

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RHODESIANS AND NYSALANS warmly welcome the appointment of the Imperial Government's Royal Commission to inquire into the three territories in order to report on their strategy and reasons for this strategy, and reasons for the "policy of close co-operation" between the territories. It is to be noted that the Commission is to report upon the "Amalgamation of the Rhodesias".

The Commission is to be headed by a former member of the House of Commons, Sir John Glynne, who has been a member of the House of Commons since 1929. He is a former member of the House of Commons and a former member of the House of Commons. He is a former member of the House of Commons and a former member of the House of Commons.

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in the terms of reference of the Commission, it is clearly intended that the Commission should be naturally avowedly pro-amalgamation. It is to be noted that the Commission is to be headed by a former member of the House of Commons, Sir John Glynne, who has been a member of the House of Commons since 1929. He is a former member of the House of Commons and a former member of the House of Commons. He is a former member of the House of Commons and a former member of the House of Commons.

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# Germany and the Colonial Question

## Results of Anglo-French Mutual Discussions

THE GERMAN COLONIAL YEARNS to be satisfied with the results of the one side at the same time as the other. It is not to be expected that this was generally assumed. In fact, there is not a trace of evidence, or the slightest likelihood, that such a thing happened. Territory was considered.

In the House of Commons on the day evening of the 21st, the subject merely was mentioned. The examination was made in the ordinary course in all its aspects. It was recognized that this question was not one that could be considered in a moment and no more would involve a whole of other countries. It was stated that the subject could require much more time than the usual effective disposal of the silly rumours which were being circulated in the United Kingdom.

### Beginnings to Reassess the Issue

Indeed, nothing more significant can be said other than the two most influential British newspapers which have advocated the return of colonies to Germany have at last, and both within the past month, said categorically that there can be no question of returning Tanganyika.

The Times, as already recorded in these columns, has also recognized that that territory must be excluded from among those which Germany may be allowed to have as a result of a settlement.

On Sunday the 22nd, in reporting the now well-known suggestion that Germany should have the Cape Provinces and two other areas as emergency territory or both, writes:

The German Colonial enthusiasts have fervent millions of them have set great store by Tanganyika. Herr Hitler and other leaders have however in the last few years, and more never anticipated, had a new and more important of the British Empire has been revealed, the Cape route to India. Some good authorities believe that the Reich is prepared to relinquish Tanganyika in return for a few other territories.

If the Reich is prepared to leave Tanganyika out of their reckoning, the sooner they can be off the more the better in all circumstances.

### German Ministers Again Demand Colonies

Yet only a fortnight ago General Goering and Lord Halifax had said that Germany would be satisfied with nothing less than the restoration of all her pre-war colonies, and a day or so ago, as today, last General Goering said in the Reichstag:

"If Germany is once more worthy of alliance with other countries, they will realise how good it is to have Germany as a producer of steel from Berlin to Rome - runs through Central Europe. It is evidenced as far as Tokyo. That is a better axis of peace than the League of Gossipers which affects in Geneva."

"We want peace. We know war. We do not want to have anything away from others. But this is not the same kind of peace which Germany has had in the past. We cannot give peace. Our aim is to get peace better than ever before."

"We shall not be satisfied with the good will of others, but through our own strength. It is only nations that the nations of the world should listen with the same attention today as what Germany has done. We have the same rights as other nations. If they do not give them, they enjoy a privilege. We do not want to isolate ourselves. Economic calls, but the other nations are a tremendous affair. They are not only able to produce our own materials at home. They are also able to produce the same. The article is being given to the Minister of the Interior, speaking in Gleiwitz on the following day, reiterated the same.

For the German Government, especially in the position of the Reich, her Vice-Chancellor for Foreign Affairs being declared on Saturday, the maintenance of Japan, Mandate of the South Sea Islands which belonged to Germany, is the established policy of this Empire.

### A French Suggestion

A suggestion for removing all Germany's colonies from the finances arising out of the re-organization appears in the current issue of the *Revue Financiere* in the form of an official communication issued by the Intercolonial Information et de Documentation of the French Ministry for the Colonies.

The *Revue Financiere* states that the French Government is prepared to study the possibility of the granting of credits by Germany to public works in the French Colonies for the purchase of equipment in Germany. These credits would be reimbursed by annuities in the form of Colonial products.

This proposal is of far-reaching importance and would meet three specific needs. In the first place, it would provide a new export market for German goods; secondly, it would make Colonial products more readily available; thirdly, by setting up a barter agreement, it would require some expenditure of foreign currencies by Germany.

The *Revue Financiere* follows a statement made by the Minister of the Colonies in a recent Press reception that he was willing to enter Colonial discussions, Germany's understanding that "none of the other political parties."

### Provincial Press Point

The British provincial Press has many letters of the effect of German Colonial ambitions will continue to appear, and, on balance, the course of the correspondence is almost always reasonable. There is certainly no evidence of any kind of a change in the country which has been so far from the province. Similar exchanges in London, perhaps because the provincial Press maintains higher standards in permitting the expression of opinions of all kinds.

In the *Manchester Guardian*, for instance, one correspondent emphasised that what Mussolini means when he supports the German claims is that he wants to have German neighbours in Tanganyika to the south of the region he has just granted in Abyssinia, and other words.

It is significant that the press propaganda against Germany is directed only against this country. This is because the numbers of idealists in this country are so small that they do not think that Germany is so much permanently irritated by such a lesson as would

# Sir E. Grieg on the Epithem

## Communion with the War Epoch

THE MURK OF THE WAR EPOCH; but we must not be content with the old

... the old sacred treaty on such a basis. ... the British Empire ... the German people ... the Russian people ... the Japanese people ... the American people ... the Chinese people ... the Indian people ... the African people ... the European people ... the world people ...

... the old sacred treaty on such a basis. ... the British Empire ... the German people ... the Russian people ... the Japanese people ... the American people ... the Chinese people ... the Indian people ... the African people ... the European people ... the world people ...

It is well to recall at this juncture that the ... arms and munitions now proceeding in this country has ... been ordered absolutely against its own ... safety by the one act which has no parallel in ... Europe and on which there is no treaty or ... is sacred.

... contrast of Germany ... the more ... demands ... Germany ... Rhine ...

... writer of the *Sunday Times* commented ... significant ...

... the second ... 1900 on certain conditions ... After the Great War ...

... the close ... of Heligoland with German ... demands ...

... the *Daily Express* ... to Germany ...

... the attitude ... the attitude ... the attitude ...

... History ... the whole Empire ...

... the attitude ... the attitude ... the attitude ...

... the attitude ... the attitude ... the attitude ...

... the attitude ... the attitude ... the attitude ...

# Guild System Proposed for Eastern Africa

*Canon Hughfield Digby, Alternative to Trades Unionism*

BEFORE BECAME COMMITTED to the organisation of trades unionism, the outside influence, with an avaricious machinery, would not have been so high in the whole man could get together and devise some scheme, perhaps on the excellent model of the guilds. These words, recently appeared in a letter in one of the Eastern newspapers.

Much of the work which is concerning the principle of trades unionism has, unfortunately, that has been effected. The African Trade Union of East Africa, the Eastern Artisan's Association and the Industrial Union of Africa are registered by the Government, and the Industrial Union of Africa is a legal body.

## A Call to the Church

But in so far as the Church is concerned, and Missions to get together and work out a plan for dealing with the workers in their own labour and to give a really sound scheme on a purely Christian basis, quite independent of any political action, would have a better chance of success.

While the people are ready to admit that trades unionism has done much to improve the status and general material position of the worker in the industrial countries, it is generally felt that among the conditions of a free labour market, and its introduction here, would be a grave danger to the well-being of the workers.

It is, therefore, felt that the improvement is needed in the present system, and that the worker, if he is followed up by some other institution, and he is followed up by little or no after-care. He becomes bitterly disappointed when he finds that he is unable to obtain employment, because Indians are filling the posts, which he thinks might be open to him, or, if he is a mission boy, he may have to face a wall of prejudice on the score that he is a Christian, for many employers unfortunately think that such are to be avoided.

Is there any remedy? If so, it is a well known history in the Middle Ages.

## Merits of the Guild System

The guild system of those days played a large part in the development of our industrial life. They existed in England and other countries, and seem to have been certain, though they were not perfect.

1) Even when they were supposed to have been because they were in any way political, of that they were not in fact, and in respect they were founded for no modern trade unionism. It is not cared for the higher standards of the workers, and as far as possible, and as far as possible, and as far as possible.

craftsmanship, in this respect they may have seemed to have been superior to modern trades unionism.

(1) They did not regard the craftsmanship of the guildsman as that he could be trusted upon the job for which he was supposed to be qualified. It is not that the man who was supposed to be the best of his profession, but that he was not so, and that he was not so, and that he was not so.

In an industrial and probably a very large one, it is not that the man who was supposed to be the best of his profession, but that he was not so, and that he was not so, and that he was not so.

## Advantages of the Proposal

1) To run up membership of such guilds should be a matter of course, and properly trained Christians, whose character and conduct is as far as humanly possible, be ascertained. It is likely that if an effective system of training for the trade and industry of the worker could be thought out, the worker would readily jump to it, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker.

2) The badge could be designed so as to portray a familiar object connected with each trade, and a banner for a guild, could be designed for each trade, and the guild could be a very real and practical benefit to the worker, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker.

3) The character of the worker would always have to be taken into consideration in determining his grade. The participation of the Church of Missions in estimating his character, on the religious point of view, or official, or official, or official, would of course be necessary, and could investigate any charge brought against a worker, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker.

4) If the standard of the craftsmanship and character was jealously guarded, it is likely that the guilds or guilds would be long lived, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker.

5) The guilds could be a very real and practical benefit to the worker, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker, and as a result it would be a very real and practical benefit to the worker.

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# Royal Commission to Visit the Rhodesias

## Terms of Reference and Text of Government Statement

As we have announced already the appointment of the Imperial Government's Royal Commission to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The text of the House of Commons statement is as follows:

### The Imperial Government's Statement

The Imperial Government has long been concerned with the question of the relationship between Southern and Northern Rhodesia. As announced in both Houses of Parliament on July 2 of this year, the view of the Government at that time was that for some time to come Northern Rhodesia should continue to work out its own destiny as a separate unit, preserving the closest possible and ordinary friendly neighbourly and especially with Southern Rhodesia.

In the last few months the British Government has had the opportunity of discussing with the Prime Ministers of Southern Rhodesia, with the Governor and two unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and with the Governor of Nyasaland, the position as it has developed since the announcement of 1931.

As the result of the discussion the Government have reached the conclusion that, while due regard to their own responsibilities for the interests of the Native inhabitants, consideration should be given in detail to the possibility of the further promotion of closer co-operation or association between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

### Wide Range of Inquiry

Some of the subjects which suggest themselves immediately for examination are transport and

communications, scientific and technical research and services of labour, especially the over-territorial migration of labour, trade and economic policy, judicial arrangements, defence, and, so far as inter-territorial obligations affecting the territories permit, Customs duties.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and after consultation with the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Imperial Government propose to advise His Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to visit the territories concerned. The terms of reference of the Commission will be:

"To inquire and report whether any, and if so what, form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is desirable and feasible, with due regard to the interests of all the inhabitants, respectively of each of the territories concerned, and to the special responsibility of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the interests of the Native inhabitants."

It is not yet possible to announce the names of the Commission members, but it is expected that the Commission will leave this country in a few days.

I may add that, in accordance with the procedure adopted in 1931, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have been in consultation with leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties, and are glad to find that the procedure above outlined commends itself to them.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## More Power for Non-Officials

### Constitutional Advance in N. Rhodesia

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has agreed to a motion amending the standing rules and providing for the establishment of a standing Finance Committee, consisting of the same members as the official members and of two unofficial elected members of the Council.

Sir Leopold Moote, a member of the Government, moving the amendment, said that the remark that was almost a revolution in the relations of the Government and the people, a step of great significance as it changed in 1934, when the Charter Company ceased to govern the country,

no longer a largely irresistible force to which the Council had to submit.

The change was done to explain, unless by the operation of inherent rights. At any rate, the Colonial Office had now taken up a different attitude and he expressed formal and genuine thanks to the Governor and the Colonial Secretary for the way in which they view the situation. A problem which had been troubling the country and the elected members for some time.

Mr. J. G. Brown, another elected member, endorsed Mr. Moote's remarks, thanking Mr. Cromby for the Colonial Secretary for his understanding of their difficulties. Times telegram from Lusaka.

### Imperial Government's Conciliatory Outlook

In the intervening period Northern Rhodesia had been governed by the Colonial Office. Only nominally was the Government advised by the Legislative Council. In the recent one, probably less than two years ago, the functions of the elected members of the Council had been mainly to pass criticism which was proposed by the Government. Their voice was not listened to, and little notice was taken of their representations since the advent of Mr. G. H. I. Brown, the new Governor, that year. It is clear that the

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# Capitalist in the Matter

## Comments on the C.E.M.B.

To the Editor of the East African and Rhodesia

Since the Government's announcement regarding your account of the policy of the newly formed Colonial Empire Marketing Board, in the absence from the Board of anyone who had experience of tropical agriculture, it is possible that some of the proposals of the Capitalist Squatter as a result of his instructions given to the Board by the Chairman.

The Board, of course, has power to co-opt other tropical agriculturists to help in its decisions, but would it not be better to have a man as a permanent member, judging from the experience made the other side with bulk largely in its activities. For example, Mr. Clement Davies stated very definitely that the soils of some of the Colonies producing articles of world demand, from cacao to palm kernels, were such that production could be multiplied beyond all present measure.

"Fertility" of tropical soils is a myth that persists with amazing vitality; and a tropical agricultural expert might have reminded him that that statement, if not wholly inaccurate, is, at least, one of those generalities against which Sir Frank Stockdale has just uttered a grave warning.

Then there is the Chairman's persistent reminder that no Government, with its ancillary services, can fulfil its duties unless the community is producing wealth; that every community must in the long run live on its own resources; and that that means that they must develop their export trade in articles of world consumption—in other words, raw materials. Who are to produce these raw materials in sufficient large quantities to earn, by their export, the expenses of administration? The answer seems to be, in general, the capitalist. Mining is practically purely capitalist business, and, when successful, a source of great wealth. Staple agricultural products—oil, sugar, cotton, maize, tobacco, coffee, bananas, and are grown on the large scale by companies employing Native labour, and are exported and sold to bring back the financial resources upon which Government depend.

But British Colonial Governors, true to the policy of the Government, desire that the Natives should share in the wealth earned by the export trade, and their officers are instructed to encourage the Natives to grow "cash crops." Thus they have to will enthusiasm and success.

Then comes Sir Frank Stockdale with his sweeping assertions that the Natives must first produce the raw materials such as cotton, maize and tobacco, and be regarded as "self-sufficient" before they can be encouraged to grow other crops when high prices for cotton resulted in a market for produce as much cotton as possible.

The Natives, of course, would not understand the advantages of mixed farming and agriculture, and would be inclined to conserve the soil of the holding in short, a "squatter" fashion. Then the question arises, what significant contribution to the essential needs of the Colony can be made by the small farmer? His labour is drawn from the capitalist estates.

The Government do for most of the one side, the Agricultural Board to the Secretary of State, with his, to do the other, the Chairman of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, who is also the Secretary of State, with his direct instructions in that body of state, with his direct instructions in that body of state, with his direct instructions in that body of state.

Capetown.

# What is a "Primeval Forest"

## Difficulties in Reafforestation

The Editor of the East African and Rhodesia  
Sir, There is good reason to believe that the afforestation by the planting of indigenous trees, I fear, an inadequate answer to the cause of the problem of "primeval forest" formation, with an "evolutionary" process of its own extending over hundreds, and possibly thousands of years, and it is stable in the conditions obtaining. This is, well, seen in typical tropical moist forest, in which huge trees, 150 to 200 feet high, flourish in a deep bed of rich, moist humus, the accumulation of centuries of leaf-fall. As many as 70% of the stand may be leguminous plants, which, being practically independent of soil nitrogen, have an overwhelming advantage over competitors of other families.

Cut a clearing in such a forest, and the trees that spring up are not of the kind cut down. The conditions have been altered; the hot sun has dried up the humus; the soil—sometimes pure sand—may have been exposed. Seeds of the original forest trees taken elsewhere and planted may germinate and make a feeble start, but the plants will always be stunted and "thrifty," lacking, as they do, the environment of the "climax formation."

To restore a "primeval forest," then, is not an easy or a quick process. The evolutionary history has to be gone through, starting probably with soft woods of rapid growth—each step to be ascertained in each special case.

Yours faithfully,  
ALLEN LECHMAN,  
London, W. 2.

Over 1,500 men have enrolled in the Kenya Defence Force.

A permanent exhibition of Egyptian manufactures is to be opened in Khartoum this month.

The Colonial Office report on Northern Rhodesia for 1946 has been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office at 2s. 6d.

Portsmouth City Council has decided not to proceed with the Empire War Base scheme in Portsmouth Harbour.

As a result of a strike in the field of iron recently held in one of the largest iron mines in the world, the production of iron ore in the world has fallen.

Monday, November 11, 1946. The maximum temperature of the day next day the maximum was 61.2, which is much below the average winter maximum.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Southern Rhodesia has for 25 years has been the object of attention, which concentrates on systematic, to be. Even then, it will be from British, for only the Government and the Government Chaplain pay will be available.

## The Savage Hits Back

### His Opinions of the White Man

No man better qualified than Lips to define the scope of his book, who describes it as "the science of the white man's opinions of the Negro." Certainly, whatever else may be the object of Lips' interpolation of his interjection, it is no question of that he will write with authority.

There is a growing body of literature on the subject of the views on coloured man. The literature is emerging as neither good nor bad. The white man's views on the white man will all be written, and as one of the early chapters in the study of Lips points to the study of the question long, scientific training, extensive research, and a habit of the pen, as distinct from mere writing. From his book he appears to be that rare combination of artist, thinker and doer.

He fought in the War, was head of the department of anthropology in the University of London, and cured a number of the "Australoid" types of the United States from both posts by the Nazi Government, has lived amongst the Red Indians of America, and travelled all over the world collecting the material and studying the questions of which his book is the outcome.

The history of his book given in the preface is as once an epic of *How germanicus* and a deadly indictment of the Nazi. Its restraint is the measure of its truth. In one question, why did the author leave his wife a hostage to his enemies when he himself decided on advice to leave Germany on the very eve of his trial? What guarantee had he that she would be exempt from punishment for his flight? There was probably some good reason for the course Dr. Lips took, but he should have made it clear for the facts stated do not seem to fit into the character of the man which the book discloses.

This point is raised because, while many books are greater than their authors, some authors are greater than their books, and it is the portrait of the man which the book unflinchingly paints that is so arresting. This author may prove to be a standing in his own sphere of the best that is unquestionably is.

Discussing Germany's Colonial administration, uses words which are almost identical with those of Wobak's "Germany's relations with her coloured subjects." He writes "were neither better nor worse than those of the other Colonial nations." But he is nevertheless very positive that it would be a crime "to turn any Colonies to the present day." He held to the Colonial demands of the Nazi Government should be tantamount to sentences of death or slavery for the Colonies in return for the Nazis.

No European states that should shoulder such responsibility. There is, in the character of retributive justice, his suggestion that the offer as the provocation of a colonial in return for the first to awake a sense of his inhumanity, and was set down to history. It is not as the destroyer rather than the creator.

There is always a danger of the white man's always being in the wrong, and it is a good idea to have a book which is a study of the white man's opinions of the Negro, and particularly of the white man's opinions of the white man.

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In "Lighter Africa" is a book of West African verse by K. Déwar, published by George Gill & Sons, at 7, Old East Africans need not envy West Africans. The volume is not in the same street as "Rhymes of the Old Plateau."

## BIG GAME HUNTING AND ADVENTURE

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There is always a danger of the white man's always being in the wrong, and it is a good idea to have a book which is a study of the white man's opinions of the Negro, and particularly of the white man's opinions of the white man.



# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Hitler's proposals. The latest list of Hitler's proposals for a League of Nations which has been published in the *Times*, which are the first to be expressed in his own words, refer to the League on condition that it include as a condition from the Covenant that the League must not be Versailles are separated. The war-guilt clause rescinded, the armistice terms revised, and Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia recognised. Britain is also asked to agree to an internal reorganisation of Czechoslovakia, which would cede autonomy to the South German minority, and to disassociate herself from leaving diplomatic, political or military help to Austria. Germany would postpone her Colonial claims for six years and help to restore peace in the Far East and in Spain on condition that Britain gives de jure recognition to Franco's Government. This summary probably represents more than the truth. It includes all that Hitler's most optimistic advisers could hope to obtain from Britain. Hitler may not have thought it safer to go so far. The proposals accord with French information, with forecasts from well-informed quarters in Berlin, and with the programme of *Mein Kampf*. In short, despite carefully phrased disclaimers, no one doubts that Hitler offered to come back to the League on the understanding that he has a free hand in the East and that the League does not in the future even pretend to be anything but a convenient centre in which Great Powers recognise each other's conquests of lesser Powers. We see no reason for any cries of righteous indignation that Hitler should think the British Government likely to listen to such proposals. They are not tolerable proposals. They are the gangsters' offer to the reformed burglar recently turned householder.

**The New States and Nations.**  
**Prosperous Belgium.** Under M. van Beneden, the former Prime Minister, Belgium made striking progress. Wholesale prices advanced 50% in the last 2½ years, and retail prices only 20%, compared with 32% in France and 12% in England. The Budget shows a handsome surplus, and the Treasury finds itself in a particularly easy situation, with a record reserve. Reductions in taxation have amounted to 1,715,000,000 francs since 1935; abatements for 1937 equal 84% of the total ordinary Budget expenses for the current year. Interest rates on long-term loans have been brought down from 7% to 4.5%, and the annual average rate on short-term Treasury bonds (bearing 10.45%) to 6.70%. The 1937 is one of the best of the currencies of the world. *Belgian Government* in *The Times*.

**Wants British Friendship.** For our part, Germany has proposed to remove the shackles of Versailles by brutally exposing the unilateral policy. One of the three fallens, until only her Colonial grievances remain. Hitler's methods have been exceedingly successful, but they have had grave disadvantages. Germany's enormous armaments, without which such methods would have been impossible, have formed a counter-poise to rearmist, coupled with her plans for expansion, they have driven France into military alliance with the Soviet, and Great Britain into closer co-operation with France. In compensation Germany has her axes and her triangles, but in Europe her only ally is Italy, and it is doubtful how much dependence she can place on her. For other countries Germany has not been *buendnis-faehig*; neither her intentions nor her methods have been such as to create friendship. In all probability there are no future successes to be won by such means, unless at the cost of a disastrous war. Whatever her plans, they can hardly be achieved without a friend in Western Europe, and, as Herr Hitler has so forcibly explained, that friend must be Great Britain. *The Spectator*.

**Self-Protection.** If in the future we are called upon to face a trade decline, we are in a far better position to meet it than we were in 1931. In the depths of the slump this country was unable to protect itself against an influx of goods thrown at us at out-thrown prices by foreign producers at the mercy of the market. Our whole economic system was thrown completely out of gear and emergency measures had to be devised to restore the balance. We have now got the protection of a carefully devised tariff system, applied to selected imports, on a view to protecting the home market without unduly blocking the healthy flow of trade. *Sir John Sillit* in *M.P.*

This feature has been guided by the Secretary of the *Foreign Affairs* Editorial Board. *The Spectator* writes: "It is a pleasure to read..."

**Ford Halifax, Beguiled.** In the name of the domestic crimes of tyrants is to encourage them by means of war and subjugation abroad. It is therefore not a little curious to say the least, when a Christian gentleman, like Lord Halifax, having met General Goering, or perhaps he was bound to do extol him as a man of high human quality. Was it to be said for Lord Halifax to praise him as a huntsman, as an inspiring example to huntmen all the world over, and as one who, by that same example, helps to bring nations together? General Goering is a hunter, and possibly a skillful one. Like Hitler he is fond of animals, though unlike Hitler, he shoots them. But have not both Goering and Hitler for years been engaged in a hunt which is certainly an example to the rest of the world—a terrible example, and one that is actually being followed in other countries, in Poland, for instance, namely, fox-hunting. Fox-hunting is forbidden in Germany (it is considered cruel), but Jew-hunting is a function of the German State, and the master huntsmen are Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, and Himmler, with their packs of Brownshirts and Blackshirts. (That, after all, is the essential characteristic of Fascism—they hunt in packs.) Perhaps Lord Halifax does not realise these things; perhaps he lives in a sphere so remote and in an atmosphere of such tenuous purity that his Christian conscience can, at least, register faint echoes and pale reflections from those dark places of the earth that are full of the habitation of cruelty. *Time and Tide*.

**Capitalising Goodwill.** How shall we capitalise Continental goodwill towards British effort at appeasement? History suggests that the old method of an ambassadors conference might be adopted. This was the means used after the Napoleonic wars, in 1830-31 in regard to the Greek and Belgian revolutions; in 1881 in regard to the African Colonial question; in 1899 in the Hague Peace Conference; and in 1912-13 in regard to the Balkans. Lord Halifax said it was not his neck that it has not prolonged its existence, and that what would have been a serious matter in Austria-Serbia...



## PERSONALIA

Sir, and Lady, ...

Mr. J. J. Smith is acting as ...

Major E. S. L. ...

Captain ...

Captain ...

Mr. P. W. Skerrett was recently ...

Major ...

Major ...

Mr. C. T. Blake ...

Mr. C. A. ...

Mr. Lab ...

Vice-Admiral ...

Sir Thomas ...

Director ...

Major ...

Major ...

Mr. C. T. Blake ...

Mr. ...

Mr. Lab ...

Mr. Lab ...

Mr. Lab ...

Mr. Lab ...

The Rev. John W. ...

Major ...

Captain ...

Captain ...

Mr. ...

Major ...

Major ...

Oxford University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on ...

Major ...

DARK

# BOVril

EXTRA FITNESS



# The Empire Tobacco Report

## of the Imperial Economic Committee

FOUR CIGARETTES ARE SMOKED TO DAY  
 A great triumph for every one who smokes  
 Read also the report on Tobacco of the  
 Imperial Economic Committee (H.M. Stationery  
 Office, 2s.)

Since cigarette smoking has greatly increased and  
 pipe smoking has gone on the downward slope, the  
 report leads to the problem of raising the quality  
 of how to increase the production of Empire leaf  
 and concentrate on East and South  
 Rhodesia, especially Southern Rhodesia where 70%  
 out of every three cigarettes produced is a  
 product of the Empire, where tobacco represents 25% of the  
 value of the total exports and 95% of the  
 value of the total imports.

In 1937 tobacco products manufactured for home  
 consumption in the Empire totalled 1,000,000 lb.  
 in 1938, 1,000,000 lb. in 1939, 1,200,000 lb.  
 in 1940, and 1,400,000 lb. in 1941. The  
 total output for home consumption in 1941 was  
 1,400,000 lb. or a little over a quarter, and represents 25% of the  
 total nearly three times.

The Committee issued its  
 report on tobacco in 1938 in anticipation of  
 cigarette leaf used for home consumption had risen  
 from 1,000,000 lb. in 1937 to 1,400,000 lb. in 1941.  
 The increase was about 40% and in cigarettes  
 the Empire supplies nearly 75% of the  
 Empire tobacco and between 60% and 70% of the  
 Empire's total cigarette leaf supply.

The primary cause of the difficulty of Empire tobacco  
 in the market is its price. In 1937 it was the  
 highest in the world at 10/6 and since  
 1937 it has risen to 12/6 a lb. in 1941.

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### Improved Quality of Empire Leaf

It will be seen that Empire leaf has increased  
 steadily but slowly in quantity and quality  
 of cigarettes. A recent discussion of the  
 Committee on an equally steady improvement in  
 the quality and character of the leaf, its usefulness  
 and smoothness. It is a continuation of the  
 improvement that the Committee sees in the  
 future. The leaf is examined with a steady and  
 increasing supply and sound marketing  
 in 1934 and 1935. The report is a quality of  
 leaf in 1937. The Committee has attracted the attention  
 of manufacturers and selected their material  
 quality. It is noted that the value of  
 Empire grown leaf as a whole for use in cigar-  
 ettes is of the highest. It is noted that there is no justifi-  
 cation to do a business in the Empire. It is noted  
 that Empire growers are doing better. It is noted  
 that the quality of the leaf is better.

So the question of market is a matter of  
 report. It is noted that the Committee has taken in the  
 African colonies to obtain a better price and a  
 larger use of the leaf. It is noted that the proposals  
 made in 1937 by the planters of the Rhodesia and  
 Nyasaland that the British Government should  
 reduce the amount of foreign tobacco imported into  
 the U.K. home use the duty of that tobacco to  
 prevent loss of revenue, and that "countries in the  
 British Commonwealth exporting leaf to the U.K.  
 market should be requested to take such control of  
 the export trade and of local production that by  
 arrangement between producing countries and the  
 U.K. an ample and increasing supply of leaf of an  
 necessary quality and type should always be avail-  
 able in the U.K."

The Committee considered a "quota"  
 system which they rejected as inapplicable to the  
 tobacco trade. There is, however, encouragement  
 in the admission that the improvement in quality of  
 cigarette leaf is a result of their experi-  
 ments, and promises to be a result of their experi-  
 ments rather than a result of their experi-  
 ments on the prospect of increasing the

### Increased Use of Empire Tobacco

In 1930 they based the forecast that  
 home consumption of Empire cigarettes in that  
 year would be 1,000,000 lb. and consumption by  
 1,000,000 lb. in 1931. In 1937 the report  
 report on the condition of the leaf. The fore-  
 cast was exceeded; in 1937 the amount of Empire  
 leaf used exceeded that in 1937 by 1,400,000 lb.  
 Not only had the use of Empire leaf increased in  
 quantity but also the production in the colonies  
 of all leaf had risen, although total use had also  
 increased. In 1937 the total use in the Empire in  
 1937 was 1,400,000 lb. and home consumption of Empire leaf  
 exceeded that for the same period by no less  
 than 2,700,000 lb.

The Committee notes that the amount of  
 increased use of Empire leaf by the growers  
 though it expressly disclaims any intention to  
 regulate or instruct the planters of the  
 Colonial Governments to control the quantity  
 quantity of their tobacco export, and to maintain  
 the danger of war years.

They have a good word for the manufacturer  
 who have always encouraged the growers, have  
 been the pioneer growers themselves, now  
 and still are the best towards the planters; and  
 the manufacturer of Empire leaf as a system of self-  
 control and to take over the business of the  
 manufacturer of Empire leaf.



# Questions in Parliament

## Lord Halifax, Hitler and Colonies

AFTER THE PRIME MINISTER had made a brief statement in the House of Commons last week on Lord Halifax's visit to Germany, Mr. Mander asked for an assurance that there was no suggestion for the statement that the Government were considering giving Germany a free hand in Austria and Czechoslovakia in exchange for no demand for Colonies for six years.

On Mr. Mander's shouting "Order!" Mr. Mander said: "I desired to put a question of great importance, and was prevented by some members on the other side of the House from even coming to the point of my question, to submit it is perfectly clearly a proper question in the public eye. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to see good enough to consider whether the Prime Minister may not reply."

Mr. Speaker: "It would certainly not be allowed on the part of a questioner to be asked as to whether a report was true. One does not know where the report emanates."

Mr. Mander replied that he was dissatisfied, and would raise the matter on the adjournment. Later, however, the Mr. Chamberlain and was given information which led him to abandon the motion.

## White Settlement in Kenya

Major Mather asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was making proposals for increased white settlement in Kenya, he would consult with his colleagues on the general position regarding the requirements for increased population throughout the Empire, with a view to settling the best available areas of the Empire as being suitable for white settlement. He asked whether he could get information from the process to a white settlement in Kenya to prepare a scheme for increasing white settlement, whether it was going ahead that the proposals would be sent to European States alone, whether similar schemes mentioning white settlers, and the Indian community in particular, would in that case be proposed, and whether it would be within the competence of the committee to recommend the expropriation of lands now being beneficially developed.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that a committee had been set up in Kenya to consider, with a view to encouraging additional white settlement, what lands to assign and to make regulations for the inauguration of special settlement schemes, and for the setting up of administrative machinery for the administration and control of such schemes.

He had no further official information, but the committee was no doubt intended to deal only with the question of white settlement. The question of other settlement in the Highlands has been engaging the attention of the Kenya Government for a considerable time, and the committee would presumably take into consideration the question of the expropriation of existing large estates.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Colonial Secretary what were the conditions and basis of employment of white labour in certain mines in the Cape Colony of southern Africa, and whether the terms of the inquiry by Major Ormsby-Gore could be extended to include the conditions of white as well as black and coloured labour.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that no special question related to the conditions of employment of European labour in the Cape Colony had recently been brought to his attention. Major Ormsby-Gore had the specialised committee set up for the labour problem, and it was not competent for him to should be asked for details of the labour conditions in South Africa and Kenya, and that 8,000 in Kenya there were some 2,000 settlers, and not 8,000 as had been stated.

A contour map of Ruanda Urundi, on a scale of 1:50,000, has been issued by the Belgian Colonial Office, and covers six large sheets.

# Youth Camps on Copperbelt

## Report of Solicitor-General N. Rhodesia

The report of the Special Council of Northern Rhodesia, in the form of a memorandum on the trouble at Ndaba, is set out in the coming issue of European. It is a conviction for assault on a Native, as been tabled in the Legislative Council.

Among Mr. Mander's recommendations are the removal of the police camp at Ndaba to a new site; that parrots be informed of charges against youths under 16; that the European police personnel investigate complaints against Europeans; that the Crown Counsel be stationed in the Copperbelt; that the Registration Ordinance be amended so that the police force be increased; that the police be relieved of prison duties; that a Judge of the High Court be stationed at Ndola; that the most experienced magistrates be stationed in the Copperbelts; that the Government's attention be directed to the presence of uneducated Natives in mining towns; and that the Government consider increasing the number of magistrates.

Mr. Mander said that during the magistrates' trial, he was told that there was a lack of training on the part of black blacks and white whites, which, unless checked, might have serious consequences.

The Solicitor-General also said that there had been misrepresentations to the public. The youth was caged and not lodged, he had had serious convictions, and the camp was not a closed one in the opinion of Natives. Times.

The Sea-Lodge has enrolled its 50,000th member.

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MINING NEWS

Good News from Zambians

Confidence in the Future of Gold

It is a well-known fact that the Zambian share market has been conspicuous by its absence for some time...

On the Zambian mining scene, however, a more optimistic picture has recently been revealed...

He is also able to refer optimistically to the Botswana situation, in which the Pekaunzi mine has a 20% interest...

After referring appreciatively to the decision of the Kenya Government to suspend the 5% royalty...

On the 50th Anniversary of the Good Year

Leading Rhodesia Company's Good Year

The 50th anniversary of the Good Year Mining and Exploration Company's formation...

The South African mining industry in 1937-38 is a notable production...

POWER for INDUSTRY! KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA. Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing plant...

COUNSEM'S ZUSAKA HOTEL. In the heart of Lusaka. EXCELLENT RESTAURANT, COMFORTABLE LOUNGE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED ROOMS.

KENYA. BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY. Reasonable living conditions, excellent educational amenities, schools and sports of all kinds.

# Kagera's Troubled Year

## Robbers Plant Not Yet Operating

The report of Kagera Mines for the first nine months of 1986 states that production totalled 307,238 oz. of silver, 232 tons of tantalum, 23,232 lb. of tin, 320 lb. of copper, 330 lb. of gold, and 15,500 lb. of cobalt. In addition, 15,500 lb. of tin, 320 lb. of copper, and 330 lb. of gold were brought forward from the previous year. Kagera has seriously suffered through lack of equipment, power, fuel, and maintenance. The hydro-electric plant which will generate power in the area is not operating. This is due to the fact that the plant is still under construction. The plant is now a construction site and is expected to be completed in the early part of 1987. The plant is a 100 MW plant and is expected to generate 150,000 kw.h. per year. The plant is a major asset of Kagera and its completion will greatly increase production. The plant is a major asset of Kagera and its completion will greatly increase production. The plant is a major asset of Kagera and its completion will greatly increase production.

# Kenya Consolidated Report

## Details of the Past Year's Work

The report of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields for the year 1986 shows that the issued capital was KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company has 2,074 and 982,600 shares of KSh. 100/- each. The company's expenditure on plant and machinery was KSh. 2,307,000.00 and on site preparation, exploration, and payments in KSh. 2,130,000.00. The company has repaid its debentures of KSh. 100,000,000.00. The company's reserves are KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's assets are KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's liabilities are KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net assets are KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net income is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net profit is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net loss is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net result is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net total is KSh. 2,000,000.00.

# Rhodesia Minerals Report

The annual report of Rhodesia Minerals Concession for the month ended June 30 shows expenditure on purchasing and administration amounting to £29,235. The consulting engineers' report for 1986 on the concession of 42,750 sq. miles, 11,150 sq. miles had been referred and collectively "unapplied" data by the end of June. From the 1985-86 period over 800,000 samples were assayed for gold. 200 samples for copper, silver, tungsten, cobalt, and uranium were analysed. At Malakias, 10,000 tonnes of material were milled, 518 tonnes of concentrate were left, and 2,150 tonnes of tailings were left. At Mafeking, 1,000 tonnes of material were milled, 318 tonnes of concentrate were left, and 1,100 tonnes of tailings were left. At Victoria, 1,000 tonnes of material were milled, 318 tonnes of concentrate were left, and 1,100 tonnes of tailings were left.

## Territorial Output

Preliminary figures for the period 1986-87 show that the Rhodesia Minerals Concession, 10 October 1986, is as follows: details of the concession, 42,750 sq. miles; electrolytic capacity, 2,570 tons; plant, 28,000 lb.; zinc, 850,000 lb.; and gold, 2,000,000 oz.

Mineral exports from Rhodesia during October were as follows: Gold, 42 carats; diamonds, 42 carats; tin ore, 10 tons; and other long tons. The production was from the following districts: Malakias, 10,000 oz.; Mafeking, 10,000 oz.; Victoria, 10,000 oz.; and Mafeking (recl), 42 oz.

## Kafue Development

The report of the Kafue Development Commission for the period 1986-87 states that the concession in Northern Rhodesia comprises 50,000 acres, in which are located the districts of Sable Antelope, Grysta, Locket and other copper propositions; two farms on the Kafue River, and 100 mining claims, known as the Kafue, on the boundaries of the two farms. No work has been carried out on any of the claims.

## Central Mining and Investment

Central Mining and Investment Corporation announced a dividend of 10% for the year 1986-87. The dividend was made in August 1987.

The company's net assets are KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net income is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net profit is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net loss is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net result is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net total is KSh. 2,000,000.00.

The company's net assets are KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net income is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net profit is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net loss is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net result is KSh. 2,000,000.00. The company's net total is KSh. 2,000,000.00.

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FOR CAMELOGUES

# London, Australia and General Exploration Co.

## Captain Moreing's Address to Shareholders

At the annual meeting of the London, Australian and General Exploration Company Limited, which was held in London last week, Captain C. Moreing, Chairman of the Company, said, inter alia:

"Last year I said it was the intention of the Board to increase the proportion of quoted securities. The proportion is quoted securities in the shareholding during the year by 4% to 50.5%.

The proportion of unquoted securities, although we have not yet had some revenue from our interests in Central Europe, these have not yet been included to the extent we anticipated. Our main interest in the Raibl mine in Italy has been highly satisfactory profits, but owing to difficulties created by the long agreement we have had no revenue up to the present. We have, however, been made by the Italian company to the Technical Office of the Government in this country. The Technical Office is making steady progress and we are confident that some revenue from the investment in Italy will be received in the near future.

### Investment Developments Exceed Anticipation

We have already intimated in the past that the Gold Mining Syndicate had a large mine in the Congo. This mine was a substantial gold producer. It has far exceeded expectations, the reefs are so rich that they show signs of being a diamond mine. The results in the Congo are so good that the syndicate has decided to invest in the upper reefs.

The syndicate has also intimated that a recent campaign of diamond drilling has discovered four reef channels, previously unknown to the south of the H61st reef. The borehole, put down from the 3rd level on the H61st reef, has intersected these reefs at 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

The depths at which these reefs were intersected are 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

It is pleasing to know that the Kenya Government has shown its good will to the mining industry by suspending the royalty on the gold won

for a period of two years from October 1. The royalty payable in future is a heavy charge, and its suspension will be of material assistance.


The Uganda property of the Tafari Syndicate is yielding encouraging results. It has been equipped with three shafts, each of which are now operating and is producing about 250 oz. of gold a month, which will be materially increased when the third shaft starts operations shortly. The revenue from these shafts should provide more than sufficient to take care of all development expenditure.

After referring to the progress made in the operations of the Klondorp Consolidated Goldfields and the Alpine Exploration Gold Mines, their intention, which should prove very profitable, the Chairman announced that the company had acquired a mine in Sons of Gollia.

## Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Bushu Mines (10s)	58s 0d	58s 0d
Cam & Mt. (12s 6d)	61s 0d	61s 0d
East African Goldfields (5s)	28s 0d	28s 0d
Gold and Rhoads (5s)	27s 0d	27s 0d
Goldfields Rhodesia (5s)	26s 0d	26s 0d
Kaizer Mines, Ltd. (5s)	30s 0d	30s 0d
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s)	11s 0d	11s 0d
Kestian (10s)	11s 0d	11s 0d
Kenya Consolidated (2s 6d)	68s 0d	68s 0d
Kenya Mining Syndicate (5s)	18s 0d	18s 0d
London (10s)	18s 11d	18s 11d
London Australian & Gen. (10s)	58s 3d	58s 3d
London and Rhodesia (5s)	30s 0d	30s 0d
Manica (12s)	16s 0d	16s 0d
Rezena (1s)	3s 0d	3s 0d
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	4s 11d	4s 11d
Rhodesia Katanga (1s)	1s 0d	1s 0d
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s 6d)	16s 0d	16s 0d
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s)	44s 7 1/2d	44s 7 1/2d
Rhodesian Gold (10s)	15s 6d	15s 6d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)	59s 0d	59s 0d
Rhodesia (1s)	15s 9d	15s 9d
Rose Antelope (5s)	5s 0d	5s 0d
Rosemount (5s)	4s 0d	4s 0d
Silver Star (5s)	3s 9d	3s 9d
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s 6d)	8s 6d	8s 6d
Tanganyika Concessions (1s)	23s 9d	23s 9d
White Gallery (10s)	9s 6d	9s 6d
Zambesi Exploring (1s)	30s 0d	30s 0d
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s)	88s 9d	88s 9d
Central Mine (10s)	10s 6d	10s 6d
Consolidated (10s)	6s 3d	6s 3d
East African (10s)	27s 9d	27s 9d
E. A. Power and Lighting (10s)	4s 7 1/2d	4s 7 1/2d
Morantique (10s)	16s 6d	16s 6d
Port of Beira (1s)	27s 6d	27s 6d
Rhodesia Railways	6s 6d	6s 6d
Sishi Estates (5s)	20s 0d	20s 0d
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s)	30s 0d	30s 0d

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# Wankie Colliery Company

## Mr. Edmund Davis's Address

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Mr. Edmund Davis, Chairman, presiding.

The secretary, Mr. H. V. S. Leonard, having read the notice concerning the meeting and the auditor's certificate, the Chairman reviewed the accounts mentioning that the profit for the year totalled £22,939, which, with £23,011 brought forward, gave an available total of £45,950. After deducting £10,000 for a provision reserve and £9,750 in respect of interim dividends paid, it was proposed to pay a final dividend of £26,150 to be carried forward.

### Revaluation of the Property

Mr. Edmund Davis continued, "The properties and equipment now under development, one reason being development in a colliery where the coal seam is 33 ft wide, it being worked. Had we known the width of this deposit and had we been considering the whole of our works, it had been installed on this instead of the present inconvenient situation."

The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., valued the collieries at £1,195,000, the value for No. 100 colliery of two miles from the station at the bottom of the main-bauling shaft and estimate about 75,000,000 tons of within a one-mile radius an additional 25,000,000 tons, giving 45,000,000 tons of extractable coal, without any lease of coal. The No. 2 colliery, within a one-mile radius, is estimated that the total available coal is about 352,000,000 tons, but as the coal in No. 2 colliery is near the surface and about 50% of the present seam is extracted in the first working. These valuations are based on 36 sq. miles out of our coal field of 100. The permanent works, land, machinery, plant and buildings have been valued at £600,000.

In this revaluation we have written up the mining and other assets from £80,700 to £1,195,000, the difference of £1,114,300 being carried to a capital surplus account.

### Another Rhodesian Colliery

"We have been somewhat troubled not only by a statement in a newspaper concerning an Opposition colliery being opened in Southern Rhodesia, but also by inquiries from the Stock Exchange as to the possible effect on our business. It cannot be better than state we would at one time have pegged the property and another purchased it for £2,000. We had the property reported on in March 1935, and that September, as a result of a sale, we decided not to consider its acquisition."

"This property has been taken over by the Changwe Coal Company, Ltd., registered on July 27, 1935, with a capital of £12,000 in £1 shares, the company taking over the liabilities of the previous owner, estimated on June 24 to be £2,174. Certain persons agreed to subscribe for 4,400 shares and were given options for three years from the date of registration on a further 2,000 shares."

"I have dealt with interest speeches concerning the price of coal in Southern Rhodesia. It is very apparent, however, that to the standard of other mines, the coal is of a high quality. Certain coal elsewhere in the world. Those collieries will sell their small quantities of coal. The Electrical Commission and the Victoria, Orange and Transvaal and the

lower Companies having demonstrated a possibility of using electric power produced from power coals, otherwise unsuitable for marketing.

"We endeavored without success before the Northern Rhodesia copper mines started operations to sell to the Southern Rhodesia Colliery Company that production was adopted on an ad hoc way hunting charges."

"The average price obtained by the Southern African company mentioned in one speech was 48.00d. per ton, but if you deduct the very large percentage of small coal sold at the colliery to the power companies, you arrive at an average of 40.00d. per ton at the colliery."

"No price comparison is of value unless you consider the heating qualities. The coal produced by some South African collieries which I understand are meant in the speeches has a plastic value of 0.60 B.T.U. compared with 1.000 for Wankie coal. If other words, you must use about a ton of their coal to 2 tons of Wankie to obtain the same heating results. Moreover, the ash content in the coal referred to amounts to about 50 lb. per ton of coal, whereas in Wankie coal it is about 24 lb. So if you take the price at which this particular South African coal is sold to the pit, it is between 60.00d. and 75.00d. per ton at the pit's mouth—you find that our pithead prices are more favourable."

"The general charges have to be spread over the output of the respective collieries. The Transvaal collieries have annual sales of about 1,500,000 tons, whereas ours last year totalled 820,000 tons, or about one-half."

### European and Native Labour Conditions

"It has always been the ambition of your board that its white and native labour should be given every advantage in the way of living and healthy conditions, and we have already cost put in water, a medical man and made available for the white employees a mess, a swimming bath, a qualified dental clinic, and a mine in South Africa."

"The Native Labour conditions are held to be the most amazing in that, although farmers and small workers in Southern Rhodesia are pressing the Government for better native labour for their needs, and making a lack of Native labour a political question, our Colliery Native strength remains at about 2,500 to 3,000. At all times we have volunteer labour waiting outside the compound office anxious to be engaged, though we do not employ a ton, take any extraordinary steps to obtain this supply."

"For our white employees we have decided to provide a certain amount per annum for a superannuation fund for bonus, but not to apply to all white staff and not set on the Colliery with not less than 10 years of unbroken service as the sum of retirement, the retirement age to be the discretion of the general manager, and the liability for 20 years of age or thereabouts, but not to apply to all employees, but to a distribution boards, this fund. The rate of interest is to be based on the year's contribution and to be paid at the end of 12 years, but twice will be paid every year, ceasing 2 1/2 years before the end of service. There is a right to the fund and 2 1/2 years, the correct amount of interest and the balance to be paid at the end of the term."

"The Colliery Company are unanimous in adopting the proposed plan. The Nelson, and the other collieries have been invited to meet and discuss the matter. It is thanks to the Chairman and the directors."

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The electrolytic cell containing the electrodes is mounted on an ebonite tank by means of ebonite pipes. The brine solution is poured into the tank and thus flows into the cell. On applying direct current, hydrogen is given off in the form of bubbles, which rise between the electrodes causing the brine to electrolyse through the cell, keeping it cool and electrolyzing the solution in the tank. The concentration of available chlorine in the electrolytic sodium hypochlorite is controlled by time and amperage.

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In six hours the household unit produces one third of a gallon of electrolytic sodium hypochlorite at a strength of 6 grammes per litre. That is sufficient to dose 2,000 gallons of water at one part per million of available chlorine, which is equivalent to one teaspoonful of the solution added to 8 gallons of water, which is then ready for immediate use for any purpose. The "brew" holds its strength from three to five days.

Automatic dosing of the solution into water is achieved by a patented system operated by using the pressure and suction of a pump, the dose of hypochlorite being injected into the suction side of the pump, so ensuring that filters, if any, are themselves sterilised. For household purposes the hypochlorite may be manually dosed into a supply tank as desired.

More often than not in households in Africa, it is only the drinking and cooking water which gets bottled, but even for this vegetable and fruit washings being disregarded by the servants, however strict their instructions, from this lack of sterilisation may lead to serious and simple form of water treatment. In a large household supplies should be given to internal disorders resulting from water contamination.

The solution—except when used for purifying swimming pools etc.—since it acts on other bacteria, not only, and does not affect the eyes of infants or babies—is excellent for cattle and domestic animals, and for poultry, it may be used as a septic and a beneficial in preventing scabies and other skin parasites.

# New Items in Brief

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. have resolved to subject its audit to the same system as that of the other banks, per share, less tax, and a dividend of 10% per share, payable on January 28.

Approximate value of the imports of the Tanganyika Railway and Lake Tanganyika during the first 10 months of 1936 was £50,028, compared with £45,000 for the corresponding period of 1935.

A Southern Rhodesia rifle team, captained by South Africa Rifle Battalion, the scores were: Southern Rhodesia, 1,574; Great Britain, 1,574. The Southern Rhodesia scores were: Dyke, 162; Littleton, 101; Devine, 100.

Somalia exports from Tanganyika during the first five months of this year were valued at £3,501,000, compared with £3,114,000 for the corresponding period of 1935. Imports amounted to £2,822,081, against £2,488,403.

Expressed traffic returns for the Kenya and Uganda Railways during October total £2,372, compared with £182,887 during the corresponding period of last year. The comparative figures for the first 10 months of 1936 and 1935 were £2,303,230 and £2,131,020.

Manley & Carton, Ltd., who have interests in sugar cultivation in Kenya, announce payment of a final dividend of 11%, making 15% for the year ended September 30. The distribution on the ordinary shares is £114,667, equal to 76.4%, compared with £103,200, equal to 66.8% for the preceding 12 months.

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 Bruce Smith, Miss P.  
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 Clowes, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Clowes, Miss S.  
 Colquhoun, Mrs. L.  
 Colquhoun, Miss G. M. A.  
 Colquhoun, Master P. I.  
 Goldwin, Master G. T.  
 Coward, Mr. E. K.  
 Coward, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Cunnill, Mrs. M.  
 Cuthill, Miss E.  
 Cuthill, Miss C.  
 Cuthill, Miss M.  
 Cuthill, Master J.  
 Darby, Mr. & Mrs. V.  
 Dean, Mrs. E. M.  
 Donaghy, Mr. J. A.  
 Dorr, Mr. J. A.  
 Durand, Mr. S. J.  
 Durand, Miss S. I.  
 Durand, Master M. R.  
 Durand, Master B. C.  
 Evans, Mr. H. P.  
 Evans, Mr. & Mrs. L. F.  
 Evans, Miss M. E.  
 Hamilton-Fox, Mrs. L. E.  
 Grossert, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Grossert, Master J.  
 Hoddinott, Mr. & Mrs. B. R.  
 Hoddinott, Miss G. A.  
 Hoddinott, Master S. B. B.  
 Holden, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Holiday, Miss L.  
 Hunter, Mrs. A. M. M.  
 Ives, Miss E. E.  
 Jack, Mr. & Mrs. D. C.  
 Jack, Master R.  
 Jaffrey, Mrs. H.  
 Jessop, Mr. M.  
 Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
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 Pitt, Mr. L. V. B. Foot.  
 Mitchell, Miss B.  
 Mitchell, Miss M.  
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 Morgan, Mrs. T.  
 Murphy, Mr. P.

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 Parker, Master C.  
 Parker, Mr. E.  
 Phillips, Mr. E. R.  
 Pickford, Mrs. D. M.  
 Pigeon, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Roper, Mr. T.  
 Roberts, Mr. D. M.  
 Roberts, Mr. C.  
 Roberts, Master H.  
 Roseveare, Miss M.  
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 Smith, Mrs. M.  
 Smith, Master R.  
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 Steadman, Miss W.  
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 Somerville, Mr. J. L.  
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 Wilson, Mr. L. C. Lea  
 Wilson, Miss Lea  
 Wilson, Master Lea

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 Davies, Mr. J. Lloyd  
 Davies, Mrs. Lloyd  
 Haselden, Mr. D. F.  
 King, Mr. L. F.  
 Radus, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
 Radio von  
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- Port Said to Mombasa.**  
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 Bourne, Miss C.  
 Stevens, Miss C.

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 Branch, Mr. R. B.

- Port Said to Mombasa.**  
 Branch, Miss C.

- Zanzibar.**  
 Barnes, Mr. P.  
 Barnes, Miss  
 Barnes, Miss

- Genoa to Zanzibar.**  
 Stirling, Dr. L.

- Dar es Salaam.**  
 Harper, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Harper, Master B.

- Port Said to Dar es Salaam.**  
 England, Mr. J. A.  
 Kent, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Kent, Mr. & Mrs. J.

- Port Said to Dar es Salaam.**  
 Kent, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.

- Port Said to Beira.**  
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- Marseilles to Beira.**  
 Smith, Mr. H. L.

- Port Said to Beira.**  
 Atada, Mr. & Mrs.

### Air Mail Passengers

HOMEWARD passengers on November 23 included Mrs. Armitage, from Beira; and Miss G. Rhodes and Major K. A. Brown, from Port Bell. Passengers who arrived on November 24 included Mr. F. B. Hirsch, Miss E. E. Willis, and Mr. E. A. Hughes, from Kisumu; and Mr. P. Davies, from Port Bell. OUTWARD passengers on November 30 included Mr. Atherton Clark, for Nairobi; Mr. J. F. Wilkin, for Mombasa; and Mr. O. P. M. Swinington and Captain C. F. Fothergill, for Beira.

#### Handling the Christmas Mail

Extra flying boats to be put into service on the Africa route to handle the Christmas mails include the "Cambria" and "Caledonia" which have this summer made experimental flights across the Atlantic. Neither machine is equipped for passenger carrying and each will thus take about five tons of mails per trip.

#### First Stamps of New Reign

Southern Rhodesia is the first British overseas possession to introduce stamps of the new reign, sales of the new issue having been made a week before the scheduled date, December 1, owing to the supply of King George VI postage stamps having been exhausted. The new series embraces denominations from 1d. to 5s., and carries a portrait of the King in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, set in a frame incorporating the name of the Colony at the top and the inscription "Postage and Revenue" along the bottom.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT HAVE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS decided in regard to the Colonial claims of Germany? There has been a deplorable tendency on the part of many newspapers in this country and Britain and among individuals including not a few with East African interests, to assume that there is some secret understanding between the British Empire and France to accommodate the German demands for a "place in the sun". Such suggestions ought to be most emphatically discouraged, for there is not the faintest foundation for the fear of hope; as it is in some quarters that the Governments have agreed to capitulate to Nazi clamour and intemperance in this matter. The official communiqué issued after the visit of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of France was explicit, and should be taken at its face value. What did it merely state that a preliminary examination was made of the Colonial question in all its aspects. It was recognised that the question was not one that could be considered in isolation, and moreover, would involve a number of other countries. It was agreed that the matter would require much more extensive discussion.

Whereas some newspapers have reported that arrangements had been made for the return of the former German Colonies, the truth is that discussions of this nature between British, French and German Ministers resulted in Pro-Germans' exulting. What any well-informed student of the subject could have expected was that the British and French Governments would have

questioned restoring any former Colony to a benighted Germany; that it is impossible to contemplate making Germany a present of German territory as a one-sided gesture; and that any future concession must be part and parcel of a general settlement of international problems; which, in particular, must involve a large measure of German disarmament, abstention from provocative interference in the affairs of other countries, and other practical proofs that the Reich is at last prepared to share in the common sense of world affairs. It is not the slightest indication that Germany desires, or is willing to assist in reaching, any such basis for which to hold strong hopes of a decade or two at least of European harmony, the pronouncement of the British and French Governments regarding Colonies has no immediate practical application, and should not be taken as a concession or defeatism. On the contrary, it is the pro-Germans in England who have suffered a sharp reminder that their lobby and the staffs of a few influential newspapers are far from the victory they had imagined.

It is good to have the assurance that the question cannot be considered "in isolation." A decision that decision is demanded by democratic considerations of world peace and stability. The pro-Germans, of course, has lost, no longer the unity and continuity of propaganda in Germany. It is months that she expects anything and will do anything she demands and she forms a well-organized and well-informed body of propaganda. It is months that she expects anything and will do anything she demands and she forms a well-organized and well-informed body of propaganda. It is months that she expects anything and will do anything she demands and she forms a well-organized and well-informed body of propaganda.

...that her press in Colonies are in absolute right," is quite in line with the established basis. Nazi propaganda is so far from the "Kamp" name, that it is sufficient to hope any lie provided only if it is sufficient to hold and repeated often enough. From the German standpoint, there is quite a reasonable chance that the order should have gone for the radio and public speakers must asen with the cynicism that Germany is legally entitled to her former Colonies, and that she can obviously therefore give nothing in return for international recognition of that legal fact. Those who know the facts recognise it for the puerile pretence it is, and it serves present purposes in the Nazi Reich, and that is what matters, for the Nazi Socialism badly needs rallying cries at home. If, in addition, it could have trapped Great Britain into paying to give Germany a free hand in Europe, such a bette

This is another example of the kind of thing that arise from imposing our ideas of punishment upon natives. The Native understands corporal punishment, and even mutilation. They were the traditional methods practiced in their own lands. The prisons were all known, and indeed were possible in the conditions of East Africa. Many of the prisoners told about the Native, that on the other day a fine of 50 shillings was imposed on a prisoner for being insolent, and instead of making an escape, marched back to work among their sick and dying. The party should bring the Chief's barbine. A prisoner has been known to present himself at the guard door and insist on instant admission, and many a one has returned proudly to his village and announced that he had been working for the Government.

Vigilance must continue to be demanded from all concerned for the future of British Africa; less the influential little clique in this country, who, by its ceaseless activity, plausible, Tanganyika and sentimentality, has done so much to serve the German cause. It is time to undermine the resolution of those men in high places who, having seen things clearly, have shown firm opposition to a policy which would dismember the British Empire for a Nazi feast. It is beyond question that the Germans have been staggered to find influential Englishmen glibly propagating the idea of restoring the Colonies which were forfeited as part of the price for having plunged the world into war. They have quite naturally exploited that unexpected opportunity, but they will find that British and French public opinion has a sound sense of value, and will surrender nothing except as part of a general settlement of Europe's problems—and will certainly not sacrifice Tanganyika at any price. The restoration of the Territory is quite out of the question on strategic grounds, to say nothing of the many other arguments which have been advanced in these columns again and again. British East Africa will not be sacrificed.

To really "wild" white men, used to a life of absolute freedom in the open air imprisonment may, on the other hand, be cruel torture, a claustrophobic terror of which few Europeans are capable. They may have any conception of "Bobby". There remains the fine method, not so easy of satisfaction as it seems at first sight. How large or how small shall the fine be? Within the Native's means to pay, of course. And how much will that be for a year's earnings? A fine of 50 shillings or seven days' minimum in England may mean the loss of a month's pay in Africa. More important is it that by the great majority of Natives a fine, small or large, is regarded as a subtle form of robbery; the fines they are convicted of are the pocket of the Chief's magistrate, who inflicts it. Having reluctantly paid it, the African feels a sense of injustice that a deserved sentence of imprisonment does not provoke, and his indignation, poured to all and sundry, friends and relatives, does much harm to the good feeling that should exist between white and black. Meanwhile, a seventeen-year-old European in Nkana has been charged by the Native's order for assaulting a Native. Is that not suggestive?

**SIR HERBERT STANLEY**, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has dealt in a public address with a problem that demands the exercise of necessity and of a sense of judicial values—namely, whether to impose upon the Native a fine instead of imprisonment. He has pointed out that the rate of twenty-five thousand a year for crimes under the law has been found to be a heavy burden on the Native, and that the Government does not want to be burdened, and feels no sense of shame at having been imposed. The Governor has advanced the alternative of transforming a committee of inquiry into a real court of law, to be composed of the white and black members of the community.

## What Better Christmas Gift?

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Sir Harold MacMichael

HAVING SPENT nearly thirty years in the Sudan before he was promoted Governor of Tanganyika Territory, Sir Harold MacMichael knows the Arabs of excellent qualification as High Commissioner and Commissioner in Chief in Palestine, in which office he is to succeed General Sir Arthur Vauchope at the end of February. East Africans, while cordially congratulating Sir Harold, will regret the departure from their midst of one whose Governorship has been marked by an understanding of all points of view, a friendly sympathy for the necessities of others, conciliation when officialdom had blundered, and warm championship of the Territory before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, in his own League of Nations and other public occasions. When he leaves Dar es Salaam for Jerusalem, Sir Harold will be assuming a much heavier burden, cynics too often suggest that the acceptance of proffered promotion in the Colonial Service is merely a matter of increased salary, and it therefore requires to be stated that his more onerous appointment will carry with it no pecuniary advantage, for the administration now from the choice of the Imperial Government has been.

### Tanganyika's Next Governor?

WILL BE the next Governor of Tanganyika? The gamey plan suggests that he will put his own force in that of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, whom there could scarcely be a more apt tribute than the fact that many of those who were most critical of him while he was Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika under Sir Donald Cameron were to be numbered among his admirers when he showed himself so successful a Chief Secretary in Uganda and his broad-mindedness in East African matters generally. He can be no candidate for Government House, Dar es Salaam, with a more thorough grasp of date and banana knowledge both of Tanganyika and of East Africa as a whole, and though it is not much more than two years since he went to Uganda, he seems to be one of the exceptional cases in which the promotion of a Governor halfway through his normal four of office would have been to recommend it. Sir Philip has been in the closest touch with the last three Governors in Tanganyika, has watched from behind the scenes the evolution of their ideas, and knows intimately the personnel of the Territory, European, Indian, and African, official and non-official.

### Group's Next Chairman

A WENTH HENCE Lord Cranworth will be shown his duties as Chairman of the East African Group, and at the annual meeting which brings his term of office to its close Sir Claud Hollis will be proposed as his successor. From 1907 to 1930, except for four years in Sierra Leone, Sir Claud served in East Africa in various capacities, and his return to East African gatherings in London will be warmly welcomed.

### Instruction by Quiz

HIS EDUCATION for the East African was not what it would be had the African mind been cultivated in the normal way. Among a small profession of education, the examination marks shown are a revelation, and they place the most popular and always the most successful one in the South African examination made in Mozambique. The Board of Educational Cinema Experimentation, of which audiences approved by their attendance, and their praise, proved by their answers to the discussion that they had rightly understood the picture, and their understanding of the improvement that might be suggested orally was clarified by the film when the speakers thought by no means a good one. The result is interesting and encouraging.

### Gorilla Menus

GORILLAS are said to feed normally on young katooes shoots, and have lately been authoritatively accused of carnivorous habits. Yet the two gorillas who have lived in the London Zoo for four years, having exhausted the cold, misty, damp and gloomy recesses of the Ruwenzori jungle for a Regent's Park, will be lost by artificial sunlight and with attendants to serve them have adopted food in keeping. Their diet embraces a variety of fruits and vegetables, cooked fish and chicken, and even chops and steaks in winter, says Mr. E. G. Houldger in his latest book. Under this change of diet the gorillas are flourishing exceedingly, but what of the morality of introducing innocent and unsophisticated quadrupeds to the predatory extravagancies of civilized man? Here, indeed, though a strict vegetarian, has, to his credit, never tried to force his food upon the German Vore, but has not Mr. Bernard Shaw come prepared to make it his business to try to expect to see anything clever and consistently witty.

### Culinary Considerations

THE CONSISTENT DESIRE of the good British housewife is alleged to be to please her husband in the matter of food. So true that of the Native wife of a Kota Kota tribesman in Nyasaland, there, as Dr. J. G. Pitt-Rivers records, women have complete control of all matters connected with food and its preparation. And, complete means complete, in large capitals and underlined. It is neither customary nor polite for a husband to ask his wife questions about his meals, and such inquiries are insults to the wife, and serious domestic strife is the result of a breach of etiquette in this respect. There is a delightful restraint about that phrase, serious domestic strife. The African woman, often considered a slave by sentimental philanthropists, is generally nothing of the sort, and she has a potent weapon—her tongue. The trouble for medical officers in Kota Kota is that the men simply dare not give information about diet, and that the women are so confident in their demand to know the aims and objects of any such enquiry.

# Governments Indifferent to Soil Erosion

*Indicted by Leading Empire Authorities*

**B**URNING CRITICISMS marked the evening of the 26th October dinner of the Royal African Society at which soil erosion was discussed.

District officers were too much employed on too many unimportant matters and too frequently moved from one district to another, said Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The "stern indifference" of the Colonial Office which unfolded eight years ago of the serious extent of soil erosion in parts of Kenya was mentioned by Sir Daniel Hall, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission which reported on the subject.

Governors should be appointed for life, not for five years. Mr. Nowell, until recently Director of the Amanat Institute, suggested facetiously, adding seriously that the Colonial Administration system took little thought for the future.

Members of Durrant and Ava, Under-secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided, said the Society was made anxious by the ravages of erosion, and urged the adoption of a common remedial policy throughout British Africa. He was pleased to preside when so vital a topic was so so authoritatively discussed. Probably Sir Frank Stockdale was more bored than anyone else; his criticism was more about the admiration of those who trusted him, rather than the despair of those who disagreed with him. (Continued on page 10.)

## Sir Frank Stockdale's Review

Sir Frank Stockdale said soil erosion in Africa had first been tackled in Basutoland, where within three years a large portion of the hill sides had been saved and reclaimed by engineering works, stone walls, dams, and terraces, made all by small dams to check the water, as it flowed down the hills.

Increasing population in Nyasaland, once clothed with tall forest cover, had destroyed it for cultivation, producing many hilly, unproductive bars of vegetation, and subject to serious erosion in the rains. Forest-burning had also greatly reduced the cover. The Government had sent an officer to the U.S.A. to see what was being done there, and was definitely trying to safeguard the future of that part of the country, opened up by the railway extension. Credit must be given to the tea and tobacco planters, who had established contour bunds to check the flow of friable soil in the rains; these efforts had been very useful.

In parts of northern Rhodesia conditions were more primitive than anywhere else in Eastern Africa, where Natives in small villages lived their lives as they did before we entered the country; there was little serious erosion, but in areas in closer contact with European cultivation there was a totally different story. Heavy black Europeans using ploughs, Natives had bought them and ploughed the forest areas without any regard for the slope of the conditions, and there was increasing devastation of forest cover and erosion.

The agricultural services in Northern Nigeria had learned from the outside that the production of crops in the hills should be to induce Africans to use ploughs, manure, and to practise careful farming; the results had been remarkable.

In that part of the range there was little erosion, but considerable ploughing was taking place, and larger areas cultivated than could be properly managed. There was heavy erosion on the hillside.

Much useful work had been done in Tanganyika, where practically all the hill-sides had adopted regulations for the control of erosion. The tribal authorities had co-operated in making compulsory the planting of contour hedges and the building of stone terraces. Remarkable changes had taken place.

But conditions in some areas were far from satisfactory. He had been simply appalled at the state of affairs in the Kondoa Irangi and Singida districts, where the only course was to abandon the land, move the people elsewhere, and see what they adopted some methods of agriculture suited to the district. Government had so decided. Fortunately four-fifths of Tanganyika had been protected by the tsetse fly, so that there was still land for new settlements, which could now be made in the country.

Some of the chief reserves were in a distressing condition. He had reviewed the Kamba Reserve after an absence of six years, and in that time there had been serious retrogression, the causes being equally divided between the shorts of uncontrolled agriculture on hill slopes and overgrazing by cattle. Having at their door a market for all their produce, the Natives had dug up large areas, up to the tops of the hills, so that the soil was washed away in the rains. That had reduced the areas available for pasturage, while the amount of stock had increased. Such was the vicious circle.

## Radical Changes Necessary

The position in Kenya was even worse. The Colonial Development Fund had provided £34,000 for work in the Kamba Reserve, and was to consider the question of the Kamasia Reserve, so Kenya would experiment as to what was feasible.

Social habits and customs of the people had to be considered. The questions to be asked were: (1) What can be done at a cost which is practicable? (2) What will the people accept as not too great an expense with their lives? (3) How can the people be induced to accept the changes?

It seemed possible to save the position in the agricultural districts; the real problem was in the forest districts. In some stock would have to be reduced, additional water supplies provided, and rotational grazing introduced.

Stock was to those Natives a reserve; we must not destroy that reserve without getting something in its place. The Natives might have to take to agriculture or intensify it. Even though the stock appeared rather stupid to us, in that numbers counted, not value, we must pay regard to it.

Soil erosion was not a fraction of the whole agricultural problem of Africa, which demanded better methods of agriculture and control against erosion. Everybody from Governors downwards should take this as the basic problem of the same importance as the welfare of the people. District officers must be relieved from such duties as are expected to give them no time to this main problem, and be left in a district sufficiently long to know the people and their problems, only then should we make satisfactory progress.

Sir Daniel Hall said the question in Africa was bound up with teaching the Natives to continue cropping his land without losing its fertility.

You can't change the habit of the Natives. Pioneers are greedy. Until the Government is strong enough to force them to work for the benefit of the people, the only way is to force them to work for the benefit of the people.



of diminishing fertility by excessive use of phosphorus in waste matters.

The same applies to the soil. There is one factor which tends upon the soil, and that is agriculture which wastes the fertility of the soil when cultivated year after year. The effect is the economic use of livestock and their manure, the compost, and refuse to be plus the manure and the Colonial Office is studying the problem. Eight years ago we had an extraordinary state of affairs in the East African Reserve where the people were beginning to be the Colonial Office was supremely indifferent (laughter) and I am glad the situation has changed. I feel the new position with delight.

**Water Supplies and Soil Erosion**

Professor R. S. Loopy, Professor of Geography, Oxford, said that water supply and erosion were very closely allied, and the planting of certain catchment areas with fast-growing exotic trees was an extremely complicated matter.

"Certain types, particularly eucalypts, have a draining effect on the soil. Some might say, 'Cut them down and you have a bigger water supply.' But it would all come down in the rains, and in dry weather you would have no water. You must consider separately the effect of forests on hilly and level country. On level country they dry up the land and convert swamps into dry ponds, but this action does not affect deep seated water supplies.

"On a steep slope the drainage action comes into play, but it is far more than counter-balanced by the beneficial effect of preventing run-off, and it assists percolation. Forests in catchment areas give off the water slowly. Although forests in catchment areas reduce the total amount of water in the creek, they equalise the flow throughout the year, and this is more important to have a perennial stream than a seasonal one.

"We must allot different lands to different uses. Certain types are fit for agriculture, and others fit for forestry should be so used—steep slopes, water catchment areas, and areas which produce valuable timber. When talking of erosion we should begin by classifying land into those broad divisions, for the work must vary according to the land.

"Africa will have to undertake entirely different methods of farming to retain the fertility of the soil. Otherwise things will go from bad to worse as the population increases.

**Shamba-Astion Forest Restoration**

Mr. G. S. Stebbing, Professor of Forestry, Edinburgh University, said there were seven types of erosion: (1) sheet erosion; (2) erosion by rills; (3) channel erosion; (4) erosion from over-pasturage;

(5) erosion from clean felling of evergreen forests; and, after mentioning the over- and scrubby growth, areas of open grass, and other small trees which did not give enough cover to prevent erosion; (6) sand penetration; (7) desiccation; and (8) soil acidulation and the formation of gullies.

Mr. Frank Stockdale had spoken of the research to be put in hand, it was wise to remember that India had started the other way round, and successfully. He suggested that the right course was for the central authority to lay down policy to regulate agricultural practice, stop the annual burnings, and aid attempts at preservation of the forest required for water supplies, and definite rules for the protection of the country side and the avoidance of erosion. When in the seventies the Government had been asked to do more to prevent soil erosion, every county had to do its own thing, and soon the work was done by the Government.

country had been stopped. Similar measures should be adopted here to search.

**If Governors Were Appointed for Life**

Mr. W. Newson, Chief Director of the East African Research Station at Arusha, said:

"At least in this subject has not a progress in the last 10 years shown at the Colonial Office. (laughter) Less than 10 years ago I was approached by two Tanganyikans whose names should be quite large in the annals of soil erosion. Mr. Gilman and Dr. (now Sir Edmund) Healy, who asked if I would take charge of an informal conference on soil erosion. The report we made caused it to be regarded as akin to those people who believe that the earth was flat or that pyramids were written in the Pyramids. We were the subject of derision—less than 10 years ago.

"A Standing Committee on Soil Erosion came out of that conference. In a few years it appeared that there was little need to be anxious about agricultural erosion; the measures taken to combat it in Native and non-Native areas were so excellent that we soon began to believe that the

One great aspect which came out of the question of over-grazing in Native areas, two or three years later we produced a report which we thought would be certain to do something done. On the morning of the 25th of the Veterinary Director back to the Government with any knowledge of the district was far in arrears to the Government that if something was not done, it was well nigh certain that in less than 10 years the population would be so increased that we were disappointed in their usual forecasting would be done.

"The suggestion of appointment on soil erosion if Governors were appointed not for five years, but for life, is a matter which Governments have always very urgently questioned to deal with, and what will happen in 20 years is very little concern of theirs. It is the nature of Colonial administration that it is incapable of making arrangements very far ahead, and the threat of soil erosion is to produce an unpopulated desert in 20 years and on, except at all.

**Cattle Quota Necessary**

There are small children who come from cattle are currency, and often the milk for most of milk. In famine they would even rather let their children die than sell their cattle. Apart from natural control the cattle multiply at the rate of about 20% per annum. The areas to which they are confined, by tsetse, become excessively over-grazed, and in each year of drought—say one in two or three years—there is terrible suffering and loss through sheer starvation.

"It is possible to provide pasturage for the present, cattle population of Tanganyika, and it is not necessary to call upon the people to reduce their stock. Land requirements from the tsetse and the presence of tsetse implies would accommodate the Native cattle, and if you open new areas, grazing, this 20% come into play, and in a few years you have merely inflated the sore.

"The simple question for the Administration is to prevent that increase in numbers, how to fix a cattle quota which would solve the question of over-grazing and the soil erosion which results, induce the Administration to devise the means of fixing that quota, but so far progress is not a problem."

It is assumed those present

# NO Colonies as a Gesture to Germany

## Latest Comments on the German Claims

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS continue to occupy much space in the papers of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and now Poland, which there can be no doubt has again stated, through diplomatic channels, that it considers itself to have at least as good a title to overseas territory as Germany.

Fantastic interpretations of the Anglo-French communique on the colonial question have appeared in a few British newspapers, and many have assumed, quite erroneously, that there is already an agreement to make the *Belgian Congo* of Germany the *Cameroons* and *Togoland*, with certain considerable additions to their pre-War boundaries.

The truth is that the communique was phrased not to conceal anything, but to reveal the exact position, which has elucidated the matter of Moment in this case.

### The Integrity of the Belgian Congo

Belgium, alarmed last week to learn that Germany had asked for *Belgian Congo*, one of the richest areas of what was German West Africa, promptly replied through her Foreign Minister, M. de Baele, who issued a declaration by M. van Zeeland, the latter Prime Minister, emphasising that the integrity of the Belgian Congo was a fundamental principle of Belgian policy, and that should that integrity be threatened, Belgium would defend it by all the means in her power. "I have nothing to add to that declaration," M. de Baele said, "except to say that our determination is as firm to-day as yesterday."

It is significant that the German proposal above mentioned was for the ownership of the *Cameroons*, *Togoland* and *Belgian Congo* and for trading concessions elsewhere, but that there was no claim to retrocession of *Tanganyika Territory*, *South West Africa*, the *Far Eastern Territories*, once German, which are now under the administration of *Belgium*, *New Zealand* and *Japan*.

### Dr. Schacht's Proposal Rejected

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, which often reflects the views of the Government, asserts that Great Britain has rejected the idea, ventilated to Lord Halifax by Dr. Schacht, that a solution could be found by making Germany the principal shareholder in a great Central African development company, exploiting territories now the outright possessions of Belgium and Portugal. It is understood that the British Minister is most emphatic on this point.

The *Daily Herald* has given recent space to an examination of the Colonial question by Sir Isham Balfour, who exposed the absurdity of many of the arguments used by the major difficulties of a solution suggested by a Joint Commission as a necessary first step, recalled that Germany had reached an agreement with Belgium in 1911, and would not equally insist that all could be referred to her. "Should the law cannot be made," the German administration in Africa was on the point of concluding that the *Belgian Congo* Continent remained in the hands of the British. Finding Commission had iterated from the position that there is no other solution than a general territorial one, then much might be accomplished. The basis of such a conference should be the

of the old British doctrine that Colonies pay nothing to lose but everything to gain from international co-operation in development, coupled with a fair share of the investment.

Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P., speaking in Oxford, was right to the point.

"Does anybody really believe that what the Colonies want is the return of their former Colonies?" he asked. "If it were possible to hand over all the former Colonies to improve the German world they say. We didn't mean that. What we want is equality of treatment in the matter of raw materials. There is no rubber, no oil, no copper and no tin in these places. We would much rather have the *Malay States*, *Indonesia* and *Brazil* perhaps than to do as the present arrangement."

The essential point of view of the two countries is profoundly different. The Englishman regards things from the commercial point of view in terms of good business deals. The German sees the heroic point of view. He goes after what he wants as though it were a military objective. It is a tragic fact for him the battle is never over.

### Germany Wants

What Germany really wants is not this or that territory, but power, tremendous power. She doesn't know, she can't tell you, what power she does want, she just wants it. The *White Land*, the *Saar*, the *Corridor*, the *Ukraine*, those are merely symbols.

The Germans, when they see how weak and friendly we are, will say when they look round the British Empire, as Blücher said, "What looks and feels like a little thing like *Belgium*." We must always oppose any power which seeks to dominate the Continent, and we shall make a very grave mistake if we surrender something to Germany without obtaining something very tangible in return.

"We should no longer surrendering some Colonies, only if Germany comes into a new and more practical League of Nations." We shall then compare together again upon an attempt to achieve economic equality in terms of raw materials and markets.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, leader of the Liberal party, also speaking in Oxford, said: "If we are to make colonial concessions with others, to Germany, we are not making them because we are lured into it for the sake of an ignominious bargain, but only as a portion of a general settlement, the fundamental and final aim of which must be the return of Germany to the League and the beginning again of international co-operation."

Colonel W. Stewart Roddie, speaking in Edinburgh, said: "The reason for this hue and cry after Colonies is that the Peace Conference must continue to pull a rabbit out of a hat. At the moment it stops the reason for this is whether we are justified in placing the matter of a concession which has refused to be settled by peace, in the hands of the peace-makers. The result might be that the Peace Conference would reveal to the world that the Peace Conference had been a failure and that the Peace Conference had been a failure. The result of such a conference should be the

Mandate to Great Britain

The Scotsman suggests that "it is fifty times to be discussed" with minds vigorously directed of preference the principles by which a Colonial settlement should be governed. The first question is whether they are to base themselves on expediency or on justice if they do conflict; it need not be prematurely concluded that they do. The arguments bearing on the case are economic, political, humanitarian and strategic. The economic can be dismissed as immaterial while the African Colonies are to be handed over to us, or little to give Germany grounds to cask their or us of finding in the disposal the French and other Colonial Powers) to grudge them.

The political argument rests on the fact that a flat refusal to discuss the Colonial question would undoubtedly add to the factors making for war in Europe. Impingence on the present argument, a "denial" of Colonies is "damaging" to German prestige, our own could not be said to suffer by the transfer of some of the few we hold under Mandate.

The humanitarian argument submits that the Nations and the ex-German Colonies have, or the less as a result under a happier régime than they were before the war, would be likely to be again under a Nazi direction. The strategic argument is obvious - too obvious, for it looks more important than it is. So far as a Colonial settlement reduces the danger of war, all strategic questions would look less large, and in any case the fact that Germany held East and South West Africa in 1914 had no bearing whatever on the war in its main theatres.

All those considerations are in the realm of expediency. What of the realm of justice? Germany's Colonies were taken from her in 1919 for one reason alone, that she lost the War. All attempts to justify the confiscation on other grounds savour of jesuitry and hypocrisy. If Germany is able to force a general reconsideration of the Peace of Versailles, there can plainly be no exclusion of the Colonies from discussion. But that is far from meaning that the course dictated by expediency and justice is the simple return of some or all of the ex-German Colonies.

Then follows a proposal that Tanganyika might be mandated to Germany and Kenya to Great Britain.

Points from the Provincial Press

While the London papers have not recently encouraged correspondence on the subject, columns of letters have appeared in leading provincial journals, where on the whole, they reveal a sounder attitude than their London contemporaries.

The Manchester Guardian gave prominence to the statement of a Tanganyika correspondent that "a large majority of Tanganyika natives would be unwilling to return to German rule. Chiefs and other natives are anxious about the possibility, and if Germany regains this colony these men and many others would migrate to Kenya, Natal and Uganda, just as every year hundreds of natives migrate from P.E. to Tanganyika."

The Western Mail made the point that Hitler demands the restoration of Germany's lost Colonies is one, that neither Britain, or France has power to meet even if they were convinced of its justice, without reference to the League of Nations.

A correspondent of The Scotsman wrote: "No quarrel, such as to the ungenerous settlement of 1919, was caused after the War. The truth is that Britain and America granted the Peace

£500,000,000 to help her to recover. She has used that money for the maintenance of the sole purpose of preparing for the loss of the European War with another War. Thus she shows her gratitude."

Mr. G. H. M. M. M. was in the Liverpool Daily Post. "The returning of all takes to losing posterity while about them to retain all things, avoid be just about the best way to discourage gambling. Why then think of returning Germany's Colonies? The gambler lost a £100,000, who didn't even want to gamble, was to the winner, and her return to be a loss, who is not now discussed. Is arrogant, blatant, and impudent how to carry the field from logic and justice."

A letter to the Morning Post said: "In 1864 Germany embarked on an unprovoked war against Denmark with the intention of annexing Schleswig and Holstein and succeeded in 1870 she deliberately engineered war with France and annexed Alsace and Lorraine. British statesmen should tell Germany that when she has returned Denmark's two stolen provinces, and has persuaded her allies to return Stolen Ethiopia and Stolen China, she will accept presentations about the former German Colonies."

The French newspapers state that the British Foreign Minister has informed Mr. Delbosque that his Government would not advance formal claims unless the question of a redistribution of Colonies comes up in concrete form, in which the Poles would ask for her share, and to be taken into account. Colonel Beck has already chartered companies for the exploitation of certain Colonies might be formed, with Polish participation, and the Poles apparently had these demands reasonable, and is willing in principle to consider the assistance of Polish migration to Madagascar.

Notes to the German Press

It was a noticeable addition to the Daily Press was perhaps that about Tanganyika, which was...

All the problems are to be cooked in one pot - general settlement, Colonies, League of Nations, and the collective principle - and they are all to be boiled into a homoeopathic barrier to action. Fortunately London has forgotten Germany's Colonial claims are something which could be bartered for by financial promises of raw materials or anything else. We must repeat this in issue of old phrases is becoming increasingly young restive.

This is the general line which the German Press has now been instructed to adopt.

South Africa's Attitude on the Peace

Speaking in Bloemfontein on the 2nd week General Botha said that "it was Prime Minister we signed our position as far as the Peace of Africa was concerned. I made an agreement with Germany and did not leave the matter on a basis of a victory. There is a formal agreement whereby Germany acknowledges that the future of South West Africa is with the Union, and wherein Germany undertakes to address her subjects in South West Africa to become her subjects. The title in fact, comes from the title of our claim to the West Africa is therefore not merely an offer of victory but on an agreement with Germany. It is a peace thrown overboard by the Malans who are doing the making, who may have a very far-reaching effect."

# East African Luncheon

## To Earl De La Warr, Commissioner

LORD CRANWORTH, Chairman of the East African Group of the Warr Commission, presided at a luncheon given in London last week in honour of the members of the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa.

The Commission had been in East Africa since the Chairman the only to denounce the future of Makerere College, Uganda, but to examine education generally.

His local problem of education was brought to my notice when about six years ago I went to a Native school in Kenya. The boy had a splendid school room, a good playing field, and had been taken to the head of the river. He could be used to attend. When I told the principal he must be proud of it, he replied, "perhaps a little proud, but also very sad. I can realise that for all these boys there are only three teachers, two clerks, as public agents or assistants. They are good but they cannot make you clerks, but there are not enough machines to do their work, and some will have to go into the same occupations."

### Lord De La Warr's Qualifications

For countless years the Native has been interested a little with high school, a little with love, and a lot with meat. At that I changed a woman given him new ideas of new houses and a new soul, and unless we can further and give him a chance to use what we have given him, we must wonder whether we are doing him a service by a diploma. That was why I was glad to find from the report of the Commission a splendid suggestion—that that particular aspect is kept in the foreground.

On better than find Lord De La Warr could have been chosen as his leader. He had a first rate knowledge of the country, and was the efficient, hard working, and popular Parliamentary secretary to the Board of Agriculture of the country. He went to the Board of Education and added to his great prestige by becoming a Cabinet Minister. Now he has been selected to represent this country at the delegation of the four empires of British settlement in East Africa.

### Interpreting British Trusteeship

Lord De La Warr, who expressed pleasure at the presence of Mr. E. J. Hines, former Director of Education in Uganda, said, "I am glad to be here."

The main object of the Commission was to help interpret the spirit of British trusteeship for the Native. All the way we are interested in the discharge of our duties as trustees. The speech of your Chairman who in the past belonged to the much abused section of the continent, the settler, showed how clearly that spirit has been exercised for the benefit of the Native. It is that Kenya settlers have a great freedom of thought to the deeper aspects of Native policy and that they have often been most unfairly attacked.

During my visit we found a number of government officials in all parts of the country, and everywhere we found that what the Native wanted from British trusteeship is not more government schools, schools of every type from the primary school to the higher level.

It was made clear to us that the main object was to get them schools and education, but to get them where that had happened on the West Coast and in other parts of the Empire, and to make sure that the spirit of trusteeship was maintained.

should not have to go to some other country to obtain knowledge.

It could have been some time to discuss whether or not the African shall have the right to apply himself to the study of law, he would be educated and at that point there would be no disagreement, one member of the Commission, in the minority report, said we went round we examined and appreciated the tremendous work which Christian Missions have done for education in East Africa. They were the pioneers, their work has been so simple, magnificent, and we recommended increased support for them. We examined Native administration and other schools in Tanganyika and Uganda and saw the tremendous reality being given to education and how those schools had kept contact with African thought and needs. We saw an appalling shortage of teachers for education and said that not only must the mission schools be encouraged and extended but that we must also call all hands on deck to help the Native administrations and missions to work for this basic problem of education in East Africa.

The only point on which there can be disagreement is with those people who suggest that the present should have a monopoly of education. This has never been in the British Empire and a question of monopoly of education for one class of the community and there never can be.

We are ourselves. What are the needs of Africa? I wish sometimes that in this country we could ask ourselves more frequently, "What is the education we are giving to our own children? I wish in Africa depressed by a picture of the children in my own village, who, living in a beautiful and fertile area, are being turned out from school as perfect little clerks."

### African Needs of African Leaders

The school of Africa is for leadership, not for the masses. Our leaders from within Africa must work with native Africa to improve its own standards of living. If we place the demand of the Native to improve its position, it cannot be met by the white man alone, especially in the lower grade positions. It is that is already quite a high standard in some countries. It is sending out more and more white men with comparatively low salaries and pensions. If the social services are to be extended, they will have to be extended by Africans.

Leadership is needed so that the Africans can improve and better food, have better secondary schools, improve their health and improve their intelligence, so they will not solve the problems of the enormous schools imposed upon them, but they can be doing by leading Africans to say they are not at the mercy of a disease, they can find their own way.

It is not to recommend what someone should do with these problems. There is a demand for a better education for the African who will afterwards return to his village, and the other for the Native who is to lead his fellow-men.

How far is it possible to build a system of education of which the first stage—primary, secondary and advanced—shall be complete in itself and which will at the same time enable selected pupils to go on from the primary stage to the secondary and from the secondary stage to the third? It is a question of the principle that in East Africa whatever the Government has made available in the early stages of education, the main object of the school is to get the boys and girls to

return to their communities with an education which is complete enough to lead straight on to a useful life.

There is a long way to go before there is built up a civilisation that can carry a great culture. We can and must lay the foundations of an educational system for them, and help to provide the machinery, but ultimately every country must produce its own culture. That is why I feel that our method of colonisation is the best. Our anxiety is and must be to produce first-rate Africans, not second-rate Europeans. (Applause)

**Combining Theory and Practice**

Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., who was a member of the Commission, said in proposing the toast of the Chairman—

A Commission sent to some distant territory is generally met with suspicion, dislike and concealed contempt. We were not met by anything of the sort; that was not due entirely to the ingratiating charm of our Chairman and of Lady De La Warr, but to some extent because everyone realised that if we knew nothing about Africa, some of us knew a good deal about education, and that we had not come to impose our ideas on old traditions and circumstances. This luncheon proves that we were not unsuccessful in combining the theory of London with the practice of East Africa, and I do believe that our report will help not only in Nairobi but all concerned with Africa.

Lord Cranworth has devoted a great many years to the service of East Africa, and I can only think that I am honoured to propose his health because he fulfill the three qualifications which appalled him when he visited the East African school of which he has spoken. I have been a clerk for many years; I am now a political agitator, and I have for long stretches of time been a criminal. (Loud laughter)

Lord Cranworth responded briefly.

**Films of Ethiopian War  
Both Sides of the Picture**

The propaganda which demecates Italy's claims upon the East Ethiopian War was ably countered in London on Sunday when the Film Society gave not only an exhibition of the film, but interspersed it with pictures of the War taken by the British cinematographers, who showed the Ethiopian side of the case.

The Italian picture portrayed snuffing soldiers receiving their mail by aeroplane direct from Italy, serving mortal Natives with water by hoing, vaccinating, and dispensing groups of African peasants, and carrying the wounded from the front to clean and well-equipped hospitals, and such incidents as the parachuting of the sick by air and dropping them by parachute to hungry troops in advanced positions.

There were also included—presumably for the amusement of the public—scenes of aeroplanes bombing defensible Native villages, because, in the words of the pamphlet, "the uncivilised savages came forward to attack our plane army." His words, which were greeted with heroic laughter by the audience, were hardly followed by the unadvised savages screaming from Addis Ababa in many a riddle on the sick, though a few of our rifles. The chance also of the effects of a few of our rifles. The chance also of the effects of a few of our rifles. The chance also of the effects of a few of our rifles.

**Colonial Empire Union**

**Mr. Ormsby Gore on the Colonial Empire**

MR. RICHARD W. G. A. ORMSBY GORE, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the chief guest at a luncheon given in London on Tuesday jointly by the Colonial Empire Union and the Ulster Group of the Over-Seas League.

Lord Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided in his capacity as Chairman of the Ulster Group, said Ulstermen were prejudiced in that they believed that there was a sharp distinction between right and wrong, a fact which the broader-minded Englishman seemed to forget. (Laughter). He recalled that Mr. Ormsby Gore said to him on his appointment as Under-Secretary, "It is highly unlikely that I shall always say the same thing, but let us aim at saying the same thing about important matters at least." That was epitomised wish for an new Minister to be told.

**One European per Thousand**

Mr. Ormsby Gore described the Colonial Empire as a vast congeries of possessions, mainly in the tropics, spread throughout the world in every continent, and remarkable as containing 55,000,000 human beings, of whom only one in a thousand was of pure European descent. Every one of those Europeans, whether official, trader, missionary, or planter, carried the responsibility of leadership and example. Those 55,000 Europeans were indeed the very centre of the Colonial Empire. On them lay the burden of that solidarity which distinguished the Colonial Empire.

In the Colonial Office there was a sharing of responsibilities, and Lord Dufferin devoted himself especially to agriculture, economics, education, and certain other matters. The University of Belfast provided the Colonial Agricultural Service with a small but steady stream of Ulstermen, and there were Ulstermen prominent in other ways, including the present Chief Justices in Singapore and British Guiana, and the Chief Secretary of Zanzibar in the person of Mr. McElerry.

**The Importance of Individuality**

The Englishman had a special capacity for compromise; the Ulsterman for not compromising; the Scot for making money; the Irishman for being jolly; the Welshman for being ingenious. It was because the Empire had a horizon much larger than anything provincial or even national that it could bring and hold together such varied peoples with a common sense of freedom and a sense of belief in the importance of individuality—which counted more than anything else in human life.

Great Britain would be judged by the historian according to her management of her Colonial Empire, upon which other nations looked with envious eyes. The task of this country was to set its best men and women over it, and to work with simple-minded purpose in the service of the Crown.

Lord Lugard, President of the Colonial Empire Union, proposed a vote of thanks to the guests and the Chairman, Mr. Ormsby Gore, he said, had travelled more widely throughout the Colonial Empire than any of his predecessors; the welfare of those 55,000,000 people was safe in his hands, and he could be trusted to maintain the honour and integrity of the Empire. The guests, Messrs. and Mrs. Dufferin, Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby Gore, and Mr. and Mrs. McElerry, were all present.

## Italian Progress in Ethiopia

### Major Poisson Newman on His Visit

ITALIANS WORKING FIVE HUNDRED on the roads beside Anchar's slave owners, slaves and ex-soldiers of the Emperor of Ethiopia—that was one of the striking pictures which Major E. W. Poisson Newman presented to the Royal Empire Society last week when speaking on "The Development of Abyssinia."

He urged his audience to forget everything they had read about Ethiopia. He had been the guest of the Emperor before the war, had been in Ethiopia during the war, and was the first British subject to go all over Ethiopia after the war, as his wife was the first white woman to fly over that country.

In the old days, which means two years ago, the Amharas, a Christian and ruling race, occupied one-third of the mountainous country towards the north, and oppressed the Native tribes in the other two-thirds, tribes that had been conquered by Menelik 40 years previously. The political system was feudal, and was corrupt, slave raiding was practised. The criminal law was utterly barbaric, and Ethiopia was at the same level of culture as England before the Norman invasion.

The dirt and vermin were appalling. Some of the Coptic churches were fine buildings, but were terribly dirty. Even in St. George's Cathedral in Addis Ababa an insect powder was essential.

The Italians had abolished slavery, and a stroke of the pen, but realising that work must be supplied to take its place, employed the ex-slaves on the roads, where they worked on their own, and ex-soldiers of the Emperor's army, all being paid regularly every week.

### Italian Administration

The country had been divided into five States, with a Viceroy in Addis Ababa as the capital. Each State was under a Provincial Governor, with Commissioners, Residents and Vice-Residents. The Italians were handicapped by not having any experienced Civil Service upon which to draw, such Civil Servants as they had from Libya, Somalia and Somaliland, were being employed in Ethiopia, and were unappreciated by the officers, although with university degrees, who had fought in the war. They filled the gaps, but with a best they could. All the Governors were soldiers or sailors, but in time it would become a regular Civil Service.

Two great things had been achieved in the first year of Italian rule—public security and better communication. His was a man who had travelled all over the country, without escort or firearms, except occasionally in the west, and then the escort was composed of *askaris* who had fought in the Italian Emperor's army. Security in Ethiopia was as good as in Palestine in 1923-24 and in South Africa after the Boer War, and was better than in many parts of India to-day.

For all practical purposes, Ethiopia was pacified. The Italian policy was general disarmament, which had met with opposition. There was some difficulty round Addis Ababa, but the Amharas had had to be seized by force. The Amharas had to pass up the Amharas, and in Tigre, but the Amharas of newspaper reports were really soldiers of brigands of ten or 200 men, who were even in a position to assemble and set out for loot, they were usually not. There were nothing new, there was nothing that had happened for centuries, and it would not be long

before the Amharas had reconstituted the country; it was possible to fly anywhere in a few hours, and where trouble cropped up, thither Italian troops were sent by plane to check it. There were 10 battalions of *askaris*, who retired after two years' voluntary service, and were being replaced by Ethiopians. Small battalions, under loyal rasas and Italian officers, acted as police patrols.

### Splendid New Roads

The splendid new asphalt roads were as good as anything in Northern Italy. They had to carry all supplies, as the Jibuti railway was a single line and had many steep inclines. A safari that in the old days took 40 days and required two months to prepare, was now accomplished in 2 hours, 20 minutes. It was only three hours by air from Addis Ababa to the Sudan border, and three days to Rowal. The internal combustion engine had rendered possible the development of Ethiopia.

Motor coaches, holding 26 passengers and fitted with wireless and cocktail bars, now ran between Massawa and Addis Ababa in three days. The elevation of the capital, however, 8,000 ft., was found very trying for older men, and the Government departments were being moved 1,000 ft. lower to a point on the railway. Addis Ababa would remain the commercial capital. There was no shortage of essential supplies, though there might be of luxuries at times.

Having detailed his journeys through and over Ethiopia—from Massawa in the north to Kismayu in the south, from Garihela in the west to Harar in the east, by air, rail and car, Major Newman showed on the screen photographs of various places, some likely (Lake Tsana was one) to become tourist resorts.

The policy of the Italians was never to take land from the Natives; that was unnecessary; for there was plenty for everybody. Rasas who had submitted their land and their prestige, but were not permitted to tax the people; the Church lands were secured to the Church; the small landowner kept his. Only the Emperor's lands had been confiscated, and were now Imperial property.

The two great religions of the country, Christianity and Islam, were on an absolute first-class. Italy gave money to the Church, and the best relations existed with the Abuna or Coptic Archbishop. Education had begun to spread, and the lecturer had been pressed by little scholars of six or seven years' age speaking Italian with quite a good accent. The old criminal law had been abolished, but what was good of the civil law had been retained for Natives, to whom it was familiar. All Europeans had to come before Italian tribunals. Clinics were being established all over the land, but they had a terribly task, for the people had been disease-ridden for centuries.

### Colonisation and Commerce

Colonisation was proceeding on two lines, by Italian families for mixed farming with native labour, and by large companies working concessions. "Security" missions were exploring the country, investigating its possibilities, and no one would be taken without careful study. Emigration offices in Italy were being opened by people who wanted to settle in Ethiopia, and were an agricultural folk, but were very proud of their new land, and far from being permitted to go

## Nyasaland Labour Abroad

### Tribute to Treatment by Employers

**CONTENTMENT AND FAIR PROSPERITY** among emigrant Nyasaland Natives is the general verdict arrived at by Mr. J. N. Abraham in his "Report on Nyasaland Natives in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia," Crown Agents for the Colonies, 28, 64.

Labour conditions in the Rand mines are praised warmly. Nyasaland Natives interrogated asserted that they had no complaints against any of the Europeans, the food or the accommodation; they did not like the Native "boss-boys," who fear that the more intelligent Nyasalanders will supplant them. Mr. Abraham adds that there was no single complaint of assault or other ill-treatment by a white man, and that such an offence is punished by the mines by instant dismissal.

The most recent figures of mortality among "tropical Natives" on the Witwatersrand are given thus: Northern Rhodesia, 15.10 per 1,000; Nyasaland, 20.27; Southern Rhodesia, 10.91. The corresponding mortality amongst the same classes of Natives employed on mines in Southern Rhodesia in 1935 was 15.9, 18.22, and 10.42. Twenty-five years ago the death-rate of "tropical Natives" on the Rand was over 60 per 1,000, and of all Natives 30 per 1,000.

Wage rates on the Rand average £2.10s. 6d. a month underground and £2.10s. 8d. on the surface. In addition the Native receives food, quarters, and free medical treatment, valued at 15s. 6d. a day of £2 5s. a month. There are bonuses, and a skilled machine boy can earn as much as £12 a month.

Conditions in the less strictly controlled mines were equally satisfactory. At Rustenburg, there was "a general air of contentment" at the copper mine at Messina, where nearly half the labour force of 3,370 are Nyasalanders, the compound manager is an old K.A.R. officer, and the only complaint was from "a convalescent Native on hospital diet who wanted meat." Agricultural labour on the Zebediela Estates, where half of the 2,000 hands are from Nyasaland, was "most cheerful."

### Good Conditions on Rhodesian Mines

In Southern Rhodesia Mr. Abraham visited large and small mines and farms. The Cam and Motor mine, which employs some 2,000 Natives, had 1,300 Nyasalanders, who averaged 25s. a month underground and 15s. on the surface; an expert machine boy can earn £5 to £6 a month, and the average is £3. Abundant and well-balanced rations are given.

As most of the Nyasaland Natives are Koba Kota there is a mosque in the compound instead of a church. So high is the popularity of the mine that Natives travelling on foot would go no further than the Cam and Motor if they were sure of getting employment there. There has been no need for recruitment of labour since the War.

Over the Wankie colliery Mr. Abraham waxed lyrical, comparing it with other coal mines. Wankie is almost as amazing as is the Witwatersrand. The Victoria Falls in relation to the river falls. The Natives through the snow about 5,000, and the rates of pay are very high, especially with the Rand. Mine boys average £2 6d. per month (same as mining), hammer boys £2 10s. 6d., ironworkers and fashers (sloughers) £2 10s. 6d., and other skilled labourers £2 7s. 6d., and unskilled workers £1 10s.

Nyasaland Natives reported to not suited to underground work, get good jobs in the workshops and on the electric plant.

Rations are liberal, married women draw an additional 10 lbs. of meal and 1 lb. of salt per week; cocoa and bread are issued to underground workers on strike. As an example of the considerate treatment of Natives, the Muhammadans have one of their own number to slaughter their meat. About 25% of the labourers occupy married quarters, which are all free of charge. Here again recruitment is unnecessary.

Characteristic small mines were visited in the Gatooma area. On one 75 boys out of 235 were Nyasalanders; a hammer boy drew 25s. 6d. a month (the maximum paid was £3, plus a bonus of 5s.), and other labourers started at 12s. 6d. and rose to an average of 17s. 6d. a month. The compounds were well laid-out, Native villages without restriction of married quarters, and women and children predominated. Nowhere did Mr. Abraham hear any complaints. The scale of rations is prescribed by law.

### Farm Conditions Resemble Nyasaland

Conditions on the farms closely resembled those in Nyasaland, but wages were slightly higher, ranging from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., and a bonus system was common; specialised work on the Mazoe Citrus Estate earns 30s. a month. Food is given on Nyasaland scales. Benevolent paternal autocracy prevails. The story is told that a white Nyasaland Native, when accused on the road by an unpopular employer, consulted a list—and walked on.

Salisbury location has 71 cottages, 124 huts, 104 brick rooms, and a population of about 2,000 men, 200 women and 875 children, for whom the accommodation is described as inadequate and the sanitation poor. A single room costs 11s. and a double room 17s. 6d. a month; food for a man, wife and children costs at least 6d. a day; firewood 5s. a load; beer 6d. a pint. The Natives in the location are almost all employed by Europeans, a labourer getting 15s. to 17s. 6d. a month and domestic servants 30s.

A better report is given of the Imperial Tobacco Company's compound at Maasa, near Salisbury, where some 500 Nyasaland Natives are employed during the busy season. The compound is just a piece of Nyasaland transplanted in Rhodesia. The Natives seemed as happy as they are at Limbe.

### Natives Ties with their Homeland

How many Nyasalanders, working in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, have severed practically all connexion with Nyasaland? Mr. Abraham, after consulting every possible authority, answers:

Although Nyasaland Natives stay for long periods in Southern Rhodesia, there are 70,000 employed in Southern Rhodesia and 20,000 resident in the Union; they keep in touch with their homes and get the news from the papers and the Natives in the Union. I hazard a guess that not more than 5% of Nyasaland Natives can be identified themselves with Southern Rhodesia, and about 25% with the Union of South Africa, and have severed practically all connexion with Nyasaland.

The remaining number are appendages of the terms of contracts, labour regulations, and so on; and is illustrated by excellent photographs, which give a reader a clear picture of the conditions obtaining in the black picture.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**More Farmers for Rhodesia****Agriculture as a Way of Life**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—General Smuts recently said in Bulawayo that the great problem before us is to fill the empty spaces of this Colony, and that the best way to do so was by multiplying the number of farmers and settling them on the land. Several people have protested against his statement, but on what grounds were the protests made? Merely that most people who hoped to make money at farming have failed, and because the local market is ignored.

The basis of European society in Southern Africa, as Gen. Smuts truly said, is the land, and in order to strengthen this basis more farmers are needed to develop its latent wealth. There is no other basis for a lasting civilisation. All attempts to establish civilisation on anything but the living wealth of the land have failed, and will continue to fail.

The answer to the parrot-ery "Where is the market?" is "At your door." The market for farm produce is first of all the local market, the farmer himself, his family, and his Native employees: is it satisfied? Next, the local population, both white and black, are their needs for health-giving foods sated? Then, the neighbouring States, and last of all the overseas markets, there are many articles of raw material we can give them. The tendency to-day is to reverse this order and say that farming is unprofitable, but this is because of the false sense of values which obtains to-day throughout the civilised world.

So long as we have malnutrition, poverty and disease among the population, both white and black—who can say we have not?—so long will there be a market, and a profitable one, for high-grade farm produce. Apart from foodstuffs the production of raw material from the land for secondary industries could extend the local market.

We still import enormous quantities of foodstuff, which could be produced locally; much of it is refined and concentrated, and therefore "dead." Tinned meats, preserved and patent foods, and preserved milk (which many people, even some farmers, prefer to the raw articles, are expensive foods, and they invite sickness and disease; they can only be justified as emergency rations and should be relegated accordingly.

It is, of course, true that agriculture does not pay, nor can it be expected to in the present false assessment of world values. There can never be any success in agriculture so long as it is regarded as a means of obtaining wealth in the form of money, and of satisfying the demands of trade interests—a few financiers, rather than the needs of the people, instead of regarding the soil as a living entity and a way of life.

The chief lesson of the next world war will probably be the value of the soil and the worthlessness of trade, based as it is at present upon the acquisition of gold and not upon the nutritional needs of the people.

Edendale, Natal, 4th June 1937.  
W. W. W.

**Advertising Business.**—I wrote to your firm in England for a quotation and in a few days had received the reply and a copy of your magazine. I was very pleased with the service.

**Books Rapidly Reviewed**

"Sporting Adventure," by J. Wentworth Day (Harrap, 12s. 6d.).—An authoritative book by a countryman born and bred, who knows and loves the land and its turred and feathered folk; but there is no direct African interest. The 13 photogravure plates, and 50 fine drawings by "Fish-hawk," rival the merits of the text.

"Ruwenzori," by J. Vanite N. de Gruyne, L. Lauman, L. Burecon and P. Michot (Dupriez, Brussels).—An account of the Belgian scientific expedition of 1932 which explored the Ruwenzori massif. No expense seems to have been spared, and the result deserves the epithet "magnificent" in every respect. Maps, photographs (many of which must be unique) and format are worthy of the subject and a tribute to the publishers. Snow slopes, the huge icicles of the Marguerite cave, the deep but little lakes that dot the massif are wonderfully reproduced, and the striking aquarelles by J. Thirjar complete an artistic whole.

"Colonial Population" (Oxford University Press, 5s.) is an able statistical study of the subject. Reliable data for Native population are notoriously difficult to obtain and Mr. R. R. Kuczynski, the author, stresses the importance of Colonial administrations increasing their grants for this purpose. Things, he says, have not been materially improved in this respect since 1921. The book is a digest and a critical analysis of the results so far obtained, but the author emphasised that it is necessarily very unequal in value on account of the varying reliability of the data. In his view, an entire reconstruction of census-taking methods is required.

"Big Game, Boers and Boches," by Lt. Col. V. Prescott-Wescar, D.S.O. (Paul, 18s.).—"We managed to get lots of fun out of it," is the keynote of this thoroughly jolly book, which deals with war in South Africa, Europe, India, and the Sudan, and something very like war in Ireland. The author shot elephant in the Dinka country, met a missionary who had been kicked by the upward stroke of an elephant's foot, "like a drop-kick"; was chased in a canoe by a bull hippo, shot buffalo by moonlight, and, as his worst experience, tried to "blow a crocodile's egg." Retired now and settled in Sandwich, he is Mayor and a Baron of the Cinque Ports. Throughout his stirring career he did not lose his sense of humour, or, in retirement, his power of transferring it to paper. His encounter with the young Dutch woman "mid noddings on" must have been the funniest incident in the whole Boer war.

"John Mely of Ethiopia," by K. N. M. Sultjan (Faber, 5s.).—Dr. John Mely, an Amharic of the British Army, became a member of the Ethiopian Nationalist movement during his four days of imprisonment at Addis Ababa that followed the flight of Emperor Haile Selassie I. He and others, in the prison of the Sydney Gaol, were prevented from starting a mass of troops, saved only by the flight of the Emperor's forces. This is his biography, the strange tale of one who fought in the War of the East and evangelised in Oxford, was a fan of and a poet of the Christian, and who took the thankless job of helping the Ethiopians in their struggle against fate. To the laity, his merits revealed in a more starry, more glowing, and more romantic manner than the was a general soldier.



### Statements Worth Noting

### WHO'S WHO

### 381.—Mr. Alexander Graham Hay

"We declare unto you the life that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us."—John 1, 2.

"The introduction of European blood into the goats of Tanganyika Territory is not a practical proposition."—Sir Frank Stockdale.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies places questions of health and welfare first."—Mr. J. C. Abraham, in his Report on Nyasaland Natives.

"Nairobi in 1913 was more like an empty old anchovy tin than anything else."—Baron von Blüven-Finecke, in "African Hunter."

"In 1913 Germany's colonies had a total white population of 25,000. And in that year 70,000 Germans migrated to the United States."—The Rhodesia Herald.

"The natives are quite black; their conversation seems, to the newcomer, to consist of long streams of farmyard noises punctuated by hiccoughs."—Mr. A. N. Tucker, in his book, "The Disappointed Lion."

"The strip roads in Rhodesia reminded me of the old Roman roads with their stone strips. The system is ideal for long straight runs in lonely territories."—Professor Karl Kringer, author of "Roads of the World."

"One glory of the Victoria Falls is that you can come and go unmolested by would-be guides who spoil Egypt and other interesting places by their importunity."—Mrs. M. Alston, in "Wanderings of a Bird-lover in Africa."

"Books are of little use to a people of whom more than 90% are illiterate. The moving picture offers a possible substitute. It also seems to offer a means of supplementing the meagre provision for their recreational life."—Mr. J. Merle Davis in "The African and the Cinema."

"In a country overrun by insect and animal pests cassava has many advantages over other staple foods; there is no harvest; the tubers are dug up and used as required; and in the ground it appears to have few enemies compared with other food crops."—Nyasaland Medical Report, 1936.

"Tea, coffee and cocoa are true stimulants to the heart, nervous system and kidneys; coffee is most stimulating to the brain; cocoa to the kidneys; while tea occupies a happy position between the two, being mildly stimulating to most of our bodily functions."—Dr. J. H. H. and Coffee and Cocoa.

"The first white settler was the most prosperous within his category, and was marked by unprecedented wealth (the recorded maximum not yet having been reached) but almost double the average of the abundance of his race and, perhaps best of all, eternal and internal tranquillity."—Native Affairs, Kenya.

"When I got to the station there was nothing but a young man pursuing a mad dash, cursing the train, and shouting that he was found from the post office. He was a man from the north section completed. He was a man from the north section completed. He was a man from the north section completed."—F. W. Newman.



Stewart

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Everyone in Southern Rhodesia knows "Tottie" Hay, one of the Colony's most popular old-timers and sportsmen, to whom his fellow-pioneers did the honour of electing him leader of the Coronation Contingent which was sent to England in the summer of 1937 to represent those who first occupied the country for Great Britain.

Born in Hong Kong, the son of Major General Hay, the former administrator, he spent his boyhood in Scotland, joined the Bechuanaland Border Police in 1884, and went with the Pioneer Column in 1892 to settle in the Selous game forest. In the following year, in partnership with a friend, he opened a hotel, which immediately became the centre of life of the town. Later he started the first motor bus service and afterwards founded his own firm of hotels near the Alders in the country.

For 22 years a resident in the Rhodesia Colonies Union, he was also at different times President of the Rhodesian Farmers and Burners' Society, Chairman of the Rhodesian Farmers' Society, and the executive of many sporting and other organizations. He has had Rhodesian and international interest in the progress of the country.

**Pro-Nazis Routed.** The pro-Nazi Group of influential persons who have been trying to promote a so-called understanding between London and Berlin is a myth and doubtless, it has some influence. It also has the use of two newspapers for advertising its opinions - *The Times* and the *Observer*. It is in touch with influential Germans, including the Fuehrer and General Goering. Its idea is quite simple. Give the Third Realm all it wants that does not belong to us - Austria, a bit (or all) of Czechoslovakia, a free hand in Russia, and so on (and perhaps just a little of what does belong to us and the French - Tanganyika, the Cameroons, Togoland). The Third Realm will then be busy digesting its spoil, and may, if we are lucky, find it very indigestible. But it will, in any case, leave us alone through sheer gratitude, if not for any other reason. What, in terms of *Realpolitik*, is there to be said for such a policy? Nothing but - except isolation and total defeat. We should abandon, and be abandoned by, our friends.

We cannot prevent German ascendancy in Europe from spreading towards the east, the south-east, and the south, but we can preserve a free hand. We can, with France and the U.S.A., continue to have an influence. We can still count, and perhaps mediate from time to time, or even exercise effective pressure, for it is by no means sure that the totalitarian States are for ever going to have everything their own way. . . . The discomfure of the pro-Nazi group has been complete. The London discussions leave things such as they were before Lord Halifax's mission, except that the Anglo-French entente is closer than ever. *Time and Tide.*

**Inequalities.** To believe that history can be crystallized by defining as actual or potential aggressors the poorer people who have the sacred right not to resign their lives perpetually to the too-glorious inequality of distribution of the world's goods - this earth is an ultra-democratic style of namelessness. To believe that these next and forceful peoples can be ruled by the more economic and rational is to see the process of social regression. The poorer people may have little to lose, and less to insist on, than the other, but they are an economic power. We shall never be intimidated by these silent threats, but we shall take note of the fact that the process of social inequality, and of this democratic Hitler, is going on in the hands

# Background to

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Concessions to Germany.** If Hitler does not want war at once, and he does not, we shall not have to fight at once even if we make no further concessions. Internal oppositions in Germany are such as to make a risky adventure, and Hitler believes that time is on his side. He is right, if Anglo-French policy does not change. The immediate danger is not war in the strict sense of the term, but the application to other countries of the method that, thanks to the British and French Governments, has been so successful in Spain. . . . Nor shall we avert war by concessions, unless we are prepared to give Hitler everything that he may demand in the future. At best, we shall only postpone it, as Hitler desires. . . . We would be very rash to count on a modification of the Nazi regime from within. Nothing but an unsuccessful war is likely to bring that about, and every concession to Hitler strengthens his position in Germany and makes more unlikely a modification of the regime from within. In any case, it would be futile to offer Hitler economic or even Colonial concessions, because he does not want them. - *Mr. Robert Dell, writing in the "New Statesman and Nation."*

**Army Reform.** If further appointments are made in the Army administration, merit, character, and ability, as well as suitability for any particular office, will be the guiding considerations, regardless of position, or mere seniority. All appointments will be made on the assumption that the holders will be in all respects fit and able to hold their posts on active service. It is the intention to associate with the formation and direction of policy those outside the War Office holding the higher commands, thus giving to those who will be called upon to lead the troops in the field the maximum of responsibility, and to the General Staff the maximum of freedom of detailed administration. - *Mr. H. Dettling, M.P.*

**Hitler Does Not Want War.** We can name a dozen things Germany wants - from Colonies to credits. Hitler could name one thing he does not want - war. For such an emergency he holds very bad cards, and without a far more powerful partner than Mussolini, no great certainty of playing a bad hand well. Recently I travelled the country through which runs the Maginot line. Behind that line France can mobilize 5,000,000 bayonets backed by the open sea approaches of the Atlantic for maintenance in man-power and supply. Afterwards I visited the battlefields of St. Privat and Gravelotte - scenes of France's military degradation of 1871, and Verdun, where 400,000 Frenchmen died in 1916 on a front of only 20 kilometres, and two antiquated forts built in 1881, successfully withstood the massed cannonade of Germany. No one can have any doubt as to the outcome of another trial of strength. The present European situation we seek stability; Germany seeks change. Germany can provide stability, we can provide change. - *Mr. Robert Cary, M.P.*

**Japan in China.** The Powers with interests in China have put up with a great deal from Japan, who stands to two of them in the relation of an elder brother and to one of them in the relation of an old and once valued friend. But it would be a mistake for Japan to exaggerate the amount of damage she has done them, and to base on that exaggerated amount an estimate of how much farther she can go with impunity. It is true that foreign trade with China has suffered severe disabilities in the last few months, but foreign trade with China has in the past repeatedly shown its ability to survive just such disabilities, and it is true that such a measure as has been done to the property without recompense since too has happened many times. If Japan has certainly gone very far, but it would be imprudent of her to suppose that she has reached a point where she must come to some terms with them, and that they will regard as the end of the world. - *The Times.*

*There has been a 25th Anniversary Edition of this book. It is now available in a new edition. It is now available in a new edition. It is now available in a new edition.*

# to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

**In a Sentence**—Export trade depends greatly on a sustained campaign of publicity and information.

—Lord Berke.

Influenza can be largely dispersed with a healthy diet of fresh raw food.

—Lord Lymington.

Migration must go hand in hand with the investment of new money.

—Mr. S. W. Alexander.

Without busybodies you can save neither wild flowers nor civilization.

—Mr. Robert Lloyd.

The official mind collects facts as some children collect omnibus tickets.

—Mr. F. K. Griffith.

There is nothing necessarily deplorable in remembering a fish, if it all depends on the fish.

—Dr. C. K. Allen.

Man's dominion over the animal world must be regarded as a trusteeship rather than overlordship.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

We need the indignation of the impatient reformer to combat the natural conservatism of the unimaginative and self-interested.

—Lord Trent.

There is nothing in the life, work, or acts of Christ, as contained in the Gospel, which contradicts the doctrine of National Socialism.

—Herr Kerrl.

Listening is a virtue that the great of the earth tend to neglect; their importance expands and the sound of their own voices increases in range.

—Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.

In totalitarian States there is no power of the Press but the power of the big stick; the British Empire does not like the big stick.

—Major Cecil M.P.

In Germany no article can be published without the imprimatur of the Government; the Holy Inquisition never imposed a more merciless censorship.

—The Saturday Review.

So long as both chairs are preferred to perambulators, and children are put in the same category as hawkers and street cries, we cannot expect an increase in the population.

—Mrs. Marie Ad. Simpson.

The force of totalitarian State propaganda makes it essential that the British point of view in British culture, British ideals, British culture, British ideals—in fact all that Great Britain stands for in world democracy, in a democratic relationship, shall be made manifest.

—Lord Lloyd.

**Prices and Prosperity**—Governments can indirectly influence prices of articles which people consume only by themselves purchasing and being the sole selling agency.

Yankee farmers have low prices with good employment and prosperity. Low prices are almost universally a symptom of depression.

Rising prices are a stimulus to industry; falling prices are the reverse. People about the market, live on their stocks and do not buy, and factories begin to work on short time.

Unemployment becomes greater. —Viscount Howe.

### Pointer to Trade Outlook

One of the best trade indications is afforded by tramp shipping freights. The premium for loading wheat from Australia for January shipment is now 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. top premium over the minimum freight compared with 6s. 6d. two weeks ago and 18s. 9d. early in October. Since September the rate from British Columbia has dropped from 47s. 6d. to 32s., for rice from Saigon to the Continent from 52s. to 38s., and for groundnuts from Madras from 50s. to 38s. The same applies to outward freights, and cargoes from South Wales are down to the level of the depression year. Yet there are still preachers of the gospel that all is still in the best in the best of all possible worlds.

—The "Investor's Review."

### A Trade Stimulant

President Roosevelt's Administration is manifestly anxious to get moving something which will set other things moving with it. That something would be an equal stimulant.

When capital investment is stimulated its stimulating effect on employment is increased. At the rate of a multiplier which in the community like that of U.S.A. might be twice or three times the direct increase in building employment itself.

In contrast with this country America has never even approached recovery to the 1926-29 average. For seven years she has been building less accommodation than she needs to maintain the housing standard, and it is estimated that the shortage is no anything between one and two million.

—The Chronicle's

Stock Exchange. The main prices of representative securities since the outbreak of the Exchange and the index conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols 2 1/2%	74 7/8	0
Kenya 4 1/2%	102 1/2	0
Kenya 5 1/2%	107 1/2	0
Rhodesia 3 1/2%	107 1/2	0
Nyasaland 2%	105 1/2	0
N. Land Rlys. 5 1/2% A	94 1/2	0
Brit. Rlys. 4 1/2% A	93 1/2	0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	103 1/2	0
India 5 1/2%	111 1/2	0
Bank of Africa 4 1/2%	112 1/2	0
Uganda 3 1/2%	103 1/2	0
<b>Industrial</b>		
Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 3/4	0
Brit. Oxigen (£1)	4 7/8	0
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	2 6 1/2	0
Courtauld (£1)	2 6 1/2	0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 13 1/2	0
General Electric (£1)	3 18 1/2	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 18 1/2	0
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	6 3/4	0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$43 1/2	0
Prov. Cinematograph	1 0 0	0
Thames and Mersey (£1)	4 1/2	0
U.S. Steel	\$46 1/2	0
U.S. Steel (6)	1 1/2	0
U.S. Steel (1)	1 16 1/2	0
United Tobacco	\$15 1/2	0
Vickers (10s.)	1 6 1/2	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 13 1/2	0
<b>Mineral and Oil</b>		
Anaconda (\$50)	6 3/4	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 16 1/2	0
Anglo-American Inv.	1 17 1/2	0
Anglo-Italian	5 1/2	0
Burmah Oil	2 1/2	0
Cops. Goldfields	3 12 1/2	0
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 17 1/2	0
De Beers (150s.)	11 10 1/2	0
E. Rand Con. (10s.)	1 9 1/2	0
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 17 1/2	0
Gold 35s.	4 1/2	0
Johnannesburg Cons.	3 3 1/2	0
Mexican Eagle	2 1/2	0
Rand Mines (5)	7 17 1/2	0
Rand Mines (10)	2 7 1/2	0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	38 5 1/2	0
Shell	4 6 1/2	0
Shell (10s.)	9 10 1/2	0
West Wits (10s.)	2 1/2	0
<b>Banks, Insurance and Home Rents</b>		
Brit. India 5 1/2% pref.	13 1/2	0
Clan	6 1/2	0
Gen. Realisation	5 1/2	0
Gr. West. Assurance	36 1/2	0
London & Lanc. Assurance	29 10 1/2	0
St. Paul Assurance	41 1/2	0
Southern Ry. det. ord.	19 1/2	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 15 1/2	0
Union-Castle 6 1/2% pref.	1 3 1/2	0
<b>International</b>		
Anglo-Dutch	1 10 1/2	0
Linggi (£1)	19 1/2	0
London Assurance (2s.)	1 1/2	0
Malayan Assurance (10)	1 1/2	0
Robber Trust (£1)	1 3 1/2	0

**PERSONALIA**

Lord Mowbray is visiting British East Africa.

Mr. J. H. O'Connell is left in a short visit to East Africa.

Mr. D. C. W. West, the Salisbury advocate, has been made a K.C.

Sir Abe Bailey, leader of the East African League of Nations, is back for South Africa.

Dr. J. Williams has been transferred from Harare to Morogoro as M.O.

Mr. Neville Hamilton, formerly a solicitor in Kenya, has opened offices in Clement's Inn.

Major B. Vans Agnew, Q.C. 1st Battalion R.A.F.R., is on leave from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. V. Macmill, Director of Posts and Telegraphs in East Africa, has arrived home on leave.

Dr. Sousa Pinto has returned to Portugal after an extensive tour of inspection in Portuguese East Africa.

Major W. E. H. Scupham, M.C., who has been acting as Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave.

Mr. H. A. Shyer, a local director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company, Ltd., has returned home on leave from East Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. H. A. Douglas-Hamilton is outwashed-bound for East Africa. She expects to return to this country before the end of March.

Mr. H. G. Oldfield, who recently retired from Kenya, when he had served for some years as District Officer, has gone into business in Durban.

Mr. J. Trenchard, a member of Rhodesia Railways, who will leave on a visit to Rhodesia early in the New Year, has been appointed a Trustee of the Imperial War Museum.

Mr. J. C. Stanger, Director of Public Works in Tanganyika, is described in *The Engineering Times* as having supervised the building of the Kirosa road bridge at a cost of £5,460. It has a length of 312 ft.

Mr. Ronald Mouson, who once walked through East Africa and afterwards wrote a book on his journey, is now a regular correspondent in China for the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

Mr. R. Williams, Governor-General of the Dependencies, is expected to visit Sir Robert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in Lusaka, and afterwards make a tour of the Copperbelt.

Mgr. Arthur Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, who has for several years in Pastoral left England, is expected to visit Rome, where he will be honored in the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Mr. J. H. O'Connell, having made his extensive tour, has returned to East Africa, where he has been appointed to the post of Director of Public Health in Jersey.

Sir Geoffrey Northcott, who served for 25 years in East Africa, is now Governor of Hong Kong, which he reached last week to receive a friendly communication from Japan.

Quadrant Leader (Capt. Groom, who was for some time attached to No. 2 Bomber Squadron, R.A.F. in Harare), has been appointed for staff duties at the Headquarters, Jersey.

Mr. W. Burnham, the famous American scout who did such good work in the Matabele country and who now lives in Florida, has a room full of photographs of which are covered with photographs of his Rhodesian comrades.

Colonel K. Comyn, R.A.M.C., who has served in East Africa and Rhodesia, and who has been promoted to that rank, is Assistant Director of Hygiene and Pathology at the Eastern Command Headquarters in India.

Mr. A. W. Patterson has been appointed local Director in East Africa of Barclays Bank (D.C.A.O.), in succession to Mr. C. A. Lewis, whose retirement was first announced by *The Times* and Rhodesia.

Wing-Commander O. R. Gaird, who has served with the R.A.F. in the Sudan and was the pilot of the long-range monoplane which in 1933 flew non-stop from Cranwell to Walvis Bay, has been appointed for air staff duties with No. 2 (Bombing) Squadron, Andover.

Bishop Jarosseau, the aged French Capuchin missionary and former Vicar Apostolic at Harrar, Ethiopia, is still living in that city, according to *The Cross*, and enjoys full liberty and general consideration. He has been succeeded at Harrar by Mr. T. P. Baraldi, an Italian.

Wing-Commander R. L. Crofton, M.B.E., who was awarded the A.I.C. for flying services in the Sudan, and especially in connexion with operations in the Nuba Province in 1927, has taken up his duties as the first Director of the Harare (Zimbabwe) Command on the talent.

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The prospectus to make this issue has been considered by the Director of the Treasury and by the Comptroller of the Exchequer in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1937, and the Loan and Appropriation Act, 1937.

# Government of Southern Rhodesia £3,250,000 Inscribed Stock, 1961-1966.

Interest payable half-yearly on the Bank of England on January 15 and July 15.

## ISSUE OF £2,250,000 STOCK

Under the Southern Rhodesia General Loans Act, 1937, and the Loan Appropriation Act, 1937. A first payment of £k.15s. per £100 Stock, being a half year's interest, will be made on July 15, 1966.

### PRICE OF ISSUE, 101 PER CENT PAYABLE

On application	5 0 0 per cent
On Monday, December 20, 1961	5 0 0
On Tuesday, January 2, 1962	25 0 0
On Wednesday, January 10, 1962	10 0 0

The Government of Southern Rhodesia have observed the conditions prescribed under the Southern Rhodesia Stock Act, 1960, and hereby give authority for the issue of this Stock under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1937, and the Loan and Appropriation Act, 1937.

THE GOVERNOR and COMPANY OF THE BANK OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA are authorized to receive applications for the above stock of which a total amount of £2,250,000 Stock will be taken up by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, on behalf of Pensions and other Funds, and by the Sinking Fund Trustees.

The Stock is charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony and Stock of this issue and the interest thereon in the same proportion as corporations neither ordinarily residents of or domiciled in the Colony will be exempted from liability for all taxation present and future payable or chargeable under any Law of the Colony.

The Colony of Southern Rhodesia comprises the territories for so long administered by the British South Africa Chartered Company under the title of Southern Rhodesia. The Colony was annexed to His Majesty's Dominions on September 22, 1923, by Order in Council of July 26, 1922, and was treated as Responsible Government by Letters Patent issued from October 2, 1923.

A copy of a Memorandum issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia regarding the Territory included in and the Constitution and Resources of the Colony may be obtained from the Bank of England.

In accordance with the provisions of The Southern Rhodesia General Loans Act, 1937, a special Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Stock of this Issue will be established, within two years from the date of the issue of the Stock, by annual payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund equal to 2% of the nominal amount of the Stock originally issued in respect of this Loan together with the interest on any Stock redeemed or cancelled.

If not previously redeemed, the Stock will be repaid at par by the Bank of England on July 15, 1966, but the Government of the Colony reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Stock, in whole or in part, by advance or otherwise, at par by the Bank of England on any date after July 15, 1961, on three months' previous notice having been given to the public, and in respect of such intended redemption, in the latter event the Stock to be redeemed will cease to bear interest on the date fixed for such redemption.

The proceeds of this Issue are required for carrying into operation the Government of Southern Rhodesia's programme in connection with Public Works; of the moneys now raised £2,123,732 has already been applied or appropriated as follows:

First instalment on Loan Account as at March 31, 1961	£ 1,352,000
Loan Appropriation Act, 1937	£ 277,000
Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1937	£ 48,100
	£ 1,677,100

The above sum of £1,677,100 is in respect of productive work such as telephones, irrigation, electricity supply and loans to the mining industry; of the balance £572,900 is in respect of road building and the remainder for the erection of Government buildings and for development of Native reserves. A maximum of 2% of the moneys now raised may be spent outside the Empire in connexion with electricity supply by day and night for roads.

The Revenues of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia alone are available in respect of this Stock and the Dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Company's assets of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the Dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England where all transfers will be made. Stock will be transferable in whole which are multiples of one penny. Interest may be transmitted by post.

Transfers will be free of charge accompanied by a deposit of £50, and will be received at the Bank of England.

Applications, which may be accompanied by a deposit of £50, will be received at the Bank of England, Loans Office, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2. In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be repaid on the day of the first instalment, any surplus remaining after making that payment will be repaid by cheque. Default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable for forfeiture and the allotment of cancellation.

Applications may be for £100 of the Issue or for multiples of £100. Allotments will be made in excess of £100 Stock.

Series Certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for the Allotment Lists. Fully-paid scrip Certificates may be issued as Stock forthwith.

A Commission of 1s. per £100 Stock will be paid to Bankers or other persons on whom instructions in respect of applications bearing their stamp may be obtained from the Bank of England Loans Office.

Application Forms, and a copy of this prospectus, may be obtained from the Bank of England Loans Office, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2, or at any of the branches of the Bank at the Standard Bank of South Africa, 100, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, or at any of the branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa in the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Authorising Act may be inspected at the Bank of England, Loans Office during business hours whilst the List is open for applications.

The List of applications will be opened and closed on Thursday, December 9, 1961.

# Problems Facing Tanganyika

## Sir Harold MacMichael's Summary

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, in his address at the opening of the twelfth session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory was distinguished in manner and made a "gist" of his speech, said the Governor "has called forth a veritable gale of criticism. Neither man nor the State could bind the influence of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion, and if the waters of Heaven faded, or any other catastrophe of human or divine origin, visited the Territory of the outside world, economic dislocation must follow, and the pace of progress be retarded.

Native schools must be made nurseries of practical usefulness, and increased facilities provided for training teachers, educating girls, and vocational training. Teachers, trained to instruct peasant communities in everyday affairs relating to agriculture, health, hygiene and housing, were necessary, and an education officer would visit the Sudan to study what had been done there, while a lady supervisor was being engaged to advise upon the education of Native girls.

### Labour Position Distorted Abroad

The labour position had been distorted abroad by misunderstanding of the true situation, and the *ressentiment* was less repugnant to Government than to individuals of normal probity; the Governor was deeply concerned that any body of men in the Territory should be unfairly criticised or made a target for innuendo. Labour problems would not be solved by recrimination, mud-slinging, or the issue of circulars, notices, rules and regulations. It demanded co-operative effort.

In Tanganyika, a new type of employer there is every variety of employer, from the model type who supplies excellent housing, food and medical attention for his men, who provides maybe for the simple educational needs of their children, and knows nearly every one of them personally, down to the tenant farmer who bills them if he gets a chance and cares little what becomes of them. The great majority belong to the type which would be in the first grade if they could afford it, but are in fact content with pather-les.

To the best we should take of our hats, emulate their example, and ask for their advice and help in the solution of our difficulties. As for the worst, the sooner they are ignominiously eliminated the better for all concerned. For that point we are agreed—not least, the vast majority of reputable employers, who recognise their responsibilities, and have no desire to see their good name tarnished.

### Native Authorities and Their Responsibilities

Having referred to "the intrigue conducted through or by a few irresponsible Chagga malcontents," Sir Harold expressed his disapproval of the attitude adopted by the chiefs and the great bulk of the Chagga population, and their attitude to the Native Administrations.

There is a need to curb excess in the arbitrary exercise of traditional power than two very different tendencies—the first, towards inertia on the part of tribal authority, resulting in a disinclination to take any action, obedient or otherwise, due to responsibility; the second, towards unreasonably, whether positively or in the form of a strike, or negatively, in the absence of criticism, where such is called for. Neither of these tendencies has ever been more than occasional and local.

There will always be backsliders in every walk of life, and this for the good of any community, that they should be recognised and brought to book. If a Native administrator is failing in his responsibilities, it is preferable to say so and attend briskly to its reformation than to leave it to be supposed that the need of praise, justly earned by others, is applicable to all alike without distinction. The systems of indirect rule as a whole is a strong healthy plant, and it will not suffer from the removal of a few leaves or from sunlight.

Revenue in 1936 was estimated at £2,200,000, and after providing £130,000 for extraordinary expenditure, setting aside £50,000 for Railways Renewal and £100,000 for the reserve fund, there would be a surplus of £1,100,000. The £130,000 to be spent from revenue upon public and railway works extraordinary was almost as much as had been provided in all last six budgets combined.

### Tribute to General Manager of Railways

A great debt was owed to the General Manager of Railways for his unremitting and successful labour; for 1937 there would be a slight railway surplus, and in 1938 a surplus of about £30,000, though no provision could yet be made for depreciation of wearing assets.

The Lake Victoria traffic problem had been settled by providing for complete equality of rates, freedom of choice of routes by traders, payment to the transport systems for services rendered, and a division of profits between the two railways under that arrangement the T.U.R. would pay to the Tanganyika Railway in 1937 about £5,000.

The trade figures of Tanganyika for 1937 looked like equaling those of the boom period of 1928-29. In the first nine months domestic exports rose by 15.3% and imports by 13.4%. The first nine months domestic exports rose by 15.3% and imports by 13.4%. The first nine months domestic exports rose by 15.3% and imports by 13.4%. The first nine months domestic exports rose by 15.3% and imports by 13.4%.

Mining in the Saragura area had shown "highly satisfactory results"; there had been important developments in Uruwira; small workers were to be assisted by loans; Chunya was now being developed as the township for the Lupa; and residential and market garden plots were being provided on the high Mbeya range.

There was a tribute to the Forestry Department for fighting its uphill battle with courage and resource; the assurance that soil erosion was being tackled in "a businesslike manner"; a reminder of the importance of protecting forest and utilising water supplies; and an announcement that regular assays are to be established.

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## Police Work in Nyasaland

Major-General Sir James Clark, Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, records in his departmental report for 1930 that all is well as regards the efficiency of the Force. It has been maintained, he says, that all complaints against members of it have been absent, their relationship with the public continues to improve, and the punitive or repressive measures had to be undertaken during the year.

An extraordinary case of murder is reported. An Ngoni and his three wives asserted that they were *mfiti*, or witches, and that their desire for human flesh was so great that they had killed a European youth by hitting his head against the end-pole of a hut and then twisting his neck. A medical certificate confirmed this statement. A Native woman declared that she had witnessed the murder, and that the two accused were at the time in the ceremonial houses of *mfiti*. The Attorney-General entered a plea of *non prosequi*, apparently in lack of any forensic evidence.

Under the Nyasaland laws, *mfiti* were for distilling a "whisky" called *kitichwa*. It is dangerous since was the most common social crime of the liquor.

A Niloti Lum Holland was discovered to be an international criminal with convictions in the land of his birth, to be granted by the South African Police, and a decision from the French Foreign Legion. He was deported to South Africa to stand his trial. Whether he is afterwards to be handed over to the French military authorities is not discussed.

## Improving Hides and Skins

LOSSES of considerable magnitude, estimated at several million pounds a year, are suffered by Empire producers of hides and skins, owing to reduction of quality through faulty preparation. This fact is emphasised in a monograph on "The Preparation of Empire Hides and Skins" issued by the Imperial Institute.

Attention is drawn to the need for preventing damage to hides and skins by disease and by the way in which injuries due to animals scratching themselves on barbed wire fences, or by branding animals on the hot, the most valuable part of the hide, instead of by a permanent mark on the hood or on the neck.

After dealing with the various stages in the preparation of hides and skins in general, the author also refers to the elimination of the tanning and finishing processes, which result in the partially-improved hides which are frequently sold to the detriment of the Empire as a whole.

In a further chapter the author discusses the tanning industry, and increases in the value of the hides and skins produced from the Empire, and the way in which the hides and skins can be improved. The author also discusses the way in which the hides and skins can be improved. The author also discusses the way in which the hides and skins can be improved. The author also discusses the way in which the hides and skins can be improved.

It is pointed out that there is no one and skin industry in the Empire, and there are no large industries in the Empire. The hides and skins industry in the Empire is small and scattered. The hides and skins industry in the Empire is small and scattered. The hides and skins industry in the Empire is small and scattered.

## Public Works in Tanganyika

At the end of the approved expenditure of the Public Works Department in Tanganyika for 1930 was £425,700, the actual expenditure being only £377,777. This represents an increase of £110,053 against £267,824 in 1929, an increase of £85,453. The total European labour employed was 14,677.

For the first time in the history of the Department, contracts were let for two major road construction works, involving a considerable amount of bridging and necessitating technically skilled contractors.

Abnormal rains in the early part of the year caused considerable damage to existing roads and structures. Road maintenance cost £53,091, there being in 1930 2,784 miles of main roads, 11,478 of grade A district roads, 9,376 of grade B district township roads and 97 of village roads. The Mbereta-Lupa road cost £22,225, the Lupa road £34,041 to date, the Morogoro-Tandani road £15,333 to date, the Arusha-Masuni-Odeani road £12,754, and the Lindi-Masasi road £22,537 to date.

The average rate of expenditure per mile per annum on main and grade A roads was £11 12s. and £6 14s. respectively, the total spent on construction was £16,456.

The photographs of the Kilosa, Lupa, and Masuni bridges give an excellent idea of three types of construction adopted on main roads throughout the Territory.

For the first time this year a Salween water supply showed slight contamination, but this was quickly rectified, and subsequent tests were as uniformly good as before. The average consumption of water per head per day in the townships served by the Department was, in gallons: Europeans, 22; Asiatics, 67; and Africans, 65.

All aerodromes were maintained in good condition. There are now aerodromes at Moshi, Dodoma, and Mtwara (Imperial Airways S.A. route), Mwanza, Morogoro, Arusha, Korogwe, Tanga, Kilima, Tabora, Mwanza, Salween, Kondoa, Nduli, Iringa, Mwanza, Mbalizi, Lindi and Mitonga.

## United Tobacco Companies (South)

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. have declared a final dividend of 10% and a special bonus of 15% for the year ended September 30 on the Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 49%. A first interim dividend of 3% has been declared for the current year on both classes of shares.

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### News Items in Brief

Bulawayo is to have a new Town Hall, on Market Square, at a cost of £80,000.

The Egyptian Army will assume garrison duties in the Sudan on December 30.

It is reported that the Ethiopian Legation in London may shortly be closed.

An Egyptian has invented a typewriter which keys for the Ethiopian language.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during September amounted to £14,014, compared with £12,270 for the corresponding period of 1936.

The Southern Rhodesian Lottery Trustees are providing headphones for all the hospitals in the Colony, Salisbury hospital being the first to benefit.

Blymouth is to ask the Air Ministry whether a terminal air port might be established there, now that Portsmouth has rejected the scheme for Langstone Harbour.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has placed orders for the construction of two shore refrigerated cargo motorships similar to their four vessels already in service.

The Bambata cave, situated about 30 miles from Bulawayo, is now open to tourists. Discovered in 1918, it has yielded a great deal of information on the pre-history of Rhodesia, the hand axes and choppers found inside being associated with the early Stone Age. Archaeologists state that the evidence shows that men lived there 200,000 years ago.

Three scholarships have been allotted to Rhodesian boys by the Imperial Service College, London. The scholarships are for three years, but in special cases, be extended to four years.

There is an enterprising new paper for Native published in Northern Rhodesia, the issue of a calendar for 1938. Each monthly leaf contains a picture of a chief, the first being of Yeta III, Paramount Chief of the Lozi.

According to a letter in the *Times and Chronicle*, foreigners are pouring into the Copperbelt from all directions, the most noticeable being Germans from the Lupa district of Tanganyika—and they find difficulty in passing the Northern Rhodesian frontier.

Five of the D.L.F. Abatross air liners on order by Imperial Airways are to be used of the African services. The machines follow the general design of the Comet, but of an aeroplane which has just made its second flight to and from South Africa.

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women has organised a tour for a selected party of 25 girls to South Africa and Rhodesia. The party will sail on April 8, and the inclusive cost per head will not exceed £175. Full particulars may be obtained from the Society at 10 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

A large expedition of scientists, technicians and experts of the Italian petroleum importing company, left Genoa last week for Italian East Africa. Prospecting will be undertaken in the Aussa district and in the area south of Dossie by one party under Professor Bianchi, while another party will go to the Ogaden and Upper Somaliand.

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### IMPORTERS

# Questions in Parliament

## German Colonial Ambitions

Questions concerning the former German Colonies were raised in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Manderson, who asked (1) whether the Foreign Secretary would consider the advisability of making a decision to the German Government that in no circumstances would the former German Colonies be returned in full sovereignty to Germany, and that no possibility exists of discussion of the transfer of the mandate system, and the future realisation of Colonial administration, except as part of a final settlement which would involve the return of Germany to full co-operation with the League of Nations and the putting of her operations in the former colonies under international supervision; (2) whether the Foreign Secretary would consider co-operation with Germany to full co-operation with the League of Nations, and the putting into force a decision to deprive all international disputes concerning the Colonies of jurisdiction, such as Great Britain, Belgium, France, Portugal and Italy should place on the German mandate from the League of Nations and introduce the principle of international administration, and (3) whether those countries without Colonies such as Germany and Poland, if they rejoined at present, could be admitted as members of the League of Nations.

Mr. Eden replied: "I have nothing to add to the statements made by my noble friend the Government Secretary on this subject. It is impossible to answer the questions which you have put me as a contributory to the study of the problem."

Mr. Manderson: "I am sorry to hear that my noble friend is aware that the subject of the German Colonies is a tabu. It is a subject which is very important to the Empire as a whole and to the British Colonies in particular. I am sure that the Government will be prepared to answer the questions which I have put to them."

### Ethiopian and Kenyan Questions

Asked why Mr. Tait had been refused permission to reside in Kenya, Mr. Ormsby Gore said in a speech on 12th December that he had applied to the Government for permission to visit Kenya on a business mission in connexion with the purchase of land. He stated that his mission was of a temporary nature, but that he had spent so much of his self and family as well as his property in Kenya, which had been refused him.

The Imperial Government, he said, had its responsibilities to its British Dependencies, but it also had responsibilities to its subjects other than those of the British Empire, and it was its duty to see that they were satisfied with their position within the Empire.

Mr. Ormsby Gore stated that he had written to Mr. Tait, explaining that he had been refused permission to visit Kenya, and that he had been told that the Imperial Government had no intention of making any concession to him.

Mr. Tait, he said, was a man of high standing and he had been told that the Imperial Government had no intention of making any concession to him.

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## Heira Town Ship

The annual meeting of the Heira Town Ship Co., Ltd. on 31st December 1934, was held at the Heira Town Ship Co., Ltd. The Chairman, Mr. H. G. Smith, reported that the financial condition of the Company was satisfactory. The Company had received a grant of £10,000 from the Government, which was used for the purchase of a new ship. The ship was delivered on 15th December 1934 and is now in service.

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### MINING Kwanaqual Report

#### Output of No. 2 Area

Output of the No. 2 area of the Kwanaqual mine during the month of October was 3,410 tons, compared with 3,350 tons in September and 3,450 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The output of the No. 2 area during the first nine months of the year was 30,700 tons, compared with 30,500 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

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### The Outlook for Copper

SINCE the principal copper producers outside the United States renewed restriction to 205% output quota last week, the following comments on the American copper situation, appearing in the *Financial Review* are of interest. Apparent consumption in the U.S. in 1956 fell rapidly in April's production was reduced by 35% in the month, and refined stocks increased by 35,000 tons. In the monthly production figures have been reported, the consumption figures in October. America's total production in 1956 was 1,035, which was not a bad year for the industry in any case. A further decline in refined stocks, and it is natural, perhaps, that the industry revived the old fear of a flood of unwelcome copper on the London market.

#### Territorial Output

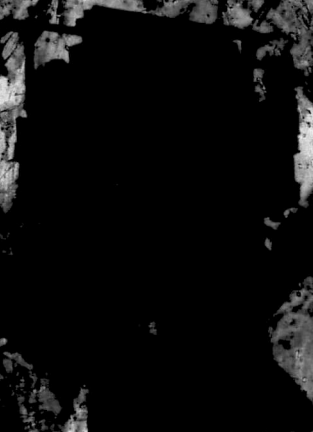
Output of the Copperbelt during September amounted to 4,320 tons, of which 4,320 oz. came from the

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**Latest London Share Prices**

	Last week	This week
Bushfield Mines (10s.)	58. 3d.	58. 6d.
Cam. & Motor (4s. 6d.)	61s. 3d.	60s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 3s.	5s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 0d.	26s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (40s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.
Kenton (10s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Kimberly (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 11d.	1s. 0d.
London & Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	30s. 0d.	33s. 9d.
Rezende (1s.)	16s. 0d.	15s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesia Mines & Concession (2s. 6d.)	21s. 7 1/2d.	21s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	15s. 6d.	16s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodana (10s.)	610 3s. 0d.	610 3s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 7 1/2d.
Sherrwood Starr (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	26s. 10 1/2d.	26s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (10s.)	27s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Port of Beira (15s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	6s. 11d.	6s. 11d.
Sudan Plantations (New 10s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.

**Cam and Motor Gold**

THE ordinary general meeting of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919) Limited, was held in London last week.

Mr. S. B. Foman (the Chairman) said that, as a result of the year's operations, and including the profit on exchange of £40,541, there was a balance to appropriation account of £378,333, compared with £337,715 in the previous year. With the balance brought forward there was a total available of £444,146 of which £337,500—an increase of £37,500—had been distributed in dividends. In the balance sheet the item mine development stood at £74,164, which represented about 11s. 6d. per ton developed, but it would be noted that 35,782 per ton had been written off for development redemption.

The ore reserves again showed an increase of some 17,000 tons, in spite of their having drawn from the mine 317,000 tons during the year, and the average value per ton was, practically the same. Although 317,317 tons were mined, of this only 18,800 tons were taken from the stopes.

With regard to the price of gold, this seemed to be stabilised for the present at round about 140s. per ounce, but it might be that they would see a higher price ruling at no far distant date.

Since June 30 the most interesting news was the intersection of the Motor lodes in the thirty-fourth level, where good values had been encountered, although not so good at the point of intersection as in the upper levels. — Driving was now proceeding.

**Outlook for the Mine**

With regard to the immediate future further capital expenditure was recommended by their engineers for equipment in connexion with opening up the lodes at depth. This was a bull point, as the expenditure recommended—to which the board had agreed—would not have been put forward by the management unless they had every confidence in the mine continuing to a much greater depth than at present. They were now down over 4,000 ft., which, of course, also meant that they had to arrange for equipment for ventilation.

The lower values at present being encountered in the bottom levels of the mine had also a bearing on the position, as the development of all of which went through the mill affected the head values. There was also a tendency to a rise in costs owing to the increased cost of materials and of recruiting. The new taxation here—N.D.C.—would also affect profits. This tax, and the variation of the tax in Rhodesia, were causing the board a certain amount of anxiety, and they might be some day forced to recommend to shareholders that, in their own interests, the control of the company should be moved to Rhodesia.

The tables at the end of the report showed that to June 30 last the company had crushed practically 5,000,000 tons from the mine, and had produced gold, including premium, to the value of £10,500,000, with a working profit of £5,000,000, of which shareholders had received up to June last no less than £3,000,000 in dividends, apart from repayment of capital to the extent of 7s. 6d. per share. In addition to these figures would be made by the declaration of a dividend for the current half-year, as he was in a position to advise shareholders that the meeting held that morning also had decided to declare a dividend at the rate of 4s. per share less tax, after allowing for Colonial relief.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the conversion of shares into £100 shares was unanimously approved.

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CANNORE	POWARA	WINTA	(KAMPALA)
CHITTAGONG	SELVY	DAR ES	
COCHIN (India)	RANGOON	SALISBURY	Tanganyika
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## Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.)

The annual report of Barclay's Bank (D. C. & O.) states that the net profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £431,209, to which has been added £128,603 brought forward. After allocating £75,000 to reduction of premises account, £100,000 to reserve fund, and £119,429 in respect of interim dividends paid, the directors recommended a final dividend at the rate of 8% on the Cumulative Preference shares, absorbing £53,790, and a final dividend at the rate of 6½% on the "A" shares of £1 and the "B" shares of £5, absorbing £77,573, and leaving £134,320 to be carried forward.

As already announced, Mr. H. L. M. Tritton has on medical advice resigned the office of Chairman, but he remains a director and a member of the London Committee. Sir John Caulfield has been elected Chairman, Mr. W. M. Goodenough Deputy Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Gillett a Vice-Chairman. Mr. Emil Püsch has retired from the board, which the Earl of Clarendon has joined.

East African Power & Lighting Company have declared an interim dividend of 3%.

East African Estates, Ltd., held their annual meeting in London on Tuesday.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that the dividend for the half-year to December 31 on the 6% Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares will be posted on that date.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., a company with extensive tea growing interests in Kenya through the African Highlands Produce Company, announce payment of an interim Ordinary dividend of 5% less tax, compared with 4% last year.

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## B. I. Line's Good Year

The British India Steam Navigation Company reports an increase in net profits for the year ended September last from £172,035 to £193,015, this including a surplus of £26,572 on sale of steamers and profits of £18,383 on realisation of investments; provision of £1,010,311 was made for depreciation of the fleet and £53,521 for depreciation of investments. The Ordinary dividend is increased from 2½% to 5% and £10,000 is carried forward. After allowing for amounts written off totalling £20,145,270, the fleet stands in the balance sheet at £8,358,390, but it is pointed out that depreciation to date at 5% per annum on the cost of the fleet would amount to £18,173,568. Since the end of the company's financial year the motorship "Sofala" has been delivered, and is now in regular employment on the East African coast.

## East African Estates, Ltd.

The report of East African Estates, Ltd., for the year to March 31 states that the company's property on the coast of Kenya now stands at 83,242 acres of leasehold and 350 acres of freehold land. It was hoped to reduce substantially the amount due to the bank by selling larger portions of the property of the company or its subsidiaries, but no important sales have been possible. The directors are still unable to value the investments, which stand in the balance sheet at £254,448, on the basis of earning power there must be a large depreciation.

The British Colonial Provision Company, in which East African Estates hold over 80% of the paid-up capital, paid 7½% for the year ended March 31. Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., in which East African Estates hold all the debentures and over 82% of the share capital, had 2½% on one of the two remaining plantations, the second estate being sub-leased for a percentage of profit by way of rent, the outstanding charges have now to be borne by two instead of three plantations, and the result, before charging debenture and other fees, was a loss of £100. The Blue Posts Hotel was sold during the year, and £5,918 is written off as a capital loss.

Evans Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., in which East African Estates hold all the debentures and about 54% of the issued share capital, lost £352 for the year ended February 28, before charging debenture interest and management fee. Further amounts were received during the year on account of assets sold, and the total amount so received to the date of the balance sheet was £31,046.

Amounts due from Evans Brothers Central Coffee Estates have again been omitted from the accounts, with the result that the profit and loss account shows a loss of £6,700, bringing to £63,660 the total loss to be carried forward.

## Wilson Airways' Services

Wilson Airways, Ltd., announce certain changes in their services in East Africa. On the Dar es Salaam-Kisumu route machines now leave Dar es Salaam each Saturday and Tuesday, while in the opposite direction the service leaves Kisumu on Sundays and Thursdays. The service between Kisumu and Lusaka has been duplicated, the north-bound machine leaving Lusaka each Wednesday and Friday, and the south-bound leaving Kisumu on Tuesday and Sundays. The "Aconit" shuttle service between Nairobi and Kisumu leave Nairobi on Saturday and Tuesday, but the south-bound service continues to leave Kisumu on Thursday and Wednesday, only the times of departure being altered. The goldfields service continues from Nairobi to Butaia and Kisumu, Loforoni, and Lusoma on Wednesday, leaving the next day.

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### Market Prices and Notes

**Butter**—Weaker, owing to increased supplies. Kenya, 1936. For New Zealand, 1936, 70/5. For East African, 20/0. For 1935, 10/0.

**Dec-Jan**, 7/13/10d. c.a.; Madagasc. spot, in boxes 7d. per lb. sellers. For Jan. 6d. sellers. (1936.)

**Zanzibar** s.d., 20/2. 21d. to 103/2. London stock: Zanzibar, 1,510 bales; Madagascar, 2,070 bales.

**Coffee**—Quiet demand, prices in best of things, in buyers' favour.

**Kenya (new crop)**—  
 "A" grade 54s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.  
 "B" grade 40s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.  
 "C" grade 45s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.  
 Peaberry 55s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.

36 bags old crop offered but no sales resulted.

**Tanganyika**—  
 "B" grade 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.  
 "C" grade 43s. 6d.

**Mbeya**—  
 London cleaned—  
 First sizes 59s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.  
 Second sizes 50s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.  
 Third sizes 42s. 6d.  
 Peaberry 65s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.

Ungraded 55s. 6d.

London green—  
 First sizes 72s. 6d.  
 Second sizes 61s. 6d.  
 Third sizes 55s. 6d.  
 Peaberry 75s. 6d.

**Arusha**—  
 "A" grade 53s. 6d.  
 "B" grade 46s. 6d.  
 "C" grade 43s. 6d.  
 Peaberry 52s. 6d.

**Nyasaland**—  
 Pale greenish 43s. 6d.  
 Dull pale 38s. 6d.

**London Stocks**—East African, 25,336 cwt. (1936: 240,102.)

The Coffee Board of Kenya has formally denied the rumour that, in view of the fall in prices of Brazilian coffee and its effect on prices of Kenya coffee, the Nairobi and Mombasa Coffee Exchanges will close down until the situation is clarified.

**Copper**—Standard, cash, £41 8s. 6d. to £41 10s. Three months, £41 13s. 6d. to £41 15s. (1036: £43 15s.; 1035: £36.)

**Copra**—Price still declining. East African F.M.S. value at £12 15s. per ton, c.i.f. for December shipment.

**Cotton**—Uganda, 4/63d. (1036: 10d.; 1035: 7d.) Cotton exports from Uganda during the first 10 months of this year totalled 324,305 bales. Cotton tax collected amounted to £120,970.

**Cotton Seed**—Quiet. White poll types for shipment £4 10s. per ton, ex ship. (1036: £5 10s.; 1035: £4 15s.)

**Gold**—1936 11d. (1036: 142s. 11d.; 1035: 141s.)

**Groundnuts**—Firm. Mozambique, £11 12s. 6d. per ton. (1036: £14 15s.; 1035: £13.)

**Hides**—Steadier, but no improvement in demand. 70/100 12 lb. and up, 7d.; 87 1/2 lb., 7 1/2.; 97 1/2 lb., 8d.

**Maize**—Easier. East African value at 27s. 3d. Pyrethrum, Kenya, £90 per ton; Japanese, £64 5s. (1036: £40.)

**Sisal**—Very quiet. East African white/yellow valued 22s. 10s. per ton ex ship. (1036: £16; 1035: £14 10s.)

**Central Line Sisal Estate**—Output during November was 2,225 tons, of which 1,025 tons were Arusha plantations. Output of sisal fibre and flume was during November 1,100 tons, of which 520 tons were Arusha plantations. December, 2,225 tons.

**Pea**—Steady. Market value, £8 12s. 6d.; December, £8 5s. 6d.

**Standard**—£200 10s. (1036: £200 10s.; 1035: £195 10s.)

### Rainfall in East Africa

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

**Kenya (British) (1936)**—  
 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1936: 1.8 inches; 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1936: 7.8 inches; 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1935: 11.8 inches.

**Kenya (German) (1936)**—  
 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1936: 1.8 inches; 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1936: 7.8 inches; 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1935: 11.8 inches.

**Kenya (Italian) (1936)**—  
 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1936: 1.8 inches; 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1936: 7.8 inches; 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1935: 11.8 inches.

**Kenya (Portuguese) (1936)**—  
 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1936: 1.8 inches; 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1936: 7.8 inches; 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1935: 11.8 inches.


**Kenya (Belgian) (1936)**—  
 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1936: 1.8 inches; 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1936: 7.8 inches; 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1935: 11.8 inches.

**Uganda (Week ended November 22)**—Bunyaba, 1.30 inches; Eruhehe, 2.80; Fort Portal, 2.00; Hoima, 1.72; Jinja, 1.10; Katala, 0.53; Kuluho, 1.62; Kuluho, 1.10; Masindi, 1.38; Masindi, 2.26; Mbale, 1.71; Mbarara, 3.70; Mbende, 1.30; Namasagali, 0.78; Soroti, 1.40 and Tororo, 3.30 inches.

**Tanganyika (Week ended November 22)**—Amani, 1.17 inches; Arusha, 0.50; Bagamoyo, 2.30; Bua, 1.80; Bukoba, 1.58; Dar es Salaam, 1.12; Iringa, 0.62; Kigoma, 1.07; Kilosa, 1.50; Kilwa, 1.23; Lindi, 0.74; Lushoto, 1.27; Lyamungu, 2.80; Mahenge, 0.46; Mbeya, 0.71; Morogoro, 1.72; Moshi, 1.50; Mpwani, 0.05; Musoma, 1.02; Mwanza, 1.01; Ngomeni, 0.02; Njombe, 0.51; Old Shinyanga, 0.71; Tabora, 1.09; Tanga, 0.02; Tukuyu, 0.80; and Utete, 0.50 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended November 20)**—Glenorchy, 2.16 inches; Lauderdale, 7.17; Limbuli, 0.88; and Zoa, 0.72 inch.

**Southern Rhodesia (Week ended November 16)**—Beitbridge, nil; Chipping, 0.07 inch; Gwelo, nil; Essexvale, nil; Inyang, 0.30; Melsetter, 0.13; Marandellas, 0.55; Mazoe, 0.21; Salisbury, 0.28; and Victoria, 0.32 inch.



## TEA MACHINERY

THE LINK BETWEEN THE TEA AND THE LIQUOR

1887-1937

LONDON DISTRICT W.C.2

## Public Health in Kenya

THE MOST ENCOURAGING feature of the latest report on the health of Kenya by Dr. W. Esterson, Director of Medical Services, is set out in the Director's own words:

There is much evidence to suggest that in recent years there has been a great change in the outlook of many thousands of Africans, more particularly in the Highlands and in the Lake Areas of the Colony, and that this change is continuing. There is a will to progress and to adopt new methods, and there is a will that the women should progress, and that the children should be better cared for. Very certainly there is a will to work in order to achieve these ends.

Whether these things are the result of improved nutrition and improved health it is impossible to say. These changes hold out great hope for improvement in the future, and, if they are as great as many of us think, they should afford an unrivalled opportunity for the development and betterment of the people as a whole.

The estimated population of the Colony at the end of 1936 was: Europeans, 18,192; Africans, 3,186,976; Arabs and others, 4,458; Indians, 38,653; and Goans, 3,577. In the absence of any registration of births and deaths, analysis of inaccurate figures seems useless; so no details of birth rates and death rates are given.

It is a remarkable fact that although the number of European out-patients dealt with in Kenya hospitals between 1931 and 1936 increased from 1,777 to 3,609 annually, the qualified medical staff was reduced from 66 to 48. 59.4% of the total expenditure of the Colony was in 1936 devoted to public health and medical relief. In 1931 the money voted for the medical services was £252,061; in 1936, £195,562. Out-patients attendances nearly doubled in the six years, advancing from 534,709 to 976,877.

## Spearing a 137 lb. Nile Perch

WRITING of a fish-drive in the Sudd country of the Sudan, the Rev. R. B. Flinn said in a letter to *The Times*:

"Four hundred Dinkas, armed with fish spears, walked in a row through shallow water spearing at fish darting about their legs. There was always the possibility of spearing a crocodile or a lion, but I was able to sack four fish, but the Natives mostly obtained much more."

"One man speared a fish which pulled him over, and also three other men who later speared the same fish. It was interesting to see the fish with its back just protruding out of the water towing these men behind it. I weighed the fish and it was 137 lb.—a perch—and proved to be very good eating. It is still larger than was caught at the time, but was cut up before we could weigh it. I have also seen very large fish caught in the fish traps set in the Congo rapids."

## Wonderful Close-up of a Lion

Mr. Lionel Tarleton had an exciting lion adventure in the Albert National Park recently, when, in company with his wife and some friends, they saw in front of them a huge black-maned lion and his mate. According to the story, the *East African*, November 21 says:

"We wanted a photograph which edged closer and closer until they were within 25 yards, and the guide got out and walked towards the lion, with the camera ready to take a picture. Then the lion, not liking the look of the obstruction, did his stuff. He roared loudly and charged, making two springs through the air in fine style, mouth wide open, mane stiff, claws extended, tail straight out. The guide, said Mr. Tarleton, was quite unmoved. He just hung up one hand with a commanding gesture, for all the world like a policeman stopping the oncoming traffic."

The lion, less than six feet away, paused for a moment, then made his third spring sideways and walked off, while the guide finished taking the photograph and returned to the car, quite calm and cool. Mr. Tarleton, who knows a bit about *safari* adventures himself, said he just sat there wondering what to do when the guide was dead. They had no gun, of course, in the National Park.

## Passengers from East Africa

THE S.S. *Bernardin de St. Pierre*, which arrived at Marseilles on November 27, brought the following passengers from—

*Mombasa*—  
Collin, Mr.  
Corbister, Mr. & Mrs.  
Gibbe, Mr. & Mrs.  
Phillips, Mr. & Mrs.  
Quinn, Mr. & Mrs.

Eloy, Mrs.  
Gerodez, Mr.  
Gillelot, Mr. & Mrs.  
Hentiens, Mr.  
Lecroqueur, Mr.  
Ravasin, Mr.  
Van Den Bunde, Mr. & Mrs.  
Vandenheede, Mr. & Mrs.  
Van Poesent, Mr. & Mrs.  
Viane, Mr.

*Port of Saloon*—  
Baudrihaye, Mr. & Mrs.  
Daniel, Mr.

### Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers on December 15 include: Mr. U. Mathew, to Port Ball; Lady Francis Scott, to Kisumu; and Lieutenant Colonel H. H. H. to Nairobi. Mrs. P. E. Lester is due to leave on December 15 for Khartoum.

### Southern Rhodesian Loan

The prospects of the new 3½% Southern Rhodesian loan, of which particulars appear in this issue, are brightened by an interesting memorandum on the Colony, 44, showing the flourishing state of trade, mining, and transport, and a review of the financial position, incidentally mentioning that 14% of the revenue is required to meet the interest-sinking funds and service charges on the external debt.

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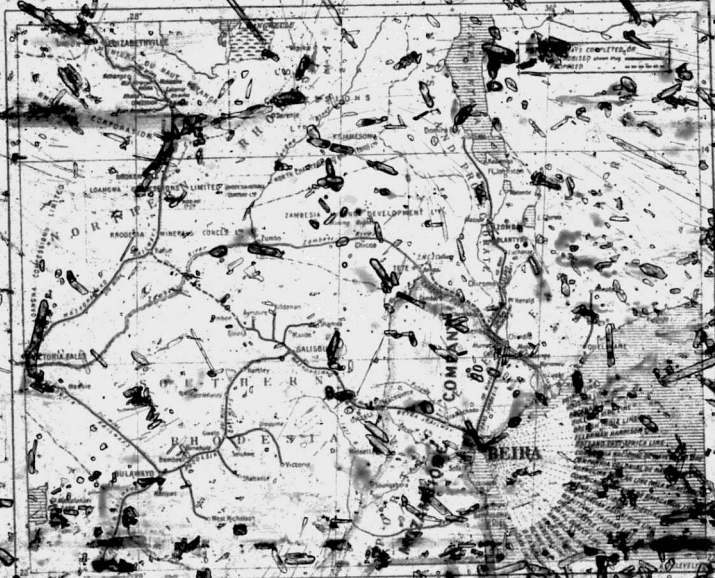
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Beira has become the recognized winter seaside resort of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

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Dunnottar Castle	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	W. H. H. H.	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Garth Castle	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	W. H. H. H.	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Assandevan Castle	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	W. H. H. H.	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Dunvegan Castle	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	W. H. H. H.	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Dunluce Castle	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	W. H. H. H.	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Strirling Castle	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	W. H. H. H.	London	Dec. 23	Dec. 24

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