

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONDEMNATION OF A GOVERNOR who at an occasion is usually discreetly worded and expressed by only a section of the community. In Nyasaland, however, the bluntest possible criticism of the Governor has just been voiced by three of the four hon. official members of the Legislative Council, by the general manager of the Railways, and by the President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, all speaking at a meeting of that body when it considered Sir Harold Kittmaster's recent statements to the British Cotton Growing Association and the report published in *East Africa and Rhodesia* of his comments on the course of subsequent discussion of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

cannot have said in London what he is assumed to have said must be wholly inadequate for as this newspaper is concerned, for, in justice to Sir Harold Kittmaster we submitted to him a full and accurate account of his meeting with the Joint East African Board and received his approval of it prior to publication. But on the assumption that the Press was accurate, Mr. Wilson emphatically dissociated himself from the Governor's views in general and in detail, and emphasised that a policy of caution must give way to a strong forward policy in Native production, while Mr. T. M. Partridge, general manager of the Railways, strongly deprecated His Excellency's remarks regarding contacts, and Mr. H. G. Duncan warmly advocated planned development.

The senior non-official member of the Legislative Council, Mr. W. J. van Broek, described his "not accurate and wholly misleading" His Excellency's "astonishing" statement that "Only about one per cent of the cotton in this country is a good year for cotton in Nyasaland" as "deprecatory, judicious and harmful" references to conditions common to every tropical country as though they were exceptional. He said that the "blatant" reference to "one per cent" and were wanting to be brought under the microscope and emphasised Nyasaland's great need of well-organised, not ill-organised, cotton production and that the "astonishing" statement that the cotton

The resolutions, which were unanimous, could scarcely have been more emphatic. Having entered the Governor with having "misrepresented the position" and "with inaccurate statements" which might result in "much damage to the economic prospects of the Federation," the Chamber committed itself to the assertion that "the production of cotton in Nyasaland can be greatly increased" and "that the necessary steps to that end, including agricultural research and extended agricultural studies, and examination of the principle of better cotton seed types, for the primary

without debate... most effective... of them to give and... mission... list has not less than a... himself

EASTERN AFRICA... grateful to the... disappearance of which will... territories he ever... The Morning Post... of the London daily newspapers... cause with promptitude, vigour and knowledge... To take only the couple of years... it has been... and unequivocal... its exposure of German colonial aims and intentions...

repeatedly... independence which... who disliked its... of the Morning Post... of its honorable... and to preach the... and manifestly unprofitable... such qualities should disappear... are not profitable.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Anti-Malarial

WHO IS THE ARTIST who conveys the titles of officials in Government departments? And do you know that Dar es Salaam now has an Anti-Malarial Engineer (Capital, please, Mr. Printer.) Shades of Gilbert and Sullivan, they would have embodied it in a play long ago, and such refrain:

Mosquitoes be they all
Are come fair banerall!
The scanty material, Anti-Malarial
Lippin, Forship, Engineer.

There is material here to spare for a six verse song in the malaria story of Dar es Salaam—from its original malarian sitting on its three grecks, with their remaining mosquito in tune on the Sis Saleem Wallon's report to the House, expenditure and 34 miles of trains which have followed. The verse might be admonitory to the tribes that have come regarding them to invasion of the domain and the compound, and pointing out the hygienical offence of scratching, subsequent bathing grounds. If the Government had a paper of this sort, paragraphs would be unnecessary. There would be an end.

Boy

BOYL brings the coffee, is a familiar breakfast call in any East African household, and so one, except the boy, takes no notice of it. The phrase, once considered here, would be a settler's voice, and not a native's. The porridge, it has been pointed out, is made by a native of the Kikuyu tribe, who is a native of the empire. Of an empire of a few years he thinks it a "silly idea" that the whole, or a shoddy address as father as... there is he explains that he is not against the practice, since it shows how really contented and cheerful Africans are. He has been told that the word "boy" used in this sense is a reference to the boy of the African, but is more in the nature of a joke. In the same way that a man who serves a table is called a waiter, the interpreter might have added that in the East African means both a boy and a waiter, both of which and African practice thus

being medical, a fair reminder would perhaps do more than anything else to assure an African that nothing derogatory is intended or implied by the use of the word.

Scots' Dinner

CALEDONIA, Northern Tanganyika may be surprised and pleased to read an American woman's description of a St. Andrew's Night dinner in Arusha, a couple of years ago. In her "St. Andrew's Night" in the "Laboratory," Mrs. Green-Cole writes: "The call of the bagpipes arrested everyone's attention. Eighty men immediately fell in line, each marching to his place. It was orderly, in spite of the fact that they were allotted a pint of Scotch each, until the King of Scots, after which pantomime and every kind of Scotch song and Highland dance broke loose. Now Scots everywhere are noted for their generosity in this their night of nights, but to suggest that these particular diners were allotted a pint of Scotch each" is unquestionably a lie, which may be taken on the host, who would never have been supplying the drinks, and on the guests, who would never dream (at least not all of them!) of drinking whisky in such quantities.

A Jordan Highlander

The aforesaid description recalls a previous Caledonian dinner in Arusha at which Mr. Goodall (honoured by the citation to respond to one of the principal toasts) said wittily that if he had not been a plain Scotch Scot, he could at least say he was a Jordan Highlander. That was in 1909, the same year in which the Legislative Council held its first meeting in the Northern Province, as a consequence of which there was a heavy demand on the services of the local Government operators. Mr. W. T. Storm, the first Minister General of Tanganyika, who was in Arusha for the Legislature, and who had been one of the guests at the previous night's dinner, was the honoured guest of the present dinner, and a dinner by function, being out of the habit of doing so. The time the report appeared in print Mr. Storm had not even a commissioner in the Jordan Highlands.

Broadcasting in the Colonies

Points from the Committee's Report

The *Empire Service* is the problem of finding the means by which the Empire service can be maintained in a sufficient manner to solve the wider problem of devising local broadcasting systems with as wide a coverage as possible but with care to record the great importance of the principle to the production of a practical means of increased reception of the Empire Service.

Duration of Reception of Empire Life.—Regular daily contact with the Empire Council and a times with the news of the Empire, and the repeated projection on the minds of listeners overseas of British culture and life are all that this implies must exist as a condition. Its importance will vary in different territories with the race and education of the population and according to the extent to which they are subjected to other influences, whether these be from wireless propaganda or the Press and the cinema, also which may be in existence. There are many considerations involved outside the ordinary functions of the Empire service which should be taken into account by a Colonial Government in determining whether any expenditure on equipment for the reception and retransmission of the Empire service is likely to provide an adequate return.

Broadcasting

The Committee's *Conclusions*—The proposition which was advanced by the Colonial Office representatives to this Committee and from which the rest of its work was not in a position to dissociate is that no Dependency is in a position to incur substantial and permanent financial loss on the equipment and maintenance of a broadcasting system designed solely for the provision of entertainment of almost entirely local purposes.

Have Broadcasting?—Experience in West Africa and elsewhere appears to indicate that a wire broadcast station could be installed with comparatively small capital outlay and a service of a minimum number of subscribers in a compact area, such as Accra or Freetown, and an annual subscription by listeners of say £3 (including the cost of the equipment) would, after a short time, be run without loss or even at a profit.

Equipment and Reception.—Reception by wire has great advantages over the ordinary receiving set in that it is practically fool-proof and requires no heavy initial outlay or expenditure other than the annual subscription. Moreover, since the necessary receiving set may be assumed to be capable of much better results than the receiving set which any private listener might be expected to have, any station which is successfully established by wire is certain to be a direct success in the direct reception.

Technical Conditions of the System.—The economic proposition is confined to certain areas of a certain minimum population and a certain general income and a large village or town is not in general covered by but a small number of Colonies, but we have kept the Commission for the Colonies in a position to advise on anything more ambitious, should it be made.

Estimated Price of a Wire Set.—The estimated price of a wire set for a station of 100 watts and a receiver of 100 watts is £30.

stand with the installation of wire broadcasting systems in similar areas.

Wireless Broadcasting.—To secure any real development of colonial broadcasting in the Dependencies, the establishment of wireless broadcasting systems will be necessary, but due allowance is made for the enhancement of revenue by advertising for the part-time use of radio telephony transmitters, the establishment of wireless broadcasting in the Dependencies may involve serious financial considerations.

The Aim of the System

It is the aim of the system to provide a means of development of a broadcast system and its justification and only an instrument of development for the purposes and others to which education and instruction are the most important in a direct to state and other stations, but also to provide a means of advancement of administration, its improvement, not only in the sense of the term but in the sense of the term, but rather to provide a means of advancement of education, in the more advanced forms of the population and for their instruction in public health, agriculture, etc.

Cost of Development.—The cost of wireless broadcasting systems in the Colonies and Dependencies is not a small problem, and such development of broadcasting stations must, we think, be largely self-supporting, otherwise any savings in capital in this respect would be mainly justified in terms of the part of the Colonies and we consider that the potentialities of the development of administration are so great that a considerable expenditure is demanded of Colonial Governments by way of equipment and investigation.

Broadcasting to Indians

Broadcasting to Indians.—The remarks do not apply with equal force to all Dependencies. We have in mind in particular the case of the African Dependencies, where the majority whose circumstances and standard of education are such that their requirements are similar to those of the Colonies, and very little is known as to the likely reactions of these people to broadcasting, as to what extent and to what extent it would appeal to them, after the initial novelty has worn off, to what extent it is desirable they could be persuaded to listen to educational and instructional broadcasts, and what extent it is desirable that they should be combined with entertainment broadcasts, and to what form of equipment broadcasts would be most likely to appeal.

Have Indian Cinema Experiments?—The same problem is similar to those problems of the Indian Dependencies, which are being investigated in this country by the Indian Education Cinema Experiments, and may be the reception of broadcast as a conjunction with the reception of films, by means of a direct path, is a problem.

Collective Reception of Educational Broadcasts.—The collection of a large number of small villages of a population of over one hundred each with a view to the

Broadcasting in France. — Administration. — Broad-casting should be regarded as an important function of administration which might justify considerable expenditures and which, at least, demands careful investigation. — all Colonial Governments.

Directly or Indirectly in Minority. — It is, of course, clear, to the extent to which these aims can be realized, is directly proportional to the number of the population which can be reached by any broad-casting system or combination of systems in a dependency. — Those who can afford a sufficient percentage of the population in general, are able to listen in direct to Daventry and other stations, and it is not primarily for such stations that local broadcast system is required; they would, in any case, be a very small minority.

Reaching the People. — The vast majority of the population can be provided with a facility for the installation at the receiving points of a system, whether it be wireless or local broadcast, of central receivers or equipment connected to loud-speakers installed in schools, halls, public squares and other places of public assembly.

Central Points. — Such central points of reception would necessarily be limited to compact communities of a minimum size, although listeners might be prepared to come a short distance to the central point. — There is, of course, how ever, a number of the population both unable to afford the installation and without access to these central receiving points.

Problems of Transmission. — The ideal solution in several circumstances, for a large Dependency would probably be a chain of medium-wave stations arranged as to cover the whole territory; but in most cases this may be ruled out as impracticable on grounds of expense. The next best solution is probably a medium-wave transmitter to serve the most densely populated area, together with a short wave transmitter to serve outlying areas. — However, as it will remain, in the present stage of scientific development, a substantial portion of the population outside the reach of broadcast-casting, but the Colonial populations which can be reached by local broadcast systems should still be sufficiently large to justify the development of such a system to the fullest possible extent.

Co-operation between Territories. — The possibilities of co-operation between adjacent territories in the matter of the provision of broadcast-casting facilities and also with regard to the preliminary question of securing expert technical advice should not be overlooked.

Government Control Envisaged. — As to the conduct of broadcast-casting services wholly or partially by companies or individuals licensed by a Colonial Government, we do not think that there is, in regard to most Dependencies, much to be said in favour of such an arrangement; a profit which is clearly a necessary condition of any company undertaking such a project would merely be an extra charge on the service, and private control has obvious (though not insuperable) obstacles to the development of the service as a social and administrative service.

Public Interest. — Where it may not be immediately practicable for the Government to make any complete control of the broadcast-casting system arrangements should be made for the benefit of the Government, when desired, a proportion of the broadcast-casting system for Government broadcast-casting, particularly in connection with an instructional nature. — Government should also be made to ensure that the public interest is protected. — should obtain the approval of the British Government and the

Herz-Hilde's Outburst

Repetition of Colonial Demands

RENEWED demands for the return to Germany of former colonies were made at Herz-Hilde on Sunday at the annual Harvest Thanksgiving Festival at a gathering to which 1,200 farmers and 100 agricultural workers had been brought from all parts of the Reich. — Attributing their difficulties to Germany's lack of space, and speaking in tones of great bitterness, the speaker gave (without referring to it directly) a veiled reference to a telegram from the Reich government. — According to a telegram from the Berlin correspondent of The Times, Herz-Hilde said: —

"We have tremendously difficult problems to solve and we are helpless. — We must solve them ourselves, without help from the world. — The surrounding world has only imbecile comments to make upon them, shows lack of comprehension, and stupidity."

"All we want is that our living room is too small and must without question be supplemented by Colonies, a wise head raises itself in the world and asks: — What use are Colonies? They would be of no use to you. — Can you give what you need? — We are as ever ready. For if they had not given us us, we would buy to-day. — These are people whom the Netherland is a burden. — One must imagine that if they were so heavy a burden, the bearers would be pleased to give us a little of them. — But that is the only thing they will not do."

"There are other nations which say: — Colonies are a heavy burden. — But they do not want to relieve themselves of any part of this burden. — They say: — Colonies have no value. — But in spite of that, they do not desire under any circumstances to hand back their worthless possessions to their original owners."

"When I speak of equal owners, I mean I do so only in a world and in an area that is filled with ideas of League of Nations morality and decency. — I laugh here. — It was in accordance with these ideas that we acquired our Colonies, and it was in accordance with other principles, which from the standpoint of League of Nations morality are most severely to be condemned, that we lost our Colonies."

"We face more difficult problems than other States and other countries. — We have too many people in such a small living room, a shortage of raw materials, of agricultural areas. — Despite that Germany has become more beautiful as the result of work, industry, and a superior civilisation."

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A SHILLING A WEEK

Dr. John Murray Dissents**From De La Warr Commission Report**

DR. JOHN MURRAY, Principal of the Anderson's College of the South-West of England, dissenting from his colleagues of the Commission on the Education in East Africa. In a minority report of much interest he writes, *ibid.*

"I dissent from the recommendations of the report that there should be a large development of Government schools in Uganda. There is at present one Government secondary school, Makerere, the one Government training college, failed recently and has been closed, and in elementary education of its various grades the Government has had no share. That the Government should embark heavily on these multilateral ventures would be indeed a novelty and even, for Uganda, a paradox."

"The right of the Government to enter on this work I do not question, for its rights stand to advantage its power; but I question the propriety and advantage of the change. I need not labour the point that it is rather for Government to subsidise, regulate and inspect teaching establishments than to run them; for the further point that in exceptional circumstances, in default of any other initiative or means, Government may properly run them, too."

The Mirage of Mission Work

"In educational matters the missions have provided us by mirrory, a sociological basis of a very distinctive sort for further advances. In the contact with white civilisation, many valuable and valuable elements of the African mind have had to be banished, and the report repeatedly proclaims the need for sympathy with African sentiment and values. But sympathy should be up to date. It is bad anthropology to be so preoccupied with the primitive, to miss, or to ignore, the great factor in that mind—the manifold effects of Christianity on a significant scale by Christianity."

"In educational matters Uganda has already an outlook and method which are ill-rated already as a system of some solidity and of great promise, and to which the feeling of the people is adjusted and adjusted. From all that is the report, though without paying frequent tributes to the work the missions have done, proceeds in direct and in reality a break-away."

Local Support of New Proposals

"The proposal I dissent does not in my opinion emanate from the spot, neither in the Education Department, where of course I am a member, I found no support whatever, for nor among donors or bodies concerned in a responsible sense, the educating for in public opinion, so far as it exists and votes for it."

"The evidence I heard in favour before the Commission was of small import and of moderate weight, the majority of my opinion being given by some young and promising African teachers who contrasted these small ventures with the services rendered to their communities by missions who had found assistance from the Government Secretary."

"Government servants in schools cannot be missionaries; the non-missionary element in the servants of Government. The official machinery of Government teaches political in its measures, the civilising element and political purpose."

Being further extracts from the Report of the De La Warr Commission.

"The educational work in the hands of paganism. The educational work in the hands of paganism is unlikely, in my opinion, to adopt the theological impartiality of the Government. Other realisations than Christianity are due to him, and even now begin to root. What these are is too obvious to need telling. I stand for progressive well-being has been called the African Doctrine, and there is truth in it. If assimilation is desired between the religions, this is in his hands that the standard should be sought."

"The political and social value of their work is poorly appreciated at Home, where they think that missions are an odious and that in education is enough. But imperialism, in its political and economic forms, and sometimes in more or less force, which is in the Service is by its nature a secular agency, nor public opinion can be so easily deceived about Uganda as it has been. Other serious questions about Uganda and other territories should quicken interest at Home in the work of the missions, the territories, and hope to profit."

Continuity of Makerere

"Continuity and consolidation should govern the work at Makerere, and the appointment of the next head should be the result of a change. The school should have the advantage of continuity from the start under the best of management and financing projected in the report on the familiar lines of the new English universities. The Government departments, the result of them under the new control, are (setting of a common sentiment among the diverse elements) of the enlarged institution, the steady development of all these elements both on the strictly scholastic side and in the practice and the benefits of the domestication, the choice of staff, the possibilities of financial autonomy, liaison with other schools and of public relations, make a case for the highest capacity and character working to the greatest good."

"The African emphasis of the youth of all countries should be their first university course at home, doubts whether Africa is ripe for a school of several years, but an untidy, utilitarian, but it is given to an education in which rural life is pressed home and dissent from the structures of the report on the teaching of a spoken language, the English language. He considers the literature and article capacity of a school to be made the subject of a course."

Primitive Passages

"The primitive passages, or what the following afford good passage for, is the following: *Africanity*. The majority of African life is in the rural areas, and the rural areas are the most fertile, the most human beings, found on the land, and most of the people, the soil vessels, babies, and some of the most of the soil, without blinking, they allow these insects to crawl across their eyes. Although most Africans are naturally clean and well-groomed, they can be very filthy and filthy for all the water is insufficient and other areas are so impure, to both without the assistance of a civilisation."

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Being further extracts from the Report of the De La Warr Commission.

Education is Essential

Lord De La Warr's Broadcast Talk

ONLY TWO WEEKS AGO, Chairman of the Higher Education Commission which visited East Africa a few months ago, gave an interesting broadcast talk on his tour in the East African programme last week. By the courtesy of the B.C.C. and the Listener we are able to publish the following extracts.

"It is not necessary to say that the Africans who want to move all from our declared policy of trusteeship in schools. Most of our time was spent in Uganda—a country of rolling hills of banana groves, wide fields of cotton, and patches of ground being ploughed along on bicycles with their loads of the carrier, with a friendly greeting ready for everyone they met.

"In Uganda only one-third of the children of school age go to school. Of those who do go five-sixths learn nothing but their catechism. This is not enough to make the future all the more interesting. I see Africa as a country with everything ahead of her. I see her chance of benefiting from the mistakes which others have made.

What the Country Needs

"We asked ourselves: What are the needs of this country? They are to grow more food, to save soil from being wasted, wastage and to improve health. Although great progress has been made under British rule, the wheel and the plough have yet to displace the hoe and the hoe as methods of transport and cultivation.

"Walking along a path in the bush, I met a long string of Natives; tramping with loads of salt on their heads; we saw hundreds of square miles of good land being forced to desert by the winds and the rains, and by the wrong use of that land by its cultivators; in African huts of the old type there was no light and no ventilation, and I found myself stumbling about in the dark among some very smelly goats, calves, hens and babies.

"If these things are to be altered, education is essential. Education must produce leaders who can show their people how to improve their methods of life, and a people who know the good sense to understand the leaders.

"To make our progress with what we had to look at the secondary, primary and even the bush schools. Africa needs doctors, veterinarians, surgeons, agriculturists, engineers and teachers; but all these professions need a good general education first. On the other hand, in striving to have a lead to see that we did not base the whole of African education on preparing boys and girls for higher education which in fact, only very few of them will receive.

"Every stage of education must be, as far as possible, complete in itself. Those who return to their tribal community must be helped to play their part in that community better than if they had not been to school.

"There are about 6,000 mission schools and 100,000 where religious instruction is given together with a little instruction in the three Rs. But whatever the mission schools they cannot tackle the whole field; and in any case Africans if Indian rule is to have any real effect must be concerned themselves with their own.

"We come like to the matter of the Native Administration in East Africa. The question of competition between the mission and the government schools is a

question which must be tackled—and tackled it must be, if it is to be decided all by itself.

Secondary Education

"As to secondary education we recommend the gradual grading up of the mission junior secondary schools to a full secondary standard. This is not because speed an education can only be attained by cramming. Makers of should concentrate on the secondary work, and all the higher courses should be transferred to a new institution.

"This institution will be the framework of a university. It will be independent in its financial and finance. Courses will be given in agriculture, science, medicine, engineering, and above all in teaching.

"In Africa needs more than mere technical instruction. It is impossible to be a good technician unless you are an intelligent human being. This is what the practical men on the spot emphasised. I gathered that the medical, veterinary and agricultural courses of a very high standard already exist, but that they are given to students who have received the grounding of an elementary, rather than a secondary, school child in this country.

"Their limitations as to doctors are due to this, not to deficiencies in the medical course. And yet even now there are African doctors who can do difficult operations. In fact, in every profession they have taken up we saw enough of what African men and women had already made of themselves to be convinced that there are immense possibilities ahead of them.

To African Listeners

"Speaking particularly to African listeners, Lord De La Warr said:

"We do not want your education to be any less good than what we give our own people. But different it must be, because your climate and conditions of life are different. 99% of your people live on the land, whereas only 9% of ours do. After all, French and German education are both quite different from our British education. In this country we make differences between education in the town and farming districts. The fundamentals of knowledge are the same the world over, but if they are to be of use, they must be applied according to circumstances.

"What matters is standards. Tropical agriculture, tropical medicine, have their own problems, but they must be attained in qualifying to practise them as well as just to work as in European agriculture and European medicine.

"My Commission can only recommend certain educational machinery for you to use. It is your work, your intelligence, your integrity of mind that can ensure that the new College of East Africa will essentially attain those standards which will give you a pride in having an education which is African in the true sense of the word."

Retirement of Mr. C. N. Lewis

Mr. C. N. Lewis, Head of the East African Branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), leaving Kenya on retirement from the service of the Bank at the end of this month. Entering the National Bank of South Africa in 1902, he later became manager of the bank in Mozambique, India and Lourenco Marques, before going to Kenya in 1923 as manager of the Nairobi branch. In 1927 he was appointed Chief Agent of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) with which the National Bank of South Africa had then been amalgamated. He has been Local Director in East Africa of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) since 1931.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Truth About the Lupa

Reply to Geneva Criticisms

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, To-day (September 17) I have read the extracts from the minutes of the last meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission as published in your air mail issue of September 9. That piece of enterprise deserves the strongest support, one shilling a week for such red-hot news is mighty good value.

In those extracts there are so many peculiar and unwarrantable remarks made by some of the members of the Commission that it is difficult, in framing a reply, to know where to start.

As a member of the Lupa Control Board, I am in a position to assure all and sundry that the duties of the Board are performed by the members without fear or favour. Wherever possible, those diggers who are reported for failing to pay wages at a given time in which to do so. This system has worked admirably as far as ultimate payment of wages is concerned. This is proved by the fact that unpaid wages amount to less than 1% of the wage bill of the field—whereas immediate expulsion would only result in complete loss of the employee's wages. In cases where the Board is of opinion that the employer is undesirable, he is immediately expelled.

It forbids a detailed explanation of all the contributory causes of diggers being unable, on occasions, to pay their labourers. One reason, however, can be readily appreciated by anyone with the most elementary knowledge of alluvial gold digging on the Lupa—and that is the extreme uncertainty of the occurrences.

In the majority of cases brought before the Board the amount of unpaid wages is less than £50, and only in one case has it approached the sum of £100.

The Chairman of the P.M.C. in his criticism of the Tanganyika Government's administration of the Lupa, stated that the Administration no longer seemed to have the situation in hand in the Lupa area. It would be interesting to know upon what facts this statement was based. Certainly nothing of the sort is noticeable to a person actually living in the Lupa area—the contrary is the case.

He also asked why any special consideration should be shown to diggers in this area. Surely the reasons are obvious. The diggers are the pioneers whose initiative and enterprise have developed an industry in a barren piece of country in which 20,000 Natives are now regularly employed, and for whom there would otherwise have been no employment. They import food from the Native peasants of the neighbouring districts, thereby providing many more thousands with money, with which they are able to raise their standard of living. Previously there was no market for their produce. Any profits the diggers make are spent in the country. Through their pioneer efforts the fields were discovered which are now being developed by companies. These are only a few of many reasons for a special quote.

The seven members of the Lupa Control Board are appointed by Government, and are men with a sound knowledge of local conditions—a condition which might, perhaps advantageously, be taken into consideration by the Powers when appointing members to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

The Tanganyika Government has the a sound knowledge of the people in the Lupa area. Unlike Mr. Weaver, complete confidence in the unbiased decisions of the Board, and would be less likely to insult a High Court judge by appointing in his court an individual to represent "native interests" who, to insult the members of the Board by such an appointment.

Co-operation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the diggers are just as keen to make the field of undesirable as is Government. It appears that certain people in Europe (judging by some members of the Mandates Commission) suffer from a peculiar type of phobia in that they seem to believe all Europeans who settle in Africa automatically shed all sense of justice and decency. Even presuming that the leopard can change his spots, it is certain that a sure way to failure in Africa is to ill-treat or cheat one's "boys," for the word quickly goes round, and the result is that labour is unavailable for such a person.

A "bad" employer in Europe can always get workmen, for they poor wretches are forced by economic pressure to hold on to their jobs, however unpleasant. Africans are far better placed, for they rarely work more than three months per annum and will immediately desert a "bad" employer. You, Mr. Editor, have been in the Lupa area and have seen the good terms which exist between employer and employed.

Upon reading M. Rappard's remarks I again wondered what are the qualifications of individuals chosen as members of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Certainly not fair-mindedness! I sympathise with Mr. Nicol in what must have proved an arduous task. We can afford to smile at M. Rappard's presumption that we are so here because we have failed elsewhere. It would be equally funny to presume that America is populated by the failures of Europe!

So long as the Government of Tanganyika is guided by such people as Sir Harold MacMichael and Mr. MacKenzie-Kennedy, we in this country are satisfied that the Administration will be sound and wise, and a credit to Great Britain.

In conclusion, one thing stands out in the most glaring manner—the appalling ignorance exhibited by members of the Commission of the countries whose administration they presume to criticise.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. CHESWELL
Tanganyika Territory.

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

An Association with Great Britain

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

HAVING been stationed for ten years in Rhodesia, I have read with much interest the series of articles and letters published in your journal recently on the subject of the "Riddle of Zimbabwe" and the theory that the people of the Parangani basin of Great Britain is descended from the builders of Zimbabwe.

Some references to the languages of Rhodesia made by Colonel Carbutt in his recent letter, which he quotes Colonel Gifford's statement that the Barotsi people of Rhodesia seem to me to require recognition as a distinct race. Colonel Carbutt says that the languages of the Barotsi are two languages, and that the

is a subject to describe it as a secret language. It is correct in describing as Sikololo the language of the colonial Magalohi. It is to be secret language. Sikololo is the language generally spoken in the interior and a few of the younger speakers of the rhumbi dialect. It is evident the language referred to by Colonel Macdonald is secret.

It is not clear if all secret languages in Rhodesia are similar to Sesuto. Sesuto is a Bantu language in European countries. Sikololo is the only one understood. Sesuto was made into a secret code by Sikololo if ever used. It is a native of Basutoland and it is similar to Sesuto is the language of the Matsigena of Southern Rhodesia. It is that of the natives of Zululana and for the same reason. When Masilikazi was marching north in the early decades of the nineteenth century to found a new kingdom, Sebithwane left Basutoland on the same mission and conquered and settled down in the country now known as Barotseland which was at the time ruled by a people called the Ajiwi. The Ajiwi ruling house was driven to exile and the Makololo as the invaders from Basutoland were called ruled the country for upwards of 30 years with Sebithwane and his descendants as their chiefs. It was during that period that Sesuto was supplanted by Sikololo as the language of the country, the conquerors adopting the language of their conquerors. As a matter of fact, I believe, seldom a sequel to conquest.

Sebithwane's son, Keletho, and the latter's successor, Mborolo, were not outstanding figures and when Sebithwane's representative of the old and ruling house and an ancestor of the present Paramount Chief, Kele, raised the flag of secession from the Makololo, whose country had by that time been sacked by marauders to which they were easy victims, especially as they did not have the more warlike Souths, were slaughtered almost to a man and the old Ajiwi dynasty restored. Nearly all the Makololo women and children were spared however and the continued survival of their language is probably due to the fact as the women were taken in marriage by members of the Ajiwi aristocracy.

I have always been interested in the theory that there is some common link between the Barotses and the ancients who built Zimbabwe. A theory also advanced by Selous. The members of the ruling house of Barotseland probably have an air of distinction about them and are divided into many stages above their subjects both in physique and intelligence.

It should be interesting to know if there is any similarity between Chikarwa as spoken in the vicinity of Zimbabwe and Sikololo of Barotseland, greater than the close similarity of other languages. I have a Shona grammar compiled by the Rev. J. Jacobus van der Merwe. This grammar, which would furnish an interesting comparison with such a work on Chikarwa if such exists.

The reason why the descendants of the Makololo are called Barotses by another doubtful matter is that the latter furnish grounds for a similar statement.

Yours faithfully,
 R. B. Jones

Sisal Estate Valuations

Major Walsh's Comments

It is a pleasure to express my appreciation to an anonymous but well-known personality in the world for his candid and compilation of the shares of the sisal companies quoted in London in a recent month.

By listing his estimates on the value of the shares, he discloses inadvertently, but with startling emphasis, the dangers and inefficiency of valuing sisal companies on an over-capitalised and show-blast, assuming that all goes well in the wake at least three years of work to reach the present position of several of the companies mentioned. There is, perhaps, significance in the fact that he has ignored reference to the more dangerous practice of adopting too optimistic an attitude to estimates of production, as those of the companies he names has lived up to the estimated outputs of last year. Even when can be convince potential investors the estimated outputs so far in 1957 will be attained in 1960?

The basis which underlies his estimate that the present capital values of the price actually paid by investors will be corrected in 1960 assuming, presuming, that the estimates of production will be fulfilled at that distant date, when presumably a reasonable capital valuation will be achieved, and further presuming that the existing market values of the commodity will be maintained undisturbed to enable him to achieve his 1960 ambitions.

May I suggest to your anonymous correspondent that there is a quicker and more effective method of bringing assets into line with existing valuations. Rather than wait until 1960 why not adjust the capital structure now so as to fit more closely to the asset, rather than adopt the inverse and wait for the asset to fit the capital structure in the uncertain future? That this is a process which has already been forced on sisal investors where necessary is shown by the following quotations of share values on the London Stock Exchange of the various companies he names in his comparative table.

	Issue price	Present price
	s. d.	s. d.
Commonwealth Estates, Ltd.	22 6	9 3
Central Lines Sisal Estates, Ltd.	20 0	12 3
Sisal Estates, Ltd.	0 0	6
Arusha Plantations, Ltd.	2 3	No dealing can be traced

It is important to appreciate the damage which has been done to the sisal industry as such by the loss of confidence resulting from the disappointing reports now being disclosed, a point which I know is the subject of considerable indignation amongst those who have the real interests of the sisal industry at heart, an industry which in the past has had a proud and honourable East African record.

Yours faithfully,
 General J. Walsh

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Your fair and critical is a very good one. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the sisal industry. Your report is valued in Natal and its publication is always welcomed as ensuring that the industry is kept in the public eye. I am sure you will be glad to hear that the sisal industry is a very important one in the East African record.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. _____ Date _____

October 7, 1957

King George V Memorial "First Pioneers of Kenya"

Kenya Appeal Inaugurated

The appeal has postponed its first appeal for support for the King George V Memorial Fund. The committee appointed to consider and recommend proposals to the Home Office, which the Memorial will take up as its normal work.

The up-to-date work of such a committee usually is a reflection of the life and work of its inspiration, for an inspiration, as the wise man has said, is a man's own. His understanding, his insight, his sympathy, and his understanding earned the deep gratitude and devoted devotion of his subjects. His work, as most of us have seen more than once, because he put his nose to all corners of his Empire to carry his own message of goodwill, to convey his solicitude for individual happiness and to create a bond of affection and devotion between himself and his far people—a bond made all the more precious and memorable by the intimacy of his personal broadcasts towards the end of his arduous life.

The form the Memorial will take cannot be defined too closely until some estimate of the approximate amount that may become available is known, but as His late Majesty had deep concern for the welfare of the rising generation, the Committee has agreed that its funds will be directed to benefit the youth of all races in the country and will also include some visits to members of the capital of the Colony.

Air Marshal's Letter

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor, writes:

"The appeal affords the opportunity for all to give a concrete expression to their reverence and love for our late Sovereign. His death is still so close to us that there is no need for me to remind of the deep personal sorrow each one of us felt when we realised that his end was near; personal because we all knew that King George V devoted his whole life to the welfare of his people, wherever their home dwelt, and their race or creed. In this he did not so much from a sense of duty, but because of his deep human sympathy and of his deep desire to see all his people happy and prosperous."

The appeal has a small number of exemplars, and as a matter that this stimulus is preserved for our successors by means of a memorial of the exact nature has yet to be decided, but whatever form or form may be chosen, I earnestly hope that it will be regarded as one memorial founded by the voluntary subscriptions from all the people of the whole Empire.

The Appeal Committee, of which Sir Godfrey Rhoads is Chairman, amongst other local organisations and committees will be set up throughout the Colony to collect funds. The banks have agreed to accept contributions, and submissions to the various offices, and the Government has placed all District Offices at the disposal of the Committee for similar purposes. Subscriptions may also be sent direct to the Treasurer, King George V Memorial Fund, c/o the National Bank of India, Nairobi.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham has headed the list with a contribution of £100.

The Rev. Henry... and Mrs. C... and Mr. ... brother ... East Africa in the ... living ...

Major J. H. Gailey Elected President

MAJOR J. H. GAILEY WAS ELECTED President of the First Pioneers of Kenya at its inaugural meeting held in Nairobi, and Messrs. Catherwood, Gain and Geoffrey Williams were elected Vice-Presidents, with Messrs. J. H. Gray, L. Tarleton, John Boyes, C. Bonsor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. W. P. Harries and Captain Claude Anderson as members of the committee. Mr. W. A. Gain, on whose suggestion the society has been formed, said he had already received the names of 152 members of the Colony. Mr. Gain was afterwards elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and it was agreed that the headquarters of the organisation should be in Nakuru.

Appeals for Mission Staffs

The U.M.C.A. is appealing for a schoolmaster for the Kiwanda Central School in the Zambiar diocese, for an agricultural instructor, nurses and teachers in Masasi, for an engineer in M'nyaland and for a doctor for Northern Rhodesia.

Eastern African Films Wanted

Demand for films of the Empire Film Library, schools and social institutions grows at a faster rate than the supply, and Sir Harold Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, which acts as custodian for the Library, appeals for more films showing life, scenery and industries in all parts of the Empire.

European Church in Kampala

An appeal for funds to build a new English church in Kampala, details of which appeared recently in *East Africa and Rhodesia*, was published in *The Times* last week over the signatures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Philip Mitchell, the Bishop of Uganda, and Lord Lugard. Subscriptions should be sent to S. Simpson, Esq., C.M.S., Sunnyside, The Crescent, Rugby, or to the Appeal Secretary, P.O. Box 208, Kampala, Uganda.

King Leopold's London Visit

King Leopold of the Belgians will arrive in England on November 16 on his official visit to this country. A banquet will be given at Buckingham Palace on the evening of his arrival, he will attend a luncheon by the Lord Mayor of London on November 17; on the following day he will give a dinner at the Belgian Embassy, when the King and Queen will be the principal guests, and a Court Ball will take place at Buckingham Palace on November 20, on the eve of his departure.

History of B.E.A. Police

Colonel Sir Handing U.M.G. (R.S.O.) who served in the Mashunaland Rebellion in 1906 and was for many years Administrator of Barotseland, has written a history of the B.E.A. Police. It will be published during the autumn and is dedicated to the memory of those fallen Rhodesians who gave their service of the Empire, have made the supreme sacrifice, and will be a foreword written by Sir Herbert Smith, C.V.O., of Southern Rhodesia. The title of the history will be "White and Black," and will be published by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The price will be 5s. 6d. and will be sold through the War Office. It will be a valuable addition to the literature of the B.E.A. Police Association.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

372. - **Lionel Col. Danish Pudney** D.S.O.

"...they are wise when they listen, and to hearken than to give advice." - *Proverbs*, xv. 22.

"...any man who speaks in his own dialect, any more than in his own language." - *The Kikuyu Proverbs*.

"...to be seen on the roads of Kenya." - *Mr. Patrick M. Synge in 'Mountains of the East'*.

"The exhibit was the best slaughter specimen any show I have visited." - *Mrs. J. de Stauffer, writing in the Bulawayo Times*.

"It is impossible to be a good technician unless you are an intelligent human being." - *Radio 'De La Par' wild broadcast talk to East Africa*.

"All State administrative systems are subject to a change, but none perhaps quite as much and for so long a period as the Colonial system." - *The Colonial Office*.

"To anyone who likes fishing it is interesting and beautiful surroundings for a safe and handsome fish. I can't commend the River Falls at Jinja." - *Mr. H. G. Paine, writing in 'The Field'*.

"The white man is paramount politically and socially, but in other spheres there must be co-operation with the Native and an attempt to work together." - *Mrs. G. Maria Huggins, speaking in Bulawayo*.

"The best test to prove a genuine water diver is to let him find an underground stream, lead him away and blindfold him, and let him find the same spot." - *Mr. J. L. Maxton, writing in the 'Esso Magazine'*.

"The Natives as a body are now considerably happier and a great deal more prosperous than they were five years ago." - *Mr. P. J. Bagshawe, retiring Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province, Tanganyika*.

"Except that there is no thrush and no skylark, the melody of the birds in the heart of Salisbury is every bit as good as that to be heard in an English countryside." - *A writer in the Salisbury 'Sunday Mail'*.

"We are driven to the conclusion that to secure any real development of Colonial broadcasting in the larger Dependencies, the establishment of local wireless systems will be necessary." - *Interim Report of a committee on broadcasting*.

"Soil exhaustion and erosion is creeping over the five continents and making a world food shortage a very real possibility for the future." - *Mr. G. V. Jackson, Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, writing in 'The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post'*.

"Where the Great North Road crosses the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls, the traveller steps into Bechuanaland. To the south the African addresses his white master as 'Baas'; to the north he addresses him as 'wana.' - *From 'Nicht Es'*.

"The white man can put relationships between himself and the native on such a basis that requirements of the native will be met, and remain paramount in the eyes of the white population in consequence." - *Mr. O. Phoebe*.



"Going to Kenya was to see whether the Colony would attract him as a place in which to settle. He had previously become firmly attached to the country, purchased an estate near Kilale, and since 1922 has been the resident director in the Trans-Nzoia of the Kenya Farmers' Association. The great co-operative concern which has done so much to assist white settlement, he has taken his duties seriously, giving a great deal of his time to them."

"He is the non-official member of the Suk Land Board. He has employed Suk labour whenever possible, on the best of terms with the tribe, and deplores its division between Kenya and Uganda, advocating unification of the boundary in order to bring them all under one administration, preferably in conjunction with the Karamojong."

"Joining the Royal Artillery in 1900, he served in China from 1902 to 1903, qualifying as an interpreter in Chinese, and during the Great War saw service in Toulon, France, Salonika, Italy, and then again in France. After the Armistice he was for five years a member of the Inter-Allied Commission in Germany, and after taking charge of the area between Bremen and the Dutch frontier, he finished with the final operations of the war in the West. He is a member of the Hon. Artillery and the British Legion, and is a member of the"

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Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Frightfulness.—The Chinese population is the most enduring, the most fatalistic, the best adapted to calamity of any civilian population in the world. No air raid can inflict on it a shock greater than those to which flood, pestilence, and other natural disasters have subjected it at frequent intervals. If Japan had deliberately sought to unite China she had only to leave the coast as she has done—to her bombers.

Her resort to the tactics of barbarism is the symptom of her impatience, if not of her alarm; and by making that resort she has conjured up a menace ultimately greater than that represented by the elusive, indestructible Chinese soldier. She is earning the unqualified condemnation of a world on whom—whether she is at peace, whether she is at war, or whether she is making good the gains of war—she vitally and inescapably depends.

—The Times.

The Two Japans.—Japan is not united behind a single leader as Germans and Italians have shown themselves to be. Japan is not yet a totalitarian State on the Nazi model. It is only because her own governing class is sharply divided on the whole question of the Chinese adventure. The Japanese army is not the instrument of Government policy, and tolerates no Government tampering with its military affairs. Nor do they consider themselves bound by any military agreement with the Japanese Civil Government, may sign with other countries. There is an opposition, and growing one, which desires to alter this impossible situation. It is a mixed opinion, and includes the powerful merchants of the Manchou party and the Social Democrats who perfectly agreed in the last election.

Time and Tide

Will Japan Gain?—It seems probable that the policy of delay is still the correct one for Great Britain, dull and unimpressive as it is. As in the Mediterranean, we must wait until the other fellow makes a mistake and circumstances arise which make our intervention already decided. There is every probability of such circumstances arising. It is very doubtful if Japan will gain anything by her policy of "frightfulness." It is just as likely to strengthen Chinese morale as the reverse, especially as the destruction caused by air raids is small compared with the ravages of flood, famine, and civil war, which are commonplace to the Government and the unfortunate inhabitants of China. —Mr. Robert

The Retribution.—The retribution is inevitable. The Austro-German united Bismarck's Germany, so Japan is fashioning a united China on the ruins of twenty-six years of civil war. China outnumbered Japan by five to one. And Japan is busy galvanising the whole world's opinion against herself. The Geneva resolution of last Monday, expressing the horror and indignation of twenty-three nations was a symptom of something real and widespread. Not for ever can Japan defy the world. —The Observer.

Church Leaders Protest.—We have long admired the discipline, the heroism, and the self-sacrifice of the Japanese, notably as they are witness an unpeppable streak of horror that we learn of the fearful lengths to which the military authorities of Japan have been driven in their efforts to bring victory. Never before has aerial bombardment been carried out on such a scale as on the Chinese cities, and we shudder with abhorrence at the depths of bitterness and brutality to which modern warfare inevitably leads. —From the Speeches of Church Leaders in Great Britain.

The Duce and Germany.—It is no easy task for a stranger travelling in Germany accurately to appraise the extent to which the visit of the Duce warmed the feelings of the Germans. As a traveller along the route traversed by the Duce it was astonishing to see the elaborate precautions taken. Every yard from Essen to Berlin was closely watched and guarded. Informed police guards, armed with rifles, were on duty everywhere. All the bridges and culverts were heavily guarded hours before the coming of the train, and road traffic immobilised or prohibited. It was so difficult to distinguish the passing of the bullet-proof train as an up-line train was suspended. It is clear that the steps taken can never have been exceeded even in the days of the Czar and the Tsars. —Lord Dunsley.

This feature has been added especially for the benefit of our readers to our *Background* column. Older developments will follow.

Spain.—The Spanish Civil War would have come to an end but for the intervention of foreign Powers taking no advantage of the situation for their own expansion.

The real problem is Can Mussolini afford to lose the Spanish War? Can he afford it? Left to themselves the Spaniards would have finished the job. But Spain is not a 100% States of a world foreign invasion. Those of Burgos imagine they are defending their country against the U.S.S.R.; those of Valencia are defending the home territory against the Italians and Germans. —Antonio Chaves Nogales. Spanish Journalist.

Palatine's Future.—As the Assembly of Geneva, various States have had their say in the partition question for Palestine. Little in dispute, the partition has been almost agreed, however, was not to be decided. The opening up of the Holy Land as a prospect is not a happy one. But what alternative is possible to the League basis? There is none. Partition will hold the field, and the Mandate system needs must proceed on the basis of that plan. It has been authorized by the Council to do so. —George British and the East.

Endeavour and Enterprise.—The competitive antics of the popular Press in the Endeavour story have made entertainment for newspaper readers of catholic tastes. The yacht was sighted on Monday. Promptly each popular daily tried to scoop its rivals with exclusive details of the fortnight's adventurous voyage. On Wednesday *News Chronicle's* readers were told that an aeroplane chartered in their interests had vainly searched 16,000 square miles for the Endeavour. The *Daily Herald* had scoured 30,000 square miles, just as fruitlessly. The *Daily Express* had dispatched a 2,200-h.p. motor tug laden with food and medical stores, whose quest was equally unsuccessful. Not to be outdone, the *Daily Mail* also had a tug ploughing her way through the darkened sea.

Your illustrious enterprise is admirable, but the expenditure of thousands of pounds in an attempt to get ahead of the news is impractical. —The *London Scotsman* and *Observer*.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends.



In a Sentence.—“Nothing says health like selfishness.”—*Mr. A. H. Bacon.*

“Modern artists have murdered beauty.”—*Sir Charles Allom.*

“No nation can desire peace more than Germany.”—*Herr Hitler.*

“The boy of to-day is mentally inferior to the boy of 1925.”—*Dr. A. Adair.*

“An empty garage is better than an empty cradle.”—*The Bishop of Chelmsford.*

“There are no traffic lights in the modern rush to live.”—*Sir George Broadbridge.*

“In Spain thousands of Italian Fascists have fallen to save European culture.”—*Signor Mussolini.*

“It takes about ten years for a scientific idea to permeate public opinion.”—*Sir George Newman.*

“The French defences are as perfect as the ingenuity of man can make them.”—*Mr. Hore-Belisha.*

“Religious, political, industrial, and social organisations must be tolerant of minorities.”—*Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.*

“Peking is the heart and soul of living China from which emanates the living culture of China to-day.”—*Mr. Lancelotti Förster.*

“In medicine, as in sport, the public prefers the amateur to the professional.”—*The President of the University of London.*

“Annual damage due to erosion in the United States is estimated at 400 million dollars, and is increasing.”—*Mr. G. V. Jucks.*

“Most dictators come to grief over the selection of Ministers; they either select mediocrities or become jealous and afraid.”—*Dean Luger.*

“The real test of fitness of an officer to command or staff is whether his brain will work sufficiently well to do the duties of his rank and appointment when he is physically dead tired and short of food and drink.”—*The writer of an anonymous letter to ‘The Times.’*

“No man with any moral standard can have dealings of any kind with the manufacturers of Canton and Nanking, the crowding of the Japanese has become a matter of civilized principle, and economic or even contractual considerations.”—*The Hon. Mr. Russell Todd.*

The Economic Malaise

“There are only three alternative systems of political economy—Communism, which, within limits, works; the closed economy of the Fascist States, which, within even narrower limits, works also; and finally the free economy, which, despite its manifest imperfections, is theoretically supported by the democratic countries, because it need not involve tyranny over the individual on the part of the State. But if you allow prices to be settled by the market, two things are essential. The first confidence. The second that the market should be free. The present recession has been caused by lack of confidence on the part of the investing public, due to a whole series of quite unnecessary scares which ought to have been nipped in the bud long ago.”—*Mr. Robert Hothby, M.P.*

French Policy.

“The immediate crisis in France has subsided. The actual declaration of policy, embodying no exchange control, modification of the 40-hour week and more resolute action against strikes, was substantially as expected, but the more welcome as being in resolute phrases. The long-term view of the franc must still remain obscure. The Government is, without doubt, resolved to make every effort to improve the economic position. But there must for awhile be considerable uncertainty as to how production is to be effectively encouraged and how the French worker is going to accept his modified 40-hour week.”—*The Financial Times.*

Shippbreakers.

“Fantastic prices being paid by foreign buyers for second-hand ships, largely for the purpose of running them and taking advantage of the present high level of freight rates, have reduced the amount of tonnage available to British shippbreakers by around 50% in some of the years. British shippbreakers scrap about 400,000 tons of old ships a year. This year they do not expect to scrap more than 200,000 tons.”—*Daily Express.*

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

Censols 7 1/2%	74 3/8
Kenya 6%	117 15 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	102 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	104 3 9
Nyasaland 3%	94 5 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts	96 15 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4 1/2% debts	93 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	99 0 0
Sudan 5 1/2%	111 6 0
Tanganyika 5 1/2%	112 15 0
Uganda 5%	114 0 0

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	6 11 3
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	4 16 3
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	13 3
Courtaulds (£1)	2 11 0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	4 13 10 1/2
General Electric (£1)	4 2 3
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	7 17 3
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7 7 6
Int. Nickel Canada (no par)	53 12 6
Prov. Cinematograph	1 3 6
Turner and Newall (£1)	4 6 10 1/2
U.S. Steels	578 1/2
U.S. Steel (£1)	1 10 7 1/2
Unilever (£1)	2 2 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	9 14 3
Vickers (10s.)	1 8 0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 4 9

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	8 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	3 6 3
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	2 11 3
Anglo-Italian	4 2 6
Burmah Oil	4 3 5 1/2
Cons. Goldfields	3 16 10 1/2
Crown Mines (10s.)	13 17 6
De Beers DI. (50s.)	15 5 0
E. Rand. Con. (5s.)	12 4 1/2
E. Rand. Prop. (10s.)	8 0 0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	7 5 0
Johnsnesburg Cons.	3 8 9
Mexican Eagle	15 1 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 0 0
Randfontein	2 8 1 1/2
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	43 5 0
Shell	5 3 1 1/2
Sub. Niger (10s.)	10 11 3
West Wits. (10s.)	8 0 0

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails

Barclays, D.C. & C.	2 3 9
Brit. India 5 1/2% prefs.	110 16 0
Chan.	9 0 0
E.D. Realisation	2 7 3
Ch. Western	66 15 0
Nomkong & Shanghai B.	95 0 0
L.M.S.	83 5 0
Nat. Bank of India	42 0 0
N.M. Realisation	2 7 3
SE. Ry. def. ord.	22 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	25 2 6
Union Castle (2s) Prefs.	1 5 10 1/2

Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 15 4 1/2
Liquid (£1)	1 4 1 1/2
London (2s.)	4 2 1/2
Mahabalanag (£1)	1 14 3
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 14 9

Editorial Subscription: A year for 10/- (including postage) in advance. Single copies 1/- each. Orders for advertising and other business should be sent to the Editor, who ensures it.

PERSONALIA

Lady Bourdillon left for Lagos last week.

Sir Albert and Lady Gook have left for Uganda.

Lord Francis Scott has left on his return to Kenya.

Sir William Max-Muller has returned from abroad.

Sir Stewart and Lady Symes have arrived in London.

Major and Mrs. Symes-Thompson have left for Kiambu.

Mr. J. H. Tennent, F.R.C.S., of Nakuru, is now on leave.

Mr. Dougal Malcolm has arrived in London from Scotland.

Dr. Lucy P. Mair left England last week for Mombasa.

Sir Edmund Davis has arrived home from the South of France.

Sir Richard Codrington has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Monfague and Lady Barlow have arrived in London from Scotland.

The Hon. Mrs. Dickinson left England last week for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. D. Curry, District Officer, is home on leave from Mafia Island.

Bro. N. M. Schulman was recently installed Master of Lodge Nkana (S.C.).

The Rev. E. P. ... has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the U.M.C.A.

Mr. B. Hutchings, of Nairobi, is returning to Kenya after a holiday in this country.

Mr. R. H. Hurn, District Officer in Tanganyika, is returning to the Territory from leave.

Mr. Bryce Hendrie, the Bulawayo solicitor, and Mrs. Hendrie, are on holiday in this country.

Mrs. Ruggles-Brise will join the "Langibity Castle" at Genoa on her way to Beira and Salama.

Sir E. Denison Ross retired last week from the directorship of the School of Oriental Studies.

Mr. R. D. Phimister, of the N.U.R. Lake Steamer service, is returning to Kenya from leave.

Resident General G. H. D'Oyly-Lyon, C.B., has been appointed Commandant-in-Chief of the Africa Station, in succession to Mr. A. ...

Mr. O. E. Blunt, the new Nyasaland Director of Agriculture, is outward-bound for the Protectorate.

The Rev. G. W. Elliott, lately Archdeacon of Zanzibar, has been appointed a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

Mr. A. H. Webb, who has been puisne judge in Kenya for the past four years, has been appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

Among the signatories to the appeal for donations for the relief of distress in China are: Sir Abe Bailey, and Mr. Adrian C. Moring, M.P.

Coleman R. C. Priest, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Royal Army Medical College, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Sir John Chancellor, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

Dr. Haden Guest, who visited East Africa and the Rhodesias a few years ago, is the Socialist candidate in the North Islington by-election.

Mr. Percy Coombs, who was for many years in business in Nairobi, and who retired some time ago to South Africa, has been revisiting the Kenya capital.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. B. Laws, of Moshi, and Miss Giovanni Mariade Luigi, elder daughter of Mr. A. N. and Mrs. de Luigi, of Taveta.

Canon H. M. Grace, who served in Uganda for 20 years, and who has been Principal of Achimota College since 1935, left England last week on his return to Lagos.

Mr. G. W. Bloomfield has assumed charge of the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. L. F. Leversedge has been transferred to the

Mr. A. T. Penman, who is known to many East Africans, was last week elected President of the Union Internationale des Associations de Presse at its Congress in Paris.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, leave England to-morrow for Dar es Salaam and Beira respectively.

Sir Malcolm Watson, who has visited Tanganyika and the Rhodesias in connexion with anti-malaria campaigns, will leave for Ceylon next week to initiate a malaria control scheme.

Dr. H. O. Watkins-Pitchford, who is on his way home on leave from Kenya, served in Zanzibar for ten years before his appointment to the Colony two years ago. He is accompanied by Mr. Watkins-Pitchford.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

HOWARD ...

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, will address the East African Group of the Over-Sea League at the next meeting, to be held at Over-Sea House, Park Place, 27, Times Square, 3.45 p.m. on October 21.

Mr. E. E. Hosking has been appointed Acting Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya during the absence of Mr. H. E. Montgomery, who has arrived home by air owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Montgomery.

Sir Francis Joseph, who visited the Rhodesias a few years ago, addressed the Conference of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institution last week taking as his subject "A Look at Great Britain 25 Years Hence."

Mr. Aston Redrup, one of the pioneers of civil aviation in Southern Rhodesia, has announced his intention of resigning from the Secretaryship of the Bulawayo Light Plane Club. He will continue to take an active interest in the club.

The Rev. J. D. B. Charlton, who has been appointed Rector of St. George's Church, Beira, hopes to arrive in Beira during the early part of next month. He has also been appointed Chaplain of the Salisbury and Beira section of the Railway Mission.

Commissioner D. C. Lamb, who is frequently seen at East African gatherings in London, is to be one of the speakers in a debate at the headquarters of the Over-Sea League on October 17, when he will move that "the readjustment of population is necessary for the safety of the British Empire."

"Borneo," the last picture made by the late Mr. Martin Johnson, was shown publicly for the first time in Nairobi recently. Mrs. Osa Johnson, who was present, said that during their stay in Borneo they had taken 20,000 feet of film, but that only 7,000 feet had been used in the completed picture.

Among the passengers on the "Langibby Castle," which left for East Africa last week, are Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Kauntze, Captain and Mrs. R. O. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Count and Countess de Perigny, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Heddon, and Professor and Mrs. J. W. Bews.

YOU CAN DEPEND

ON

BOVRIL

Colonel Charles Ponsford, M.C., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, was a member of the party of M.P.s who visited Germany last week on an inspection tour of the new motor road system.

Mr. Ralph Ashby, private pilot in Southern Rhodesia, lost his way last week when flying from Bulawayo. After being missing for five days, he was found by a Native on the Buchuanaland border where he had made a forced landing. He was delirious, and was taken back to Bulawayo in an unconscious condition.

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. N. Clifford, C.B.E., M.C., who has been appointed to a vacant lieutenant-colonelcy in the Royal Engineers, has served on the Anglo-Italian Italian Boundary Commission, and later was Senior British Commissioner on the Commission dealing with the delimitation of the Somaliland-Ethiopian frontier.

Captain G. W. T. Garrod, who served with the Royal Air Force in East Africa during the campaign, will be the next speaker in the B.U.C. Empire talk series "Can You Beat It?" He will describe his experiences when, following a forced landing in the bush in Tanganyika, he tramped for three days before he was picked up by some Natives. The talk will be broadcast on Africa at 10.45 p.m. G.M.T. on October 20.

Obituary

We regret to learn of the death in Kericho of Mrs. A. M. Wilson, wife of Mr. F. H. Wilson.

Mr. Herbert Markham, a pioneer settler in the Mosette district of Southern Rhodesia, has died in England.

Lord Randolphell, who died last week at the age of 57, served in East Africa during the campaign, and was awarded the M.B.E. for his services.

We regret to learn of the death in Bedford at the age of 54 of Mr. P. H. Lamb, Director of Agriculture in the West Coast. Later he was transferred to the West Coast, and served in Nigeria until his retirement a few years ago.

Major A. V. Hindemere, one of the pioneers of the Rhodesias—he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1894 and to Northern Rhodesia in 1896—died recently in London. During the Great War he commanded a Somaliland Camel Corps Squadron.

Mr. E. Kelly, one of the first coffee planters in Kenya, died recently in France at the age of 68. He first went to Kenya in 1902, and went into partnership with Mr. Payne on a coffee plantation near Kiambu. For some years he had had an establishment in France, making periodical visits to Kenya. He was founder of the Nairobi business of Jaffin Ltd.

Colonel H. W. A. E. Crompton-Browne, who died in Shropshire last week at the age of 71, lived an adventurous life in South Africa in the early 'nineties. In 1890 he was commissioned in the Bechuanaland Border Police force. Two years later, while on an expedition in 'Mafabehland', he was captured by a Matabele tribe taken to Bulawayo, and was captive by 14 days. He wore several books around his neck. After the field to Bulawayo and is now in the British Army.

5. Rhodesia's National Debt

Mrs. G. Martin Huggins Explains

Replying to criticisms of South African colonial debt, and explaining the position of Rhodesia's national debt, Mrs. G. Martin Huggins, the Prime Minister, said that the mistake had been made in some quarters of ignoring the value of the population. The indebtedness of Rhodesia's population of 213,000 had been spent from 1914 until 1926 to save the Imperial Government £1,000,000, and some only by the fact that only two-thirds of the cost in the eyes of the people. Whether the native was taken into account or not, the debt was definitely reduced to £1,000,000. It is approximately £5,000,000 were it not for the fact that the second half of the National Rhodesia's imports would amount to £2,000,000 and exports to £300,000, which approximately closely to the value of the population.

Postheonomic Engagements

- October 7.—Sir Harry Lindsay to address Platters Group of Royal Empire Society on "The Position of Platters in World Economics."
- October 8.—Colonial Empire Union. At Home. Luncheon honor. Sir Cecil Clementi, 4.30 p.m.
- October 9.—King George V Memorial Fund. Site, Fairbairn.
- October 11.—Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly. 11.15 a.m.
- Oct. 11.—Empire Migration and Development Conference. Guildhall, London.
- October 12.—Rhodesian Group Overseas League. At Home. Speaker, Mr. J. S. Henricus of Tobacco Growers in Rhodesia. 7.30 p.m.
- October 13.—The Royal Central Manoeuvres Association. At Home. Committee Society, Northern Hand Avenue, 7.30 p.m. The Psychological Background of the South African State, and its Value for Education. The Rev. E. W. Smith, Moderator.
- October 18.—Tanganyika Legislative Council session opens in Dar es Salaam.
- October 21.—Parting of the Seas.
- October 21.—East African Group Overseas League. At Home. Speaker, Sir Philip Mitchell. 7.45 p.m.
- October 22.—Dasin-Gishu-Samburu Camp Meeting, Eldoret.
- Nov. 1.—Royal African Society Dinner to Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Grosvenor House.

[Secretaries of organizations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

Revolt in Ethiopia?

Reactions of Massere in Makala

Reactions of a serious type of nationalist Italians in Ethiopia have been published in the press recently. The reaction published in the New York Times by *Anthony* said: "The civil Italian in East and Italian civil population of Makala have been massacred by tribesmen who learned from an inaccessible source. No details are known. Other messages report the area of this revolt at Abaya, Aksum and several other northern Ethiopian towns. The same in the whole province of Tigre is in revolt. Some hundred wounded Italians are said to have passed through fibres of cables for Italy."

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Ciano, has stated that he had no explanation why he was regarding the reports as his own, only that they were unbelievable.

The Pope has appointed Father Ignazio Calisto, the parish priest of the Italian bastion of San Lorenzo, to be the Apostolic Delegate in Ethiopia. He succeeds Father Cresswell, who was tutor to Emperor Haile Selassie. The Emperor's Fund "has been joined by the Virginia Association in London to assist Emperor Haile Selassie in maintaining his Government, with its diplomatic representative in Europe, and particularly in meeting the expense of maintaining Ethiopia's membership of the League of Nations." It is stated that the Italian authorities in Ethiopia have confiscated 2,7054 rifles, 13,422 pistols of various ancient patterns, 100 machine guns, and 100 cannon from the natives within the past five months.

Rhodesian Pioneers

There are two Pioneer organisations in Southern Rhodesia united in a common ideal, the preservation of the memory of those who served in the campaigns of 1890-93-96 and '99 and, what is more important, the preservation of the tradition of the pioneers. For these reasons, asks the *Standard*, why not have one United Pioneer Society? Two conclusions present themselves, one is that it is emphatically desirable to bring about a united Pioneer movement, and the other that an organisation is needed that will preserve through united effort that the Pioneer tradition and Pioneer memory shall be handed down through the generations in their strongest and most certain form.

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Hobry Poaching in Kenya

Its Effect on Game Reduction

The extent to which poaching is responsible for the reduction in the game is a subject of controversy in Eastern Africa. The impression given by the last report of the Kenya Game Department is that, although it is still carried on fairly extensively, things are improving and that the reduction is due to the insufficient number of game wardens. Out of a total of 500 convictions under the Game, Game Bird and Lion Ordinances, 11 were of Europeans, four of Asiatics, and 485 of Natives. The totals for 1934 and 1935 are 743 and 820.

The Wajuh, Kamla and Turkana seem to be the worst offenders. Captain J. J. Oulton, in regard to the apprehension of one band of Turkana consisting of 10 men, 10 women and 10 young boys and girls who poached tentatively on game, also arrested several Kamla poachers carrying poisoned arrows as they stalked a herd of wildebeest; a similar punishment followed in the case of the latter.

Mr. C. G. McArthur writes that to carry on his duty of preventing rhino killing in the coastal area he had to employ intensive patrols and to execute the killer of the rhino by shooting or poisoning. He records that the individual is either Somali, Barava, Arab or Indian. A similar comment is made by Native scouts; the horns are being cut down or hoisted by the receiver; payment is made in the office of the Native Game Department in the form of weight etc., and he also takes the horns in his own deer camp for some such purpose.

Difficulty of Finding Scouts

Captain R. Whittet's experiences in the Somali area under rather small conditions was not encouraging in this respect. There was a shortage of boys and rhino horn is in the hands of the Somalis and it is difficult to find scouts for that reason because the scout soon becomes grown and he is either bought or frightened by the poachers and his usefulness ceases in a few weeks. Experiments are being made in returning game scouts from former trial retainers, but too early to say if this will be effective.

In his ordinary game reports, Mr. J. J. Oulton, who has been called during the war whilst on clerical control work, he is recorded to have had to employ a lot of work, but to have been full of pluck and fine spirit. The report does not present quite such a dismal account of the pictures on the side of African life as its opposite number in Masaijika, but there are plenty of good stories.

One day, as he was a breathless few minutes' air work, he was whoa, there he was, come a bush path when a cow rhino with its calf bursted out of a thicket, and took one of them over the gored him in three places and then bolted. The indignity was a dearth of defence of the air, and not how to be captured. I took two steps," observes Captain Oulton.

An amusing story told by Major F. Kingston, shows that the rhino, on the sea that elephants and other animals, the rhino is a very dangerous animal. The rhino was in the Masaijika in Southern Kenya and was going to be shot at close range. Very dangerous, and the elephant apparently knew that the rhino was suddenly in the wood and took flight for his own house, for his safety. Some of the rhino's horns, which are plentiful, lies down in the ground and they have been half a dozen

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CLIPPED FROM THE PRESS

The Remarkable Batusi

RUANDA IS PART of the Benjamin of Belgium's Colonial Empire. Money has been lavished upon them, and they bid fair to become a successfulness in Native development on a basis of disinterested trusteeship," writes Mr. Patrick Balfour in *Courier*.

The people are clearly of two separate races, distinct from one another as inhabitants of separate continents. The peasant people are small and dark, and wrap themselves in cowbills. The women have swollen stomachs, and scum over their faces with hundreds of bracelets, and though they are heavily bandaged. These are the Bahutu, who form with a few thousand pigmies, the indigenous population of Ruanda.

But a very different race walk among the Bahutu, with the bearing of Romans. They are immensely tall and slim, and carry long, slim staves. Each wears a long across-the-shoulder shawl, the skirt stretching to the ground. They move with a languid feminine grace among the tall eucalyptus trees of the capital, and their hair is boldly sculptured into curves and tufts which have the texture of felt. Their heads are long, with straight Asian features, and this *saifura* elongates their faces until they look like figures from an El Greco painting. These are the Batusi, one of the most remarkable races in Africa, who conquered the Natives of Ruanda and Urundi several hundred years ago, and have ruled them as feudal sovereigns ever since.

Anglo-Swahili Words

How common English words have been introduced into the Swahili language is shown by the Rev. Geoffrey Dale in *Central Africa*, the C.M.S. magazine.

"Sail" is *mbawa*, "boat" is *mbwa*, when the mail steamer was started, and the mail was called *meli*. "Picture" is used for pictures, *chama* for blue, *kativeta* for swimmer, *mbwa* for cent, *mofabari* for motor boat, *stesheni* for station, *mbwa* for traffic and *mbwa* for vowel.

Without Comment

She was known to the Masai, Masai and Swahili as Bee Bee, amongst the White Princes. *The London News Chronicle*.

Shooting on the Cheap

APPEARED ON THE CHEAP has recently figured as a subject in our correspondence columns. Now Captain R. U. D. (Sarak) Salmon has contributed *The Herald* an article pointing out that to people with a taste of reasonably sound legs, a standard rifle and the available cartridges and elephant heads, in addition to about £25 a month, there are outstanding opportunities for a successful sportsman. He says: "The myronomic hunter to the sporting of his best elephant herd. If you are decided on the anti-stress, as I hope you are, take up a position, nearly as possible, quite as good as the best of the time being at peace with the world. The car will be going up hills, and if you continue to look the of the front left, upwards, then in many places you will see that there is a point where the car dips slightly, and that is to introduce the imaginary line. If you broaden your bullet hits the points of intersection, you will drop your elephant stone dead within a matter of yards."

An Elephant's Diet

Mrs. G. TYRWHITT DREAR, whose private zoo in Madstone is the largest in its kind in England, writes to *The Times*:

"Many two young elephants (7½ years old) were taken night and morning to bathe in the lake at the bottom of the park. We noticed one of them kept rubbing about in the mud with her trunk and pulling something she found into her mouth and crunching it up. Later we discovered that these were large freshwater mussels with shells 4 in. to 5 in. long. Mentioning this to one of the keeper family, she replied: 'One of our old elephants always stole the sea horse fish and ate it if she could. Is this not peculiar food for elephants?'"

Mr. Gordon Huxley, who has had considerable experience of elephants in Burma forests, wrote:

"My experiences have disclosed that some elephants are peculiar in their feeding habits. I have heard of elephants which killed fowls with a flip of their trunk and ate them. I have also seen a female elephant lead flocks to me, and she seems to certain elephants while feeding. Blankets and such things appear very acceptable. One female elephant picked up and placed in her mouth a fish I had caught, but as I required it myself, she was not able to play with it. She is much loved by elephants, and possibly the fresh water mussels tasted much."

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Tanganyika Railways in 1936

Mr. H. E. Robins's Report

The negotiations were met with a spirit of helpful consideration," writes Mr. H. E. Robins in his first annual report as General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services when referring to the discussions with the Kenya and Uganda Railways for the improvement of the latter's agreement with the Lake Victoria Basin. The new arrangements had reached the draft stage when Sir Osborne Mance went out to East Africa and certain of his recommendations were the result of those proposals.

Mr. Robins, having come to Tanganyika from Kenya, has an intimate knowledge of the question from both sides. He sets the case in a nutshell when he writes:

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have completely recovered their financial position as a result of which they are able to introduce a subsidy of progressive rate reductions which this concession cannot follow without involving the general taxpayer in this Territory in the payment of very considerable sums in respect of railway deficits, a policy which from a purely railway view cannot be justified. The revenue of this railway is thereby seriously threatened by the conveyance of traffic by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and transfer from that system to down at one of the lake ports, and penetrating into this system to Mwanza to quite a considerable distance.

Lake and Lake Victoria Trade

Whilst the down service is an important means of carrying and developing the lake trade, owing to the difference in facilities on the two railway systems there is a real danger of down operators diverting their activities from the normal and legitimate trade to the new one, thus leaving little to the Tanganyika Railways and themselves in the process. The necessity for unification of the economic services of the two territories has often been urged in these columns; here it is another instance in support of that view.

Mr. Robins is the counterpart upon the report which is a marked improvement in 1936 upon its predecessors. It contains many new features, and the introduction of smaller gauge lines and miles which has long been urged by East Africa and Rhodesia, greatly facilitate comparisons with other British railway systems. It was high time to assess the official quality of reporting in kilometres only. It is satisfactory that the financial conditions of the Railways and of the Territory at last warrant the

inauguration of a railway line at a rate and time some of the country graphs show a steady upward tendency while those of working costs show a downward trend. The Railways can offer the cheapest form of mechanical transport in the Territory, the average cost per ton-mile having declined from 83 cents of 1933 to 15.87 cents in 1936.

Happy Natives of the Railway Staff

The total number of Africans employed by the Railways at the end of the year was 6,035, of the engine drivers, 65% of the permanent way inspection staff, and 75% of the employees in the traffic department are Africans.

The collaboration of the Director of Education has been enlisted to enable the railways to employ more educated Africans, and the most interesting feature of the railway is the feeling among Africans that railway work is a profession, and to obtain that affection for the railway service that is so marked in other countries where employment in railway service is a privilege. It is a policy of rehabilitation in a Government service. It is a noteworthy contribution to the social life of the Territory. The problem of racial unity is the principal one with which Mr. Robins has had to meet of every day. He has endeavored to meet interest charges. The railway manager is not likely to fail to make the most of every opportunity of retrenchment, because it is necessary to avoid the loss of the opportunity presented by the improved financial position of the Territory to initiate a constructive policy of his own.

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Imperial Preference

Manufacturers of Mid. East's Oil

Drawing attention to the various tariff advantages which the oil refiners of the oil-producing countries of the British Empire enjoy, the Manufacturers of Petroleum Products of the self-governing Colonial territories where these can be shown to place undue restrictions on international trade, the National Association of Manufacturers has written to the Board of Trade.

The essential principle of Imperial preference is reciprocity, and it was the measure of reciprocity which the Ottawa Agreement contained that has increased the trade both between the countries of the Empire, and particularly between the countries of the Empire and the Colonies. The latter are now, for political reasons, to be required to reduce the amount of the preference they give to other Kingdom goods, that action will not only reduce the volume of the export trade from here that are concerned, but will also reduce the moral rights of the Colonies to claim the full measure of preference in the United Kingdom, the best single market in the world.

Investigating Native Earnings

The Director General of Commerce has requested the Government to investigate the average earnings of Natives in the Lake Province, and endeavour to ascertain what balance was in and against the Natives had made their purchases for the year. The action has been taken following criticism that the business community is showing lack of interest in supplying the trade demands of Natives in the Lake Province.

Controlling Native Produce

New Proposal in Tanganyika

The Government of Tanganyika has invited the organized marketing of native products to be submitted to the Tanganyika Legislature. It empowers the Government to require any Native product to be regulated, and to control the cultivation of any such product the Government may appoint a Native Produce Board. Under the new measure the Board may give directions as regards the grading and packing of the products, and may order that all producers shall, for such products, be the licensees of that agency, if the Board may direct.

Of Commercial Concern

The total receipts of the Port of Mombasa during the month of June 1936 compared with £29,588 during June 1935.

The early registration of the exploitation of the fisheries of the Protectorate.

Total earnings of the Nyasa and Uganda Railway during the first eight months of this year amounted to £1,022,800, compared with £1,288,395 in 1935.

Approximate receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. for July were £42,400, compared with £30,840 during July, 1935. For the ten months ending July they were £3,762,458, compared with £3,885,519 during the corresponding ten months of the previous year. The approximate gross receipts of the Uganda-Umali section for July were £16,702, compared with £67,976 and for ten months £1,742,088.

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or Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

MINING NEWS

Hints to Small Workers

Important Points to Watch

VALUABLE hints to small workers were given in a broadcast talk from Salisbury by Mr. A. S. Rome, Government Mining Engineer. He said: "It has been my experience that some small workers expect to show a profit from the day they arrive on the property. My advice is: Develop the property at least well into the sulphides before contemplating a plant. Before erecting machinery, make sure the gold in sight is worth double the cost of the plant. Some may think this is too drastic a recommendation, but if this rule was carried out, we would see far fewer cases of plant advertised. Before erecting a plant, make absolutely sure that it is suitable for the ore to be treated. Many failures have occurred in plants by erecting an unsuitable plant too soon, or even erecting an unsuitable plant."

"Do not neglect development when the mine is in commission, or not carry your shaft too low or too narrow, or not sink to the right depth, and, in fact, do as much as possible, and do not erect ten stamps when the ore runs and the width of the reef is only four feet."

Rhokana Corporation

Directors of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 37½% on the ordinary and preference shares, making a total distribution of 62½% for the twelve months ended June 30, compared with 47½% for 1935-36. Tax to be deducted from the final dividend will be 38,114d in the £, representing U.K. income tax at the standard rate of 55% less provisional Dominion income tax of 12% of the £. Warrants will be payable immediately after the meeting on October 27.

Rhodesian Anglo American

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., announced the payment of a final dividend of 25% making 55% for the year ended June 30, compared with 30% for the preceding 12 months. Income tax at the rate of 55% will be deducted from the dividend, which will be payable on or about November 22.

Company Reorganisation

The concept of reducing companies operating under the restrictions of the Companies Act, 1926, has been a long programme of re-organisation which will result in the output being reduced to 75% of the output by the end of November 1937.

Talk about the Lupa

A letter on the above subject, quoted in our issue of the 27th, is reprinted on page 125.

Hospital for the Lupa

Prompt Action by Government

PROMPT results have followed the visit to the Lupa goldfields of Mr. Stavers, the Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory. So impressed was he with the need which the diggers have long felt for increased hospital accommodation in Chunya that £500 had been granted by the Government within three days of his visit which the subject was raised anew.

It is the official view had been that a clearing of £1000 was all that Chunya required. The above-mentioned sum is dependent on the building of an extra block of wards which will give the Tanganyika diggers the hospital for which the diggers, headed and who have volunteered to support by their own benevolent schemes of their own making.

Marriage Personalities

Mr. William Conway, Assistant Secretary of Tanganyika Central Gold Mining, Ltd., was married in Harare, Southern Rhodesia, to Miss Marjorie Donald.

Messrs. H. C. Busk and J. de Verteuil, two geologists of the Anglo-French and Shell Oil Company, are investigating the possibilities of oil in Tanganyika.

The Hon. Hugh Fletcher Moore, M.C., Chairman of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., and son of the late Lord Viscount of Tankerville, and Miss Marie Josephine Bergatzki were married in Paris on Saturday.

Mr. Noel J. Powell, of the Cam. and Motor mine in Southern Rhodesia, was recently presented with the certificate of the Royal Society for his rescue of two constables who were in danger of being drowned in the Dufur, 1936.

Territorial Outputs

Tanganyika exported 8,043,000 of Gold during August. Mineral production in the Belgian Congo had of Ruand Urundi during 1936 was as follows: Copper, 2,500 tons; Gold, 42,400 fine; Tin, 10,000 tons; diamonds, 4,034 carats; silver, 86,000 lbs.; palladium, 301 kilos; platinum, 99 kilos; tantalum, 35 tons; coal, 643,000 tons; and zinc, 382 tons.

Mineral Output

Mr. Noel J. Powell recently contributed to the journal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy a paper on "Metallurgical Research from the ores of the Mozambique."

Galena Pledge in Tanganyika

Valuable deposits of galena are reported from the Ururua Goldfields, concession 200 miles N.E. of Tabora. The economic value of the finds are not known at present, but field tests disclose a possibility of large-scale production.

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ONE MEASURE IS THE COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

Latest London Share Prices

Table of share prices for various mining and industrial companies in East Africa and Rhodesia, including Bughtick Mines, Anglo American, and various local mines.

Table of share prices for various utility and infrastructure companies, including East African Concessions, East African Telegraphs, and East African Airways.

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal... List of prices for various mining-related stocks.

Advertisement for 'The East African Mining Journal' targeting readers in Africa, highlighting subscription benefits.

News Items in Brief

Series has begun on the new Masonic temple in Lusaka... The Arab leaders from Palestine have been deported to the Seychelles... Fifteen recruits for the British South Africa Police will leave England for Southern Rhodesia...

Large advertisement for 'POWER FOR INDUSTRY!' featuring a power line illustration and text promoting electrical services in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Bank's Trade Review

Rise in Lake Nyasa

...state in their monthly review.

Nyasa.—Sisal conditions in Malawi generally during the month... of first crop... good, and composition... first half of 1937... 1936 of 13,787... and 36.4% in value of imports... and prices firmer.

Weather.—Weather conditions generally satisfactory... increases estimated to be... higher than... quality... fields are expected.

Imports.—Import buying has begun in the... district, where it is... that the total crop will fall short of the original estimates. Value of all domestic exports in this half of this year increased by 8% and that of imports by 16% over corresponding period of 1936.

Southern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions steadily maintained on a satisfactory level... sales somewhat better. Tobacco sold at auctions totalled 18,57,472 lb. valued at £286,870, averaging 9/1d. per lb. Large quantities of maize have been delivered to Control Board. Export of surplus stocks has continued, but high freight rates have ruled owing to scarcity of available shipping.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business conditions satisfactory. Good slaughter cattle been in demand, but supplies scarce understood that permission is being sought to import cattle for slaughtering. Tobacco sold in end of August, 1935, 600 lb. valued at £28,727. Crop was below expectations owing to unfavourable weather conditions, but prices were higher than last year.

Swaziland.—Trade has been generally satisfactory, both volume and activity comparing favourably with the corresponding month of 1936. Cotton crop seriously damaged by bollworm, and output not expected to yield more than 10,000 bales. Tea prospects for 1937 appear good.

...remarkable rise in the level of Lake Nyasa during recent years is referred to by the general manager of the Nyasaland Railway in his annual report. He writes:

"The level of the lake is now approximately 9 ft. above the previous recorded... high level of 1907. This continued, and as a result... has had many repercussions. Victoria Bay is abandoned. Mwaya Bay is silted, and it is now possible for a steamer to proceed for some miles up the Mbashe."

"Until the lake level assumed its present position it was not practicable either to draw an all-year-round supply of grain for port which will be... necessary... for... Kasungu and Quana Bay are under way, and at the present time the lake level is... that of the goods shed at Chipoke. Traffic, however, can be handled in a reasonable quantity at the latter port without much difficulty, even if further considerable rise occurs."

"The Shire river is resuming its normal discharge outlet of the lake with the result that large areas of the fertile alluvial flat between Mromu and Munga have become inundated and cotton markets and roads abandoned. Appreciable quantities of cotton are grown in this district, and to meet the situation a river service has been instituted in the... channel becomes navigable. The work in this connexion is now being undertaken by Government."

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H. M. Easton, African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details concerning rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

- Kenya (Week ended September 22).**—Chemsil 0.33 inch; Eldaya 0.00; Eldoret 0.02; Fort Tejan 0.50; Gilgil 0.00; Kabete 0.00; Kericho 0.10; Kijabe 0.20; Kilifi 0.38; Kisumu 0.70; Kisumu 0.1; Kitale 0.05; Koru 0.10; Lamu 0.20; Lamuru 0.22; Lamuya 0.13; Macomber Road 0.27; Makindu 0.00; Malindi 0.37; Mombasa 0.14; Mombasa 0.05; Nairobi 0.03; Naivasha 0.35; Nakuru 0.11; Nandi 0.38; Nanyuki 0.27; Njoro 0.08; Othmanya 0.33; Ruarua 0.04; Soughor 0.70; Sotik 0.40; Soy 0.00; and Voi 0.11 inch.
- Tanganyika (Week ended September 20).**—Mani 0.90 inch; Bhamulungu 0.08; Bukoba 0.88; Dar es Salaam 0.23; Kilwa 0.00; Kilwa 0.00; Lindi 4.15; Malenge 0.08; Mwanza 0.00; Ngomeni 0.35; Old Shinyanga 0.11; and Tanga 0.87 inch.
- Uganda (Week ended September 20).**—Bibiaba 0.17 inch; Entebbe 0.20; Fort Portal 1.07; Goma 0.42; Jinja 0.00; Kampala 0.00; Kulu 0.12; Lira 0.00; Masaka 0.46; Masindi 0.51; Mbale 1.70; Mbarara 0.07; Mubende 1.60; Namagarali 3.45; Soroti 1.87; and Tororo 0.07 inch.

S. Rhodesia Agricultural Report

The latest agricultural report from the S. Rhodesia gives the following information:

Maize.—To the end of August approximately 500,000 bags were graded. Quality is very good.

Wheat.—Preliminary estimate of the wheat crop is 37,000 bags from 22,000 acres. A shortage of moisture in 1937... is responsible for the estimated reduction in yield... that the mild winter and absence of rain... have resulted in the autumn sales on August 13 of 558,527 lb. value of the autumn sales on the market of 1,318,202 lb. for the... market. The quantity consumed by growers direct during the season totalled 558,527 lb.

...export trade... and... is developing an expanding line with South Africa, and... has improved.

East African Lands and Developments

The annual... London Stock Exchange... new allowed in 193,000... East African Lands and Development Company... The market price of the market share...

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter—Firm and higher. Kenya, 120s., New Zealand, 127s.
Caster Seed—Steady, £13 5s. (1036), £11 17s. 6d. (1934-35) 10s.)

Cloves—Quiet. Zanzibar, spot, 381s., Madagassar, 8d. London stocks, Zanzibar, 350s. 4d. (1936), 3,444s. bales; Madagassar, 300s. bales (1936); 4,865 bales.

Coffee—The London Representative of the Kenya Coffee Board gives the following summary of Kenya coffee sales at September auctions:

- "A": 624 bags offered, 70 sold, at prices varying between 60s. and 60s. per cwt.
- "B": 175 bags offered, 30 sold, from 58s. to 61s.
- "C": 2 bags offered and sold at average of 57s.
- "PB": 30 bags offered, 16 sold, at average of 64s. 2d.
- "P": 28 bags offered and sold at average of 50s.

During last week 1,002 bags of East African coffees were offered. There was an irregular demand for Kenyas, but steady prices obtained for the small part sold. Other descriptions consisted of poor quality, met with a slow demand, and a larger part had to be retired. Prices were:—

Kenya:

"A" grade	60s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
"B" grade	58s. 0d. to 61s. 0d.
"C" grade	55s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.
"PB" grade	63s. 6d. to 68s. 0d.

Tanganyika: 170 bags, ungraded, offered and part sold at 52s. per cwt.

Copper—Standard, cash, £50 1s. 10d., 3 months, £50 1s. 10d. (1036); £30 15s.; 1035; £36 6s. 3d.). Prices thus show a substantial fall from the high level of £78 5s. in March.

Cocoa—Recovery continues. Value of East African F.M.S. £15 5s. od. per ton, c.i.f. for October shipment, (1036) £14 10s.; 1035; £12.)

Cotton—Uganda, quiet; Sudan Sakel, good turnover. Uganda price, 4-80d. (1036; 6d. to 8d.; 1035; 6d.)

The American Secretary for Agriculture has issued a six-point Government cotton policy designed to "serve notice to the world that the United States intends to keep its place in the world's cotton markets."

Japan, which usually purchases about 100,000 bales of Indian cotton during the September-December period is not expected to buy one-fifth of that quantity this year. It is reported that she is purchasing American cotton instead.

Cotton Seed—Quiet. White woolly sorts; nominal value, £4 10s. to £5 per ton ex ship, (1036; £5 7s. 6d.; 1035; £4 7s. 6d.)

Gold—140s. 61d. per oz. (1036); 141s. 0d. (1035); 142s. 4d. (1034).
Groundnuts—Quiet. Caromandel (machined) to Router for October, £14; No. 1, £13 18s. od.; December, £17 17s. 6d.; January, £15 16s. 3d. sellers (1036); £14 10s.; 1035; £14 10s.)

Hides—No change. Mombasas, 12 lb. up, 70/30%, 93d.; 8/12 lb., 93d.; 0/8 lb., 91d.

Maize—Firmest. Nominal value, East African white is 20s. 0d. to 27s.

Pepper—Kenya, £91; Japanese, £63 5s. (1036). Kenya, £49; Japanese, £37.)

Sisal—Quiet. East African white/yellow nominal value, £15 15s. per ton ex ship.

Sisal—Dull. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, Oct. Dec. and Nov-Jan., quoted £26 10s. per ton sellers; 1937 March, £26 15s. value; No. 2, Oct. Dec., £24 910s.

Sellers, No. 3, Oct.-Dec., £24 sellers, c.i.f. one port (1036); No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £25 15s.; No. 3, £28.) In their current sisal market review Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state:

There is little doubt that the sisal position, practically as it stands at present, and that there is no fall-off in consumption, but the market is in a state of suspense, sounds a note of caution which is largely responsible for the holding back of orders which are normally placed at this time of year in anticipation of future requirements. A return of confidence would quickly bring about an improvement in the market. Although earlier estimates indicated a normal carry-over of binder twine in the U.S.A. of approximately 15,000 to 15,000 tons, later reports are to the effect that the surplus will be larger.

Soya Beans—Firm. Manchurian, £10 15s. nominal; Oct., £10 12s. 6d.; Nov. (inland) 7s. 6d.; Dec., £9 3s. 9d. per ton usual Continental ports.

Tea—Demand strong; prices steady. Nyasaland, 14,000; Kenya, 14,78d. (1036); Nyasaland, 10,75d.; Kenya, 12d.)

Wheat—Standard, cash, £240 12s. 6d.; 3 months, £248 5s. 11d. (1036).
Wheat—Stronger. Nominal value Kenya varieties: Governor, 42s. to 44s.; Equator, 45s.

A forecast of the world's wheat yield for the 1937/38 season by the London Grain Seed and Oil Reporter gives a record total yield of 627,001,000 quarters, compared with a revised total of 564,330,000 quarters for the last season. The previous largest total was 608,000,000 quarters in 1931/32.

Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers by the air mail which left Southampton on October 5, included Dr. Ross, for Port Bell; Mr. Walter, for Nairobi; Mr. Moller and Mr. Treviranus, for Mombasa; and Mrs. R. G. Ushe, for Beira.

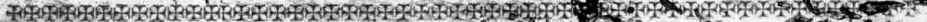
Passengers due to leave on October 8 include Lord and Lady Loch, for Kisumu; and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lyford, Major C. T. C. Beecroft, and Mr. W. T. Palmes, for Nairobi, while the machine leaving on October 11 will carry Mrs. M. Marwood to Malindi, and Mr. S. E. Threlkeld to Dar es Salaam.

Portuguese Currency Restrictions

The Portuguese Government has been asked by the Bank of Portugal to abolish all restrictions imposed on free exchange and the free circulation of capital since 1914. They suggest that the gold reserves and foreign exchange owned by the Government are now more than sufficient to guarantee the stabilisation and value of the Portuguese currency.

Safeguarding Producers

The Zanzibar Government has published a decree for the purchase by the Government of the interests of mortgagees and other creditors in lands owned by Arabs and Africans and other matters ancillary thereto. The possibility of Indian creditors and moneylenders foreclosing on their mortgages is believed to have led to the publication of this step.



Quality Productions

will always be in demand. Whatever the state of the world market, COFFEE-GROWERS should therefore be sure their coffee has reached the market in a condition as near perfection as can be attained. The preparation after picking is a most important step and should be done before the flowers.

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Passengers for East Africa

From the ship Castle, which left London on September 20, came the following passengers:

- Port Sudan**
 Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Williams, Mrs. F.
- Mombasa**
 Mandara, Sister M.
 Allen, Mrs.
 Allen, Mrs.
 Amata, Sister M.
 Anson, Mrs. J. G.
 Assisi, Sister M.
 Beattie, Mrs. J. B.
 Bennett, Mrs. G. K.
 Binfield, Mrs. F. W.
 Bingle, Mr. H.
 Birkhead, Mrs. E. M.
 Brightband, Miss B.
 Brown, Miss O. S.
 Browning, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Bunell, Mrs. F. A.
 Burns, Mr. & Mrs. J. T.
 Cairns, Mrs. J.
 Carver, Miss A. B.
 Chubb, Miss M. W.
 Clarke, Mr. R. A.
 Cockle, Mr. & Mrs. V. B.
 Collier, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. F. R.
 Cook, Sir Gilbert & Co. Ltd.
 Corlett, Mrs. C.
 Consolato, Sister M.
 Crauch, Mrs. M. C.
 Curran, Mrs. J.
 Dalgalins, Mr. & Mrs. W. B.
 Damiano, Sister M.
 Dillon, Mr. H.
 Eastbrook, Mr. & Mrs. E. E.
 Edwards, Mr. E. E.
 Emley, Mr. E. D.
 Fairweather, Mr. J. F. R.
 Forrest, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.
 Fosberry, Mrs. S. H.
 Franklin-Adams, Miss D.
 Franklin-Adams, Miss F.
 Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. W. R.
 Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Gonzaga, Sister M.
 Gray, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.
 Gray, Miss S.
 Grech, Mr. C. W.
 Gribble, Mr. & Mrs. R. R.
 Gunter, Mr.
 Harbin, Miss W.
 Hassey, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Hassey, Miss A.
 Hill, Miss J.
 Hinchliffe, Mr. R.
 Jones, Mr. J. F.
 Jones, Miss E. G.
- Hunt, Miss J. M.
 Hutchings, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Inmachabane, Sister M.
 Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Jackson, Miss E.
 Jackson, Miss H.
 Keaton, Rev. Major Genl.
 Kempster, Mr. B.
 Kevan, Mr. B.
 Klomp, Miss A.
 Lambie, Mr. G.
 Leacock, Miss E. E.
 Leary, Mrs. P. M.
 Leckie, Miss E. M.
 Leckie, Mr. E.
 Lonn, Miss E.
 Lyall, Mr. D. A.
 Main, Dr. J.
 Mann, Mrs. M. J.
 Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Mayne, Mrs. J.
 McCann, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 McCarthy, Miss E.
 Moody, Mr. J.
 Morrison, Mr. G.
 Nicoll, Mr. E. E.
 O'Brien, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 O'Brien, Miss J.
 O'Brien, Miss P.
 Paul, Sister M.
 Playford, Mr. & Mrs. B. W.
 Playford, Miss J.
 Poy, Mrs. J.
 Raper, Mr. G.
 Reech, Mr. T.
 Rippon, Mr. J.
 Sela, Mrs. H.
 Sitch, Mrs. M. P.
 Simons, Mr. C.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. E.
 Solanti, Sister M.
 Spranger, Mr. & Mrs. R. C.
 Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. Sutherland.
 Sutherland, Miss M.
 Taylor, Mrs. W. M.
 Taylor, Miss A. P.
 Thomas, Mr. H.
 Thomas, Mr. D. O.
 Trevor, Miss P. M.
 Twist, Mr. T. K.
 Vasey, Mr. N. M.
 Walters, Mr. C. J.
 Warren, Dr. K.
 Whittaker, Miss A.
 Wright, Mrs. E. G.
- Vangier to Mombasa**
 Clifford, Mrs. A.
- Marseilles to Mombasa**
 Brindcombe, Mr. J. J.
 Carters, Dr. C. D.

- Clarke, Mrs. D.
 Crandison, Mr. R.
 Hays, Mr. & Mrs. K.
 Heath, Mr. & Mrs. K.
 Kenyon-Stance, Mr. & Mrs. K.
 Landells, Mr. B.
 Langford, Mr. G.
 Lane, Mr. H. A.
 Langston, Mr. J.
 Larder, Mr. T.
 Legg, Miss W.
 Leitch, Mr. H. D.
 Lewis, Mr. B. J.
 Lindsay, Mr. G.
 Litton, Miss K.
 Livermore, Miss E.
 Longley, Miss E.
 Moulton, Mr. T. O.
 Munister, Mr. R. D.
 Sikes, Mr. C. H.
 Symes, Thompson, Major & Mrs. A. H.
 Symes-Thompson, Mrs. D.
 Tongue, Mr. E. D.
 Von Heitert, Mr. R.
- Genoa to Mombasa**
 Appel, Mr. J.
 Gray, Mr. G. B.
 Gregg, Mr. H.
 Jacobus, Sister M.
 Koning, Mrs. H.
 Kusa, Mr. G. M.
 Kusa, Mrs. W. S. P.
 Omer, Mr. L.
 Pease, Mr. T. S.
 Paul, Sister M.
 de Pongny, Count & Countess Roger.
 Freyde, Mr. P. G.
 Turner, Miss K.
 Van Garker, Mr. C.
 Van der Steen, Mr. H.
 Watkins, Col. & Mrs. D. F.
 Wilford, Miss B.
- Port Said to Mombasa**
 Denster, Mr. J.
- Tansa**
 Boshing, Mr. M. A. F.
 Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. S.
 Potter, Mr. & Mrs. A. R.
 Tanner, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
 Tanser, Miss E.
- Mombasa to Zanzibar**
 Blair, Mr. D.
 Hillcoat, Mr. J.
- Genoa to Tanga**
 Daniel, Mr. & Mrs. J.

- Zanzibar**
 Corbett, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Corbett, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Squire, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Marseilles to Zanzibar**
 Raymond, Mr. L. W.
 Rowland, Miss M.
- Dar es Salaam**
 Johns, Mr. G.
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Dutton, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Denny, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Edwards, Mrs. J.
 Farris, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Lawrence, Mrs. J.
 Rowland, Mrs. J.
 Mithell, Mr. G.
 Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Stickleland, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Whip, Mr. R.
- Marseilles to Dar es Salaam**
 Collingwood, Capt.
 Hagg, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Lyons, Miss R.
 McMichael, Sir Harold.
 McNeil, Mrs. S.
 Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. R.
 Roberts, Mrs. R. P.
- Genoa to Dar es Salaam**
 Ruggles, Mr. & Mrs. R.
- Boma**
 Birkbeck, Mr. T. J.
 Borrows, Mr. J. J.
 Carr, Mr. W. B. J.
 Cawson, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Graham, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Harbidge, Mrs. A. L.
 Harrington, Mr. & Mrs. L.
 Harrington, Mr. R. G.
 Jagger, Mr. H.
 Lyon, Mr. J.
 McIntosh, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Sillavan, Mrs. H.
 Sillavan, Miss P. R.
 Tully, Miss R.
 Watson, Dr. & Mrs. H.
 Waymark, Mr. D. L. S.
 Windram, Mr. D. E.
 Wyatt, Mr. A. F.
- Marseilles to Boma**
 Beavan, Mr. C. C.
 Kitchinmaster, Mr. P. J.
 Wood, Mr. A.

Air Mail Passengers
 Names of air mail passengers appear on page 10.

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These are questions which need not be asked of owners of the ROBEY Vis-a-Vis Diesel Engine. Here is a typical report from an engineer for 2 years in charge of a ROBEY 2000 h.p. Diesel engine:

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- Perfect balance in short stroke, eliminating torsional vibrations, trouble
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- Forced lubrication

• Water-cooled cylinder jackets

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LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	From	Arrive	Depart	From	Arrive	Depart
Witchester Castle						
Oranally Castle		Oct. 9	Oct. 13		Oct. 23	Oct. 27
Dunottar Castle					Oct. 28	Oct. 31
Manxover Castle						Oct. 30
Arundel Castle						Nov. 3
Dunbar Castle		Oct. 19				
Dunvegan Castle						

Subject to alteration without notice
Madeira and South Atlantic ports: *Activated Service*
via Las Palmas, Lorient, Southampton, London, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, South African ports, and Lourenco Marques
Tanger, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, and East African ports

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WEST END AGENCY: 120 FLEET STREET, S.W.

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ALPH. GIBSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM'S AND PRACTICAL PROPOSALS in regard to public affairs are always to be welcomed, even though they may be disquieting, but, especially in the case of topics of great delicacy, there is no virtue in the reiterated enunciation of suggestions which have been repeatedly stated as unacceptably by the two parties to the controversy. Persistence in such endeavours marks the busybody rather than the true peace-maker, the former being determined to intervene at all costs, while the latter is scrupulous in silence until the circumstances warrant the hope that speech may earn discernible tranquillity. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Professor Gilbert Murray, Lord Londonderry, and Professor A. J. Toynbee are much more likely to renew the clashes of discords than to secure a fruitful result by their letters to the Press on the subject of German Colonial Claims (the main part of which is quoted on another page) for a less forcible approach to a difficult and dangerous problem it would not be easy to find even on the part of four men of wide experience in public life.

The principal plan is that Germany must receive back some of her former colonies and that the Native States are not to be sacrificed and the Low Countries are to be improved. Nothing can be done until the relations between European Powers. That they have begun with a determination to be conciliatory, it is hard to say. It is shabby

ignored. Will they explain how Germany could be given Tanganyika Territory, for instance, without a sacrifice of Native interests being involved, and how African life to-day, and a history of to-morrow, can possibly regard a transfer of Colonial territory if not designed to improve relations between European Powers? None but a cloistered island would now propose to dispose of its possessions in favour of Germany, except for the purpose, ill-considered in our view, of improving European relations, or, in plainer words, of pushing Europe's burden by transferring a substantial part of it to Africa. For this cynical course here can be no moral justification.

When justification is there, assuming that it is Germany which defies the subordination of a great God, and everything to the State would, or even could, practice trusteeship as British Sardinians, Eastern Africa understands it? For the Native States, which have been left alone, that no one has ever dreamed of which is the nucleus of the continent, are they now to be cheated out of the fulfilment of the promises made to them? Only a few days ago the report of Lord De La Warr's Commission offered them participation in a new orientation and development of education, on the old African basis, is that to be denied? And, further, and briefly to material matters, they are to be deprived of the benefits which can be derived from their progressive economic and administrative and technical development, and also of commerce and a culture?

tzanah, having considered the inevitable loss of freedom and the probable loss of money which transfer would involve, what is to be said in defence of laying upon these millions of

Germany's Strategic Bases Africa as the enhanced risk of war for a Germany in possession of submarine bases in the Indian Ocean, and of air bases from which she could at will ravage the towns, mines, ports, railways and shipping of Africa, would be in a far better position to wage a world war than a Germany deprived of her former Colonies primarily because they represented so grave a threat to the peace of the world. It is, then, clear, if not conscious hypocrisy to speak of returning her former Colonies to Germany and yet safeguarding Native rights. If the idea is to surrender to Germany both British and Native interests, let the proposition be frankly stated and unadorned.

Having postulated the inadmissible from the British standpoint, our four propagandists rush to assume the unassumable from the German standpoint when they lay it out. Postulating that the transferred territories must be administered under Mandates, Herr Hitler and his chief

lieutenants have said with all the emphasis at their command that they will have nothing less than full sovereignty. Why? Because they would ruin any Colony they did secure into a closed preserve for German trade, not "throw it open to the trade of all nations on equal terms," as the four British advocates stipulate—doubtless in all sincerity, but in reckless disregard of the certainties. As Mr. Agnew has retorted, they are bemused by a formula, one which will deceive no one who understands German colonial aims and claims.

SOIL EROSION is one of the most pressing problems of the moment, not only for agriculturists but for Governments; indeed, in some quarters it is alleged that loss of soil fertility and of the soil itself is spreading over **Soil Erosion in Eastern Africa**. In the desert conditions so rapidly that a universal shortage of food appears possible. Eastern Africa has neither escaped the trouble nor refused to recognise it, but though many a report has emphasised its urgency, the steps taken to combat it have been badly delayed and pinably inadequate for so huge a problem. How drastic are the methods required to re-establish the fertility of the soil in the Dependencies is well set out in Sir Frank Stockdale's report on his recent visit to East Africa. This able report, of which we give selected extracts elsewhere in this issue, gives clear evidence of the energy of the Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, who in exactly two months covered Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in detail as a first piece of direct writing, the author having absorbed and digested every report of every Department concerned, and of the conditions and their treatment with various and conflicting

For Kenya, for example, he estimates that during the next five years a sum, in addition to the allotment of funds from Native Local Councils, of not less than £25,000 annually will be required for expenditure on anti-erosion measures and the reconditioning of Native Reserves; and that further expenditure of not less than £25,000 a year will be necessary in connexion with the development of a more continuous system of agriculture and an improvement of the methods of animal husbandry. He demands a quarter of a million sterling for a five years Plan for Kenya alone is a big thing in these doubtful days, but Sir Frank clearly believes in tackling a big problem in a big way.

Among the chief causes of erosion mentioned in the report are deforestation of the hill tops and slopes and of the sides of ravines and river valleys;

overstocking and overgrazing; **Methods Advocated** by cattle and goats, destruction of the protective cover and formation of cattle tracks which lead to the gullying, cultivation of steep slopes without protective measures being adopted, increased cultivation generally and the use of ploughs; and periodic concentration of stock near rivers and water-holes. The remedial measures recommended range from wind breaks in the flat dry lands of Uganda to reforestation of hills and slopes; from dams to conserve water supplies, to broad base contour and box terraces, silt pits, and stagger benches; recognition that cotton, maize and tobacco are definitely erosion crops to be treated as such; the use of grass, especially elephant grass, on fallow land as a restorer of fertility; and a dozen other methods, some highly technical. But above all and this is the text of Sir Frank's summary—is the absolute necessity for an improved agriculture and animal husbandry.

So broad and comprehensive are the proposals that the closest co-operation of the Administration with the Forest, Agricultural and Veterinary

How the Native is Affected Departments is demanded, to devise comprehensive schemes of development. It is pleasant to read of the rapidity with which the European population of the Kenya Highlands has realised the pressing nature of erosion, and the enthusiasm with which they are carrying out plans for reconditioning their farms and plantations; that was to be expected, perhaps, of an educated and enterprising people; but it is none the less encouraging. The question of how the Native will take the many drastic proposals is not overlooked by the Secretary of State's Agricultural Adviser. It is not an easy thing to move whole village populations from their established gardens on hill tops and settle them on the plains below, to reduce the numbers of their stock, to regulate their grazing by Government order, and to see a vast flock of wild animals hunted for water in order to prevent contamination of water holes and the consequent loss of water. Plans would have to be made for the education of the tribes

that the methods are for the good. Where the people have realised that the changes advised are necessary for the safeguarding of their own lands and their prosperity, response has been most gratifying—and by establishing banks in which the Natives can deposit the money accruing from the sale of cattle for slaughter, the sale of goat skins and so on. Some people would frown cynically on such a suggestion, we content ourselves with hoping that he is not over-optimistic in the demands upon the African. The opinion of local District Officers is not given; no doubt it was asked.

In these days it is fashionable to "whitewash" evil-doers, and the tsatse fly comes in for praise, the report repeating the point made again and again by the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika the Tsatse Fly, that four-fifths of the Territory is infested with the fly, which has thus reserved vast areas from the soil of incompetent agriculture and consequent soil erosion. This country can be won from the fly by close settlement, declares Sir Frank, thus endorsing Mr. Swynnerton's claim; the Sukuma of the Lake Province are already moving into the fertile Manja country, tsatse-infested, it is true, but care is being taken with the settlements, and there is little doubt that this area will in due course support a healthy population. While we urge the adoption of all possible remedial measures, our faith in the future of Africa is not unduly shaken by the terrible prognostications being made about the pending effects of soil erosion. The late Sir William Crookes prophesied that the combined nitrogen supply of the world was rapidly coming to an end, and that universal starvation would be the sequence; science was equal to the occasion, and now the world possesses ample supplies of the essential component of nitrogen for all agricultural purposes, with a handsome surplus for the manufacture of explosives. We have confidence in the scientific men who are dealing with soil erosion, and of their eventual victory.



A KENYA GOLD MINING—In ANY, the directors of which are well known individually in the Colony, the board of which enjoys a wide measure of public confidence, the results of which have consisted in reports to the Private and Confidential, and in the shares Confidential, of which widespread interest has been evident recently. A recent report which is marked "Private and Confidential: Not for Publication." Why that unusual course should have been adopted is neither stated nor obvious for the only information of real importance is a table giving the monthly gold recoveries during the past half year, and such particulars are more easily obtainable from the statistics generally published by the Commissioner of Mines. Actually, therefore, the circulation of this document under the veil of confidence does not deprive the public of information to which it is not possible to have access, but the principle involved is of sufficient worth of examination.

A private company, the shares of which are not quoted on a stock exchange, or the local African equivalent, is obviously under no obligation, legal or moral, to disclose its business. **Secrecy Against Public Interest.**—In a public company, however, the shares of which are bought and sold publicly, has not merely the duty of keeping its shareholders reasonably informed on major developments, but of making that news available through the Press to the community in general, since non-shareholders are always potential shareholders. Shareholders, when good news is revealed to them in confidence, naturally tend to feel that it should have been made available to the world, for the dissemination of such knowledge might promptly produce increased interest in the shares, and thus raise them to higher levels. The circulation in confidence of favourable progress reports therefore prejudices shareholders by keeping the shares at a level below what is justified by developments; when, on the other hand, the news is adverse, members of the general public, being left in ignorance of such facts, may be induced to buy shares which they would otherwise not have acquired. The arguments in favour of candour are thus overwhelming. Admittedly there may be exceptional circumstances in which a board would not be discharging its best duty of safeguarding the company and its shareholders if it did not consult discreetly with the shareholders in the first instance, but in ordinary routine matters, such as a notification of the monthly dividend return, there appears to be no case for secrecy and a strong case against it.

AGAIN WE RETURN—The changes to the London School of Oriental Studies, the African Section of which has done much of the research work in the investigation and recording of living African languages, Threatened by the activities of a member of Oriental Studies, may be seriously curtailed by the loss at the end of this year of the Rockefeller annual grant of £3,000. If further funds are not forthcoming the African Section may have to be contented with the teaching of a couple of tongues by a minimum of staff. That is a bad prospect for a great Empire that is already outdistanced in language instruction by little Holland, which, with its far smaller Colonial Dependencies, yet sees to it that no official and no estate manager overseas, for that matter, goes to any (for Europe) without a thorough grounding in the Native language. It is less glorious is the knowledge that the research work of the School is curiously threatened. African languages are fluid and flexible, some are even now fading away, others are being modified or corrupted by European influence, and a few years more and their disappearance will be with a regularity to be deserving causes, ethnical; it is too much to hope that some wealthy benefactor will step in before it is too late to revive the African Section of the School with the really modern standards which ensure its permanent existence.

Soil Erosion in East Africa

Sir Frank Stoddart's Able Report

Improved husbandry requires attention to mixed farming is desirable. The development of mixed farming is necessary in certain areas. A reasonable degree of fertility is to be maintained. The increasing production of crops with improved husbandry is placing a severe strain on soil fertility in many areas, and the extent to which this can be reversed is doubtful. In some cases, however, a judicious and longer term continued use of adequate portions of the retired soil from cultivation.

In densely populated agricultural areas, there are definite signs that the introduction of cash crops into a system of subsistence agriculture is leading to soil exhaustion and a definite fall of fertility. The marriage of animal husbandry with agriculture is essential to soil fertility to be maintained.

Timber and Farming. Timbers of various species developed in the past and are being used for posts or farmyard manure has been started, but the pace naturally cannot be forced. More attention should be devoted to them, and further development of community education is required. The awakening of a realization of the need for the proper use of their lands is necessary. In the lands to be considered from the point of erosion. Other than a bankrupt domain of agricultural land is likely to be the inevitable result.

Causes of Erosion

Conservation Agents of Erosion. An attempt has been made to analyse the real cause of the erosion now taking place as the result of man's interference with natural vegetative cover. A warning is sounded against generalisations. The erosion may be responsible in certain areas for soil erosion, but generally the overstocking is wholly the result of over concentration of stock on the available water supplies in an extensive agricultural operations with the consequent reduction of the natural cover. In other areas deterioration is the same case, while in certain agricultural areas the systems of agriculture are responsible for much sheet and gully erosion. The situation is serious in Kenya. It is well known in certain parts of Tanganyika in Uganda and South Africa and in erosion in the mountainous parts of the Protectorate.

Soil Conservation Services. Consideration was given to whether special Soil Conservation services should be recommended. It has been decided against such a proposal. Better systems like to be found by encouraging better methods in each department. The consideration of a problem relating to the erosion of the soil should be responsible for the coordination of the work necessary to control erosion and to create a sound system of land use and to provide for the meetings of the Committee constituted to deal with this matter.

Water Supply. A sound system of water supplies at the present stage, the satisfactory spread of agricultural operations and of livestock is to be achieved. The work of the Forest Departments should be directed towards the proper conservation of water supplies and the maintenance of a good

of vegetation in its natural channels. Forestry and Agriculture should concentrate on the introduction of soil erosion measures. All cultivations of land liable to erosion and the development of sound systems of mixed farming. Veterinary Departments should secure the development of rotations or deferred grazing, and in collaboration with the Departments of Agriculture encourage animal husbandry. Reconstructions of animal husbandry works will be necessary over wide areas. It is necessary for such work is urgent, but the work should not be undertaken after carefully prepared working plans have been made. It should not be hastily rushed. The wastage of money is to be avoided.

Early Action Essential

Early Action Necessary. The soil conservation problem, however, is of such pressing importance in East Africa to-day that definite action must be taken without delay, and the results achieved by the control measures adopted in the various territories should be brought under periodic review at the Government Conference.

Native Agriculture. Progress in Native agriculture cannot be achieved with the full support of the people themselves. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Native communities have not fully associated with the agricultural work. The areas if a proper balance is to be maintained. The areas affected are those around Koro, Ifrango, where erosion has become so serious that it would be uneconomical to contemplate reclamation, and the position is also becoming serious in the Uluog mountains where the soils are of granite origin. The results of the experiments with rotational grazing have produced encouraging results.

Settlement of New Territories. The settlement of the New Territories has considerable advantages. Four-fifths of the territory is infested with the roots of the country can be won by close settlement from the hills, and a beginning of this direction has already started under well conceived schemes of peasant holdings.

Advantage of Mixed Farming

Advantage of Mixed Farming. Fortunately for Tanganyika the factors of the set-up position has resulted in a lower demand for manure than has occurred in neighbouring territories and it is therefore possible to start on the basis that agriculture for small holders may be mixed farming, whereby cattle are used for draught purposes and for what is now a common production of manure.

It is not possible to lay down any definite how in advance of any given species of soil to be checked and how country can be made for settlement by man and animals when circumstances demand it. It is clear that occupations of the infested bush are practically if certain types of field operations are carried out in the hills and in free pasturage can also now be started for stock. Each species of set-up demands individual special treatment.

Collaboration Essential. Collaboration between the Administration, the Veterinary, Agricultural and Forestry Departments is essential if sound progress is to be made and the soil conserved.

Summary prepared from the Report by Sir Frank Stoddart, Agricultural Adviser, the Secretary of State for the Colonies on his visit to East Africa.

Empire Migration

The Danger of an Overdeveloped Area

It may well be that the asset— from being regarded as a menace which will continue to do so, much less and suffering will tend to be regarded as a liability. Having saved vast areas of country from an unprofitable land exploitation and from the danger of soil erosion, overstocking, and the development of a sound and organised agricultural system based on the foundations of mixed farming and sound animal husbandry.

Use of Slopes.—Crops (such as cotton, maize, etc.) must be regarded as highly erosive crops and unsuitable for sloping ground. Selection dates from the period when high prices for cotton resulted in an attempt to produce as much cotton as possible from undulating lands unsuitable for the purpose. It was clearly to be seen on some of the hill slope plots that sheet erosion of the fertile top soil was actually taking place.

Maintaining Soil Fertility.—The traditional system of allowing land under cultivation to revert to grass has proved that soil fertility can be maintained such a practice is a permanent of the land being not less than three years under grass during the grass rotation period as adopted. But with these measures, provision must also be made for the development of a better system of agriculture involving animal husbandry which will lead to a definite programme of work against soil erosion.

Change in Agricultural System Essential

South Maragoli.—A complete change in the agricultural system in South Maragoli (Kenya) will have to be effected, if soil conservation is to be safeguarded and an improved agriculture presented. This will demand the creation of wide, deep, broad-base contour terraces, the introduction of a considerable measure of strip cropping, the retirement of certain lands or steep slopes from cultivation, and a wider attention to water supplies for both man and stock.

Grazing.—Areas which are not too bare will regain a good cover of mixed grasses in a few years, whilst replanted areas can be grazed by cattle at the end of the second year after planting and will be fairly heavily grazed in the third year.

The Kamba Reserve.—The measures which are to be contemplated in the retirement of areas of Kamba Reserve must include the retirement of much of the hilly red soils from cultivation, the further re-forestation of hill slopes, and particularly the sides of ravines, the encouragement of agriculture on the more gently undulating plains, the development of a system of water supplies, a reduction in the numbers of goats and a limitation of the number of the reduced herds to deemed areas. Some limitation in the number of cattle may also be necessary.

Control of Animal Husbandry.—It is essential that a reduction in the number of stock (i.e. diminished wealth) be necessary for a people's dilemma, welfare, provision must be made for a just and equitable means of obtaining wealth and of banking it. Such means are likely only to be found through the development of agriculture, in which animal husbandry plays a part, it should be found in a fitting way. It is not the other side of the coin, but the other side of the same coin, that adequate soil conservation maintained soil fertility and progressive development.

The loss of soil fertility and the prosperity of Kenya is the fall of soil fertility. The lack of a properly planned system of soil conservation will lead to a further increase in loss from soil erosion.

It was a main point emphasised by many of those who spoke at the Empire Migration and Development Conference opened by the Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall on Monday.

Viscount Bledisloe, a former Governor of New Zealand, put the matter forcibly. The crowded ambitious countries of the world, he said, were conscious of their vintages, their stifled enterprise, and their need of expansion. They regarded our British Empire as owning all the earth's most habitable lands, spaces, and their utilising them as a means of relieving an aspect on which does not lend itself to world peace, unless we first succeed in pacifying the land, which our forefathers secured for the British Crown, or rather for a permanent presence of British officials and officers effective to impair the territorial integrity of the British Empire.

Mr. Henry Page Croft concluded a characteristic speech declaring that "the British Empire must be kept together or declining the hour will strike when the Empire must be broken up into a number of small States." Mr. P. Croft, dealing mainly with the principle of Empire, stressed the danger that the increasing pressure of population in certain restricted countries would lead to the forcible expropriation of the Empire's possessions, wide areas of cultivable land remain unpeopled and underdeveloped.

Lord Home's View

Lord Home went further in the world-to-day world, "There is a very obvious case for upholding unoccupied territories of the British Empire. Nations who regard it as their first necessity to expand into other regions have not usually undertaken to gaze the opposition to their plans would be available to them. They are the happy possessors of these vacant areas. In the case of other nations, it is not the Colonies are being taken, asserted by the great nations of the world, but they are being taken. How such a move would affect them, they would have to consider such opportunities as the unscrupulous and unscrupulous usurping of the British race."

He then turned to the home the problem of development in the underdeveloped parts of the Empire. He said that what was to be done, by General Sir J. H. Munn, who maintained that the only way of stopping the present government was to stop it. He said that the question could be linked to a higher plane, an imperial plane, be taken up at the people in all parts of the Empire, and that it was a movement of the Empire to advocate the establishment of a big independent Corporation to arrange and supervise and administer with Government financial backing of working something on the lines of the "Empire Development Corporation."

Colonel Sir J. Munn, a Government Agent in London, urged that it would be a pity, during such a great crisis, to have Empire Migration at all. He said that it should be no more than a "preliminary" step.

Mr. J. H. Munn, a former Governor of New Zealand, put the matter forcibly. The crowded ambitious countries of the world, he said, were conscious of their vintages, their stifled enterprise, and their need of expansion. They regarded our British Empire as owning all the earth's most habitable lands, spaces, and their utilising them as a means of relieving an aspect on which does not lend itself to world peace, unless we first succeed in pacifying the land, which our forefathers secured for the British Crown, or rather for a permanent presence of British officials and officers effective to impair the territorial integrity of the British Empire.

Germany's Renewed Claims to Colonies

Unequivocally Rejected by Conservatives in Conference

THAT THE NEWSPAPERS OF GERMANY AND THE radio have mobilized for a great Press campaign in the name of the former German Colonies is no news. It will come as no surprise to the readers of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, who have been fully prepared for a day and a night when that Stefan Munksgaard of the "Berliner Tageblatt" almost certainly results in a public expression of support for German claims to the former German colonies.

A year ago at the Conference of London the British Government declared its intention to surrender to Germany all the former German overseas possessions, and to give up all the rights in the party in Scarborough, and to give up the space of the British Empire and to give up the British Press.

It had not been expected in Berlin that the subject would be considered, and there is a feeling of greater measure of disappointment and anger of official circles, especially as the resolution has given the world the opportunity to Uptonian opinion in Great Britain just before the German Press was to have made its first attack. This attack is apprehended not to be called off to the contrary, and how he is accepted by a considerable number of monster demonstrations throughout the Reich.

Terms of the Resolution

Sir Henry Page Croft moved the resolution, which was in the following terms:

"That the Government should, with grave consideration, deliberate upon the possibility of the surrender of the former German Colonies to some international body, in accordance with the principle that any proposal of this kind would be subject to the approval of a majority of the nations of the world, and that the Government should, in the event of such a proposal, be prepared to make such arrangements as may be necessary to ensure the continuity of the British Empire and to give up the space of the British Empire and to give up the British Press."

He said the resolution invited the Government to assist the audacious propaganda, the object of which was to end the British Colonial Empire and to betray the citizens who were its loyal subjects. He might be asked, "Was the resolution necessary?" His reply was that it was necessary to give the world an intellectual and moral standard, who would advocate the principle of the conference. How was it possible to avoid the trouble of giving a message to Germany that we were not in a position to give her back the colonies which were lost in an aggression, to make her feel that aggression was just, and that she was responsible for the loss of her colonies, and then we could have peace.

When the resolution was declared, the British Government was declared to be in a position to give her back the colonies which were lost in an aggression, to make her feel that aggression was just, and that she was responsible for the loss of her colonies, and then we could have peace.

and we were morally wrong to invade her during the Great War. Germany had no more moral right to the territories than we had to Holland, and so on. It might be a very good idea to make the birth-rate of the wretched coffee, maize and rice which these colonies chiefly produced, would it not be better to buy them instead of spending so much on armaments and explosives.

Open to Discussion

The British Government should tell Germany once and for all that we were not prepared to risk the whole of our future by allowing ourselves to be persuaded that we would completely sever our communications with it, and completely cut off our communications with it. Care to the fact that the Government should tell Germany that this question was open to discussion.

The British Government should also tell Germany once and for all that we were not prepared to risk the whole of our future by allowing ourselves to be persuaded that we would completely sever our communications with it, and completely cut off our communications with it. Care to the fact that the Government should tell Germany that this question was open to discussion.

Mr. G. B. P. Croft said that the British Empire was the greatest contribution to the cause of world peace and freedom.

Mrs. Leslie Boyd said that once the War Germany had obtained more raw materials from her former Colonies than at any time when those Colonies were in her possession. The door was wide open to Germany, as to the countries, free trade with the German Colonies was estimated as a term of the world's peace, which they were now in Germany's claims to Colonies were a great deal more futile and absurd in the light of the British migration to those Colonies before the War.

Comments on Conference

German newspapers on Saturday expressed disappointment that Mr. Chamberlain did not refer to Germany's colonial claims in his speech to the Conference.

The *Bozener Zeitung* said the Premier's speech would disillusion those who expected him to say something new, adding that it was not such a full reply as one of the burning problems, namely the colonies, which both parties in the Conservative Party should check the words in his mouth with their resolutions. It said it was to solve a problem by avoiding it.

Goebbels said in a propaganda speech in the night of a speech at Baden Baden, near Berlin, the subject of the four years of self-sufficiency plan, he said that the independence of foreign countries in food and other supplies for a people which had been deprived of its Colonies. A nation of 60,000,000 people could not live without bread, not only of its own soil, but from other lands. Nobody knew better than he that it was necessary to give the people a living space for their people.

Germany and Colonies

Press Prominence to Her Claims

ONE DAY LAST WEEK almost every newspaper in Germany gave prominence to its front page to a demand that the world should consider German Colonial claims. This concerted action was, of course, the result of inspiration from the authorities.

On the same day *The Times* featured on its leader page a letter from Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Professor Gilbert Murray, Lord Noel Buxton and Professor Arnold J. Toynbee who wrote:

"Within the last few days the Colonial question has been raised once more by two authoritative voices—Her Hitler's at Nuremberg and Mr. L. Watters at Montreal. We would welcome the following suggestions regarding the conditions necessary for a satisfactory settlement and the possibility of reconciling these conditions with each other.

The first condition is that the Natives of non-self-governing territories (both those which are and those which are not at present under Mandate) should not be sacrificed in any way for the sake of improving the relations between European Powers. The second condition is that, both in the administration of non-self-governing territories and in the matter of access to such territories sources of supply and markets as these territories may offer, the European Powers should be placed upon a footing of approximate equality with one another.

Revision of Versailles Treaty Urged

The second of these conditions obviously calls for a revision of the Colonial Chapter of the Versailles Treaty, while the first of them forbids any lapse into an unrestricted exercise of sovereignty on the part of any European Power in any non-self-governing territory that is at present being held in trust and administered under an international Mandate. Both conditions can be suggested as justified simultaneously by the European Powers, each bringing themselves to agree to the other measure.

The first of these measures, that some, at least, of the former German Colonies, shall be handed back to Germany, to be administered by her, has already been proposed under the existing Mandates. At the same time, those European Powers which possess Crown Colonies should consent to place at least an equivalent portion of those Crown Colonies under the same Mandatory régime. Thus, Germany will not find herself the only Power that is not allowed to administer under a Mandate Colonial territories over which she has only a limited and restricted governing power. In this respect, all non-self-governing territories, whether they be the subject of this trade or of national or equal terms, as the Mandated Territories are to-day, and as the British Crown Colonies and Protectorates were until yesterday.

Such changes as these would give the possibility of Colonial settlement which would be equally favourable to the well-being of the native peoples and to the interests of the world.

Mr. Watters, who had previously been speaking of writing a book on the subject, had now written a book on the subject.

Mr. Watters, who had previously been speaking of writing a book on the subject, had now written a book on the subject.

this country that irascible can somehow be reconciled by a compromise. The letter by Mr. Vernon Bartlett and the other authorities. They assure a settlement of the Colonial problem equally acceptable to the Natives, friendly to Germany and to the world at large, and they claim to have made the necessary formula in a statement of the Mandatory system.

The word Mandate, like the word Mesopotamia, has for many a peculiarly soothing sound. But what does the Mandatory system mean in fact? It does certain general undertakings by the Mandating Power as regards the double treatment of the Natives and equality of treatment. There are also to be free trade or economic intercourse between the Colonies together with such publicity and possible criticism as is involved in an annual report to the League of Nations discussion by the League's Mandates Commission. It does not, and cannot, affect the general character of the administration.

Analysis of British Rule

The Mandatory territories under Britain of France and governed on the same lines as their neighbouring Colonies. If the Natives of Tanganyika are happy under British rule, that is because it is British rule, and not because of the mandate. A return to German rule would not necessarily mean any less happiness to them by that, although that their rulers would publish an annual report to the League of Nations.

It may be that a Mandate will secure a more secure equality of trade for the fear of the world. It did that would frustrate the will of the world, the object of which Mr. Hitler has been demanding Colonial territory. But as a matter of fact, Germany's object of Colonial trade is not to be equally well-secured by drastic regulation of the currency, a matter outside any Mandate control. Not do Mr. Vernon Bartlett and his friends tell us what will happen if Germany joins the League in order to get a Mandate, but only as a result, as she has done before, and proceeds to fear an arbitrary restriction on her liberty of action.

Mr. Watters and his friends think that it is not while sacrificing native populations who are happy under British rule, and running all the risks involved in having a Mandate, that some of the most general points in the whole system of Imperial rule, and the all change of really opposing Germany's ambitions in Europe and Africa, they are not fully entitled to regard the point as a matter of course. But do not let them tell themselves or the public, the idea that the Mandate system is a formula by which they can satisfy their deeper necessities in regard either of our responsibility to the native populations concerned or of their freedom of trade and at the same time satisfy the German demand.

For Readers in Africa

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

Vandalism Alters the Evidence

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

You have recently published a number of letters on the above subject, either supporting or questioning Colonel Marshall Hole's address to the Antiquaries' Group at the Royal Empire Society to the occasion of the Zimbabwe Ruins.

In your issue of August 26 Mr. A. L. Bunyard of the town, writes to combat Colonel Marshall Hole's statement that the blade of a peck-knife cannot be inserted between the joints of the blocks of stone at the conical towers of the Elliptical Temple.

I support the whole-hearted claims made by Colonel Marshall Hole from my own experience on several occasions. I was last in Zimbabwe in 1929 when I was the first Superintendent of Publicity for Southern Rhodesia, and what may have happened there in the past eight years I am unable to state. I paid a number of visits to the ruins during 1908 and 1920, spending some days there on each occasion and could can verify the statement that in those years the stones were so beautifully placed in the conical towers that the blade of my pen-knife could not be inserted between them. The surface hands of vandals may since have changed this.

During one of my visits I witnessed before my eyes the first South African visitors of both sexes smash down one of the original towers standing on the outer walls of the Western Temple on the Acropolis. Possibly similar acts of gross vandalism have been perpetrated since then and will continue to be done. About this, however, I am unable to state. As I do know quite definitely that you could not insert the blade of a peck-knife between the stones of the conical towers in the Elliptical Temple in the years 1908 and 1920 and failed on a number of occasions.

Limitations of space forbid an elaboration of the various fascinating theories which have been built up in regard to the origin of the Zimbabwe Ruins. With Colonel Marshall's views and the verdicts of Professor Randall, the very late Mr. John Thompson, I think are sounder than those which are not of Bantu origin. The views of Professor R. Hart and others hold the same view. Where scientists fail to find agreement it is unwise that the ordinary man will accept either school of thought as the final one. I refer to the evidence of my own eyes and experience, bolstered up by historical records.

Mr. Bunyard's suggestion that a Luxor may yet be found in Southern Rhodesia is new. No graves have been found on the site, has long been commented upon; and this is one of the most important features of Zimbabwe. The last word, so far as yet is written, is uttered in regard to the Great Zimbabwe Ruins. With others, I await it with keen interest. My little hope of a "Mighty" success will have been done before that it would repeat the way of the old gold-travel route between Zimbabwe, Sofala and Sofala. This yet remains to be done. An air-survey of the route might disclose something of real value, offering a basis for further investigation.

Mr. Bunyard's views that Zimbabwe has a close resemblance to the ruins of Petra and those found in Southern Arabia. There is a remarkable similarity in both design and structure. This factor, I maintain, cannot be ignored.

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The Courtious African

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Two incidents which I remember bearing the courtious African. I grew up in the country, and I remember the day of descending on a party, when suddenly my steel sword thrust into my hand, and being are over the blade-bass, to sing in a somewhat, with the hope of help of me. I tried to see a good of the sword, under a tree, with laughing eyes also found that a bone had appeared in the sockets, causing the front of the sword, and thus caused the accident. I was furious with the Natives, and when I realised that they thought I was trying to be funny in a new clever stunt, as was the custom in that place, I was angry at their attitude. Afterwards I realised that I could not blame their manners. Their applause was generous and sincere.

Another day I saw passing my house a Native whom I wished to reward for some reason. I called him on to the veranda and stepped to hand him an empty box. When my fingers passed upon the lid, a scorpion stung me, and I began to feel my injured finger and dance with pain. The Natives surrounded my steps and laughed merrily until I took a pinch of his face as with a dish-pan. He then told the village that my insanity had taken a turn for the worse.

Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory, RUFIJ

Prisoners' Good Deeds

East Africa and Rhodesia

The recent anonymous article in East Africa and Rhodesia, headed "The Convict's Good Deeds," is most interesting and helpful. It is a good thing to find in our country, where men who are a day into prison and think of themselves and act from their own urges, some who try to profit others.

A warden in Tanganyika was bitten by a snake when he was collecting firewood with four convicts in 1928. He fell soon unconscious although instantly treated by one of the prisoners, who took a large snake a little from hisly cut sticks, and marched the other three prisoners off to the prison hospital shouldered the afflicted warden while the self-appointed commander waved the loaded rifle proudly at the slope of the warden recovered.

Another prisoner on a criminal, who was named in the prison trial and was the warden's wife, who was kept on from behind and disarmed by a fellow convict. A Native, convicted in Tanganyika and sentenced to a year's imprisonment marched all the way from there to Tanga by himself, and arriving there, presented his warrant of commitment to the prison gate-keeper, who, with slight embarrassment, that he had come to stay for a while as a guest of the King.

Nairobi, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Colonial Broadcasting

Views on Sponsored Programmes

LAST week was published several extracts from the report of the Committee on Broadcasting Services in the Colonies. The following further extracts contain the important suggestion that sponsored advertising programmes would be better than broadcasting at all. Copies of the report may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (Colonial No. 130 C.C. net).

To secure real development of colonial broadcasting in the larger dependencies, wireless broadcasting systems will be necessary. The establishment and operation of local wireless broadcasting may, however, be expected to involve heavy capital outlay and a substantial recurring loss in some years in all but the largest and most heavily populated territories.

This estimate of ours takes no account of the possibilities of revenue from advertisement of sponsored programmes, which in certain territories might be quite large, and which we should be sorry to see extensive development of advertisement as a feature of Colonial broadcasting programmes. We consider it would be better to have a broadcasting system partially financed by such means than to have no broadcasting system at all. Such advertisement should of course exceed a small percentage of programme time.

Re-transmitting Programmes

The possibility of carrier frequency transmission of existing telephone lines should receive careful consideration as a means of reaching areas which might more effectively be within reach of a local centre of programme distribution without excessive and powerful transmitting apparatus. By the use of carrier frequencies, it is practicable to transmit programmes over an ordinary telephone line without appropriating full telephone channels to the line and thereby immobilising it for simultaneous telephone communication.

"This method may offer possibilities in the development of colonial broadcasting. Thus fifty miles 'A' and 'B' could be hundreds of miles apart, and yet be connected by telephone wires of sufficiently good quality to be used to transmit a programme over the telephone wire from A to B (or vice versa) which could be picked up by suitable apparatus at B and fed out to a subsidiary covering the vicinity of B, of which B would become the centre of distribution. (This method can be used not only for the transmission of point to point programmes originated at A, but also for the transmission to point to point of overseas programmes received at A by radio, as in both cases, however, the cost of adapting the existing trunk telephone circuit for carrier frequency transmission would have to be compared with the cost of the alternative method of installing a central wireless receiver at point B.)

It is important to realise, however, that the method depends on the existence of telephone circuits of such high quality. We are unable to do in the above any specific information from such Dependencies as to the quality and network of the telephone system, how far this development is likely to assist the problem of securing coverage of any given territory, but it is doubtful whether in a number of territories the telephone system in its present condition, will be capable of any extensive adaptation to the system and it is clear that even where it is, the areas which can be covered by wire broadcasting will still form only a small part of the population.

Southern Southern Rhodesia

The Hon. J. H. Smith's Confidence

THE Hon. J. H. Smith, Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia, expressed his faith in the younger generation of the Colony at the annual dinner of the "Old Hararings" Association in Salisbury.

"While we all look forward to an influx of immigrants from other countries," he said, "we must also look to the offspring of people who have settled in the Colony for our future leaders in commerce and public life. These who come in the past for self-government are becoming old men. Amalgamation with other territories is being realised, and the decision will probably have to be made by the younger generation of the present day."

It is their duty to become interested in the government of the Colony, and I do not hesitate to say that gradually there will be found among the young men a generation fit to take up the reins of office. Some of us already are so, and I have no doubt that many will join Mr. Tedgold in the Cabinet."

Mr. E. C. T. Ache presided at the dinner, and among those present were Mr. Philip, Mayor of Salisbury, and Mr. A. J. Somerville, Headmaster of Prince Edward's School.

Primary Product Stocks

A Profitable Planter

One danger facing the planter arises from the competition of synthetic products," said Mr. Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, in his presidential address to the Planter's Group of the Royal Entomology Society last week. "Fortunately to the agricultural community, however, food-stuffs are not seriously threatened by this competition, which is limited to industrial raw materials."

One important problem for planters is that of world stocks of primary products. Before the War it was usual to have one or sometimes two years' surplus of wheat, tea, coffee or sugar, but the actual quantities known to exist in the stocks are visible, and the exact quantities are obtained with the result that people reach the misleading conclusion that these crops are being over-produced. World markets, however, are just beginning to realise that stocks representing ten months or even two years' consumption constitute a perfectly normal reserve, with the result that confidence is beginning to return to markets. Although stocks of some primary products remain comparatively high."

Labour Conditions In N. Rhodesia

The Protectorate Office announce that, at the request of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, arrangements have been made for Major-General St. J. Ord, formerly Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, to visit Northern Rhodesia, investigate and report to the Governor on labour conditions in the Protectorate. He will leave this country on October 28. It is anticipated that the investigation will occupy approximately six months.

The R.A.F. has invited applications from a limited number of young men in Kenya for short service commissions in the Royal Air Force. Candidates must be British-born, be of European descent, be of one's own free will, be under 25 years of age, and unmarried.

A Gallant Doctor

Edward Medal Awarded to Dr. R. Saunders

THE *London Gazette*, published last week, that the King has awarded the Edward Medal to Robert Benjamin Saunders, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., in recognition of his gallant and heroic following circumstances:

On January 1, 1937, an accident occurred in the Tshewwe Mine, Salsbury, Southern Rhodesia, in which a mine, named Sheasby, was trapped underground by a fall of rock, and completely buried. Dr. Saunders arrived at 3.15 p.m., by which time the rescue party had removed most of the spillage from the imprisoned man's body. His left hand, however, was pinned held between two timbers. He remained in this perilous position until 12.30 p.m.

During the whole of this time (with the exception of a short interval when he went to the surface for some food) Dr. Saunders remained underground, rendering every medical assistance under extremely difficult and dangerous conditions. In order to attend his patient at all, the doctor had to lie on top of him with his back in close proximity to a dimly lit, stony roof, any disturbance of which would have resulted in a fall sufficient to crush them both.

After 16 hours, when all attempts to separate the mine had failed, it was decided to amputate his arm. The conditions, only aided by the hand-work, and the operation was therefore performed by a left-handed amputator under the supervision of Dr. Saunders. Sheasby was then transported to the surface, and he has now completely recovered from the effects of his long ordeal.

Dr. Saunders displayed great devotion to duty in circumstances of grave danger, and his example undoubtedly inspired the injured man with fortitude and the rescuers with courage and determination.

Combined Missions Sale

The annual combined sale for Missions overseas is to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 26 and 27. The Central African and Nyika Diocese and the Kenya Church Association will have stalls at the sale. The goods to be sold will be in the form of parcels containing articles for sale should be sent to Mrs. Chamberlain, 35, York Mansions, London, W.1, in the case of the Central African and Nyika diocese, or to Miss Sturton, 4, Leaveland Road, Haring, London, N.17, for the Kenya sale.

Closer Settlement in Kenya

The Kenya Government has appointed a Close Settlement Committee to consider, with a view to the securing of additional and closer settlement, what facilities and facilities to new settlers can reasonably be provided." The committee is composed of the Hon. H. B. Hosking (Chairman), Mr. C. J. L. Burton, the Hon. H. Daubney, Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. A. E. A. Wolryde, Whitmore, Captain F. O' B. Wilson, Major Basil Hill, and Mr. J. L. Theron Rocks, with Mr. C. E. McIntyre (Secretary).

Rhodesian Team for Australia

Southern Rhodesia is to represent the country at the forthcoming Empire Games in Sydney. The representatives will be Messrs. A. Filton and S. Tappin, of Gwelo and Bulawayo respectively (boxers); Mr. J. M. Barritt (pole-vaulter), and Mr. G. Sauer (sprinter), of Salisbury, while the swimmers will be chosen from the following ladies: Miss V. Aiken, Miss R. Baker, Miss E. Lewis, Mrs. N. Lewis and Miss O. Baker.

Memorial to Indian Business Man

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, recently unveiled a bronze bust in Mombasa to the memory of the late Allidina Visram, an Indian business man who went to Bagamoyo in 1863, established numerous branches throughout East Africa, and died in Kappala in 1916. He left the late Abdulrasul Allidina, built, equipped and presented to the Kenya Government the Allidina Visram High School in Mombasa at a cost of £4,000 to commemorate his father's name.

Lectures on Export

A series of lunch-time lectures on practice and theory of export trade have been arranged by the Institute of Export to be given at St. Katharine's Hall, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C., on Wednesdays from 10 to 1.15 p.m. from October 27 to March 21, 1938. The lectures will be by Mr. W. W. Street. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary of the Institute at 11, Aldwych, W.C.2.

King's Gift to British Museum

A Native War Drum captured by Lord Kitchener's forces in Kenatou in 1898, and given by him to Queen Victoria, has been presented to the British Museum by the King. The drum formerly belonged to the Chaffa, and has remained at Windsor Castle for nearly 40 years. Experts consider it to be a unique specimen of Indonesian Native art.

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Statements Worth Noting

PHOTO BY

373. Mr. John Burton Clements, B.Sc.

Call anti-etc. and I will not be able to do the great and mighty things which I have not. — *Jehovah, xxxiii.*

Ross's discovery of the cause of malaria, one of the fundamental discoveries of the late Sir Malcolm Watson.

Last year films of the Emperor's jubilee were shown to audiences, mostly school children, totalling nearly 3,000,000 persons. — *London, Lindsay.*

The East African honey-bee, *Apis mellifera*, is noted as trailing its European relative. — *Mr. W. E. Barnes, in the "East African Agricultural Journal."*

Compared with his British counterpart, the African agricultural labourer, who has not retained his — *Mr. Patrick Guinness, in "County Life."*

For the past four years great attention has been paid by the Department to the hygiene of school buildings. From the year 1931 of the Uganda school department.

In my opinion the Belgian Congo is one of the best administered Colonies in Africa. — *Mr. O. R. van der Merwe, South African Minister of Defence, speaking in Johannesburg.*

The Empire's broadcasting service has a significance which cannot be measured in terms of entertainment value. — *From the report of the Committee on Colonial Broadcasting Services.*

The District Education Boards agreed that this important subject, the teaching of agriculture, was receiving insufficient attention in elementary schools. — *The Education Department Report, 1934-1936.*

Mr. Wolke, our Chairman and the brains behind the Kenya Coffee Board, is a creative genius of very great ability. His work has been invaluable. — *Mr. Roger Norton, presiding at the annual coffee conference in Nairobi.*

As a disease control measure, dipping, unlike vaccination, against the elements, is entirely foreign to tribal custom and tradition and is an excellent sign of a changing mind gradually turning to modern methods of disease control. — *Department of Agriculture Report, Kenya, 1936.*

With the supplies of coal, timber, iron ores and manganese centred round Bulawayo I can foresee the time when Bulawayo will not only manufacture the steel requirements of the Colonies but will export to other countries. — *Mr. P. Macindoe, Mayor of Bulawayo, speaking at the new Bulawayo Iron and Steel Works.*

For the second successive year since the amalgamation of the postal and telegraph services of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, the cash revenues of the postal service have exceeded the recurrent expenditure. As in previous years, the surplus for Kenya and Uganda is again revealed. — *Report of the Postal and Telegraphs Department, 1936.*

It is possible to make a use by mixing carefully selected fresh air powder with a small quantity of pyrethrum sticks, thus affording the measure with the maximum possible efficiency. The latter being in the proportion of 10% to 90% of the former. These sticks are not of the kind of mosquitoes. — *Report of Imperial Insect Control, Kenya, 1936.*



Non.

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Mr. J. B. Clements, Conservator of Forests since 1923, joined the 10th Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment (The Buffs) on the day of the outbreak of War in 1914, and reached France in November that year. In 1915 he was commissioned in the same regiment. In 1916 he was wounded, and mentioned in his dispatches. In 1917 was severely wounded during the third battle of Ypres; and then in hospital for eighteen months.

Graduating at Edinburgh University in 1918, B.Sc., he went to Nyasaland in the same year as Assistant Conservator of Forests, being promoted Head of the Department three years later. Soon finding the limits of the problems of the land and its wise utilization was bound up with the successful carrying out of his forestry responsibilities; he was in 1921 launched upon a scheme which gained the approval of Mr. Stanley Thomas while he was in Nyasaland, and received great encouragement from him. In 1925 Mr. Thomas was seconded to Northern Rhodesia for one year, and advised on the forestry scheme. The following year represented Nyasaland at the fourth British Empire Forestry Conference in South Africa.

He has been a member of the Nyasaland Forestry Committee since 1926, and has spent part of his leisure in further study, and has been instrumental in solving many of the problems

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs.

...Hollow... noise and scating... which cause terrible mutilations have been used by the Japanese in this Shanghai front. I found a few cases of maiming. It was the most horrible experience I have ever had. I asked nearly a dozen of the faces, and was simply told to speak with the worst of the wounded for the reason, by excessive action had destroyed the power of speech. Officers said the gas was not used, as it was not necessary to use heavy shells or guns of heavy calibre. The explosions were normal, but a few seconds later greenish-blast broke clouds rose from the ground. Japanese officials deny the use of poison gas. They said the burning and blinding were due to material used in high explosive shells which cause burning and even asphyxiation."—*M. J. Carbrooke Stephens, Daily Telegraph and Morning Post correspondent in China.*

Warplane Ethics.—Japan always disliked air bombing, precisely on account of its danger to civilians. But, so long as it is an accepted arm and one employed by the adversary she certainly cannot forgo its use. So long as railways, stations, barracks, arsenals in populous centres are ticketed as fit objects for attack there must be grave risks for all in the neighbourhood. Japanese aviators have done all in their power to minimise these dangers. They have issued warnings; give notice of intended flight; flown low to ascertain better their objectives. Their reward surely should not be to be stigmatised as assassins."—*From a manifesto by Japanese statesmen.*

Cause and Effect.—Prices are rising and will rise more, but as everybody is working some increase is hardly noticed. Newspaper circulations are also rising, so is the temperature of their articles. One war is very like another. When news of battle is scarce columns are filled with atrocities and sobstuff. Armies dash head-on at the enemy and commanders wave two-handed swords at the head of heroic charges. Chinese sprinkle the ground with backing, and mysterious Russians signal from windows in Shanghai to guide Chinese bombers to Japanese ships. Lately we had that immortal story of how a British soldier fighting in the Sudan had his life saved when a bullet was stopped by the New Testament which Queen Victoria had given him. In the Tokyo version a sun-umbrella bullet was accidentally stopped by a photograph of the child's mother.

Powers of Destruction.—What has happened in China is a mirror in which all nations can see to what expressly dire consequences the insensate growth of bombing aircraft may lead if ever, which God forbid, the passions of war were let loose in other parts of the world. Surely the lesson of these events is a call for concerted action, in which we hope our Government will take the lead, towards stopping the increase and reducing the number of these dire instruments of destruction and abolishing their use, before it is too late."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Albert Hall meeting against the Sino-Japanese War.*

Prussian Example.—Treachery, hypocrisy and brutality are not Japanese characteristics. They have learned them from Europe. Everything which the Japanese are doing today they could find precedents for in Spain and in the Mediterranean. Remember that the Japanese army is modelled on the Prussian pattern and that frightfulness is a Prussian theory. The Japanese people are naturally both brave and chivalrous. Is it not humiliating that Europe instead of learning about chivalry from Japan has taught her, by example, to regard treaties as mere scraps of paper and to consider frightfulness in the hallmark of a great Power."—*The Earl of Lytton.*

Franco.—I offer no solution, and no opinion on matters of policy; it is Spain's misfortune, not her fault, that she is the pawn of others. Of one thing I am convinced. General Franco today represents a great majority of the Spanish people. His Spanish opponents in Yambela cannot do this, for they are no longer free agents; but Franco is free, and neither desires, nor will suffer control, even by those Powers to whom he owes most. His foreign policy will not conflict with ours; Spain will never take part in a foreign war. No man in Spain, and no policy, is less likely to cause alarm to neighbours."—*Sir Arnold Wilson, writing in "The Nineteenth Century" following his visit to Spain.*

Paletine.—After months of inaction, during which the ordinary citizen in the Holy Land began to wonder whether Government dignified anything at all, the Administration on October 1 asserted itself. And it asserted itself virtually, by revoking its own abdication. Henceforth the government of the country will no longer be, as Arabs for months have imagined it to be, in the hands of Haj Amin. No one doubted whence the inspiration of acts of violence came; no one believed that that violence would cease until the inspiration was removed; yet from the Government there came no sign of grappling with the position. There was an attitude of unparalleled, incomprehensible abnegation."—*Great Britain and the East.*

Fore-Armed.—There are thousands of men in this country accustomed from their youth up to handling sporting guns, to bring down a fair proportion of roosting pheasants, driven partridges or high-flying grouse. Even these sportsmen in a Legion which should entitle a member to wear a wings in his coat a badge such as is worn in France by members of the Legion of Honour. Make these men into a defence force for your towns and villages. I am not a maker of rifles; but the sort of arm they should have is a large-bore rifle, firing hundreds of rounds, and mounted on a ball socket to enable it to be aimed as easily in front of an aeroplane as they can fire their sporting guns in front of a rocketing pheasant. The bullet should be of the expanding types; it is the machine and not the aim that we wish to hit."—*Brigadier General E. P. Phipps Hardy, V.C.*

Air Raids.—Parliament should enact that every new building in course of erection must be provided with underground chambers of as near as possible the same area as the building over it, such chambers to be bomb-proof and fire-proof. Moreover in view of what happened in Long Acre during the last War, provision must be made for discharging rapidly any water or gas that may find its way into these chambers."—*Herbert Matthews.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence.—Nazi methods of promoting goods will be extensive and peculiar. —*United Empire*

Bland hypocrisy distinguishes Japan's diplomacy. —*The Spectator*
By 1941 the population of India will exceed 400,000,000. —*Colonel A. J. H. Russell*

"We are the best locally-governed nation in the world." —*The Lord Mayor of London*

"Germany is the only country which is and will remain an island of peace." —*Herr Hitler*

"Fifty per cent. of us are natural, 30% are shy, 10% are snobs, and 10% idiots." —*Sir Seymour Hicks*

"I have confidence that we shall see a happier, more prosperous, and more contented India." —*Sir Stanley Reed*

"It is better to build a fence at the top of the cliff than provide an ambulance at the bottom." —*The Rev. Sydney Berry*

In 1881 there were eight times as many children as there were people over 65; to-day the ratio is only three to one. —*Sir Francis Joseph*

"I doubt if, since Macaulay, we have had a more brilliant chronicler of current events than Mr. Winston Churchill." —*Lady Oxford and Asquith*

The Chinese are past masters of the art of propaganda, whereas the Japanese are notoriously the reverse. —*Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. Clair Smallwood*

Dictators promise much before gaining power, and when they have it they confine those who advise them for not delivering the goods. —*Daily Express*

The adoption of the Seychelles as an air base for Empire airways may well turn these islands into one of the most prosperous of our Colonies. —*Mr. H. A. Tolson*

Reopening the frontier with Spain may mean not that we approach nearer to the danger zone of world war, but that we are plunged into the very middle of it. —*Mr. George Gaseau*

History gives many instances of nations losing their liberty through they fought bravely for it, but in the end they had no record of a nation preserving its liberty though it refused to defend it. —*The Nation*

Fuehrer's finance.—On October 1 a new company law came into force. The allowed capital for new companies is in future to be Rm. 500,000 instead of Rm. 50,000 as formerly. Existing companies with a capital of less than Rm. 100,000 must reconstitute or dissolve before 1941. The smallest denomination of new shares is to be Rm. 1,000. Executive control is now vested in companies' directors entirely, and the directors will complete balance sheets. The competence of shareholders in their periodical meetings is further restricted. They will continue to elect a council of supervisors with only formal function, but they may now discuss any profit other than that which the directors report, or reduce the sums written off or allocated to reserve. In principle this law follows the Fuehrer's theory. —*The Berlin correspondent of "The Economist"*

Preference.—"Of the goods brought to our shores from foreign countries 51.6% is carried in British vessels. Of the goods carried from Empire countries no less than 93.4% is so carried. Of our exports, naturally a still higher percentage is carried in British vessels, but while it is only 62.6% in the case of goods shipped to foreign countries the percentage in the case of Empire countries is 98.5%. The paucity of preference stands revealed as shipping's "black triangle." —*Lord Lloyd*

Steel.—"The attainment by the iron and steel industry of new high records last month is to be welcomed as a fresh incentive to confidence. The rise in steel output to a new all-time record of production and 192,000 tons is reassuring in view of the great importance now attached to a consistently high level of activity in the heavy industries. —*Financial Times*

Germany's attempt to impose upon the free Press of Great Britain a censorship which had reduced the German Press to such a state of impotence in opposition, more for contempt than indignation. —*Sir Hugh Tombs, President, Institute of Journalists*

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

Cansols 2½%	74 7 6
Kenya 6%	117 15 0
Kenya 3½%	102 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	101 3 0
Nyasaland 3%	98 5 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	96 15 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	93 0 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 2 0
Sudan 5½%	111 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	112 15 0
Uganda 5%	118 0 0

Industrials.	
Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 3 1½
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	4 2 6
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	12 4½
Courtaulds (£1)	2 9 9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 12 0
General Electric (£1)	3 18 6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 16 0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7 3 1½

Int. Nickel Canada (no par)	\$45
Recov. Chromatograph	1 1 1½
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 18 9
U.S. Steels	\$66
Uff. Steel (£1)	1 9 0
Essover (£1)	1 15 0
United Tobacco of S.A. (Yickers) (10s.)	9 1 3
Woolworth (10s.)	1 5 7½
Woolworth (10s.)	3 2 6

Minas and Ops.	
Anglo-And. (500)	\$10 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	3 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	2 2 6
Anglo-Iranian	3 18 3
Anglo-Oil	5 11 9
Cons. Goldfields	3 9 4½
Crown Mines (10s.)	13 10 0
Dr. Brown D.L. (10s.)	13 2 6
E. Rand Con. (10s.)	11 11 1½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	9 16 3
Emp. East. Tel. (5s.)	1 5 9
Goldfields (10s.)	3 5 7½
Goldfields (10s.)	19 10 0
Mexican Eagle	7 7 6
Rand Mines (10s.)	2 6 3 3/4
Rand Mines (10s.)	40 2 6
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	4 17 9
Shell	10 2 6
Sub. Niger (10s.)	7 0 0
West. Vines (10s.)	7 0 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails.	
Barclays (D.C. & O.)	2 8 9
Brit. India 4½% debts.	102 0 6
Chan.	8 5 0
D. Realisation	2 2 6
H. V. Realisation	64 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. (M.S.)	95 0 0
Ind. Bank of India	42 5 0
M. Realisation	2 2 6
Southern Rly. 6½% ord.	21 0 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 17 6
Union-Castle 6½% prefs.	1 5 9

Plantations.	
Anglo-Dutch (4s.)	1 12 9
Anglo-T. (10s.)	3 0 0
East. Asiatic (2s.)	4 7 6
Malayan M.P. (£1)	13 11 1½
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 11 1½

Air Mail Edition subscribers will be better informed than other sections of the Press. It is a pleasure to receive it.

PERSONALIA

Sir Ronald Starrs's autobiography, "Experiences" was published last week.

Professor H. Humbert of the Paris Natural History Museum, is visiting here.

Mr. J. D. Lawson, formerly of East Africa Co., of Nairobi, was in London last week.

Mr. R. K. Fiddian-Green and Miss Mary Baxter are to be married in Nairobi towards the end of this month.

Mr. C. H. Sayer, Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, has been appointed Administrative Secretary of the Territory.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, is to be entertained by the British Cotton Growing Corporation in Manchester on October 19.

Commander E. Herbert, a director of Messrs. Allen Wack & Shepherd, is on his way home, he hopes to be back in Beira early in the New Year.

Captain F. L. Guilbride left England last week on his way back to Kampala. Accompanied by Mrs. Guilbride, he is making the long sea voyage round South Africa.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, former General Manager of Tanganyika Railways, and Mrs. Maxwell have just arrived in Kenya where they intend to settle.

Major D. Cloete, D.F.C., M.C., Director of Civil Aviation, is making an aerial tour of Northern Rhodesia to inspect aerodromes and emergency landing grounds.

Mr. Godfrey Wilson has been appointed Social Anthropologist to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. He is now in Northern Rhodesia, but will not take up his appointment until May 7, 1931.

Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Pelly, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, is about to relinquish his command of the 2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, now stationed at Sialkot.

Captain B. W. L. Nicholson is on his way home from Kenya via South Africa. Mrs. Nicholson is leaving shortly for India, where Captain Nicholson will join her after a stay in this country.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Hagen, the Canadian golfers, will visit East Africa on a big game hunting expedition towards the end of this year. Presently they are giving Exhibition matches in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Miss Westgate, daughter of the Rev. T. B. R. Westgate, who was a missionary in Tanganyika before the War and was imprisoned by the Germans, has come to Canada on leave from

Mad. Brodie, Popocatepetl, of the horror of Kenya took part in a dance in the Cathedral. Mr. D. S. Dho's play, "The Dawn of the Dawn" proceeds of the play are to be devoted to the Cathedral funds.

The engagement between Mr. J. B. Newman (formerly District Officer in East Kenya, and Miss Annette Crawley, daughter of the Baron of Windybank, was celebrated last week. They were to have been married in Windsor Castle.

Mr. A. B. Reid left England last week on his return to the Sudan, where he is now Personal Assistant to the Civil Secretary. He has served in the country since 1914 and from 1917 to 1922 was Governor of the White Nile Province.

Brigadier General A. S. Leving and Mrs. Leving, who were flying to Kenya in their own machine, were reported missing on Sunday after having left Freetown in the Sudan. They were seen on Tuesday by an Imperial Airways pilot south of Malakal and appeared to be unharmed. A rescue party was left Malakal.

Her many friends throughout Kenya will join with deep regret in the death of London, sister of Mrs. Versula Montgomery, wife of Mr. H. K. Montgomery, the Kenya Provincial Commissioner. Mrs. Montgomery was and had been for some months, had lived in the Colony since 1926, and had always been an active worker on behalf of the League of Mercy and in more intimate work in Mombasa.

Mr. J. G. Rowshan, Deputy Postmaster General in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave and pending retirement. Appointed in East Africa a year before the War he served in the East African Campaign and in France, and returned to Kenya in 1920. During 1920 he took an active part in the organization of the Zanzibar postal service and in the amalgamation of the East African Postal Offices was appointed Deputy Postmaster General in Tanganyika. He is now living in Parkhamstead.

A flight to Mrs. Wilson's bungalow of Wilton Airways and her pilot Mr. Mostert was made by the Hon. G. P. H. South African Minister of Defence in addressing a Rotary Club luncheon in Johannesburg. Few people, he said, really appreciated Mrs. Wilson's and her pilot's achievements in flying from Stanleyville to Entebbe a few years ago. They had flown over forests where they could have disappeared so completely that it would have taken six months to find them if indeed they had been found at all.

Mrs. S. M. Linnick, O.K. wife of the first Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, has recently launched the destroyer "Matapepe" in Greenock. In naming the vessel she said the Matapepe phrase "Matapepe" stands for "Matapepe" and "peace". Mr. J. L. Scott, Head of the Engineering Firm, said on further inspection of the Matapepe that it always been a first rate ship of its race, and they deserved the compliment of having a ship named after them. The Captain C. Keefe has made ship building history. The "Matapepe" was the first ship built in the Cape Colony and launched in

Kenya Coffee Board

The success of the Kenya Coffee Board's success-fair marketing policy is: Has Kenya coffee become easier to sell and is the price better? asked Mr. Trevor Norton, president of the annual coffee conference in Nairobi.

Do you remember how between 1930 and 1934 your coffee brought you; how it lay based in London with one year's crop was mixed with the next? Some critics may declare that the change that has taken place is due to improved world conditions. True, but it is not the whole story.

Why is it that where the position has improved, Kenya coffee has come off best? London stocks, and prices, and the price, have all shown a higher percentage of improvement against other comparative coffee.

We do not claim the sole credit for what has been accomplished, but we do say that the policy of the Board has helped to create favourable conditions which did not exist before it was formed, and we do claim that, without the Coffee Board, planters would be worse off than they are today.

Tanganyika Coffee Growers

Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, presiding at the annual meeting in Livingstonia of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, suggested that coffee planters should have more stress to their how, but at the same time not to produce coffee as their main crop. He recalled the rise in commodity prices he said, had been followed by recession and the handsome prices previously obtained for coffee could not be expected to recur. He stressed the importance of guarding against overproduction.

Mr. W. A. Maurain, president of the Association, referred to the proposals of the East African Cereals Producers' Committee for the co-ordination of coffee research between the three territories and after a discussion it was resolved that "all recommendations from the proposed inter-territorial Research Committee, regarding applied research, should be submitted to the unofficial representative of coffee producers in the three territories for their consideration and approval."

Approval was given to the annual accounts for 1956/57 and the amount of expenditure for the forthcoming year, during which moneys to be allocated for purposes.

News Items from Rhodesia

A German mission may shortly visit South Africa to study the livestock industry with a view to the possibility of exporting sheep to Botsswana for breeding purposes.

The Duke of Ancona, secretary of the King of Italy, left Naples last week for Italian East Africa, where he has been appointed Regional Commissioner for Ad. Dira.

It is reported that a new trade agreement about to be completed between Japan and Italian East Africa will provide for Japan taking a substantial amount of cotton in exchange for manufactured goods.

King Victor Emmanuel has conferred on Mr. Giuseppe Rossi, the Collar of the Annunziata, the highest order of chivalry in the suite of the King of Italy on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the armistice in World War II.

News Items in Brief

A Hunters and Anglers Club is being formed in Nkandwe.

Work will shortly begin on a new Lesoma Temple in Nkandwe.

During August 140,802 tons of cargo were handled on the Beira wharves.

There are over 3,000 telephone lines in use in Kenya, 300 in Tanganyika and 1,500 in Uganda.

The Colonial Agricultural Service List is now published by H.M. Stationery Office (Colonial No. 143, 4s. 3d.).

An annually organized by the Lyffe Club of Northern Rhodesia is to be held in Lusaka on October 23 and 24.

Uganda exported 31,203 bales of cotton during the first seven months of the year. Cotton has collected amounted to £125,931.

All the woodwork used in the restoration of the Frans Schell, which has just been added to the cross Channel fleet of the Belgian Railway, has come from the Belgian Congo.

Records in the Southern Rhodesia Government archives have recently obtained considerably and documents and papers now in the hands of the historians to extend their research to the year 1890.

It is hoped that the first of the Southern Rhodesia Green machines will be ready for shipping in the first of this month. It is a machine which can be used while other tractors are being repaired. The Rhodesia Green is a product of a three-year course of research and development in this country.

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A Pioneer Motor Trip

The first motor car in the north of Masaka to long be Barotse, was just recently purchased by the Road Engineer in North Rhodesia. The journey, which takes about two days, or three days by river, is described in three parts in the *Sulawesi Chronicle*. The leader of the trip, describes the journey in the following way:

As it is instinct the animals used their protection. They were all round us and we might have been driving through an overpopulated Whipsnade. The first indication of game was a herd of buffalo which suddenly vanished from nowhere, and ran beside the car for some yards. In the fraction of a second they had changed their minds, turned at right angles and charged at right for us. The car was brought to a standstill just in time to avoid them crashing into us. Fortunately they continued straight across the road, with head down and tails up, they panicked off into the forest, regardless of what stood in their way, grazing large trees, scattering air heaps, and taking all bushes in their stride.

African Rain Prophets

AFRICAN Natives often show an uncanny ability in a wide variety of subjects. "Ask a native whether it is going to rain," writes Mr. F. Brownlee in the *Journal of the Royal African Society*. "He will usually reply: 'It can rain if it likes'."

"Press him to tell you what he thinks, and he may look round, sniff the air, observe the direction of the wind, perhaps notice the movements of birds, and animals; then pronounce himself: 'It will rain to-morrow towards sunset, or there will be no rain for three days,' or make some other equally definite statement.

Then when there is every indication of a thunderstorm he may say: 'There will be no rain to-day, or when the weather seems set fair he may remark: 'There will be a storm in the early afternoon.' The forecast is not always accurate.

Rain-makers keep a constant watch on weather conditions, observe the slightest rise or fall of the water in springs, and in sundry other ways they are able to foretell the probable approach of rain. They will not prophesy wet weather unless conditions are propitious. If rain does not fall at a time stated the blame is attached to some person who has been seen is counteracting the effect of the rain medicine.

A "Dowser" Explains

Mr. Jenkinson says in the *Evening News* that he asked a dowser near Swaziland, why he was called a dowser. The man did not answer me in actual speech, but he grasped instead the two large ends of a stick which looked like a big spade, and a small handle, palms downwards, with his knuckles towards each other, and with the twig's handle pointing away from him, he walked over the rough ground, holding also a piece of coal in his right hand. Suddenly the rod began to tremble, and finally it tipped violently downwards, where the iron man seems, he said, to find a piece of iron.

"The man would say that you would find only to a lode of iron. I had perfectly wiped my hands, I should have found water, it seems incredible," commented Mr. Jenkinson. "It may be, but we get our living by it," he answered.

Kenya Boy Views London

WHAT impression does England have on the young boy brought home for the first time? Mrs. Mary Moore has written in the *Western Weekly* of her son's old son's views of London:

"The lad had been a big reader for his age in Kenya, and was therefore able to identify a good many landmarks on reaching London. He greeted Nelson's Column like an old friend, and in due course fed about a couple of thousand pigeons (or so it seemed to me) paying the necessary pence for the little birds to feed in Trafalgar Square.

The traffic did not seem to stir him in fact, he kept on remarking that there was not so much of it as he had expected. Before we had been in England a few weeks he was able to differentiate between every kind of car and van on the road, though in Africa he could not have seen more than six different makes.

The last, but certainly not the least, of the London impressions on our visits to the Science Museum in South Kensington, particularly the rail, water engine and aeroplane sections. Our first visit left me in a state of collapse, as I spent hours standing pressing a button to control the workings of the model engines. On the other side of the case facing the wheels go round." On our second visit I provided myself with another small book.


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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Gold Royalty

To be Suspended for Two Years

We recently stressed the desirability of the abolition of gold royalties in Kenya, pointing out that the revenue thus raised—about £4,000 per annum—might well be applied by the mining companies on development work at home, thus possibly changing the outlook for the companies and benefiting the whole Colony.

We are glad to learn that the committee appointed to consider the matter has now recommended a suspension of payment of the royalty for three years. The recommendation has been generally endorsed by the Standard Board of Economic Development, who, however, have sanctioned the period of suspension to two years, with a view to expediting the determination of future policy in the matter of gold royalties.

The Government has decided that the royalty shall be suspended as from October 1, 1937, for two years, the period to be utilised in the formation of a definite policy for adoption in the future regarding the assessment of royalty or parallel contribution on gold won in the Colony.

Sobakwe and District Mines

Sobakwe and District Mines, Ltd., a company registered in Bulawayo in 1901, but operating in British Columbia, announces the payment of the second and final distribution of assets of the company known as voluntary liquidation of 7d. per share in cash. The dividend was a distribution in specie of one share of Sobak Premier Mines for every eight shares held in Sobakwe and District Mines.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

The directors of Rhodesian Selection Trust are to recommend at the annual meeting to be held on October 3 the payment of a monthly dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, in respect of the year ended September 30, 1937. The annual report and accounts will be posted to shareholders on October 15, 1937.

Minerals Separation, Ltd.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., announces the payment of an interim dividend of 20s. per share for the last year. The company has a considerable shareholding in Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

Mining Company's Progress Reports

Under Matters of Moment we found a leading article which discusses the issue of a Kenya company of a progress report marked "Private and Confidential".

Uganda Chamber of Mines

A Chamber of Mines is to be formed in Uganda, with headquarters at Mbaya.

Reasonable Restriction

Annual Copper Production of 630,000 Tons

It should be a long time before there is another boom in copper comparable to that of last spring. States the *Financial News* in commenting editorially on the decision of producing companies to restrict copper production.

What does the curtailment of output to 40% of standard by the end of November mean? The basis on which the standard quotas were allotted has never been announced, so it is impossible to give an exact figure by which output will be cut. It has been taken, however, that the total standard tonnage of the seven restricting mines is approximately 600,000 tons, an amount of 40% therefore means an annual production of about 630,000 tons.

The peak rate of production during the past few months seems to have been at an annual rate of roughly 840,000 tons, 480,000 tons from Chile, 240,000 tons from Rhodesia, and 120,000 tons from Karanga. A small part of the Chilean output would probably be from mines other than the three in the restriction schedule. But we cannot be far wrong if we place the cut in production by the end of November at 200,000 tons per annum, which is equivalent to less than 25% of the current or recent peak output. This is a reasonable restriction.

A Gallant Doctor

The award of the Brown Medal to Dr. B. B. Saunders was announced in the *London Gazette* last week, in recognition of the gallantry in saving a miner imprisoned in the Taba mine, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The full story of the circumstances for which the award was made appears on page 452.

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Roan Antelope Copper Mines

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LTD. state in their annual report for the year ended June 30 that net profits during that period totalled £2,796,308 (against £514,497) out of which £456,500 is transferred to reserve for taxation, including N.D.C. The sums placed to general reserve (£200,000) and added to the carry forward (£110,000) are equal to a further 25% on the ordinary capital. The general reserve, which has been mainly created out of the premiums received on share issues, now stands at £3,860,882; it will shortly be reduced by the capitalisation of £3,327,200 in accordance with the decision to distribute a capital bonus of 200%, which was announced recently. Floating assets amount to £6,042,000, or over 37% of the total assets. The surplus over current liabilities, including the final dividends is £7,395,000. A final dividend of 50% making 80% for the year, has already been declared.

Increased output and higher prices for copper are responsible for the greater expansion in earnings. Helped by the removal of restrictions on production as from January 14, 1937, output rose from 50,972 tons to 69,560 tons; revenue per ton increased from £34.84 to £51.02. Including Debenture interest, the total costs for the year averaged £25.496 per ton, the production costs rising from an average of £10.077 to £21.880.

Ore reserves show a reduction of 3,860,000 tons, the tonnage now being estimated at 93,769,128 tons of an average content of 34.3% total copper and 31.5% oxide copper.

The annual meeting will be held in London on October 20.

Latest Progress Reports

Wanted on the 27th of September. Total sales 50,000 tons (August 47,000 tons).
Lonely was output for August 12,000 tons crushed yield, 1,402.50 oz. estimated profit, £22,015.

Tanganyika Central Gold. Milled in September 2,000 tons; yield, 854.07 oz. Total value at 22/11; profit, £2,000.

Kilimaringi. Milled in September 2,742 tons; milling time, 605 hours; average heads, 5.87 dwt. per ton; fine metal recovered, 2,742 oz. Total extraction, 76.5% (approximate average, 85.0%).

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. During August 100 tons were milled for a recovery of 366 oz. of the gold and 91 oz. silver; 625 tons cyanided yielded 1,000 oz. fine gold and 6,007 silver.

Lati Goldfields. During September 2,380 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit, £300. Since note profits were low owing to interruption caused by total failure of most slimes plants. Slimes treated during the month totalled 830 tons, containing 37 dwt. untreated.

Musterman. During September 2,000 tons from reefs, and 208 tons from dumps and tailings were treated; yielding 1,260 oz. of gold. On the first reef, No. 7 level, rising from W. drive, from 0 ft. to 85 ft. averaged 1.5 oz. per ton over 36 inches.

Wanderer Consolidated. September. Crushed, 34,000 tons. Total recovery of gold, 2,032 oz. Total estimated value, £27,724; profit, including premium, £11,050; less royalty, £745; working expenses, £10,474; working costs, including development and sundries, £4,040.

Neiga Mining Company. September report. Milled and crushing during the month amounting to 229,731 tons, and crushing 3,000 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 146 oz. of bullion. The ore crushed consisted of development reefs and rubble from open workings all coarse waste being eliminated by hand sorting.

Stoke and Phoenix. September report states. Tons treated, 6,000; yield, 1,000 oz. of gold; profit, £8,500, taking the cost of gold at 22/11. Development results: 12th level, 80 ft. av. 1.5 dwt.; 27th level, sunk 70 ft. av. 12 oz.; 37th level, sunk and av. trace; 38th level, sunk and av. trace; 38th level, sunk and av. 7.11 av. 25 dwt.; 38th level driven to 11 ft. av. 2 dwt.

Tin Market Review

Meests, A. Struss & Co. state in their monthly review:

"There has been a slight improvement in the intrinsic position of tin in the past few days, but the tin market remains in a weak position. There is no real prospect of a recovery. Moreover, there is no distribution for next month in case of any surplus becoming available. The tin market is considered as a low level of 200 tons. This figure is a low minimum for the present situation of world consumption. But even if the position were better than it is, the tin market could not stand up against the steep fall that has taken place in other non-ferrous metals.

General production in Uganda during September was as follows: Gold, provisional weight, 1,260 oz.; tin, ore, 48 long tons; tantalite, 207 long tons.

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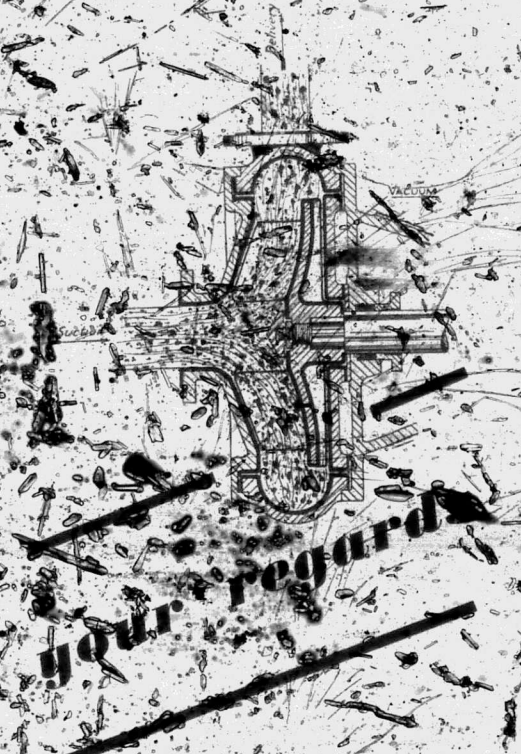
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Paarl Consolidated (S.A.)	25 0d	25 0d
Gabro Gold Mines (I.R.S.)	25 0d	25 0d
Globe and Phoenix (I.R.S.)	25 0d	25 0d
Gold Fields (Rhodesian) (I.R.S.)	125 0d	124 0d
Kaoko Mines (S.A.)	45 0d	45 0d
Kaoko (Sudan) Gold (S.A.)	25 0d	25 0d
Kavrondo Gold Mines (I.R.S.)	25 0d	25 0d
Kenya Consolidated (S.A.)	45 0d	45 0d
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Sisal in East Africa

An Interesting Review of the Industry

In quite recent years, as is well known, East Africa has become the largest sisal producing area, its output now surpassing that of Mexico. In the world production was made up as follows: Mexico, 120,000 tons; East Africa, 50,000 tons; and Dutch East Indies, 44,000 tons, a grand total of 214,000 tons. Eight years later the position had altered materially, East Africa's contribution for 1937 having risen to 144,000 tons and that of the Dutch East Indies to 84,000 tons, while Mexico's output had fallen to 90,000 tons.

The increase in East African production from 28% to 45% of the total world output is a noteworthy sisal being thereby added to the already large number of important British Empire products. Also noteworthy is the fact that although world production had increased in eight years by over 100,000 tons, or practically 50% to 318,000 tons, the price of the top grade of sisal had tended more than to keep pace with output.

The improvement in sisal production in the past few years is the combined effect of an increased demand and an absence of appreciable stocks. Low prices in the previous years caused the abandonment of much sisal plantations, and with a material increase in the world demand a sustained recovery in prices followed as a matter of course.

Any rapid increase in world production is expected to be expected, as sisal takes a minimum period of three years to come to market. The Dutch East Indies, coming out in East Africa and six years later, for the next few years, sisal values should tend to rather than fall. It is, of course, for the market must be prepared for output overtaking requirements, especially as there is every prospect of estate owners securing a maximum production at the present level of prices, which show a comparatively handsome margin of profit. The average increase in cost of production is about 10% per year.

What may happen in the future is a wider area than has been observed and developed, it is certain that for a considerable period ahead sisal will continue to be produced predominantly for the manufacture of binder twine. The demand for that product is expected to expand rapidly in the dimensions of the world's wheat crops. Following a bumper year in 1936 there were bumper crops in 1937 and the following year, and large crops cannot fail to be produced for a considerable period. It is, of course, not only the demand for binder twine, and indeed for sisal itself, but also for other certain products, such as cordage, which there is a reasonable expectation that the demand will continue to grow at a high level.

One of the most interesting features of the industry is the fact that the economic management of the latter is particularly important, as with a technical direction the full benefits of the industry are not being obtained. The improved types of plant are being produced in the East African countries, which it is claimed will result in a heavier crop per acre with a lesser percentage of sisal content in the leaf.

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Sisal Statistics
 Central Sisal Estates Ltd. announced that the output during September amounted to 253 tons, which was 10% greater than the output during the corresponding month of the previous year. The output during the first nine months of the year was 2,100 tons, which is 10% more than the output during the first nine months of the previous year. The output during the first nine months of the year was 2,100 tons, which is 10% more than the output during the first nine months of the previous year.

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Market Prices and Notes

Rainfall in East Africa

Alora — In slow demand. Zanzibar, 57s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.

Butter — Quiet. Kenya, 20s.; New Zealand, 120s.

Cashew — Quiet. 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

Chilies — Scarcity of supplies. No business has been done in Zanzibar at 98s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.

Cocoa — Quiet. Zanzibar, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.

Coffee — Standard. Zanzibar, 100s. to 110s. 0d.

Copper — Standard. Zanzibar, 110s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.

Cotton — Fair business in Uganda. 4.80d. to 6.80d. per lb.

Groundnuts — Standard. Zanzibar, 100s. to 110s. 0d.

Iron — Standard. Zanzibar, 100s. to 110s. 0d.

Maize — Standard. Zanzibar, 100s. to 110s. 0d.

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H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

Kenya (7-13 Sept. 1937) — Chemeli, 0.5; ... Nairobi, 0.88; ...

Uganda (8-14 Sept. 1937) — Bahala, 0.5; ...

Swaziland (Week ended September 25) — Gilead, 0.5; ...

Tanzania (Week ended September 27) — Amani, 1.7; ...

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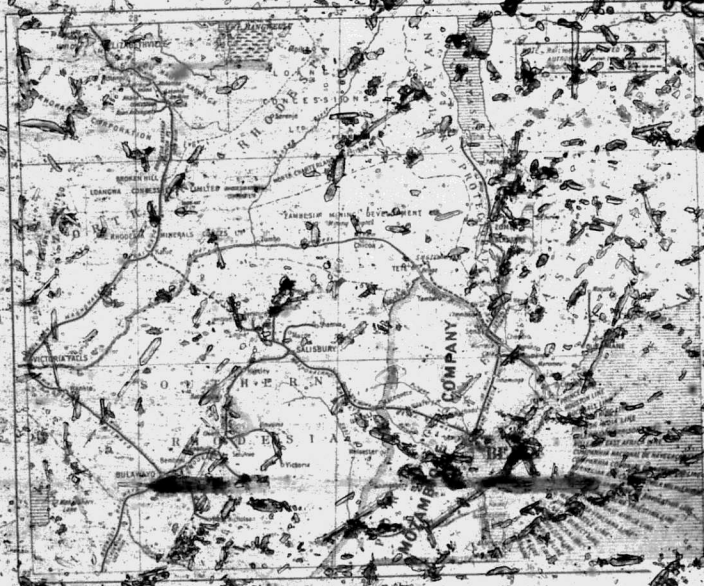
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and the east coast of the sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors to South Africa and with visitors from Queensland.

The Port of Beira is the principal outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company in Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zambezi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa, giving the company a monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. The company also maintains a line of regular passenger service with visitors from Queensland and other lines call regularly at Beira, which is still more efficient and modern equipped.

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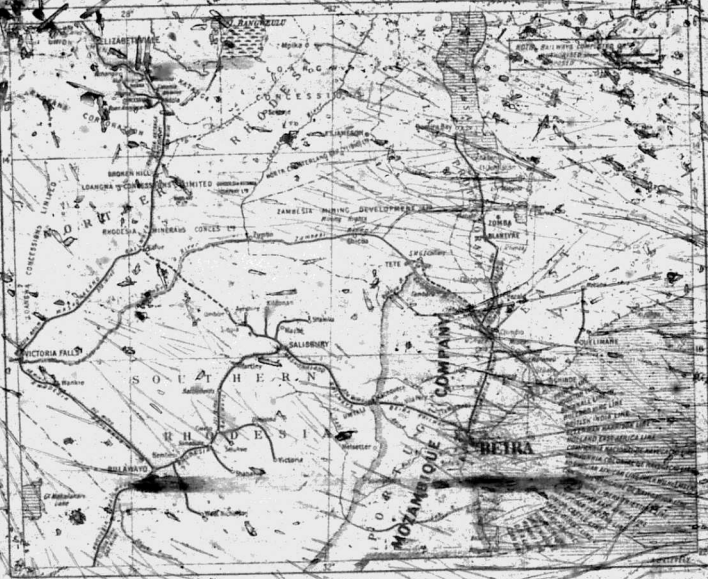
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in, and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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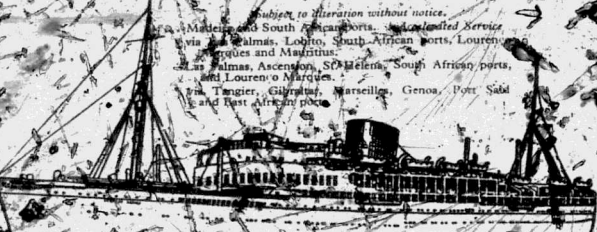
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