

Broadcasting Needs of Tropical Africa

Thought-Provoking Analysis by M. T. Phillip

AN OFFICIAL COMMITTEE has been set up to study the broadcasting needs of the British Colonies. The report advanced by the committee leaves it that "no British dependent" would be expected to finance the provision of entertainment or other services for that purpose.

The application of Science to Colonies everywhere, to the Colonial population and to Africa in particular, in the end, that any technical or expensive broadcasting system must depend on the money.

Africans are not of like passions with ourselves. The chief difference lies only in the dimension of time of reception. The average man in the English or Esquimaux Japanese or African is unlikely, after the first night, has worn off, to be enthusiastic to pay heavily for a service inspired and controlled by people of another race and colour, to announce their intention of giving a minimum of entertainment and a maximum of didactic instruction, however actually useful.

The popularity and consequent paying capacity of African broadcasting will depend upon its capability of providing a rest from thought, a diversion from its drudgeries, a respite and relaxation from the strain of the nature of the task, forgetfulness of the everyday problems of life, from which no human being is free in his degree.

Broadcasting Must Be Popular

Unless the broadcasting can be built up in African form to be popular, it cannot be made self-supporting, and unless it is a paying proposition it will be long prevented from fulfilling its principal purpose as an instrument of Government broadcasting of an instructional nature, and of higher administration.

It would be regrettable if broadcasting in the Colonies of British Colonial Peoples were to be undertaken in the spirit of the Maryland Bill for Compulsory English. The English Elders of Pennsylvania, who decided against musical singing in their churches on the ground that it should be regarded with suspicion because the children seem to enjoy it.

The African still values his social freedom and relative absence of care far above the restless, mechanical and unpersonalized complexity of European culture. Only the best of his mind, African boys, in like English, go away to school to acquire pure knowledge, and the African who has the greatest hope for his children, desires of British social broadcasting.

vernacular broadcasting is capable of outflanking literacy by the back door, as those who were in Russia and Italy during the abolition of illiteracy can attest. It is also capable of playing a major role in mass education which is the leading hope of the human race.

When European education, which by itself creates a demand for European products, fails to assist the African population in the development of the continent, the African purchases power for his 100 million Africans, remains so rich that they will not be able to purchase the same merchandise as the industrial tools and instruments of the main

stream of which they will eventually and inevitably demand, to the detriment and increasing loss of the industrialised populations of Europe. In particular, well-balanced and well-informed colonial has wisely observed that in vernacular broadcasting for the evolution of the Colonial Peoples of Africa, the crux of the matter is the African.

However true it may be, it is surely surprising and humiliating for a people responsible for a great African Empire to learn that, after a minimum of nearly half a century of contact and trusteeship, the administrators of the trust "know nothing" about their wards' reactions, that is, about the African's reactions to broadcasting.

African Forms of News Transmission

Apart from daily broadcasting in vernaculars to North Africans, there is a mass of material available as to the demand and the supply, as well as the reaction, as the result of vernacular broadcasting in African form to both literate and illiterate Africans. It was invariably remarked and commented upon by the early European explorers. To day it provides the interesting feature articles in the European Press. Various forms of it are in daily use by Europeans in Africa. The apparently so many rapidity and accuracy of the wireless broadcasting of news, long regarded by Africans as a miracle, to be reported to landward, with a minimum of the incredulous wonder of the clerks of the hospital towards any form of original thing coming out of the bush village of Nazareth.

The very broadcasting techniques of the African, a topic far more sure of human interest and newspaper publicity than are the technical methods of the B.B.C. The African has long harnessed and pressed into the service of man the forces of nature for broadcast communication. Regionally, internationally and even inter-lingually across the wide spaces of his continent, where man himself could not pass, he utilised and relayed the yodel and the mountain echo.

The intermittent signals of spirals of pillars of smoke by day, and the winking signals of flicker of flame by night, by the cleverly calculated forest fires of acacia, of gong and drum, and, to a more limited extent, by training the extra-sensory functions and by hypnotic mental telepathy, he has telephoned information, wirelessly, his observations, transmitted human experience, diffused news and broadcast knowledge down the ages over vast spaces without permits or privilege, without exclusiveness or limitation, and with astonishing accuracy and speed.

Are Officials In Africa too Aloof?

There is no question of delicate technical machinery, hidden or housed out of sight, of which the mastery can only be acquired after years of expensive and specialised study. The African's broadcasting has been practised openly in full light and hearing of our paid representatives in Africa. It can be that they have been in the room, but not indirectly that they have seen it. They can see confidence and confidence, of the African's understanding and the human beings who inhabit the continent, it is that the very nature of the communication is a function, now presented to our admin-

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istrators are keeping them more imperially aloof from the average African than any other class of functional or non-African in Africa.

The African has so far been the most prodigious and democratic broadcaster of our globe. In Africa, the European has not yet learned to understand, much less to harness, the type of one-way or two-way communication of the termites queen. She is immobilised in life-long darkness and immersed in subterranean silence. By the broadcasts of her news and feelings, with instant and unerring precision, she instructs and regulates the termites, even outside and above and around the highly organised myriad community which she both creates and controls. This wire-less broadcasting still baffles the bluffed, or ineffectually sharpened, senses and wits of modern Europeanised man.

Her European knowledge and learning, and the right experiments were for centuries the appurtenances of privilege and power. In Europe, conservatism, priesthoods, exclusive castes, or suppressive inquisitions jealously guarded such secrets from diffusion to the profane herd or from being broadcast to the common man.

The "heritage of the ears" is a non-European phrase. It has reference to the complete commonplace among the non-reading peoples of Africa or of the non-privileged transmission of experience, the rapid diffusion of news, and the proliferation of knowledge. To Africans there is little novelty in the idea of broadcasting of news and knowledge, except that it should be exclusively canalised to or captured by the well-to-do, who need it least.

But to the average African, whose natural morality, direct thought-processes, and native judgment are all unbroadered, unconfused and uncomplicated by reading, the radio-like other machines of which he envies the power and mistrusts the motives will seem less capable to account, less verifiable and controllable, and therefore less reliable for belief and more liable to lie "by order" than the word which comes to him direct out of the closely observable mouth and manner of a still unmechanised man.

When every Village Wants Wireless

Peasant-farmers in China buy Japanese wireless sets for about ten shillings, and in the villages round Tientsin and Peking an aerial is commonly a sight as a bowl of rice. The Chinese have received it, and Colonial Powers will find it difficult to keep their yards out off from competition with the outer world of Europe, for whose civilisation they have opted. Their African villages also aerials will become almost as common as bananas.

What economic or political solidities at the European Colonial Powers now constructing in order to ensure the contentment of the people subjected to such potential influences, and to insure against the risks involved.

For a millennium or so, century well-remembered, conscientious Europeans have been engaged in the political administration, religious conversion, or European commercialisation of millions of previously self-sufficient and still unmechanised Africans. After fifty years we turn from the almost monotonous sameness of colonisation of Communis-
 t inquiry that our administrators and their political chiefs have failed to gain confidence or sympathy with the people that therefore they do not know what is taking place around them, and that the African political outlook has therefore "un-
 dergone" said his reactions. How do we know Africa defective in Western? Who do we know what is going on in the broadcast of our

above the dome and elastic populations who will be the first to be so administered.

If they do know, they would surely have dealt with the grievances underlying recent political economic strikes and outbreaks. If the news and phenomena of daily life remain unknown to those who are paid to know and deal with them, there would appear to be grave grounds for asking for account of their stewardship. For a Parliamentary inquiry into the administration of trusteeship for the Colonial peoples of Africa, an inquiry designed to find remedies, not facts.

Unparalysed by presidents animated internally with a bold new spirit of good will and determination, and aided by broadcast news, Turkey has within a decade by organised and made literate her Asian peasant population. One government in Africa, that of South Africa, is proposing to send two thousand radio sets free in villages throughout the country.

From Unliterate to Literate

Russia, populated with greater populations, vaster spaces, and as varied vernaculars, has by the same technical means instructed and made literate both her Asian and her Colonial peoples since the Great War—from which Russia and Turkey emerged beaten and bankrupt, while the European Colonial Powers emerged victorious. The most cynical Englishman will not presume that the victorious democratic powers are less able or willing than Turkey, less poor Russia, to meet their human obligations.

Millions of Chinese, using Asian instruments costing a few shillings, listen chiefly for news and relaxation, for the mechanical reproduction of the indigenous music, for duet dialogues, or for Native drama; broadcast market prices help them to defend themselves against the Europeanised middlemen's frauds.

And if the greater part of African broadcasting, whether for English or African listeners—does not consist of entertainment after the fashion of the *genius loci*, and of relaxation for momentary forgetfulness of immediate daily cares, the institution cannot be so popular or so pay, and if it does not pay its way, it cannot hope to play its principal part in what is rather priggishly called public administration.

We must face facts and create betimes a constructive plan, which, while opposing against the worst, shall assure the available best. For, in fact, the rapid demoralisation and development of the fact of Europeanism which is broadcasting is quite inevitable. It will be largely in the Colonial vernacular, and under democracy the programmes cannot long escape the need or call to conform to the public taste.

Dangers of Training Time by Wasting

We may endeavour to gain time by wasting energy delaying the passage of the bill of law for the Colonial peoples, but it is better to inspire and lead than to lead the custom of clerks, to refuse to concede any unreasonable concessions until they appear to be no longer insisted from us by internal or by external pressures. Our slow almost moribund reaction and concession, as a consequence, has been a reaction and concession against the new needs of racial nationalisms.

Once a substantial stimulus of international agreement has been secured for generally broadcasting in tropical Africa, there is every reason to hope that radio broadcasting may be the first-class factor in evolving a good and modestly self-confident African attached to British ideas through a European education.

Planning for Colonial Development

Need for Better Co-ordination of Official and Non-Official Efforts

THE NEED for the enunciation of a definite policy of colonial development by the Imperial Government was emphasised by speaker after speaker at the Peabody meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Comments upon the Board's memorandum on the subject had, it was stated, been received from all affiliated Chambers of Commerce in East Africa, except that of Mombasa. In particular, the Uganda Chamber had made a number of interesting suggestions, the main point being a plea for closer co-operation and discussion between Government and the non-official community through an Economic Advisory Committee in order to make use of the best local knowledge when undertaking development, and to ensure that continuity of policy which the frequent changes of officials at present prevented.

Mr. W. S. G. Wagh complained that labour in Tanganyika had recently introduced a new labour contract form, which he understood, contravened the existing law of the Territory: how were planters to reconcile themselves to the adoption of something which was both illegal and disturbing to their labour force? Agricultural development was, he stated, being held up for want of water, and on account of the long delay which planters had to suffer before being able to hire one of the two boring plants possessed by the Government; he knew of one case in which an estate would lose a full year as a consequence, and felt that more of the necessary equipment should be purchased.

Better Use of Water-boring Plant

Sir Humphrey Jeggott recalled that Kenya had retrenched its water-boring *personnel* at the depth of the slump and put machinery worth some £40,000 into store, and that the Board had at that time recommended that it should be made available to the public at cheap rates, facilities being provided for the Government of Uganda and Tanganyika to hire such plant for the use of residents in those territories.

That question, Mr. Alex Holm thought, ought certainly to be considered in connection with the details of a development policy, but he knew from experience that to manage and administer the financial side of boring apparatus was somewhat difficult. As in his view boring for the provision of water supplies was a most important service related to development, he regretted that during a period of retrenchment it was discontinued.

He welcomed publication by *East Africa and Rhodesia* of a review of Mr. Kanthack's report on water problems in Tanganyika, and agreed with its editorial criticism of the reporter's condemnation of bore-holes for water supplies for Natives, so many of whom, as the journal had said, possessed mechanical aptitude and some skill.

Mr. H. Sayer, having mentioned that the Kenya boring plant was available for hire in any rate Kenya and Uganda, though at unduly high rates, expressed the fear that the yeasty Secretary of State would be that Standing Boards of Economic Development were established in the territories and that it was their responsibility to guide and promote development.

On a year's experience as a member of such a Board in Kenya, he had regularly received a commission from the constituent authority, the Chair-

man, as the Colonial Secretary, the other an imbecile being the Director of Agriculture, the finance, the Chief Native Commissioner, Lord Francis Scott, Major Grogan, Mr. Panya, one non-official representing Native interests, and himself, all busy men; some of whom had to be called to order properly with the problems which ought to engage their attention.

Board of Economic Development Unsatisfactory

What was needed was one capable individual attached to, or even from the staff of the secretariat, if necessary, to devote himself entirely to the co-ordination of the important economic information now distributed among the records of the different departments of Government; there was an enormous amount of invaluable knowledge in the various offices, but there was no co-ordinating unit, which could obtain from these different sources facts which would constitute an authoritative economic survey of all parts of the country.

It was that way a picture of the potentialities of each area could be painted, for a very practical purpose: very large sums of money were available in London for investment overseas, and at a time when the totalitarian States, Japan, China, South America, and other countries, under exchange restrictions could be ruled out of account, East Africa had a wonderful opportunity of attracting capital for investment. That thought had prompted him to urge a year ago that the subject should be examined, but nothing had been done. He had also been a member of a somewhat similar body in Tanganyika, but because the constitution was unsatisfactory little good had resulted.

Mr. H. R. Fraser, last year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, strongly supported Mr. Sayer, saying that his experience had been the same as a member of the Committee appointed to advise the Government of Uganda on Native agricultural development. That Committee usually met only about once a year; yet the task to be tackled was one which should engage the whole time of a good man.

£10,000 to Earn £1,000,000

Mr. Holm recalled that the Board of Economic Development in Kenya had in its early stages presented a comprehensive report, and though there was no detailed economic survey of the settled areas, the Department of Agriculture had last year completed a survey of the Native areas, the outstanding conclusion being that an expenditure of a further £10,000 per annum on agricultural services and development should increase production from these reserves to a value of another £1,000,000, while maintaining essential food supplies. In other words, at a cost of 1% or only of 2% if the Department's estimates of production were assumed to be 100% too optimistic.

Development in Native areas, Mr. Sayer commented, had been left to the initiative and control of administrative officers, and since they had naturally little technical knowledge, it had to be accompanied by serious soil erosion. It was therefore essential that any policy of intensive development should go hand in hand with schemes for soil conservation, and it was for this purpose that the £10,000 per annum for agricultural had been required.

Mr. Sayer also felt that an annual survey of the settled areas, by the institution of a Standing Board, would

in which the West Indian party would have been advised to be more moderate. Mr. W. P. Jenkins said that these factors should have been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State who would have been able to give the necessary briefing to the latter.

Sir Humphrey Leggett justified the case of the Labour Committee in Tanganyika, which had taken two years to produce its report, which had just received Ebden's, and which showed that some 750,000 natives were not at work either for their selves or for employers. Because the Government services were in watertight compartments, no information had been known to anybody. It was a serious situation the results of face of no ordinal.

Sir Montague Barlow hoped that there would be no further delay in dealing with the serious conditions among the native population in Nyasaland revealed by the Labour Report of two years ago, despite questions in the House, the outspoken character of that report and the continued drift of large numbers of Nyasaland Natives to the mines of South Africa with little economic and social results in the Protectorate, nothing had been done.

The Colonial Office and Secondary Industries

Mr. W. P. Jenkins spoke of the need for a definition of the Colonial Office attitude to the question of industrial development in the Colonial Empire. The establishment of secondary industries must come sooner or later, and in recent years it had been associated with two or three propositions, the adoption of which would have been of great benefit to the country concerned, but which had been abandoned in view of the official attitude.

It seemed that it was desired to prevent the African from becoming a factory worker, though he would receive better wages, treatment and housing than if employed on the land. It was not clear that secondary industries would be favoured upon, but that there was a desire not to encourage such developments on a factory scale. Footwear was quite permissible, but he was not quite sure whether the manufacture of boots would command itself, for possibly driving nails into the leather might constitute industrialisation.

When the first scheme of which he was thinking was submitted to the Colonial Office, and with the request for an exemption from excise duty or other special favour but not a licence, it was those who would have provided labour that he said should know the official point of view. The complaint that such a development would seriously injure manufacturers of the commodity concerned, the fact was that East Africa bought only 2% of its requirements of that article from Great Britain and the other 98% from foreign sources. The next objection concerned a prospective loss in railway freight, though it was ludicrous to suggest that the establishment and success of the industry would have seriously affected the earnings of any particular railway line.

Statement of Policy Needed

Great pressure, said Mr. Wigglesworth, had been brought upon the Tanganyika Cordage Company when it began rope-making in the Territory, the opposition coming chiefly from the home-grown manufacturing interests in this country on the ground that the industry was so very much cheaper than that employed in factories here.

Mr. H. R. Price and Mr. D. O. Malcolm knew of no laws which prohibited the initiation of any new industry in the Territories, and it would appear that it was only when some concession was asked from the Colonial Office that the Government considered that the

order of discussion could be considered. It was not clear how the Government could be expected to handle such a handicap.

Whatever the official attitude might be, it was clear that the expansion of industry in the Colonies and Sir Montague Barlow, and it was not possible to see that the Imperial Government was not a great success trustee for the African and Eastern African. Was it not the duty of the Government to develop industry in the interest of his welfare. In Nyasaland, for instance, it had been so much encouragement of native production that many people held that it had been a mistake to settle, and as a result of it many of the tobacco growers had left the country. He felt that a clear statement of policy was badly needed.

Germany and Tanganyika

Further consideration was given to German colonial propaganda and activities.

During a recent visit to Germany Mr. Seager had happened across two cases of the systematic training of young Germans in conditions as close as possible to those prevailing in the African Colonies. In one instance a works manager who had once lived in South Africa had started a camp for apprentices in the factory, who for two weeks lived in wattle and daub huts, spoke the Native languages which they would use in East Africa or South-West Africa, and were only treated as though they were in Africa. Large numbers of volunteers had passed through that camp, which had come under the notice of the Government; the result had been expansion and the establishment of an official school on similar lines elsewhere.

Sir Humphrey Leggett drew attention to the new German decree imposing heavy penalties on Germans resident abroad who did not register with their local consuls.

Broadcasting in Uganda

A report was read from the Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika stating that the number of European wireless licences issued was 2,300 to Europeans, 130 to Asians, and nine to Arabs and Africans.

Colonel C. L. Ponsoby, Chairman of the Board, said that a committee on broadcasting services in the Colonies was investigating, with the aid of the Government concerned, the possibilities of establishing local services in the East African territories. For educating the Natives communal sets might be provided.

Mr. Wigglesworth mentioned that the Indians were believed to be distributing seeds in East Africa for livelihood, much less than the actual cost of production.

Air Services Accelerated

From the service which leaves Alexandria on February 25, the Imperial Airways homeward flying boats from South and East Africa will reach Southampton at 4.15 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, instead of on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. The acceleration is made possible by making only one night stop, not two, in Rome, instead of in Rome and St. Nazaire. But the Alexandria-Southampton stage will be covered in two days. One change is contemplated in the outward service.

A suggestion that flying-boats on the East African service should make a stop at Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar or in Mombasa has not been received.

THE EDITOR

Knowledge of Royal Commission

Advantage of Administrative Experience

To the Editor of *The East African and Rhodesia*

SIR, I have no doubts that many other interested in the territories concerned have been mainly concerned to discover the likely composition of the Royal Commission which is to visit Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. I am very interested in the broad outline which you outlined last week, especially in the wide selection of any kind which would be open to it.

If they are, I am sure, of the Imperial Government, I am sure that the three political parties which are represented on the Commission, and it is a grateful compliment to the three nations concerned, would be sure to choose a chairman more eminent in the House of Lords. I think he has now been appointed. Furthermore, it will probably be generally agreed that a dozen members is ample, but I am sure there is room for a good deal of difference in respect of the policy of continuity membership to peers and M.Ps.

Would it not have been better to bring in at least one or two other people? The African Youth Commission, which went to East Africa for a similar purpose, was not composed of ordinary members. Since a chairman is so necessary, and there is everything to be said for having members from both Houses who can interest their constituencies, but it seems to me essential to have one or two members of wide administrative experience, men who can judge impartially and authoritatively of the probable measure of practical success of any plan for the co-ordination of various services between the three territories.

The House of Lords, in particular, has members so qualified, and no doubt there are a number in the House of Commons, though their duties do not lead so readily to mind, and the answer to my caveat may be, and I hope will be, that the Royal Commission, though entirely Parliamentary, will not be lacking in this essential characteristic.

Yours faithfully,
A STUDENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

German Colonial Claims

A Ribbentrop Speech Recalled

To the Editor of *The East African and Rhodesia*

SIR, In your issue of 20th July you state that you are wrong in attributing an overstatement of the German demand for colonies. I am afraid that you are more likely to be right than wrong. You might, indeed, have been justifiably less restrained in your criticisms of Herr von Ribbentrop, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, who lost no opportunity while he was German Ambassador in Great Britain of speaking of the claims of the German Colonies, sometimes venturing his assertions in a way which shocked his professional diplomatic colleagues in London.

For quite another purpose, I have been turning up issues of about this time last year, and I seem to remember a quote from a speech of his which seems

to have been at the opening of the Empire Club in London. I trust you will permit me to say that the division of the world after the war would be a division of the world into a number of great powers and commonwealths, and that the British Empire as it stands is a very natural and a very desirable thing. I should regard those who say that everything will be done in the future which has nothing to do with the interests of those who have nothing, and without making them wealthy, as at least offering them a certain compromise. I should regard Germany, once one of the richest States in the world, and the centre of the world's trade.

When we have a commonwealth, as in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the transformation of the world into a number of great powers is based on the fact that these powers are based on the fact that they are the centre of the world, and on alleged claims to administer Colonies. We realize that what matters is not what we really have, but what we think we have, and on what grounds Germany's Colonial possessions were liquidated. Germany's claims are more than enough to cover her needs.

There was a good deal more in the same strain, but I have recalled it to show the mind of the man who was the author of the Berlin-Rome axis, who decided its extension to Tokyo, and who is said to be a person of fixed ideas. It appears, then, that we must reconcile ourselves to a reopening of the German question. It will make a lot of no sense, I imagine, to achieve nothing or very little and certainly not the recovery of Tanganyika territories.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. T. JAMES

Africans and Development

To the Pace Too Swift

To the Editor of *The East African and Rhodesia*

SIR, Impatience is one of the characteristics of the present-day world, and those of us who remember pre-war Africa, in which the motor car was almost unknown, and in which it was usually so long back to the time when development was, as it used to say, "at the pace of the ox" not at break-neck speed.

It was good, therefore, to read the last paragraph of your most interesting report of the address on African problems given in Beira by Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., who brought his speech to the words, "One of the temptations to be faced in Africa is the desire to bring about in a few years changes which have taken decades of centuries to effect in Europe and for which the present resources of Africans are not ready."

That is a true fallacy and a temptation which we must be on our guard against. It is a temptation to which the different classes of people are yielding, and the situation would probably show some serious results. It is a temptation to blame Governments, Ministers, and the like, and to demand measures for their correction. It is a temptation to which we must be on our guard against.

Usually the complaint is that the settlers cannot get on, and that the natives cannot get on, and that each does it

Belgium's Claims

House of Lords Debate

House of Lords debate on the Belgian claims in the Congo. The House of Lords on 10th February discussed the Belgian claims in the Congo. The House of Lords on 10th February discussed the Belgian claims in the Congo. The House of Lords on 10th February discussed the Belgian claims in the Congo.

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Questions in Parliament

The White Highlands Order in Council

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Recognition of the Republic

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Forthcoming Meetings

- February 17 - Africa and the Over-Sea League
- February 18 - Mr. Newell, Secretary of the African Institute, 3.45 p.m.
- February 19 - Mr. Leonard B. Sturges, Secretary of the Colonies, Essex Hall, 8.30 p.m.
- February 20 - British Empire, 8.30 p.m.
- February 21 - Royal Empire Society, 8.30 p.m.
- February 22 - Lady Macleod, Secretary of the British Empire Society, 8.30 p.m.
- February 23 - Major L. M. ...

Mr. J. W. L. ... P. D. ... speaker of ... Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, and ... daughter of Dr. and Mrs. ... Fleming of Maaee, who were recently married in Salisbury, has arrived in England for her honeymoon.

Cherry Kearton, the East African cinematographer, and Mrs. Kearton were rapped one day in a week by a forest fire in the Mt. George near Lake Naivasha known as Hell's Gate. A sudden drop in the wind enabled them to fight their way through the flames.

Major H. C. Stibek, the writer, P. ... Commissioner in Tanganyika, ... Women in Birmingham last week, ... of the White Residence in ...

Mr. ... chief flight instructor of the Tanganyika Lands and Mines Department, is on his way home on leave pending re-employment after 45 years' service in the territory. He has also been technical superintendent of the Department of Civil Aviation since its formation in 1950.

Mr. Gervase Lambton, who disappeared from the J. Magibby Castle, off Port Sudan, in October last when on his way to Kenya for personal estate in Great Britain valued at £250,000. Subject to a legacy of £250 to Ernest Bowman, c/o the Zoological Society, London, he left his property to his brothers and his sister.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson and Lady Wilson were passengers in the first aeroplane to enter the great new harbor at Lusaka, which was recently opened by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Hubert Young. Mr. F. Childs, the engineer in charge, was accompanied by His Excellency on the rapid and efficient work of construction.

This engagement is announced between the Hon. Patrick Ballour, who visited East Africa last year, and Mrs. Angela Churchill, daughter of the late Captain George Aubrey Seymour and Mrs. Geoffrey Woolley. Mr. Ballour, the Alderman of Fife and Lady Knoross, acted as special correspondent of the London newspaper during the Malo Ethiopia Campaign and is now on the staff of the *Morning Standard*.

Mr. Philip Richardson, who left London five weeks ago with the intention of motor-ing to Nairobi across the Sahara and through central Africa, decided to return to England after he had been ... had then motor-ed ... over ... had then motor-ed ... over ... had then motor-ed ... over ...

Mr. ... Director of ... Museum ... of the ... past ... water ... particularly ...

Mr. R. ... who ... secretary ... 10 years ... Council ... she was previously ... Henn, whom she accompanied to Tanganyika in 1950, when he visited the Tanganyika Railway Commission and she visited the East African territories with Sir John and Lady Godeman Allen in 1957.

Mr. G. R. Saben, secretary in charge of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and eldest son of the late Rev. Percival Saben and Mrs. Saben, of St. Albans, was married at St. Michael's, Chester Square, on Saturday, Miss Barbara Hunter, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Connor Hunter, of South India, and of Mrs. W. G. Sawtell, of Dar es Salaam. Miss Hunter was for some time private secretary to the late Sir Sydney Henn, and has lately been on the staff of H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London.

A memorial plaque has been placed in the railway station at Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, in honour of the late M. Jean Abbot, President of the Société Industrielle Belge des Compagnies of the three great Congo companies, the Union Minière, the Foraminère, and the Chemin de Fer du Bas Congo au Katanga. In unveiling the plaque, M. J. Essor du Congo, M. de la ... director general of the B.C.K., in an impressive speech recalled the great career of Jean Abbot, as one of the greatest pioneers of Belgian Congo enterprise.

Just before the end of last year Air Vice-Marshal R. Nicholl re-visited Southern Rhodesia for the first time since he had left the Colony some years before the War, when, in partnership with Mr. H. Millington, he was engaged in prospecting in the Chakari area. He was appointed to the rank of Air Officer Commanding East Division of the R.A.F. in 1950. He served in the South African Air Force in 1930, and with the Southern Rhodesian Volunteer Force from 1933 to 1935. He came home in 1935 and was appointed to the rank of Wing Commander in the Royal Air Force. In 1935 he was appointed to the rank of Air Officer Commanding of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Obituary

Mr. ... of ... in ... 1903 ... 1957 ...

News Items in Brief

A recent outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Masailand has ended.

The volcano Kilimanjaro, in the East African State of Rwanda-Urundi, is active.

Stevedivers in the Fort Portal district of Uganda are to be stocked with fruit.

A German newspaper, entitled *Ost-Afrika* (East Africa), is about to be published in Masai.

A new weekly newspaper, entitled *African Tribunes*, being published in Mombasa.

The Kenya Farmers' Association is now making a final payment of £500 for bus for maize and for for wheat.

H.M. Landrovers are due to visit Berbera, British Somaliland, to-day, and Jessie, on February 11.

Imports into Nyasaland during 1937 totalled £177,113, a decrease of £71,212 over the 1936 total of £248,325.

During the month of December 1937, 2,000 Africans and, in addition, 63 Europeans passed through the Protectorate.

An eel recently caught at Shabunda, Southern Rhodesia, weighed 33 lb. The record for a Shabunda eel is said to be 25 lb.

A military tattoo, in which the R.A.F. and detachments of the Egyptian Army took part, was recently held in Khartoum.

Airman are warned that recent heavy rains have made the Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, aerodrome unsafe for the landing of aircraft.

The total earnings of the East African Railways in 1937, during 1937, amounted to £1,000,000, compared with £660,000 in 1936.

A new 10,000-ton ship, to be called the *Kilimanjaro*, has been ordered by the Beira-Africa Line. She will accommodate 100 first-class and 400 tourist-class passengers.

Imports into Germany from Africa during the first 10 months of 1937 totalled 377,000,000 Reichsmark, while exports from Germany to Africa were valued at 301,000,000 Reichsmark.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during 1937 totalled £2,669,452, an increase of £455,082 over 1936. Imports amounted to £2,200,255, compared with £3,356,834 in 1936, one decrease of £1,156,583.

Transfer to the Union of South Africa of the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland, is advocated by Mr. Lewis, C.M.G., who addressed the Royal Empire Society last week.

A church has been consecrated by the Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by Archdeacon P. P. Low. The church was built in memory of Mrs. C. C. Cochrane, a legacy left by her husband, a former Lamu resident.

Two elephant tusks, one weighing 189 lb. and the other 178 lb., which figured in a recent Court case in Mombasa, have been sold to an American museum. They are said to be the best-matched pair of tusks in the world.

To impress Indian women in Mombasa with the vital importance of cleanliness, fresh hair and light, the committee of the Ismailia community organised a "baby day" at the Aga Khan's School, during which modern methods of infant care were demonstrated.

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. remind holders of provisional scrip certificates in respect of the 4½% debenture stock that to obtain payment of the interest due on April 1, 1938, they should lodge their certificates for registration at the company's office as soon as possible.

H.M. "Ankerette," which has on many occasions visited East Africa, since she entered the East Indies Squadron in 1920, is now on her way home to her country on withdrawal from the Squadron. Her place is to be taken later in the year by the new cruiser *Manchester*, under the command of Captain H. G. Bousfield.

Andean Victoria College for Southern Rhodesia is being mooted by the local Press, which has recently outlined a plan for a D. N. O. S. then Director of Agriculture, actually chose a site and planned the layout. Students now go to the Union colleges for agricultural training, but Rhodesia's problems, it is claimed, should be solved in Rhodesia.


The National Rifle Association has instituted a 303 full range postal match for one or two teams of eight British soldiers or British protected persons resident in Dependencies of the Colonial Empire. If two teams are entered by a Dependency, one must use rifles of the type used in the S. B. C. Competition, as is similar to those of the Junior Rifle postal match. The match may be held between January 1 and December 31, and certified results sent to the Secretary of the Association.

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TESTIMONY NEW

Gold Mining on the Lupa

THERE IS ALWAYS ROMANCE in the discovery of a new goldfield, and the Lupa, in Tanganyika, was no exception. It was found in 1922, said Mr. A. Mackay, in a lecture to the De Beers Society at the Royal Hotel of Mombasa last week, by two British prospectors who were not looking for gold at the time, but were collecting beeswax from Natives, then quite a profitable industry.

"Bill" Cummings, one of the prospectors, had worked gold in many parts of the world, and, as was his custom, he had tried out the river beds that dissected the high scarps which converge towards Mbeya. He found and found gold. Cummings still on the scene and was so far from the luckiest of the mining community.

Maps thrown on the screen illustrated the remarkable formation of the Lupa district—the two high scarps, one of them several thousand feet high, marked by the streams rising in the ancient penplain above, the more westerly ones combining in the alluvial valley below to form a river that debouches into Lake Rukwa.

It was an empty land in 1922—about one native to two square miles—so that no agricultural interests were affected by the mining developments which had resulted in a population today of some 1,200 to 1,400 non-Natives and some 17,000 to 20,000 Natives. The road to it from Iringa ran over the mountain range to the north-east, now rising to 7,000 ft., then sinking to 5,000 ft., again up to 8,000 ft., and again down to 5,000 ft., conditions that formerly made transport excessively difficult, tedious and expensive. The

road was a good drainage ditch, and the prospectors (Cummings) and his partner discovered the Lupa in the course of the Lupa, where Mackay deplores the fact that, with a considerable amount of gold, the field was not worked towards the source of the river. There, they found less gold, but the curious thing is on the high scarps, and not in the rich deposits of earth, gold-bearing, and in the laterite. As much as 1,000 oz. had been found in a single area 500 by 200 ft. surfaces up to now have been found, and a photograph was shown of one of 30.6% with only the ounce of "hauck" on it.

Health conditions on the high land were very much better than down in the river valley, and the frequent malaria, blackwater fever, and typhoid were vastly decreased in spite of a very mixed population with every type of standard of living. Government headquarters at Chunya were within 45 miles of every part of the field and connected by roads which in the dry season were very good indeed.

Alluvial, however, must sometime be exhausted, and the reefs of the field are for the future its most important aspect. As a goldfield the Lupa is eminently suited to the smallworker, and the Government decided a few months ago that on certain conditions money might be lent to smallworkers to exploit such reefs. This had been done in Southern Rhodesia with success.

Examples of various reefs and their geological nature were then given with illustrations. One of these was of the Star Mine, which had sunk two main shafts and done several miles of driving. Other examples were of ore-bodies which, though smaller, carried gold up to one ounce per ton. In one instance the body was only 45 ft. long, but had yielded good profits, though when the grade fell below half an ounce work had been discontinued.

In reply to questions, Mr. Mackay said he thought Dr. Jones's comparison with the early days of Southern Rhodesia was a good one, but there was little likelihood of a mine such as the Cam and Motor developing on the field, though the prospects of a proposition of medium size, crushing, say, 200 to 300 tons a day, were good. There was no economic tin on the field.

A series of photographs on the screen gave an excellent impression of the Lupa field, the difficulties of transport, and the character of the mining now in operation.

Uganda Output

Mineral production in Uganda during January was as follows: Gold (provisional weight, unrefined), 1,644 Troy oz.; tin ore (provisional), 59 long tons; and tantalite, 1 long ton.

Hypothecation of Mines

Hypothecation of their mines as security for Government loans was the subject of protest by smallworkers at a recent meeting of the Committee of the Midlands Chamber of Commerce in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Anglo-French Exploration

The Anglo-French Exploration Co. Ltd. has to pay a dividend for 1937 of 2% per share. £25,000 have been added to the reserve, which now totals £125,000. The company is interested in certain East African mining ventures.

Mining personalities

Charles W. Deane, Director of London Australian and General Investments Ltd. and the Copera Corporation, Ltd. (London), which has extensive interests in East Africa, has been appointed to the board of Dominion Resources (Klerksdorp) Mining and Prospecting Company of which Colonel C. E. Pousonby, M.B.E., is chairman of the Board. The African Board of Chairman has also the passport to the Dominion Resources Company, which is now operating in New Zealand.

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Rezende Increases Capital

Records of the mines may be available for further shaft sinking and development. Rezende Mines, Ltd. propose to increase the capital of the company from £35,000 to £50,000 by the creation of 220,000 new shares of 1s., which will be offered to shareholders at 14s. per share in the proportion of one new share for every five held.

A circular issued to shareholders states: "Owing to the excellent values encountered in the Rezende mines necessitating development not previously contemplated, the preliminary opening up of the Old West mine by the sinking of two shafts, and general further development of the Liverpool and Penhalonga sections, the resources of the company have almost become exhausted."

Since the company last increased its capital in 1925, the reef has closed on and below No. 10 level of the Rezende mine have entirely altered the financial outlook of the company. This, coupled with the excellent developments on No. 1 level of the Liverpool, the best results from No. 10 level Penhalonga, and the confirmation of the borehole reserves of the Old West mine, call for and justify the raising of further working capital to meet the additional development and equipment which the new position warrants.

It is estimated that the new capital will be sufficient to cover all the outlay on shaft sinking, development and equipment, such can be visualized from the present position. The capital will be required for: (a) shaft sinking at Rezende, Liverpool, Penhalonga and Old West; (b) excess development at Rezende, Penhalonga and Liverpool; (c) development at Old West; and (d) reduction plant and other equipment at Old West.

Notice is given that at a extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held in Salisbury on May 13 to pass resolutions authorising the increase in capital.

Latest Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields—Milled in January: 2,350 tons; profit, £1,246.

Gabait Gold—Treated in January, 1,150 tons of ore and 230 tons of accumulated tailings, yielding 705 oz. of gold.

Rhomipes—January output from Flowing Bowl mine: 804 tons crushed for recovery of 283 oz. from mill and cyanide; value: £1,898, against £1,876 for December.

Globe and Phoenix—January report: Tons treated, 6,100; yield, 4,509 fine oz.; profit (taking gold at £4 5s. 0d. per oz.) £8,218. Development: 10th level, driven 49 ft. av. 1 dwt.; 32nd level, raise 32 ft., av. trace; 32nd level sunk 27 ft., av. 4 dwts.; 33rd level raise 15 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 33rd level driven 89 ft., av. 2 dwts.; 39th level, driven 49 ft., av. trace.

Rosterman Gold Mines—The January progress report states: "During the month 2,548 tons of ore were crushed from reefs, and 420 tons from development and dumps; yield, 1,280 fine oz." Development, 651 ft. Main shaft now being deepened to No. 7 level at 580 ft. vertical depth. **Horn Reef**—No. 8 level: W. drive off winze 0 to 30 ft. av. 14.9 dwt. over 36 in. stopping width; 30 to 85 ft. traces.

Development, 20 ft. level, drive W. on mineralised schist lode adv. 63 ft. to 246 ft. from 72 ft. to 44 ft. at a value of £2,304; over 30 in. lode not being fully exposed. No. 2 drive B. on mineralised schist lode driven 30 ft., 74 which 6 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 60 in. lode not being fully exposed. No. 20 level: No. 1 winze on lasperille lode sunk 101 ft. to 118 ft. first 69 ft. av. 2 dwt. over 50 in. lode not being fully exposed; winze was in country rock from 69 ft. onwards.

Cain and Motor—Quarterly progress report to December 31, 1933, states that 77,000 tons were milled for a total yield of 27,450 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £194,915; working costs, £31,137; gross working profit, £129,768; total net working profit at mine, £31,040. Capital expenditure, £3,107.


Development, 20 ft. level, drive W. on mineralised schist lode adv. 63 ft. to 246 ft. from 72 ft. to 44 ft. at a value of £2,304; over 30 in. lode not being fully exposed. No. 2 drive B. on mineralised schist lode driven 30 ft., 74 which 6 ft. av. 4.2 dwt. over 60 in. lode not being fully exposed. No. 20 level: No. 1 winze on lasperille lode sunk 101 ft. to 118 ft. first 69 ft. av. 2 dwt. over 50 in. lode not being fully exposed; winze was in country rock from 69 ft. onwards.

Cain and Motor—Quarterly progress report to December 31, states that 77,000 tons were milled for a total yield of 27,450 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £194,915; working costs, £31,137; gross working profit, £129,768; total net working profit at mine, £31,040. Capital expenditure, £3,107.

Development, Cain Spur Lode: No. 31 level, sub-level drives adv. 126 ft. to 206 ft. of which 150 ft. av. 9 dwt. over 41 in.; No. 34 level, main drive adv. 318 ft. to 567 ft., av. 6 1/2 dwt. over 34 in. for 380 ft. payable; No. 1 winze started and sunk 29 ft., av. 6 1/2 dwt. over 62 in. for 25 ft. samples. Motor Lode—No. 31 level, sub-level drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 160 ft. to 634 ft., av. 168 dwt. over 38 in. for 395 ft.; No. 33 level, slope drives on footwall "H" reef adv. 185 ft. to 1,265 ft., of which 1,065 ft. av. 87 dwt. over 36 in.; slope drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 95 ft. to 743 ft., av. 6 1/2 dwt. over 26 in. for 425 ft.; No. 1 winze on footwall "B" reef sunk 44 ft. to 162 ft. av. 10.4 dwt.

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DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOM
COMFORTABLE CUISINE
TABLE BOARDS
OPPOSITE STATION



CRUSHING



NORDBERG

MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BUSH HOUSE LONDON W.C.2

SOLE AGENTS: MESSRS. BUSH & CO. LTD., SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

Market Prices and Notes

Market prices and notes for various commodities including coffee, tea, and other goods. Prices are listed in pounds and shillings, with some items showing price changes over time.

Sheepskins, cash, for each at 42/6 to 43/6. Hides, cash, for each at 12/6 to 13/6. Various other goods and their prices.

Shipment of goods, including tea and coffee, with details on quantities and prices. Mention of various agents and companies involved in the trade.

Tea market notes, including prices for different grades of tea and information about production and export trends.

Tea production and export statistics, including data on the number of factories, workers, and the volume of tea produced and exported.

Tea prices and market conditions, including information on the impact of various factors on the tea market.

Pyrethrum and Soil Erosion

Discussion on the use of pyrethrum to protect fields from soil erosion. The text mentions the Kenya Farmers' Association and the impact of erosion on agricultural productivity.

Further details on soil erosion, including the role of pyrethrum and the importance of soil conservation techniques in the region.

Financial report for 1937, detailing the activities of the Power Securities Corporation and its financial performance.



Advertisement for E.C.P. Driers, highlighting their dependability and equipment for tea factories. The text emphasizes the quality and reliability of their products.

Additional information about E.C.P. Driers, including contact details and a list of agents or distributors.

Small text at the bottom of the advertisement, possibly a copyright notice or additional contact information.

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA possesses the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African continent—all at once, but without one of its discomforts.

The best season—from May to October—offers a sunny, healthy sea-breeze holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches, ten miles of water-fronts, and assured sun-bathing throughout the year. A few miles inland every variety of game and small animals may be "shot" by the motor with rifle or gun.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and, besides among the palm-trees, bougainvillae and the bananas are comfortable hotels, a talking theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and several sporting clubs.

Beira has become a well-known winter holiday resort of the South African and wasaland and is easily reached by sea, inland and air, and is becoming increasingly popular with residents of all parts of South Africa and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, Ltd., and is the only port in the East African continent, and the only port in the world, to possess a monopoly of the import and export traffic to and from Mozambique. The port is served by steamships of the Lines of the Mozambique Company, Ltd., which are the most efficient in the world.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY, LTD. BEIRA
10, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
10, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS.

Hitler's Renewed Demand for Colonies

Offer of Credits and Raw Materials Spurred

GERMANY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS were forcefully reiterated by Herr Hitler in his speech to the Reichstag on Sunday. According to Reuters, he said:

"Our economic position is a difficult one, not because National Socialism is at the helm, but because the people must live on a square kilometre because we are not in possession of those great natural resources enjoyed by other people and above all we have a scarcely fertile soil."

"If Great Britain should suddenly dissolve her empire and England become dependent solely on her own territory, then people there would perhaps have more understanding of the seriousness of the economic tasks which confront us. The Nation which commands no gold reserves and no foreign exchange is not because National Socialism reigns, but because the Parliamentary Democratic State was exploited for 15 years by a world hunger for loot; if in other words, a Nation which must feed 140 people to the square kilometre and has no Colonial rounding-off, if a Nation which lacks numerous raw materials and is not willing to live an illusory life through credit, reduces the number of its unemployed and increases the standard of living, then all these should remain silent who in face of the great economic advantages scarcely succeed in solving their own unemployment problems."

Demand to be Fulfilled with Increased Vigour

No matter what we may achieve by increasing German production, all this cannot remove the impossible nature of the space allotted to Germany."

"The claim for German Colonial possessions will therefore be met from year to year with increasing vigour—possessions which Germany did not take away from other countries, and which today are practically of no value to the Powers but appear indispensable for our own people."

"I should like to turn here against the hope that such claims can be satisfied by issuing credits. We do not want credits, but a position to live which enables us to secure national finance by our own industries."

"Above all we do not wish to be allowed that we shall be permitted to buy what we need and to reject such statements piece and parcel, as regarded in our country, as nothing but mere mockery."

"There exists no escape in world economy which can offer a full substitute for the possibility of an intensive economic system which a territory having the same culture."

Discussion of International Conference

"You, my deputies, will not expect me to discuss in detail the individual international claims, which appear to arouse the varied interest of various Governments. They are too numerous to be examined here. I can only express my own best wishes."

"Above all, however, I must express my deep distrust of all so-called conference systems, which provide interesting words of comfort, but in reality are taking no account of the real situation and the hopes of the people. In terms of principle, I cannot see how the conference system shall ever be able to solve the international problems."

"Recently, there have been reports that Germany has about to determine her return to the League of Nations."

would like once more to declare that in 1919 a peace treaty was forced upon some countries which brought in its train far-reaching inroads upon the lives of the community and its right of possession. This rule of national and economic destinies and of the communal lives of the nations took place under a load of moralising phrases which perhaps tended to soothe the uneasy conscience of those who instituted the plan."

"The revision of the map of the world, territorial and racial spheres, which was as thorough as it was fundamental, had been effected by means of an act of force. League of Nations was founded while the task was to crystallise the cry and to give it a reasonable proceeding on a basis of law."

"Germany has no right to enter this lottery community for the moral defence of previous acts of violence, and she had received the gracious permission of the unforgettable Chancellor Stresemann to do so. But gentlemen, I have hadly this year, and I have fallen into a trap which arises out of acts of violence—and that, doubtless is to say, it is a state of affairs which arose through wrong."

Classic References to Native Rights

We notice very often that English politicians would be glad to give us back our Colonies if they were not so disturbed by the thought of the wrong and violence which would thus be done to the Native inhabitants."

"In 1918 it was thought possible to hand them over to their lords without the consent of the Natives, and subsequently, through the League of Nations, through the League of Nations."

"The noble principle that a Colony should only belong to someone provided the Natives gave their explicit consent was to be extended to Colonial conquests of the past, when the Colonial possessions of the World Powers might possibly shrivel up remarkably."

"All those so-called Ententes have been conducted through phantasies, which have never been through and end bring us to the same end, to say naturally integral parts of the world order, and also as such part of that world order which has always been designated to us as the League of Nations, as the World Order. The League of Nations, the situation has not been protected."

"What the League of Nations has done to the League of Nations and obligations—it refused to give to us a name and just as equal security."

"They will never return to the League of Nations, and we should not be surprised because we do not know the world, which can be used anywhere in the world by the majority of the League of Nations for the defence of justice."

"Above all, however, I shall place all these nations and peoples before me, and I shall try to find the factors of their situation. We should have realised that as the League of Nations, the League of Nations was a shadow, and that the League of Nations needs not less to be a shadow, and that the League of Nations with hope."

"I should like to say that the League of Nations is a shadow, and that the League of Nations with hope."

institution, and certainly not since Italy's departure from it.

Germany has no territorial interest in East Asia. Germany's only past possessions in East Asia. This did not prevent certain nations from combining with the yellow races to drive Germans out. We no longer want an invitation to return there.

Nor have we any territorial interest, which should in any way have in connexion with the terrible war now raging in Spain.

Germany has in Europe no more territorial demands to make to France. The return of the Rhine is the trust that the period of Franco-German territorial differences is finally closed. Germany also has no quarrel with England, apart from her colonial wishes.

British Press Comments

Even *The Times*, which has always so friendly to the German cause in Colonial matters, has this Herr Hitler presented it in a somewhat misleading way as an isolated issue. Nor did he mention the recent British initiative to the discussion of this and other questions of common concern—except in a perfunctory way when he declared that, owing to the attitude of the President, there could be no more direct meeting.

The Daily Telegraph and *Morning Post* consider the references to Colonial matters more significant. The precise remarks made in it would be interesting to know

how his declaration would impress the small but indelible clique which is pressing for a settlement with Germany at all costs, regardless not only of British interests but even of British dignity. Herr Hitler's declaration leaves matters much as they stood before.

The Manchester Guardian wrote of a "harsh speech," and continued, "It has always been obvious that to imagine Herr Hitler would be satisfied with credits and access to raw materials was folly. He calls it sheer mockery, he wants back the Colonies which Germany lost, and nothing less. It is likely enough that he would equally reject any extension of a mandatory or international system. But no such offer has yet been made to him and no such scheme worked out. If it is the right principle for colonial possessions, and since it would mean that the possessing countries gave up something as their own assets as an earnest of their sincerity, it should be insisted upon and devised. It will be time enough to see whether Hitler, and others, think so."

The News Chronicle, reading its leader, "Might I say that Herr Hitler's mood was one of defiance of the world, devoid of any suggestion of willingness to go halfway to meet those countries which have been wronged, and that his speech was an act of the Emperor to say he was hanging round nothing," do not see such a man

Lords Discuss the Colonial Question

Lord Stoneman's Reply to German Claims

LORD STONEMAN was the only speaker to put the East African case satisfactorily when for 10 days last week the House of Lords discussed foreign policy, including Germany's claims on the Colonies.

A settlement of the question of German Colonies is essential if there is to be any understanding between Germany and Great Britain, which is the only requisite of peace in Europe. Lord Arnold, who moved for debate

It is a more considerable concession than was concluded on the basis of President Wilson's Fourteen Points. No. 12 of which promised "free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims." It is thus impossible to justify the taking away of all German colonies, and it will be intolerable to Germany to see that she is not to have Colonies, and that France, Belgium, Portugal and the Great Britain ought to take the initiative in this matter, and take it now.

Colonies are not conceded to Germany except when she precipitates into a war. What will posterity say when we are asked about the transfer of non-territorially important pieces of property, which are not only English but which thousands could concentrate to take on the spot.

Vladimir Cecil de Greywood said he had understood the proposition to be that the British Empire was to be divided between the two countries, and that the only concession to be made to Germany was that she should have the right to demand that the British Government should forward extra-territorial demands, which would be quite in accordance with the Convention, and that

ing to the possibility of war between us, and that our policy does not appeal to me.

The argument that the German Colonies were mis-ruled was greatly exaggerated, said the Marquess of Crewe. "Though the Government of some of those Colonies was conducted on lines different from those of your own it is a gross exaggeration to say of it having been altogether bad. It is just as obvious that nobody is going to propose to take away those Colonies from Germany *en sang froid* and that there is no strong case for an examination to see whether it is possible to give some satisfaction to German claims."

Lord Northbrook said that the Government had made one concession and had reciprocated. Great Britain had not undertaken any sacrifice. The argument of the German Government had been repeated in the time of Lord Curzon, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who said he was not against again the acquisition of Colonies by Germany. If she could apprehend.

Lord Plymouth, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government had in mind the desirability of holding a discussion on the possible contribution of all parties interested towards a general appeasement in Europe. The Marquess of Curzon had suggested that a section of the Colonial League would make a valuable contribution towards the same end.

I am not a member of it, but this question is not in the least important to refer to the *commissaire* issued last November after the visit of the French Ambassador to London. *Le communiqué* stated that the Government had had a demand made of the British Government that it should make a concession at this question.

Challenge to be Faced

Our Development Policy Now

Uganda is probably approaching satisfaction in its present period of development. The cotton industry, the main source of the African continent's foreign exchange, is being established in the country. The Government Group of the 1950s has set a target of something like one and a quarter million acres of land to be planted with cotton, and the smaller area of export crops and food crops. However, it may be met from the resources of the country.

The policy is to increase production and at the same time to increase the revenue of the Government. The revenue is to be used for the development of the country. The policy is to increase production and at the same time to increase the revenue of the Government. The revenue is to be used for the development of the country. The policy is to increase production and at the same time to increase the revenue of the Government. The revenue is to be used for the development of the country.

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that the Government would expect naturally to be in a position to date systems of management and to improve them. Nowell pointed out that the Government in Uganda had about 100,000 acres of cotton and other production. The Government had about 100,000 acres of cotton and other production. The Government had about 100,000 acres of cotton and other production.

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New Colonial Labour Adviser

Major Peter Brown, appointed as the new colonial labour adviser, has been announced by the Government.

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THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN

The Cream of Tartar Tree

Well Established in Mozambique

The Editor of the East African writes to me on the 17th inst. regarding a paragraph in your issue of the 11th inst. which says that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

The real source of tartaric acid is the pulp of the baobab tree. It is a well established fact that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

It is about 100 years since the first attempt was made to produce tartaric acid from the pulp of the baobab tree. It is a well established fact that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

The baobab tree is a well established fact that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

One of the first attempts to produce tartaric acid from the pulp of the baobab tree was made in 1838. It is a well established fact that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

When you refer to your previous article on this subject, I do not suppose your circulation reached more than a few hundred copies, which probably accounts for the fact that you have not had any references to the baobab tree in your article. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

If however, any of your wealthy readers are interested in this matter, they should refer to the following references: 'The Baobab Tree' by J. H. B. Smith, 'The Baobab Tree' by J. H. B. Smith, 'The Baobab Tree' by J. H. B. Smith.

It is a well established fact that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit. I have been very much interested in this matter since I have been told that the baobabs of the Great Zimbabwe and East African regions have been found to contain tartaric acid in their fruit.

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Inspector for the Colonies

Suggests Appointment of a Senior Colonial Officer

Senior Colonial Officer writes to the Editor of the East African regarding the appointment of a Senior Colonial Officer to the position of Inspector for the Colonies. He suggests that the position should be filled by a senior colonial officer who has been in the service of the Colonial Office for a long period and who has a wide knowledge of the various colonies. He also suggests that the position should be filled by a senior colonial officer who has been in the service of the Colonial Office for a long period and who has a wide knowledge of the various colonies.

Introducing You to Kenya

Editor of the East African writes to me regarding the introduction of you to Kenya. He suggests that you should visit Kenya and see the various parts of the country. He also suggests that you should visit Kenya and see the various parts of the country. He also suggests that you should visit Kenya and see the various parts of the country.

The Italo-Ethiopian War

Special Report by ...

... for military ... the key to the address ... given by the Italian Military ... Colonel ... audience of British ... audience ... subject being ... campaign in Ethiopia ... military operation ... was undoubtedly a magnificent ... from two ... miles of ... 4,000 ... from ... only ... with ... the country of the ... as Italy or ... France ... mountains ... 6,000 ft. ... higher ... of good fighting ...

... had to be brought from ... a day, and ... climbed ... capable of carrying ... thousand ... strength of ... made ...

... 2,500 doctors ... for the first time ... 600,000 ...

... adopted by ... black modern ... movement ...

... the ... of the ...

... of the use of gas ... like an artillery bombardment ... enemy from some military object ...

Speaking in Bath ... Colonel ... who was in charge of the ... during the Italo-Ethiopian ... and had previously ... as a veterinary officer ...

... that the Emperor ... the only ... possible ...

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LONDON OFFICE ...

As it was in the Beginning

Do you need to suffer the heat of aatorial waves for these in Arctic wastes to see the world as it was before the fall of man.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has set aside thousands of square miles of lovely country as game sanctuaries where Nature still reigns supreme.

Nowhere else under such delightful climatic conditions can so great a variety of wild animals and birds be found.

Elephant, buffalo, giraffe, lion, rostrich, lions, the rare gemsbok and countless other antelope, great and small, roam at will in danger of being shot by nothing more harmful than a camera.

Away from the game preserves there are also vast areas where shooting and fishing can be enjoyed amongst wild, varied, and infinitely

lovely scenery. Nowhere else in the world can real sport be enjoyed so conveniently and so economically as in Southern Rhodesia.



Do you realise that this country which only a few years ago took months to reach, is now within 31 days of London by air and two days from Capetown by train, after a brief fortnight sea or 12 hours from Melbourne. An East African port, the journey to which

is via the sunny Mediterranean.

Travel in Southern Rhodesia is described in detail in actual holiday tours which were now for a complimentary copy to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Room 65, Rhodes House, 229 Strand, London, W.C.2.

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SAILINGS EVERY 4 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA

via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal
Direct Cargo Service between New York and South Africa

LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	Agent	Departure	Arrival
Franklin Castle	Wm. Auer	Feb. 26	Mar. 1
Grosvenor Castle	Wm. Auer	Mar. 1	Mar. 6
Dunraven Castle	Wm. Auer	Mar. 6	Mar. 11
Llangibby Castle	Wm. Auer	Mar. 11	Mar. 16
Stirling Castle	Wm. Auer	Mar. 16	Mar. 21
Llantrisant Castle	Wm. Auer	Mar. 21	Mar. 26
Balmoral Castle	Wm. Auer	Mar. 26	Mar. 31

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and Lourenço Marques
via S. Peter, Gibraltar, Madeira, Lagos, Port Louis
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and throughout the **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHWEST AFRICA**
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.
The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE with EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.
The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager