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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## 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 of the Colonial Service, and that as **M.P.s Proposed 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, his 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 men of office are driven into outspoken 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 of all casts!" 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 as 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 declares itself in politics, as elsewhere, and if not of strong character, with the other qualities necessary in a Colonial Governor, are established in Parliament from time to time for service overseas. The Secretary of State who selected them might be doing great good, not merely to the country, in which they were appointed, but to the Colonial service, even though its members would naturally prefer to see the highest offices filled from within its own ranks. That is, we believe, normally the fair 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 compass of the pushful M.P. would be a calamity beyond exaggeration. Yet who can doubt that the present Cabinet would be a better instrument than all its predecessors if one or two of its members had seen for a few years in a responsible administrative post in the Colonial Empire?

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

### WHEN PLEADING IN THE HOUSE OF

Lords last week that the White Empire should adhere upon the broad lines of its policy in Native matters, that policy to be based upon the principle of trusteeship, Lord "Paramouncy" Noel-Buxton quoted the definition Discussed By in the White Paper of 1923, House of Lords 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 migrant 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 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 paramouncy 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.

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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 be a subsequent speaker 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 hard questions and the pass laws that any widespread misunderstanding was revealed. With the worst of them the Under-Secretary of State dealt quite admirably. Incidentally, Lord Erroll pleaded for more human and less hostile word than "insurrection"; 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

### Unfair Treatment of an Official Alleged by K.C.

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 officialdom 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 administrative service. Mr. Cooke Full Inquiry, 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 acted conscientiously in the matter, it can scarcely resist such an

investigation. Any Civil servant who had been treated as Mr. Cooke appears to have been, would unless he had been extremely inexperienced be asked for such a full inquiry on the spot, 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 stand by while a member of the public services is run in 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 discreditable and so suggestive of victimization as to demand further elucidation.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

### "Maradadi."

EAST AFRICANS who remember Mr. R. G. B. Spicer for himself and for the excellent work he accomplished during his Commissionship 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 unharmed, 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 office. 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 able leadership during the troublous times through which the country has passed. Few of the senior officials can have had greater or more constant worries, and had he not inculcated 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."

HIS MAJESTY'S Stationery Office may at last learn to spell correctly the name 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 of the Imperial Conference on the subject of Native Policy within the Empire, Nyassaland was repeatedly mentioned—and the Hansard for the day gives the word on each occasion as "Nyassaland." How many hundreds or thousands of times per annum that Colony is mentioned in printed matter issued from the press of the Stationery Office it is impossible to estimate, and it is therefore astonishing that the name of the Protectorate should still not have impressed itself correctly upon the printers and the printers' readers. Here, therefore, for this year at least, we bring the matter especially to their attention.

### Rhodesian's Unique Pension.

ONE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S senior officials now in his country is in receipt of a pension awarded by King Charles II. He is Mr. J. 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 Jude in the oak tree after his defeat at Worcester, and for a mark of his gratitude, the King set aside a 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 house, with East African connections, thinking that he knew a close relation of a well-known East African mining man whom he desired to approach, succeeded as much in a letter, in which he received the cryptic reply: "As far as I know, my only relationship with the man just mentioned is through an admiral who commanded the fleet of the world at one time, to wit, Noah."

# 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. Libby, 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'Keefe, Sir Richard and Lady Rankine, Lord Francis and Lady Scott, and Lady Shifner, 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 his 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 to know 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 I will not say so because he holds some notorious faith in the name (Laughter)—the finest Colonial Secretary that is nowhere better recognised than in East Africa, where his championing of our misper-suaded East Africans that we do not want to pay income tax. (Laughter) and his want to make invidious comparisons, that if Mr. Ormsby Gore asked me for income tax I would rather pay him one shilling than pay Sir John Gore on tax.

"We have with us two of His Majesty's representatives—Sir Harold Kittermaster and Sir Richard Rankine, some of the best and ablest Governors of our Empire and your immediate neighbours at dinner and I think you had the sweetest job in the Empire. (Laughter) The statement of truth in the statement of the issue to the effect that my Chief Secretary was Sir Richard, who, in the mining industry and administrative ability, does not leave me a job to do, the most formidable Sir Harold Kittermaster, who made his name in Somaliland, on returning to Africa after a period of exile in Central America. This African representation is completed by Lord MacMichael, whom we must consider as the Governor of the Afrika, or at least as the power behind the throne there. (Laughter)

## Requeste Annexe to East Africa.

"Another old friend is Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe. I used not long ago to hear talks or unveiled predictions 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. De la Motte has stolen a march on Mr. Te Water and has annexed Southern Rhodesia to East Africa. (Laughter)

"When I first met the Hon. Commissioner, he was a scarlet-haired, white-robed lawyer employed, as I was on my rare visits to the metropolis, largely in pounding typewriter boys. He has retained both his looks and his hair, and he is both as good now on a typewriter as he ever was. We never thought in those days that I should propose his health in the Savoy, and therefore, when living in East Africa without knowing it—

"We also welcome Sir Geoffrey and Lady Northcote. Sir Geoffrey spent about thirty years in East Africa, where he worked as a doctor, and it is a great satisfaction to the East Africa Club 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 night. It will be doing her sea trials in about a fortnight before sailing for British Guiana, the health of which should be



SIR HAROLD  
KITTEMASTER

LADY NORTH-  
COTE



MR. GIBSON GORE



MR. LANIGAN O'KERRIFE



SIR EDWARD PEASE



SIR JOHN BYRNE



COLONEL C. E. ROSSONLY

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 Waad Lita—in which connexion I refer to Sir John Maffey, 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 is sitting next Lady Rankine is very appropriate. Her 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 mode 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 be where they are if it had not been for their wives." (Applause.)

**The Secretary of State's Reply.**

"The toast was coupled 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 staple duty is to say 'Yes' or 'No' to commands which the Colonial Office cannot solve without consulting me." (Only this morning I had a telegram from the Government of one of our smallest Colonies, the Gambia, for 1937.)

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 rôle 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, 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 the fun of dealing with human beings, human aspiration and sympathies, and no greater opportunity is given to any man 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 400,000 Europeans, most of Asiatics and over 74,000,000 Africans of all sorts and types, while forming something of a unit, falls inevitably into two groups.

"Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are, I believe, linked by all things to one group. They form one domain, and even if administrations are

separate. The other area which has and will always have much in common with Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

"May I venture one controversial remark? I do not agree with the Prime 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 *Moc* of territory in Africa under the good guidance of British traditions and identical interests.

#### The Land of the Rubber Stamp.

"You have here tonight a galaxy of Governors and governed 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 as 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 raise a laugh.

"I am very glad that Mr. 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 his signature to a document, but rather realising that he has his 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 of the world. It is the 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 it 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 but 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 retrace his illustrious career. He served in Rhodesia five years 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 knives 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 1250.]



MR. W. A. M.  
SIN



MR. W. C.  
HUNTER



DR. F.  
CHARLESWORTH



MR. GEOFFREY  
WALSH



MR. FRANCIS  
THEAKSTON



# 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 best of trusteeship with the rival doctrine of colonial self-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 memal 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 systems of native production in West Africa had greatly disillusioned him. In some Colonies the Native had no vote 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 Pim had shown that the burden in more than one of the East African Colonies was intolerable, and a Masailand Committee report had lately suggested that if things were not altered the Native would come to loathe the white administrator. In certain Colonies, where the past system presided thousands of Natives, based in a desire of food without knowing how, in Southern Rhodesia the system was very rigid.

The hardship criticised the Native and the white alike. Some said that secret societies were spreading, even the east-going and returning. They were compelled to compare the conditions of blacks in South Africa with their condition in the United States, where, with all the handicaps they suffered, they could develop economically and unobscuredly.

The claim that colour bar legislation should extend from South Africa to the contiguous countries of Southern Africa was inadmissible. If it were granted there would be a corresponding change of the Colonial Secretary in London to voice an idea policy of South Africa. We must assert the independence of Whitehall. In certain Colonies the Colonial Secretary needed support against the encroachment of the natives, but these differences had to be treated with the most delicate touch. It would be an assertion to Imperial harmony to lose the strength of feeling on this matter.

The Natives and of the divergencies of the various Colonies, but the intention of the inspired committee in the British race, and the support would indicate how far uniformity in policy was practicable. Speaking of the Southern

Rhodesian Native Registration Act, he mentioned 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 number of the white man who settled in that Colony had increased with the full realisation of the grave responsibility which was automatically assuming towards the Native races by the very presence, and appreciated that by the best 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 correct way. Relations between black and white

East Africa were marked by very great basins of friction, and the vast majority of colonists had for a long time looked on the exploitation of a race of unpropitiate Natives.

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 experiences of the Empire. Each country must work on its own initiative. General co-ordination would centralise the control of local Native affairs in Whitehall, when policy decentralisation in that respect has required. Local Governments were, at too much the hands of Whitehall, and deprived 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 Erroll continued: We want more personal touch, and the human touch 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 development. My interpretation of the word trusteeship, and I believe it is the interpretation which is likely to be of most use, is that we should be the same to the Natives in every way we can be, and I believe we do this more by the individual effort of those who have made their homes and fix their lives in the Colonies than by any general legislation.

### Baseline Trends of the New Africa.

Lord Shell congratulated the Earl of Erroll on the success of his first speech. There is no day in new Africa," he continued. The influence of the Arab, the Hindu, and the minority of educated Natives has been profound, and we have an entirely new outlook arising. The Natives are unwilling to accept the abolition of a position of inferiority. No one of us shall put a limit to another person's intelligence. The only person whose limits 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 small amount of the "land" and in speech and language. The time had come to examine the progress of African development. If the white man controls the right, it should be done by some of the Imperial body, and should make an impartial, objective and unbiased examination of a heterogeneous group of people and development on the wrong side of the

# 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 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 Bechuanaland 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 mortal 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 systems 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 transports which he was not allowed to use.

### Secret Societies Spreading.

Sr. Alan Pim had heard that the burden in more than one of the East African Colonies was intolerable and a Nyaland Committee's report had lately suggested that if things were not altered the Native would come to loathe white administrators. In certain Colonies, where the past system provided thousands of Natives passed by and not allowed to know how to improve themselves, the system was very rigid.

The Lordship criticised the active societies in Africa. Some said that great secret societies were spreading, even the easy-going anti-religious against a policy which seemed to deny the rights they were compelled to compare the conditions of the South Africa with their condition in the United States where, with all the handicaps they suffered, they could develop economically and industrially.

The claim that a colour bar legislation should extend from South Africa to the contiguous countries of Southern Africa was inadmissible, if it were granted there would be a corresponding opinion of the Colonial Secretary in London to a voice in the policy of South Africa. We must assert their independence of internal affairs in certain Colonies the Colonial Secretary needed a strong guarantee the encouragement of the narrow world while differences had to be treated with the most delicate respect would be an assertion to Imperial harmony to take the strength of teaching in his hands. They should build on the ground work of the past with a view to a better future.

The Minister of Colonies had a strong impression of the British race and the influence of the British race in the world. Mr. Guinness of London believed that the influence of the world and the way for unity in policy would be produced on the continent.

Bolesian Native Registration Act, the instance of 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 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 one member of the House who sat in the Colonies and went with the full realisation of the grave responsibility which was practically assuming towards the Native race, by his very presence, and appreciated that by his good example and the teaching of his traditional experience he could to a very large extent mould the opinion and Native life in the right and correct way. Relations between black and white in East Africa were marked by very great bonds of friendship, but the vast majority of colonists had for the benefit of the Empire than the exploitation of a very ungrateful Native.

General administration of policy, however attractive in theory, was not practicable, for no policy could be formulated to meet the needs of all the different parts of the Empire. Each country must work out its own salvation. General co-ordination would centralise the control of local Native Affairs. Whitehall when more decentralisation in this respect was required. Local Governments were not too much the loudspeakers of Whitehall, and needed of initiative.

After paying tribute to Mr. Omsby Gordon 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 the 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 development. My interpretation of the word trusteeship, and I believe it is the interpretation which is meant to be read into it, is that what should be the aim by the Natives in every way we can help and I believe we can do this more by the individual effort of those who have made their homes and fix their lives in the Colonies than by general legislation.

### Maritime Trends of the New Africa.

Lord Noel congratulated the Earl of Erroll on the success of his first speech. There is to day a new Africa, he continued. The influence of the white man, the Arabs, and the minority of educated Natives has been profound, and we have an entirely new continent arising. The Natives are unwilling to accept the abolition of a tradition of inferiority. We among us shall put a limit to another person's intelligence. The only person whose limits I know myself.

They were fearful of the encroachment of white domination which they saw in proposals respecting the South African Protectorates, for the amalgamation of the Protectorates and in speeches and proposals. They had come to examine the proposals for the African development. If the proposals were correct for the right body, it should be done by some other Imperial body, and make an impartial, sensitive and unbiased examination of what is happening. The world development of the world was wrong.



advisors. That would be to set up an absurd

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 but, or degraded by the first impacts 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 peoples, who can elevate those among whom they settle.

What type of civilisation is it our duty to develop? Lord Lugard expressed our view that the best thing is to graft the plant of civilisation on to a healthy indigenous root stock. That is the essence of the system of indirect government of which we are the pioneer—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 languages and traditions, and the minimum of value to their lineages. Their conviction is that the beginning of all progress is for their subjects to learn French and become good Frenchmen. We ought not to underestimate the strength of the argument underlying it.

Most of the things that differentiate an Englishman from a Frenchman or a Kikuyu 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 great difficulty lies not so much in compromise. In administrative arrangements we are far wiser not to break them down, but to give something in return for them. I have never seen a Frenchman in a white coat. I think it is a great mistake to discourage English, and to make Swahili and Zulu the language of millions who never knew any other language. Sudanese taught Arabic and Arabic is written in Arabic script. The use of French is called for. It would not be inconsistent with development to have institutions on their own lines.

**Blunders to be Avoided**

Nothing is worse than to take one's administrative institutions or representative assemblies without executive responsibilities and plant them elsewhere. The sound thing is to adopt a measure of responsible self-government of the smallest scale to begin with. You can then diversify and give different levels in the same territory. It is in my mind something in the nature of the urban authority heads of Government and a large local assembly which does not constitute a legislative assembly perhaps functional representations in a local Ugandan would enable the Native Indians and other interests in a given industry to consult together.

Another aspect of trusteeship is to employ a system to be simple. When we give these leaders we could enforce the open door upon any territory subject to ourselves and keep in step with the rest of the world, which also in large measure is open. Today, in a world of intensive economic interdependence, which has come to stay, a relatively backward

primary producer relying upon an open market which is no longer there is of great difficulty. It can be sure of reasonable security only if it has a market attached to it by a binding 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 doubtless 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 a particular Colony and not be birds of passage. On the other hand, our system has made it difficult for the poor Colonies to get the best experts. We must try to create a single service in the technical and general subjects so that every Colony can draw on the best man.

**Colonial Advisory Council Apposed**

I agree that anything in the nature of an Advisory Council to the Secretary of State would be very much a fifth wheel to the coach but I do think that Colonial secretaries might gain if they were frequently asked retired Governors informally and not sometimes more of the back history than can be gathered from bundles of papers.

**Unofficials in Conference**

**Lead by the Royal Empire Society**

It is of great potential value in following up the recommendations of the Imperial Conference has been announced by Sir Archibald Waite, Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, under the auspices of which an unofficial Imperial Development Conference is to be called in 1958.

The unofficial attempt to stimulate Imperial development is not to keep the best brains in the unofficial spheres of Dominion and Colonial affairs to bear on the examination of the Imperial Conference. The basis for future imperial development lies in the blending of the Dominion and Colonial Offices, and in the Dominion-Imperial Commissions in London for it is recognised that the fundamental decisions 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 embraced in the deliberations, it is set on a broad basis, and a broad outline of the general lines as Sir Archibald Waite has pointed out. East Africa and Rhodesia, among all depend on what decisions are reached by the Imperial Conference.

The members of the conference will attend not as delegates of any organisations, but at the invitation 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 conducted without any of the restrictions that are commonly connected with a purely official conference. It will be an informal affair, and will be open to all who are interested in the Empire.

### East African Youths.

#### A Reply to Mr. Salvadori.

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

SIR—In your issue of June 1, you quote a passage from an article by a Mr. Max Salvadori in *The Spectator*. As I have not read the article in question I am unable to criticize it, but I have just read one entitled "Back from Kenya" by a Kenya Farmer in the *Times* contemporary, whose author, Mr. M. W. Salvadori, is, I imagine, identical with the previous gentleman, and the views he sets forward appear to be the same as those voiced in the other publication. 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 his.

I cannot, however, let his remarks in regard to the youth of East Africa 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 Kenyon 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. Kenyon has had representatives in the Wimbledon, Charltonhouse, and Rossall cricket events; another was in the "sucker" eleven at Charltonhouse; and others in their school teams for soccer. Last year one of the Wolwich tennis sides was an old Kenyan one. Another a few years back won the cross-country race at Sherborne shortly after arriving at the school. Two more of our old boys, Mr. Ken Cunningham and his elder brother Freddy—who was killed in such tragic circumstances by a elephant upon the inter-tribes of the Kenya game championships. Many a lad has shot his fair share of game, 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 Kenya children are "mentally dull." That is contrary to what I have found. Many children, however, get very little teaching before they go to school, and often do not get the place until they are seven or eight. It is possible 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 all day on the farm, and the mother busy running the home with the aid of a set of raw boys, to find time to give any selective teaching. This, a few years on, runs its course beyond their means.

This undoubtedly handicaps a boy, if the father is hoping for him to win a scholarship at a English public school, but it does not necessarily mean that he will not be well up to standard later. I have two such boys in my mind. One passed very high in his public school into Woolwich; the other is now at Rhodesia School at Oxford, a I could name several lads who have won scholarships at good schools, and more than one who have earned a scholarship at the university.

In all countries and communities there will be found children who are weak 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 any 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

London, N. 1.  
(Mr. Salvadori's statements were criticised editorially in our issue of June 3, 1937, p. 1, & 7.)

### 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

"...regards knowledge of markets, whilst some firms have made useful efforts, in few British industries can it be 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 for 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 by 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 connection 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 these, 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 services 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 faithfully,  
V. W. TORIS (M.I.E.C.)

#### The Coronation in Uganda.

The Coronation celebrations in Entebbe and Kampala were wonderful, though unfortunately marred by rain. The conception and organisation were very good indeed, and Mr. F. E. Teubing deserves full marks for what he has done in the matter. *From a leading non-official in Uganda.*

## Planning for Development Active, Not Passive, Attitude Necessary

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT of the British East African Dependencies was discussed at last week's private meeting of the Executive Council of the Empire, which was held in the Chamberlain, Colonel C. E. Henslow, M.D., M.P., reported that the original proposition appeared at the May meeting had been revised by Carl De La Warr, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, whom it had been agreed to treat the meeting as private.

Dealing with the general question of speaking more than of facts, experience in Africa, Mr. A. G. Holm was emphatic that the problems which were generally faced by the Colonies and many difficulties were due to the fact that the "flora" had in the past concentrated upon improved medical and educational services for the Natives before the state of the people was capable of benefiting properly. There was needed was better housing, better housing, better supplies, and an elementary knowledge of hygiene and welfare for the Natives, not the Government could practice such ameliorations unless the population as a whole was producing more, exporting more, and receiving therefrom to purchase what was necessary, and by the increased prosperity of the country permit the provision of costly social services.

The commission under the chairmanship of Lord Loyd had demonstrated in 1932 that the prosperity and development of the Colonial Empire as a whole depended upon agricultural prospects and development, and it was his hope that that finding should be recalled, and that it should be generally recognised that medical, educational and agricultural services must go forward 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, 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, ask for a declaration that His Majesty's Government accepted the responsibility, 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 Natives and non-Natives of the Territory were regarded as equal parts of the whole.

Mr. Montague Barlow recalled the Board's dilemma which might progress in the direction of making things happen instead of waiting for them to happen. It was or so ago it had seen a reputation to see Mr. J. H. Thomas, who very shortly afterwards resigned from the Colonial Office, three weeks ago he had placed his views before Carl 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 promptly 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 tran-

sferred to the Secretary of State, it seemed that it would be raised by the Colonial Office to the Imperial Committee of the House of Commons, which the Secretary of State

Commissioner of the M.P., who was welcomed to the Empire as a newly elected member of the House of Commons 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, and that the situation upon which in the Colonies was apt to create a difficult situation.

### Preparing the Pitch.

Colonel Henslow heard 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 be based on education.

Sir Montague Barlow was emphatic that the dual policy of Native and European development was the right one, "the horses must run in pair, not in tandem." It would, of course, not be easy to find great schemes, like that for the building of the Zambesi Bridge, which manifestly benefited a country 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 passed 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 *Deutscher 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 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.

(Continued on page 1290)

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SOLE EXPORT GENTS: FRISTON, LONDON. MADE IN ENGLAND



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Outward-Bound for E. Africa

HERE is a woman, no limit to the power of modern dictation, a friend of mine, a woman novelist, who has very recently on a German ship to Africa in search of a new story, ship had just reached the Suez Canal when an announcement was promulgated that on deck to the effect that paint and powder, tents and unstuck, were in company with the fugitive conception of a womanhood at its best and ugliest. Good German women, affect, only make children, they do not make up next morning, even a German girl on board that ship came down with a face shining like an apple. It was exceedingly hot, and my friend was only non-German woman aboard. For that is the time, my life is so bonded to me, "I was a beauty."

Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd.

OF Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd, P., who visited East Africa with the Parliamentary delegation under the chairmanship of Sir John Warriner Miles, the *Observer* writes:—

...the speaker prevented the state drive by the Guildhall on Wednesdays, no one was more sorry than Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd, M.P., for he had been at great pains to bring his school children from Scotland to see it. The nation is not so rich. There is no Member of Parliament who does more for others, the greater personal favour, whether it be a 12-year-old prospective wife of the Bedfordshire, or whether it does it as fully as his energy and ability, one of which are not satisfactorily, and he never mind, as much trouble he takes once he has given his promise.

But Mr. Lennox Boyd's greatest asset is his charm of manner, and he is one of the most courteous men in either House. His remarks on the depart of those who differ from him, as an old Parliamentary hand once said to me: "The man who says about Manx that whatever he does you can't be angry with him." His constituents clearly have his view, for they increased his majority by 2,000 at the last General Election. An ex-scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, one of the best of the Government, his political beliefs are particularly bright.

The C.M.S. Saved Uganda.

THE Government, part played by the Church Missionary Society in saving Uganda for the Empire, is recalled in the *Church Missionary Outlook*, which says:—

In the autumn of 1890 the future of Uganda hung in the balance. The Imperial B.E. Company, a firm set up to conduct the relations of the country, a difficult task. The C.M.S., which for 12 years had been a link in Uganda, heard of the danger, and the immediate response was instructed by its chief agent, Captain Gordon, to withdraw. Sir William Mackinnon, chairman of the company, saw only one way out of the dilemma. Could the C.M.S. raise £15,000 to make itself possible for the company to stay in Uganda for another year, by which time it was hoped that the British Government would establish a Protectorate? Since the C.M.S. funds could not be diverted for the purpose, the one hope was to ask C.M.S. friends in Uganda to do so independently.

The opportunity came at the annual meeting of the Glasgow. Under the response to Bishop Tucker, appeal on behalf of the Churches of Uganda, gifts amounting to £20,000 were secured at that meeting, and when the day had passed, £15,000. The company's offer for withdrawal was refused, and at the eleventh hour Uganda was saved.

The Growth of Que Que.

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

"The builder's level is busy in Que Que, and the ring of blades of steel is music in the ears of those who first lived there in tents or grass huts or tin shanties, and who have seen Que Que's faith in its future justified as the year went by. In the first four or five years the whole face of Que Que has been changed. Streets have appeared where only fields were 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 are vast unimproved fields of inherent wealth. It is the reason Que Que and Gokwe, 60 miles away. There is a fine Antimony, every kind of mineral. But there is no all-weather road to Gokwe, and a big traffic block. We want the Government to build the road out there, but they refuse.

Last year two 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 gripping description of what is one of Africa's most wonderful and awe-inspiring sights. On the walls of one hut, she says, appear remarks written by former climbers. "Mr. Dawes wrote: 'Not a Londoner's idea of a holiday. Reached 14,000 ft. 3,000 ft. but the cold wouldn't let me.'" S. A. B. wrote: 'I couldn't go any further on account of being faint, and no bloom chocolate left.' A Scots lady, Miss Pegg, Dar (Julie Peters, the travelist, wrote: 'I might have got the rap, but I can't see the time.'"

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## Pioneer Photographs.

For a great number of pioneer settlers in Central Africa, the carefully preserved photographs taken in the early days, with exception to Mr. H. J. Robins, the geographic genius of his big game sanctuary to the public, of Southern Rhodesia, are almost the only records which have taken thousands of years to cover his journeys in the southern part of the African continent. In "Changing Horizons," Africa, Robert Boray writes, entertainingly of a visit he once paid to Mr. Robins's home, where he found thousands of negatives, neatly arranged and indexed which provide a remarkable historical record of pioneer days. "The late Mr. Major Boray says, must be unique and valuable to the Southern Rhodesian Government or some other authority, might be well advised to negotiate for their purchase rather than risk the loss of their being lost or destroyed."

## Germany and Colonies

MR. H. W. ARD, Chief, M. P. and District Commissioner of Kenya, addressing the Manchester Luncheon Club last week, said that he would not surrender one inch of Colonial territory to a heathen and unchristian Germany, but if European settlement could be achieved in Germany, would enter the League of Nations and engage to honour the principles of Colonial self-government enshrined in its Covenant, then he thought the Colonial Powers should continue to offer Germany a share in their mutual responsibilities, and thus remove the stigma of unfitness for Colonial rule which is laid upon the German people by 1919 and is bitterly resented by them.

## Natives in Gold Industry.

"If we make the Europeans share every association with the primitive peoples, we are laying the foundations of another Zimbabwe, and when the time is complete it will be neither picturesque nor interesting."

Mr. M. van Heersveld, President of the South African Society of Transvaal, made the above statement in reference to Natives entering the gold and coffee growing industries of the Territory when he proposed the main toast of the Society's annual dinner in Arnold.

"We are a race of commanding officers," he continued, "and we have no leaders. Yet we make our own mistakes, and we get stronger in 1926. We must protect ourselves against unwise investments and against the unwise investments of others, and arrange our own business on a level of those who are of human nature as against rain."

"During the past year, we have given African employees three alternatives: (1) to give up old job of credit, to backward people and sink to their level; (2) to become better acquainted with the process of civilization so that the defect is reversed; or (3) to return where we came from, to struggle in the middle course. If we allow ourselves to be absorbed into the masses of the uncivilized, we shall have failed our race, and we shall fail our country. To put gold into the hands of the African at this early stage of the development is to encourage not only his destruction, but ours."

### African Strikers.

A strike in the development of the trade union movement in Kenya was the appointment of a delegation of five Natives representing between 100 and 500 Africans employed as human stone-masons in quarries near Nairobi, to ask for 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, an agreement was reached, and the strikers resumed work.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**The Outlook for Gold.**

French President de Gaulle 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 no 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 Capetown last Wednesday, General Smuts declared emphatically:

The best and most reliable information is that the gold position is not the least in danger, and that the price of gold will be maintained. The rumours in the last few months—those rumours which were responsible for the slump—were not founded on fact. They were only meant to lead 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 and safe as ever.

Belgium's belief that gold will retain its present value during the next 12 months may be deduced from the fact that the National Bank of Belgium, which is under contract to purchase the output of

the high grade ores at 3,604 frs. per kilogram, subject to one year's notice, has given no notice of intention to reduce its purchase price.

Valued at the current world price, the 7,000,000 oz. of gold held by the Bank of England are worth £25,000,000, and it is assumed that the holding of the Exchange Equalisation Account is not less than £50,000,000, making a total of £75,000,000. The total gold holding of Great Britain is thus some £100,000,000, or approximately five times the holding of 1929, when the total was £146,600,000. By the time Great Britain was forced to suspend gold payments at the end of 1931, the Bank's stock had decreased to £42,000,000.

The holdings of other countries are as follows: United States, £2,000,000,000; France, £30,000,000; Belgium, £150,000,000; Switzerland, £10,000,000; Holland, £20,000,000.

**The Outlook for Tin.**

An early autumn tin market in London can be reasonably anticipated, says Messrs. A. Strauss & Co., Ltd., in their monthly review. It is often not sufficiently appreciated that when the price of tin undergoes seasonal fluctuations, it is the major movements in the price level, not the minor yearly fall between the summer and autumn, when the price stabilises itself, and seasonal trading momentum as it proceeds, that the market is in the early part of the new year. Where, as in the case of tin, it does develop, there is no reason why the market should be subject to this general tendency.

**Copper Production Policy.**

Additional representatives of the African copper producing industry are reported to be in the country to join in the current conference taking place here on the subject of limitation of production. It is understood that delegates already here have agreed to reach agreement on the subject.

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# Mining Progress Reports, Rhodesian Mining Taxation.

**Native Goldfields.** During May, 2,650 tons were milled from 1,001 tons of ore.

**Crown Gold.** During May 1,085 tons were treated yielding 55.02 lot fine gold. The general management anticipates resumption of treatment of accumulated tailings during July.

**Crobie & Partners.** Output for May, 1,000 tons of ore milled, 4,371.52 fine gold, from 1,000 tons of ore, 1855 an oz. of development, 3,000 tons of ore, 55 lbs. 35th level, 308.87 ft., and level driven 25 ft., each averaging 25 ft.

**Rosterman.** The May Progress Report states: "From reefs and development, 2875 tons, from dumps and tailings, 1,002 tons, total, 3,877 tons. Gold produced, 1,052 oz. Development, 1,000 tons, 55 lbs. 35th level, below 1,000 ft., and level driven 25 ft., each averaging 25 ft. Over 40 tons."

**East African Goldfields.** The general manager states that during May the W. drive on the 300 ft. level of the Sassafras reef was extended 90 ft. from 145 to 235 ft. 14.55 fwt. over 5.3 ms. The total length of this reef at the end of May was 210 ft. av. 13.27 fwt. over 4.88 quartz width. The reefs in quartz.

### Rozende Property

A general investing of Rozende Mining Co. has been recently in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Deby Hurns, who is in charge of the property, has been appointed to the position and in consequence of the company the issued capital of which is only 100,000 shares, while the capital and property valuation together stand at 150,000 and 1,35,035 respectively. The assets at the end of 1936 totalled 1,26,743 and during the year 1936 was spent on capital developments. The year was a successful one. Three years ago the company was only a name, which was thought to be nearing a end and the manager is now in a position to possess the prospects at 1000 ft. level and the company also owns the Penhalonga and Greenhol reefs. The Gold Reef, containing excellent possibilities, remains the King's Daughter line of reef, still to be explored. An interim dividend of 624 is compared with 500 last year. It has just been declared.

### Territorial Outputs

Mining output from Uganda during May was as follows: Gold, 1,182 oz., tin ore, 37 tons; manganese, 2 tons.

Local output of gold from Tanganyika Territory during April amounted to 9,471 oz., valued at 2,81,000, of which 4,760 oz. valued at 1,47,600, was from the Tanganyika.

A preliminary summary of mineral production in Southern Rhodesia for April gives the following details: Tin ore, 3,277 tons; electrolytic copper, 2,175 tons; about 175 tons of zinc; 1,315 tons; vanadium, 34,000 lb.

### No. 2 Area

Well-known property in the No. 2 Area of Kasitondo, of which a considerable amount of development work has been done, has, we hear, been sold to a mining group with headquarters in the Philippines.

The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines has been invited to act as the President of the Chamber of Mines, Salisbury, of the Rhodesian Mining Federation to discuss the objections of the industry to the new mining taxation proposals.

The general manager in Gwelo of these bodies urged that royalty on leases and claim licences should be continued unchanged that outputs up to £300 monthly should be free of royalty, with a similar abatement on outputs from £301 to £1,000 a month; and that a board representative of Government and mining representatives should be empowered to grant remission of royalty in those cases of mines not making, or unable to make, an adequate profit.

The general suggestion is to introduce legislation in September to abolish the premium tax, substitute royalty on production, to gradually increase claim licence charges to 10% of the income tax generally would only be 25% of the 10 to 35, 000. These were the principal recommendations of the Committee set up to inquire into the workings of low-grade gold mines.

### Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power.

Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company has announced that on July 15 of a final dividend of 8% on the shares of the year.

### Minerals Department

The Director of Mines in a conference has decided to maintain the output of the third quarter of the current year at 1,100 tons of gold production.

### Dr. M. P. H.

The main body of the property of Johannesburg, Transvaal, of the Johannesburg Consolidated Trust is now being sold for £1,000,000 and is to be continued as a part of the company.

### Mr. George M. H.

Mr. George M. H. has been appointed as the manager of the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company. He will be in charge of the company's affairs and will be in charge of the company's affairs.

### The Closed Shop Principle

The closed shop principle has been discussed in the House of Commons. The Government has decided to maintain the closed shop principle in the mining industry. The Government has decided to maintain the closed shop principle in the mining industry.

### Charterland & General

Charterland & General has been appointed as the manager of the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company. He will be in charge of the company's affairs and will be in charge of the company's affairs.

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# Latest London Share Prices.

	Last week	This week
Angara Syndicate (20s)	44d.	44d.
Bushick Mines (5s)	6a. 3d.	6a. 3d.
Cam & Motor (4s)	63s. 9d.	63s. 9d.
Consolidated African (10s)	82s. 6d.	80s. 0d.
East African Gold Mines (10s)	3s. 9d.	3s. 6d.
Exploration Co. (10s)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Fanti Consolidated (5s)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s)	27s. 9d.	27s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s)	0d.	12s. 6d.
Kagera Mines Ltd. (5s)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (10s)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenton (10s)	0d.	23s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (10s)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining (10s)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Kimimipi (10s)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Leopold Corporation (10s)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Leopold Resources (10s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lomalal (10s)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
London Australasian (10s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
London and Rhodesia (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Luiri Gold Areas (5s)	1s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (10s)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s)	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
Rechen (1s)	18s. 1 1/2d.	18s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	4s. 1 1/2d.	3s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (10s)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals (10s)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Rhodesian Resources (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesia (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s)	70s. 0d.	65s. 7 1/2d.
Rosterman (10s)	43s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s)	33s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Sherratt Share (10s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanzani Gold (1s)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Tanzania Central Gold (10s)	5s. 9d.	6s. 0d.
Tanzania Gold (10s)	14s. 3d.	14s. 0d.
Tanzania Resources (10s)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanzania (10s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanzania (10s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

	Last week	This week
Union and Rhodesia (10s)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga (10s)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Waterside (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (10s)	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 1d.
British South Africa (10s)	35s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Central Line Ship (5s)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Consolidated Ship (5s)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
East African Lines (10s)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
East African Siam Plantation (10s)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Light (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (5s)	35s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Karasa Cotton (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lewa Gold (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Mozambique Harrier (10s)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Port of Beira (10s)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s)	0s. 0d.	8s. 1 1/2d.
(6% Pref 2 1/2s)	21s. 0d.	19s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s)	42s. 6d.	40s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (10s)	60s. 3d.	65s. 0d.
Water (10s)	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

### Market Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal:

	Last week	This week
Madagascar (5s)	22s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (10s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (10s)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kenya Reefs (5s)	5s. 1 1/2d.	5s. 3d.
Ngida Gold Mining (5s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Pakanzesi (5s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia" except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia," each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of this page.

Answers to queries must bear the writer's full name and address in capital letters, please, and replies must be sent to the publisher's address, Johannesburg.

Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE," and address them to The Editor, East Africa and Rhodesia, at Great Fitzhard Street, London, W.1.

**F. M. J. PLIMMER**—Do not advocate even at the present price.

**ST. GROMER**—In all these replies assume that the price of the share is 100. Cannot imagine that the market will rise from the 25 per cent level, would fail to buy, would know no personal loss for reduction.

**MR. P. LONDON, F.R.S.**—The capital of Rhodesia is £25 million in 250,000 shares. The lower market price of 25s. 1 1/2d. and at the present price 25s. 1 1/2d. has not reduced the company's value in any way. The market price is 25s. 1 1/2d. and the value is £25 million.

**MR. O. WELLS**—Are not market favorites but have a well placed position of quite good holdings. Shareholders have been made to give the share a run, but without much success. Should not be surprised to see them rise further. Then may not be worth purchasing, with a gain if they fall a shilling or more.

**R. D. DIXON**—Repeated attempts have been made on the London Stock Exchange to raise the share to higher prices, but during the last three years they have not risen, been much higher than about 25s. and only once exceeded 30s. On the other hand they have not been lower than 25s. 1 1/2d. and since the issue of a number of the shares has increased considerably, it is not likely to be worth buying on any speculation about the purchase at which level should have opportunities of making a decent profit if he is prepared to wait the opportunity. The company has a strong balance sheet and is well placed.

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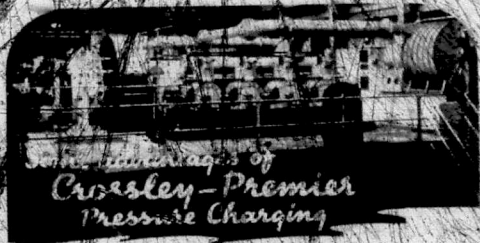
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### News Items in Brief.

Provisional for funds is made for a new English school at Kampala.

Salisbury's new road estimated to cost £62,000 is nearing completion.

The Spencer Memorial Fund being raised in Salisbury stands at about £250.

A party of 200 British troops recently passed through Bulawayo from Rhodesia to the north.

A Northern Rhodesian District Commission conference was held at Mankwama.

Over one thousand guests attended the Coronation Ball at Government House, Salisbury.

The next session of the courts of appeal for Eastern Africa will sit at Mombasa on June 14.

A fund has been approved at Bulawayo for relief of non-combatants in the Spanish civil war.

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

H. N. J. Dinkeld, under Captain W. S. Agass, V.C., M.C.O., has left Chatham to rejoin the East Indies Squadron.

The Executive of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union proposes to change the name of that body to the Mashonaland Agricultural Union.

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

During a recent visit to the U.S.A. Entomologist Almond, a member of the Rhodesia Mission to Uganda, travelling by train to Nairobi and then by air to Kampala.

The Legislative Council of the British Empire has made a grant of £20,000 to Northern Rhodesia to enable various candidates to receive financial assistance in their candidature.

Nyasaland's new Township Amendment Bill empowers the Governor to appoint town commissioners or other persons to whom the rate of the township may be varied in application.

The Rhodesian public utility in Johannesburg has been decided to establish following the opening of the East African Division of the Companies Bill at the Exhibition, has been opened at the Municipal House, Life-day street.

There is anxiety if being caused by the continuing rise in the price of copper which now exceeds all previous prices known to the world. The wooden bridge at Umtali, which was in process of being replaced by a concrete one, has recently destroyed.

The East African Seaman's League collected £18 on Poppy Day last year from Zanzibar and Pemba, the total from Zanzibar and Pemba being £103. During the past 14 years the League has sent to the Earl Haig Fund about £24,500.

Mr. Stephen Thomas, former Governor of Zanzibar and now Governor of Malaya, opened the new air terminal at Bulawayo on Sunday. It is one of the most modern and largest airports in the world, with a cost of £2,000,000. The new terminal is one of the most modern when it is completed. The new official building for the airport is now being erected by the Government.

### 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 £167,034 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 if 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 £133,430, against £125,748 during the corresponding period of last year.

Administrative services of the Kenya Department of Veterinary Services 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 "inaccuracy and incompleteness" of the report.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during March were: sisal, 1,808 tons; sisal tow, 415 tons; cotton, 18,000 burlaps; hides, 200 tons; coffee, 315 tons; skins, 101,021; 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.

Holder of the 6% mortgage debentures of Magenta 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 Gornhill, E.C.3, not later than June 21.

Southern Rhodesian immigrants during March numbered 278, an increase of 50 over March 1936. 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.

The leaders in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Bulawayo and Moshi have all expressed themselves in favour of the broad principles of the formation of an East African Coffee Exchange, and, pending the establishment of a comprehensive exchange, it has been agreed to proceed with the organisation of a trade branch of the wider organisation.

The committee of the Mombasa Exhibition has decided to extend its scope to embrace business interests from the neighbouring East African States, the Sudan, Africa, and also in connection with the various activities of standardisation and communication with the non-African world. The exhibition will be held from June 1st to 30th.

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## 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. Malleswell 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 11,198,000—an increase of 19.6% over the sales for 1935. The average return per unit sold was 22.1 cents, as against 20.4 cents in 1935 and 56.3 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 10.0 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 1,039,800 units.

"The connected load of electrical apparatus in Kenya was 18,650 kw. at the end of 1935, 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 6,442,550 units, as against 7,885,939 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.

#### 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 to meet 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 Kampala and Entebbe townships, and we have

applied for, and expect to receive almost immediately, licences for Jinja township. Messrs. Balfour 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 district.

"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 £92,059.6.63—an increase of approximately £21,000—which, with the addition of £10,147.15.17 brought forward from the year 1935, gives a surplus for disposal of £102,207.1.80. Out of this amount the directors have made the following allocation (disposing of the sum of £69,688.9.38: Depreciation reserve account, £19,186; general reserve, £10,000; amount written off preliminary development, £2,552.9.38; 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 £33,718.12.42, 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 managing manager, Mr. T. H. Odum, and the staff of his staff.

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

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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 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 50.3 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.

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#### 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 £32,059,653—an increase of approximately £11,000—which, with the addition of £10,147,157 brought forward from the year 1935, gives a surplus for disposal of £42,206,810. Out of this amount the directors have made the following allocation: Disposing of the sum of £60,088,038: Depreciation reserve account, £16,156; general reserve, £10,000; amount withdrawn on preliminary development, £2,522,003; dividend to the year end, £300,000; Preference shares, £21,000; interim dividend of 3% on £45,000 ordinary shares, £16,350.

These appropriations have been made a balance remains of £33,718,124, 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 £11,918,124.

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 the managing manager, Mr. J. H. Odam, and the staff.

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













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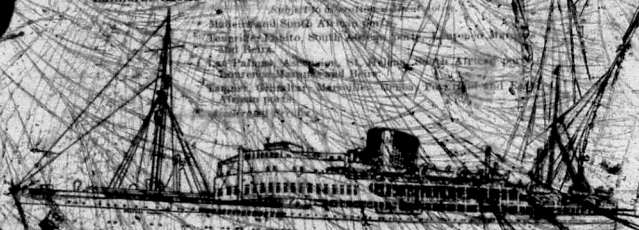
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Dunedin Castle	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10
Durango Castle	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10
Langley Castle	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10
Strathmore Castle	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10
Greenwich Castle	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10
Balmoral Castle	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10	July 10



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# Mr. O'Mahony Gore on the Colonial Empire.

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The De La Warr Commission.

India 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 educationists, but also private M.P.s. But before they had even finished their report on the work they did in Uganda, Lord De La Warr was promoted to Cabinet rank, and one of the M.P.s, Mr. Bessans, was made Deputy 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 got the Report yet, but the Commissioners have brought back a wealth of anecdotal material, 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 commission 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 Maffey is leaving the Colonial Office. He has been a tower of strength to the Department (applause), and when he 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 to bring to the Department the wisdom of a long experience in India and the Sudan, and the presence of a brave and popular personality, and his loss will be felt not only in Whitehall but throughout the Colonial Empire.

He is being succeeded by Sir Cosmo Parkinson (applause), not the least of whose qualifications are 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 Office, namely, the conduct of all the telegrams and correspondences and inter-departmental conversations and other troubles that have arisen out of the tragic situation in Palestine.

This Dinner as easily a record in the history of the Coronation Club in the numbers attending. The Club will be glad to offer their congratulations to our popular and indefatigable secretary, Mr. Lewis (applause), on his receiving the C.M.G. in the Coronation Honours. No one in the Colonial Office works harder or more successfully for the welfare of the Colonial Service, or is a more qualified adviser to me on its special problems. He has given me information and of generous support.

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. Bevir, Mr. H. F. Bingham, Mr. H. Bouzman, Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Bosanquet, Sir Cecil Boscawen, Mr. G. J. Bowden, Mr. E. B. Boyd, Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, Mr. R. B. Brown, Mr. C. L. Britton, Sir Graham Dushie, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne.

Mr. J. A. Calder, Sir John Campbell, Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, Sir W. Morris Carter, Mr. H. F. Carriem Robinson, Captain L. Castellain, Mr. A. B. Chanter, Dr. F. Charlesworth, Mr. G. H. Chaundy, Mr. H. W. Claxton, Dr. A. V. Clemmey, Mr. C. A. L. Gliffe, Captain F. Collingwood, Mrs. P. L. Collisson, Mr. J. Flecher Cooke, Major Sir Harry Cordreau, Mr. G. H. Creasy, Mr. C. C. Cox, Mr. R. D. Crofton, Mr. C. R. Dain, Major C. H. Dale, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Z. B. Davidson-Houston, Mr. W. H. de Bolt, Mr. H. F. Downie, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Commander G. Frank Dugdale, Mr. Harold Duncan, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. D. Edwards, Sir Lancelot Elphinstone, Sir Percy Ezechieff, Dr. H. Fairbairn, Mr. J. A. Fawcay, Mr. E. A. C. Findlay, Mr. R. C. U. Fisher, Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Mr. R. Freeman, Mr. T. Furness-Smith, Major R. D. Furse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Mr. C. E. J. Gant, Commander R. George, Mr. G. W. F. Gibbs, Mr. H. E. Goodship, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, Sir William Gowers, Sir R. W. Leath Grant, Sir Charles Griffin, Mr. A. Grosvenor, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir John Harding, Mr. W. Harrigill, Captain R. H. Harris, Mr. R. C. Hart, Mr. Reginald J. Harvey, Mr. Ronald Harvey, Mr. R. L. Hett, Mr. B. C. N. Hill, Mr. W. H. Hinds, Mr. C. W. Hobbey, Sir Claud Hollis, Mr. Alex. Holm, Sir Arthur Horn, Mr. C. G. Howell, Mr. E. R. L. Hussey, Mr. B. Hutt, Sir Edward Jackson, Mr. J. Jeffries, Commander F. M. Jenkins, Mr. J. Jenkinson, Mr. G. Jennings, Mr. F. S. Jenson, Mr. J. R. Johnston, Dr. W. H. Kautze, Mr. J. Keith, Mr. J. W. King, Sir Harold Kittermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Knapp, Mr. G. W. Knappton, Mr. W. A. Lamborn, Captain J. W. Langford, Mr. G. C. Latham, Major E. H. T. Lawrence, Mr. H. K. Lee, Mr. J. W. D. Locker, Sir Ewen Logan, Mr. G. A. Loggins.

Mr. A. McClure, Dr. R. S. McPherson, Mr. P. A. McElwaine, Sir John Maffey, Brigadier-General Sir Osborne Mance, 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 E. B. Nichols, Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Captain A. G. C. Northcroft, Mr. P. R. O'Sullivan, Mr. R. H. Palmer, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Mr. R. J. Paul, Mr. J. E. Pether, Mr. A. E. Pennab, Captain E. M. Perse, Mr. F. R. G. Phillips, Mr. M. H. Phillips, Mr. Maxime Pierrot, Mr. H. C. Platts, Mr. J. H. Proust, Mr. C. Rankin, Mr. J. D. A. Rankine, Sir Richard Rankine, Sir Henry Raper, Mr. C. R. Rennie, Mr. F. R. Rickards, Mr. A. Ridgway, Mr. G. K. Roth, Sir Alison Russell, Captain R. J. D. Salmon, Mr. H. L. Sargent, Sir John Scott, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. A. J. Seex, Mr. P. Sheldon, Mr. H. L. Sikes, Mr. C. I. H. Simons, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. L. A. Smart, Sir Thomas Stanton, Mr. H. E. Stedman, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Hs. A. Swan, Mr. E. Taylor, Sir Edmund Teale, Dr. H. A. Tennany, Dr. S. E. Theis, Mr. C. B. Thompson, Mr. H. T. Thomson, Sir George Tomlinson, Mr. E. Danby Tongue, Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Dr. A. H. Tuxford, Mr. G. W. Vickers-Haviland, Mr. F. B. Wade, Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Major G. Robert Ward, Mr. L. S. Waterall, 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. Wood, and Mr. E. 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 which, if originals, full particulars of experience and 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 had emphasised Kenya's strategic importance, said Lord Francis. The establishment of Italy in North Africa and the revival of Italian nationalism had made her control of the Mediterranean less secure, and an alternative route to our far Eastern possessions was necessary in case of trouble. The first 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 rubbed 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 Re-admit Germany to Tanganyika.

"Surely, when we are depending 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 country 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.

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, of altering whatever plans Germany might have for her expansion in Europe. It would be like throwing a log at 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 because 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 in time of peace, but in war.

Turning to Kenya's importance from the commercial standpoint, Lord Francis recalled the tremendous criticism of the dew-water drains of the grounds that they represented a development far ahead of the country's capacity. And this was they had been discussing the need to build additional quays. That the value of the exports had doubled between 1924 and 1926 showed the wonderful efficiency and recuperative powers of the country.

This development could have been achieved only by pursuit of the deliberate policy of development by Europeans and Natives on the same side. Many people suggest that anything for the benefit of the European must be detrimental to the Natives 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 which 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 inland 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 not 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 would probably use in value as property increased.

"I want fresh blood in the land, determined to populate Ethiopia, and a large number of her own people, it is essential that the Empire possess a way that we should have a much greater population of our people in Kenya. Sir Edward Grigg used to say that the danger of white settlement is weak settlement and that what is wanted is strong settlement. 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 cannot be rushed, and it is our duty to encourage the development of the country until such backwardness has made their part with us. We are not prepared to hand over our responsibility to the people of any other race. We are determined



Kenya a worthy part of the Empire (Applause)

Kenya—Supreme Test of Civilization

Sir Edward Gurney said that unless the people of this country took the trouble to understand Kenya and its problems they would pay the price for themselves a price which would go far beyond the boundaries of the Empire and might affect the peace of the whole world.

Kenya, he said, is an outpost of the West in a continent where the success of free government is of immense importance to all. When he first went to Kenya he had made a remark to that effect which he never received from a Scottish minister in the form of a copy of the "Shiner Catechism" and the realization that he had received it in that form was a bit of a shock. The future of freedom would be settled in Kenya. Sir Edward did not think that an exaggeration. The problems of the world today, there in such an extraordinary way, are 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 just many years ago. Experts when he was in Kenya, the difficulty was to find teachers, but he is certain they should teach English to open to that part of Africa the storehouse of English wisdom and experience.

World Freedom the Issue  
Kenya is one of the outposts of our civilization and it is essential that that outpost should be not only defended but strengthened. Since man lives to lead, you must strengthen it economically. You must build a country and perpetually talking about development, medical services, public works, for natives, educational and vocational services, but you cannot give those things without money. The only way to develop those services in the interests of the people and at the same time save that you must do anything to produce the revenue to pay for them. These means prevent you from pursuing development which are the only means of development in Africa. Do watch that never in discussions of world freedom.

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# Northern Rhodesia's Future

## Panel to Confidential Conversation

It may, as we reported that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had a few days previously received Sir Leopold Morley and Sir George Brown, the two non-official representatives of Northern Rhodesia attending the Coronation, and Sir Alibori Young, the Governor, and had undertaken to consider the case for Rhodesian amalgamation presented by the two spokesmen for the general public.

We were informed at the time that it had been informally agreed to treat 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 Alibori Young, Governor of North Rhodesia, at the Coronation has now returned to Livingstone, and he summons the *Times* to the city of a conference he had with Sir George Brown at the Colonial Office, at which the constitutional position of Northern Rhodesia was discussed. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Colonel Gombosi, another influential member of the Legislative Council, were also present.

Sir Leopold said he expressed the dissatisfaction of the people with the existing régime, which produced a feeling of helplessness, and urged that they only hope was amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. Sir George Brown replied as follows: "You would not be in a better position to people in Salisbury than in Downing Street" to which Sir Leopold replied that it was not a case of subjection but of having effective voting power. He urged that officials should have a free voice and vote and that they should have real power to use money which was not controlled by the Colonial Office.

Sir Leopold also requested that there should be an equal number of unofficial and official members in both the Legislative Council and the Council of Ministers, and suggested that the Governor should exercise his discretionary power over the number of officials, and that one member of the Executive Council should be chosen by the electorate to represent the people.

In his article Sir Leopold said that the fact that representatives of Northern Rhodesia had been allowed to state their case suggested that there were some contemplated but deeper reforms comprehensive such as amalgamation of the two territories would be discussed. The impression left was that real opportunities for consultation had been afforded.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies immediately responded to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to emphasize that the conference was of a strictly confidential character, and that Sir George Brown had made a clear understanding that the conversations could take place only if it was to be treated as strictly confidential; that he regarded the remarks attributed to him by Sir Leopold as untrue; that he is seriously aggrieved by the breach of good faith; and that he desires the substance of his statements to be made available for publication.

He does not permit editorial comment in this issue on a subject that once he expressed as confidential, and a partial record of a discussion published at a time to give both of a confidential character.

# Colonel Gore-Browne's

## Address to Rhodesian Group

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GORE-BROWNE, 135, is an elected member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council gave a most interesting address to Rhodesians evening to the Rhodesian Group at the Royal Sea Club on the subject of 'Native Policy'.

Mr. A. J. van der Merwe, Sir Leopold Moore and appreciated the opportunity of putting him as personally before Mr. Gansby here 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. Gansby there, he has given the impression of having our country very much on his mind.'

I cannot say anything about the ultimate decision, but Mr. Gansby gave the other night that he was unable to accept Mr. Huggins's statement that Northern and Southern Rhodesia, unless they were quickly united, would drift apart and many people in Northern Rhodesia agree with Southern Rhodesia in that suggestion. Mr. Gansby Gore went on to say, however, that it is now recognised that Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland do 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 comprising it. We find the desire for amalgamation is a wish to run our own show.

### Relations of Black and White

The main obstacles in the Native question that was made clear in Mr. Gansby's pronouncement last night and still persists is the Imperial Government's view of the relationship of black and white in a mixed community far transcends a local political question. Lord Lugard 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 Empire 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.

The struggle for existence everybody thinks of himself or his wife and family. You certainly would not take away your child to give it to someone else's care. You would not mind that you get the wrong. Everyone is fundamentally selfish and therefore, and we must approach this question

not as an abstract one, but as a consequential one. It is selfishness that produces the colour bar. If you 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 prosperity to go round. I would rather advocate trusteeship in prosperity than indefinite trusteeship of 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 a 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 Xome's theory of land for white people and other land for Natives, not Natives, but land for Natives to be developed by the black man and the white man would be allowed only if his presence would be to the advantage of the black man.

Finally, that management of local affairs in the white areas should be in the hands of the Europeans and that in black areas, with a paramount chief and his council, should be empowered to spend money on dispensaries, schools, the administration of justice, and so on.

The objection is that the Imperial Government cannot carry with any of these responsibilities until it parts with the whole. Theoretically that is so, but in the British Empire things do work, and it would be well worth trying the experiment of giving responsibility to provisional councils in the white areas and to Native institutions in the black areas.

### Amended Legislative Suggestions

It should also be set out by law the features amended and turned into Councils on which all interests in the country were represented. In Northern Rhodesia, for instance, I should like to see on the Council representatives of the mine owners, of the mine workers, of the railway of settlers, and of a Native interest.

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 countries. Advanced Negro peoples must realise that you will never reach stability if there is a landless class of migrant workers forbidden to rise, and that institutions in the Colonies must realise that it is necessary to hand over a good deal of the power to the Natives conscientiously and for Africa's benefit. If by paring with some of that power the country is likely to become a self-governing one, 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 Cranworth, Chairman of the Group, presided.

The aim of a Game Department, said the speaker, is to preserve big game without hinderance to 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. 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 healthy, and readily traversable. The trouble with areas which have these desiderata are many are settled or Native reserves. Kenya thus presents a difficulty 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 waste rather than an asset. In the Semliki forests of Uganda I saw in 1925 enormous herds of game buffalo, lion and antelope. It was the best game area in Uganda. Later it was made a game reserve and somebody was appointed to watch that nobody shot there. So in went the Natives, and recently Samaki Salton told me that he had seen in 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.

### Game Warden's Staff.

Native game scouts, known as "Spears" have to be employed to assist the European wardens and rangers, without them we could not get on, though it is not always desirable to employ them. In the old days they were to be many a mile away. It is for shooting an animal the license is given to the Euro. Knowing that discovery would be made, they go to the spot, people found in the morning. Then, unfortunately for the game, they find the usual hide-out in narrow gull, in which his place was taken by another, who had been hunting a man who had shot a lion. The speaker, expecting the usual but only a lion, was astonished to hear the manager say, "I thought you'd take a serious view this time. I shall buy you five hundred cows." Thereafter they became much more careful and have been up to the mark. It is not worth breaking the game laws was not worth a lion.

The Native is the friend of game, and in the old days if he wanted meat he got it from a animal. Now Natives kill animals for their families for profit, and if animals are killed for profit, it will sooner or later exterminate the game. In limited portions areas of bush have to be fenced with wire and elephants, both have

increased greatly as the result of a law which forbids the Natives who sold the skins and horns to the British in Italian Somaliland, when we had the Jubba. Italy never agreed to prohibit poaching and all the stations are located at the International Convention on Game Preservation. It is agreed that ivory should be allowed to be taken out of a country only if it is obtained in a permit. If that agreement is kept, it is a success.

In the southern Game Reserve of Kenya was full of rhinos. In an ordinary season you would certainly see four or five. I have just seen another four or five through that country and I saw only one and that one of the rhinos of the reserve. 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 rhinos. He reported that he had a young one. I asked how he had captured it, suspecting 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."

### Game Control.

Uganda has had to reduce the number of elephants, which some years ago began to damage Native plantations. In the various schemes, the some resulted in the animals being harried and scattered about the country, as elephant control schemes they were not successful for the elephant which actually did the damage was not shot. Now certain areas and the hunting over the elephants must not be passed, and the animals and European rangers ensure that the animals do not cross the boundary. This scheme has been successful and although some elephants are killed each year, the total number is not being reduced. If they were not shot in this way the game shooting would follow and the last would be worse than the first. This scheme has been equally successfully adopted in Kenya.

As to the future, I do not think there is a reason for bloom except that a development increase of the game must decrease. There is a quotation which we should never remember: "The wild life of to-day is not what it was of yesterday, we please. It has been reduced. We must account for it to those who come after us and our posterity." (C. A. J. A. 1935).

Mr. William Gowers, who had come to Captain Caldwell's work in Uganda, said that the game system of elephant control would be a serious world game most serious. The speaker said by the speaker's killing of elephants was a man who had seen that of some hundreds of them in a rabbit and who would be a fisherman, say, and would be the support of many dependants.

The speaker said that he understood the speaker's belief in the speaker's belief in the possibility of an animal who had been driven to the mountains in antelope horns.

Captain Caldwell said that a game warden was not only an animal but also a man who had seen that of some hundreds of them in a rabbit and who would be a fisherman, say, and would be the support of many dependants.



# Statements Worth Noting.

which was

## 357. Mr. Brian Fraser Macdonald

The grass is green, the flowers fade, but the worth of our Government stands for ever.

With the dawn of a new day's morning, the sun appears in the sky, and the world begins its life.

It is sometimes dark and sometimes bright, but the sun always shines in the end.

Archbishop of Canterbury, in his speech to the House of Commons.

The body is not the heart, the heart is the mind, the mind is the soul, the soul is the spirit.

It is the spirit that is the life, and the life that is the death, and the death that is the resurrection.

We do not want things made easy for us, we want things made hard for us, so that we may be able to stand up to them.

Nations are not to be judged by their size, but by their strength, and their strength is not in their arms, but in their hearts.

It is not the number of men, but the number of men who are willing to die for their country that counts.

It is not the amount of money, but the amount of money that is well spent that counts.

It is not the length of a man's life, but the quality of his life that counts.

It is not the number of words, but the number of words that are well spoken that counts.

It is not the number of deeds, but the number of deeds that are well done that counts.

It is not the number of men, but the number of men who are willing to die for their country that counts.

It is not the number of words, but the number of words that are well spoken that counts.

It is not the number of deeds, but the number of deeds that are well done that counts.

It is not the number of men, but the number of men who are willing to die for their country that counts.



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A former member of the home staff of Barclay Bank, London, Mr. Brian Macdonald was in 1922 posted to the Cape Colony as Private of Barclay Bank and later as a member of the Dominion Commission in South Africa. He is now in London on his East African tour.

In 1925 he was transferred to Nairobi, and after acting as manager of the Nairobi and Eldoret branches of the bank, he took over the management of the bank in the end of 1927. Thereafter he has held various positions in the bank, and has been in charge of the bank's operations in the East African territories.

He was Vice-President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, an annual committee member of the Nairobi Athletic Association, and a member of the I.L.O. Committee of the Kampala Club. He was also a member of the Uganda and the British Empire Association of Uganda, and the Uganda Agricultural Society. He was Chairman of the Uganda Agricultural Committee in 1928, and a member of the Uganda Agricultural Association and the Uganda Athletic Association.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Keith Bennett has returned from his tour of duty in the Cameroons.

Major A. H. Symes has arrived from his tour of duty in the Cameroons.

Mr. G. C. Hardy has been appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner of Kenya.

Mr. D. G. Gibson of Lusaka is on her way to England on holiday.

Mr. H. D. Gibson has been appointed District Commissioner in East Africa.

Captain C. V. Buckley of the South African Air Force is on sick leave.

Mr. C. C. Maslam, architect in the Tanganyika, will be on leave for several weeks.

Mr. J. J. Kelly has been appointed Clerk of the Tanganyika Executive Council.

Major Conrad Wainwright has arrived back in London after his tour of duty in East Africa.

Mr. J. G. Jackson has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Rhodesia Police.

The Rev. Canon R. W. Browne, who died in Swaziland, is being buried in England valued at £480.

Mr. J. Anderson, M.P. for Colchester, has returned to the House of Commons from his tour of duty in East Africa.

Mr. J. G. Jackson has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Rhodesia Police.

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The Theodore Chamber has been started in East Africa. It is the largest of its kind in the world.

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MARRIAGE

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... of Kwekwanala Estate... present in Lusitania, leaves for... at the end of the month, but will... and heavy traffic in... Territory.

... Denmark, the union... and the way... how and... his... is an authority on this... has a large specimen of... his own country.

... Dr. Phipps, formerly of the U.S. and... to receive the honorary... of Doctor of Civil Law of the University... at theenary celebration... July... at a university in...

... of the Royal... with Lancashire, a battalion of which... in East Africa during the War... London last week. Brigadier-General... Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

... Sir Archibald Weigall... of the Council of the... Society for the... in... General Sir Alexander... was... for the... successively.

... Popham, one of the new... is going to... Home... Sir Robert and Lady Popham... in the... while his... will spend the Highlands... Nairobi.

... Rey, who spent some years in... his... books concerning... weeks to spend... retirement. Since... his... congestion...

... medical... been opened at... Masalala... Mr. John Groves... a resident... in... Mr. R... and the Master of...

... Northern... at... her... daughter, wife of... Chief Secretary to the... will then spend about a... Mr. Cecil... and... to spend two or three... with another... in... with...

... prominent... England with his... his name... before sailing... for... will remain for about three... to Europe... for East Africa again... Mr. P... business... by his wife.

... Memorial Prize has been instituted at the... School... in memory of... and Mrs. M. H. Binks of Nairobi, who died last year. Several old pupils contributed to the prize fund in memory of his... and unceasing generosity.

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

### Obituary

... of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, died at Harare last week.

... took place in Livingstone recently of... of the Northern Rhodesian...

... whose death has taken place at Ruiru at the age of 73, had lived in Kenya for the last 10 years.

... in the European hospital... at the age of 56, Major R. J. Snowden, of Eldoret.

... Chairman of Imperial Airways, Ltd., died in 1943 on a flight from London-Cape air route on Tuesday at the age of 61.

... whose death has taken place in Uganda, had been associated for many years with the Burnt Forest Saw Mills of Kenya.

... whose death has taken place in Johannesburg, had known in Kenya, where he was on the staff of the Shell Company from 1920 to 1930.

... whose death has taken place in Kampala, resided for many years in Nairobi, where he was latterly employed as an accountant by Messrs. Mitchell, Curtis & Co.

... whose death has taken place in Nairobi at the age of 70, served in the Kenya Agricultural Department from 1911 to 1922, and was a brother of Mr. Joseph Mortimer of Nairobi.

... who had lived in Nyasaland for over 20 years, had been in failing health for the past few years, died at Mithima at the age of 74. A... funeral was a Native who had been a... for 20 years.

... who died in Malvern last week, had spent a good deal of his time hunting elephants many years ago. In 1905, when employed in the... Lake Natasha, he killed a... at such close range that he was actually able to touch the elephant's trunk with his rifle from the point at which he fired.

... who died in Cape Town last week at the age of 45, had been in business as a gunsmith in... for many years with his two brothers, one of whom is the present Mayor. He had represented Southern Rhodesia at Bulawayo, and reached the... the King's Prize in 1912 and 1913... when he won the King's Memorial medal in Northern Rhodesia.





# The Future of Rhodesia. Sixty Years of Mission Work

## An Ex-Official's Disquietude.

OBSERVATIONS by Colonel C. L. Carbutt, 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 Ransape 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 these subsidies, the Native is still able to compete more than 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 Carbutt 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 75,338 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 1313.)

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 white 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 Francis Scott is truly representative of that British community, many members of which had honoured Great Britain and the British Empire before they came to Kenya. That community is striving to uphold the 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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## 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 the year, already claims a larger membership than any other European public body in the Protectorate.

The vitality of the European community in the Ncheu, Dedza, Lilongwe, Dowa, Fort Manning, Kato, Koma, 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, 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. E. D. Warren, 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. Wilson Smith, R.N.; the Rev. J. A. Rena; and Messrs. J. R. Davies, J. K. B. Harney, A. C. Palmer, C. O. Twynam, R. W. J. Wallace, and C. Watling.

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

## 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, "was always remembered in the history of Buganda, where his local name, *Isungu*, is now perpetuated as a title. I shall take this early opportunity to write to Lord Lugard to thank him personally."

Speaking at a conference of the League of Nations Union in London last 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 ingenious and insidious propaganda put out by Germany concerning her "insoluble wrongs."

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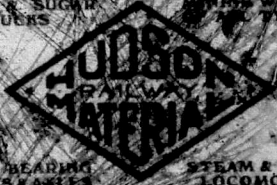
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Mining Director's Services.

Remuneration for Work in East Africa.

The Court of Appeal last week dismissed with costs an appeal by Central African Explorers, Ltd., against a judgment of Mr. Justice Singleton who had awarded £200 to Mr. T. G. Goode by way of quantum meruit for services rendered to the company.

Mr. Howard Murray, K.C., for the appellants, explained that Mr. Goode is a director of the company, claimed for remuneration in respect of services rendered to the company in connection with negotiations between June and October, 1935, for the purchase of extra remuneration for services rendered by him as a director, which he must counsel the company to accept, if the constitution of the company...

The appellants' association for the directors would be paid remuneration, such sums should be fixed at general meetings, and that if any director should be asked to render extra services of an advisory nature he would be entitled to receive remuneration fixed by the board of directors. That contemplated the exercise of an option by the director, and if the board of the company in general meeting decided to fix the remuneration, the directors could not claim against the company. The court, however, held that although the application was made at a general meeting, the remuneration and that he had not exercised the option to have it fixed by the company at general meeting, yet the judge had taken it into account to fix the amount. He contended that the plaintiff was wrong and that Mr. Goode was not entitled to anything more which he could sue for, though he was entitled to quantum meruit remuneration to be fixed for extra services rendered to the company.

Mr. Justice Greig, in counsel for Mr. Goode, the Court of Appeal, dismissed with costs, Mr. Justice Greig saying that the claim for a quantum meruit was a matter of no great consequence, because it was put to the judge at the end of his judgment that the plaintiff was a claim for damages for breach of contract, and the judge, to save the parties expense in having the damages assessed elsewhere, asked them whether they would consent that he should decide the question. He did so, and fixed the amount at £200. Both Mr. Justice Greig and Mr. Justice Greig concurred.

The Future of Gold.

An optimistic view concerning the future of gold was expressed in South Africa last week by Mr. Pirow, Minister of Defence, who asked whether it thought the price of gold shares was likely to rise or fall further, replied: "So far as the future of gold is concerned, especially after the discussions of the Imperial Conference, I am of the opinion, and the Government is of the opinion, that it is absolutely safe."

Rosterman Annual Report.

Persistence of the Reef in Depth.

The Annual Report of Rosterman (Gold Mining) Ltd. for 1936 states that from July 1 to December 31, 1936, 1,000 tons of ore were milled and treated by cyanidation. The total tons of accumulated savings were 1,000 tons. The position, including the results of working the reef for the first 100 days of the year, 27,300 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 0.84 per cent gold, amounting to an average recovery of 0.84 per cent gold. The reef on the West side of the reef, including cross-cutting, rising and sinking was done. Development of the reef and west was done on levels 3, 4 and 5, but the reef was only slightly affected by the fault and was found to continue with good yield on either side of the fault. The extreme end of the reef was the one marked end of the reef was encountered of later origin than the reef formation, and struck N.E. S.W. which disturbed the reef (level 1). Dr. Jones had suggested that the shear zone, which fairly wide on the surface, might narrow considerably in depth, and this opinion seems to be confirmed by the fact that at the 5th level the reef is much less marked than on any of the lower levels. It is most desirable that the exact nature of the shear zone should be ascertained, and for this purpose the reef on level 2 was continued. It has advanced 100 ft. and is at present in the stage. It appears that the pay shoots, particularly westward, and consequent development work on the level east of the main crosscut has not yielded results of economic value, although it has proved the existence of the reef in that direction.

Development in depth continues satisfactory. A winze was sunk from No. 5 level to No. 6th level, averaging 26.5 in. over 275 inches, and No. 6 level at the end of the year for its drifting had averaged 1.33 oz. per 100 lbs. of ore. The reef on level 2 was continued for 100 ft. and a short amount of reef was traced on the west drive, which has so far not been found to continue down to the No. 3 level where values were found on both levels were found in an old branch of this reef on the east drive. On No. 6 level the main north crosscut from the main shaft passed through the shear zone previously mentioned at the anticipated point of intersection of the reef. Drilling and cross-cutting to level 6 on the West reef proved two reef channels of sporadic value which have not yet been definitely identified. The reef zone has influenced the West reef much sooner in the West drives than in the case of the Rosterman reef, and this probably explains the fact that so far it has not been possible to identify the reef.

In the current year, the reef on level 2 was completed and drilled to level 6, and completion of the section down to level 6 was completed. The reef on level 2 was continued for 100 ft. and a short amount of reef was traced on the west drive, which has so far not been found to continue down to the No. 3 level where values were found on both levels were found in an old branch of this reef on the east drive. On No. 6 level the main north crosscut from the main shaft passed through the shear zone previously mentioned at the anticipated point of intersection of the reef. Drilling and cross-cutting to level 6 on the West reef proved two reef channels of sporadic value which have not yet been definitely identified. The reef zone has influenced the West reef much sooner in the West drives than in the case of the Rosterman reef, and this probably explains the fact that so far it has not been possible to identify the reef.

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# Mr. MacDonald Browne: East African Goldfields, Ltd.

Mr. MacDonald Browne, the former Director of the East African Goldfields, Ltd., has been appointed to the position of Director of the Kenya Goldfields, Ltd. He has been in the position of Director of the East African Goldfields, Ltd. for the past 10 years. He has been in the position of Director of the East African Goldfields, Ltd. for the past 10 years. He has been in the position of Director of the East African Goldfields, Ltd. for the past 10 years.

The East African Goldfields, Ltd. has reported a production of 1,000,000 tons of gold during the year ended October 31, 1956. The production was 1,000,000 tons of gold during the year ended October 31, 1956. The production was 1,000,000 tons of gold during the year ended October 31, 1956.

Thanks primarily to the great increase in copper mining, the European population of the Tanganyika Territory has increased very considerably in the past few years. The population of the Tanganyika Territory has increased very considerably in the past few years.

Uganda's New Hospital. The Uganda Government has announced that it has approved the construction of a new hospital in Kampala. The Uganda Government has announced that it has approved the construction of a new hospital in Kampala.

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## Company Progress Report

## Mining Person

**Tanganyika Central**—Mined 1,033 tons of gold in the first half of the year. Losses of 1,000 tons of gold in the heavy rainfall during the month of October of the year, the railway was inoperative for 15 days and a shortage of oil fuel curtailed operations.

**Kenya Consolidated Goldfields**—Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

**Odoro**—Heavy rains have been the cause here and at Obudu during May. Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

**Obudu**—Heavy rains have been the cause here and at Odoro during May. Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

**Kavirondo Gold Mines**—Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

**Kisumu**—Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

**Uasin**—Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

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**Sudan Salt**—Progress report for the first six months of 1937. The mine has produced 1,000 tons of gold, a record for the mine. The mine has been operating for 12 years and has a reserve of 12 million tons of ore. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month. The mine has a production of 1,000 tons of gold per month.

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**Mr. M. Pringle**, Secretary of the Tanganyika Central Mining Co., has returned from Tanganyika.

**Mr. R. H. Skeeton**, M. Inst. M.M., has returned to England from the Sudan.

An arbitrary notice of **Mr. G. MacDonald Brown** appears on another page.

**Mr. E. L. Day**, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left England on tour of the Rhodesias and East Africa.

**Mr. J. C. Molyneux** has been appointed to succeed **Major F. L. Langhurst** as a member of the Lupa Controlled Area Board.

**Lord Falkland** has been appointed a director and Deputy Chairman of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company.

**Mr. W. E. Hill**, Stud. Inst. M.M., has joined the Rhodesian General Services Co., Ltd., at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

A new club house on the Fred Mine, Filabusi, Southern Rhodesia, was recently opened by the Hon. R. C. Tredwell, Minister of Justice and Defence.

### Territorial Outputs

A preliminary summary of the metal production in Northern Rhodesia during May gives the following totals: Blister copper, 10,556 tons; electrolytic copper, 1,295 tons; cobalt, 22,854 lb.; zinc, 1,180 tons; and magnesium, 30,000 lb.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during April was as follows: Gold, 62,050 oz.; silver, 12,842 oz.; coal, 102,421 tons; chrome, 22,041 tons; asbestos, 4,764 tons; tin, 42 tons; iron pyrites, 1,064 tons; tungsten, 10 tons; lime, 6,000 tons; mica, 230 lb.; and lead, 1 ton.

Exports of minerals from Tanganyika during April were as follows: Gold bullion, 6,471 oz.; diamonds, 207 carats; mica sheets, 2,815 lb.; tin ore, 20 long tons; and salt, 301 long tons. The gold was obtained from the following districts: Mwanza (Central), 3,823 oz.; Mawa (East), 255 oz.; Mwanza (West), 2,398 oz.; Singida (East), 2,015 oz.; Dodoma (Anuvaj), 707 oz.

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Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	80s. 0d.	78s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	68s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 7 1/2d.
Flint Consolidated (5s.)	3s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 9d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Greys Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Kaapala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Lavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	4s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Lentan (10s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Kimbingi (10s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.
Locherna Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lochra Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 9d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Lull's Gold Areas (5s.)	9d.	9d.
Maplethorpe Asbestos (1s.)	3 1/2d.	3d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Reverend (1s.)	8s. 1 1/2d.	17s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 10 1/2d.	3s. 7 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	7s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	29s. 3d.	28s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	20s. 3d.	20s. 3d.
Ripkara (1s.)	13 1/2d.	12s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	65s. 7 1/2d.	62s. 6d.
Rosetown (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	31s. 6d.	30s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	10 1/2d.	9 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	14s. 0d.	12s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Trustee-Rhodesia (5s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Trustee-Rhodesia (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	Fr. 104.5	Fr. 104.25
Union de Traitement	28s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Wankie (5s.)	15s. 3d.	14s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploration (1s.)	10 1/2d.	9 1/2d.

**GENERAL**

Arusha Plantations (5s.)	3s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
British South Africa (5s.)	31s. 9d.	31s. 9d.
Central Line Sisal (1s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (1s.)	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.
East African Land (1s.)	7s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Lewa (1s. 8d.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Mozambique Beater (10s.)	27s. 6d.	16s. 3d.
Port of Peira (5s.)	8s. 1 1/2d.	8s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (1s.)	19s. 9d.	19s. 9d.
(6 1/2 Prof. 11s.)	46s. 6d.	45s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	65s. 6d.	64s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	41s. 6d.	39s. 9d.
(11 Prof. 11s.)		

**Taxation Inquiry**

Messrs. D. McQueen, E. L. Relf, R. B. Pandya and A. Wood have been appointed to a sub-committee of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce to examine the incidence of direct and indirect taxation, with special reference to income tax.

**Mungo's 2045 Nugget**

A nugget of gold weighing 135 oz. has been found on the 100 ft. level at the Mungo mines, Musgrave Tableland Territory. The nugget, the largest obtained from recent sources in the Territory, measured 15 in. by 7 1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in., and is valued at approximately £945.

**For Aerial Survey**

Messrs. Hebrants & Partners, who carried out much aerial survey work in East Africa some years ago, have just dispatched to South Africa a special twin-engined aeroplane equipped for aerial survey. It is fitted with automatic pilot, mechanism for central rudders, elevators, and aeronautics, and has a 10 ft. diameter, which records changes in level of 1/16 in. to 1/32 in. The machine has a fuel capacity enabling it to fly for 11 hours, taking 5000 ft. of tape, and measuring 1000 miles.



Sanity White Ants from your property simply, cheaply and - for good! Merely soak your timber in a solution of "Atlas A" and water for brush-coat it, if more convenient, and no Termites, Borer Beets or other ligniperidous insect will attack it or even stay in the vicinity. Yes "Atlas A" is quite odourless. Moreover timber treated in this manner is rendered immune from dry rot and fungi, whilst the fire hazard is reduced to negligible proportions. "Atlas A" is not a tar-oil product and, being non-volatile, its preservative action is positive and permanent. Surfaces treated with it can afterwards be painted or varnished as desired. "Atlas A" is unquestionably the most complete preservative extant, and the cheapest. Supplied concentrated and used diluted, a 5-gallon drum will make up as much as 20 to 40 gallons of ready-to-use solution according to requirements. Be as active as your enemy the ants. Write at once for full information concerning this amazing preservative.

Full particulars and supplies available from  
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# To Be Done in

## Generally Accelerated

Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and other East African territories, the average of almost 100,000 tons, is expected by the post-war period. The load will amount to a few days' supply of fuel for the planes. The Rhodesia Airways are bracketed together in the present account for the first few weeks and under the present accelerated schedule that the time will be reduced to four days, against a maximum of six days under the present accelerated schedule.

The new service provides that the flying boat shall leave Southampton for Durban at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays and on Friday on the intermediate service as far as Kisumu. Night stops on the full run are to be made in Rome, Alexandria, Khartoum, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam and Beira. Sundays and Mondays will be the days of departure from Durban home and on Fridays from Kisumu.

Wilson Airways, which will connect at Kisumu with the Imperial machines, will maintain a weekly service with Lusaka through Nairobi and the present overland route. The capital of Northern Rhodesia will also be served by Union Airways working northwards from Johannesburg and by Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, which pick up the mail in Beira and proceed via Blantyre and Salisbury.

### Tobacco Industry's Potentialities

Addressing the members of the British Tobacco & Cigarette Manufacturers' Association at Bulawayo, Mr. H. M. Mavor, M.P., said that the possibility of developing the Matabeleland area as a tobacco field, he said, had produced one of the best tobacco ever grown in Rhodesia. It could be grown successfully with only a few inches of rain; whereas other crops require much more. A committee was selected to investigate the possibilities of growing tobacco in the area.

...the month of April... sort of... compared with £24,602...

...Rhodesia House, Strand... parts of the framework having... made them unsafe.

...leopard killed a keeper in the zoo... last week. The man had looked after the... since it was born in the zoo over two years ago.

...the coffee taster of the Kenya Coffee Board, Mr. R. Devonshire, is making a tour of hotels in the colony to advise on the best way to roast, grind, make and store coffee.

...Increased road tax on Diesel lorries, in order to bring them on to approximately the same revenue-contributing basis as petrol lorries, is contemplated for Tanganyika.

...earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the four months of this year amounted to £162,405, an increase of £1,405 over the proportionate estimated revenue of £161,000.

...The Southern Rhodesian Labour Party's revised programme includes the establishment of a State reserve bank, a primary producers' marketing board, a State mortgage corporation, and a bureau of industry.

...The Union-Castle Company will on July 1 pay six months' dividend to June 30, less tax, on the 4½% Preference shares and six months' arrears of dividend to December 31, 1935, less tax, on the 6½% Preference shares.

...Prominent Africans of the Toro district participated in the ceremony of securing the first sod for the foundations of the new C.M.S. Church in Kabaloro. Funds for the building have been subscribed mainly by Natives of Toro Kingdom.

...A comprehensive survey of work of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is included in the annual report of the Chamber. Reports of the Glass, Homeward Shippers, and Sisal Sub-Sections are also submitted.

...Wholesale Licences and Experimenters' licences in force in Southern Rhodesia at the end of last year numbered 4,850 and 210, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1935 being 3,182 and 18. The great increase is a pointer to new openings for British manufacturers.

...Owing to the rapid expansion in consumption of petrol and fuel oil in Northern and Southern Rhodesia nine fuel oil tank wagons, each with a capacity of 6,000 gallons, have been ordered by Rhodesia Railways to provide for the transport of the quantities anticipated in 1936.

...The proposed Italian concession concerning the construction of a railway between Italian East Africa and Italian East Africa, and the Italian concession concerning the construction of a railway between Italian East Africa and Italian East Africa, were agreed and concluded last month.

...It is proposed to establish in New York an Anglo-Burundian Chamber of Information on the subject of the British Mission Boards in Africa, which are the British Mission Boards and other individuals are cooperating in the project, of which Mr. Knory Ross is likely to become the first Director.

# KENYA

**BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY**

- Healthy climate
- Reasonable living costs
- Excellent social amenities, schools and sports of all kinds

...will be... ..







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Weekly Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA**

via Madag.

Fortnightly Intermediate Sailings to

**SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA**

via Canary Islands, with regular calls at Ascension, St. Helena, Lobito and Mauritius.

**SAILINGS EVERY 4 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA**

via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal

Direct Cargo Services between New York and Spain and East Africa

### LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	From	Arrive	Depart	London	Aden
Thames Castle	—	June 22	June 22	July 29	July 29
Durven Castle	—	—	—	—	—
Langley Castle	—	—	—	July 27	July 27
Stirling Castle	—	—	—	—	—
Grantley Castle	—	—	—	—	—
Balsford Castle	July 10	—	—	July 26	July 26
Wreck Castle	—	—	—	—	—

Subject to alteration without notice.

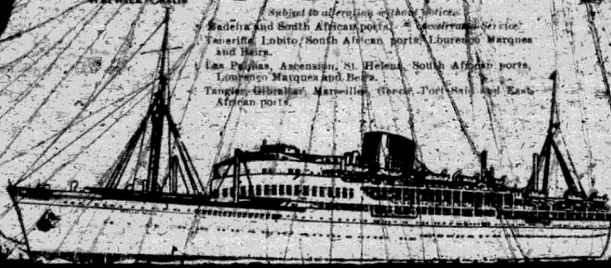
India and South African ports. \* Intermediate service to Mauritius, Lobito, South African ports, Lourenço Marques and Beira.

via Panama, Ascension, St. Helena, South African ports, Lourenço Marques and Beira. Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseille, Great Tortoise and East African ports.

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**KENYA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES** for the settler. Those with moderate means who are contemplating home-making should consider carefully the Colony's many exceptional advantages.

**KENYA IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT.** Particularly for the man retiring from any profession or business with an assured income or pension, has Kenya many attractions. Here he may enjoy his retirement, either farming, participating in public affairs, or leading a pleasant social life, with sports of all kinds.

**ENQUIRIES ABOUT KENYA** will be welcomed by

**Colonel C. F. KNAGGS,**  
KENYA AGENT.

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