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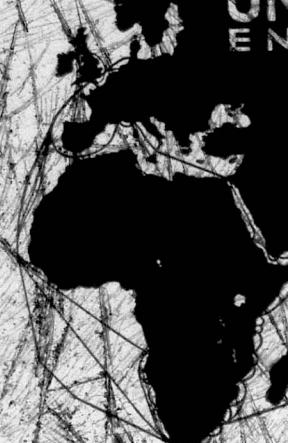
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## Principal Contents.

Matters of Moment	1275
Notes by the Way	1277
The East Africa Dinner	1278
House of Lords and Native Policy	1281
Army	1282
Colonies	1282
Letters to the Editor	1284
Rhodesian Amalgamation	1285
Joint East African Board	1286
King's Visit—Sir William Browne	1287
Notes and Mirrored News	1296

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THAT MORE M.P.s SHOULD BE appointed Colonial Governors is suggested by Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., on the grounds that they are more likely to understand public responsibilities than are members M.P.s Proposed of the Colonial Service, and that as Governors, they would be known to Parliament. "East Africa has in recent years had one Governor who was transplanted from the House of Commons, and that experiment, although it started under the most favourable auspices," certainly failed to realise anything like the general anticipations. To oppose the principle on that account would, of course, be irrational—though no more irrational than it would be to assume that all M.P.'s are better judges of the public responsibilities of a Governor than all senior members of the Colonial Service! That test of the attitude of the individual to public responsibilities would, indeed, be an excellent one for any Secretary of State to apply when faced with the duty of recommending someone to represent His Majesty in some part of the Colonial Empire. Given a man who endeavours conscientiously and consistently to discover and discharge his public responsibilities in all the changing circumstances with which he is confronted, East Africans will not be much concerned with his antecedents; provided the Governor is felt to be acting with impartiality and with a real desire to achieve the best for his Colony as a whole, its residents will be satisfied that the legitimate interests of white, black, and brown, of officials and non-officials, of commerce, agriculture and mining, will be fairly safeguarded. That is all that sensible men desire, when no other desire drives them into open opposition. It is not because they resent

the refusal of a Governor or some other senior official to accept their advice, but always because they have been left with the conviction that their proposals have not been fairly considered, and that the responsibility which should have secured their proper examination has not been exercised.

Many East Africans would, if they had heard Colonel Wedgwood's proposal, have exclaimed, "Spare us politician Governors at all costs!" Such folk would be those who

**Politicians Good and Bad.** automatically attach an unfavourable implication to the word "politician," assuming the man who bears it to be any insincere careerist who is all things to all men, and who, if he guides his progress at all, does so by expediency and not by principle. There could, of course, be no worse type of man than that as a Colonial Governor—and sometimes the Colonial Service itself has produced Governors whose sense of public responsibility was far below that of their devotion to their own advancement. Far too many members of the legislative assemblies of this and other countries are admittedly attracted, not so much by the desire to bear their share of honourable and onerous public service, as by the wish to be in the limelight, the urge to compete for the rewards which public life offers, and even the lure of financial motives alone. On the other hand, we believe it to be true that nowhere in the world are there so many men in the British Empire who enter public life and remain in it, with the ardent desire to serve their fellows to the best of their ability.

Character does not exist in politics, as it does elsewhere, and it cannot be strong character, with the other qualities necessary in a Colonial Governor, which would be of value in Parliament from time to time for service overseas.

**K. C. Cabinet** **Contains Some Ex-Governors.** — The Secretary of State who selected them might be doing great good, not merely to the country to which they were appointed, but to the Colonial Service, even though its members would naturally prefer to see the highest offices filled from within their own ranks. That is, we believe, normally the case and the right course, but there are exceptions to every rule. The House of Commons clearly requires education in Colonial matters, and if one of its members of outstanding personality, probity and promise were occasionally entrusted with administrative responsibilities in, say, British Africa, his transfer to that sphere would stimulate the interest of the House in Colonial problems and in the provision of finance for that accelerated Colonial development which is so necessary. That Government Houses in the Colonies should come to be regarded as ordinarily within the progress of the pushful M.P.s would be a calamity beyond exaggeration. Yet who can doubt that the present Cabinet would be a better instrument than all standpoints if one or two of its members had served for a few years in a responsible administration in the Colonial Empire?

\*\* \* \* \*

**WHEN PLEADING IN THE HOUSE OF** Lords last week that the White Empire should agree upon the broad lines of its policy in Native matters, that policy to be based upon the principle of trusteeship, Lord

**Paramountcy** **Discussed By House of Lords.** Noel-Buxton quoted the definition which, it will be remembered, laid it down: "that the interests of the Natives must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail." It is bad enough that a public man of Lord Noel-Buxton's experience should quote as authoritative a Government declaration since superseded, not merely publicly, but with an unusual degree of emphasis. Even worse is it that error could be committed without anyone in the House calling attention to the blunder. The essential need of reading as a whole the various declarations on the subject was discussed at considerable length by the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, the report of which declared "that the doctrine of paramountcy means no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself," coupling that clarification with the categorical reminder that "at the same time it is most important to give adequate security to those Europeans and other non-Natives who have settled in the country and who have made a permanent home there, often under very difficult and trying conditions." Had Lord Noel-Buxton reminded the

House that those words were not merely accepted by the Government of the day, but were written by the chosen representatives of Lords and Commons, the impression left by his speech would have been a very different one.

\*\* \* \* \*

It was heartening to find the broad issue discussed with so much practical wisdom by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava whose maiden speech as Under-Secretary of **Under-Secretary's** State for the Colonies has, at **Good Beginning.** once put the Colonial Empire in his debt. The Earl of Erroll, who on the same occasion made his maiden speech in the House, impressed the assembly with his first-hand knowledge and moderation; Lord Lloyd was said to subsequent speak to have given utterance to one of his most liberal expressions of opinions; Lord Moyne, while correcting some misconceptions, paid a deserved tribute to British Colonial standards of life and administration; and the Marquess of Lothian, who has sometimes seemed to side with the extremists, stood forth as an advocate of restraint in language and action. Altogether the debate was marked by a general appreciation of the harm done by exaggerated criticisms and flamboyant phrases, and, so far as East Africa and the Rhodesias were concerned, it was only on land questions and the pass laws that any widespread misunderstanding was revealed. With the rest of them the Under-Secretary of State dealt quite admirably. Incidentally, Lord Erroll pleaded for "more human and less hostile word than 'trusteeship'; if he can suggest a suitable alternative for a term which has manifest limitations, he will have performed a really useful service. Not for a long time has the House of Lords listened to so well balanced a discussion on a subject of importance to British Africa.

\*\* \* \* \*

**WHEN A KING'S COUNSEL** who is also a Member of Parliament takes the unusual course of raising in the House of Commons during the Colonial debate the case of an individual official who seems to him to have been treated unfairly, it may be assumed that a question of broad principle is also involved, and that the matter is thus advertised only because all private attempts to secure satisfaction from the Colonial Office have failed. The allegations made by Mr. Pritt, K.C., as to the treatment in Tanganyika Territory of Mr. S. V. Cooke, an administrative officer of long service, were reported in our last issue, and showed that the indictment of officials was made with moderation. Though the Secretary of State replied to almost all the other major points raised during the debate, it is to be remarked that the challenging indictment of the Government of Tanganyika in this matter was passed over in silence. Since Mr. Ormsby-Gore has always shown much courage in defence both of his officials and of white settlers in the Colonies when he has been convinced that they have been unfairly attacked, his silence is presum-

ably to be attributed either to lack of knowledge of the actual facts (which is not to be assumed, since his department was obviously in possession of the protests of the officer in question), or to a feeling that someone had blundered badly and could not reasonably be defended.

\* \* \*

That is the construction which we put upon the incident, one which obviously places the Colonial Office in the serious dilemma of having to repudiate senior members of the judicial and **A Case for a Full Inquiry.** administrative service. Mr. Cooke and his legal advisers appear to have every justification to press for a full inquiry into the treatment meted out to him, and if the local Government has a clear conscience in the matter, it can scarcely fail to such an

investigation. Any Civil servant who had been treated as Mr. Cooke appears to have been would, unless he had been extremely inexperienced, have asked for such a full inquiry or the specific leave leaving the Dependency in which he was employed, and we have no doubt that that natural request was made and refused for reasons which may have seemed good to the Tanganyika Government, but which are not likely to appear equally justifiable to independent observers more concerned to uphold the best traditions of British fair play than to satisfy by a member of the public services attached to the machine. We do not attempt to prejudge the issue as to whether Mr. Cooke's conduct was wise or unwise, right or wrong, but the facts, as stated on the floor of the House, are so disconcerting and so suggestive of victimisation as to demand further elucidation.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

### "Maradadi."

**EAST AFRICANS**, who remember Mr. R. G. Spicer for himself and for the excellent work he accomplished during his commissionership of the Kenya Police, will regret to learn of the attempt to assassinate him made in Palestine on Sunday by three armed Arabs. Fortunately he was not hit, and, although unarmed, he at once jumped out of his car and gave chase. Not able to catch the assailants, he returned to tend his wounded chauffeur, and then drove the vehicle back to his home. Since his appointment to Palestine he has won the regard of all classes for his sportsmanship, and he has on several occasions been publicly praised for his work and leadership during the troublous times through which the country is passing. Few other senior officials can have had greater or more constant worries, and had he not manifested in his police such marked *esprit de corps*, the anxieties of the Government would have been much greater.



### Initiative and Sportsmanship.

He has completely modernised the Palestine Police Force, one of his innovations being the use of cars fitted with loud-speakers to disperse crowds—the instructions being given in English, Hebrew and Arabic; another is to supply shields to his men, the better to enable them to ward off missiles. In Kenya his always dapper appearance earned for him the nickname of "Maradadi," and though he could not take part in some of the more strenuous recreations because of war wounds, his keenness on all forms of sports led to his election as President of the Kenya Boxing Association and the Kenya Football Association, as Chairman of the cricket committee, as a steward of the Jockey Club, and as

captain of the Nairobi Polo Club. Some few members of the Kenya Police are with him in Palestine where they have given an excellent account of themselves.

### "Nyassaland."

IT IS MAHESY's Stationery Office that has last year to spell correctly the names of all the Colonies, reports on which it so frequently publishes. In last week's debate in the House of Lords on the proposal for a Declaration at the Imperial Conference on the subject of Native Police within the Empire, Nyassaland was repeatedly mentioned—and the Hansard for the day itself the word on each occasion as "Nyassaland." How many hundreds or thousands of times over again that Colony is mentioned in printed matter issued from the press of the Stationery Office it would be impossible to estimate, and it is therefore astonishing that the name of the Protectorate should still not have impressed itself concretely upon the printers and the printers' readers. It is high time for this solecism to be brought specially to their attention.

### Rhodesian's Unique Pension.

ONE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S senior officials now in this country is in receipt of a pension awarded by King Charles II. He is Mr. R. Adam, who is acting as secretary to the Colony's delegation to the Imperial Conference. He is a direct descendant of the Penderel family who assisted King Charles to hide in the oak tree after his defeat at Worcester, and for this reason a mark of his gratitude, the King set aside a pension fund for the Penderel family. It now yields about £200 annually, the income being divided among fifteen recipients.

### Distantly Related.

A DIRECTOR of a London business—long with East African connections, though he knew a close relation of a well-known East African mining man whom he wished to approach—was tested as much in a letter in which he received the cryptic reply: "As far as I know, my only relationship with the man you mention is through an admiral who commanded the fleet of the world at one time, to wit, Nelson."

# The East Africa Dinner.

*Great Success of this Year's Gathering.*

LAST WEEK'S EAST AFRICA DINNER IN LONDON was a most successful function in every way. Not for years had the attendance been so large, and it is doubtful if the speeches have ever been so generally appreciated.

Sir William Gowers, President of the East Africa Dinner Club, was in the chair and the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore were the chief guests. At the top-table were also seated Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne, Sir Harold and Lady Kittermaster, Lady MacMichael, Sir John and Lady Maffey, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Northcote, the Hon. S. M. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Sir Richard and Lady Rankine, Lord Francis and Lady Scott, and Lady Shiffner, who acted as hostess for her uncle Sir William Gowers. Photographs and caricatures of some of those present at the dinner appear on this and other pages.

At the outset the President read telegrams from the King and Queen thanking the Club for its loyal greetings; from the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess being, said Sir William, almost an East African; and from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Sir William Gowers proposing 'The Guests,' said—

**The President's Speech.**

"Freddie Guest was your Vice-President this year. It is a great sorrow to all of us that we shall see him no more. To say nothing of the great services he rendered to this country, we East Africans mourn the loss of a real friend and lover of East Africa and a fine and fearless sportsman.

"Throughout the whole of the Colonial Empire the appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies of our chief guest was hailed with acclamation (Applause), and this retention of that office in the recent shuffle of Cabinet Ministers was welcomed with a sigh of relief. I have known him for a good many years, have served under him, been subject to his pungent criticism, and occasionally, perhaps, received a few words of commendation (Laughter), and I know enough of him now to say that he really possesses the characteristic of Voltaire's Habakkuk—that he is *capable de tout*.

"It is no exaggeration to say that his unrivalled knowledge of the Colonial Empire, acquired largely through industrious research personally conducted, his sympathetic understanding of the problems which beset both Governors and governed, added to the personal qualities on which, in deference to his modesty, I will not dilate, make him—and this

is my honest opinion, for or against him—such a valuable addition to the Empire. (Laughter)—the ideal Colonial Secretary. That is nowhere better recognized than in East Africa, where his influence has so far as has been persuaded East Africans that they ought to be paying income tax. (Laughter) And he wants to make ridiculous comparisons. But if Sir Ormsby Gore asked me for income tax, I would rather pay him one shilling than pay six pounds in duty.

"We have with us two of the Empire's representatives—Sir Harcourt Wilson and Sir Richard Raintree. Some time ago the East Africa Governor came to us and left. A homely-looking neighbour at dinner said, 'Well, you have the shortest fellow in the Empire.' I replied, 'I am afraid there is truth in the statement, according to the fact that my Chief Secretary was Sir Richard, whose unimpressive industry and administrative ability may well leave me a lot to do in the initial period of his leave.' Sir Harold Kittermaster, who made his name in Somaliland, on returning to Africa after a period of exile in Central America, had a short representation completed by Lady MacMichael, whom we must consider as the Governor of Tanganyika, or at least as the power behind the throne there. (Laughter)

**Rhodesia Annexed to East Africa.**

"Another old friend is Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe. I used not long ago to hear voiced an unveiled prediction that Southern Rhodesia would inevitably be absorbed in the Union of South Africa, but I do not hear so much about it now, probably because Mr. Lansdowne has stolen a march on Mr. Le Water and has annexed Southern Rhodesia to East Africa. (Laughter)

"When I first saw the former Commissioner, he was a scarlet-jacketed young fellow who employed, as I was on my rare visits to the tropics, largely in pounding typewritten reports. He has retained both his looks and his health, and is as good now on a typewriter as ever he was. We never thought in those days that Lansdowne proposed his health in the Savoy, and that he was then living in East Africa without knowing it.

"We also welcome W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore and Lady Northcote. Sir Geoffrey spent about twenty years in East Africa where he learned a lot, and it is a great satisfaction to East Africans that he is now going to one of the most important posts in the Empire. I wonder if Sir Geoffrey knows that the motor vessel 'Lady Northcote' is being launched on the Clyde on Monday next. It will be doing her sea-trials in about a fortnight before sailing for British Columbia the middle of next month.



SIR HAROLD  
KITTERMASTER

SIR GEORGE  
NORTHCOOTE



delighted if Lady Northcote and he could come and take part in the launching ceremony.

We are glad to have with us a representative of Northern Rhodesia in Colonel Gore-Browne, so that we have at this table men who have been or are personally concerned in maintaining British traditions and ideals all the way from the Limpopo to Wadi Halfa in which connexion I refer to Sir John Mather, who, we regret, is leaving the post which he occupies with so much grace and distinction.

There is no one whom we welcome more than Lord and Lady Francis Scott. (Applause.) Lord Francis, who visits this country all too seldom, has taken on the mantle of Lord Delamere, and nobody would say that Lord Delamere was an unworthy representative of Britons in the tropics. I should like to congratulate Lord Francis on the honour he has just received from His Majesty in recognition of the great public services he has performed in his adopted country.

I welcome also Mr. Robertson Gibb, a great friend of many of you, and to whose predecessors in title I owe it that I ever went to Africa. I took a trip to South Africa in what was then the pride of the Union fleet, and having seen the outside of Africa, determined not to rest until I had seen as much as possible of its inside; so about three months afterwards I started looking at the inside, and went on doing so for about thirty years. That he is sitting next Lady Rankine is very appropriate, for one of her ships recently helped one of his away from the dangerous proximity of a coral reef. Having all the East African territories represented at this table, it is most suitable that we should also have in the Chairman of the Union-Castle Line a symbol of the indispensable link which binds them together and with the Mother Country. Whatever the means of air travel in bringing about closer union of the territories, and they are great, ships will always be indispensable, as they have been since the first naval architect and the first holder of a master mariner's certificate navigated the Ark.

If I have paid tribute to all our guests without referring to their ladies, it is because when we see the distinguished husbands we realise that none of them would have done what they have achieved or become what they are if it had not been for their wives. (Applause.)

#### THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

The toast was responded with the name of Mr. Ormsby Gore, who said in reply:

In the Colonial Empire my activities may be regarded as almost wholly malevolent, while yours seem wholly benevolent, for you, as Chief Crown Agent, have nothing but good things to send out, whereas my standing duty is to send out only bad things. In this connection, I am sorry to say, I am in a difficult position, which the Colonial Office cannot solve without troubling me. (One) this morning I had a telegram from the Governor of one of our Southern colonies—Ra—estimates for 1937-8

owing to advices from Crown Agents regarding sales of Coronation stamps, it will not be necessary to increase the duty on beer! (Laughter.)

Mr. Winston Churchill once warned me about the Crown Agents. A question had been raised in the House as to the way in which the Crown Agents occupied their long hours of leisure, and my distinguished predecessor said: "Be careful about those Crown Agents. You are responsible for everything they do, and you never know what they are doing." (Laughter.) He added that he regarded the Crown Agency as the Valhalla of retired functionaries! Nobody has fulfilled that distinguished role of Odin better than Sir William Gowers.

It is really an honour to be your guest, for one never knows whether the Colonial Empire regards anybody in my position as their enemy or friend, but I assure you that as long as I am there I am very sincerely their friend. (Applause.)

"It was an accident of fate that comparatively early in life I began to take an interest in the Colonies. At the expense of the British taxpayer I visited most of them, and for seven years as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies I was able to take all the praise for anything good, while Mr. Amery or the Duke of Devonshire were blamed for everything not so good. It is very different being the No. 1, but it was a real pleasure to me to get back to the Colonial Office, where I have spent the happiest years of my life.

I say frankly that I love the Colonial Empire and all its many problems. After all, where does the interest in government lie? Not just in finance, not in economics, not in wars or the risk of them, it is in the fun of dealing with human beings, human aspiration and sympathies, and no greater opportunity is given to any man in the world over than to the man who has to deal with the British Colonial Empire, with all its races, creeds and types of humanity.

East Africa, often in the limelight, and sometimes almost too much in the limelight, is in many ways the most fascinating of all, because it is perhaps the most complex and difficult.

#### Views on Rhodesian Amalgamation.

You, Mr. President, referred to Mr. Joelson's decision to include in East Africa the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which has nothing to do with the Colonial Office, but is dimly connected with my colleague Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

"It is true that from the Limpopo to the Sudan-Ethiopian border there is a great community of interests, analogous problems, and a future to be worked out in common, but let us frankly admit that this great area, comprising some 100,000 Europeans, 10,000 Asiatics and over 14,000,000 Africans of all sorts and types, while forming something of a unit, falls inevitably into two groups—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika on the one hand, and Rhodesia on the other. They are, I believe, linked for all time to one another. They form one definite unit even if administrative

separate. The other are which may and will always have much in common—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

"May I venture one controversial remark? I do not agree with the Home Minister of Southern Rhodesia when he says that they are likely to drift apart unless they are forced together. I believe they are linked together for all time by geography, by common arteries of communication, common history, common traditions and common problems, and that they are destined inevitably to be equally associated in all their activities for the future."

"But because there are two groups let us be in no doubt that there is a greater unit than those two units of associated administrations that form this great *block* of territory in Africa under the good guidance of British traditions and identical interests."

#### **The Land of the Rubber Stamp.**

"You have here to-night a galaxy of Governors and governors from East Africa, people of experience in the financial world, in commerce, settlement and the like. What should I say? Should I congratulate Mrs. Huxley, a very creditable product of Kenya, on writing 'Murder at Government House'? Her life of Lord Delamere could not have been better done, and in this new and entertaining book those who can read between the lines and who know something of the history of East Africa can find much to muse a long."

"I am also glad that Mr. Monkey Moore is coming to me at the Colonial Office. He was Chief Secretary in Kenya, and is now to enter the land of the rubber stamp. May he never use it to affix my signature to a document he writes without realising that he has my fate as well as his own in store! It is the first time we have taken into that particular grade in the Colonial Office somebody who has never served in Whitehall before, but whose whole life has been spent in the Colonies, and the fact that he is coming to help us will be welcomed not only in East Africa, but in Ceylon, Bermuda and West Africa, where he has served with popularity and distinction."

"Visitors have come from all parts of the Colonial Empire, from the Dominions and from India to attend the Coronation, and I think the whole world has realised more clearly than ever before that there is a real unity, a real family in the British Empire, and that that family spirit is the most valuable asset in the world. I wish you prosperity and happiness and all success to your part of the Colonial Empire; a part that is with me every day, and in which I shall always to the day of my death take the deepest and most sympathetic interest." (Applause.)

#### **Lord Francis Scott's Speech.**

Lord Francis Scott said, in proposing the toast of the Chairman: "Your President referred kindly

to me in congratulating me on the honour which His Majesty has deemed fit to bestow upon me. I feel extremely honoured, not so much from the personal point of view as from the fact that it is a recognition of unofficial work in East Africa, of which I happened to be the nominal representative. I like to feel that it recognises that we must have co-operation between all classes of the community out there if we are to make a success of our job, and that it is a generous gesture on the part of the Secretary of State and other people in high authority who do not resent criticism, and even opposition, offered with the one object of the betterment and well-being of our country."

"There is no better tribute to a man's personality and popularity than when he is known far and wide by a nickname. You all know the nickname by which our President is affectionately known by all East Africans. (Laughter.) I need not repeat his illustrious career. He served in Rhodesia long ago, rose to one of the highest positions in Nigeria, and as Governor of Uganda he was successful in everything he undertook. Then the Colonial Office wisely transferred him to the Valhalla of retired functionaries as Senior Crown Agent, and I can say from personal experience that in that office he has infused a new spirit of human understanding, which has made us look on that department in quite a different way. Last year when I was inquiring whether we could reduce our loan interest charges, no one could have been more helpful.

#### **Sir William Gowers's Greatest Achievement.**

"I believe the achievement of which he is most proud is that he captained the Rugby cricket eleven. Cricket has always been his hobby, and I have been at Lords with him when he has had a few idle moments away from his office. He is also a distinguished golfer and big game hunter, and a sportsman in every way. How lucky the Colonial Empire is that he chose Colonial administration for his career, for I am sure he would have been equally successful if he had gone into the Army, the Navy, the Church, law, or any other profession; and if he had chosen medicine, imagine what a wonderful bedside manner he would have had. (Loud laughter.) I give you the toast of our President, a great administrator, a great sportsman, a true friend, and a very good fellow."

The toast having been drunk, with musical honours, Sir William Gowers said in his reply that he recently dined with a man with whom he had served in West Africa thirty years ago, and who reminded him that, when playing poker, he (Sir William) if he held two knaves in his hand, always called them two Crown Agents. (Laughter.) That showed how such things came home to roost!

He called on the company to drink to the health of the general secretary of the Dinner Club, Major Corbet Ward, who replied briefly and wittily:

[A list of those present appears on page 1290.]



MR. W. A. M.  
SIM



MR. W. G.  
HUNTER



DR. F.  
CHARLESWORTH



MR. GEOFFREY  
WALSH



MR. FRANCIS  
THAKESTON

## House of Lords and Native Policy.

LORD NOEL BUXTON'S PROPOSAL that, in view of the divergencies in Native policy developing in different parts of the Dominions and Dependencies, the Imperial Conference should formulate such policy in broad outline in order to protect the rights and promote the advancement of all races of the Empire, was debated by the House of Lords last week.

Different situations had given rise to different techniques and different ideals on the part of the colonists and of the Home Government, said Lord Noel-Buxton. Now it was time to draw general ideas from the unrivalled experience of the Empire, and to reconcile the idea of trusteeship with the rival doctrine of colour law administration. Though the general principles had been laid down a hundred years ago, they had not been generally applied because the clash of colour had been complicated by the rise of an industrial system which upset the old order of life.

Natives now read and travelled for personal observation. The chief of the Bechuanas recently asked leave to go to Tanganyika to study the system of government there. Land laws, one of the glaring examples of variation, the Native should be regarded less as a menial and more as an economic producer. He had assumed later that the planter was necessary to the best development of a tropical country, but the systems of native induction in West Africa had greatly disillusioned him. In some Colonies the Native had no voice in the levying of taxation, and had to pay for roads and footpaths which he was not allowed to use.

### Secret Societies spreading.

Sir Alan Phipps had shown that the burden imposed on one of the East African Colonies was intolerable, and a New Zealand Committee's report had lately suggested that if things were not altered the Native would come to loathe white administration. In certain Colonies, where the pass system prevailed, thousands of Natives passed in and out of town without knowing how. In Southern Rhodesia the system was very right.

The Lordship criticised the air raid drill of Mr. H. S. Some said that great secret societies were spreading, even the communists, and that a policy which seemed to deny the natives they were compelled to compare the conditions of blacks in South Africa with their condition in the United States elsewhere, with all the handicaps they suffered, they could develop economically and politically.

The claim that colonial bar legislation should extend from South Africa to the contiguous countries of Southern Central Africa was maximally, if it were granted, there would need corresponding authority for Colonial Secretary in London to exercise similar policies in South Africa. We must assert the independence of Vintebra. In certain Colonies the Colonial Secretary needed stronger against the encroachment of the masters. The White Rhodesians had to be treated with the most delicate respect. It would be disastrous to Imperial interests to lose the strength of feeling on this matter. One should build on the ground work of the white Natives and on the utterances of most of the Africa and Rhodesia. The tradition of a inspired confidence in the British race must be maintained.

The Marquess of Bathurst believed that Holland would indicate any far uniformity in policy in protecting the population, especially Northern

African Native Registration Act, lie instances the number of people who had been sent to prison for past law offences as evidence of a state of affairs which might become extremely dangerous.

### The Earl of Errrol's Maiden Speech.

The Earl of Errrol, making his maiden speech in the House of Lords, said he had made Kenya his home for some years, and declared that the number of the Natives who settled in the Colony did so with the full realisation of the grave responsibility of automatically assimilating towards the Native races as a very presence, and appreciated that by his good example and the teaching of his traditional experience he could to a very large extent mould Native opinion and Native life in the right and proper way. Relations between black and white in East Africa were marked by very great bonds of affection, and the vast majority of colonists had far deeper loyalties of Empire than the exploitation of a set of unfortunate Natives.

General co-ordination of policy, however attractive in concept, was not practicable, for no policy could be formulated to meet the needs of all the dependencies of the Empire. Each territory must work out its own salvation. General co-ordination would centralise the control of local Native Affairs in Whitehall. Then arose decentralisation in that respect has remained. Local Governors were left too, among the head-speakers of Whitehall, and denied of initiative.

After paying a tribute to Mr. Ormsby Gore as Colonial Secretary in whom the settlers had the greatest trust and hope, the Earl of Errrol continued: "We want more personal touch, and the human contact which can only be provided by settlers and administrators. I believe the development of the Natives will be better achieved by encouraging settlers, administrators and others to take a more active interest in the problems of Native government. My interpretation of the word trusteeship, and I believe it is the interpretation which is meant to be read into it, is that we should, at the same time as the Natives in every way we possibly can, and however we can, do this more by individual efforts of those who have made themselves at home in their lives in the Colonies than by general legislation."

### Existing Trends of the New Africa.

Lord Snell congratulated the Earl of Errrol on the success of his first speech. "There is no day in new Africa," he continued. "The influence of the radio, the films, and the majority of educated Natives has been profound, and we have an entirely new situation arising. The natives are unwilling to accept the allegation of a position of inferiority. Let us, indeed, put a limit to another person's intelligence. The only person whose faults I know is myself."

Natives were fearful of the encroachment of white domination which they saw in proposals respecting the South African Protectorates, for the amalgamation of the Rhodesias, and in speeches and documents. At the time had come to examine the question whether Britain never dreamt. In the case of the Rhodesias, as of the Transvaal, it should be done by some other Imperial body. It should make an impartial, extensive and comprehensive examination of what was being done in the social and development of a wrong race.

## House of Lords and Native Policy.

LORD NOEL-BUSTON'S PROPOSAL that in view of the divergencies in native policy developing in different parts of the Dominions and Dependencies, the Imperial Conference should formulate such policy in broad outline in order to protect the rights and promote the advancement of all races of the Empire, was debated by the House of Lords last week.

Different situations had given rise to different techniques and different ideals on the part of the colonists and of the Home Government, said Lord Noel-Buston. Now it was time to draw general ideas from the unrivaled experience of the Empire, and to reconcile the idea of trusteeship with the rival doctrine of colour bar administration. Though the general principles had been laid down a hundred years ago, they had not been generally applied because the clash of colour had been complicated by the rise of an industrial system which upset the old order of life.

Natives now read and travelled for personal observation. The chief of the Bechuanas recently asked leave to go to Tanganyika to study the system of government there. Land laws offered glaring examples of variation; the Native should be regarded less as a menial and more as an economic producer. He had assumed until lately that the planter was necessary to the best development of a tropical country, but the system of native production in West Africa had greatly disillusioned him. In some Colonies the Native had no voice in the levying of taxation, and had to pay for roads and improvements which he was not allowed to use.

### Secret Societies spreading.

Sir Alan Popayal showed that the burden in more than one of the East African Colonies was intolerable, and a Nyasaland Committee's report had lately suggested that if things were not altered the Native would come to loathe white administration. In certain Colonies, where the pass system prevailed, thousands of Natives passed in and out of port without knowing it. In Southern Rhodesia the system was very rigid.

The Lordship criticised these views and also those of Mervyn. Some said that great secret societies were spreading; even the easy-going Mervyn retorted against a policy which seemed to deny the natives they were compelled to compare the conditions of the natives in South Africa with their condition in the United States, where, with all the handicaps they suffered, they could develop economically and intellectually.

The claim that colour bar legislation should extend from South Africa to the contiguous countries of South Central Africa was misleading if it were granted, there would then be corresponding legislation for the Colonial Secretary in London to voice a policy of "no man Africa." We must assert their independence of Whitehall. In certain Colonies the Colonial Secretary needed support against the encroachment of the narrower race. While differences had to be treated with the most delicate respect, it would be a disservice to Imperial harmony to hide the strength of feeling on this matter. We should build on the foundations of sympathy with Natives and on the intercessions of such wise men as Miller and Chesser. The traditional sense of mutual confidence in the High Commissioner was usurped by the Variants. (See *House of Commons Debates*, 1926, Vol. 11, p. 111.)

The Variants, (See *House of Commons Debates*, 1926, Vol. 11, p. 111.)

Lord Noel-Buston believed that the House of Lords would indicate how far uniformity in policy was practicable, and, if possible, over the Southern Rhodesian Native Registration Act, he insisted the number of people who had been sent to jail for past law offences as evidence of a state of affairs which might become extremely dangerous.

### The Earl of Erroll's Maiden Speech.

The Earl of Erroll, making his maiden speech in the House of Lords, said he had made Kenya his home for some years, and declared that the earlier days of his life had been spent in the Colonies, while with the full realisation of the grave responsibility he was unfeignedly assuming towards the Native races by his very presence, he appreciated that by his good example and the teaching of his traditional experiences he could do a very large extent much to bring up Native life in the right and proper way. Relations between black and white in East Africa were marked by very great bonds of friendship, and the vast majority of colonists had far greater ideals of Empire than the exploitation of a unfortunate Native.

General co-ordination of policy, however attractive in theory, was not practicable, for no policy could be formulated to meet the needs of all the diverse entrataces of the Empire. Each territory must work out its own salvation. General co-ordination would centralise the control of local Native affairs in Whitehall. Then more decentralisation in this respect was required. Local Governments were set too much by the men and speakers of Whitehall, and deserved of imitation.

After paying a tribute to Mr. Ormsby Gore as a colonial secretary in whom the settlers had the greatest trust and hope, the Earl of Erroll continued: "We want more personal touch, and the human contact which can only be provided by colonists and administrators. I believe the development of the Natives will be better achieved by encouraging settlers, administrators and others to take a more active interest in the problems of Native government. My interpretation of the word trusteeship, and I believe it is the interpretation which is meant to be read into it, is that we should play the game here the Natives in every way we can, and if however we can do this more by individual effort of those who have made Rhodesia their home in the Colonies than by general legislation."

### Examining Trends of the New Africa.

Lord Smith congratulated the Earl of Erroll on the success of his first speech. "There is today in new Africa," he continued, "The influence of the towns, the flims and the minority of educated Natives has been predominant and we have an entirely new pattern arising. The Natives are unwilling to accept the alteration of a position of inferiority. To be among us shall put a limit to another person's intelligence. The only person whose limits I know is myself."

Natives were weary of the encroachments of white domination, which they saw in proposals respecting the South African Protectorates, for the amalgamation of the Transvaal and, in speeches and documents at the time had come to examine the question of Native African development. If the racial difference was not the only body, it should be done by some other Imperial body, and make an impartial, sympathetic and frank examination of what was happening to the native development on the wrong side.

He had spoken at length of the future of the territories of the former Protectorates, which he had declared had been hitherto neglected. He deprecates such serious indifference to Native matters.

The establishment of Canterbury districts or the pass system, the operation of which in Southern Rhodesia would not fail to produce dissatisfaction of the native representatives on our part, and the forms of the colonies, which consider guilty of no crime. . . . The Department of the same spirit spreading in Nyasaland and parts of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. It should be made clear that whereas the British Government has any responsibility in the other adheres to the accepted principles of law and that it could be gratifying to make any legislation more stringent, it nevertheless recognises that the colonial Attorney could not see how onerous of penalty could be broad enough to cover all the circumstances of the problem all over the Empire. . . . In India, in the Indian governments in Africa, and in the Indies, and in all those places we had a similar record. The only possible guarantee was Colonial Emancipation. A clause of this was to be justified only with the most stringent guarantees against exploitation and discrimination on colour grounds.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Marquess of Bathurst, had also withdrawn his speech since appointment to that office, and differences which had developed in the Empire resulted in him with one in the light of developments in Africa. Different degrees of culture, manners, and racial outlook in Africa had suggested differences of policy even within the same districts of some territories, and it was impossible to lay down rigid and inflexible; indeed, it was in the interests of the Natives that details of administration should vary.

There was also a responsibility to the non-white, own race in Africa, and only by a course of social development could racial clashes be avoided.

"I confess that I was not impressed by the attitude against the limitations of the pass laws because there are no pass laws in the Colonies for which His Majesty's Government is responsible. All you have got is what is called a *permisance* system which, at the best, is merely a method of registration in record and a passbook, according which a man in good character with good references is only too anxious to procure, but which a man of evil character would be much like to be without."

With regard to Southern Rhodesia, most of the legislation had been a consolidation of various days of the same character dating back some 30 years. Long before the grant of self-government was made to Southern Rhodesia, the intent of the consolidation of these laws was the enforcement of them, to prevent Native of civil character coming to the towns and committing crimes of various characters. . . . The only point of securing them to gaol and tightening up the regulations is to prevent sending them to gaol for very much worse offences."

He reiterated that the transfer of the South African Protectorates could be effected only with the full concurrence of the Native people concerned.

The Imperial Conference was not designed for the task suggested by Lord Noel-Buxton, who had much better be content with the assurances given as to His Government's policy. "It is a policy which we are following as best and as fast as we can, and it is a policy from which, as far as I can see, there is very little likelihood of our being able to depart."

Lord Noel-Buxton, in withdrawing his motion, expressed gratification at the confirmation of the traditional policy of the Colonial Office.

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

## Mr. Amery on the Colonies.\*

OUR AFRICAN COLONIAL EMPIRE has existed within the lifetime of at any rate one generation and one name carries with sufficient gravity at the critical and annual state of affairs. Within fifty years since it had come within the scope of British rule, under the audacious enterprise and vision of a certain Captain Luard. Some years later Luard and what was then known as Kenya, found themselves within the British sphere, thanks to the sagacity and wisdom of a Major Luard. Subsequently Northern Nigeria was acquired and organised on lines which have formed a precedent for all British administration in Africa by a General Luard. Years later a General Sir Frederick Lugard joined together and organised a federal Nigeria. Nigeria. Much of the subsequent development of the British Colonial Empire and other Colonial Powers has been under the eye of the same Luard, and Luard as the British representative of the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations.

Underlying his address was the conception of trusteeship—the idea that we administer and control the territories of the Dependent Peoples in the interests of those territories and in their interests, and not for the purpose of exploitation in the interests of this country. That was not a wholly

new address at the moment when in London a General Luard & Co. spoke after Lord Milner had given his preface.

new orientation of British policy. Burges' attack on Warwickings may have been unjustified but the standard of trusteeship has lived and developed our cause. The essence of the Mandatory system lay not in our suggestion as to how we wished to govern the new territories which had come under our control, but that we wished to make public to the world the type of administration which was already our standard. So far from being the invention of the Mandate makers, the Mandates were drafted by ourselves and submitted to Geneva for its blessing. The idea was to set as a standard for the world what we had already set as standards for ourselves.

Whatever the precise differences of technical status internationally between Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, the principles of administration are the same and the responsibilities we have incurred to the peoples inhabiting them are the same. We should have no more justification for the surrender of the peoples of a Mandated Territory than of the peoples of a Protectorate or an old Colony.

What does trusteeship imply? Is it trusteeship towards the territory itself and all people who have come to live there, or is it to be confined to those Natives who happened to be there when we took over? A great deal of what is now Kenya was an empty Norman's land—emptied by the Masai. A similar state of affairs existed in southern Rhodesia. How then could it be said that trusteeship means an obligation solely to the original

interests? That would be to set up an island.

You are not entitled for the sake of development or prosperity to inflict individual injustice upon those whom you find there. Consequently you have to consider their interests as a race, to give them a chance, and not allow them to be crushed out or degraded by the first impact of civilisation. A Native population must not be made landless and homeless by the temptation of selling their land, and the policy of ensuring adequate reserves of land is often one of the first duties of the trustee. Subject to the fulfilment of that duty, there may be much to be said, in spite of all the difficulties, for the immigration of more progressive, more adventurous people who can elevate those among whom they settle.

What type of civilisation is it our duty to develop? Lord Haigard expressed our view that the best thing is to graft the plant of civilisation onto the indigenous root stock. That is the essence of the system of indirect government or what we used to call a policy which runs right through modern British administration in Africa.

#### **British and French Systems Compared.**

There is an alternative which we ought to consider without prejudice the one which our French neighbours set before themselves. Their view attaches high value to the intelligence and capacity of Native peoples, little value to their past experiences and traditions, and the minimum of value to their languages. Their conviction is that the beginning of all progress is for their subjects to learn French and become good Frenchmen. We ought not to underrate the strength of the argument underlying it.

Most of the things that differentiate an Englishman from a Frenchman or a German or an Indian, lie in tradition and environment. Frenchmen believe that you can make a real Frenchman of anyone, whatever his ancestry or his colour. The African sees a career in France which he does not see with us. I imagine the grande coalition has no compromise. In administrative institutions we are far wiser not to break them down, but we sometimes err in wishing to link them together. We think it is a great mistake to disunite English and so take Swahili and so forth as the language of millions who never knew it. We began Sudanese taught Arabic and English. Turkish. The use of English is well based. It would not be inconsistent with the policy of self-government on their own lines.

#### **Blunders to be avoided.**

Nothing is worse than to take one administrative institution, or representative assembly, without executive responsibility, and transplant it elsewhere. The sound thing is to work up the sense of responsible self-government on the most simple scale to begin with. You can then differentiate at different levels in the same territory. I was in mind (something in the nature of the gouverneur général) and a large local assembly which does not constitute a Legislature, but perhaps functional representations in Africa. For Uganda would enable the Native Indians and their interests in a given industry to consult together.

Another aspect of trusteeship is economy. It used to be simple. When we were free traders we could enforce the open door upon all products subject to ourselves and keep in open the ports of the world, which is also large measure a paradox. To-day, in a world of intensive exports, it is almost, which has come to stay, a relatively successful

ordinary producer, relying upon an open market, which is no longer there is an great difficulty. It can be sure of reasonable security only if it has a market allotted to it by a ruling power. No independent country would submit to Free Trade and in considering trusteeship towards the Natives it is a question how far you can now maintain the principle of the open door. In Africa there are treaty obligations and at present we must maintain the open door in certain territories, but I doubt if it is in the permanent interests of the Natives. In the long run those countries should perhaps be given an opportunity of entering some economic group in which they would have a sheltered market.

It is tremendously important to have the right men in the Colonial Services. It is very important that the main body of your officials should identify themselves with the native economy and not be birds of passage. On the other hand, our system has made a sufficient sacrifice for the poor Colonies to get the best experts. We must try to create a single service for the Colonies and Central Subjects so that every Colony can draw on the common

#### **Colonial Conference Council opposed.**

I agree that changes in the nature of an Advisory Council in the Secretary of State would be very much a fitment to the coach. But I do think that Colonial secretaries might gain if they more frequently consulted with Governors, informally and got something more of the back history than can be gathered from bundles of files.

## **Unofficials in Conference**

### **Lead by the Royal Empire Society**

A session of great potential value in following up the recommendations of the Imperial Conference has been announced by Sir Archibald Wigan, Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, under the auspices of such an unofficial Imperial Development Conference to be called to London on July 10.

The unofficial attempt to stimulate Imperial Solidarity and to bring the best brains in the unofficial spheres of Dominion and Colonial affairs to bear on the examination of the Imperial Conference's plan for future Imperial development, by the meetings of the Dominions and Colonial Offices and associated Dominion High Commissioners in London for it is recognised that the fundamental question is to determine in what way and to what extent the decisions of the Imperial Conference can best be implemented through unofficial agencies. Apart from the fact that the whole question of Empire development will be embodied in the deliberations, it is yet to be decided whether to spread outside of the agenda topics as Sir Archibald Wigan has interpreted *East Africa and Rhodesia*, mentioned in detail on what decisions are reached by the Imperial Conference.

The session of the conference will attend not as delegates of any organisations but as the instigation of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, invitations being extended only to those who are in a position to contribute to a clearer understanding of the complex problem of Empire development. The conference will be limited to the examination of the restrictions placed on the Commonwealth with a purely official character. The sessions will be in private and will not be open to the Press.

## *East African Youths.*

### *A Reply to Mr. Salvadori.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—In your issue of June 3 you quote a passage from an article by Mr. M. W. Salvadori in *"The Spectator,"* as I have not read the article in question, I am unable to critique it, but I have just read one entitled "Back from Kenya," by a Kenya Farmer, in the June *"Contemporary,"* whose author, Mr. M. W. Salvadori, is in complete agreement with the previous gentleman, and as far as he goes forward appear to be the same as those noticed in the other publications. As to his views on the Colony in general, I can only say that my conclusions after nearly 15 years in Kenya are entirely contrary to this.

I cannot, however, let his remarks in regard to the youth of Kenya pass unchallenged. I have been associated with schools and schoolboys for over 40 years—first as a master at Bedford, then in India, and finally in Kenya, where for five years I was headmaster of Nairobi before it was moved to its new quarters in Nairobi.

Physically I consider the standard of the youth of the Colony, whether boy or girl, definitely high. We have now reached the third generation, and so far there are no signs of deterioration. Our Kenya boys have more than held their own at the public schools. Aviation has had representatives in the Woolwich, Charterhouse and Rossall Jockey Levees; another was in the "Scooter's" eleven at Harrow; another in the number twelve born in their Bishopsgate and others in their school teams for swimming. Last year one of the Woolwich tennis sets was an old Kenyan. Another a few years back won the cross-country race at Sherborne. But the after arriving at the school, two more young boys, Mr. Ken Cunningham and his elder brother, Eddie—who was killed in such tragic circumstances by an elephant—won the inter-squadrons in the Kenya tennis championships. Many a lad has had his fair share of glory, including hen and buffalo before going to his public school. All this goes to show, I think, that our youths are good physically.

Mr. Salvadori complains that Kenyan children are "mentally dull." That is contrary to what I have found. Many children, however, get very little teaching before they go to school, which often does not take place until they are seven or eight. His reason is that these, when they arrive, have to spend much of their first year in learning what they would have known at their age had they been in England. This is not the fault of the child. It is not due to mental dullness, and the parents should not necessarily be blamed, for it is extremely difficult when the father is out to lay on the farms and the mother busily running the home with the aid of a set of raw "boys" who can't do even any defective teaching, either because of lack or often beyond their means.

This undoubtedly handicaps a boy if the father is hoping for him to gain a scholarship at an English public school, but it was not necessarily made clear that he will not be well up to standard later. I have two such boys in my class. One passed very well from his public school into Woolwich; the other, a new Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, I could name seven lads who have won scholarships at good schools, and more than some who later gained a scholarship at the university.

In all countries and communities there will be found children who are very both in mind and body. It is possible that Mr. Salvadori has come across one or two cases, and has generalised from his experience. I venture to think, however, that a schoolmaster who for years has had boys of all ages and of different nationalities passing through his hands, can claim the right to give his opinion. This I do.

I firmly believe that the children of East African territories are as good, physically, and mentally, as those in any other part of the Empire, of which I have vast experience, and letters which I have received from time to time from well-known headmasters go to confirm what I have stated.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM JESSE.

(Mr. Salvadori's statements were answered editorially in our issue of June 3.—*E.A.R.*)

## *Building Export Trade.*

### *A Tribute to "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—It has been stated recently in a valuable pamphlet on the mechanism of world trade that "the English regards knowledge of markets, whilst some firms have made useful efforts in few British industries, it is said that an adequate mechanism for keeping in touch with export conditions exists."

Market research is doubtless here included, and whether or not the above allegation is true, there is nevertheless no standard formula on market research which would apply in every case, as each particular trade must necessarily be influenced by its own special conditions.

No manufacturer need to-day be handicapped for information necessary for the intelligent conduct of his export business. There are a number of recognised centres available to him for consultation, whatever the market, or markets, in which he is interested, whilst as regards the conduct of market research itself, data is also obtainable in which connexion I refer more particularly to a valuable treatise on the subject recently published by the Institute of Export.

As regards the markets of East Africa and the Rhodesias, your own organisation must naturally hold a foremost position for consultation concerning them, since the very nature of your journal is the dissemination of facts, views and opinions on local conditions and development, which only an intimate and up-to-date knowledge of those countries makes possible.

The foregoing but leads up to the main object of this letter, which is to record my company's sincere thanks for the valuable service you have rendered on the many occasions on which I have consulted you on marketing and other problems affecting my company's interests as exporters to East Africa and Rhodesia.

Yours truly,

Yours faithfully,  
V. W. TOWN (M.I.E.)

### *The Coronation in Uganda.*

The Coronation celebrations in Entebbe and Kampala were wonderfully though unfortunately marred by rain. The concholite organisation were very good indeed, and Mr. E. F. Trubridge deserves full marks for what he did in the matter. —*From a leading non-metal in*

## Planning for Development

### Active, Not Passive, Colonies Needed

**PLANS FOR COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT** of the British Empire were before Parliament last week at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade, at which the chairman, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, K.C.I.E., M.P., reported that the informal discussion at the May meeting had been continued, and that the chairman of the Board of Education, Mr. J. A. Starr, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whom it had been agreed to treat as private, was present. In dealing with the general question of "speaking for more than 100 years' experience in Africa," Mr. Alfred Holm was emphatic that the requirements which were constantly faced by this problem, and many difficulties which had to be met, called for the horses and in particular to concentrate efforts upon improved medical and educational services for the Natives before the native people were capable of benefiting properly. What was most needed was better nutrition, better housing, better water supplies, and an elementary knowledge of hygiene; and neither the natives nor the European residents could profit much from education unless the population as a whole was producing more, earning more, and saving more, whereupon to purchase what was necessary and by the increased prosperity of the country, permit the provision of costly social services.

The conclusion after the chairman's speech by Lord Louvois had demonstrated that the progress and development of the Colonial Empire as a whole depended upon agricultural prosperity and development, and it was ingenuine that that finding should be recalled, and that it should be generally recognised that medical, educational and agricultural services must go hand in hand.

#### Plans to Make Things Happen.

It would be safe to count upon the sympathy of the Standing Committee on Economic Development in Kenya, of the Development Board of Tanganyika, and of all the unofficial bodies in the territories, and Mr. Holm therefore felt that it would be wise, in collaboration with affiliated organisations in East Africa, to prepare for submission to the Secretary of State a communication clearly stating the case for accelerated development, asking for a declaration that His Majesty's Government accepted the principle, and, while offering the cordial co-operation of the Board, leave the responsibility upon the Colonial Office of finding the best ways and means of translating the policy into practice. It should be made clear that Native and non-Native development were regarded as equal parts of the whole.

Mr. Courtney Lees recalled the Peagi's dilemma when he might progress in the direction of making things happen instead of waiting for them to happen. A year or so ago it had set up a reputation to see Mr. J. H. Thomas, who very shortly afterwards resigned from the Colonial Office, three weeks ago, had placed its views before Earl De La Warr, who had been promoted to another office in the Government a few days later. Since the two political chiefs who had been interviewed had rapidly disappeared from the Colonial scene, and especially as this was a matter of principle affecting the whole Colonial Empire, he urged the desirability of bringing it to the notice of Mr. Ormsby Gore, whose sympathy for the Colonies was obvious. Because it was so big a matter, far trans-

national in character, Eastern Africa, it seemed appropriate that it should be raised by the Committee on Imperial Affairs, a committee of the House of Commons, under the Secretary of State.

Colonel Ponsonby, M.P.—who was welcomed by the chairman as a newly elected member of the House—told a story from an experience of six years as a member of the Education Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office, said that from his knowledge of the proceedings of that body, and from what he had seen when visiting Tanganyika, he had no doubt that education in agriculture and hygiene was far more important than purely literary instruction, concentration upon which in the colonies was apt to create a difficult situation.

#### Preparing the Pitch.

Colonel Ponsonby feared that it was too often overlooked that education and the improvement of native health were really tantamount only to preparing the pitch on which to play, and Lord Cranworth, referring to Mr. Somerville's remarks, recalled having been told by a headmaster of a very large native school in East Africa that there were only two careers open to the pupils to become clerks or to embark upon a life of crime; that schoolmaster saw clearly as almost all non-officials did, that practical progress could not safely lag behind education.

Sir Montague Barlow was emphatic that the dual policy of Native and European development was the right one; the horses must run in pairs, not in tandem. It would, of course, not be easy to find great schemes like that for the building of the Zambezi Bridge, which manifestly benefited a section as a whole rather than any particular section of the population, but there were projects which, if well studied and wisely submitted, ought to engage the interest and support of the Imperial and local governments. An active policy of Colonial development would make little progress unless pressed forward by the Secretary of State and the government as a whole.

Mr. Peto pointed out that the important thing was to establish a department for the consideration of matters of prime principle; for instance, should it be the policy to encourage subsidiary industries in the Colonies, and what was the policy concerning Colonial maize growing as opposed to maize growing in foreign countries?

#### Anti-British Propaganda.

It was reported that, in reply to an inquiry from the Board as to alleged political activities by German residents in Tanganyika, the Colonial Office had replied to the effect that there were certain active German organisations in the Territory such as the *Deutschher Bund* and the local branch of the Nazi Party, but that no report had been received indicating that these associations or individual German residents had indulged in undesirable political activities analogous to those in South-West Africa.

Sir Montague Barlow expressed concern at the way in which heavily subsidised foreign news organisations were distributing abroad throughout the world news detrimental to British interests, and at the extent of anti-British broadcasts from foreign stations, often in the language spoken by non-European races within the Empire. This derogatory propaganda was ceaseless, and required to be most seriously considered as likely to affect detrimentally the interests of the Empire not only in foreign countries but also in the Colonies.

(Concluded on page 1206)

**AFRICA.**

Dr. G. H. D. Groombridge, the Director of the Rhodesian Schools, has been appointed to Africa's first permanent commission to study educational problems in South Africa.

Colonel W. H. B. G. Groombridge, who has been invited this week to inspect schools in South Africa.

Captain J. M. V. Jones, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, was killed in action in North Africa on June 24.

The Observatory at Lusaka became operational at the Captain Trenchford station on June 25.

Messrs. Eric and Jack Kestell, of 100, Elizabeth and Baldwin last night were married at St. Paul's Church, Lusaka.

Mr. D. C. A. Williams is to be promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers on July 1.

Captain G. A. Robinson has taken over the command of Southern Rhodesia from Major-General Sir Charles Pirie.

Mr. G. F. T. G. Groombridge, Commissioner of Security, Southern Rhodesia, is now associated with Mr. Speare, of London.

Sir G. F. T. G. Groombridge, Commissioner of Security, Southern Rhodesia, has given £1,000 to the Rhodesian Red Cross Fund.

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the former colonial authorities, who were responsible for the creation, will now be represented by Associate Under Secretary of State of Rhodesia.

Mrs. Linda Gwendoline, who represents the South African Board, who forwarded the original proposal to the received from Kimberley, arrived yesterday morning and she shortly afterwards at Marlowe, to speak to them from Durban in the southern African to West Africa.

Survivors of the ship which carried in the course of 1936, are requested to send their names and addresses, stating the ship in which they served. Address: Mrs. G. G. Rhodes, 111, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Mr. John Morris, director of the Bank of England, who founded the company which controls the two leading newspapers in Rhodesia, and one of the leaders of the South African gold industry, Johannesburg, former "Cape Town" editor.

The author has received appeals for contributions to a fund to set up a despatch school in honour of Professor E. J. Lawson-Kings, who is returning in September to Africa after a twelve years' absence. He was the author's Director since the start of the company in 1912.

Miss D. C. Dunlop is to be officially honoured at her success at the Coronation Gymnastic Limited. In the class for horses, 15 hands and over she carried off first and second prizes, and in the under 15 section took the first, second and third prizes.

Mrs. T. F. Sandford, the Victorian Methodist Provincial Commissioner, has taken up her quarters in Kasaka, and Mr. H. J. J. Whiteman, District Officer, has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province, with headquarters in Bulawayo.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Sir Donald Cameron, former Minister of War, in the Senate House of Cambridge University, when the university presided over its centenary meeting last week. Dr. Cameron, who died in his 76th year, was succeeded by Sir John French in his office. Sir Donald died in 1925, in his 77th year.

According to the latest news from Uganda, Sun

Microphone Company, East African Industries, Ltd., has started to construct a small station in the eastern part of the country.

**EVERYBODY'S  
STRONG  
ON  
BOVRIL**

Speaker Keith Caldwell, a member of the African group in London this afternoon on African Game Preservation. Tea will be served from 7.45 p.m. and the address begins at 8 o'clock.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Oliver Newton of Southern Rhodesia, younger son of the late Henry Newton, and Mrs. Newton, née So Beaumont, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1, Isobel, eldest daughter of Major General Sir Edward So Beaumont-Noyce, of Woodstock House, Fonthill, Wiltshire.

George Hartman, who was a member of the British Star unit in Ethiopia during the First World War, has died at London, where he had been for the past ten years.

At an audience of the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute held at the Royal Society, Dr. J. D. Peacock, present, it was announced that Dr. J. D. Peacock had accepted the office of President of the Southern Rhodesian Central Council, and that Mr. G. D. G. had accepted a similar position on the Executive.

Dr. Bensus, a young canary breeder at the London Zoo, who is known remainder of our colony was bitten last week by a South African bush vulture while examining a recently arrived condimentary bird. He cut the wound immediately, applied potassium permanganate crystals, and after assistance from a local vet, Dr. George, was taken to the hospital for a clinical inspection.

The Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. C. M. Monro, M.P., in his capacity as Speaker, at the Portuguese Embassy, presented on the 20th July, a gift of 100 sovereigns to the Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. C. C. G. Harries. The genesis of the gift, Mr. C. M. Monro, M.P., said, "I am very gratified that Mr. C. C. G. Harries, M.P., our Foreign Minister, Mr. S. J. Mackintosh, M.P., and Mr. G. C. G. Harries, M.P., and Mr. G. C. G. Harries, M.P., have agreed to contribute £100 towards the cost of building a new residence for Mr. C. C. G. Harries, M.P., and Mr. G. C. G. Harries, M.P., at Windhoek."

In the autumn of 1888 Mr. Justice Palmer presided at London last week, when the following were sentenced: Major General Sir John Ponsonby, Major General Sir George Perera, Brigadier General Gordon Goss, Lieutenant-Colonel Edgerton, Major General Bradier General M. A. Singleton, Major General Sir Alfred Blakiston, Major General E. McNaughton, Colonel John Ferguson, Colonel M. G. Thorne, Sir Alexander Boyle, Sir G. R. Morris, Sir Thomas Colman-Pope, Dr. R. Moran, H. R. Swanson and Mr. J. A. Smith.

Colonel Sir J. P. Gageone, who has died at the age of 83, served in the Sudan in the eighties and was shot by a native who gave him a single shot. He saw good service fighting with the Sudan Expedition of 1884-5, was present at the actions of Abu Klea and at the Battle of Omdurman, with the force which advanced up the river to capture Khartoum. He was with the army in 1897, 1898 and 1902, and was promoted to colonel in 1902. He was a member of the Royal Artillery and a captain of the Royal Engineers.



## Imperial Conference Ends.

### Opening Address of Mr. Hastings.

THE Imperial Conference ended yesterday. From the official communiqué we quote the following passage:

"Mr. G. M. Hastings, former Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that Southern Rhodesia had for the first time taken a seat at the Imperial Conference. The session of the conference had been that of observers, but it was sometimes said that observers saw most of the games, or the negotiations, initiatives of the States comprising the British Empire. They met and discussed subjects, on which several might fairly be called controversial. The delegates represented a variety of races and schools of political thought; yet the proceedings had been fruitful and harmonious. The countries represented were as free and as jealous of their freedom as any in the world, and the Imperial Conference was a proof that, with good will and an honest desire for concord, the idea behind the League of Nations could be made to succeed. The peoples of the Commonwealth of Nations had shown the rest of the world that it was possible to differ over details and yet to agree on essentials. Provided motives were sufficiently magnanimous and fair, play and peace, the ideals before the parties, was no reason why anyone should "call them out." The conference, however, was not perfect, and neither its atmosphere and gravity, nor the King were an improvement and warning bond, and his insistence was the character of their likewise."

### Opposite: Core's Review.

In the review of Colonial affairs given by Mr. Charles G. Core, the summary of proceedings says *inter alia*:

"Mr. McNaughton's speech, with the economic interests of the Colonial Empire, he said, struck on the fact that, generally speaking, trade between the Colonial Empire and the rest of the British Commonwealth was complementary and less competitive. He considered that the main colonial market which confronted the Colonial Empire was likely to strengthen between Native and non-Native, both in quantity and quality, in the territories following the movement of population and the awakening of political consciousness."

"Mr. Thomsby Corlett referred to the machinery which had been established in the Dominions for the recruitment of men for the various Colonial Services, and expressed the hope that the number of young Dominion volunteers in appointment would continue to increase. He also discussed the contributions to be made by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad in connexion with the training of future Colonial Engineers in agriculture, which was the basis of the prosperity of the Colonial Empire. He may, however, have been somewhat misled by the

## Women's Views of Africa.

RESOLUTIONS of particular African interest passed last week by the Executive Committee of the Women's International League of Nations, in meeting with the Section for the Colonies of the Canadian National Council, are as follows: (1) regarding Colonial territories and the International Labour Organization Convention on Colonial Labour, your suggestion that the value of that ratification will be diminished by the retention of the south African Government's act similarly. Another resolution: "In view of the conditions disclosed in the Transvaal and Orange River African Labour Tax, and taking into account the terms of the International Labour Convention concerning certain working-class sections in order that their better health and welfare could be guaranteed, while regard is paid to the general assurance of the Dominion's statement that the said legislation did not operate in the constitution of Southern Rhodesia, I do not think that a resolution would be justified, for weakness of such powers of control of Native policy as still remained in the hands of the South African Government."

### International Film for Natives.

The Langata Government announces the opening of a new film theatre at the Kikuyu Cultural Center, Nairobi, and the inauguration of a new international film exchange system in East Africa.

## East Africa and the Union.

### Colonel Denys Reitz in Nairobi.

COLONEL DENYS REITZ, the South African Minister of Agriculture, who is based in East Africa during the War, and who is well known at the invitation of the Governor Sir John Robert Stoke-Pembury, in order to attend the Agricultural Show in Nairobi, the largest ever held in Kenya, and one in which all the East African territories, the Belgian Congo, and the Union took part, said at the dinner of the South African Society in Nairobi that East Africans need not be afraid of South Africans disassociating themselves from the Commonwealth for other reasons apart. South Africans were aware of what would happen to a small independent nation with great mineral wealth left to the mercy of predatory military Powers. As to the Union, very similar to the words of British subject, South Africans would never adopt any title which might take away from them their Empire citizenship. Colonel Reitz defended the Native policy of the Union, and insisted that it is in his power to persuade the cabinet to expand South African markets for tea, coffee and other trades of East Africa.

Interviewed in Rhodesia on his return from London Sir Leonard Moreyn, leader of the national members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, said that he expected the decision of the Imperial Government in regard to amalgamation of the two Rhodesias would be announced in October or November.

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## *Settlement in Tanganyika*

### *Questions in Parliament.*

In his Question on Lord Milner's land development scheme in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. W. C. Mackenzie on January 11, Mr. J. A. Hart, M.P., said:

"In reply, Mr. Hart said that the scheme had been agreed between Mr. Hart and Mr. G. H. Jackson, Ltd., of London, on January 1, 1908, to develop a large area of land in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika at a rate of £1 per acre per annum. The area was to be taken up on condition of occupying it for 10 years, after which period it could be sold or let. The annual rent was approximately £150,000, and a sum of £100,000 was payable for the first year."

In the same Question Mr. Hart said that the original scheme had been modified, so as to pay £100,000 a year for 10 years, and the annual rent reduced to £100,000 thereafter, on condition that the scheme was carried out in accordance with certain terms of agreement, and he had empowered Mr. Jackson, Ltd., to act without any guarantee as to the cost of the scheme, which was to be furnished in which he could not be held responsible."

### *Development, not Exploitation.*

Mr. Hart said that the scheme did not now depend on any exploitation of the land, and there was no question of selling it, but the scheme was to be carried out by the local inhabitants and the natives established on the land were to be left in complete freedom to do whatever they chose with their property. He said that the area involved was 12,000 acres, and that the scheme had been arranged so that the native population could live and cultivate the land as it was naturally found, there being no interference of the Europeans, but that the Europeans had the right to buy the land if they so wished, and it was arranged that this would be done at the price of £1 per acre."

Mr. Hart said that the conditions of the contract had been made out so that the Government would not be liable for any loss in this scheme due to the Europeans."

On January 12, Mr. Hart said that the scheme had been modified so as to provide that the European population should not interfere with the other inhabitants of the land, and that it was intended to let some of the land available for cultivation to the European settlers, and European labour, and European capital, and European skill, should be given preference in making use of new works of irrigation, etc."

As to whether the rent was to be paid in gold or silver, Mr. Hart said that Mr. G. H. Jackson, Ltd., had suggested for the compensation of the landowners the payment of £1,000,000 in gold coin, and that the idea had been rejected, as it would not be practicable to pay such a sum in gold coin."

Mr. Anthony Eden made a statement in the House of Commons on Monday regarding the case of Messrs. G. H. Jackson, Ltd., of London, who have in practice been instrumental in giving the British Government with a shadowy commission the right to take over the whole of the colony and to settle thereon their own people to be taken care of, without regard to the wishes of the native population. He said that the scheme had not been successful, as the natives have not been able to take advantage of the opportunities in their industry, and that any form of control over their industry was a task of the greatest difficulty and difficulty."

This decision comes in the wake of the recent decision of the Italian Government to give to the Italian colonies, among other things, the right to establish colonies, but that it has been done, through various means, on the part of the Italian Government, to the detriment of the native population, and, as a result, many native tribes have been ruined, and the present conditions should be considered."

The difficulties which confront this colony are considerable, and the Government, in its efforts to assist the natives in their industry, will, in all probability, have to go a long way in the direction of assisting them, but the fact remains that the natives are still the dominant factor in the colony."

### *Colonial War Committee.*

It was announced that the Permanent Colonial War Committee, composed of a Chairman, Sir George Clavering, Colonial Office Representative; Mr. E. G. Eastwood, and representatives of the Indian, Pacific and Eastern Departments, namely, Sir Edward Dawson (Bengal), Sir George Clavering (West India Committee), Mr. J. G. Gordon-Greig (Imperial Islands), Mr. J. G. Gordon-Greig (Barbados), Mr. G. D. Sturz (Antigua), Mr. F. J. Taylor (Malta), Mr. W. J. Fisher (Fiji), Sir Alfred Stock (British Honduras), Sir Louis Souchal (Mauritius), and Colonel J. W. Walker (Kenya), had been constituted.

### *Shareholders.*

From Paris it is reported that the Emperor of Ethiopia is preparing an action in the French Courts for the recovery of about £1,600,000 worth of shares in the Italian Adis Ababa railway granted to the Emperor Menelik in return for the original concession granted to the Empress, and inherited by Emperor Haile Selassie. Since the Italian Government has entered an opposition in Paris against the proposed cession of the shares, stating that the Government of the Empire were in entire possession of the stocks and had assumed the rights, duties and properties left behind by the Negus as Factor.

### *Toorah and Native.*

In South Africa, the local missionaries are working hard to solve problems at the inaugural meeting of the Toorah and Native Group of Tooraah, Broken Hill, and Mr. Brooks, the District Commissioner in Mukulu, took on the encouragement of Native industries, such as the saw-mill, on experiments being made with native timber under supervision.

### *Availability in South Africa.*

Southern Rhodesia's publicly owned forests, a large area of which is formally owned by Mr. Donald Mackay, Mayor of Johannesburg. The offices are attractively furnished, all furniture of Rhodesian origin, having been supplied by the Rhodesian Native Timber concessioner.

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## Outward-Bound for E. Africa

"THERE is no seems, no limit to the power of modern dictators." A friend of mine, a woman novelist, was staying recently on a German ship to Africa in search of copy. The ship had just reached the Suez Canal without announcement of the promulgated ban of High to the Fleet that bomb and powder, rounds and spuds, were incompatible with the much-revered conception of African womanhood in its best and noblest. Good German women, in fact, only have children that do not make up. Next morning, every German woman on board that ship came down with a face shining like an angel. It was ex-captain Horvath and my friend was the only non-German woman aboard. "Now this time in my life," he confided to me, "I was a beauty."

19. C. R. M. T. *Writing in Flame and Tide.*

## Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd.

OF Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd, M.P., who visited East Africa with the Parliamentary delegation under the chairmanship of Sir John Wardle, M.P., the author of *The Obsolete Writers*, —

While the younger members of the Conservative Guarded Society yesterday no one was more sorry than Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd. M.P., for he had been at great pains to bring his eight children from Scotland (see p. 1). The action was political. There is no Member of Parliament who did more for others at greater personal inconvenience than the 32-year-old representative of Mr. Bedfordshire. Unfortunately he doesn't in all his energy and ability have much with which he can do, and he never minds how much trouble he takes since he has given his promise to do it.

"But Mr. Lennox Boyd's greatest asset is his charm of manner, and he is one of the most courteous men in either House. This renders him the despair of those who differ from him, but as an old Parliamentary hand once said to me: 'The charming thing about Alan is that whatever he does you can't be angry with him.' His constituents clearly share his view, for they reelected him majority by 2,650 at the last General election. An ex-sheriff of Cheltenham, an ex-President of the Oxford Union, his political future is particularly bright."

## The C.M.S. Saved Uganda

THE Government part played by the Church Missionary Society in saving Uganda from the Empire of Abyssinia is recalled in the Church Missionary's *Outline*, which says:

"In the autumn of 1890 the future of Uganda hung in the balance. The Imperial British Campaign was finding too costly the occupation of a country in difficult of access. The C.M.S., which for 15 years had been at work in Uganda, heard with dismay that the commercial company was instructed to withdraw."

"Sir William Abrahams, chairman of the company, saw only one outlet of the dilemma. Could the C.M.S. raise £15,000 to save the impossible? The company had in Uganda for another year. In that time it was found that the British Government would establish a Protectorate. So the £15,000 funds could not be diverted for the purpose. The sole hope was to seek C.M.S. friends to raise the sum independently."

The opportunity came at the annual meeting of the Clerical Union in response to Bishop Tucker's appeal on behalf of the Christians of Uganda, gifts amounting to £8,000 were presented at that meeting, and within ten days the final sum had been received. The company's offer to withdraw was rejected, and at the eleventh hour Uganda was saved."

## The Growth of Que Que.

Discussing the growth of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia's youngest municipality, a writer in *The Rhodesia Herald* says:

"The builder's crowd is busy in Que Que, and the ring of blades on back music in the ears of those who first lived there in tents of grass huts or tin shanties, and who have seen their faith in its future justified as the years went by. . . . In the last four or five years the whole face of Que Que has been changed. Streets have appeared where none used to be before; the residential areas have taken shape and are extending their growth, and official recognition of the importance of Que Que has been expressed in some very fine Government buildings."

"Near Que Que is a vast unopened field of mineral wealth. It lies between Que Que and Gokwe, 60 miles away. . . . There is no continuity, every 100 yards of mineral . . . but there is a all-weather road to Gokwe. It is a big native town. We want the Government to build the road out there, but they refuse."

Last visitors who have climbed Kilimanjaro will be interested to read in the June issue of *Discovery* the story of an English girl who made the ascent. It is a graphic description of what is one of Africa's most wonderful and awe-inspiring sights. On the walls of one that she saw, appear remarks written by former climbers. A Mr. Dawes wrote: "Not a Londoner's idea of a holiday. Reached 14,000 ft. today, but the cold wouldn't let me." S. A. Re wrote: "Couldn't go any further on account of heat, fatigue and no bloomin' chocolate left." A Scots lady, Miss Flora Day (Julie Peters, the novelist), wrote: "I might have got the th' cap, but I made it the time!"

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## Pioneer Photographs.

The greater number of pioneer settlers in Central Africa have carefully preserved photographs made in the early days. An exception is Mr. T. H. Robins, the governor, senior of his big estate, similar to the public one southern Rhodesia, who during the past 20 years has taken thousands of pictures covering his journeys in the south-east of the African continent. In a changing Province, Alfred Collett Forap writes entertainingly of a visit he once paid to Mr. Robins's home, where he found thousands of negatives, nearly arranged and indexed which provide a remarkable historical record of pioneer days. This collection, added Forap says, must be unique and valuable and the Southern Rhodesian Government or some other authority might be well advised to negotiate its safe purchase rather than let it risk being lost or destroyed.

## Germany and Colonies.

EDWARD GREGG, M.P. for Nairobi, member of Kenya addressing the Nairobi Golf and Country Club last week, said that he would not surrender one inch of Colonial territory to a departing and embittered Germany, but if a German settlement could be achieved, if Germans would re-enter the League of Nations and engage to honour the principles of Colonial Government embodied in its Covenant, then he thought the colonial Powers should consider to offer Germany a share in their imminent responsibilities. Thus, re-entering and stigmatized as enemies by Colonial rule would be laid upon the German people regardless and as bitterly resented by them.

## Natives in Gold Industry.

If we make the Europeans here every association with the primitive peoples we are laying the foundations of another Zimbabwe and when the ruin is completed it will be neither picturesque nor interesting.

Mr. M. van Jaarsveld, President of the South African Society of Gold Miners made the above statement in reference to Natives entering the gold and copper smelting industries of the Territory when he proposed the main topic at the Society's annual dinner in Arusha.

"We are very fond of commanding officers," he concluded, "but they do not like to be led by us. Yet we must have the natives work with them in our country. We must protect ourselves against native insurrections and against the native primitive of levelling down or bringing down honourable protestations to the level of those who regard human equality as against gain."

Shanckleton urged his fellow citizens with African wives, but three alternatives - (1) to give up our job of existing but backward peoples and sink to their level; (2) to become better acquainted with the process of civilising so that the effect is all reversed; or (3) to return whence we came. I strongly urge the middle course. If we allow ourselves to be absorbed into the masses of the uncivilised, we shall have failed for ever, and we shall fail posthumously. To put gold into the hands of the African at this early stage of his advancement is to decimate not only his destruction but his own."

### African Strikers.

In sight of the development of the trade union movement in Nairobi was the appointment of a delegation of five natives representing between 400 and 500 Africans employed as stone masons and labourers in quarries near Nairobi, to ask the Government intervention in the dispute with their employers for increased pay. The Principal Labour Officer arranged a meeting between the employers and the native delegation and agreement was reached and the strikers resumed work.

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**LATEST MINING NEWS.**

## The Outlook for Gold.

THOUGH President Roosevelt has stated emphatically that no change is to be feared in the gold policy of the American Government, and though the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared in the House of Commons last week that no change in British policy is contemplated, the anxiety occasioned by the rumours of recent weeks had still not been dissipated.

The market, though reassured, cannot be described as satisfied, and more people are said to be stressing their belief that the desire of the British and American Governments to keep gold at its present level may be stronger than their power to achieve their object. Yet there appears to be nervousness among the financial houses with most at stake, and projects involving large expenditure on bringing new African properties into production on a big scale are known to be under active consideration.

Speaking in Cape Town last Wednesday, General Hums declared emphatically:

"The best and most reliable information is that the gold position is not in the least in danger and that the price of gold will be maintained. The rumours in the last few months—these rumours which were responsible for the stampede—were not founded in fact. They were only meant to mislead and were calculated to persuade shareholders to sell and lose, so that others could buy and make a profit. So far as we can ascertain, the position of gold is as sound as ever."

Belgium's belief that gold will retain its present value during the next six months may be deduced from the fact that the National Bank of Belgium, which is under contract to purchase the output of

the King Congo mines at 33,004 lbs. per kilogram, subject to one year's notice, has given no notice of intention to reduce its purchase price.

At present the current world price of £1,200,000,000 worth of gold held by the Bank of England are worth \$1,500,000,000, and it is assumed that the holding of the Exchange Equilibrium Account is not less than £150,000,000, and also £200,000,000. The total gold holding of Great Britain is thus some £400,000,000, or approximately five times the holding of 1929, when the total was £120,000,000. By the time Great Britain was forced to suspend gold payments at the end of 1931, the Bank's stock had decreased to £120,000,000.

The holdings of other countries are as follows: United States, £2,400,000,000; France, £330,000,000; Belgium, £150,000,000; Switzerland, £140,000,000; Holland, £40,000,000.

### The Outlook for Tin.

An early summer price improvement in tin can be reasonably anticipated, says Messrs. A. Strauss & Co. Ltd., in their monthly report. It is often not sufficiently appreciated to what extent the price of tin undergoes seasonal fluctuations, especially the major movements in the price levels prior to the early part of the year. Between the spring and the summer, when the price stabilises itself, and a gradual and gathering momentum as it proceeds, from the spring to the early part of the new year. Under uniform conditions developed, there is no reason why 1937 should be an exception to this general tendency.

### Copper Production Policy.

Additional representatives of the American copper producing industry are reported to be on their way to our country to join the private conference taking place here on the subject of limitation of production. It is understood that delegations already here have reached agreement on the subject.

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## Mining Progress Reports.

**Tati Goldfields.**—During May, 2,050 tons were milled, profit £1,901.

**Crown Gold.**—During May 1,080 tons were treated yielding 10.5 oz. of fine gold. The general manager and his team are resuming treatment of accumulated tailings during June.

**Chobe & Chinko.**—Output for May was treated 26,100 tons gold, 4,374 oz. fine gold, profit £6,625, taking gold at 8s. an oz. Developments, 3rd level driven 33 ft., 4th level 30 ft. 11 ft. 2nd level driven 25 ft., each averaging a mile.

**Rosterman.**—The May progress report states: "Milled from reefs and development, 28,750 tons, from dumpes and tailings, 1,000 tons total 29,750 tons. Gold produced 1,052 oz." Developmental outlay £1,100,000, reef 1,052 oz. Developmental outlay £1,100,000, reef 1,052 oz. 35th level driven 25 ft., 2nd level driven 25 ft., each averaging a mile."

**East African Goldfields.**—The general manager comes that during May the W. drift on the 200 ft. level of the Sarakwa vein was extended on the northward by 14 ft. to a total length of 1,100 ft. and a height of 14 ft. The overburden 50-3 ms. The total length of drifts at the end of May was 2,140 ft. in all, and over 4,000 ft. of quartz veins. The veins in quartz.

### Rezende Projects.

At the general meeting of Rezende Mines Ltd. held recently in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Digby Burnside reported to stamp out lawlessness in the position and prospects of the company, the total capital of which is only £1,000,000. The share capital, the general and property requirements in respect of the Beaufort West and £1,350,000 respectively. Total assets as at December 31, 1956 total £60,743, and during the year 1956 £1,000,000 was spent on capital improvements. The net result of 1956 was £1,000. Three years ago the company had no mining assets. Three years ago the company had no mining assets, which was thought to be nearing strength now. The mine is regarded as possessing prospects as good as any and the company also owns the Pemberton and Silverton properties in the Old West, containing excellent possibilities, and the King's Daughters lease of 1,000 acres with gold last year has just been declared.

### Terrestrial Outputs.

Mines output in Uganda during May was as follows: COKE, 1,850 tons; iron, 12 long tons; tantalite, 10 long tons.

Steel exports to India from Tanganyika Territory during April amounted to 1,471 oz., valued at £1,160, of which 1,700 oz. valued £1,176.60, was from the Tanga goldmine.

A preliminary summary of metal production in Southern Rhodesia, and gives the following details: Bitter copper, 15,472 tons; electrolytic copper, 25,170 tons; cobalt, 175,200 lbs.; silver, 1,186 tons; tantalite, May 1956.

### No. 2 Area.

A well-known property in the No. 2 Area of Kusimba, one on which a considerable amount of development work has been done, has been sold to a mining group with headquarters in the Philippines.

## Rhodesian Mining Taxation.

The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines has been invited to meet the Presidents of the Chamber of Mines, Salisbury, and Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Bulawayo, and the Rhodesian Mining Federation to discuss the objections of the industry to the new mining taxation proposals.

The mining conference in Gwelo of these bodies urged that royalty charges and claim licences should be continued unchanged, that outputs up to £300 monthly should be taxed at 10/- per cent., with a similar abatement on outputs exceeding £301 to £1,000 a month; and that a board consisting of Government and mining representatives should be empowered to grant remission of royalty on the areas which are not making, or unable to make, an adequate return.

The general intention is to introduce legislation in September to abolish the premium tax, substitute royalty on mineral income on production, increase claim licence charges, and raise tax on income from gold mining from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. These were the principal recommendations of the Committee set up to inquire into the taxation of low-grade gold mines.

### Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power.

The Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company will commence on July 15 of a final dividend of 8% for the year ended June 30, 1957.

### Witwatersrand.

The Witwatersrand Gold Committee has decided to maintain the current level for the third quarter of the current financial year, 1957/58, of standard production.

### U.S. P.R.C.

The mining royalties on the property in Inhamaland, previously held by the Mining Commission in U.E.A. have been waived, and it is to be maintained in a period of 10 years.

### Mr. George Marshall.

Mr. George Marshall, chairman of the South African Council of Mining and Minerals, has been invited to the 5th Symposium on the Economics of Mineral Resources, held in London on June 25-27.

### The "Closed Shop" Principle.

Southern Rhodesian mining management have informed the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare that the "closed shop" principle should be abandoned, since they have promised not to discriminate any longer among a period of two years provided that the claimed "closed shop" is not maintained. A "closed shop" of members of the Union of Miners is to be taken to mean a listing on the stock exchange.

### Charitable & General.

The Rhodesian Charitable Federation and the League Committee of Rhodesia, an organization of 100 clubs (against 100 in 1955), after allowing for a 10% income tax, gave £10,400 to charity, education, sports, General Services, the Poor, the Blind, the Deaf, the Handicapped, and the Hospital Fund. The balance of 10% goes to the Rhodesian War Fund.

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## News Items in Brief.

A proposal for funds is made for a new English Church at Kampala.

Salisbury's new gaol estimated to cost £60,000 is nearly completed.

The Shirenner General Fund being raised in similar manner stands about £250,000.

A party of 150 Somalis, recently dispersed through British East Africa, have submitted a petition.

A Northern Rhodesian Native Commission Conference was held at Lusaka.

Over one thousand guests attended the Coronation Hall at Government House, Nairobi.

The next session of the Council of Africa for East African will meet at Mombasa on July 1.

A fund has been opened in Bulawayo for relief of participants in the Spanish civil war.

A Bill to continue and amend the Ground Rent Restriction Decree has been introduced by the Zanzibar Government.

H.M.S. "Eland" under Captain A. W. S. Agar, V.D., R.N.R.O., has left Chatham to resume the East Indies Squadron.

The Executive of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union propose to change the name of that body to the African Agricultural Union.

The King's Regiment, formed on similar lines to certain units in the Territorial Force in England, has been established in Transvaal.

During his recent visit to M.S.A. Entebbe, Uganda, a number of British subjects visited Uganda travelling by train from Nairobi and thence by air to Entebbe.

The London-based British Empire has made a grant of £1,000 to the Northern Rhodesians to enable three Indians to receive financial assistance in starting a business.

Nyumba's San Township Amendment Bill, amending the Government to appoint town commissioners for San areas where the great bulk of the population does not warrant an election.

The South African publicity office in Johannesburg, which had decided to establish following the success of the last African pavilion at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition, has been opened at 22, 1st Avenue, House, Loveday Street.

There is anxiety to be caused by the continuing rise of raw manganese which now exceeds all previous known levels. The wooden pier at Umtiour, which was in process of being replaced by a concrete one, has recently been destroyed.

The East African League's League collected £118 on Poppy Day this year from Kenya and Uganda; the total for Zanzibar and Pemba Island being £100. During the past 14 years the League has sent to the Earl Haig Fund amounts varying from £100 to £500.

Sam Sherman Thomas, former American aviator and now a citizen of Malaya, opened a new air mail airport on Sunday. It is the most modern and largest airport in the world, costing over £100,000. It is connected directly to the aerodrome where Sir Archibald is the first "official" landing in Malaya. Always escorted by 200 British Guards, he

## Of Commercial Concern.

Southern Rhodesia exported 470,000 bags of white maize to Canada last year.

Imports into Nyasaland during the first four months of this year totalled £200,632, compared with £167,934 during the corresponding period of last year.

From June 15 the export of coffee from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi will be permitted only on a certain minimum standards of quality are attained.

Kenya maize growers have been warned against the approach of vast numbers of caterpillars, described as the army worm, which have appeared on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways and Lake steamer services during the first quarter of this year totalled £133,439, against £124,448 during the corresponding period of last year.

The veterinary services of the Kenya Department of Agriculture have been transferred to a separate Department of Veterinary Services, the headquarters of which are at the Veterinary Research Laboratory, Kabete.

The Salisbury Chamber of Industries, dissatisfied with the report of the Costs of Distribution Committee, has suggested to the Chamber of Commerce to representations regarding the "inaccuracy and incompleteness" of the report.

Approximate exports of the main economic products from Tanganyika during March were sisal, 6,898 tons; sisal tow, 415 tons; cotton, 18,000 pounds; hides, 200 tons; coffee, 315 tons; skins, 161,021; groundnuts, 15 tons.

The building of the new bridge across the Zambezi, which was to have been started in August, will probably be delayed owing to difficulties in securing early delivery of the material on account of the British re-armament programme.

Robertson's 6% mortgage debentures of Magain Soda Company, who have not yet offered their debentures to Imperial Chemical Industries are reminded that the requisite documents should reach the Union Bank of Scotland, 62 Cornhill, E.C. 3, not later than June 21.

Southern Rhodesian immigrants during March numbered 278, an increase of 50 over March, 1930. There were 48 from the United Kingdom, 16 from other European countries, 173 from South Africa, 38 from other African States (including 24 from Northern Rhodesia), and three from Asia.

Local importers in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Bulawayo and Windhoek have all expressed themselves in favour of the broad principles of the formation of an East African Office Exchange, and pending the establishment of a comprehensive exchange, it has been agreed to proceed with the organisation of a National Council of the wider organisation.

The Committee of the Mombasa Exhibition has decided to extend its scope to embrace business interests existing in the neighbouring East African territories, South Africa and also in countries outside Africa. The participating stand-holders will be invited to co-operate with the members of the International Bureau of P.T.O. at Mombasa. The exhibition will be held from

## COMPANY MEETING.

## East African Power and Lighting Company.

### Further Progress in Revenue.

THE fifteenth annual general meeting of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday, June 10, in Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Colonel the Hon. Mervin Maxwell, who presided, said in the course of his speech:

"During the past year the steady progress referred to at the last general meeting has been maintained, and the total number of units sold in Kenya during 1936 was 11,108,000—an increase of 18.6% over the sales for 1935. The average return per unit sold was 22.1 cents, as against 20.4 cents in 1935 and 20.3 cents in 1925. For the Nairobi district alone the corresponding figures for yield per unit were 50.3 cents in 1925, 20.1 cents in 1935, and 19.0 cents in 1936."

#### Increased Use of Electricity.

This lower yield per unit is the result of careful consideration given by your directors to tariff matters, and particularly to the tariffs offering low unit rates which have now been made available to consumers as an alternative to the higher charges under the flat rate lighting tariffs. As a result of such tariffs, the advantages of the use of electricity for domestic purposes are now being more fully appreciated by consumers, and it is interesting to note that in Nairobi alone the sales for this purpose have increased during the past year by 33% to 1,030,800 units.

The connected load of electrical apparatus in Kenya was 18,650 kw. at the end of 1936, as against 17,203 kw. on December 31, 1935, an increase of 8.1%.

"Sisal growers in the Nairobi district, thanks to higher prices for their product, consumed during the year, under review, 2,442,530 units, as against 1,885,680 in 1935, an increase of 20.5%. It is expected that this important industry will require during 1937 nearly 2½ million units, or approximately 28% of the expected consumption in the Nairobi area."

#### Revival of Prosperity.

The year 1936 witnessed the revival of prosperity in Kenya and the other East African territories, and almost every local industry participated therein. Given no unforeseen setback, this country appears to be in for a cycle of higher commodity prices and consequent progress in every direction. With this return of prosperity your company is meeting with an ever-increasing demand on its plant, a demand which, during periods of low water, your company for short periods has had difficulty in meeting in the Nairobi district. I am, however, sorry that I am only able to report little progress in negotiations for an extension of the Nairobi Distributing Licenses and for permission to proceed with the next stage of the Maragua-Tana scheme.

"The business in Mombasa showed a moderate expansion both in sale of units and in revenue. The plant in the Mombasa station operated satisfactorily during the year."

In Uganda we have now received licences for the Kembala and Entebbe townships, and we have

applied for, and expect to receive, similar licences for Jinja township. Messrs. Ballou, Beatty and Co., Ltd., of London, are carrying out the construction work on our behalf. Their representative is already in Uganda and has been pushing forward the necessary preliminary arrangements. It is hoped that a supply will be available about the end of this year."

#### Tanganyika Subsidiaries' Progress.

"Our subsidiary companies in Tanganyika continue to make very satisfactory progress. The hydro-electric development on the Pangani River and its concomitant extensive distribution system was completed during the year. This plant supplies the town of Tanga and district, while the response to our offer of power has been most gratifying."

"The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Ltd., has had a year of steady progress following the returning prosperity which Tanganyika Territory is experiencing. This company opened a station in the township of Mwanza during September of last year, and this year has taken up a licence covering the township of Moshi, and districts."

"Our thanks are due to the directors of both these companies and to their staffs, while I am pleased to be able to record that we have received nothing but assistance from the Tanganyika Government."

"You will see that the last item on the agenda for this meeting is the resolution to the effect that the nominal capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000. The directors are asking for authority to issue this capital as and when it is required to meet the company's capital commitments, but no definite arrangements have yet been made. Shareholders may rest assured, however, that the terms and character of any new issue will have their most careful consideration, regard being had to the interests of existing shareholders."

#### Revenue Account.

"I now come to the revenue account, and am pleased to report that, notwithstanding an increase in the trading balance on revenue account of over £10,000, the total expenditure remains unchanged."

"The profit for the year is £92,059.63—an increase of approximately £1,000—which, with the addition of £10,147.15, left brought forward from the year 1935, gives a surplus for disposal of £102,207.18. Out of this amount the directors have made the following allocation: Disposing of the sum of £60,088.038; Depreciation reserve account, £19,186; general reserve, £10,000; amount written off preliminary development, £2,552.09.38; dividend for the year on 300,000 7% Preference shares, £21,000; interim dividend of 3% on 545,000 Ordinary shares, £16,350."

"After these appropriations have been made a balance remains of £33,118.12.42, and out of this the directors now recommend that a final dividend of 4% on the Ordinary shares (making 7% for the year) be paid. This dividend would amount to £21,800, leaving a carry-forward to 1937 of £11,318.12.42."

"In conclusion, I should like to express the directors' appreciation, and I am sure that also of the shareholders, for the loyal services rendered by our manager, Mr. T. H. Odan, and the members of his staff.

"The financial accounts were adopted, and the resolutions regarding the increase of capital were passed."

COMPANY MEETING.

## *East African Power and Lighting Company.*

### *Further Progress in Revenue.*

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday, June 10, 1937, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Colonel the Hon. Marcuswell Maxwell, who presided, said in the course of his speech:—

"During the past year the steady progress referred to at the last general meeting has been maintained, and the total number of units sold in Kenya during 1936 was 11,109,000—an increase of 14.6% over the sales for 1935. The average return per unit sold was 22.1 cents, as against 23.4 cents in 1935 and 59.3 cents in 1925. For the Nairobi district alone the corresponding figures for yield per unit were 50.3 cents in 1925, 20.1 cents in 1935, 22.0 cents in 1936.

#### *Increased Use of Electricity.*

This lower yield per unit is the result of careful consideration given by your directors to tariff matters, and particularly to the tariffs offering low unit rates which have now been made available to consumers as an alternative to the higher charges under the flat rate lighting tariffs. As a result of such tariffs, the advantages of the use of electricity for domestic purposes are now being more fully appreciated by consumers, and it is interesting to note that in Nairobi alone the sales for this purpose have increased during the past year by 33% to 1,030,800 units.

The connected load of electrical apparatus in Kenya was 18,650 kw. at the end of 1936, as against 17,200 kw. on December 31, 1935, an increase of 8.1%.

Sisal growers in the Nairobi district, thanks to higher prices for their product, consumed during the year under review 2,442,550 units, as against 1,885,080 in 1935, an increase of 29.5%. It is expected that this important industry will require during 1937 nearly 2½ million units, or approximately 28% of the expected consumption in the Nairobi area.

#### *General Prosperity.*

The year 1936 witnessed the revival of prosperity in Kenya and the other East African territories, and almost every local industry participated therein. Given no unforeseen setback, this country appears to be in for a cycle of higher commodity prices and consequent progress in every direction. With this return of prosperity your company is meeting with an ever-increasing demand on its plant, a demand which during periods of low water your company for short periods has had difficulty in meeting in the Nairobi district. I am, however, sorry that I am only able to report the progress in negotiations for an extension of the Nairobi Distributing Licences, and for permission to proceed with the next stage of the Mombasa scheme.

The business in Mombasa showed a moderate expansion both in sale of units and in revenue. The plant in the Mombasa station operated satisfactorily during the year.

In Uganda we have now received licences for the Kampala and Entebbe townships, and we have

applied for, and expect to receive almost immediately, licences for Jinja township. Messrs. Balfeon Beatty and Co., Ltd., of London, are carrying out the construction work on our behalf. Their representative is already in Uganda and has been pushing forward the necessary preliminary arrangements. It is hoped that a supply will be available about the end of this year.

#### *Tanganyika Subsidiaries' Progress.*

Our subsidiary companies in Tanganyika continue to make very satisfactory progress. The hydro-electric development on the Pangani River and its concomitant extensive distribution system was completed during the year. This plant supplies the town of Tanga and district, while the response from the large and important sisal industry there to our offer of power has been most gratifying.

The Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Ltd., has had a year of steady progress following the returning prosperity which Tanganyika Territory is experiencing. This company opened a station in the township of Mwanza during September of last year, and this year has taken up a licence covering the township of Moshi and districts.

Our thanks are due to the directors of both these companies and to their staffs, while I am pleased to be able to record that we have received nothing but assistance from the Tanganyika Government.

You will see that the last item on the agenda for this meeting is the resolution to the effect that the nominal capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000. The directors are asking for authority to issue this capital as and when it is required to meet the company's capital requirements, but no definite arrangements have yet been made. Shareholders may rest assured, however, that the terms and character of any new issue will have their most careful consideration, regard being had to the interests of existing shareholders.

#### *Revenue Account.*

I now come to the revenue account and am pleased to report that, notwithstanding an increase in the trading balance on revenue account of over £10,000, the total expenditure remains unchanged.

The profit for the year is £92,059.6.63—an increase of approximately £11,000—which, with the addition of £10,147.15.17 brought forward from the year 1935, gives a surplus for disposal of £10,207.18.0. Out of this amount the directors have made the following allocation disposing of the sum of £60,089.0.88—Depreciation reserve account, £10,000; general reserve, £10,000; amount written off preliminary development, £2,552.00.38; dividend for the year, £4,300.00; 7% preference shares, £12,000; ordinary dividend of 3½% on 55,000 ordinary shares, £16,350.

These appropriations have been made a balance remains of £33,118.12.42, and out of this the directors now recommend that a final dividend of 12% on the Ordinary shares (making 7% for the year) be paid. This dividend would amount to £21,800, leaving a carry-forward to 1937 of £11,318.12.42.

In conclusion, I should like to express the directors' appreciation, and I am sure that also of the shareholders, for the loyal services rendered by Mr. J. H. Odan, and the members of his staff.

The financial accounts were adopted, and the resolutions regarding the increase of capital were passed.

## Coastal Development.

The progress of agriculture elsewhere in the colony coastal areas has been assisted by the Department of Agriculture, which points out that general cultivation has shown increased, that extension of the cotton crop indicates an increase in production, and not mere displacement of one crop by another; while there is no significant decrease in sisal, and that cashew nut factories have been established at Mombasa and the export market entered. Several of the coast districts are free from tsetse fly areas, and the Native development campaign will assist considerably in clearing bush, which shields cattle from tsetse fly owners. From other native bases have been established in areas remote from the railway, and production will be extended to meet the increased demand in Mombasa. Over 500 hives for the shade-drying of hides have been introduced in the Kilifi and Kimi districts, and increased pastoral will help the Natives to appreciate the merits of the new system.

## Benguela Railway Progress.

"The Benguela Railway Company's report for 1896 shows that exports in African work in 1895-96 were an increase of 5,544,450 scd. compared with 1893-94. Working expenses of 5,544,450 scd. compared with 1893-94. Working expenses fell to 4,486,500 scd. The London Committee, however, in its account shows an excess of receipts over expenditure before provision for renewals of 5,268,700 scd., which has been set aside to meet payment of debenture interest.

The results for the year are shown in the African balance sheet as 4,157,820 scd. In their report the directors explain that the creation of the company in regard to renewals is to charge against working each year the amount of renewals, as a working expense, as and when the work is carried out. Actual renewals to date have been renewals so far as was possible based on the information available from their date of actual work, it is estimated to have aggregated 1,5,000,000 scd. or £1,000,000 scd. As no specific location has been made, it is difficult to ascertain for the remaining portion of such renewals the approximate amount to £1,000,000 scd.

The directors, however, are of opinion that a larger annual provision from reserves will be sufficient for the requirements. An estimate of the latter amounts being prepared, but in any case the directors consider that the annual receipts from the Portuguese Railways will be sufficient to provide the necessary sums for renewals, and when they are required. In addition to their intention when surplus earnings are available to make additions to the renewal reserve account already started.

Under the company's African colonization scheme the first four settlers and their families were installed on land during the year, and the results obtained during the first year, as well as the detailed vegetation colonization experience, which the company is accumulating, have been referred to in a recent paper published. The next settlers are to be installed in 1898.

## Native Tobacco Growing.

With the exception of the Kikuyu community, which is still in the process of formation, the tobacco-growing districts are now in full production, and the number of smokers in the country is increasing daily. In the Mombasa district, the tobacco-growing area has increased the tobacco industry steadily for many years, and in 1896-97 the output was 1,100,000 lbs. Pike, a very popular cigarette, is the chief product, followed by the "Native cigarette," and the "Kikuyu cigarette." Smoking has become a general pastime among the country people.

### Agricultural Exports.

Imports and exports of the more valuable crops from Tanganyika during 1896 were: Sisal, 1,000 tons; cotton, 200 tons; woven mats, 1,000 bags; skins, 350,000; cotton, 2,000 capital and groundnuts.

### Another Committee on Emigrant Labour.

The Native Labour Committee was in a committee to inquire into the question of labour in the Southern Province of the world, and the members, the members being Mr. J. S. Abraham (Chairman), Messrs. F. M. Partridge (General Secretary), Mr. G. H. Atchison and J. E. Sturges.

### The Voice of India.

An important effort is to be made by the Salisbury Chamber of Industry to obtain British Government approval of the formation of an Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industries on the lines of the London Board of Trade. The present difficulties in mining, commerce, and industry are so great that the formation of a permanent chamber is proposed.

### East Africa Power & Lighting.

Details of the East African Power and Lighting Company's report for the financial year in which ended 31st December 1896, have been received. The company paid £1,070,000 in 1896, and the total amount of power harnessed making 7% for steam and 23% for current. The total business in 1896 was £1,000,000, and the company had 1,000 shareholders. Premiums on general and distributed dividends in 1896 and 1897, and the necessary construction of the plant, and the establishment of a power station, will be completed in 1898.

### Settlement in Kenya.

As previously announced, settlement in Kenya is now in full swing, and the impression is that the colony will think the example of the Highlands is perfect, "heeding the settlers and delighted by most of the set of individuals, the absence of official chicanery and disorder, and so work in India is refreshing work, and though the climate is uncertain, the scenery is most beautiful; the animal life is quite remarkable, the trout fishing is good; and few settlers care to go to any other part of the world. Moreover, Kenya is a country of opportunity."

### Kenya Tea Progress.

Kenya tea, which has been made in the African hills since 1885, and little cultivated until engaged in tea growing in 1890, has now reached a point where it can be considered last week in Glasgow, London, and Liverpool, which company officials say that the tea produced in the Kenya colony has been sold in England, and has only been imported to India, Australia, and America, but the popularity of the tea has increased rapidly, and it is beginning to show signs of becoming a general article of commerce having been declared to be of the best quality in the world by the tea experts of the British Association.

According to the latest figures on record, tea is now sent to the port of Mombasa, and is packed in

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## Passengers for East Africa. A "Ki-Settler" Handbook.

The ship "Elandan" carries the following passengers:

### Marselles to Nairobi.

Godfrey, Mr. S. W.  
Gordon, Mr. R.  
Pollock-Merrell, Lieut. R.  
Somerville, Mr. A. D.  
*Kenya Port Staff.*  
Nolan, Mr. H. G.  
*Moments.*

Anderson, Mr. A.  
Balford, Mr. F. A.  
Hulman, Rev. Mr. G.  
Burton, Mrs. M. E.  
Saville, Miss E.  
Cater, Mr. J. M.  
Col. Mr. H. L.  
Dowson, Mr. L.  
Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
Ewart, Mr. J. K.  
Forrest, Mr. & Mrs.  
Forrest, Miss D.  
Frost, Mr. & Mrs.  
Lodewyk, Mr. & Mrs.  
Godfrey, Miss M.  
Godfrey, Miss S.  
Gunnison, Mr. A.  
Hall, Mrs. M.  
Hall, Miss S.  
Hartstone, Mr. J.  
M. Weaver, Mr.  
Hoyle, Mr. S. N.  
Holdkine, Mr. J.  
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. I.  
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
Kilby, Captain  
Lambert, Mr. A.  
Redbury, Mr. C.  
Liss, Mr. S.  
Leslie, Capt.  
Lowenthal, Mr. J.  
Mortony, Miss E.  
Mortony, White, Miss E.  
Nash, Mr. & Mrs.  
Oxford, Mr. & Mrs. P.  
Oxford, Miss J.  
Paschley, Miss C.  
Patterson, Miss E.  
Reed, Miss E.  
Robertson, Mr. J.  
Smith, Mr. & Mrs.  
Steinmann, Mr. & Mrs.  
Talton, Mr. & Mrs.  
Way, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Woodroffe, Mr. F. R.

### Marselles to Mombasa.

Crampsey, Mr.  
Crampsey, Mr.  
Fentum, Mr.  
Hongoro, Mr.  
Petersen, Mr.  
Risley, Mr.  
Smith, Mr.  
Stobie, Mr.  
Webster, Mr.

A useful little booklet which aims to teach the Swahili language in a simple way just that degree of Swahili which can be understood by the average intelligent and enterprising Native has been compiled by Major F. H. le Breton, the Kenya settler, and published by A. W. Simpson & Co., Richmond. The author points out that all previous Swahili books have dealt with torrid coastal Swahili, whereas in country inland in Kenya many English words are used, these being set in the book as a Native would spell them. Of this "Ki-settler," Major le Breton writes:

"The number of English words in use is on the increase, and if a student is short of a word he should try the English, so as to be understood. Conversely, if he is confronted with an unknown Swahili word that proves to be recognisable any vocabulary he should consider whether it may not be a distorted form of some English word."

## Upcoming Engagements.

- June 1st.—Captain Arthur C. Howell to address East African Game Protection Association, Over Seas House, 7, 1/2 Park Lane.
- June 4th.—Corona Club Dinner, Connaught Rooms.
- June 5th.—Lloyd's North Lancashire Regiment Dinner, Grosvenor Hotel.
- June 6th.—Rhodesian Group, Over Seas League's Speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Sir G. G. Browne, 100, "Nature's Way," 10 a.m.
- June 7th.—Lord and Lady Comyns of Halsbury's evening dinner, and for overseas visitors, Glandor Society, Guildford, 7 p.m.
- June 7th.—Loyals, Imperial Society Reception, Imperial Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
- June 8th.—Indian Dinner, Trocadero.
- June 9th.—Air Force Display, Hendon.
- June 10th.—Test Match, England v. New Zealand, Lord's.
- June 11th.—Teaching review exercise men.
- June 12th.—Kenya Regatta, etc.
- June 13th.—British Empire Garden Party, Richmond.
- June 14th.—Meet of organizations for "Safety in Mobility" (see page 1802) in as unique a place as possible.

### All Mail Passengers.

Among the passengers who left for East Africa on June 1st was Mr. A. L. Danforth, who is the machine which leaves out there, as will every Mr. L. Danforth, Mr. G. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wilson, for all safety.

### Sentences Reduced.

Mr. Samuel Broadbent, in the High Commission here, asked for the remission of the sentences of three members of the crew of the German submarine U-110, which had caused much damage to our shipping and the court had imposed sentences of one year each. The arrangement is the taking of ten days' pay and the payment of a modest sentence of 22

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## MAFFERS OF MOMENT

WHEREAS THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT HAVE FINANCED THE ECONOMIC WAR AGAINST THE TRAISSES, IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN POWERS TO BURDEN HUMAN ASPIRATIONS AND

**Mr. GOMBY GORE** is a man of no scruples. Few or no opportunities have ever been given him who has to deal with the British Empire without all its vices, creeds, and types of humanity. This spoke Mr.

Gomby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a East Africa dinner in London, and the imperial student of affairs, who has his record in and out of office well realised, in these days of war, confirming his rightitude to his responsibilities. He is already a man of people in East Africa, intriguing some who have been long engrossed with him, who misjudge the history of Simeon's words, deserve emphasis. As Misjuda says, "It is almost certain that the fact that he has extracted from the report of the Parliamentary Committee, of which he was chairman, 27 out of most important passages deleted from their report, have been frequently altered and disguised, and sometimes misquoted and attacked." Many people who did not read, or who have forgotten, the Report have been given the impression that it was unfavourable to East Africa, whereas, taken as a whole, it represented a just and work of incalculable value, and was a result of which Mr. Gomby Gore has to date made a deep observance of the "Truth."

A man of the Empire, who is Secretary of State, and who remembers the world of 1914 with fondness and admiration, is apt to be a

**The Importance of Sympathy**—In the course of his tour of India and Ceylon, Mr. Gomby Gore, impulsive, impudent, and impervious from time to time, the ratification of the Anglo-French Entente, and the Colonial Office Committee of Imperial Relations, were held at the end of the year, in the course of his tour of the Indian dominions, thousands of miles away from his headquarters. There has been no serious overture, opportunity, or effort to understand all the many services which Mr. Andrew Gomby Gore and his wife, the beloved spouse, is the happiness of the world, and, if you are not so greatly interested in the world, you will find it difficult to follow. His tour of India is a great adventure, and he does in his first report, "The Report of the Anglo-French Entente," that he would have been well advised to do so, that the State was not to be diverted from the purpose by the temporary entanglement of others. We repeat what has been written repeatedly on these occasions—that British Africa has the best Gomby Gore that could be found, who has done to Africa to the uttermost truth, justice, and independence, and who has been a true friend, and constant

**COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE COTTON FARMERS.** A GRATEFUL THANKS to the many persons who have contributed to the Memorial Fund set up by the Committee for the Relief of the Cotton Farmers.

**Uganda.** His Excellency the Governor of Uganda has issued a Royal Charter to the Uganda Cotton Trust, a result of which the African Agricultural Marketing Board has been constituted. It is intended that the new body will take over the functions of the former cotton board, and it is expected to have at its disposal £100,000 per annum to assist in the development of the cotton industry in Uganda. The trust is to be controlled by a committee of three members, one of whom is to be appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The chairman of the board has been appointed, and the other two were chosen by the agriculture department. The cost of the management to the State is to be £10,000 per annum, and the rest will go to the shareholders. The amount of £100,000 per annum would be available for the cotton industry, and the situation would be similar to that of the cotton board, which was established by the government after maximum pressure from the Government of Uganda, without their members and the result would be far more favourable, as well that the government and the Government may control the cotton board, the organisation would be run by the cotton farmers themselves, and although it would be difficult to identify them, they could command the confidence and trust of all members of the cotton board, and one again, both as to quality and quantity, some European planters, the cotton containing no missionary work, and were no popular servants of the State.

**Fund Exceeds Anticipations.** A remarkable feature has been the magnanimous response of the cotton industry towards the efforts of Mr. C. E. Bradl, who persuaded nearly all the big businesses to contribute to the cash fund, the aggregate of which exceeds the most optimistic anticipations. The capital which is to be raised in the hands of trustees can be increased by annual collections, gifts and legacies, and will be doubtless be augmented in many ways if, as we expect to be the case, the management of the fund is such as to commend itself to public recognition. Many men of all races have worked self-sacrificingly in this cause, which would certainly not have attracted such a measure of support had it not been for the able and enthusiastic leadership of Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Committee wishes to thank all those who have given so generously, and particularly to thank Mr. Bradl for his untiring efforts in securing the co-operation of the cotton-growing community. The proposed scheme will be the commencement of a

**CHARTERED BANKS IN EAST AFRICA** have been invited to co-operate with them in a simple and effective plan to consolidate the position of the cotton-growing community in East Africa.

**Native Demand in the Central African market.** Native demand in the Central African market is very great, and in this connection the African Marketing Board has issued a circular to all cotton-growing areas, and the following points are to be remembered:

(1) The African Marketing Board is to be the sole authority to fix the price of cotton in the market, and the Board is to be responsible for the collection of the export duty on cotton, and the payment of the same to the Government of Uganda.

(2) The African Marketing Board is to be responsible for the collection of the export duty on cotton, and the payment of the same to the Government of Uganda.

(3) The African Marketing Board is to be responsible for the collection of the export duty on cotton, and the payment of the same to the Government of Uganda.

(4) The African Marketing Board is to be responsible for the collection of the export duty on cotton, and the payment of the same to the Government of Uganda.

**Measures for Quality and Quantity.** The African Marketing Board is to be responsible for the collection of the export duty on cotton, and the payment of the same to the Government of Uganda.

(5) The African Marketing Board is to be responsible for the collection of the export duty on cotton, and the payment of the same to the Government of Uganda.

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## Mrs. Ormsby Gore on the Colonial Empire.

~~...and the Central Bank of the C.R.S.A. will be responsible for the financial administration of the C.R.S.A.~~

the Colonial Office to meet the needs of the Empire as it grows to Modern Needs.

the Government to do its best for the welfare of the Chinese now living in the United States, and to assist them in their efforts to improve their condition.

*Bamboo extract from the stem of Phyllostachys pubescens var. pubescens*

Colonies' (applause), as was the case with the Foreign Secretary, who may know the Sultan of Zanzibar (applause) who has given his full support to its Colonial Conference (Applause).

Among the colonial cooperatives which I must particularly mention is our very own friend the Sultan of Zanzibar (applause) who has dedicated himself to all who have met him and it is a great pleasure to welcome Yesterday the Honorable Parliamentary Chief of Barotseland (applause).

Though all the figures now come in as regards the production, trade and taxation of practically all the Colonies exceed my best hopes, it would be a height of folly to assume that these figures, particularly those of annual agricultural exports are going to stay at the new level for ever. Fluctuation of prices is inevitable and there are fluctuations in the effective demand for most Colonial products, agricultural and otherwise. Let me assure you we are no longer in control and by bad looks out of a drama.

Hence our regulation schemes which necessarily differ from each other and require hot inter-colonial co-operation within our Colonial Empire but see foreign products etc.

#### **Other Agreement or comparable Agreement.**

The recent International Sugar Conference affects the Colonies. Efforts had been made for years to prevent the violent fluctuations in the quantities of sugar offered on world markets and the consequent great variations in the prices. Before the recent Conference, I could hardly bring myself to believe, knowing the difficulties of getting even the free countries into this sugar and rubber scheme, that I could get all the sugar-producing countries of the world into an agreement, for if any scheme worth having was to come out, we had to get into it ourselves as others like the United States of America, Germany, France and Soviet Russia. That we succeeded is an remarkable achievement (Applause). Their success should impress us far transcending their interests as those concerned in sugar, for this new agreement is perhaps the first of many to be effected which shows that the nations can cooperate in matters of this kind, and often a matter of this kind, then it is our hope that others like the USA (Applause) before the success will largely follow. I am sorry that the Conference was broken I confess.

The part of the African colonies to be affected from September next provides for the regulation of exports from all producing countries and for certain assurances from marketing countries for the preservation of their markets. And this applies not only for the British Colonial Empire but will also for the whole exporting Continents and the other non-British countries.

#### **Colonies Fare Well under the scheme.**

I had not undertaken full personal responsibility for negotiating a final of the British Colonies and I entered into discussions with some trepidation and I think I managed to secure for the British Colonies a more favourable arrangement than they have in most foreign countries. Under the scheme the figure which has been agreed upon is practically identical with the maximum exports as suggested by the Colonial Empire (applause). In the foreign countries concerned have export restrictions which fall below these previous levels except in Malaya, where a quite anomalous position will be automatically created in that the maximum quantity of sugar in the Empire as a whole will depend on whether or

not the Colonies are able to increase their production.

Let me say that the present Prime Minister is very mindful of the early association of the West Indies with him, he was a member of the Committee of the Empire, a D.L.A. so making during the following year the first visit to the Colonies, and also the Colonies were instrumental in stimulating the production of the easily and possibly most important of all, sugar. He has been increasing her contributions and I am sure took up his appointment with a good deal of enthusiasm. His agreement is of great value to the sugar growing Colonies.

As a consequence of improved prices and increased exports, Colonial revenues are expanding while recognition falls that there is a need for further development of transport, of production of public works such as buildings and on social services is everywhere greater, particularly after the five years of slumbering, and all the much in the way of public works have been postponed there is a definite tendency into new new commitments. It is the time where this can be done and soon public works should go forward. But let me say that in the future there will be a number of new developments in these areas of development, more economies must be built up there, as well as economies of administration. Applied to the Colonies, I think what I have said should be taken very carefully, for each a rather large area is necessary to spread the cost of maintaining its roots, for the vast majority of the population of improving revenues especially in the Colonies were preceding revenues received away in the old days should be again.

#### **The Colonial Empire Marketing Board.**

The Colonial Empire suffered a serious loss when the Empire Marketing Board was disbanded and I am glad to say that Mr. Chamberlain has agreed to my asking him to make available a sum of £10,000,000 per annum for making up the deficit of the Marketing Board for the Colonial Empires. (Applause.) I don't know if this is to be available for the Commonwealth but I am sure that it is. But I am sure that the existence of such a body in London can be of great benefit to British Colony exporters and importers not merely in the United Kingdom but also in the Dominion and Foreign markets as well as in Europe. I mention once more a Marketing Board, and my desire is that the formation of new colonies in many parts of the world depends on the economic cooperation of the countries and the Empire and commonwealth. A colonies and with the Anglo-Saxon Dependencies those colonies, it depends, in fact, on more intelligent foresight and economic planning, and a better treatment as well as better preparation and development of our products.

This brings me back to my old friend the agricultural colonies. The Honorable Sir Frank Stockdale told me I must congratulate on receiving his despatch from the King. His speech has been returned from the very valuable to the King's speech and will have next month for Fiji and, I hope, in August, 1933, in Australia and perhaps in New Zealand. And the Advisory Council sent somebody in the Colonial Office to take on the most important duties. I am sure that the Honorable Sir Frank Stockdale will be greatly pleased as soon as he gets back to Australia, and I hope that after his return he will be equally pleased to be welcomed home.

**The De La Warr Commission.**

East Africa has had a visit from an Educational Mission headed by my then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord De La Warr, who took with him not only some highly qualified educationalists but also private M.P.s. But before they had even finished their report on the work they did in Uganda and De La Warr was promoted to Cabinet rank, and one of the M.P.s, Mr. Besneye, was made Under-Secretary of State for Health.

This Mission should mark an epoch in the development of Native Education in East Africa, and that such a project as they have in view should be now within the field of practical politics reflects enormous credit upon those who have been responsible for education in East Africa, and particularly in Uganda, not only upon the Education Departments and the missionary societies, but also the other departments which have done such excellent pioneer work in the technical training of Africans.

I have not yet read the Report, but the Commissioners have brought back a wealth of anecdote. I have heard, for instance, how three of the party who did not like the look of the lake steamer, demanded to cross Victoria Nyanza in a motor boat; a journey which occupied twenty-two hours during which they were tossed by tempests so tumultuous as to be worthy of a description by Conrad. It seems that they were fortified only by a bottle of maraschino which had been slipped into their picnic baskets, by one of those wonderful women, the wives of the Colonial Service (laughter).

May I take this opportunity of welcoming my new Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord Dufferin (applause), whose principal connexion with the Empire overseas has been with India. Hardly had he arrived in the Office when I asked him which of the Colonies he would like to visit during the coming winter, and he is most anxious to get into contact with Colonial administration at first hand.

**Colonial Office Changes.**

In all too few days Sir John Manley is leaving the Colonial Office. He has been a tower of strength to the Department (applause), and when I told me he wished to leave I had a deputation from all the seniors in the Office begging me to press him to stay on. I tried. He brought to the Department the wisdom of long experience in India and the Sudan, and the presence of a commanding and popular personality, and his loss will be felt not only in Whittemore but throughout the Colonial Empire.

He is being succeeded by Sir Cosmo Parkinson (applause), not the least of whose qualifications is that he fought in the War in East Africa, as an officer of the K.A.R., and has been bearing during the last year perhaps the heaviest burden of anyone in the Colonial Service, namely, the conduct of all the financial and correspondence and inter-departmental conversations and other troubles that have arisen out of the tragic situation in Palestine.

This dinner is easily a record in the history of the Corcoran Club in the numbers attending. The Club will wish me to offer their congratulations to their popular and indefatigable secretary, Mr. Jeffries (applause), on his receiving the C.M.G. in the Coronation Honours. No one in the Colonial community worked harder or more successfully for the welfare of the Colonial Service, or is a more valuable adviser to me on its special problems. He will no doubt be in full information and of general assistance.

**Those Present at the Dinner.**

Those present who have served in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia, or who have connexions with the territories, included the following:

Mr. C. H. Adams, Mr. V. R. Anley, Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker, Sir Jacob Barth, Mr. G. S. Bateman, Major G. C. Bayly, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mr. A. Bewir, Mr. H. F. Bingham, Mr. H. Bozman, Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Bosanquet, Sir Cyril Bostockley, Mr. C. T. Bowden, Mr. F. B. Boyd, Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, Mr. J. B. Brown, Mr. C. L. Bratton, Sir Graham Bushe, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrnes.

Mr. H. A. Calder, Sir John Campbell, Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, Sir W. Morris Carter, Mr. H. F. Cartmel-Robinson, Captain L. Castellain, Mr. A. B. Chantre, Dr. F. Charlesworth, Mr. G. H. Chaundy, Mr. H. W. Claxton, Dr. A. V. Clemmey, Mr. C. A. L. Cliffe, Captain F. Collingwood, Mr. P. L. Collisson, Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, Major Sir Harry Cordeaux, Mr. G. H. Creasy, Mr. G. S. Cree, Mr. R. H. Crofton,

Mr. C. K. Dain, Major C. H. Dale, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Davidson-Houston, Mr. W. H. de Boltz, Mr. H. F. Downing, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Commander G. Frank Dugdale, Mr. Harold Duncan, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. D. Edwards, Sir Lancelot Elphinstone, Sir Percy Eschield, Dr. H. Fairbairn, Mr. J. Fawdry, Mr. F. A. C. Findlay, Mr. R. C. U. Fisher, Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Mr. R. Freeman, Mr. C. Furness-Smith, Major R. D. Fursey.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Mr. G. E. J. Gent, Commander R. George, Mr. G. W. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. E. Goodship, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, Sir William Gowers, Sir R. W. Inwall Grane, Sir Charles Griffith, Mr. C. A. Grossmith, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Mr. J. Hathom Hall, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir John Harrington, Mr. W. Harragin, Captain R. H. Harris, Mr. R. J. Hart, Mr. Reginald J. Harvey, Mr. Ronald J. Harvey, Mr. R. L. Hett, Mr. G. N. Hill, Mr. H. W. Hindes, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Sir Claude Hollis, Mr. Mex Holm, Sir Arthur Horn, Mr. C. G. Howell, Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, Mr. B. Hutton, Sir Edward Jackson, Mr. J. J. Jeffries, Commander F. M. Jenkins, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. J. G. Jennings, Mr. F. S. Jenkins, Mr. J. Johnston, Dr. J. W. H. Kauntze, Mr. J. L. Keay, Mr. J. C. King, Sir Harold Kitterman, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Langage, Mr. G. W. Knapperton, Dr. W. A. Lamborn, Captain J. W. Langford, Mr. G. C. Latham, Major E. H. T. Lawrence, Mr. H. A. Ley, Mr. J. W. D. Locker, Sir Ewen Logan, Mr. G. Loggin.

Mr. A. McElwaine, Dr. R. S. McElroy, Mr. P. A. McElwaine, Sir John Maffey, Brigadier-General Sir Osborne, Major Dr. P. Manson-Bahr, Mr. A. Mayhew, Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, Mr. C. Montague-Smythe, Sir Henry Moore, Mr. N. Moore, Mr. J. C. Morgan, Major B. Nichols, Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Captain A. G. C. Northerstiff, Mr. P. R. O'Sullivan, Mr. R. Palmer, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Mr. R. J. Paul, Mr. F. J. Pedder, Mr. A. T. Penwab, Captain E. M. Persse, Mr. F. R. G. Phillips, Mr. M. H. Phillips, Mr. Maxime Pierrot, Mr. H. C. Platoff, Sir William Prout.

Mr. C. Rankin, Mrs. J. D. A. Rankine, Sir Richard Rankine, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. G. R. Remond, Mr. F. Richardson, Mr. A. Ridgway, Mr. G. K. Roth, Sir Athos Russell, Captain R. J. D. Salmon, Mr. H. L. Sargent, Sir John Scott, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. A. J. Steer, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. H. L. Sikes, Mr. C. J. H. Simons, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. L. V. Smart, Sir Thomas Stanton, Mr. H. J. Steadman, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. H. A. Swan, Mr. E. Taylor, Sir Edmund Teale, Dr. H. A. Templer, Dr. S. E. Theis, Mr. C. B. Thompson, Mr. H. T. Thornton, Sir George Tomkinson, Mr. E. P. Danney Tongue, Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Dr. A. H. Upton, Mr. J. Vickers-Hayland, Mr. F. B. Wade, Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Major F. Cobet Ward, Mr. L. S. Waterson, Mr. G. Tracey Watts, Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Dr. F. E. Whitehead, Dr. C. A. Wiggins, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Mr. J. B. Witherick, Mr. W. E. Woods, and Mr. F. J. Wortley.

"*East Africa and Rhodesia*" will shortly have a vacancy for an editorial assistant with experience of East Africa or Rhodesia. Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to the editor, marked "Personal," and should be accompanied by specimens of work, copies of recent publications (originals), full particulars of age, sex, education, capabilities, and an indication of the initial salary suggested.

# Kenya: Outpost of Civilisation.

*Germany in Tanganyika Would Jeopardise "World Freedom."*

LORD FRANCIS Scott, and Sir Edward Grigg, speaking at a dinner of the English Speaking Union in London on Monday, both stressed the importance of a better understanding in England of Kenya's importance to the Empire, and of the threat that would arise to the freedom of the world if Tanganyika fell under the control of a dictatorship.

Recent world events shall emphasise Kenya's strategical importance, said Lord Francis. The establishment of Italy in North Africa and the revival of Italian nationalism had made rear control of the Mediterranean less secure, and an alternative route to our Far Eastern possessions was necessary in case of trouble. The most fortified port on the route round the Cape was Simonstown, and there must clearly be a new fortified port on the East Coast; the obvious place was Mombasa, which was ideal for the purpose. Italy's action in Ethiopia had roused South Africa to a realisation of the importance of Kenya as her northern frontier.

When he heard people talk of giving Tanganyika back to Germany, he dubbed his eyes in astonishment that anyone concerned for the security of the Empire should make such a disastrous proposal. With Italy on her northern frontier and Germany holding Tanganyika, all idea of Kenya as a naval or military base would go by the board. She would be too vulnerable.

#### **Lunacy to Readmit Germany to Tanganyika.**

"Surely, when we are spending so many millions to-day on bringing our defences up to strength, it can only be the act of a lunatic voluntarily to present a possible enemy counter with bases for aircraft and submarines right across our own communications through British Africa," he declared.

People in England seemed to forget that British people living in any part of the Empire had just as much right to demand the protection of the Empire as people living in Surrey or Yorkshire. If any part of the Empire is to be given up as a burnt offering to Germany, it should be one which does not wish to remain within the Empire, and the only part I know which apparently fulfils that condition is Southern Ireland. (Laughter and applause.) What would England say to a proposal to hand over Southern Ireland to a potential enemy, and so threaten all English communications? Think of it from that point of view, and you will realise how strongly we British Africans feel on any suggestion to hand over Tanganyika.

To return Tanganyika would not have the smallest effect in preventing a war in Europe or altering whatever plans Germany might have for her expansion in Europe. It would be like throwing a catlet to a lion.

It was claimed that Germany must have an outlet for her surplus population. The total German population in all her Colonies before the War was 20,000, a figure which made not the slightest difference to her surplus population. As to the argument that she could not buy raw materials in East Africa the balance of trade was in Germany's favour so that she could buy more raw materials there. What she

wanted was to be sure of those sources of supply of raw materials not inimical to peace, but in war.

Turning to Kenya's importance from the commercial standpoint, Lord Francis recalled the tremendous criticism of the deepwater ports on the ground that they represented a development far ahead of the country's capacity. And this view they had been discussing the need to build additional quays. That the value of the exports had doubled between 1903 and 1906 showed the wonderful resilience and recuperative powers of the country. This development could have been achieved only by pursuit of the dual policy of development by Europeans and Natives *singly* side. Many people suggest that anything for the benefit of the European must be detrimental to the Native, and *vice versa*. This is the opposite of the truth. Our interests are complementary, not antagonistic.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has said there are two schools of thought—one which looks on the Native as being there for the benefit of the European and the other that regards the European as being there merely for the benefit of the Native. Both those schools are entirely wrong. Europeans and Natives are there to work in combination for the benefit of the country and for the good of the world in general. Nyasaland Natives complain that they have to go far afield to get work because there is not enough for them to do in Nyasaland. Surely that is an answer to those who say that European settlement is against the interests of the Native.

#### **Increased White Settlement Essential.**

Pleading for increased settlement in Kenya, Lord Francis said there was yet amount of room for young men with a spirit of adventure. Thanks to the experience gained by earlier settlers as a result of their mistakes, a young man going out to the Colony now had a very good chance of making a comfortable small income out of the land if he was wise enough to learn from the past. Land, now fairly cheap and rapidly rising in value, is property increased.

We want fresh blood sent with the determined to populate Ethiopia with a large number of her own people; it is essential from the Empire's point of view that we should have a much greater population of our people in Kenya. Sir Edward Grigg used to say that the criterion of white settlement is weak settlement and that what is wanted is strong settlements. I entirely agree and trust that we may have an influx of the right type to help us strengthen our attractive Colony.

What are our political ambitions? To develop the country in the best traditions of the British Empire. We are determined to see British principles flourish there. I believe the Anglo-Saxon race to be the best fitted to develop and rule, and we are determined to see the Anglo-Saxon race remain top dogs until the country is brought to full development. (Applause.)

The Natives must be developed in every way and we must work in combination, going slowly in the interests of the Natives and of the country. People who have lived for centuries in a state of backwardness must be furnished, and it is our duty to complete the task of the country until such backwardness disappears and take their part with us. We are not prepared to hand over our responsibility to the people of another race. We are determined

Kenya a worthy part of the Empire? (Applause.)

**Kenya: Supreme Test of Civilization.**

Mr. Edward Gove said that unless people in his country took the trouble to understand what the Africans they would govern wanted for themselves, trade with Africa would be far beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth and might affect the safety of the whole world.

In Kenya, he said, was an outpost of free government in a continent where the success of free government is of immense importance to all. When he first went to Nairobi, he had made a remark to that effect, and he afterwards received from a Scottish minister in the Ministry a copy of the African Catechism and the declaration that he had devised, in a dream, he said, a bit of a bird, that the future of freedom would be settled in Africa. His (Sir Edward's) did not think that an exaggeration. The problems of the world, however, there in such an extraordinary way, that I am not at all sure that the supreme test of our civilization may not prove to be ultimately determined in that part of the African continent.

English should be made the language of that part of Africa. He had struggled in favour of English against many valiant experts when he was in Kenya; the difficulty was to find teachers who he certainly should teach English to open to the rest of Africa the storehouse of English wisdom and experience.

#### World Freedom the Issue.

"Because it is an outpost of freedom," he opined, "we never omitted to purchase a moment's advantage in Europe or to attempt to influence in Europe by selling the freedom as one of our greatest 'Aphorisms.' A dictatorships, and I am not a admirer of what has passed in that part of Africa, has been established in North Africa. If you install another dictatorship in Tanganyika, you jeopardize the freedom of the world—Tanganyika had better realize that on this problem we are not taking a 'sabot' giving colonies back to Germany, or about land interests, we are talking about the foundations of freedom in the world." (Applause.)

Kenya is one of the outposts of our civilization, and it is important that that outpost should be not demolished, but strengthened. Since man lives by bread, you must strengthen it economically. People in this country are perpetually talking about developing medical services, public works, for natives, educational and procedural services—but you cannot do so, unless you have money. They will continue to develop those services in the interests of the natives, and at the same time say that you must not do anything that reduces the revenue to pay for them. These masters prevent you from pursuing developments which are the only means of development. Let us watch that factor in discussions of African independence."

"In Kenya we are trying to settle the relations between different races, brought close together, in a manner more friendly than in the world. I have heard the Attorney General, coming to say in his speech, 'I am not asking about the Native Problem.' I



## Northern Rhodesia's Future.

### Secret to Confidential Conversation.

On May 2, we reported that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had a few days previously received Sir Leopold Mountbatten and Colonel S. Gove Browne, the two non-official representatives of Northern Rhodesia attending the Coronation, and Sir Hubert Young, the Governor, and had undertaken to consider the case for Rhodesian amalgamation presented by the two spokesmen for the government party.

We were informed at the time that it had been mutually agreed to keep the conversations as confidential.

On Tuesday of this week, to the astonishment of those who had known the facts, *The Times* published a telegram from its Bulawayo correspondent, stating:

"Sir Tom Gove, Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, at the Colonial Office, has now returned to Livingstone, and he is staying in 'The Wellington Hotel' the site of a conference he had with Mr. Ormsby Gore at the Colonial Office, at which the constitutional position of Northern Rhodesia was discussed. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Colonel Gove-Browne, another unofficial member of the Legation Council were also present."

Sir Lankester Gove expressed the dissatisfaction of the people with the existing regime, which provided a feeling of helplessness, and urged that their only home was amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Ormsby Gore is quoted as saying: "I would rather be in Salisbury than in Satisfactory Downing Street," to which Sir Lankester replied that it was not a case of subsection but of having effective voting power. He urged Rhodesians should have a free voice and vote and that they should have full power to use money which was not provided by the Colonial Office.

Sir Lankester also requested that there should be an equal number of unofficial and official members in both the Executive and Legislative Councils, pending amalgamation that the Governor should exercise his determine only on reserved subjects, and that one member of the Executive Council should be chosen by the electors to represent them.

In his article Mr. Gove asserted that the fact that representatives of Northern Rhodesia had been allowed to state their case reflected that greater care was exercised, but denied that a recomposition, such as amalgamation or federal authority, he could not guess. The impression left by the two statements on amalgamation had been

the Secretary of State for the Colonies immediately telegraphed to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to emphasize that the conference was of a strictly confidential character. Then Mr. Gove had made it clear beforehand that the conversation could take place only if it was to be kept as strictly confidential; that he repudiated the remarks attributed to him by Sir Leopold Mountbatten, that he is seriously aggrieved by the breach of good faith; and that he desires the substance of his message to be made available for publication.

But this does not permit editorial comment in this issue, but readers can only be expressed at the public as being of a painful record of discussion between the two men at the time to have been of a confidential nature.

It is interesting to note that the Conference of London, which is to be held in June, will be the last meeting of the Conference of Commonwealth Ministers.

Jung 24, 1957

## Colonel Gare-Browne's Address to Rhodesian Group.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. GORE-BROWNE, D.S.O., an elected member at the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, gave a most interesting address on Saturday evening to the Rhodesian Group in the Cedar-Sands Hotel on the subject of Native policy in Rhodesia.

May I say how much Sir Leopold Moore and I appreciated the opportunity of putting our views personally before Mr. Ormsby-Gore on the question of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia? Every one knows how busy a Cabinet Minister is, but on each occasion on which I have seen Mr. Ormsby-Gore he has given the impression of having our country very much in his mind.

I cannot say anything about the ultimate decision, but Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the other night that he was unable to accept Mr. Huggins's statement that Northern and Southern Rhodesia, unless they were quickly joined, would drift apart, and many people in Northern Rhodesia agreed with Southern Rhodesia. In that suggestion, Mr. Gurney Gore went on to say however, that it is now recognised that Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland form a common unit, with common communications, traditions and problems. I sincerely hope it may be possible to find some constitutional union which will respect the rights and privileges of all parties, and which will confer some measure of self-government on the people composing it. Behind the desire for amalgamation is a wish to avoid own show.

### Relations of Black and White

The main obstacles in the Native question that was made clear by Mr. Huggins's pronouncement in 1951, and is still apparent, is the Imperial Government's view that the relationship of black and white in a mixed community can transcend a local political question. Lord Lagard has said it is the main problem with which the Colonial Secretary has to deal, and it is one for which no solution has yet been found.

Native policy is summed up in the words "Trusteeship for the weaker races". The doctrine of trusteeship succeeded the old idea of benevolent autocracy which had a great deal of good in it but did not leave room enough for progress. If you mean by trusteeship to give the black man a fair chance, then every decent person in the Colonies accepts it. For the ordinary Englishman wants to treat the Native decently and as a human being. It is worth making that point for now, and again you find an extreme view in this country. My answer is that if you look through the police court records in any country you will find that you have some very unpleasant neighbours. (Hear, hear.)

If you take trusteeship to mean that the country will eventually be handed over to the Natives, that is the ultimate idea for the countries with predominant Native populations, for instance West Africa, but if you try to apply it to a country with established European settlement you are heading for a dangerous impasse. The dual mandate is supposed to meet the case; it is admirable in theory, but sometimes hard to apply in practice.

Take the struggle for existence everybody thinks of himself or his wife and family. You certainly would not like your son to go to live it to someone else's wife and children, there can be nowhere. Everyone is fundamentally selfish in that respect, and we must approach this subject

not as an African but as a cosmopolitan one. It is selfishness that produces the colour bar. If we can get both races to appreciate that it is to the advantage of each for the other to be prosperous, then we can go a long way towards solving the problem. Let us ensure that there is enough property to go round. I would rather indicate trust than in prosperity than indicate trust in one race for the other.

### Importance of Native Development

The practical implication is development, and therefore I put native development in the forefront of Native policy. The record of the Government of Northern Rhodesia is not particularly happy one in that respect, and that of the Nyasaland Government has recently been published. The excuse is that there has not been enough money; next year we may be able to do better. We ought to concentrate on economic development for the benefit of all.

Political questions grow simpler when economic matters are right. The political approach ought to be rather different, for we need to keep the two races as much apart as possible in that matter. I think it entirely wrong to try to build up Native political institutions in common with European ones. We should define the black and white areas, lay it down that the one is paramount in his area and the other in the other, and give each local self-government.

The Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia must exist for all time for the benefit of the white man and be run by Europeans; on the other hand, there is a completely Native area like Barotseland. Now that we have an economic survey nearly completed we may be able to apply to Northern Rhodesia something of Sir Hubert Young's theory of land for white people and other land for Natives—not Native land, but land set aside for development by the State. This is the only way the white man would be allowed only if his presence would be to the advantages of the Natives.

Consider what management of local affairs in the white areas would be in the hands of the Europeans and that the Native areas, parades and tribal councils would be empowered to spend money on dispensary schools, the administration of justice, and so on.

The objection is that a Central Government cannot run with one set of responsibilities until it passes with the whole. Theoretically that is so, but in the British Empire illogical things do work, and it would be well worth trying the experiment of giving responsibility to provincial councils in the white areas and to Native institutions in the Native areas.

### Amended Legislatures Suggested

I should like to see our legislatures amended and turned into Councils on which all interests in the country were represented. In Northern Rhodesia, for instance, it should like to see on the Council representatives of the same owners of the men workers of the railways of settlers, Indians, and of Native interests.

Though the Native problem is economic rather than ethical, it does involve a good deal of self-sacrifice. The white man is essential to Native industries. Advanced Negroes must realise that it will never reach stability if there is a class of manual workers forbidden to rise above their inauthentic. In the Colonies must realise that it is necessary to be in control over a good deal of the power they have, not conscientiously and for all-round progress, but if departing with some of that power the country is likely to become unstable. The sacrifice is well-worth while.

## African Game Preservation.

### Captain Keith Caldwell's Address.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL, first Game Warden of Uganda, and for many years on the staff of the Kenya Game Department, gave a most interesting address on game preservation in East Africa to the East African Group in London last week. Lord Cardeworth, Chairman of the Group, presided. "The aim of a Game Department," said the speaker, "is to preserve big game without hindering economic development. Big game must therefore be kept where it can do no harm. Whenever game disappears in Africa, it goes for all time. If it is to remain, it must be properly preserved. Game laws are useless unless supported by public opinion. Generally the public look upon game laws as upon the customs: anyone who can get away with it is welcome to it. Therefore it is difficult to catch those who break the law."

#### National Parks.

"Game preservation demands game reserves or national parks, preferably the latter, for a game reserve may be only temporary, whereas a national park is handed over to trustees and is permanent. A national park should be easily accessible, reasonably flat areas and readily traversable. The trouble with areas which have these desiderata are naturally settled or Native reserves. Kenya thus decided reluctantly in the creation of a national park, and meantime we must content ourselves with the Southern Game Reserve, though it could be abolished at any time."

"A game reserve without the proper staff is a curse, rather than an asset. In the Semiliki country in Uganda I saw in 1925 enormous herds of elephant, buffalo, lion and antelope; it was the best hunting area in Uganda. Later it was made a game reserve, but nobody was appointed to watch it, nobody shot there. So in went the Natives, and recently Samson Salmon told me that he had seen that reserve heaps of bones, some of them very high. That is all that remains of the most wonderful game area because no rangers were appointed to protect it."

"There were two who were shooting. Native game scouts, Indians called SPURS, to be employed to assist the European rangers. Without them we could not work on, though it is always desirable to maintain a staff. The days when we had a native man as head ranger for shooting an annual fee license are past. Knowing that discovery would be certain, he would go to the same people again in the next game. Then, fortunately for the Government, until the usual magistrate in Namconell, all his game was taken by another, who had been hit by a man who had shot a deer before. The rangers, expecting the usual magistrates, had promised to hear the magistrate's case. Imagine going to take a serious view this time! I shall tell you what comes! Thereafter ones became more and more bold, and have been hit to death. In such conditions the game laws was not worth while."

The Native is the victim of centuries of trapping. In the old days if he wanted meat he shot any animal. Now Natives kill animals for their skins, for trophies, for profit, and for money. Trapping for profits will sooner or later extinguish the game. In jubilated enormous areas of bush they seem to team with things, and elephant, both have

increased greatly as the result of trapping. Some natives who sold the skins and horns to traders in Italian Somaliland, when we were publishing Italy's new regulations prohibiting the traffic and all the nations represented at the International Conference on Game Preservation later agreed that ivory and rhino should be taken out of commercial traffic, limited to a permit. Holland agreed, but the rest of us are atomized."

"In 1929 the Southern Game Reserve of Kenya was full of elephants in ordinary season. You would certainly have four or five thousand. I have just come another 100 miles through that country and saw only one, and that one on the edge of one of the reserves. The destruction is the work of native poachers who have killed the rhino for their horns; they would never kill them except for such profit."

"There is a lot of money in supplying animals to zoos. I remember the case of a man who had no permit to shoot rhino reported that he had a young one. I asked how he had captured it, he replied that he had shot the mother and was told 'I was riding home and the young thing followed me. I couldn't get rid of it.'

#### Elephant Control.

"Uganda has had to reduce the number of elephants, which some years ago began to damage Native plantations. Various culling schemes, these some resulted in the animals being harried and scattered about the country; as elephant control schemes they were not necessary for the elephants which actually did the damage were not scattered in certain areas and the birds that live on the elephants must not trespass are demarcated. And European rangers ensure that the animals do not cross the boundary. That scheme has been successful, and although about 2,000 elephants are killed each year, the wild number is not being reduced. If they were not shot in this way, the shooting would follow, and the last would be worse than the first. This scheme has been equally successfully adopted in Transvaal."

"As to the future, I do not see there is reason for gloom except that as development increases so the game must decrease. There is a notation which we should always remember: 'The wild life of to day is not wholly ours to use as we please. It has been given to us by trust. We must account for it to those who come after us and audit our record.' (See Appendix.)"

Mr. William Gowers, who had heard Mr. Captain Caldwell's work in Uganda, said that the system of elephant control Native citizens would be most seriously damaged by the elephants killed each year was tops even when a lot of some hundreds of millions of rabbits and other wild life which was not bad with the respect of game departments.

The exports of rhino horns were once he understood, to the Chinese's belief to be as abhorred as possible. One Chinaman, after later dealing with rhinoceros in antelope skins, said:

"Captain Caldwell's work in Nium held him interested only in rhinoceros to the last moment when which when he came to the last was very little about 500 lbs. per head."

M. Johnson, of the Ceylon Game Department, thought what the idea of setting aside national parks was good, but that the idea of the C.I.T.T. in the East African countries was not good. He said that in the country he came from he was not able to get a gun to use, and he used from time to time his opinion

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*Gift of a Harmonium.**Will Someone Pay the Freight?*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir,—I notice on page 1254 of your last number that Rev. A. J. Butcher of Uganda appeals for a harmonium.

If someone would like to pay the freight and duty charges, I shall be very glad to supply one which have with about ten stops.

Yours faithfully,

Henry H. Scales,

South Africa,

London, E.C.

H. H. SCALES,  
McDOALD SCALES & COMPANY.*Do Africans Respect Age?**Trust, not Fears, the Criterion.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir,—It seems doubtful if the Rev. E. E. Lury is correct in his statement that Africans have special respect for their elders.

In the man of middle age being but immature in his ways, yet their hearts and confidence just as much as the young can, first by acquiring their language, and then understanding their culture and problems. I carefully watch a newcomer, of whatever age, to see how far he is able to adapt himself to local conditions and ways of thought, and this process of adaptation is naturally more difficult for my elderly man than for a young one.

Nonetheless there are cases in which a man of middle age are appreciatively the embodiment of new, with the veracious and benevolent trusted counsellors and guide. But I would say that such cases are the exception, and the elderly men whether missionaries, or others who carry the weight in the counsels of Africans are nearly always men whom the people have learnt to trust during years of close association.

Yours truly,  
Dorchester, Dorset, England.

Peter C. H. Hall, B.A., M.A., F.R.S.A., F.R.G.S.

*East Africa and Rhodesia**"Annexation" and Amalgamation.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—In his article in the West African Tribune, Sir Alvin Gowers, this year, suggested on the Danner Club's behalf that one does not fear the mind of a wadada of wello or political predators that Southern Rhodesia will inevitably be absorbed in the Union of South Africa. I wrote also because Sir Alvin has spoken in favour of Annexation has anticipated Southern Rhodesia's entry into East Africa.

It was a very happy day which I am sure you may have noticed in social measures, but it is to suggest that the thought also deserves the taken seriously. I hope that other discussions will be opened to increase the size and scope of our paper and the other English Africa papers, and to encourage and assist them to do their best in securing thus, closer links between the two continents to the south.

The amalgamation of the two Rhodesias could be achieved quickly as Mr. Higgins says, whether the two contiguous territories are joined together by common interests, problems and traditions that they cannot possibly drift apart. Mr. Chas. Gore contends it is in the best interest of the South African Government to annex Rhodesia in the light of East Africa and the Rhodesias' whole and thus "annexation" of the Colony was a real setback to those people — a small minority — in Southern Rhodesia who are still attracted by the friendly union with the South.

I believe that among them are some very influential folk, but I also believe it to be the fact that their opinions were conservative circumstances which have greatly changed in the present day, and that they should re-examine their conclusions in the circumstances of 1925. They would be driven to do so by me.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1. A. J. MALAMALAMONIST.

*News Transmission in Africa.**A Case of Delayed Information.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—Recently good news transmission in Africa, it is said, has been impeded by opposition to give them the mail.

In 1927 an A.D.P. was found by a Buffalo near Nairobi in the Nandi country, north-east of Kericho. It was a dead animal, and the sound of its hoofs in the dark night was sharply disturbed by the natives, who thought the white man had been killed. He had some elephant hair blue. Inside the head and neck was a bullet, and it was ascertained that this tragic incident had occurred two days before. In addition to the various official aid in a very scrubby condition, which Nairobi is a couple of hundred miles off the coast.

Mr. T. D. C. Barnes, the young man of twenty, was a graduate of the medical faculty which became the India, and which would also become the Indian Medical Service recorded his hours of service to the German askaris at Kaimosi, where the natives, who had been killed a Moshi, had been captured. It is very sometimes goes towards a native's intention in asking a question and had him voice it before he has spoken. Most are would prefer to offer 60,000 to such a ordinary conversion of intelligence.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1. A. J. MALAMALAMONIST.

*POINTS FROM SETTER.**Kenya Gold Review.*

Kenya is likely to be a new and non-nomadic zone of gold production in Africa.

*CARIBBEAN REPORT.*

It has been reported that importers in Hongkong have been quoting a very recent trading article in the case of the West African gold market, some considerable time ago, as follows: "The West African gold market is now in a state of great activity. Possibly this may be due to the fact that the market is almost unable to realize the amount of gold which is being imported from England and elsewhere, and that the market is proceeding to a large extent on the basis of a demand for gold from South Africa, which is now being imported in large quantities. The West African gold market is also showing a marked increase in the amount of gold which is being imported from England and elsewhere."

## Statements Worth Noting.

WITNESS

357.—Mr. Bryan Fraser Macdonald.

The days of the flower fade in, and the  
years of our lives pass, and for every season  
there is a little glow of joy or man's mirth, to  
brighten up the heart.

Years like these sometimes mark and some-  
times bind us to George Eliot, writing in "The  
Feeser."

"The body is dead, but the heart is still to  
move—*As Yet Untold*.—*One of the Burdened*,  
*Unwritten Books*—*Eliot*.

After his first visit to Africa and other nations,  
of him, himself, himself, he said, turning  
to a friend, "I have found Truth."

"We do not want things made easy for us;  
but we want them made available in the  
country by the standard of standards."—Sir David  
McNeill, Chairman of the Royal Commission on  
*Geographical Names*.

"National banking institutions should be  
responsible for their local communities and  
only by a system of *Local Control*, formed  
on the principles of *Co-operation*, in Southern  
Rhodesia, can such a relation be secured."

For eight years without too much difficulty pro-  
duced, the original work only gives a sketchy  
Survey of the *Geography of M.L.I.*—weak  
in its methods of survey and education.

"It is time to add more money and the  
dimensions of interest to the Survey of Tur-  
key, and to the Survey of the Suez Canal, and  
also to the Survey of the River Nile."

"The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland last year  
should be congratulated on their excellent work on all  
the roads they have built, bears fruit in economic  
prosperity, and is well deserved encouragement to  
solid business."—Sir David McNeill, Chairman of the  
Royal Commission on Geographical Names.

"The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland they have  
done a great deal, and may continue to do much more  
directly, and in many ways, in making more rapid progress, than we who, and some reluctantly,  
position ourselves in the world, *middle-class*—but the  
standard of the *Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland* is  
such that the *Committee of Correspondence* will  
trust us."

"What may now be fatal to Rhodesia is that mining  
enterprises and business generally find that the  
mines are no longer to be worked except at enormous  
losses, and that the enterprise is either to be sold or  
the enterprise is to be continued at a loss."—*The  
Mining Engineer*.

"The general and terrible trouble which  
has followed our country since the beginning of  
persecution almost the entire population before  
such as the slaves, is that it is unprofitable  
indeed to do business, particularly in those  
countries where there are no large cities, which are  
able to carry goods to market, even in the most  
favourable circumstances."—*The Mining Engineer*.

### Corporation

H. G. M. Macdonald, former staff of Barclays  
Bank, London, Mr. Brian Macdonald was in 1927  
posted to the African representative of Barclays Bank  
Dominion, Central and Overseas, went later to  
South Africa, then to the Gold Fields, and then  
on to East Africa for the same purpose.

In 1928 he founded the *Nairobi* and  
after acting as manager of *Nairobi* bank, *Edoret*,  
took over the *Central African* branch in the end  
of 1929. This date is given here, as it is such a  
date that there can be early record of  
his entry into the *Central African* banking  
business. The *Central African* Bank, native banking  
and in which he was then engaged, was  
headquartered at *Nairobi*.

He has often as *East African* on the *Kenya*  
*Committee*, *Kenya Committee*, an *advisory committee*  
member of the *Kenya Anti-Slavery* Committee,  
Chairman of the *Treasurer of the Compound*, the  
*Kenya Anti-Slavery Association* of *Ghana*, and the  
*Kenya Parades, Sports and Welfare Scheme*. Chai-  
rman of the *Kenya Committee* in 1926, of the  
*Kenya Anti-Slavery General Committee* and a Vice  
Chairman of the *Kenya Native Athlete Associa-  
tion*, and a member of the *Kenya* to insure Native sports  
and training.

**TELEGRAMS**

Mr. G. H. Smith, British Retired Army Officer, has arrived in Camer.

Major A. H. Symes Simpson has arrived from Africa.

Miss A. C. Ladd has been appointed Vice-Admiral of Kenya.

Mr. D. Gibson of London is on his way to Africa on holiday.

Mr. H. D. Allen has been appointed District Commissioner in Tang.

Captain C. G. Headley, of the Royal and Camel Corps, is on sick leave.

Mr. S. C. Maslani, architect in the Uganda High Commission, has returned.

Mr. J. Sillery has been appointed Clerk to the Tanganyika Executive Council.

Major Conrad Wartmann arrived back in London today from his visit to East Africa.

Dr. J. A. Jackson has been appointed Surgeon-Major of the Orthopaedic Rhodesia.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Browne, who died in Sana'a, February, last, was valued at £1,480.

Mr. R. Anderson, M.A., F.R.C.S., arrived home yesterday Saturday from Nairobi.

Mr. G. E. Shandley, of the Uganda Administration, has been transferred to Somaliland.

Mr. Starkey Howe will arrive back in London on Saturday morning via Paris, Rome, Athens.

Mr. F. F. Elwin has been appointed to the Anti-Rabies Research Department, Advisory Board.

Mr. J. G. Gammie, President of the African Council, has come back to England.

Mrs. H. G. approved by the staff of the National Bank of Central Africa has arrived home from Africa.

Colonel W. J. Simith, retired manager of the Kenya Farmers Association, has just arrived in London.

Mr. R. L. Cornell, Veterinary Research Officer, is on leave from Tanganyika pending secondment to South Africa.

Sir J. A. Gilpin is Acting Governor-General of the Sudan during the absence on leave of Stewart Smith.

Mr. Moutou is Minister for the Colonies in the reconstituted French Cabinet.

Professor Jean Bourdier has written a book on savannahs in East Africa. It will be published in July, autumn.

Captain L. J. Marsland, resident engineer for the White Trust for the new bridge over the Zambezi, has arrived in Rhodesia.

Commander W. T. King has been appointed Commodore, and Mr. J. Christie Vice-Commodore of the Mombasa Yacht Club.

Mr. R. R. Staples, the Tanganyika Government statistician, has returned to Mpwapwa after a period of confinement in Busutoland.

A Conference of the League of Coloured Peoples opens in London to-morrow. Sir George Lamming, M.P., will preside.

Dr. Burnett, the well-known Kenya medical practitioner, who has left the Colony to settle in Ireland, has just arrived by the "Matanya."

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Foley of County Sligo, Ireland, who have been touring South Africa by rail, car, air, have reached Rhodesia.

Mrs. Martin Johnson is on her way from America to East Africa and England. She is to make films for a picture of Livingston and Stanley.

Sir John Major, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. Fletcher Clegg to be his private secretary.

Father Ignatius Groz, Vicar Apostolic of Bulawayo, has been consecrated by Cardinal Beaumont, Vicar Apostolic of Rhodesia.

Messrs. W. V. Williams, Mr. J. G. Elwin, W. Shielley and E. T. T. T. have been nominated official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly.

Archbishop Michael Ure, Bishop of Mombasa, who returned to Europe by the "Matanya" last weekend, spent a short holiday in the British Isles before starting for Nairobi.

Mr. Alan A. Thompson, M.A., M.Sc., son of Captain J. W. Thompson, late Superintendent of Mombasa and Nairobi, who was Secretary of State for Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted Deputy Chief of Home Guard.

Mr. C. H. Mowat, Senior Provincial Commissioner, Transvaal, has assumed charge of Lake Province. Mr. C. H. Marchant has been appointed and named Commissioner of Justice from Zimbabwe.

**MARRIAGE**

KENDAL W. BROWN, M.G.C., of the mining place on the border between Rhodesia and Zambia, has married Miss Mary Weston, of Northam, Rhodesia.

He has been invited to speak at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Saturday evening, and passing in England leaves for Kenya on Monday. At the end of this month he will return to England before sailing again in December to the United States. Territory is now his.

Mr. J. G. D. Denner, of Denner's Antelope Farm, and his wife, the Dowager Baroness Denner, have presented to the British Museum a fine specimen of the "Moss-backed" antelope, which he has secured specimens of throughout the entire continent.

Mr. W. H. Henry Phillips, formerly of the Uganda Constabulary Service, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law of the University of Birmingham at the ceremonial celebrations on July 10, which mark the foundation of the university in 1902.

Major-General Reginald Palmer of The Royal Regiment of North Lancashires, a battalion of which served gallantly in East Africa during the War, died in London last week. Brigadier-General Palmer, whose Counsel of the Regiment presided

over the funeral of Sir Archibald Weigall, was re-elected chairman of the Council of the Empire Society for the second time since he first entered. Sir Archibald Weigall was re-appointed Director of the Empire Foundation for the third successive year.

Colonel John Brooke Popham, son of the new Bishop of Bristol, is going to the Thistle House, residence of Sir James and Lady Brooke Popham, where he will remain in the Bill of Fare, while his father, Sir James, will attend the Highlands School, Edinburgh.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Studd, 50 years old, of Madras, and his written several books concerning his country, left Madras last week to spend a sabbatical year in Africa prior to retirement. Since 1902 his best friend, Rev. Mr. Constance, a Congregationalist, has been his companion and teacher.

A hospital equipped with up-to-date medical apparatus has been opened at Grawa, Kasaland, recently by Mr. John Crookshank, Vice-president of the African Trust Fund. The building took fifteen months to build and was erected by the contractor of Mr. R. C. Scott and the Misses Crookshank.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Northern Rhodesia, at the beginning of July, will spend two or three weeks in England. His daughter, wife of Mr. Edward Bouverie, the Chief Secretary to the Privy Council, will go with them, spending a month in Europe, while Mr. Cecil Moore and Mr. John Moore, the sole trustees of the Kitchener Memorial Fund, will be engaged in a tour of three weeks in Palestine with another Kitchener.

Mr. A. E. Gobat, one of Lancashire's prominent business men, who has visited England with his family, will spend some weeks in his native Switzerland before sailing in the "Queen Mary" for the United States, where he will remain for about three months on business. He will then return to Europe, taking some time off to sail on the Lake Maggiore. After he is away Mr. Goble's motor business in Mombasa will be carried on by his wife.

A Paul Binks Memorial Prize has been instituted at the Pioneer Girls' school, Nairobi, in memory of the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Binks of Nairobi, who died last year. Several old pupils contributed to the prize fund in memory of his splendid friendship and unceasing generosity.

Mr. Cleland Scott reached England last week from Nyanya, having left Kenya by car during the last 200 miles. Mrs. Lloyd Graeme, another Nyanya resident, as passenger. When 200 miles south of the salient feature the car broke down, and so from Mombasa Mrs. Lloyd Graeme proceeded to Nairobi, where Mr. Scott left by sea for London.

## Obituary.

Mrs. F. A. Smith of Guelo, Southern Rhodesia, died at Capetown last week.

Her death took place in Livingstone recently of Col. G. A. Wallis of the Northern Rhodesian forces.

Mrs. E. E. Mayne whose death has taken place at Runu at the age of 70 had lived in Kenya for the past 10 years.

The death has taken place at the European Hospital, Nairobi, at the age of 60 of Major R. J. Snowden of Aldford.

Sir John Goddes Chairman of Imperial Airways, Ltd., died on June 19, 1922, at London-Cape air route, at the age of 61.

Mr. W. H. Marshall, whose death has taken place in Ceylon, had been associated for many years with the Burnt Forest Saw Mills of Kenya.

Mr. W. M. Hartman, whose death has taken place in Johannesburg, was well known in Kenya, where he was on the staff of the Shell Company from 1900 to 1910.

Mr. H. C. Dickinson, whose death was taken place in Kampala, resided for many years in Uganda, where he was latterly employed as an accountant by Messrs. Mitchell & Co.

Mr. Joshua Muriuki, whose death has taken place in Nairobi at the age of 70, served in the Kenya Agricultural Department from 1911 to 1920, and was the brother of Mr. Joseph Muriuki of Nairobi.

Mr. L. Studd, who had lived in Nyasaland for over 20 years, died in failing health for the past few years at Lusaka at Mikoma at the age of 74. A Buganda, and the funeral was a Native who had been a Buganda Mopper for 26 years.

Sir John Franklin, who died in Malvern last week at the age of 70, had good deal of his game hunting in East Africa many years ago. In 1905 when elephant hunting at Lake Nakuru, he killed a charge of elephant in such close range that he was actually able to touch the elephant's trunk with his rifle from the point at which he fired.

Lieutenant Col. G. Fereday, who died in Cape Town last week at the age of 45, had been in business as a gunsmith in Salisbury for many years with his two brothers, one of whom is the present Mayor. He had represented Southern Rhodesia at Bisley, and had represented the King's Prize in 1912 and 1913, and in 1913 he won the King's Medals in marksmanship in Southern Rhodesia.

## Ladies' Corona Club.

### Inaugural Dinner in London.

The Ladies' Corona Club was inaugurated by a dinner held at the Royal Empire Society on the same evening last week as the Coronation Club Dinner. Lady Beatrice Olmsthorpe Gore, who presided, followed the custom of the Corona Club in making the only speech of the evening.

Lady Beatrice, having paid tribute to Lady Cora and her husband, said that in organising the new club, they had already had 220 members. She hoped it would be the first of many annual dinners, at which the wives of people who had spent their lives in the Colonial Service and retired could meet old friends whether their husbands had or had not retired.

The foundation of the club was an outward recognition of the valuable part which women took in Imperial work. Wives of Colonial servants could strengthen to smooth away the rough edges of class and race in the countries in which they served, and they had constant opportunities of hearing other people's point of view and removing misunderstandings.

In medicine and public health, women played a most important part. Referring to the overseas nursing Association with which she was connected, Lady Beatrice said that since its foundation in Mauritius 40 years ago, it had been a recognised source from which Colonial Governments had recruited their nurses, and to-day there were between 700 and 800 nurses working in various parts of the Empire.

Women missionaries had also done wonderful work for education, medicine and public health generally, and had helped the way for more comprehensive work by the civil Governments. They had brought in a standard of ideals which had greatly strengthened the idea of trustworthiness and humble responsibility, which ought to be the keynote of all Colonial policy.

Those present included Sir Alan Abbott, Mr. Albon, Lady Baillie, Mrs. Buxton, Lady Buxton, Lady Campbell, Mrs. Carton, Kynaston, Lady Chelmsford, Lady Douglas-Pennant, Lady Ellice, Mrs. Ellice, Mrs. Fairness Smith, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Gilman, Lady Gifford, Mrs. J. T. Hall, Mrs. H. Mrs. Hillier, Miss Hemy, Lady Hollis, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Lander, Miss Kauntze, Captain Kitchener, Lady Lill-Grant, Lady MacMichael, Lady Mafay, Lady Manning, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Mafford, Lady Moore, Mrs. Nicholls, Lady Northcote, Lady Beatrice Olmsthorpe Gore, Lady Rankine, Lady Read, Lady Russell, Mrs. Russell, Lady Shuckburgh, Lady Stanton, Mrs. Steeman, Lady Wedderburn, Mrs. Swan, Lady Graeme Thomson, and Mrs. Vane.

## The Coronation Medal.

Drives that won the Coronation Medal is suggested by *The Kenyan Review* as a title for boys' book of drama-adventure, the comment being indicative of the general dissatisfaction caused throughout East Africa by the recent distribution of such honours.

Another comment from the same source is "I do wish they were not put alongside war medals, because if you are liable to go to some function or other where honours are given, and you think your son has won a real medal in East Africa, and if you do look him up, investigate, that probably half his medals were won by not marching during 20 years in the bush."

## Yeta III Leaves for Africa.

Entertained by Mr. Robert Williams.

Sir Robert Williams, the Minister of State last week at the First Fleet of Parades, left for Barotseland, where the following were also present: Sir C. C. M. and Miss Davies, Miss Cutthbertson, Colonel G. B. Gathorne, Mr. William Gowers, Miss Green, Mr. Edward and Lady Hardinge, Colonel G. S. H. Hare, Colonel Marshall Hole, the Hon. Henry Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Justice, Mr. Oliver Cesar, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss R. Reina, Sir Ronald and Emily Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Stevens, Commander Sturz, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. T. T. and Mr. Frank Worthington and Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Thinking Sir Robert was leaving from the company of meeting so many old friends who had lived in Barotseland, the Pundiro chief said he well remembered the kindness of Sir Robert to his father, Lewanika, when he came to England for the Coronation of King George V. On his return to Barotsaland Lewanika had told his people of the unfailing friendship of Sir Robert to his country and himself.

The Chief left England on Friday to inspect Northern Rhodesia on the conclusion of his visit to this country for the Coronation. Admiral Bromley, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was at Waterloo Station to bid him goodbye.

## Forthcoming Engagements.

- June 1—Royal Air Force Displays—Benson
- June 2—First Test Match, England v. New Zealand
- July 1—Arrival of service men
- June 3—Henley Regatta opening
- June 4—British Empire Games Party, Roehampton
- July 1—School of Oriental Studies: annual dinner
- July 2—Grand Union Guest of Honour: Professor Sir D. Brewster
- July 3—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 4—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 5—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 6—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 7—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 8—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 9—Coronation service of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor
- July 10—Eton v. Harrow League
- July 11—Farnham Castle, Surrey, annual dinner in Tanganyika
- July 12—West Africa Cup
- July 13—Joint East African Reception and dinner in Tanganyika
- July 14—Aberdeen University
- July 14—Gentlemen's Cup
- July 15—Polo & Field
- July 16—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 17—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 18—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 19—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 20—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 21—David Dennis Cup
- July 22—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 23—Lambeth Meeting
- July 24—Arrival of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
- July 25—Secretaries of organisations and consultants under the Royal Charter

## The Future of Rhodesia. *Sixty Years of Mission Work*

### *An Ex-Official's Disquietude.*

OBSERVATIONS by Colonel C. L. Garbutt, formerly Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, regarding the future of white and black agriculturists have caused considerable discussion in the Colony, and though we have not yet received a full report of his remarks, which were contained in a written communication to the Rhodesia Farmers' Association, it is evident that they have opened issues of the greatest importance to Rhodesia.

His contention is, in brief, that the African is being encouraged as an agricultural producer to such an extent that he will in time force the white man off the land. That policy he attacks as inconsistent with the professed intention of making Southern Rhodesia a white man's country, and as certain to accentuate a Native labour shortage by removing the incentive to work. Natives should, he suggests, be segregated under the Land Apportionment Act, the white and the black communities having the advantage of their own internal markets.

"Even now the only way the white farmer can be kept going is by means of heavy subsidies, for maize control, when analysed, is nothing more than a subsidy. Notwithstanding those subsidies, the Native is still able to compete more successfully." The Land Apportionment Act, as carried out at present, is encouraging Native farming to the detriment of European farming and of European industry generally by making the Native independent of the need to work?

Figures given by Colonel Garbutt in support of his contentions show that the Natives, who in 1911 owned 320,000 head of cattle, possessed 1,653,000 in 1935; in 1911 it was estimated that they were cultivating 843,000 acres of land, which area had increased by 1935 to 1,500,000 acres. Natives owned 3,402 ploughs in 1911 and 7,336 in 1935, and in those 24 years there had been an increase of 44% in the indigenous Native population.

Who, in the face of these facts, can claim that Southern Rhodesia has dealt harshly with her Native population?

### Tribute to Kenya Settlers.

(Concluded from page 133.)

inquired what they had decided to do about the Negro problem in the United States, and he was terribly hurt. (Laughter.) But the problem is very important and I am convinced the African people and the English people must come together to solve it. It has many baffling aspects, and the theories of old Virginia will not do. You have only to read "Gone with the Wind" to realise that.

You cannot give vast responsibility to the African and imagine he is going to carry it in this generation or the next generation. You must arrive at a compromise. Kenya is one of the places where that problem is going to be worked out—I believe on very sound lines. It is free from the slave traditions which affect other parts of the world, free from any desire to exploit the Natives, and the problem is in the hands of a master population representative of all that is best in our own race.

In no part of the world can you find a finer community representative of our race than in Kenya. Lord Erroll's Scott is truly representative of that British community, many members of which had rendered great service to the British Empire before they came to Kenya. This community is striving to uphold our ideals and all that is best in our civilization. (Applause.)

### *Celebrations in Uganda.*

On June 30, 1877, the first missionaries arrived in Uganda, and the Native Anglican Church is therefore celebrating its sixtieth anniversary this year. A series of missions is being held throughout the country, culminating in a mission in the Cathedral in Kampala from September 18 to 26, which will be led by Bishop Willis, Archdeacon and Mrs. Mathers, and Canon Herbert.

From September 28 to October 1 an East African Bishops' Conference will be held, to be attended by the Bishops of Zanzibar, Mombasa, Masasi, and the Upper Nile, the Assistant Bishop (Bishop Bullen) of Egypt and the Sudan, Bishop Willis, Bishop Stuart, the Rev. Wilson Cash (general secretary of the Church Missionary Society), the Rev. H. D. Hooper (African secretary of the C.M.S.), and Canon McLeod Campbell, secretary of the Missionary Council of the Church of England.

A great Thanksgiving Service has been arranged in the Cathedral for October 3.

### *From Town to Country.*

"If we cannot be trusted to handle the affairs of our own town, how can we ever expect to be in a position one day to assist in the formation of the Government of our country?" asked Mr. F. S. Roberts, Mayor of Ndola, when proposing the repeal of the section of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance providing for the appointment of three Government officials as additional councillors. Asking for a unanimous vote, he said a vote from the official members would be a gesture of confidence in the unofficial councillors, and would indicate to the Government that their experience had satisfied them that the Council was capable of handling its own affairs. The official members did not vote, but the proposal was carried.

### *Coffee Trade Organisation.*

Last week we reported the decision to form a Nairobi branch of the East African Coffee Exchange as a preliminary to a wider organisation. Cabled news has since been received that branches of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa and of the East African Coffee Exchange have been formed both in Nairobi and in Mombasa.

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## Missionaries in Ethiopia.

### *British Expelled by the Italians.*

Last week we reported Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons concerning the Italian expulsion of British missionaries from Ethiopia, in the course of which the Foreign Secretary said that the "British Government reserved the right to consider taking similar action in territories under British administration."

The President of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, to which the missionaries belong, has since written to *The Times* to emphasise that the missionaries were expelled because they were British and because their work furthered a Biblical Christianity. He added:

"Their 'scholastic activity' to which objection was taken, consisted of teaching Ethiomans to read in their own common tongue the Bible, which the Ethiopian Church already possessed in a dead language. It was hoped by this means so to quicken a lifeless Christian Church of 300,000 that it would itself undertake a great missionary venture in its own 9,000,000 non-Biblical fellow-countrymen. While all the 17 missionaries sent us to Ethiopia were members of the Church of England, none of them was a clergyman, and no attempt was made to establish the Church of England in Ethiopia. In fact they were known as 'Helpers of Ethiopia,' their one aim being the revival of spiritual life within the Ethiopian Church, and its inauguration but also through the universal study of the Word of God in the common tongue."

With such an object in view and aided by three young British doctors, they became welcome to the Emperor and his Ministers, to the Ethiopian Church, and to the entire people.

Influenced by the study of the Word of God, Ethiomans of standing became whole-time preachers of that Word; 20,000 Gospels in Amharic were circulated widely, and the great objective was, at any rate partially, in sight.

*Well-timed silence has  
more eloquence than speech.*  
—MARTIN LUTHER, D.C.L. (1810-1886)

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Whitehall 713

British Government should be informed to a Foreign Office spokesman. The Italian Church is formally recognised by the Ministry of British missions. The Foreign Office's position is that the continuation of the Italian church can endanger the safety of British subjects and British interests. That is to say, the Italian church is not welcomed.

## Opposition in Parliament.

### *Attempted Assassination of Mr. R. G. Spicer.*

Questions were raised by several members in the House of Commons last week concerning the attempted assassination of Mr. R. G. Spicer, Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs, formerly Comptroller of Posts in India. Mr. G. E. C. Spicer, Inspector-General of Posts, announced that a considerable sum of £10,000 was authorised and made available for the protection of posts and telegraphs during the previous month. Captain Wedgwood, recalling that a postman and a telegraphist were murdered in Nairobi, asked if Mr. Spicer would also be sacrificed.

Mr. G. E. C. Spicer, who is in charge of the field force responsible for the protection of posts and telegraphs in Kenya in connection with Sir Alan Gough-Cartwright's Commission for the re-education of savages, said that he had been advised by Mr. Ormsby Gore that the committee had agreed to pay £10,000 in the following terms of reference:

"To secure the most effective protection for posts and telegraphs in the interior of Kenya, on account of extra huts and other buildings required for this recommendation, in the manner indicated in paragraph 76 of the report or in any other way which may be necessary being paid to a fair part of the cost of the protection of posts and telegraphs in Native districts, and to provide for the payment of Native taxation which applies to the status of posts as tax-free."

Mr. G. E. C. Spicer said that the chairman of the Committee is the Chairman of the Legislative Commission, Mr. G. E. C. Spicer, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. G. M. Calderwood. Replying to a question of Mr. Ormsby Gore said that

"in the terms of the Uganda Medical Department, the head of the department, Dr. H. G. Balfour, was asked for information concerning the arrangement of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, was told by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald that no discussions on this question had taken place at the Imperial Conference, and that Mr. (Sir) Macdonald had had an opportunity of hearing the views of the Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia on his present visit to London. Dr. Balfour is entitled to add to his previous answer on this subject."

## The Germans in Tanganyika.

LETTERS advocating the return of German to Tanganyika appeared in *Chancery* to which Dr. George H. Malcolm, B.A., F.R.S., now writes from London:

"Hasn't 'Dear Britain' so little knowledge of German that he does not know that the very best way for another 100,000,000 to live in Africa, where they are already obtaining a tremendous surface of living space, is to have these Germans? I am sure you will be surprised to learn that the German government in Tanganyika, from 1910 to 1919, undersigned agreements with the Germans to thoroughly colonise the country. When they signed they were in a position to do so, but the Germans were full of energy and determination, but how different things started to look after 1919. Now, could any man be more surprised?"

"True, there were great difficulties in the beginning, as it was a very difficult task to find German citizens. For the British colony, consisting all of Germans, had to be cleared out, showing that one could not be a German in Tanganyika, no, there was no room for them."

"I am sure you will be surprised to learn that the Germans were not allowed to go back to Tanganyika."

## Northern Nyasaland Wants Representation in Legislature.

It will surprise most people to know that the Nyasaland Northern Province Association, which was formed as recently as the beginning of last year, already claims a larger membership than any other European public body in the Protectorate.

The vitality of the European community in the Nchisi, Dedza, Lilongwe, Dowa, Fort Manning, Kasota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa and North Nyasa districts having thus been established, their desire for direct representation on the Legislative Council is understandable, and so widespread is it that a special general meeting of the Association was held in Lilongwe a month ago to consider the matter. It was unanimously resolved to request the Convention of Associations to urge the Government to make two further appointments to the Legislature to represent the Northern Province, one of the new members to be a non-official and the other the Provincial Commissioner in charge of that part of the country.

The three chief officers of the Association are Mr. A. F. Barron, President; Mr. F. D. Walker, Vice-President, and Captain W. H. Evans, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; in addition to whom there are on the Committee the following members: Captain A. Williams Smith, R.N.; the Rev. G. A. Ross, and Messrs. J. R. Davies, J. T. B. Harvey, A. C. Palmer, C. Q. Twynam, R. W. L. Wallace, and G. Watling.

Despite the small European population of the area £50 has already been promised to the Lilongwe hospital appeal.

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## Lord Lugard's Gift Of a Drum to the Baganda

On behalf of Lord Lugard, Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, recently presented to His Highness the Kabaka a drum which Lord Lugard received from His Highness' father when, as Captain Lugard, he was endeavouring to restore peace and good order in Buganda at the time of the present Kabaka's childhood.

Lord Lugard has treasured this memento of his early days in Africa, but, feeling that it should be restored to the Kabaka, requested the Governor to make the presentation, which appropriately took place at the Buganda Native Government's celebration of the Coronation of King George VI.

The Kabaka expressed his warm appreciation of Lord Lugard's thoughtfulness, and said the restoration of the drum was but another illustration of his readiness at all times to sacrifice his personal wishes for the sake of the public good. "Lord Lugard's name," the Kabaka added, "will always be remembered in the history of Uganda, where his great name abides." When presented as a gift, Lord Lugard thanked him personally.

Speaking at a conference of the League of Nations Union in London this week, Lord Cecil of Chelwood said that the Treaty of Versailles was not wholly bad, and was better than the terms which the Germans said they were going to make if they won. The public should not be led away by unscrupulous and insidious propaganda put out by Germany concerning her considerable wrongs.

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A number of passengers who will be transhipped at Southampton June 23

Mosley, Mr. H. Hobbs and Mr. Marks; Mr. Part Bell;  
 Mrs. J. J. Harborth and Mr. T. Marks; Mr. Part Bell;  
 Mr. J. G. Carman; Mr. George; Mr. G. R.  
 Corr and Mr. Brooker; Mr. G. R. Corr; Mr. G. Scott, and  
 Mr. H. Scott; Mr. J. H. Scott; Mr. T. H. Scott; Mr. T. H. Scott; for

**MAIL**

Mail was received from London at 10 p.m. on June 22, and was forwarded to Africa from East Africa except one piece of mail for Mr. G. R. Corr and Mr. Brooker. Mail intended for Southampton will be forwarded to Mr. T. H. Scott, for delivery to Southampton, on June 25.

The departure of the mail boat from Southampton to South Africa according to a telegram from Durban was as follows:

On June 22 left Durban at 10 p.m. to be arriving at Port Elizabeth on the morning of June 23; then at night on Saturday June 24 left Port Elizabeth and reached Southampton at

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Beira has become the recognised winter-resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and road, is becoming increasingly popular with residents in South Africa and with visitors from overseas.

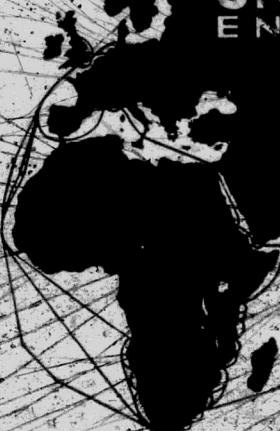
The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambia, Malawi and the mouth of Lake Malawi. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most convenient and modern equipment.

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Dunverin Castle	Aden	—	—	—	—	July 4	July 11
Dunophile Castle	Aden	—	—	—	—	July 5	July 12
Suffolk Castle	Aden	—	—	—	—	July 6	July 13
Granville Castle	Aden	May 16	—	—	—	July 7	July 14
Baldovin Castle	Aden	—	—	—	—	July 8	July 15
Warwick Castle	Aden	—	—	—	—	July 9	July 16

Subject to alteration without notice.

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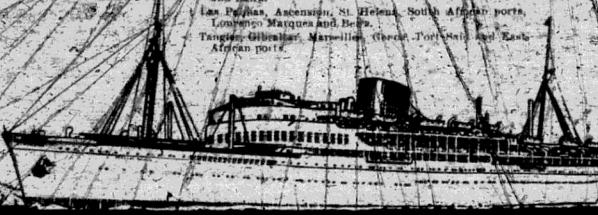
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San Pedro, Ascension, St. Helena, South African ports

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