised by its creator almost six times that sum will be spent annually.

Investigations into East African Products

From an appendix which lists the investigations so far undertaken it would scarcely seem that East Africa has made full use of its opportunities. It is worth quoting in full those sections of the appendix with an East African application:—

Sisal.—At the request of the Colonial Office the Board has considered the possibilities of increasing the demand for sisal from East Africa, in collaboration with the Imperial Institute. As a first step an endeavour is being made to obtain a schedule of standards in respect of ropes made from sisal fibre from the British Standards Institution. A campaign, including a direct approach to rope users, is in contemplation.

Tobacco.—At the request of the Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika inquiries are being made into the possibility of marketing Native-grown Heavy Western tobacco in this country.

Passion Fruit Juice.—A detailed investigation into the marketing of passion fruit juice has been undertaken and a full report submitted to the local authorities in Kenya. A copy of the report has also been sent to Fiji following a request from the Director of Agriculture for advice on the establishment of a similar industry in that Dependency.

Zanzibar Pineapples

Pineapple (Canned—Fruit and Juice).—Arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Imperial Institute to keep in touch with developments in the trade of those Dependencies which export canned pineapple; and in the meantime the Board has undertaken to supervise the test marketing of an experimental consignment of canned pineapple fruit and juice from Zanzibar.

Cinnamon Leaf Oil.—The markets for Seychelles cinnamon leaf oil, a source of eugenol, were investigated on behalf of the local Government. The position of the industry has been rendered precarious by the increased use of the synthetic product guaiacol as a substitute for eugenol in the manufacture of vanillin, and the object of the investigation was to find possible new uses for cinnamon leaf oil. The Board has collaborated with the Imperial Institute in this matter.

Copra.—The prospects for improving the market for Seychelles copra were also considered, but investigations indicated that shipments of copra from that Colony to this country were so small and irregular that, even with the adoption of co-operative methods amongst the producers, as had been suggested, there was little likelihood of any substantial improvement in the prices obtainable for this product in the United Kingdom market.

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

Parliament and Colonial Administration

Examining Need for a Colonial Council

DISCUSSION of the responsibility of Parliament for better supervision of the administration of the Colonial Empire and of the need for the establishment of some form of Colonial Council has continued in *The Times*.

Sir E. Graham-Little, M.P., has condemned the "perfunctory" nature of Parliamentary attention to Colonial matters, recalling that five years before the publication of the report on "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire" he had quoted in the Press the conclusions of medical observers in East Africa in regard to the "miserable physique of the average Native in areas typical of the whole country."

"Five years later," he wrote, "precisely the same factors are cited in the Nutrition Report as explaining the lamentable universality of malnutrition in the Colonial Empire. The melancholy conclusion is inevitable that five years ago the facts were perfectly well known, and the Colonial Office was made aware of them, but nothing was done. Indeed, a very promising effort by a team of medical workers in Kenya to inaugurate a scientific investigation into the general causes underlying these conditions, although it was supported by the entire medical profession in East Africa, by General Smuts, and by eminent medical authorities in this country, was discouraged by the Colonial Office; the team was broken up and the opportunity finally lost. In the absence of the stimulus of informed Parliamentary criticism as furnished by debate, it is only too certain that history will repeat itself and that the same lethargy will continue to prevail."

(Concluded from previous column.)

"East African Native Produce.—The Board has considered a number of questions in connexion with the marketing of Native produce from East Africa. In particular, the possibilities formed the subject of discussion with the Marketing Officer of Kenya when that officer was on leave in this country. It seemed to the Board that the immediate problems are concerned mainly with questions of growing and grading, and it has been decided that these matters should be taken up separately in collaboration with the Imperial Institute."

It is to be hoped that information regarding the progress of the Board will not be restricted to its annual reports, but that more frequent *communiqués* will soon be possible, either in the form of, say, quarterly reports, or of statements from time to time concerning various commodities. Just as it is necessary for the Board to arouse the public in Great Britain to a realisation of its existence, so its operations will be assisted by keeping knowledge of its activities under the frequent notice of producers and merchants in the Colonial Empire.

It cannot be said that the report is attractive or imposing in appearance, and there is evident scope for improvement in that direction. It has had a poor Press, doubtless in large degree because such a document cannot be expected to impress a busy editor who finds it on his desk one day with scores of other publications, most of which seem (though perhaps unwarrantably) to be more important.

Human nature being what it is, appearances will count, and it would therefore be wise for the C.E.M.B. to produce in future something which does not look like a dry-as-dust official report.

Sir Donald Cameron's Views

Sir Donald Cameron, however, is very far from convinced that either a Parliamentary Committee or an Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office could provide an effective instrument for dealing with the fundamental economic problems of the primary producing Colonies, or that a Parliamentary Committee would have the right background; moreover, he believes that such a committee which did not possess within itself adequate actual experience of Colonial administration and affairs would inevitably result in whitewashing ineffective and indifferent administration. Sir Donald continued:—

"Within the last two or three years a case has occurred in which a number of African tribesmen have been improperly—in my opinion unlawfully—sent to prison under the convenient cloak of 'Native law and custom' in spite of certain safeguards which I had myself inserted in the law to prevent its ill-use. If a Parliamentary Committee had been in existence I should not have taken this case to it; I should have wanted to be much more certain of my tribunal before I assumed, as it were, the dangerous role of a common informer (a position in which one should not be placed). I should still have made my representations to the Colonial Office. (I may observe that the grave irregularity to which I am referring was not detected in Geneva.)"

"Further to focus the discussion I suggest for consideration the following mere outline of a scheme that has, I believe, some prospect of being effective. Take the Tropical African Dependencies and the three southern Protectorates in the first instance and extend to them in principle, as a testing ground, the terms of the applicable Mandates; then set up a committee to perform in their respect the same task that the Permanent Mandates Commission is performing for the Mandated Territories. A difference will be found, in some cases, only in the trade policy, I believe, and that divergence can be justified, or otherwise. But not, I submit, a Parliamentary Committee, inasmuch as in the nature of things it could not include among its *personnel* unofficial and official men of proved experience and constructive ability who should be members of such a body if it is to be an effective instrument."

On the Lines of the Privy Council

"I suggest, therefore, that the body should take the form of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Members of Parliament (from whom the Chairman should be drawn) and men of experience in Colonial business and administration; with a sub-committee, appointed by a parent committee, which would devote itself entirely to the economic side, by no manner of means a question of the mere marketing of produce."

"If such a committee reported to the Secretary of State—the reports to be laid before Parliament—no constitutional difficulties should arise, and after experience the experiment might be extended to other groups of Dependencies."

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.P., held that the main function of the Colonial Office, and of Parliament so far as it is responsible for that Office, should be something more than that of a critic of administration. It should be helpful in the co-ordination of administration and intention between different Colonies and between different governorships in each Colony; and that, he urged, could be achieved only by added opportunities for information and discussion on the floor of the House.

Native Prisoners in E.A.

Mr. Alexander Paterson's Impressions

INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS of East African prisons and prisoners were related by Mr. Alexander Paterson, H.M. Commissioner of Prisons, in a broadcast talk from London recently. By the courtesy of the B.C.C. and *The Listener* we publish the following extracts:

"The African is well looked after in the matter of laws. He is expected to live and graze his cattle and grow his crops, all in carefully scheduled areas. He finds the keeping of these many laws to be at times as harassing as the keeping of his many wives. The different territories have devised a variety of expedients to avoid the flooding of the gaols with these non-criminal offenders.

"Kenya has established detention camps, where they are kept under conditions of minimum security, and required to work each day, for the good of the community. Uganda leaves by far the greater part of its petty lawbreakers to the care of the Native gaols. These are very simple places administered and staffed entirely by Africans. They illustrate how the African, having acquired the theory of a prison, amplifies its practice to his own ideas. In some matters they are grossly unorthodox. If the bolt is found outside the main gate rather than inside, that would merely mean that on a hot afternoon, when the two warders on duty are thoroughly tired of the sight of their twenty prisoners within the wall, they leave the prison building, bolting the door safely behind them, and have a glass of beer in the village. Highly irregular, and extremely human, are some habits of the Native prisons:

Tanganyika's Example to Others

"Tanganyika has devised an even simpler and less expensive means of dealing with the by-law breaker and indeed anyone who might be sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Instead of sending him to prison to rub shoulders with the thief and murderer, he is required to give in work what he has failed to pay in cash, and parades each morning for a prescribed period at a stated place, scrubbing and dressing as the authorities may require. This commonsense expedient might well be adopted by other countries who think they are as civilised as Tanganyika.

"We will follow a convicted criminal to a typical prison in East Africa. His day begins at daybreak when the warden unlocks his ward which may contain anything from three to one hundred men. I paid a surprise visit early one morning to test the ventilation after 12 hours in a well-filled ward. But news flies faster than the camel in Africa, and as I entered each ward, although it was still dark, all the prisoners were fully dressed and standing tidily in two ranks ready with their voices of *Jambo, Jambo, Jambo*.

"A light meal of what looks like porridge in Scotland, but tastes to a European like nothing on earth, is followed at 6.30 a.m. by five hours or more of work, either in the prison workshop or in a working party outside the wall. The midday meal is ample and is followed by half an hour's rest. By 4 p.m. work for the day is over, the evening meal is then dispatched, and before 6 p.m. the men are back in their wards, to chatter for an hour or two, till sleep closes both mouth and eye.

"The fundamental factor in penal administration is the nature of the personnel employed. In East Africa every prison with an average population of more than 100 is usually in charge of a European officer. Some of these served with the British Forces in the East African Campaign, have acquired a great experience of the mentality of the people, and a

shrewd artistry in handling them. Combined with them are a number of younger men from the Home service, who come with fresh ideas and a great spirit.

Sociable African Warders

"The African warden does not find his task an easy one. Being an honest man he must answer the searching question: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' with a decided negative. The old story of the prisoner who carried back to the gaol the rifle of the third warden merely indicates that the African maintains his hold over his brother by friendliness rather than by distance and detachment. They are too sociable to become drill sergeants just by the sewing on of stripes.

"There is a gap between the European superintendent and the African warden which in the future will usefully be filled by the introduction of young educated Africans as assistant gaolers. Uganda has already interpolated some young men from Makerere College who can with success interpret the language of the European staff to their fellow Africans. All who know George Turner, the new headmaster of Makerere, will believe he can train men for this task, and those who know Makerere will realise how much he will owe to my friend Tomblings and those who have spent many years at Makerere in fostering a new generation of wonderful spirit and of great possibility."

Buffalo at Close Quarters

MR. A. W. REDFERN, of Southern Rhodesia, than whom few, if any, residents in East or Central Africa have secured finer close-range photographs of big game, has some most interesting comments to make in an article in *Country Life*.

"Unless a buffalo, that beast of ill-repute, be suffering from wounds previously inflicted upon him, he will, says Mr. Redfern, stand for the tamerā at 30 ft. or less; if there has been no shooting, the buffalo is a quiet animal, whose main desire, apart from food, is to get into the cover of thick bush and rest in peace. Under cover of an opened sun-shade, lightly disguised with greenery appropriate to the surrounding flora, close approach is simple, and there is really no cause for anxiety."

New Rhodesian Mission

A new mission station, to be known as Cyrene, is to be opened on the site of St. Francis Home, near Westacre, Southern Rhodesia, on two farms covering 12,000 acres—which, with £3,000 to assist the project, have been the gifts of an anonymous donor. Manual and mental education will be provided for the Natabele, and special steps will be taken to encourage Native art. The Rev. Edward Paterson will be in charge.

H.M.S. Khartoum

In order that the Province of Khartoum might have closer associations with H.M.S. KHARTOUM, a large destroyer launched by Lady Maffey last year, Mr. C. E. Armstrong, the Governor of the Province, has opened a subscription list to provide an appropriate gift to be presented to the ship. It is felt that it might take the form of one or more enlarged replicas of the badge of the Khartoum Province, suitably mounted for use on board ship, and that any balance remaining should be devoted to a seamen's charity selected by the commanding officer of the ship. Subscriptions should be sent to the Khartoum branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Examination Fetish**Absurd Questions for Africans***To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR,—I confess to a chuckle of amused satisfaction on hearing that wise educationist, Dr. Pickard-Cambridge, exposing the absurdities in examination papers set for Africans by British examiners; for I have had considerable experience of the same trouble myself.

Dr. Pickard-Cambridge quoted a scholarship examination for West African students in which the botany paper asked the candidates to describe the groundsel and the "bog bean," neither of which plants is to be found in West Africa, and the geography questions involved a knowledge of Europe and America but not of Africa itself. I recall that the other day you had something pungent to say about a general knowledge paper for Native clerks in Tanganyika which asked what a "bollard" was.

For many years examination papers of the "Cambridge Local" type have been sent out in thousands all over the Empire; and they did no harm so long as the papers were confined to "bookish" subjects like languages and mathematics. The declension of *mensa* and the conjugation of *parler* are the same in Cambridge as in Makerere or Bulawayo, and the binomial theorem is the binomial theorem in London and Luanshya. But when experimental science and biology were introduced into the syllabus, the case was altered.

Apart from the provision of apparatus—often a serious difficulty on the score of expense in the Colonies—chemicals sent out for analysis or treatment with reagents often arrive, after their long and hot journey through the tropics, in a condition that makes the relative questions impossible or ridiculous. Results in physics are materially affected by climatic conditions of temperature and humidity unknown in England.

Frogs, mussels, crayfish, dogfish and rabbits are the standard subjects for dissection in zoological classes in Great Britain, and something comparable might be found in Africa, with the exception of rabbits—though an East African crayfish is a majestic creature compared with the European freshwater species. But many minor differences would be found between the African and the European subjects which would destroy the value of the answers given by the examinees, and very few of the examiners would be capable of judging replies, for they are practically ignorant of the material.

These difficulties, I admit, are becoming increasingly realised by examiners at Home, who are showing a flexibility which is welcome; but the rarity of "distinction" being awarded to Colonial candidates in biological subjects indicates the difficulty the examiners have in judging the answers from the Colonies. Those difficulties are fundamental enough to undermine the value of the examinations, as such.

The abolition of these "universal" examinations and the substitution of some better scheme, as has been done in Southern Rhodesia, will, I believe, be the heartfelt desire of educationists who, like myself, have had practical experience of teaching both European and Native schoolchildren and students in the tropical Dependencies of the Empire. The worship of the examination fetish has become antiquated.

Yours faithfully,

Brighton.

A. M. FERGUSON.

Are P.C.s. Frustrated?**A Plea for Greater Powers***To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR,—You have reported that the budgets of the Local Native Councils of Tanganyika are henceforth to be submitted to the approval of Provincial Commissioners, not of the Secretariat, because, in official wording, "the consideration of the budgets of these local units each year in the Chief Secretary's office involves an excessive amount of centralisation without serving any useful purposes."

Why has it taken the Tanganyika Government 10 years or more to make this elementary discovery?

At any time since the establishment of indirect rule, any P.C. could have pointed out the fact now conceded by the bureaucratic headquarters, and surely many of them must have done so officially and unofficially, collectively (at, for instance, the Conferences of Provincial Commissioners) and individually, in reports and in talks with members of the Secretariat. Moreover, men who have served as P.C.s have been drafted into senior positions in the Secretariat from time to time, and have had ample opportunity of rectifying this excessive and impracticable centralisation.

This beginning having been made about a decade too late—perhaps the Government, being now in a reckless mood, will even go so far as to treat its Provincial Commissioners as men worthy to be trusted with further powers. If a man cannot be trusted to exercise the powers which ought to repose in a P.C., he ought to be passed over for promotion, an obvious course which Secretariats have apparently only just begun to grasp; but if he deserves to become a P.C., he should be treated as one, not as a post office or a distant projection of the Secretariat—or, worse, of some fairly junior member of that office.

Sir Alan Pim has exposed the weaknesses of Governments in regard to P.C.s. Why cannot they be really picked men, irrespective of the fetish of seniority in the Service, and having been picked, entrusted with real authority and made to answer for the true progress of their particular areas? Men who get good pay should be required—or allowed—to earn it, not frustrated at every turn.

Sports Club,

London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,

"ONCE IN THE SERVICE."

Vultures and Crocodiles**Their Preferences in Food***To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR,—A little time ago I noticed you quoted Mr. A. W. Redfern's statement that "Vultures do not eat dead hyenas"—which reminds me that they did not touch the body of a large skinned python lying near my camp at Mbuni Rufiji, although they ate the horns of a dead buck which came out of its stomach. But that may have meant that they had better stuff to feed on. In the Zimbe wooded and hilled lake in Rufiji the hippopotamus are not touched by crocodiles, as they are in other parts. Also men swim and wade in the lake fixing fish kiddies or playing a live carp on a line, so that its kind will follow and be harpooned. The explanation given by the Natives is that Zimbe is so full of excellent fish that crocodiles have no wish to eat anything else.

Utete,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

"RUFJI."

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Britain's Task.—“England and France are now faced with a force more savage than Lothar's, more cunning than Bismarck's, more ambitious than the Kaiser's, a force more treacherous, destructive, proud of its own atavism, glorying in its might, with the morals of the gutter, and the brutish faith of the pagan gods to which it appeals. Hitler has succeeded, so far, by bringing out the worst in the German people, and by stifling among them all individual strivings after western civilisation. For three years his force has had its way in Europe. Peoples have given in to the Nazis through terror—real terror—or through cowardice as in the case of our appeasers who gave this fear the name of ‘fair play for Germany’ or ‘revision of Versailles.’ Those days are at an end. All the results of war we cannot know, but the results of letting Hitler dominate Europe are starkly apparent. This would mean the end of liberty, the rule of Gestapo, friends turned into spies, children brought up in fear; the end of the British and French Empires, with a legacy of shame for England, as the Power that gave all away out of decadence and cowardice. Hitler has chosen the weapons of war. We must choose the same; nor, once taken up, shall they be laid down until not merely the Nazi régime is ended, but the might of the German Reich is for ever broken.”—*The “National Review.”*

Poland's Strength.—“The numerical superiority of the German armies employed in the field against Poland would probably be in the proportion of about 3 to 2 at most. The number of trained reserves is greater in Poland than in Germany, totalling 4,500,000 men, while the total number of men of military age is 6,000,000. As to the superiority of the German armaments and equipment, the German war industry has had the advantage of being modernised and rebuilt with American and British capital in early post-war years, while the credits extended to Poland by France were much smaller. Generally speaking, Poland is less vulnerable from the air than any other major European country. Apart from the certain superiority of the British and French air forces over the German, the Polish air force alone would be a fairly serious opponent, with an estimated strength of 2,500 aircraft, of which about one-third are bombers. The Polish standard bomber, *LoS*, carries the exceptionally heavy load of 2½ tons at a top speed of 304 m.p.h., with a range of 800 miles, sufficient to make four trips from Poland to Berlin and back without refuelling.”—*Mr. A. T. Lutostawski, in the “News Chronicle.”*

International Murder.—“The arguments and pretexts (of Germany) against Poland amount to the whole doctrine of international murder. They proclaim the reign of carnivorous force. They imply the extinction of right and justice, no less than freedom, as influences in human affairs so far as relations between peoples and races are concerned. In the moral sense this doctrine means a return to the dark ages such as the worst apprehensions of Western civilisation could not have dreamed before the destruction of Czechoslovakia. Should Britain and France be compelled to take up arms with Poland against the revived doctrines of rapine and murder in international affairs, they, and whoever else may join them, will fight to the death in a cause as rightful and as sacred as any that has ever been fought on this earth. It will be a fight for the very soul of civilisation.”—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the “Observer.”*

Britain's Food Resources.—“If war came it would find this country much better prepared agriculturally than in 1914. Great Britain possesses almost one million more cattle, 1,250,000 more sheep, 1,300,000 more pigs, and many millions more poultry than 25 years ago. Enormous advances have been made by more skilful breeding and feeding in production per individual animal. Each cow averages an output of at least 50% more milk now than in 1914, and both cattle and pigs are brought to killing stage far more quickly and economically. Britain's acreage under wheat last year was 3% more than in 1914, and it is fortunate that a reduction of the crop by 160,000 acres this year coincides with a season when world production is exceptionally high, prices abnormally low and reserve stocks large. At the outbreak of the last war we had only about 4,000 acres under sugar beet, whereas this year a crop is being grown on 345,000 acres.”—*Agricultural Correspondent, “Sunday Times.”*

Air Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.

Hitler's Method.—“Herr Hitler used to speak well of Poland. In 1936 he said that questions of living-room in Europe could not be settled by war, and—in regard to Poland—that it was ‘unreasonable, because impossible, simply to wish to deny so great a State access to the sea.’ Now it is the turn of Poland to be an impossible neighbour, and the Press and propaganda of the Reich are talking as if Poland had no need for access to the sea and hardly any right to exist. Early autumn, when the Fuehrer sees all his harvest garnered and most of his troops mobilised, has proved propitious for finding one or other of countries adjacent to Germany to be impossible neighbours; and as abuse is let loose on that particular country the warmest reassurances are distributed to the others. Why should these assurances be necessary? They are freely given at such moments—as in the last few days to Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, which has not prevented them from mobilising. By these methods Hitler has so far contrived to deal with one country at a time, suddenly making a ‘settlement’ with that country a matter of extreme urgency. He may have been living on the edge of terms with it—as he was with Poland—but all of a sudden his urge for *Lebensraum* becomes so pressing that the volleys of abuse having been fired and his troops being mobilised, the matter cannot brook delay and every moment spent in negotiation seems to fill him with vexation.”—*“Times.”*

Italy's Dilemma.—“Italy has always been the weaker end of the Axis, and now that the German end is geared to the higher horse-power Moscow machine, Italy may be no longer necessary to Nazi designs. Hungary and Spain were also friends of Germany. Indeed, Hungary, who was the most loyal of Imperial Germany's allies in 1914–1918, remained the most faithful of Republican and Nazi Germany's allies in 1919–1939. Is Hungary to be swallowed now like Czechoslovakia? And Nationalist Catholic Spain, who fought three years to rid the peninsula of what she believed to be the godless and subversive powers of Moscow, how does she view the union of neo-pagan Nazism with atheist Bolshevism to destroy Catholic Poland and perhaps Catholic Hungary too?”—*“Evening Standard.”*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—"Germany is dead to moral sense."—*The Shuganshogyo*, Japanese leading commercial daily.

"Destruction and barbarity would be the surest victors."—*M. Daladier*.

"A threat to the liberty of one is a threat to the liberty of all."—*Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P.*

"To read the daily Psalms will provide unflinching spiritual fortitude."—*Canon Feilding H. B. Otley*.

"South Africa will be in it up to the neck if anything happens."—*Senator Clarkson, South African Minister of Posts*.

"The so-called democracies are now confronted with a heap of broken crookery (sic)."—*Wireless announcer from Germany*.

"War is composed of long periods of great boredom punctuated by moments of intense fear."—*Major-General B. C. Freyberg, V.C.*

"Germany will have to learn to take her place as part of a European commonwealth or perish with the rest."—*Mr. W. R. Bisschop*.

"The people of the United States are as one in their opposition to the policies of military conquest and domination."—*President Roosevelt*.

"Britain is second to none in the quality of her aircraft mainly because she has the best liquid-cooled engine in the world."—*Mr. J. M. Spaight*.

"I shall leave untried no effort to safeguard the peace of the world—a lasting peace, that is, a just peace."—*Signor Mussolini, to the Canadian Prime Minister*.

"No positive good can be done by force, but evil can be checked and held back by force, and it is precisely for this that we might be called upon to use it."—*Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York*.

"The cause for which we are compelled to stand is larger than national existence. It is nothing less than justice against force, co-operation against domination. It is the future of the civilised world."—*The Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's*.

"China's heroic example gives the lie direct to those who talk so glibly of a knock-out blow, and makes abundantly clear that the soul of a people when put to the test will rise superior to the worst that modern warfare can offer."—*Mr. G. L. G. Samson*.

"The dropping of tanks from aeroplanes has been practised on manoeuvres by the Russian Army."—*Mr. J. M. Spaight*.

"In the first days of a war we may require as much as 5,000 tons of high explosives per day to drop on the aerodromes, factories, railways, bridges and fortifications of our enemies."—*Mr. H. P. Garwood*.

"I recommend a mixed course of Shakespeare's plays to any who cannot sleep at nights. The tragedies will purge them of ignoble fears; the comedies will keep them sane; and the histories will show that it had all happened before."—*Dr. G. B. Harrison*.

"As one of the British observing officers in the Sudetenland last year I was struck by the crowd of 'politicals' of various types in the German lines. There were S.S. and S.A. formations working with the troops, and also the Gestapo."—*Mr. J. M. Reynolds*.

"It is almost sure that war will start when the weaker of the opponents has become so enmeshed in war-preparations that any cessation of armaments production—though they are not economic—might cause an economic and political catastrophe."—*Dr. W. P. Necker*.

"The name-boards of railway stations in France have been obscured so as to render them illegible from the air, while leaving them just legible from the train. During the last War many pilots on both sides testified to the great advantage of being able to pick up their bearings from railway station name-boards."—*Mr. Robert V. Ollard*.

"Do we truly realise to what a small area of the world at the present moment the once conquering religion of Christianity has been driven back? Do we truly realise that these new forces, with all their diverse origins, are alike in that they see in Christianity, and still more in the Gospel of Christ, their greatest and most dangerous enemy? By persecution, by murder if need be, by the concentration camp, by throttling education, they will extirpate it if they can. The hard fact is that nationalism is everywhere stronger than Christianity; the latter men honour with their lips, but the former sways their hearts."—*Sir Cyril Norwood, President of St. John's College, Oxford*.

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.
Consols 2½%	63	0	0
Kenya 5%	107	2	6
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	90	0	0
N. Land Rlys. 5% A. debts	81	0	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts	75	0	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	90	0	0
Sudan 5½%	107	7	6
Tanganyika 4½%	105	15	0
Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	10	0
British Oxygen (£4)	3	12	6
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	1	7	9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	6	9
General Electric (£1)	3	10	0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	13	0
Imperial Tobacco (£4)	6	8	0
Int. Nickel Canada	50	0	0
Prov. Cinematograph	17	9	0
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	17	6
U.S. Steels	346	0	0
United Steel (£1)	1	2	3
Unilever (£4)	1	13	9
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	7	6
Vickers (10s.)	17	0	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3	1	6
Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	5	7	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1	17	6
Anglo-American Investment	15	0	0
Anglo-Iranian	3	10	0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11	9	0
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	3	9
Bibiani (4s.)	1	5	9
Blyvoor (10s.)	7	6	0
Burmah Oil	3	4	6
Consolidated Goldfields	2	17	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	16	0	0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5	5	0
East Daaga (10s.)	1	3	9
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3	0	0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	10	0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	19	9	0
Grootevlei	4	2	6
Johannesburg Consolidated	1	16	9
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1	9	0
Kwahu (2s.)	1	3	9
Lyndhurst	1	3	0
Marievale (10s.)	17	3	0
Maelu (5s.)	8	6	0
Mexican Eagle	5	3	0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	0	0
Rand Mines (5s.)	3	10	0
Randfontein	2	0	0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	32	17	6
Shell	4	2	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19	3	0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	18	9
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7	6	0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	0	0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	15	0	0
West Rand (10s.)	4	5	0
Western Holdings (5s.)	11	3	0
Banks, Shipping, and Home Rafts			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1	19	0
British India 5½% prefs.	93	5	0
Clan	5	2	6
E.D. Realisation	3	0	0
Great Western	27	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	67	10	0
L.M.S.	14	5	0
National Bank of India	27	10	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	11	5	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	11	5	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	16	3	0
Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	2	6
Linggi (£1)	1	9	0
London Asiatic (2s.)	3	3	0
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	7	0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	5	0

PERSONALIA

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller have returned to London from the Continent.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, paid a brief visit to Southern Rhodesia last week.

Sir Robert and Lady McIlwaine have arrived home from Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by their two daughters.

The Rev. C. G. Pearson, Hon. Overseas Commissioner of T. C. H., has been appointed vicar of Beaulieu, Hampshire.

Captain B. Whitehouse has returned to England from Tangier. His address for the present is Arthur Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.

The Rev. R. D. Seager, of Zanzibar, who is at present on leave, is staying with his parents in Furbrook, near Portsmouth.

Mr. A. R. Thomson reached England from Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, last week, accompanied by Mrs. Margaret Thomson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Kampf, of Nairobi, have arrived in London. If there be no war they propose to spend about a year in travel.

Mr. H. T. Bourdillon has been appointed private secretary to Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions.

During a recent regatta at Fort Johnston, Lake Nyasa, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, sailed his boat 'AILSA' in two of the races.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor, senior non-official M.L.C., Uganda, who has been recuperating in Kenya, has returned to Kampala in greatly improved health.

Mr. F. R. Kennedy, who has been acting as Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda, has been confirmed in that appointment.

The late Baron Emile B. d'Erlanger former Vice-President of the British South Africa Company, left unsettled estate, as far as at present ascertained, of £460,213, with net personalty £434,572.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika, suddenly flew back to Jerusalem from London last week, so that he might be at his post in case of war.

Mr. L. Harrison left by last Friday's flying-boat for Nairobi in connexion with important commercial negotiations. At the time of his departure he planned to be back in England before the middle of September.

Sir William Clark, United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, is due to arrive in Southampton on September 29 by the CAPETOWN CASTLE, his intended sailing on September 1 having been postponed.

Mr. D. K. Williams, Chairman of the Kenya Mining Association, and his daughter left England last week-end to fly back to East Africa. He is a member of the Man-Power Committee for the Kisumu-area.

The Earl of Athlone has consented to open the Salisbury Agricultural Show next year, following a request sent to him by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and President of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

On the retirement on pension of Mr. H. B. Emley, Mr. F. S. Lees-Spalding was appointed general manager of the Sudan Government Railways, but as Mr. Lees-Spalding is also on leave, Mr. H. D. Bindley has been appointed acting general manager.

Dr. F. T. Peirce, of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, who has been engaged on cotton research work with the aid of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasaland, will visit the West Indies early next year to inspect the work being carried out in Trinidad and St. Vincent.

Mr. G. C. Kenworthy, who sailed on Thursday last for East Africa with Mrs. Kenworthy, gave up farming in England to go to Kenya some years ago, spent seven years in the Colony in business and on the staff of the Nairobi broadcasting company, and then transferred to the broadcasting staff in Palestine.

General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, was given an enthusiastic reception on Monday when he reached Loanda, the capital of Angola, on his homeward journey. Hundreds of people came in from up-country, and the city was illuminated at night. The Governors of the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa were also present.

It is very unusual for a woman to be elected Chairman of a Planters' and Settlers' Association in East or Central Africa, and Miss M. Gamwell is to be congratulated on her election to that office by the settlers of the Abercorn-area of Northern Rhodesia. Her colleagues on the Committee are Messrs. H. Croad, H. O. Gliemann, J. E. Kitchin, D. Peachey and D. S. Tasker (secretary).

The mission hospital at Kabale, Uganda, is to be closed, only a dispensary and a few beds being retained. This will transfer the responsibility for 50 beds for Natives and for European and Asiatic wards to the Uganda Government hospital established about a mile away. Dr. J. W. C. Symonds, who has been in charge at Kabale, is going on leave, and Miss Bultin will be transferred to the Gahini C.M.S. hospital in Ruanda.

Sir Angus Gillan, who is on final leave from the Sudan pending retirement, rowed for Oxford in 1907 and 1909, joined the Sudan Service and served successively in Kordofan, Darfur and the Red Sea Provinces, taking part in the Darfur expedition of 1916 as Assistant Political and Intelligence Officer. As Governor of Kordofan Province and Nuba Mountains he gained a great reputation, and was transferred to Khartoum in 1932 as Assistant Civil Secretary. He succeeded Sir Harold MacMichael as Civil Secretary in 1934.

Meeting the Emergency

THE EMERGENCY POWERS (Defence) Act, 1939, passed through all its stages by the British Parliament on Thursday, August 24, extends with such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as may be specified by Order-in-Council, to any British Colony, including Southern Rhodesia, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory.

An Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill passed through all its stages in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on Monday confers the widest powers on the Government, including measures for industrial conscription and to prevent profiteering. The Labour Party has announced its adhesion to the policy of the Government in any action it might take. The House passed a motion to send a message to His Majesty expressing the Colony's unflinching loyalty and service to the Motherland.

During the week-end emergency preparations were announced in Kenya. The King's African Rifles has been brought up to full strength; a Supply Board has been appointed, and maximum prices have been fixed for food, drink, tobacco, animal feeding-stuffs, chemicals, medicines and a number of other commodities. Regulations published under the Emergency Powers Order-in-Council give full powers to the Government. Schools in Mombasa and Nairobi will be closed, and evacuation arrangements have been completed for removing women and children from Mombasa. Ample supplies of food and petrol are available in the Colony, and any attempts at profiteering will be strongly repressed.

Straining Tanganyika Settlers' Loyalty

Speakers at the recent conference of British settlers in Iringa, Tanganyika, declared that the local Government was imposing a strain on the loyalty of British residents in the Territory by nominating Germans to various Government committees and boards. Some British settlers have stated that they consider it their duty to resign from such bodies to which Germans have been appointed.

Retired teachers in Southern Rhodesia are to be given refresher courses in modern education, so that in the event of existing teachers being called up for active service in any emergency there shall be no break in the system of education.

War risk rates on cargoes carried between U.K. and East African ports have been increased to 60s. per cent. in the case of outward cargoes and 20s. per cent. for homeward shipments through the Mediterranean. For cargoes to South and East Africa not via the Mediterranean the charge is now 20s. for the outward shipment and 40s. for homeward. For voyages through the Mediterranean the new charges are double those in operation last week.

The sailing of the Union Castle m.v. DUNOTTAR CASTLE for South African and Portuguese East African ports on August 25 was cancelled, and the CARNARVON CASTLE, carrying some of the DUNOTTAR'S passengers, left Southampton on August 25 instead of August 24.

COMMISSIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER returning to East Africa almost immediately would undertake commercial or other commissions in strictest confidence. Has held important agencies. Write G.C.K., c/o "East Africa & Rhodesia," 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

The publicity department of the Union-Castle Mail-Steanship Company has been transferred to the company's Southampton office until further notice. Communications for that department should be addressed to the Union-Castle Mail-Steanship Company, Ltd., Canute Road, Southampton.

German Liners Recalled

The German liner PRETORIA, which was to have sailed at Southampton last Sunday to embark passengers for Africa, had her sailing cancelled and remained in Germany.

The German East African liners, URENA and USAMBARA, which were to have called at Southampton on Monday, were ordered at the last moment not to do so. The former vessel was homeward-bound from the Cape, and the USAMBARA, which had left Hamburg on her outward voyage, was recalled after reaching Antwerp.

German tourists who have been visiting South Africa under the barter agreement are among those on board the German liner WINDHUK, which left Capetown last Friday 12 hours before its scheduled time. Other passengers who were to have embarked on the vessel were not allowed on board.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, former Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, and for 23 years a member of the Colonial Service in Uganda, who has been appointed Deputy Food Officer for London, told the Press last week that in the event of war the distribution of food would continue through the normal trade channels as far as possible, and that the business men of outstanding ability and great organising experience whose co-operation had been assured to the authorities convinced him that the arrangements would work well, so that there should be no cause for anxiety in regard to the food supplies of London.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., announce that in the event of a national emergency their business will be conducted from the residence of Mr. E. A. H. Peat, at Cabramatta, Fairmile Common, Esher, Surrey. (Telephone: Cobham 685.)

Germany's Claims to Colonies-

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

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General Arthur Asquith

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE HON. ARTHUR ASQUITH, D.S.O., who died last week at the age of 56 after a prolonged illness, was the third son of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith by his marriage to Miss Helen Melland. Educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford, he joined the Sudan Civil Service in 1906, but resigned five years later to enter business.

Enlisting in 1914 in the R.N.V.R., he served with distinction in the attempt to relieve Antwerp, at Gallipoli and in France. He was a first-class fighting officer, and his conduct at the battles of Ancre, Beaucourt and Passchendaele gained him the D.S.O. with two bars. He was thrice wounded, the last one resulting in the amputation of his leg.

On his retirement from the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, he returned to City life, and became Chairman of the Kassala Cotton Company and a director of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate and of other companies.

A man of unquestioned ability, of great versatility, and of marked modesty, he was staunch in his friendships and faithful to his high principles. Devoid of self-seeking, he drew the best out of others.

Prior to the publication of the first issue of this paper, he was one of the few people in the City whom the founder took into his confidence. He said candidly that he saw little scope for it—in that matter sharing the view of almost all who were told of the project—but, when convinced that the doubts of others were not to be allowed to interfere with the plans already made, he discarded the reserve which had been adopted for the purpose of maintaining the optimism of his interlocutor, plunged interestingly into a detailed discussion of policy and the means of its achievement, and was warm in his good wishes for success.

Two Outstanding Africans

It is unusual for deaths of Africans to be prominently recorded in European newspapers in Africa, but warm tributes have been paid by the Mzimba correspondent of the *Nyasaland Times* to two local Natives, Chief Katumbi and Samuel C. Hara, chief clerk to the Mombasa Native Administration, of whom he writes: "In 1937 he led an attack on a man-eating lion which had terrorised the district around Mzimba, killing over 100 Natives; Hara was mauled by the lion during its destruction."

Forty-eight low-level bridges are to be built by the Roads Department of Southern Rhodesia this year.

Kongonis' Home Tour

DESPITE THE FACT that the Kenya Kongonis managed to win only one of the eight fixtures in their Home tour, the East Africans provided some entertaining cricket. Of the other seven matches, four were lost and three unfinished.

Against Portsmouth and Southsea at Havant, the Kongonis, helped by a splendid innings of 60 by L. G. Fox, 7, 70 (not out) being scored by G. Killick. The Storrington match was also drawn, the Kongonis, helped by a splendid innings of 60 by L. G. Fox, scored 193, and the home team obtained 134 for 4 wickets.

The first defeat was against Chichester, which, having run up 200 for 9 wickets, got rid of their visitors for 136. C. R. V. Bell, for the Kongonis, took 5 wickets for 51 and scored 45 runs.

They suffered another defeat at Godalming, where the home side scored 253 for 9 after the Kongonis had been dismissed for 130. A. H. Hudson 40 and E. Knight 32 (not out) prevented a collapse, and G. Killick took 5 wickets for 63 runs.

A twelve-a-side game was played, at Lymington against the Triflers, who scored 222, the Kongonis' reply having reached 200 when stumps were drawn with the last two batsmen at the wickets. L. G. Fox batted forcefully, his 87 including 11 fours and two sixes, and H. R. Cooke scored 44. C. R. V. Bell's 5 wickets cost 80 runs, and K. W. Fletcher took 4 for 84.

Two successive defeats followed, at Petersfield by 261 runs to 108, and at Ockley by 183 for 7 wickets to 155 for 9 wickets declared.

The victory was gained in the last match at Horsham where the Kongonis scored 272 for 4 wickets declared, Horsham collecting only 86. Worman (152 not out) and Killick (82 not out) participated in a splendid stand.

K.A.R. and Italians Co-operate

Contact has been established between British troops and the Italian military authorities in operations against tribesmen in the Northern Province of Kenya. Two Italian battalions are to assist by preventing further bands of tribesmen from crossing into Kenya. A column of the King's African Rifles commanded by Captain G. Douglas has recaptured a number of cattle stolen from the Turkana by the Merile tribesmen; in the course of operations the column was attacked by the Merile, who were driven off with a loss of 20 killed.

Good Neighbours

The orderly conditions which have prevailed within the Southern Province (of Tanganyika), writes Mr. A. E. Kitching, the Commissioner, in his Report for 1938, "have also been maintained along the international boundary with Portuguese East Africa. The boundary extends for 400 miles from the Indian Ocean to Lake Nyasa and follows the Rovuma River for nearly the whole of its length."

The general drift for many years has been from the south to the uninhabited country in the north, and the great majority of the Natives domiciled in the Province south of the Lindi-Songea road are trans-Rovuma in origin. The Portuguese Government allows immigration to proceed without hindrance, and it is due to the tolerant and accommodating attitude which their officers adopt in this matter that so extensive a boundary causes so little administrative difficulty.

REPRESENTATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

Mr. C. E. Harrison, managing director of Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., manufacturers' agents of Bulawayo, Salisbury and Ndola, and director of S. Hartog (Pty.), Ltd., manufacturers' agents of Johannesburg, is due to arrive in London in the middle of September, and would be pleased to interview manufacturers desirous of representation in the Rhodesias or the Union of South Africa.

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Settlers for S. Rhodesia

"WITH OVER 1,000 APPLICATIONS" on hand from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, says the report of the Southern Rhodesian Immigration Committee, "the idea that British people are no longer willing to come overseas is clearly false. They appear to be as willing as ever, but the cost of coming out and overcoming immigration restrictions is so much heavier than it used to be that it is only with the help of such schemes as that under which the Committee is working that emigration from Great Britain becomes practicable for most people."

The latest reports of the Committee cover its working to date from the conclusion of the Tripartite Agreement of June, 1938, between the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Dominions Office, and the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, whereby the cost of the passages of approved immigrants and their families to Southern Rhodesia are borne in equal proportions by the two Governments concerned, while the 1820 Association placed its organisations in London and South Africa at the disposal of the scheme.

No Dearth of Settlers

To the end of February last, approval had been granted to 188 persons, 125 of them workers or heads of families, 31 wives and 32 children; four of the workers were women and 17 of the children girls. While 54 of the workers went to Salisbury and 33 to Bulawayo, no fewer than 17 other districts received one or more immigrants; 45 different occupations were declared among the workers, of whom 35 with seven dependents were farmers or farm pupils. The total cost of the scheme up to March 31 was £2,180, of which £1,780 was paid by the Government as its share of immigrants' assisted passages and £218 as its share of incidental travelling expenses.

Since February 131 immigrants have been approved, of whom 81 are workers or heads of families, 28 wives and 22 children. Among these, 32 different occupations were found, 17 heads of families with five dependents being farmers or farm pupils; 35 workers settled in Salisbury and 22 in the Bulawayo area.

In addition, 47 persons were sent out under guarantees from friends and relatives, and in every case except one employment for them was found in the Colony. Applications come in steadily, some being from men with managerial and executive experience. The many applicants continue to be of the type of immigrant desired, scarcely one being from the unemployed class; most display great eagerness to come to the Colony and have studied the conditions there; and the Committee regrets that it has been able to assist so few of the applicants.

An agreement with the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women has been concluded to assist trained women to migrate to the Colony.

Government assistance to missions conducting "kraal" schools in Southern Rhodesia will in future be based upon the qualifications of the teachers and not upon the average attendance of pupils. Undenominational schools in industrial areas (of which at present there are only two in the Colony) will not be conducted by the missions but by boards of management appointed by the parents of the children, with at least two European members. Mission interests will be carefully conserved. The object of the new regulations is to improve the quality of the teaching.

Primitive Man in Uganda

RECENT archaeological discoveries in Uganda suggest that in Central Africa a million years ago primitive man had developed sufficiently to be able to make and use stone tools.

An exhibition of finds by Mr. E. J. Wayland, the geologist, and Professor Van Riet Lowe, the archaeologist from Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, includes a collection of stone implements which were found in the Pliocene ironstone and in terraces above the rivers Kafu and Kagera in Western Uganda.

These tools are almost identical in shape with the Darmsden tools found in East Anglia. These "Kafuian" tools appear to be amongst the oldest and most primitive yet discovered in the world.

Stone implements of later date which Mr. Wayland and Professor Van Riet Lowe have discovered are remarkable for their similarity to tools of the Abbevillian and Acheulian types found in France. Some Uganda specimens are even-edged and symmetrical, and have been flaked with a high degree of craftsmanship.

A fossilised banana leaf, one of several found by Mr. A. D. Combe, of Uganda Geological Survey, may indicate that edible bananas of some kind were indigenous to the country. It has been hitherto believed that bananas were introduced by the Portuguese 500 years ago.—*Telegram from the Kampala correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Gwelo (Southern Rhodesia) Town Council has resolved unanimously that tenders in respect of German, Italian or Japanese goods would not be considered. No exception was taken to American or French goods.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold in Tanganyika**Interest of the Ruvu Field**

"GOLD was first found in 1932 by Mr. J. W. Barnard in the Ruvu River near the Mikese-Kisaki road-bridge," writes Mr. F. B. Wade, Chief Geologist to the Government of Tanganyika Territory in his Report for 1938 (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, rs. 6d.); and by the end of 1937 a total output of 768 fine ounces had been produced by individual workers. The gold, which is in the form of flakes, is found entirely in the alluvium of the Ruvu and Pisigo Rivers.

Formerly, no primary source of gold had been found, although the occurrence of gold in stream-heads near the mission suggested a local origin. Recently, however, alluvial gold (including, it is reported, a nugget of one half-ounce) has been found on a hillside some distance down the Ruvu River. The country rock in this locality is believed to be crystalline limestone containing a sparse pyritic impregnation.

The development of this prospect will be watched with interest, for if the geological environment is correctly reported, this will be the first occurrence of metalliferous mineralisation of crystalline limestone known in the Territory, although in other countries this rock formation is the host of many of the best known mineral deposits.

In view of the added interest now accruing to this field, it is hoped to have it geologically surveyed in 1939.

Values Increase in Depth

The Ukonongo goldfield, which lies 10 miles south-west of Tabora and includes the Uruwira Mines, was visited by Sir Edmund Teale, Mining Consultant, who noted that, as far as has been proved, low gold values in the outcrop are found to increase markedly with depth.

In view of this last-mentioned feature," writes Sir Edmund, "it is natural and logical that chief attention should be turned to what is known as the East-West Mkwamba Shear, where this type of outcrop is extensive both in strike and width, for should this fact prove to be applicable also to this deposit, there is the promise of a very large tonnage of cheaply mined ore and a gold-silver-copper deposit of large dimensions."

"D" reef, one of the many out-cropping reefs in this area held by Uruwira Goldfields, Ltd., and the first to be systematically tested, shows low values in the outcrop and in shallow trenches, but at depths as little as 8 or 16 ft. there is a rapid increase, and the higher values have persisted to adit level, and are

expected to be representative of the oxidised ore below this depth.

There is a wide distribution of this type of mineralisation throughout an area of at least 50 sq. miles," says the report, "but except for localising the existence of a number of outcrops of reefs and the almost invariable association of alluvial gold in the neighbouring valleys, nothing has yet been done to open up and test their worth.

As soon as the new road through to Uvinza has been completed (of which about 35 miles remained to be done in October, 1938), this field will be only 110 miles from the Central Railway, instead of the present 208 miles from Tabora over a track that is poor even in the dry season and subject to prolonged interruption during the wet season.

So far as our information extends," concludes Mr. Wade, after surveying his whole field of responsibility, "the granites of Eastern Africa, unlike those of the northern hemisphere, penetrate only pre-paleozoic rock formations. Consequently, since many, economically important minerals owe their origin to granitic intrusions, it is of the first importance to define the extent of the granites in any new country. That is basically the policy being pursued by the Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines, and some useful information is already available.

It can be stated broadly that the gold-mining areas in rocks of the upper division of the basement complex, and the tin and tungsten-bearing areas of the Muva-Ankole system, are situated in the hood or roof of the batholith, while others, being nearer the present-day much-eroded margins of the batholith, are in a lower but still mineralised zone. The new Ukonongo mineral field, the Ruvu gold field, and the important gold occurrences near Dodoma, and possibly the Lupa goldfield, fall into the latter category.

The potential gold-bearing and base metal regions are closely related to the granitic portions of the Territory, the whole occupying about 30% of its area."

Latest Progress Reports

Rhomines.—During July 1,000 tons were milled at the Flowing Bowl mine for a recovery of 156 oz. fine gold from the mill and cyaniding.

Kagera Mines.—Output for July: 151 oz. fine gold, valued at £1,008; and 27¾ tons of tin concentrates, including 5 tons tributors' production.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During July 1,541 tons of ore were milled for a yield of 485 oz. fine gold and 64 oz. silver; 990 tons of sands were cyanided for a yield of 36 oz. fine gold and 4 oz. silver.

During the quarter ended June 30 development work was again started on Blackhalls, the winze between 4th and 5th levels being advanced 34 ft. to 77 ft., and 51 ft. of sinking and driving was carried out on this location. The above winzing in Blackhalls showed over 6 inches in width for 35 ft., av. value being 8.65 dwt. At Kisumu reef stopping preparations have been started.

New Saza Mines

New Saza Mines, Ltd., which was registered in Tanganyika Territory last year, has now been registered in London, the office being at 7 Birchinn Lane, E.C., where Mr. E. G. Greener is authorised to accept service.

Record Shaft-Sinking

A very fine achievement at the Nchanga Mine, Northern Rhodesia, was the sinking of the six-compartment vertical shaft (22 ft. by 16 ft.) by a further 225 feet in 31 blasting shifts. "This exceeds by 40 ft. the previous Copperbelt record," writes Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Survey in the Protectorate, "and must compare favourably with sinking operations anywhere in the world."

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E. A. Service Appointments

THE following first appointments to the Colonial Service have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Mr. D. E. Barnett, to be Assistant Auditor, Nyasaland.

Mr. T. L. Lawson, M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., to be Medical Officer, Uganda.

Mr. P. E. C. Manson-Bahr, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. L. H. McCabe, to be Staff Surveyor, Kenya.

Mr. A. J. Relton, to be Surveyor, Zanzibar.

Mr. S. F. Barnett, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. J. Gray, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. F. G. Waddington, M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. W. S. Marchant, O.B.E., Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory, to be Resident Commissioner, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Dr. D. W. Saunders-Jones, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, to be Administrative Officer, Nyasaland.

Major W. E. H. Scupham, M.C., Senior Provincial Commissioner, to be Administrative Secretary, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. Sykes, Vice-Principal, Makerere College, to be Deputy Director of Education, Uganda.

Mr. S. W. T. Lee, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

D.P.H., D.Q.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, to be Senior Medical Officer in Charge, Zanzibar.

Mr. N. Stewart, M.M., Superintendent of Police, Kenya, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police (Criminal Investigation Department), Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. L. Brown, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sierra Leone.

Mr. R. H. Dolan, Superintendent of Prisons, Sierra Leone, to be Commissioner of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Registration, to be Customs Assistant, Nyasaland.

Mr. N. R. Rice, Assistant Engineer, to be District Engineer, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. E. A. Viall, Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Kenya Mineral Survey

FURTHER DETAILS of the East African mineral survey to be undertaken with a grant of £30,000 from the Colonial Development Fund show that over 15,000 square miles of the most promising land in Kenya will be explored. In some of the districts to be explored traces of gold, mercury, copper, lead, manganese, asbestos, barytes, corundum, diatomite, tin, beryl, mica, kyanite, magnesite, optical quartz, vermiculite and marble have been found. A large party of experts is now being recruited for the three years' exploration.

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Strengthening the Bonds Between S. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

CONFIDENCE in the "growing closer together" of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia was a chief point in the speech made by Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, when he recently opened the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society's show in Salisbury.

Mr. N. A. Philip, acting Chairman of the Society, having said that he saw in the presence of the Governor of Nyasaland a first step towards closer co-operation, even amalgamation, Sir Donald suggested that Rhodesians should learn a little more about Nyasaland, which was not the derelict and bankrupt State it was believed in some quarters to be.

Its revenues were steadily growing; export tonnage was rising; the standard of living was being improved for all sections of the community; and there were big programmes of development, which they hoped would go far. But they also had their grave handicaps, in connexion with which they looked for the assistance of Southern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland's communications were not cheap; an academic debt hung over their heads; for 40 years there had been a drain on their man power; and they had no share in the Union's tobacco quota. Their greatest friend, Southern Rhodesia, was also their keenest competitor in one of their principal industries; and used Nyasaland labour in that competition. He trusted that labour would be used economically, be well fed and looked after, and sent back from time to time to check any sociological deterioration in the Protectorate.

To appreciate Nyasaland it was necessary to see it, and if Rhodesians would come and stay with Nyasalanders, he was sure they would find that they could be very real partners in drawing closer and closer the very strong bands that unite the two territories.

Mr. Philip said amalgamation had not failed anywhere within the British Empire, and Southern Rhodesians would approach the question with good will and with a desire that, when it took place, the territories should be evenly distributed over all the territories concerned, a wish which, he was sure, would be reciprocated.

Bank's Trade Report

THE MONTHLY TRADE REPORT of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & Co.) states:—

Southern Rhodesia.—Sales of new and used cars were better in July than in any previous month this year, and trading conditions generally were satisfactory, turnovers equalling those of July, 1938. Sales of all grades of tobacco to the end of the month totalled rather more than 21,000,000 lb. at an average price of 9/5 1/2d. per lb.

Northern Rhodesia.—Better trade is reported at centres affected by the tourist traffic, which has reached its peak. High prices have been paid in Fort Jameson for the season's tobacco crop; to the end of July 971,000 lb. had been sold at an average of 13/6d. per lb. The maize crop is expected to be slightly above normal, slaughter cattle have commanded firm prices; and brick business is reported in hand and used cars.

Nyasaland.—July turnovers were below normal owing to the disappointing results of the tobacco season; total sales to July 28 were 8,263,207 lb., and it is estimated that the aggregate yield will be some 3,000,000 lb. short of the official estimate of 12,000,000; moreover, quality was generally below average. Tea continues to progress steadily, exports for the first six months of the year exceeding those of the corresponding period of 1938 by 140,196 lb. The cotton crop is expected to yield only about half that of last year.

Kenya.—Coffee, pyrethrum and cereal crops have benefited from good rains, and locusts are being successfully countered in many districts. Business generally has been quiet and the Mombasa bazaar is heavily stocked, but the Customs revenue for the first half-year exceeded the proportionate amount of the estimate.

Uganda.—The total acreage planted to cotton compares favourably with that planted at the same time last year, although abnormally dry weather had somewhat delayed planting. Practically the whole of the last cotton crop having been sold, business is naturally quiet.

Tanganyika.—The coffee crop in the Arushia and Moshi areas is generally satisfactory, but the Tabora groundnut crop has failed and cotton in the Mwanza area has been somewhat disappointing. Trade is generally satisfactory.



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Market Prices and Notes Kenya's Financial Problem

Butter.—Kenya, firm at 112s. per cwt. (1938: 115s.)
Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull £11 7s. 6d. per ton for Aug.-Sept. (1938: £10 17s. 6d.; 1937: £13 10s.)

Cloves.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d.; c.i.f., 7¼d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d.; c.i.f., 6 9/16d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 7½d.)

Coffee.—Auctions have not yet been resumed.
 The export of inferior qualities of Kenya coffee to South Africa and to Portuguese East Africa is now prohibited.

Copper.—The weakness of sterling, the decline in warehouse stocks, and the deterioration of the international situation resulted in active buying at considerably advanced prices, standard for cash being on the basis of £45 17s. 6d. per ton, and three-months £46 3s. (1938: £40 3s. 9d.; 1937: £37 5s.)

Copra.—Dull, with East African f.m.s. £9 5s. per ton c.i.f. for September shipment. (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £15 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Demand fair, with American middling spot 5-56d. September 4-87d., November 4-75d., and January 4-72d.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull nominal at £4 18s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £6 10s.; 1937: £5 7s. 6d.)

Gold.—After reaching an all-time record of 161s. per fine oz., the price fell on Tuesday to 157s. per fine oz. (1938: 148s. 6¼d.; 1937: 139s. 7d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) nominal to Rotterdam, Hamburg at £12 2s. 6d. for September. (1938: £10 8s. 9d.; 1937: £14 7s. 6d.)

Hides.—Little business is passing. Mombasas 70/30% 12 lb. and up are quoted 5¾d.; 8/12 lb., 5½d.; 4/8 lb., 6¼d.; 0/4 lb., 6¾d.

Maize.—East African No. 2, 21s. per qtr. (1938: 25s.; 1937: 25s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Business has been done in Kenya flowers at £160 per ton. Japanese best quality are now £118, but buyers show no inclination to operate. (1938: £125, £85.)

Sisal.—Tanganyika and Kenya firm with 1938 prices at £19, and No. 3 £18 spot in the U.K. Africa prices are £18, £16 10s., and £15 15s. respectively for c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: £17, £15 17s. 6d., £15; 1937: £27 15s.)

Soya Beans.—Manthurian for August shipment to the usual Continental ports are quoted £8 17s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.; 1937: £9 7s. 6d.)

Tea.—At last week's auctions the demand was good and prices steady. Nyasaland averaged 11-84d., Kenya 12-17d., and Uganda 12d. per lb. (1938: 12-29d., 11-90d., 11-25d.)

Nyasaland exported 592,190 lb. during June.

Tin.—In steady demand at £229 18s. 9d. for standard for cash. Three-months continues to show a backwardation, and is now £226 5s. (1938: £191 42s. 6d.; 1937: £265 15s.)

Tobacco.—Nyasaland and Rhodesia leaf: dark, 9d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 12d. to 16d.; medium bright, 17d. to 20d.; strips: dark, 9d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 17d. to 24d.

Imports of Southern Rhodesian into the U.K. for the first six months of the year totalled 2,263,878 lb. of leaf, and 173,626 lb. of strips; Northern Rhodesia's 56,143 lb., and 22,332 lb.; and Nyasaland's 485,634 lb. and 522,875 lb. respectively.

During June, Nyasaland exported 1,239,733 lb. of dark-fired, 334,196 lb. of flue-cured, and 627,219 lb. of air-cured leaf; 530,257 lb. of dark-fired, 135,223 lb. of flue-cured, and 237,938 lb. of air-cured strips.

Wheat.—Kenya varieties nominal at 18s. 6d. per qtr.

Nyasaland Tobacco Industry

Among the recommendations of the Commission appointed a few months ago to inquire into the tobacco industry of Nyasaland is the suggestion that all tobacco produced in Nyasaland should be sold on the auction floor, subject to the qualification that the Tobacco Control Board be given powers to exempt growers (a) who have in the past regularly sold to manufacturers in Nyasaland or in the U.K. (b) or who are producing to meet the requirements of a new or special market.

THE Financial Report on Kenya for 1938 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 5s.) shows revenue for the year at £3,776,030 and expenditure at £3,876,952, giving a deficit of £100,922 on December 31, that position arising after writing off non-liquid assets to a total of £231,747. Otherwise the accounts would have shown a surplus of £126,660. The true surplus on the year amounted to £93,597, an improvement of £40,000 over the revised figures used for the purposes of the 1939 estimates.

"The financial improvement which commenced in 1935 was maintained in 1938," writes Mr. C. R. Lockhart, the Financial Secretary. "The growth of expenditure since 1935 has been covered by the expansion of revenue and with a balance on the right side which must, in all the circumstances, be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging for the future."

"The circumstances referred to are that commodity prices remained, on the whole and considered broadly, at modest levels, and that there was no abnormal stimulus to trade through the introduction of large sums of new capital, either public or private. While the Colony has paid its way under what can reasonably be regarded as average conditions, it is still necessary to ensure that the extension of social services and other services not directly reproductive is kept in step with the growth of primary production and the expansion of trade and industry."

"That is the fundamental financial problem with which Kenya is faced. To raise the present standard of public services in a sense of an equivalent improvement in production and trade will create a state of chronic financial stringency from which another wave of wasteful retrenchment may provide the only escape."

Makerere Pupils as Surveyors

Encouraging reports of ex-Makerere pupils are given in the latest report of the Uganda Land and Survey Department. As plane-tableers and computing assistants their superior education—they had all gained the Makerere leaving certificate—stood them in good stead, and in general they proved adaptable, receptive to more advanced work, and some showed a sense of responsibility and a capacity for training other Africans. Several could use a theodolite. One worked for several months in the Sese Islands almost without supervision, following the instructions received from headquarters and assisting Native landowners in the due compilation of their instruments of transfer. The official title of these men is to be changed to that of "African surveyors."

BRANCHES IN KENYA

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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 August 16).—Chemelli, 1.55 inches; Cherangani, 0.39; Eldama Ravine, 0.12; Eldoret, 1.18; Equator, 2.31; Fort Ternan, 0.81; Gilgil, 0.34; Hoey's Bridge, 1.14; Kaimosi, 0.74; Kericho, 1.04; Kilifi, 0.29; Kinangop, 0.22; Kipkarren, 2.25; Kisumu, 0.68; Kitale, 1.12; Koru, 0.44; Lamu, 0.25; Limuru, 0.06; Lunbwa, 1.08; Malindi, 0.24; Menengai, 0.26; Miwani, 0.51; Moiben, 0.79; Molo, 0.78; Mombasa, 0.29; Muhoroni, 0.14; Najivasha, 0.57; Nakuru, 0.43; Nandi, 1.82; Narok, 0.02; Ngong, 0.24; Njoro, 0.70; Nyeri, 0.29; Ol'Kalou, 1.29; Rongai, 0.88; Songhor, 0.60; Sotik, 1.93; Soy, 1.04; Thomson's Falls, 0.47; Timboroa, 0.82; and Turbo Valley, 1.23 inches.

Tanganyika (week ended August 14).—Amiani, 0.65 inch; Biharamulo, 0.13; Bukoba, 0.62; Dar-es Salaam, 0.72; Kilwa, 0.05; Lyamungu, 0.10; Mahenge, 0.13; Musoma, 0.02; Ngomeni, 0.11; Songea, 0.03; Tanga, 0.08; Tukuyu, 1.86; and Utete, 0.16 inch.

Uganda (week ended August 16).—Arua, 0.94 inch; Butiaba, 0.90; Entebbe, 0.44; Fort Portal, 0.67; Gulu, 1.81; Hoima, 1.39; Jinja, 0.07; Kabale, 1.05; Kitgum, 0.83; Kololo, 0.69; Lira, 0.53; Masaka, 0.06; Masindi, 0.30; Mbale, 1.07; Mubende, 1.05; Namasagali, 0.57; Soroti, 0.67; and Tororo, 0.42 inch.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on August 22 included Mr. Hitchcock, from Mombasa.

Homeward passengers on August 25 included Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilby, from Kisumu.

Outward passengers on September 2 include Miss Sutton, for Kisumu; and Mrs. G. C. Kaplan, for Nairobi.

On September 8 Mr. Hay is due to leave for Kisumu, and Mr. A. Hamp, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Brown, and Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth for Nairobi.

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News Items in Brief

The Nyasaland Publicity Committee has issued a road guide to the Protectorate.

Last year 62 dealers' licences for the sale of wireless sets were issued in East Africa.

A Nairobi business house recently received a letter from New York within seven days of posting.

Chamber of Colonial Commerce in Brussels is to send an economic mission to the Congo next year.

There were nearly forty competitors for each vacancy in the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia last year.

Agricultural correspondents in Kenya write that the crop outlook generally is encouraging, and that, despite bad patches here and there, the locust threat is receding.

A Native Coffee Board for the Moshi area of Tanganyika has been established, with the District Officer as Chairman and the District Agricultural Officer and two Africans as members.

Construction of the pier at Mwanza is expected to be finished about the end of the year. Then, it is understood, a pier will be built at Musoma, which has long required such facilities for its developing gold mining industry.

Commissions of inquiry into the recent labour troubles in Kenya and Tanganyika have been appointed by the local Governments. The first meetings were held in Mombasa and Tanga at the beginning of this week.

In order to control the entry of political refugees, a Bill before the Legislative Council of Zanzibar gives discretionary powers to the British Resident to prohibit the entry into the Protectorate of any person other than a Zanzibar subject.

When the proposed new air services between the Rhodesias and South Africa come into operation on January 1 next there will be air transport between Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and Johannesburg on six days of the week in each direction.

A drum-major's staff in silver, known as the "Salisbury Scots' Drum-Major Trophy," has been presented to the Federated Caledonian Society of South Africa and the Rhodesias for annual competition at the Royal Scottish Gathering by drum-majors of the Pipe Bands.

Armoured cars for a reconnaissance unit of 32 vehicles are being built in Southern Rhodesia. The chassis and the armour plating have been sent out from England, together with anti-tank and Bren guns, but the bodies are being made locally. The cars will be fitted with wheels, and not with the caterpillar system.

The Kenya Government has appointed a committee to organise the Indian community of the Colony for national service in an emergency. On the military side legislation has already been passed to enable Indians in Mombasa to join the local forces, and it is desired to include them in A.R.P. work and other measures of civilian defence.

The City Council of Southern Rhodesia's capital issued, during its municipal year 1938-39, an improved ration to its Native employees consisting of: 3 lb. of meat per week; not less than 10 lb. of mealie meal, 1 lb. groundnuts, 1 lb. beans or peas, 1 lb. vegetables, with an extra ration of tomatoes or other vegetables when available, and a small quantity of salt.

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