







# German Colonial Claims Examined

Bulletin No. 1 of *The Colonial Defence*

THE COLONIAL LAWYERS' COMMITTEE'S  
Bulletin No. 1, dated 1935, in which  
the Committee's views on the  
German Colonial Claims are set forth,  
has been widely distributed and  
has received the approval of many  
of the leading authorities on  
Colonial Law.

The Committee's views are based on  
the principle that the German Colonial  
Claims are not merely a matter of  
territory, but of the increasing needs  
of the German people. The Committee  
states that the German people are  
increasingly dependent on the  
Colonies for raw materials and  
markets for their goods. It is  
therefore in the interests of the  
German people that their Colonial  
Claims should be maintained and  
expanded.

The Committee also points out that  
the German Colonial Claims are not  
merely a matter of territory, but  
of the increasing needs of the  
German people. It is therefore in  
the interests of the German people  
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be maintained and expanded.

Country	Density
Germany	242
France	162
Great Britain	160
Japan	142
Italy	132

The population problem cannot be  
discussed in isolation. It is  
intimately connected with the  
economic and political situation of  
the country. In Germany, the  
population is increasing rapidly,  
and the land is becoming more  
and more densely populated. This  
is a serious problem, and it is  
in the interests of the German  
people that their Colonial Claims  
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**Problems of White Settlement.**  
Past experience has shown that  
the settlement of white  
immigrants on a large scale  
is not a simple matter. It is  
necessary to take into account  
the economic and social  
conditions of the territory.  
In many cases, the land is  
not suitable for agriculture,  
and the climate is not  
conducive to the health of  
white immigrants.

It is true that a Nazi Government  
might be able to overcome these  
difficulties, but it is in the  
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# Royal Commission on The Rhodesias

## Europeans of Northern Rhodesia-Favour Amalgamation

THE PREPONDERATING VIEW of not the almost unanimous class of the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia in favour of amalgamation of the two Rhodesias in one unit, and some of the elected members of the Commission with Nyasaland if there were to remain the chance of the heavy debt of that country being either cancelled or very materially reduced.

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Close Union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, when meeting in Lusaka the elected members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislature, summed up their memoranda in that sense.

### Objection to Colonial Office Rule

Each member, however, had his own divergencies to make. Sir Leopold Moore objected to Colonial Office rule and the Devonshire Agreement, which would make Northern Rhodesia a Native Reserve, in which the interests of the Natives would be paramount; the Natives, he was sure, would fare better under Rhodesian than under Colonial Office rule.

He favoured a single Government unhampered by interference from officials who had never visited Africa, and who knew about it only from what they had read. United Rhodesia, inspired by the hope of attaining Dominion Status, was a very different thing from two Rhodesias governed from Downing Street with the prospect of eventual engulfment by an overwhelming Native population. He thought federation unworkable and amalgamation of some urgency for defence purposes.

Mr. C. S. Knight, who has also active interests in Southern Rhodesia, objected to the Chartered Company's claim to own in perpetuity the minerals of Northern Rhodesia. He criticised the "stranglehold" of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Dore Company, disregarded as imperative one mobile defence force for Rhodesia. There was a growing realisation that the welfare of the State marches with the progress and prosperity of the Bantu, and the Imperial Government should recognise that their fellow-countrymen in Rhodesia would do the fair thing by the Native.

### Possible Alternatives

Colonel S. Gore Browne, in behalf of one, but not all, of his constituents, suggested that if immediate amalgamation was not possible, partition, such as the amalgamation of the railway strip might be advisable, or else a federation with the Cape and of Southern Rhodesia as High Commissioner for the two countries, and a Federal Advisory Council, and a Federal Department of the Interior, and a common and a Department to bring Native policy as much as possible into line. Federation and separation were also seasonally

mentioned. Colonel Stephens said that many influential citizens felt that the time had not yet come for amalgamation, and that the best course would be the association of one of the two Rhodesias with Nyasaland, which might be a more desirable solution than a federation.

Some of the speakers also mentioned the possibility of a single Government for the two Rhodesias, as well as a single Government for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The speakers also mentioned the possibility of a single Government for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, as well as a single Government for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Rhodesia, and that the Commission was asked to choose between the two Rhodesias and the Cape. Curious illusions were cast about amalgamation possibilities and policies.

Mrs. V. M. Olds, who had been a member of the Commission, said that she had been asked to give evidence on the subject of the transfer of the Rhodesias to the Union of South Africa. She said that she had been asked to give evidence on the subject of the transfer of the Rhodesias to the Union of South Africa.

Lord Bledisloe, when meeting the Commission, said that the evidence given by the Commission had not been satisfactory. He said that the Commission had not given a clear answer to the questions put to them. He said that they disagreed with quite a number of its conclusions, and that they had material to put forward in support of their own material.

### The Two Main Alternatives

The term "amalgamation" was explained as not meaning a union into one unit, but a practical arrangement of affairs in an area, as possible as possible. The speaker said that the question of the employment of Natives was a matter of great importance, and that it was a matter which could not be left to the Natives themselves. He said that the Government should take steps to ensure that the Natives were employed in a way which would be beneficial to them.

In regard to employment, the speaker said that the elected members of the Commission must be better informed. He said that the Northern Rhodesia Government could do much to improve the position of the Natives, and that it should do so in a way which would be beneficial to them.

Military members saw no difficulty in the system of defence comprising the Natives. He said that it was a system which had been practised elsewhere in the world, and that it was a system which was well understood by the Natives themselves. He said that the Government should take steps to ensure that the Natives were employed in a way which would be beneficial to them.

Mrs. Olds pleaded for more settlers, and criticised the Government's policy of restricting the number of intending settlers, especially of the "Kopfbell". The general view was that the Imperial veto should be retained.

Representatives of the Methodist Missions, one of them a Native pastor, condemned the segregation system of Southern Rhodesia, urged immediate centralisation by the Imperial Government, and thought that Native development in Southern Rhodesia was being carried far enough.

### A Native Pastor's Evidence

Mr. Shamba, a Native pastor, said that he was not a sign that the Southern Rhodesia Government had been preparing the Native Reserves as a Native area could progress, and that the Government should take steps to ensure that the Natives were employed in a way which would be beneficial to them.

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### Colonial Agriculture

CONSERVATION was discussed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. J. H. G. ... Sir John ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

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## Prosperous S. Rhodesia

### High Commissioner's Visit to the Colony

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for Southern Rhodesia in London, the Hon. S. M. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., has returned from a short visit to the Colony for an absence of three and a half weeks. He found the country in a most encouraging spirit of optimism. He mentions through every district the opportunity of a large number of new ventures, and he satisfied himself that, on the whole, conditions in Southern Rhodesia are very satisfactory.

The Hon. Commissioner has reported in the case of an important development in the country, and in the case of a number of other developments. He has also reported on the progress of the country's general development.



Setting up new records. Hitherto the formations of the gold mining properties have been such as were worked long ago by the ancients and there have recently been some virgin discoveries. Amongst these strikes of over a mile carries very high gold and is yielding most handsome returns. The work has, however, only been done on the reef, and they prove to be very rich.

As regards the administration, the results of the work of the various agricultural demonstrators was most marked everywhere, and the visitor found them very busy improving their methods of cultivation.

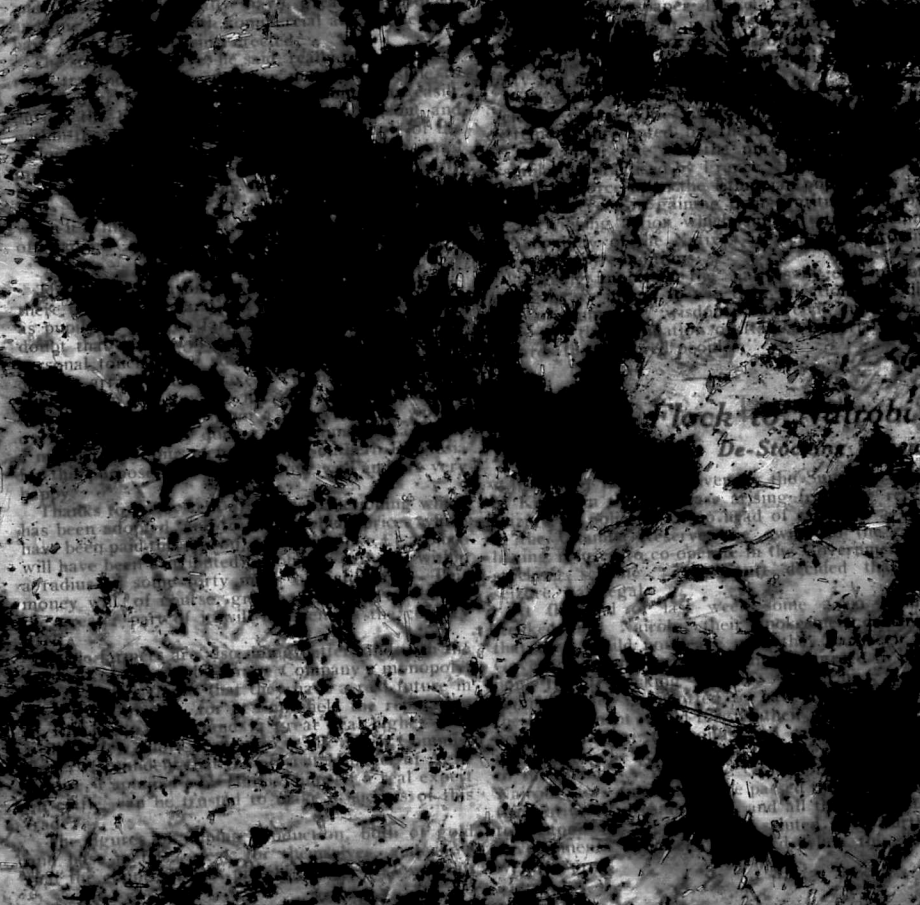
It is also reported that the country is very busy with the preparations for the forthcoming year.

## Politics in Italian Africa

ITALY has been very busy with the preparations for the forthcoming year. It is also reported that the country is very busy with the preparations for the forthcoming year.

## Flock to Natrobi

Dr. Stevenson has reported that a large number of people have flock to Natrobi. It is also reported that the country is very busy with the preparations for the forthcoming year.



# Rams of Serengeti Lions

## Usual Incident Recalled by Allgate

Major R. L. URBAN, who is on his way back to England, has been in England and America, where he has taken on a series of extreme interest in the territory of the Serengeti lions. He has been in the area for some time, and has been seen by several people. He has been seen by several people, and has been seen by several people.

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# Emperor of Ethiopia

## Was Two Actions at Law

Emperor Haile Selassie was in London, where he was seen by several people. He was seen by several people, and he was seen by several people. He was seen by several people, and he was seen by several people.

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statements Worth Noting

WHD:SHD

Mr. Raymond H. Ulysses

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# Background

## And the View on Imperial and National Affairs

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# d to the News

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

**In a Sentence.**—Two qualities needed more than ever in the world to-day are spiritual humility and humour.—*Lord Theobald*.

Britain now has more news than Germany ever had.—*The Observer*.

There is not a cotton window today that does not look out to the world.—*Mr. Ernest Brown*.

There is nothing to be gained by doing the political speech and over the top.—*Mr. W. J. Williams*.

Don't let your horizon be framed by the blinds club of by the sea.—*Mr. H. Bernays, M.P.*

Don't put yourselves in a position to be accused of a violation of the law.—*Mr. St. John Boyd*.

Political training is now almost a necessary profession abroad it is.—*The Economist*.

Don't sell your stock in a state of untrusting security, but I would like to see it start.—*Althus*.

The Sunday paper will be a heavy sin.—*Commandant*.

There is no room for a Communist in the League.—*Mr. J. H. H. Brown*.

The Communist Party has been a great success in the League.—*Mr. J. H. H. Brown*.

Christanity is a religion which is successful when it becomes a political party in the objective sense of the term, especially on the Continent.—*The Rev. Dr. W. L. Law*.

The development of the world's contributions to science at the expense of private doctors is a scandalous turn of which it is steadily increasing and spreading.—*Dr. H. A. S. Hall*.

The young English residents in Italy found it prudent to speak not of the Duca but of Mr. Smith; they now call him Julius because he is always on the balcony.—*Critica*.

The great Britain and America both maintain the ideal of free government, under which men are not restricted in their expression of opinion are not forced into neat jackets of free thinking and are not subjected to concentration camps when within the actions of the government.—*Dr. J. H. H. Brown*.

**Recovery.**—Almost everywhere on return—Business that the home railway stations were open and only a fraction of the are in the vicinity of the city. In the States

states the total output material doubled in two months, at home consumers in mass sections of the country getting fidgety and beginning to buy again by the more reasonable price now being.

In the stock markets, despite a small volume of business, the gradual return of confidence is reflected in a more stable tone.

Superficially, at least, the European political situation is sensibly reduced in recent weeks.

I still feel that our economic situation is now, diminished, look.

**The American Debt.**—In England we have almost forgotten that we are in a debt in regard to the American Government.

The debt problem raised for several months now in a rather obscure corner of our balance budgets and financial statement is now the subject of the American public.

Settlement is not easy. If we approach the State Department proposals of a resumption of the gold standard.

Our own newspapers are so critical of monetarism and Anglo-American relations.

But there are some that see an opportunity in on the American Washington.

spirited comment on the United States would be satisfied with a lump sum of £200,000,000 raised by a loan.

Professor Irving Fisher, head of the Economics Department at Yale, recently said that America had made no progress in the matter.

But he says that the only way to allow the larger reduction of interest and capital repayments over 62 years.

He argued that his plan is practicable because Mr. Roosevelt's reciprocal trade bill would lower tariff walls.

without helping the nations of other countries concerned.

**London.**—In London the market was quiet but there was a general feeling of recovery.

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London 100s	113 11 3
Paris 100fr	106 5 0
New York 100c	10 1 0
Singapore 100c	99 5 0
Bombay 100c	94 7 8
Rangoon 100c	102 5 0
Calcutta 100c	116 10 0
Batavia 100c	106 5 0

**Industries**

British 100s	5 5 0
Canadian 100c	5 11 10
General 100s	1 6 0
India 100c	1 7 0
Japan 100c	1 7 3
U.S. 100c	1 11 3
Tobacco 100c	7 7 3
Canada 100c	3 19 0
New York 100c	3 19 0
London 100c	4 8 0
U.S. 100c	1 7 6
Tobacco 100s	9 7 3
Vickers 100s	1 7 10
Woolworth 100c	0 0 0

**International**

Anglo 100s	2 9 9
Anglo 100c	7 8 0
Anglo 100c	5 8 1
Burmah Oil	4 12 6
Consolidated	3 12 6
Crown 100c	3 10 0
De Beers 100c	3 12 0
E. Rand 100c	3 12 0
East Rand 100c	3 12 0
Gold Coast 100c	2 12 0
London 100c	3 12 0
Rand 100c	3 12 0
Randfontein 100c	3 12 0
Royal 100c	3 12 0
Shell 100c	3 12 0
U.S. 100c	3 12 0
W. Rand 100c	3 12 0

**Banking**

Barclays Bank (D.C.)	100 10 0
Bank of India	100 10 0
E. B. Res. 100c	100 10 0
Gen. Western 100c	100 10 0
Hongkong & S. 100c	100 10 0
L.M.S. 100c	100 10 0
Mer. Bank of India	100 10 0
Mer. Bank of India	100 10 0
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Mer. Bank of India	100 10 0

## PERSONALIA

Sir All bin Salim has presented his resignation near Mombasa to the Royal Government.

Mr. H. E. Smith, general manager of the Sudan Government's railways and steamers, is on leave.

The Rev. Edmund P. Dickson has been appointed Archdeacon of Nyasa and Canon of Oldham in the Diocese of York.

Sir William Max-Mithey, who has interests in East Africa, and Lady Max-Mithey are on holiday in Carlsbad.

Archdeacon Briggs, who has served in Tanganyika Territory for 26 years, and Mrs. Briggs are shortly coming home on retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fiddian (recently left England last week) are on holiday, which they will spend at their home in London, before returning to Kenya.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, former general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, and Mrs. Maxwell are on holiday in England.

Lord Harcourt, until recently Governor of the Colony, has been appointed Comptroller of the Household in succession to his father.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. P. H. Secretary of the Sudan, and Mrs. Campbell, just had serious injury in a motor accident in the colony recently.

Canon J. W. D. Digney, who recently arrived here by air from Kenya, officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Digney at Sherborne Abbey last week.

Sir Herbert Standen, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Standen have been visiting Nyasa and as the guests of Sir Harold Kittermaster.

Mr. R. H. M. King, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Mr. J. E. Bailey has been empowered to act as agent for the Federal States of Africa in Tanganyika with regard to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. E. Bailey, a director of Messrs. Mitchell, Cott & Co., Ltd., and of Gold Mines of East Africa, Ltd., is taking a short holiday on the coast of Devonshire.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, who visited the colony last year, will be accompanied by Sir Otto Bey, the Chief Scout, on their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. O. and Lady Cauley are due to arrive in the colony on their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

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Mr. N. A. Phillips, Mayor of Salisbury, and Mr. R. L. Phillips, Mayor of the City of Salisbury Municipal Council, this year, but have been nominated for re-election. Messrs. A. A. Howard and Shapiro are also to retire, but are not to be re-elected, and Messrs. Clarke, Oller and T. Thacker have been nominated in their stead.

A three members of the Government appointed last week by His Majesty the King have the honour of the title of Chevaliers of the Order of the British Empire. The Chairman is Sir Frank Gowers, brother-in-law of Lord Gowers, former Governor of the Gold Coast and more recently Lord Gowers, Agent for the Colonies; and among the members are Mr. W. A. R. Robinson, Chairman of the Nyasaland Railway, and Sir Felix de la Cava, who has repeatedly lent his aid to the Indian railway business.

Mr. M. A. Bailey, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Service, his wife, and Mr. F. T. Troughton, senior plant breeder in the Sudan for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has been appointed his successor. Mr. J. H. Evelyn, who has been in charge of the Corporation's Station at St. Vincent for the past eight years, has been appointed senior plant breeder and will have a refresher course in the country before assuming his new post in the India.

Mr. J. O. Wilson, whose death is reported from Capetown, had a splendid record of service in Rhodesia. He joined the Bechuanaland Police in 1880, and with Major Forbes on the Orangeburg Patrol, and with Colonel Palmer in the Katanga and Relief Force, joined Major Wall's Column in Mashonaland in 1896, served with the Bechuanaland Field Force during the Boer War, and in 1904 was appointed to a post in the Southern Rhodesia Native Department. From 1904 to 1905 he farmed in the Melsburg district, and then settled in Umtata.

We regret to announce the death last week of Mr. Lawrence Scotland, joint assistant managing director of Tanganyika Concessions, and the Tanganyika Exploring Company, joining the latter company in 1897, and closely associated with the late Sir Robert Williams in the early days of the development of the Katanga copper deposits. He had been secretary of Tanganyika Concessions and the Tanganyika Exploring Company from 1903 to 1904, when he was promoted to the position he held until his death. He was also a director of Benguela Estates and the D. I. T. and secretary of the African Railway Finance Company and of the London Committee of the Benguela Railway.

### Colonel Ponsonby's Visit

#### To East Africa and Rhodesia

COLONEL CLAUDE PONSONBY, T. D., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, is devoting the remaining part of his tour of East Africa and Rhodesia for which he leaves by air for Port Swire, will fly direct to Bulawayo and spend four days in Umtata, and take the following Imperial Airways flying boat to Beira, straight on to Salisbury, and be in Rhodesia and the Transvaal next week. Then, after spending a few days in Nyasaland, he will return by air to Bulawayo, where he will remain some three weeks in order to visit the properties of his own Estate, of which he is Chairman. After a short stay in Kenya, he will return to England, possibly, if time allows, visiting Ealesburg, although his decision has yet been made in that connection. His daughter, Miss Diana Ponsonby, will accompany him as far as Kenya and Tanganyika.



Col. C. Ponsonby

### Sir Robert Williams's Will

#### Estate Valued at £266,573

THE late Sir Robert Williams, B.A., who was the founder of the company bearing his name, of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., of the Zambesi Exploring Company, Ltd., of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., and other companies, left gross estate of the value of £266,573, with net personality £201,574. Estate duty amounting £85,175 has been paid. Sir Robert bequeathed £3,000 annuity to his wife for life, and his London residence to her, with bequests to his daughter, Mrs. Constance Pollett, his Scottish property on trust for his wife and daughter, Annie Alexander, Hutchinson, and her children, 5,000 ordinary shares in the Zambesi Exploring Company, and 5,000 Ordinary Shares in Tanganyika Concessions, each to his son-in-law, Geoffrey Cresswell Hutchinson, and Francis Bert Pollett; £20,000 to his secretary, Miss Kay Greenwood, who is a sister of Colonel Henry Greenwood, C.C., with instructions to his executors to give them two letters addressed to societies to other employees; £1,000 to John Murray, of Aberdeen; £2,000 to George Stanley Pitt, his executor; £500 annuity to Mrs. A. M. Ritchie, of Aberdeen; £50 annuity to Ethel Duthie, of Aberdeen; and the residue of his property on trust for his wife, for life, with remainder on trust for his two daughters.

### N. Rhodesia's New Governor

MR. J. A. MAYHEW, C. B. G., Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, was entertained by the Rhodesian Group of the Overseas League last week, when Colonel John Harding, Chairman of the Group, presided. Mr. Mayhew said he was glad of the opportunity of meeting so many Rhodesians from whom he could learn much concerning the country for which he was to leave very shortly. He had an entirely open mind on the problems which faced Northern Rhodesia, and he would be pleased to collect the impressions which would be returned to him on his tour of service in the territory.

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# Questions in Parliament

## Combating Soil Erosion in Kenya

In which Native reserves in Kenya was soil erosion most serious? asked Mr. Mathews.

In the course of his reply, which was circulated, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said: "Soil erosion is a serious problem in most Native reserves in Kenya. It is particularly bad in parts of the three Kaituma districts of the Nyanza Province, in West Suk, Elgeyo, Lamania, Samburu, Kitui, Machakos and in the lower areas of Kiambu and Embu."

"I cannot within the scope of a reply to a Parliamentary question, give any adequate account of the steps taken to deal with the problem. These include the carrying out of the work of such measures as terracing, gully stopping, contour ploughing, planting of trees and grass, control of grazing and the building of dams; and the Natives are encouraged to undertake these and a variety of other remedial measures under the supervision of district and agricultural officers. In the district alone no less than £1,500 a year is being spent by the Local Native Council on such measures."

"In the purpose of preparing and supervising the execution of comprehensive plans for the reconditioning of badly eroded areas, a Soil Conservation Service, consisting of an agricultural officer and an engineer, has been established. Large tillulation works have been made in some of the reserves, and preliminary reports received of two others. With the assistance of a free grant of £10,000 and a loan of £24,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, an intensive programme of work is being carried out in the Machakos district, and the opportunity is being taken to train quite a number of instructors from all parts of the Colony."

"There are being taken steps to reduce the number of cattle in this area in conformity with the carrying capacity of the land, and in other areas rules are being framed to enforce a simple system of grazing control."

Mr. Mathews asked what steps were being taken by the Kenya Government to ensure that the principles of land conservation were taught in Government schools and in all mission schools receiving Government grants.

Mr. MacDonald replied that an illustrated booklet on soil conservation had been prepared by the Kenya Soil Conservation Service, in consultation with the Education Department, for use in Native schools. It would be issued in Swahili and in the vernacular languages, in addition to the English language version, which had already been published. In Government elementary schools, particularly, emphasis was laid on the teaching of the elements of agriculture, a school garden and tree nursery being provided for each.

Mr. Baling: "Will they also teach the Africans that they have no right to take their landrakes away from those for the benefit of Europeans?"

### The Bamboo Controversy

Mr. David Grenfell asked whether, having regard to the serious consequences of cutting down natural growth and the serious damage to soil erosion in Kenya, he would represent to the Government that he was giving authority to cut bamboo on the Aberdare Mountains, but would inquire how far soil erosion might be caused by cutting down the natural growth of soil on that area?

Mr. MacDonald: "I stated in my reply that the matter had already been engaging the attention of the Kenya Government, and effecting steps would be taken to ensure that the development of the bamboo area was conducted in such a manner as not to cause soil erosion."

"What special methods are to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the excessive cutting, which has led to so much erosion and has prejudiced so greatly the interests of the Natives?" asked Mr. Grenfell.

The Colonial Secretary replied that, as far as the present proposal was concerned, proper steps would be taken to ensure that the principles to be observed were fully understood.

"What steps are being taken by the Kenya Government to encourage the planting of trees in reserves and to encourage the preservation and re-planting in those areas?" asked Mr. Grenfell.

Mr. MacDonald replied that efforts were being made by the Government to encourage the planting of trees in reserves and to encourage the preservation and re-planting in those areas. Progress was being made with the demarcation of the areas already declared to be forest reserves, and steps were also being made to persuade the Local Native Councils to agree to further areas of forest being brought under the direct control of the Government.

Mr. C. S. Taylor asked whether the Government was now in a position to consider the economic grievances of Indians in Kenya, and whether those British subjects would in the near future have an opportunity of owning or leasing agricultural land in any part of Kenya.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that it was difficult to answer the first part of the question without some indication of the particular grievances in mind, but he was always ready to consider any legitimate grievances. As to the second part of the question, the matter was still governed by the decision set out in the third paper No. 1972 of 1923. There was no plan in hand to alter the present legislation.

### The White Highlands vote in Council

Mr. W. J. Falconer, Mr. MacDonald told Mr. Grech Jones that he was not yet able to state when the Order in Council on the Highlands and Reservations in Kenya would be published.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Jones asking when to consider the matter in the light of the new conditions, which it was definitely proposed to extend to the Highlands, Mr. MacDonald said that the rights of Native game reserves, particularly the rights of Natives going back to many generations, the Colonial Secretary replied that there had been no change in the Government's policy, which had been very fully considered and discussed in the House of Commons.

Mr. David Adams asked whether the minimum wage legislation permitted the wage rates actually paid between 2s and 4d per day.

Mr. MacDonald replied that under the Kenya Minimum Wage Ordinance the Governor in Council was empowered after due enquiry to fix minimum wages for any occupation in any district in which he was satisfied that wages were unduly low. According to the Minister's latest information, the minimum wage rates had been prescribed under the Ordinance.

Questions concerning the dismissal of an official from Kenya were asked by Mr. Chalmers, who asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that Mr. B. M. Fuller had been dismissed from the Civil Service in Kenya after 15 years' service without pension or gratuity, although his health and that of his wife had been affected, and owing to illness he had not done his country's best and that his personal belongings were still in Kenya.

Mr. MacDonald replied that it was not the case that Mr. Fuller had been dismissed from a post in which he was eligible for a pension or gratuity. Mr. Fuller, who was then residing in Kenya, was engaged on probation as a forester in 1928. Since that date his engagement had been renewed from time to time on a temporary non-pensionable basis, partly to afford him an opportunity of showing his suitability for more permanent employment, but he regretted to say that the Governor had now reported that Mr. Fuller's services did not justify his being engaged on further employment. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller contracted sleeping sickness in 1929, but after treatment in this country they were reported to have completely recovered in March last by one of the consulting physicians to the Government.

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Colonial Office declared that he was still invested in his employment. The Governor had reported that Mr. Fuller had ample time in which to arrange for the disposal of his effects before leaving Kenya, and he saw no justification for arranging for them to be sent home at Government expense. After giving most careful consideration to the case, Mr. MacDonald could see no ground on which he would be justified in overruling the Governor's conclusions.

How many Native co-operative societies existed in Tanganyika before July, 1935? asked Mr. David Adams. Who also asked to know how many with what membership and what output were now conducting business, and whether the information showed that they would be able to carry a load of 1000 sacks each for the purpose of their tobacco schemes? Mr. MacDonald replied that this was not the first time the question was one, and that the Native co-operative societies were now conducting business. As to their membership and output, he was asking the Governor for a report. His information was that the Songea co-operative Society was expected to repay the sum of £2,000 lent to it. The proposed loan of £3,000 for the establishment of a society in another district in Tanganyika was declined by the local Government as there was no inclination among the local tobacco growers to form a society.

**Pim Report on Northern Rhodesia**

Asked whether the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had completed his consideration of the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the financial and economic position of his territory, Mr. MacDonald said the Northern Rhodesian Government was in general agreement with the recommendations of the Commission, and that concrete proposals for carrying them into effect were being prepared.

What are the average monthly rates of wages paid to coloured artisans and clerks in the service of the Northern Rhodesian Government, and the approximate rates paid to Europeans doing corresponding work? asked Mr. Riley.

The Colonial Secretary replied that rates in the former category varied from 15s. to £7. per month, while Europeans in Government service did not perform comparative duties, so that the second part of the question did not arise.

Asked by Mr. Mathers how many Natives and coloured people work in Government service in Southern Rhodesia, Lord Stanley replied that the number of non-European staff provided for in the Southern Rhodesian estimates for the current year (excluding casual employees) numbered 3,684. The grant of pensions and gratuities to them was governed by regulations issued in Government Notice No. 385 of 1932, for a pension at the rate of one-sixth of pay for each completed year of continuous service.

As there are no secondary schools for coloured children in Southern Rhodesia, could such children be admitted to secondary schools with the children of Europeans? asked Mr. Mathers.

Lord Stanley replied that schools for coloured children in Salisbury and Bulawayo provided secondary education to Standard VII, which was equivalent to three years before matriculation, and that Government grants, covering the total cost of board and tuition, were also awarded to some of the coloured children for further secondary education in Kimberley and Capetown.

**Old Age Pensions in Southern Rhodesia**

What is the old age pension rate in Southern Rhodesia? asked Mr. Mathers.

Lord Stanley replied that the maximum rate to a white pensioner was £48 per annum and to a coloured pensioner £24. The Act did not provide for old age pensions for Natives.

Several members asked supplementary questions on the subject. Mr. Mathers suggested that there was a possible refutation of the claim of the Dominions and Colonial Offices that there was no colour bar in a British territory. Mr. H. G. Williams asked if the Dominions Secretary had any legislative authority in regard to old age pensions in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Gallacher pointed out that old age pensioners in the Colony received about double what was paid in this country. The Speaker intervened, pointing out that the original question asked for information, but the supplementary questions had encroached upon questions which were the sole responsibility of Southern Rhodesia.

Questions concerning medical service in the Colonies were asked by Mr. E. Graham-Burns, who, pointing out that whereas the number of persons per qualified doctor was approximately 7,000 in Great Britain, it was 100,000 to one in some British Colonies, asked for information concerning the Colonial Medical Service.

The Secretary of State stated that the ultimate objective of the Colonial Office was to bring the best modern medical resources within the reach of the whole of the peoples of the Dependencies. It would be impossible in most cases to give accurate figures regarding the proportion of qualified medical practitioners to the population in such Dependency, and of reference to the Colonial Governments, qualified medical staff would give a reliable picture of the position, since a single Dependency might contain areas at very different stages of development. In some areas there were scarcely any European living attained the objective, but there were many places in which ample medical facilities, both public and private, were available.

The public health services of the Dependencies were being continually developed, as far as local circumstances permitted; but, having regard to the large areas and populations to be covered, it was clear that the eventual attainment of the objective must depend, not on an indefinite increase in the number of imported medical officers, but on the progressive training of medical staff drawn from the local inhabitants, the quality of training such staffs was being actively pursued wherever possible.

Meantime the responsibility for the education of the local populations in the many aspects of preventive medicine, for the organisation of the public health services, and for the treatment of disease, rested principally upon the members of the Colonial Medical Service, and there could be no doubt that for many years to come that service would continue to call for a steady flow from this country of recruits of the best personal and professional type.

Recruitment was sufficient, and it could not be said that the demand substantially exceeded the supply of fully suitable candidates.

(Owing to pressure of space certain further questions and answers are held by column next week.)



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## Uganda Cotton Commission

### Criticism by London Chamber of Commerce

CRITICISM was made at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that the Uganda Government had given insufficient time for evidence to be tendered to the new Cotton Commission.

Mr. J. M. Cameron, managing director of the Uganda Company, said his company felt that the establishment of the Commission was ill-considered and that it had been imposed on the country at a time when many of the leading men in the industry were abroad and when the planting season was over, it might well upset the whole industry. The Government had refused a request for the sittings to be postponed and he urged appeal to the Secretary of State and postponement of the hearings until January. With this view the Section agreed.

Sir Humphrey Eggey, Chairman of the Section, said he had already authorised the dispatch of a letter to the Colonial Office on the subject, but in view of the comments made he proposed that further communication be sent in the form of a cablegram received from Uganda by Mr. Cameron and Sir Theodore Chambers.

Road construction in Tanganyika was again discussed. Sir Humphrey stating that the Dar es Salaam Chamber had resolved to press for the establishment of an interterritorial Road Board in respect of the trunk routes, as had been suggested by the Section. Their resolution had gone forward to the Governor's Conference.

Mr. Pettipiece showed a picture of a section of the Dar es Salaam-Tanga road, which, said one speaker, resembled the crater of a volcano, while

another likened it to a scene in war-torn Spain. Mr. Wittlesworth once more pressed for better water-boring facilities in Tanganyika. Some time ago friends of his had asked for the apparatus and were told that it would be available in June; now they had been informed that they could not have it until October. It did not seem to be realised by the Government that for every pound spent on water-boring plants a hundred pounds worth of produce might be obtained.

The question of de-stocking was raised by the receipt of a report from the Director-General of Commerce directing attention to the fact that the fields factory recently established in the cotton area was closing down. Major Dale pointed out that the factory had merely closed temporarily as supplies were not forthcoming, but that immediately supplies came forward again it would be re-opened.

Mr. Pettipiece complained that the alleged all-weather road from Tabora to the Lupa could not now be built, with the consequence that it took about three weeks for goods to travel from Dar es Salaam to Ganyu. He gathered that Government had allocated only one shilling per mile per annum for maintenance purposes.

### Alexander Lawrie & Co.

Alexander Lawrie & Company, who have business connections with East Africa, report a net profit of £30,238 to June 30, compared with £27,556 for the preceding 12 months. The directors recommend a transfer of £5,000 to reserve and payment of a final dividend of 9%, making 24% for the year, leaving £13,406 to be carried forward.

### Favoured Uganda

Mr. D. N. Stafford, who retired from the presidency of the Uganda Planters Association at the recent annual general meeting, said that coffee and rubber exports were on a par with 1927, that Toro would probably prove a great tea-growing country, that Kyagwe seemed ideal for *robusta* coffee, and that Bunyoro's rubber plantations compared favourably even with those of the East. The officers elected for 1938-39 were: President, Mr. H. A. Cannon; Vice-President, Mr. D. N. Stafford; Chairman, Messrs. A. E. Mallett & J. Jarvis; Tulsibhai and Patel; hon. auditor, Mr. H. MacLellan; and Messrs. Moody and Tilbrook, secretaries.

### Kenya, Land and Agricultural Bank

On December 31, 1937, the Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank was 51% securing advances of £37,200 and 64 short term loans aggregating £285. During 1937, 97 mortgage loans were registered and agreed, totalling £127,100, and 26 short term loans amounting to £60,000. During the same year 20 mortgage loans were repaid and 107 aggregating £21,750, and 12 short term loans totalling £1,880. The sum of £1,000 long term loans issued in 1937, £2,450 in 1936, and £266,850 in 1935. Short term loans issued aggregated £3,027, and repaid amounted to £4,025. The record of the Bank may thus be summarised for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, - receipts of principal, 70.2%, 74.83% and 70.47% and - of interest, 68.47%, 85.47% and 84.44%.

### Twentsche Overseas Profits

The Twentsche Overseas Trading Company, Ltd. which has branches in East Africa, reports a profit of 352.2% Dutch florins for 1937 and after liquidating the debit balance there is a net profit of fl. 117,415. Business in the East and Staff absent fl. 16,007 and the balance has been carried forward.



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Mining Personalities

Latest London Share Prices

Mr. W. Temple Borchard, who had long been mining in East Africa, has died in Kenya.

Mr. A. Hawthorth, manager of the Phoenix Mine in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived home on leave.

The death is reported from Frank Hill of Mr. J. B. Simpson, who first went to Rhodesia in 1899, settled in Salisbury, and later worked various mines in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Thomas Haddock, of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the London University degree of B.Sc. under the award of a B.Sc. and a further appointment under the Central Mining Company, Johannesburg.

Mr. George Mackenzie, Chairman of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, is on his way from Johannesburg to the West Coast, the mine's manager accompanied this time by the daughter, Mr. MacKenzie makes a point of getting the price right.

Rozendo Mines

An interim dividend of 50% has been declared by Rozendo Mines Ltd. for the half year ended June 30.

Rhodesian Iron Deposits

Important iron ore reserves, reported to have been in operation on iron deposits at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia.

Cann and Motor

The Cann and Motor Gold Mining Company announces the payment of a dividend of 37% less tax payable to shareholders registered on June 30.

Uganda Mines

The high electric installation works has caused so much trouble at the Uganda Mines Uganda, that we learn it has been in satisfactory operation for rather more than a month.

Roan Antelope Gold

At the annual Congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, the Minister for Mines, London, Latias Guest, closed under, in circumstances to follow Australian precedent of subsidising the production of gold.

Roan Antelope Changes

An official announcement by Sir Roan Antelope and Matutilla Copper Mines states that Cecil D. Tablam, who has been manager of the Matutilla mine for the last five years, will resign in December, and that Mr. J. Peterson, at present assistant general manager of the Roan Antelope mine, will succeed him. Mr. W. MacKenzie has just been promoted mine manager of the Roan Antelope. Mr. A. McNeil, mine superintendent at the Roan Antelope, Miller Shaft, manager of the Roan Antelope and Matutilla Mines, and Mr. B. Fraser, Secretary of the Roan Antelope.

Table listing various mining companies and their share prices, including Antura Syndicate, Bushick Mines, Cann & Motor, Consolidated African Selection, East African Goldfields, Exploration Co., Fanti Consolidated, Gabait Gold Mines, Ghana and West Africa, Gold Fields of West Africa, Kenya Mines, KwaZulu Gold Mines, Lantana, Kenya Consolidated, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Kimpoko, Leona's Concession, London Australian & General, London and Rhodesian, Luturi Gold Areas, Masabab Ashbates, Ntanga Co., Rezende, Rhodesia Africa, Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Rhodesia Anglo African, Rhodesian Corporation, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Roan Antelope, Roanberg, Selection Trust, Sheppard's, Tarami, Tarami Gold, Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Tati Goldfields, Tlisto-Eina, Union and Rhodesia, Wapke Collieries, Walsby, and Rhodesia Exploring.

Table listing various companies and their share prices, including British E. A. Corporation, British South Africa, Central Dye Sial, Consolidated Sial, East African Land, East African Sial Plantations, E. A. Power and Lighting, Imperial Airways, Kassala Cotton, Kassa-Cent, Moratti (Beer), Port of Beira, Rhodesian Railway, Sial Estates, and Sial Plantations (New).

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of South Africa, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

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showing on VIROL that the children of  
parents who use it for a year, put on 50% more weight  
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Obtainable at all chemists  
VIROL Ltd., London, W.C. 2, England

# The East African Power & Lighting Company, Ltd

incorporated in Kenya  
under the Companies Act, 1955

The Company is pleased to announce that the proceeds of the public subscription for the shares of the Company have been received in full.

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# Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Co. Ltd.

## Mr. D. Christopherson's Address

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Company Ltd. was held in London last week, Mr. D. Christopherson, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The profit carried down to approximately £130,000 was £130,000, compared with £263,000 for the year ended May 31, 1937. When comparing these figures, shareholders must bear in mind that during the whole of the financial year markets were continuously in a more or less disturbed condition. In April of last year we had the "Gold scare," followed by the disturbing effect of the first oil crisis, and in May, N.D.C. tax which when later modified, led to the boom year of Europe's commodity markets.

All this, coupled with the rise in American markets and the low commodity prices, operated against profitable realisation of investments. By realising some of our best investments (which in several cases give very good returns) the market price of which stood at a considerably higher level than the book value, a better profit could have been shown for this year, but to have followed such a course would have meant realising our soundest investments at prices which we do not believe to be their intrinsic value. Revenue from dividends shows an increase to over £66,000, representing 24% of the total revenue for the year. It is to be desired to increase this source of revenue to more substantial figures.

### Profit and Dividend

The profit of £130,000 there has to be added £5,000 brought forward last year, and £25,000 transferred from reserve account, making a total of £160,000. After deducting £100,000 for depreciation there is over to permit of writing down all of our investments to the market price obtained on May 31, where this was lower than cost, then remained an available balance of £37,032, from which we propose to pay a final dividend of 5% of the value of the shares, and carry forward £226,000.

It was a matter of great regret that we were unable to declare an interim dividend of 15% as has been the case during recent years, but mainly when the payment of an interim dividend was considered it was clearly evident that stress there was between then and the end of the financial year a marked improvement in the market conditions, it would be necessary to make provision for meeting a very considerable appreciation in the book value of certain of our investments, and so declaration of an interim dividend would not be justified.

Our various investments are classified as follows: 68% of other metals, 4% industrial, 3% holding companies, 1% oil, 11% land, 9% cash and deposits. It is clear that to read the report of our joint managers in Johannesburg that the Government of South Africa is so sympathetic towards the well-being of the mining industry more especially in regard to legislation and a strong law grade mining code, and the representations of the Government of Rhodesia, it is clear that the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and the Johannesburg Chamber (those two Chambers, which have now decided to amalgamate) are always met with the most careful consideration and discussions thereon are of a friendly but always friendly nature, to the advantage, I venture to think, of the Government, the mining industry and the country.

### The Wanderer Mine

Our only material mining interest in Rhodesia is the Wanderer Consolidated Mines Ltd., in which the company we retain a large shareholding. The company continues to maintain dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, and at the same time to put a large proportion of the profits to strengthen the cash resources. Tonnage milled has again been increased and working costs have been reduced from 10s. 6d. to 10s. 10d. per ton, which includes all development costs. Development at depth in both the Wanderer and Ashton sections has been discontinued.

At the Surprise mine the results of sampling the sand factory and the results of the present in hand prospecting a crushing and concentrating plant with a capacity of 2,000 tons per month, the concentrate thus produced will be sent for treatment to the Rand. Reduction of the limited amount of development has been done on the vein to the north, but our indications are that this is thinning out and that it is unlikely that any large increase in tonnage will be obtained from that end. There is, however, the hope that smaller size bodies may be found to exist, but a much larger body would be placed on this proving to be the case, further exploration has been made. In Northern Rhodesia we still have a large interest in Rhodesia Selection Trust, Rhodesia Anglo-American and Rhodesia Chartered.

The Chairman continued by reviewing investments on the properties of companies operating in the Witwatersrand, including the Langards Vlei Estate and Coal Mining Company Ltd., Simons and Co. Ltd., Spaworth and Sons Ltd., Gold Mining Areas Ltd., Spaworth Gold Mining Company Ltd., and Venterspost Gold Mining Company Ltd. In West Africa they still retained a large holding in Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., Gold Coast Selection Trust, Kenonah Gold Mines Ltd., and other companies, while in Australia they had increased their investment in Lake View and Star Ltd., but retained their holding in Gold Fields Australia Development Co. Ltd., and in the Lake George Mining Corporation.

They had holdings in the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation areas, and in Colombia and New Jersey they had interests through their holding in the Gravel Dredging Company, Ltd. and in the Ashanti Gold Dredging, Ltd. Other interests included a holding in the Gold Fields of Mexico in California, in the Mexican Corporation of Mexico, and also in the Escondido mine in that country.

### Encouraging Prospects

Concluding his address, the Chairman said: "In my portfolio as a whole I think it can be said that such is the offer prospects of our company, and the confidence that we have, increasing dividends, and a steady improvement in market conditions, that should ensue an appreciation of our capital resources as regards the current financial year, and an encouragement in the generally bright outlook during the last few months.

It would like to express our sincere thanks to our managers in South Africa and our consulting engineer, Mr. Carleton Jones, and a staff of the work of these gentlemen in addition of great value to us, and to Mr. J. P. Pugh, our resident engineer, and the staff in Rhodesia for their unremitting efforts on our behalf. The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. Mr. D. Christopherson and Mr. H. G. Latham were elected, and Mr. J. P. Pugh was appointed.

# News Items in Brief

Khartoum has been the scene of a riot. Nearly £14,000 is to be handed to Salisbury during the next year.

A price weekly agreement between the Belgian Government and the Congo.

The Italian Government has engaged specialists for service near the front in East Africa.

Nairobi has had a deadly epidemic. In 1937, an increase of 200 over 50003 proved fatal. 1933 prosecutions were instituted.

Dr. Heinrich Schmeel, former Governor of German East Africa, has written a new book on German History from Bismarck to Hitler.

About £200 has been received for the purchase of a new school in the Sudan.

Mr. H. G. Wood on the East African Railway. Mrs. C. Johnson.

Butter production in Southern Rhodesia for the first four months of this year was 24% lower than in the same period last year.

The British Rhodesia Trade Board has offered to subsidize 1000 towns in a sports ground for Bulawayo for the same price.

The Briton Mining Company, which is raising the price of gold from the Lutine off Terschelling, has large financial interests in Kagera Mines, Lake Tanganyika.

A Government expedition to the Zambezi. A. M. M. For's report on the economic situation in the Zambezi.

The Coronation gifts received by the King and Queen from the natives of Southern Rhodesia have been forwarded to the Imperial Institute.

Legislation to be introduced in the Native Land Commission. The Native Land Commission to be set up to the full. The Commission to be set up to the full. The Commission to be set up to the full.

The Ambiquo Company's aerodrome in Beira has a concrete runway more than 500 yards long. The aerodrome has been built during the rains. The aerodrome has been built during the rains.

A telephone call was recently made from Salisbury to Salisbury. The telephone call was recently made from Salisbury to Salisbury.

The Government has issued orders for the regulation of the sale of oranges and mangoes. The Government has issued orders for the regulation of the sale of oranges and mangoes.

The British Navy League has a branch in Salisbury. The British Navy League has a branch in Salisbury.

The East African Industrial Equipment Company, founded by Mrs. J. J. Gault, who has just been appointed to the company, has paid a dividend of 10% for the year ended March 31st. The report shows a marked expansion of the business during the year and a proportional increase in profits.

The British Union of Manufacturers of Northern Province Branch has resolved to support the new demand of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa for the early issue of the East African Territories Act memorandum in that sense was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the B.U.M. in 1935, but was not followed up as it was not desired to start the Imperial Conference.

Sudan foreign trade for the first four months of 1938 (1937) was £2,010,000 compared with the same period of 1937, the total being £1,500,000. Total foreign trade for 1938 was £2,000,000. Government imports increased by £1,200,000 and public works by £1,200,000 but Sudan production was £1,200,000. The total foreign trade for 1937 was £1,500,000. Government imports increased by £1,200,000 and public works by £1,200,000 but Sudan production was £1,200,000.

## THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

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# Banks Trade Reports

**The Standard Bank of South Africa** includes the following in its current monthly report on the Matabeleland and Bulawayo areas: "The outlook for the oil establishments in the area will be mainly affected by business in other parts of the Colony."

**The Bank of Commerce** trading conditions in the business districts, stocks and bonds, considered the best of late, but requirements are high.

**The Anglo-Siam Bank** although business in the Colony generally is still a slight improvement is evident in the districts following in the wake of the early rice crops.

**South Rhodesia.** General business conditions remain satisfactory with orders in industry and higher than those of the corresponding periods of last year. Cattle supplies are good and prices are maintained at satisfactory levels.

**North Rhodesia.** The recent improvement in general business in Livingstone is being well maintained, tourist traffic to the city is at a high level higher than had been seen. Trade in gold is comparatively steady.

**Natal.** General business activity is being maintained, but it is reported that financial conditions in the region of Native trade are difficult.

**Barotse Bank (D.C.) (C.)** includes the following in its current monthly report:—

**Kenya.** The rice crop outlook has improved, and the crop is good, and coffee crop favourable, provided more rain falls in the next season. Kikuyu cotton crop is reported to be disappointing.

**Uganda.** Rainfall has been below average. Cotton crop has reached total of 40,000 bales, and prices had weakened, and low for the season. Shs. 50 for 100 lb. for A1, quality, being touched, there was an advance to 52 for 100 lb.

**Tanganika Territory.** Mwanza cotton crop now 16,000 bales. Very little of the Tabora groundnut crop has been marketed. Coffee prices continue at an unsatisfactory level, some planters in the Moshi and Uha area are experimenting with pyrethrum.

**North Rhodesia.** Merchants are reporting the season with general trade conditions. Demand for new cars has shown considerable increase, but used car market is somewhat depressed for slaughter and the prices have fallen, with a reduction in prices for prime cattle have continued to improve.

**North Rhodesia.** Trading conditions generally on satisfactory level. Milk deliveries began on 1st. Cattle market has been fairly quiet.

**Nyasaland.** The high price for maize trade has been maintained. The market is expected to improve after re-opening of cotton markets on 1st. Cotton crop better than last year. Tobacco solution for 200,000 lbs. in 27,000,000 lb., with good coloured crop in demand.

## Product Market Notes

Owing to the August half holidays, our **Grain Market** will feature trade over until next week.

### Grain Outlook

The outlook for the grain crops of the three present years is generally favourable, but the crop in 1938 may be hampered by favourable crops of the grain crops in 1937 from America require the prospects for another wheat harvest, which should probably all be the better twice sowing, and leave the industry in a much more favourable position. Canada also expects a good grain crop, with correspondingly large consumption of lysine, while in Europe weather conditions have greatly improved the previous estimates.

### Nyasaland Tobacco Policy

At a special general meeting of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association to be held in Livingstone, it was proposed that all tobacco grown in the Protectorate should be sold locally by auction, but an amendment proposed by Mr. D. A. R. Humphrey, that a special committee should be set up to advise on the legal and advisability of such an amendment of the Tobacco Ordinance. Mr. T. M. Partridge will move that the sale of tobacco in S. S. Musway, Nyasaland representative at H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Office in London, should be increased, the money being provided by equal contributions from the tobacco cess fund and general revenue.

### Union Castle Tours

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company announce that there is now a further accommodation available for the tourist class at the special Summer tour returned to Madeira or the Canary Islands and back. The Union Castle Line has arranged two Christmas tours to Madeira this year. They will be Southampton by the "Edinburgh Castle" and "Athlete Castle" on December 16 and 23 respectively, the return voyage being made direct to Madeira on January 2 or 9 by the "Sailing Castle" or "Arundel Castle." The tours will be for first class passengers only, the return fare being £20.



## Dependable Equipment for the Tea Factory

It is carefully designed and constructed to high standards for accuracy and workmanship. Pre-eminent Automatic Machines for Single and Double Firing.

**SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE**  
 SCANDINAVIAN PORTS  
 SWEDEN DENMARK NORWAY SWITZERLAND  
 GERMANY BELGIUM NETHERLANDS  
 GREECE ITALY CYPRUS SYRIA JORDAN  
 PERSIA INDIA SOUTH AFRICA  
 PORTUGAL SPAIN MOROCCO  
 MALAGASY ISLANDS  
 EAST AFRICA EAST AFRICA  
 SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICA  
 EAST AFRICA EAST AFRICA  
 SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICA

### Passengers for East Africa

The m.v. "Danvegan Castle," which left England for South and East Africa on July 29, carries the following passengers:

- Beira**
  - Alexander, Rev. G. H.
  - Barker, Miss J. E.
  - Brown, Miss J. E.
  - Chamney, Miss J. E.
  - Gynn, Dr. & Mrs. R.
  - Lucas, Miss A. M.
  - Perrifor, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. E.
  - Rossiter, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. E.
  - Sharpe, Mr. M. A.
  - Stanhope, Mr. W. B.
  - Stott, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. G.
  - Taylor, Miss H. A.
  - Watson, Rev. W. H.
- Knights**
  - Collings, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
  - Hart, Mrs. R.
  - Cart, Mrs. E. J.
  - Cruikshank, Mrs. K. E.
  - Driscoll, Mr. D. O.
  - Hall, Miss Y.
  - Harvey, Mr. K. N. L.
  - Holmes, Mrs. H. A.
  - Hutton, Mrs. R.
  - Hutton, Mr. F. G.
  - Leach, Mr. & Mrs. S. B.
  - Maxwell, Col. G. A. P.
  - Maxwell, Miss H. T.
  - Richardson, Miss M.

#### Dar es Salaam

- Burt, Mrs. N. F.
- Kidgate, Mrs. Clifford

The s.s. "Bloomfield," which left Dover on July 30, carries the following passengers for:

- Beira**
  - Janssen, Mr. & Mrs. J. M.
- Dar es Salaam**
  - Ehrlich, Dr. & Mrs. H.
- Mombasa**
  - Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
  - Barnett, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
  - Harcombe, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
  - McMichael, Miss M.
  - Pease, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. K.
  - Taylor, Miss E.

### Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Ladbroke Castle," which arrived in Southampton on July 22, carried from:

- Mombasa**
  - Barron, Mr. & Mrs. C. J.
  - Edrott, Mr. & Mrs. R.
  - Fulton, Mr. & Mrs. H.
  - Godfrey, Master R.
  - Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.
  - Lee, Mr. & Mrs. C.
  - Rodger, Mrs. J. B.
  - Sott, Mrs. A.
  - Stirling, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
  - Thompson, Miss A.
- Beira**
  - Hucks, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.
  - Super, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
  - Thames, Miss M. E.
  - Ugby, Mr. & Mrs. D. P.
  - Wolfe, Mrs. A. B.
  - Westbury, Mr. & Mrs. A. T.
- Dar es Salaam**
  - Footman, Mr. C. W.
  - Tinnigan, Mr. A.
  - Harris, Mr. & Mrs. D. P.
  - Howard, Mr. J. A.

### Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on July 30 included Mr. L. A. Balls and Mrs. E. A. Herbert for Khartoum; Mrs. J. E. D. D. D. for Kisumu; and Mr. J. D. D. and Mr. J. E. D. for Nairobi.

Passengers who left Saturday included Mr. H. Good for Khartoum; Dr. J. A. D. for Port Bell; and Mr. H. Good for Khartoum. August 5 passengers include Mr. J. E. D. for Port Bell; Mr. J. E. D. for Khartoum; Canon H. S. W. D. and Dr. F. E. D. for Khartoum; Canon H. S. W. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; and Mr. A. D. D. for Khartoum. Passengers due to leave on August 6 include Mr. A. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. C. E. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. A. F. D. and Mr. D. D. for Khartoum; and Major J. D. D. for Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on July 31 included Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; and Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum.

Passengers who arrived on July 24 included Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; and Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on July 25 included Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum; and Mr. D. D. and Mrs. D. D. for Khartoum.

### Rainfall in East Africa

The M. Eastern African Meteorological Office in London has received the following rainfall during the period indicated:

- Kenya (Week ended July 20):** Meru 0.0; Cheraiani 2.3; Elgeyo 0.9; Halu 0.0; Tapan 2.9; Gilgil 2.0; Bura 0.0; Kiambu 0.0; Nyeri 0.0; Nakuru 0.0; Naivasha 0.0; Nairobi 0.0; Ngando 0.0; Nyeri 0.0; Kakua 0.0; Rumuruti 0.0; Sagana 0.0; Thika 0.0; Simpson Falls 0.0; Turbo Valley 2.30.
- Uganda (Week ended July 20):** Entebbe 0.16; Fort Portal 0.3; Kulufo 1.17; Lira 2.0; Maitani 0.0; Mubende 0.56; Naggard 0.0; Fort Portal 1.3 inches.
- Tanzania (Week ended July 20):** Dar es Salaam 0.0; Lushaka 0.03; Bukoba 0.09; Dar es Salaam 0.46; Mwanza 0.17; Mwanza 0.25; Ngohesi 0.01; and Mwanza 0.01.
- Nyasaland (Week ended July 19):** Gizehoro 0.0; Lambyala 0.38; Lambuli 0.60; and Tloa 0.01.

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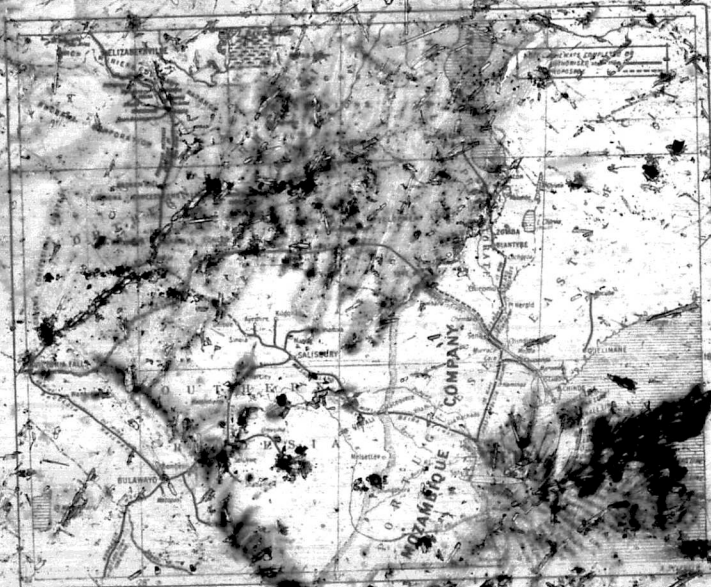
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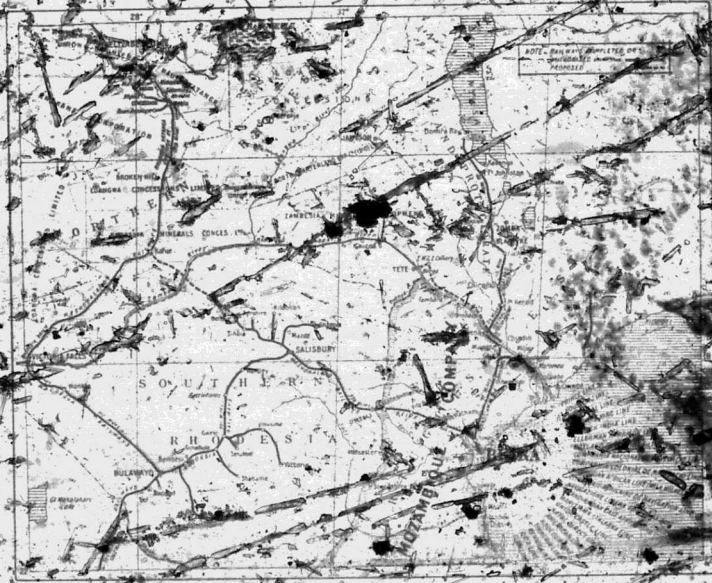
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

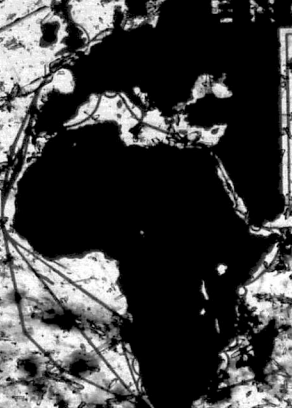
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 11, 1938

Volume 14 New Series

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Ed. Weekly, 3d. Extra, post free

Alt. Mail Edition: 7d. Weekly, post free

to British East, Central and South Africa

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY ISSUING on August 8, 1938, its "Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire" for the year 1936—that is to say, more than nineteen months after the close of the period with which the facts and figures of the survey are the Colonial Office Colonial Office's—has set a really bad example to the British Government under its leadership. Propagandists, the belated appearance of many of whose reports we have had to discuss from time to time in the collection in one volume of the essential economic, commercial, and financial information regarding some fifty dependent Dependencies is a somewhat hazy, but its utility is in direct proportion to the inaccuracy of the facts which are available to it. A series of twenty-five (25) 160-page reports of this volume reveal the lack of importance which could not and should not be known in the Colonial Office with the survey three months from the end of the year under review, and as tedious as is the volume and detailed nature of the contents of some of the reports and publications, a "standing matter" which has no alteration in it at all, and the importance of the rest requires the addition of a further volume to bring the record up to date, the accuracy of these figures being within the competence of a junior clerk. If each Government had been made responsible for dispatching the necessary information in the standard form as soon as possible after the end of the financial year, the "Survey" might quite easily have appeared over twelve months ago. Its belated publication is a glaring instance of neglect and delay in the issue of statistics concerning the Colonial Empire, which could have been really valuable if made regularly

available, but for the delay of more than a year. It is a pity that many recent official reports of the same kind are obtainable from other sources. If this annual "Survey" is to earn its ostensible purpose, it should be published no later than June of the year following that to which it relates, and there seems no reason why, with a little energy, it should not appear in April or May. In other words, if this volume was published six months out of date on the day of publication.

WE MAY BE EXCUSED for feeling satisfaction that our report of a meeting has been chosen as the basis of a general paper (Cont. 574) presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The report in question appeared in our issue of Commitment to November 14, 1935, and covered "East Africa, the Controversy in East Africa, and Rhodesia." It was the British Government's wealth, and we consider the status of African women under the Mandate of Africa. The report is included in full in the Command Paper, No. 10, which was transmitted in full by Mr. Stanley Gore, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the dispatch dated August 1, 1936, to the officer administering the Government of the British African Dependencies, including Kenya, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika.

and speakers used by the speakers in conference, and upon receiving their replies for information and guidance of the Secretary of State, who has been questioned on the subject in the House of Commons. So full is the quotation from our columns that it ends with our concluding note of reference is made to this conference under the title of 'Moment'. It must be a long time since a white paper has arisen from a report of such nature in a weekly newspaper. *THE EAST AFRICA AND ROSESH* is duly appreciative of this compliment.

It should be recalled that the Conference was summoned to consider a charge of neglect of duty against Mr. E. Owen of Kaituma, an alleged case of cruelty to natives. The case concerned the flogging of a native who had been taken away from his wife and children.

On these occasions left her police station and was compelled to return because her husband had not redeemed her. Dr. J. B. Leakey, J. H. Leakey and Mr. J. Kenyatta, who really know the natives of Kenya, supported the original Custom but were opposed by Miss Alison Neilans, Mr. Julius Levin and Professor W. Macmillan, whose first-hand acquaintance with Kenya was to say the least limited. A similar letter from Archbishop Owen to *The Manchester Guardian* referred to a Manganya native, Kawa, who was sentenced to imprisonment for the manslaughter of her betrothed, with whom she refused to live. This led to the Secretary of State being questioned in Parliament by Miss Rathbone, and to the issue of the circular dispatch by Mr. Qimsby Gore.

That circular was carefully considered, by the officers administering the Governments of the Dependencies to whom it was sent, and their replies are given *verbatim* in the White Paper in which our report occupies so prominent a place. On the whole, they fully corroborate the arguments at the Conference, and the defenders of African marriage. In particular, Mr. Kenyatta's suggestion of the 'straw man' of 'women law' was refuted. Archbishop Owen was really an expert on the 'marriage by capture' ritual, and he is a Kenya official who had resented the fact that only to find her comfortable living in her unhappy next day and who felt excessively aggrieved. Mr. Qimsby Gore's reply to the Government declared that their replies had made it clear that, generally speaking, cases of coercion are not frequent, and that, if coercion does exist, African girls are free to appeal to the District Officer or to the appropriate Native Authorities for redress, and that in the case of such appeals, effective action can be taken to assist the complainants. It is probable, however, that even so exhaustive and judicial an inquiry into the various native customs of East Africa, and so diverse as to be unrecognizable to anyone, can only be carried out by those who are familiar with the subject in the country. The native authorities are the only ones who can give the British Press.

THE GREAT PUBLIC OPINION has not been deceived. The Royal Commission on the subject of the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the purpose of affairs to be able to give a clear and candid account of the merits of the case. For and Against, and against amalgamation, and to note the segregation of the natives into two distinct camps. The great majority of the white settlers and commercial representatives, and most certainly those who speak of Labour, have been on the side of amalgamation, while nearly all the European missionaries, with the outstanding exception of the members of the African Reformed Church, and the African spokesmen have opposed it. Fortunately, the real meaning of amalgamation has been defined by Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Commission, who, after many witnesses had been heard, found it desirable to declare that it did not mean 'absorption by any neighbouring territory by Southern Rhodesia, but a fusion' on a par with which thought was expressed in a speech by Mr. H. J. R. Hatchwell, of Ndola, who said that under amalgamation there would be no loss of people who could not be the Government of Northern Rhodesia, but one Rhodesia and of every part of the territory, which, if it had been included, was originally in the mind of the Chartered Company.

Native opposition has so evidently been founded on purely local considerations, and on unreliable hearsay, and on fantastic misconceptions, among them the allegation of the removal of the Imperial veto, despite its willing acceptance by every European Native and group, as a negative result, as an 'Missionary' expedition of policy, whatever good it Opposition may have done in venturing to state the real of the missionary opposition appears to be based on an erroneous idea of trusteeship, which badly needs definition. Trusteeship in its logical conclusion means to Miss Mabel Shaw that the British will ultimately be able to govern the territories, rather disastrous, she quoted J. H. Leakey as an example of devotion. Other missionaries, without going far, seemed obsessed by the fear that amalgamation must frustrate trusteeship, that the interests of the Natives would be subordinated to those of the Europeans, and that the Imperial veto would avail little.

The European community in Rhodesia and Nyasaland is in quite a different case: their trusteeship of the Native began in Rhodesia before that country was taken over from the Chartered Company by the Imperial Government, which trusteeship, with the later grant of Responsible Government, safeguarded it by giving it a veto in Native affairs—a veto which the Imperial Government has never wished to exercise, but which the European population is quite content to assume. Within the period of the white man's rule, the Native has expected to attain political independence, and with trusteeship has therefore taken the form of being a step towards the life and culture of the African.





# Royal Commission in Northern Rhodesia

## The Testimony of Witnesses of Widely Differing Interests

ABABUR and the trade unions were strongly represented when the Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland commenced its work in Northern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesian Mining Corps, United Rhodesian Colonial Officers' Association, the Goldfields Chamber of Mines Administration, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Agriculture were thought to be the most important. A stronger defence of better educational facilities for Africans and possibly the development of a stronger industrial policy. Retention of the Imperial Government was accepted, as it has been by every witness. The representation of Africans in the Legislative Council was also a subject of interest. A Joint Advisory Committee was suggested, immediate amalgamation is found not feasible.

### The Trade Union Attitude

The employment of Natives is naturally a vital part of the trade unions, the fundamental principle being that if Natives are employed, they must be paid the same wages as white men. A gentleman's agreement regarding the question of Natives and white employment for the next two years, but nervous about the future was not concealed, it being mentioned that the building trade needs a skilled Native trades, had been previously set to the white artists of Northern Rhodesia, while the paramountcy of Native interests is always urged over the heads of the white artists.

Plans to the small European population in Northern Rhodesia, it would be impossible to apply completely the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party but specified areas, such as the Copper Belt, might be made "township" areas in which no Native artists could be employed except at a white man's wage, as there might be something in the segregation which obtains in Southern Rhodesia. The Ndola branch of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union agreed with these points, adding they did not want full "coloured" status or the employment of Natives in skilled work on the railways. The Natives should develop their own industries.

### The Logic of Conclusion of Trusteeship

Miss J. L. G. of the London Missionary Society, declared that the logical conclusion of trusteeship was partition of government which amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia would create, the interests of the white community over those of the Bantu, with the "colour line" creeping away, the Bantu with the experience of Africa, and the fact that with wise education, training and discipline, the Bantu could in time be able to take into their own hands the government of their own land. In her opinion there was more hope for the future of the Bantu under the Imperial Government than in amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

The Ndola Chamber of Commerce was in favour of amalgamation, as it was possible injury to commercial interests in Southern Rhodesia by admitting that the revenue would then be derived from both gold and copper, and so be better utilised. Under the present Customs agreement Southern Rhodesia made a large sum had dubi-

ously in Rhodesia industries out of existence and unless some alteration were made the South would have to suffer to the expense of the North. Complaints against the Railway Commission, particularly for the allocation of distribution rates and the water supply to the port was, and contribution to the Treasury, and other items in the Budget.

The National Amalgamation Committee, advocating amalgamation, regarded the acquisition of the mineral rights of Northern Rhodesia by the United territories as fundamental. Asked about the possible swamping of Northern Rhodesia's interests by the larger population of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Hatchwick, a member of the Committee, replied that under amalgamation there could be one people, Rhodesia, not African or Southern Rhodesia, but that the Government would do its best to deal fairly with every part of the territory. A general summary of the problem has not yet been given in the public evidence anywhere.

### Colour Bar Against the White Man

The attitude of the Natives caused much discussion, and a new angle of the colour bar was revealed by the allegation that amalgamation operates against the white man in the administration of justice, there being a definite distinction by the authorities to deprive the European aim too much "mothering" of the Native who is being pushed beyond the present limits of his powers.

A deputation of local lawyers pointed out the very distinctness of law prevailing in the two Rhodesias, which though not an insuperable obstacle to amalgamation, would take time to unify. The general feeling of injustice to the white man as against the Native was due to the insufficiency of provision of police and judicial officers, which the Attorney-General had described as "disastrous". Mr. Dunlop, however, declared that amalgamation would save a certain administrative staff; he had it on very good authority that the judges in Southern Rhodesia were not overworked, to which Mr. Evans, a member of the Commission, replied, "I should like to hear you tell the Southern Rhodesian judges that!"

### Missionary Witness

Returning to Lusaka, the Royal Commission heard evidence from a truly representative deputation of missionaries headed by the Rev. A. J. May, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia and President of the Rhodesian Missionary Conference of Northern Rhodesia. The Rev. J. G. Soulsby, an executive member and past president, gave practically all of the evidence.

The missionary attitude was clear and emphatic. Amalgamation was opposed because some who considered it were hostile to the claims of Natives, and others had no real and intimate knowledge of the Natives, and his presence, few of the European immigrants were permanent settlers, a point against European self-government, and the day when the Native might participate in government should not be indefinitely postponed. The Native should be given adequate and unalienable rights, and should be controlled both in his migration and in his economic conditions. Progress and better education by the Native, improved diet and health conditions, transport and marketing were essential, and could only be brought by a new sense of responsibility.





Expansion in East Africa and Rhodesia

The expansion of that system since the amalgamation is well seen on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, where Barclays Bank (S.C. & O.) has the offices in the banking field. Having in 1926 only one office in Broken Hill and an agency in Bulawayo, Mankwato, the Bank established in two or three years a chain of offices serving Roan, Antelope, Ndola, Matibwa, Nkana, and Lusaka.

The Bank is proud that it has abolished the ordinary and controls a staff of between 2,000 and 6,000 men, differing probably in character, creed, color and language, and has welded them into one harmonious whole. In Kenya, Tanganyika and Tanganyika the British staff is supplemented by a clerical staff of Europeans and Indians. Many of these have natural talent for banking, and numbers of the Bank's ledgers hear testimony to the exquisite calligraphy. In Nyasaland and the Rhodesias the staff is entirely of British or South-African birth, extraction. In Mauritius all the staff speak French as well as English.

An interesting chapter recounts the Bank's enterprises from 1926 to 1936, during the troublous times of the fluctuations in the gold standard and the distresses of the slump of 1929, and concludes with the balance sheet for the centenary year, of which the total, at £1,000,000, exceeded £500,000,000 for the first time in the history of the bank.

An appendix gives memoirs of Sir F. C. Goodenough, the Bank's founder and first Chairman; Sir Herbert Hambling, Bt., first Deputy Chairman; Mr. R. H. Fox, formerly Chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank; and Mr. C. F. Wood, Chairman of The Colonial Bank at the time of the amalgamation in 1926. A second appendix recounts the bright incidents in two cricket matches in Central Africa and in the founding of a New Branch in the Blue.

A handsomely bound book, printed in clear type with adequate margins, illustrated with good photographs of interesting people, valuable documents and the fine buildings of the Bank in all the ramifications, it fulfills the hope of Sir John Caulcott, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the Bank, who in his foreword says: "A great part of the material which has been collected is, in face of purely domestic concern. There may be, nevertheless, something here of wider interest than might ordinarily be looked for in the case of a commercial undertaking."

White Rhino Increasing

THOUGH THE "WHITE" RHINO, that most interesting survival, has long been in danger of extermination, its strict preservation in the White Nile district of Uganda is having promising results. While the actual numbers are not known, the money agent, Captain G. S. Ritman, in his annual report, in his annual report, "relates observations reported by the natives of the district. The A.D.C. of Madi declares that they are numerous in all except the more hilly parts, and young have been found to be plentiful in some areas.

A curious and rather disturbing fact is that five white rhinos were found dead, from natural causes, this contrasting strangely with elephants which are hardly ever found dead for that reason. There appears to be no suggestion of any epidemic disease.

Black hunters are asking for trouble for many districts by razing cotton plantations and by cutting the bushes, so that "it is to be hoped how difficult it can be to try and get a success in spite of itself," remarks the warden indignantly. For, as the District Commissioner of Tanganyika points out, the interests of Native cultivators must be considered.

Coercion in Native Marriage

Official Report to a Common Complaint

ALTHOUGH THE NATIVE GIRLS, being drawn to the "bachelors" of their husbands are a relic of marriage by capture," writes Sir Armand Wade, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and at the same time Acting Governor, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now published as Command Paper 1281, and in support he quotes a report by an officer engaged in the case fly control.

Recently I was shocked when a girl was literally carried kicking and screaming into my camp, I intervened and ordered her to be put down and sent home unharmed. She was, next day, dismissed by her own father and I had her in camp and she was in the camp for whom she had been carried screaming. It was only after I had taken the parties before the headman to get the marriage officially registered that I discovered that the girl's consent was not of the customary nature, and that my intervention was a matter for the shame of all concerned.

I have no doubt sometimes Sir Armand deems that similar incidents have sometimes created a misleading impression in the minds of others besides this particular officer.

Cases of physical coercion (for marriage) and what we presume to be meant by real coercion, as reported, deposes Sir Harold K. MacMichael, Governor, of Nyasaland. "In his respect the Native girl of Nyasaland is as independent and as little subjective to discipline as the young English woman of to-day, and cases of response to parental pressure are probably less frequent in Nyasaland than in England."

The Real Problem

Cases of real coercion are very infrequent in Uganda, remarks Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor, of that Protectorate. "It is to be observed as was pointed out by one speaker at the Conference by the British Commonwealth League, a full report of which by East Africa and Nyasaland was included in the Secretary of State's dispatch that the real problem in modern Africa is the breakdown of traditional moral restraints and the spread of prostitution. It may be that tribal custom in relation to marriage produces an occasional abuse of injustice, but nothing which tends to weaken it may result in far worse evils; for it is not excessive restraint which is the more serious danger for the Africa, but excessive licence.

In this territory," remarked Sir Harold MacMichael, the then Governor of Tanganyika, "the parental wish in the shape of a husband carries great weight. There is, of course, nothing novel or surprising in this principle, which, and towards the end of last century, was accepted by most young girls of our own race. I have not heard of physical coercion for years, but I do not think of modern Native public opinion would permit it."

It is, however, that young African girls do not put up with such assistance to the extent of their fathers concerning marriage; they obey and subsequently elope. Parents know that when this happens repayment of a bride price must be made by them, and for this reason they are usually afraid to make girls marry if they are decidedly against it.

Capture in the bedroom is a part of many tribal marriage customs, it is correct for the bride to resist, but this is prearranged and understood, and must not be mistaken for real coercion.

[Editorial comment will be found under Matters of Moment.]

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Strychnine Condemned**

By Captain Guy Dollman

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

It is a pity to hear in an issue of your journal of a search for a better poison for agricultural purposes in the field. Strychnine and Cyanides can be used for the destruction of vermin. Strychnine but of course a more potent type of poison would be required in dealing with pestiferous birds.

Yours faithfully,  
 GUY DOLLMAN  
 (Natal Historian) Assistant Keeper  
 Kibuka Bush, Dept. of Zoology

**Austria and Tanganyika**

Opposition to Nazi Policy a Crime

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir, I confess that on reading the "Matter of Moment" in your issue of July 21 on the persecutions and punishments which would be inflicted upon Jews and Native chiefs if the Nazis regained control of Tanganyika, I thought your comments somewhat exaggerated and even unnecessarily alarmist.

Within a few days of the publication of your opinions, however, we have heard Nazism, led by the Fuehrer's identity, Herr Goebbels, exalting the murders of the Dollfus, the Austrian Chancellor, four years ago, honouring the Nazi public celebrations as "national heroes," naming streets in many towns after them, and jubilation justifying the most brutal and cowardly assassination as a legitimate action in the forging of Greater Germany. It could not have been made clearer that in the eyes of Herr Hitler and his Nazi followers, any opposition to their policy is a crime and that all who oppose it are traitors, deserving a traitor's fate, and calculated to meet it if they fall under Nazi power. Dr. Schussching is still languishing in a concentration camp without trial for no better reason than that he was a patriotic Austrian.

As there is evidently no Statute of Limitations in Nazi politics, and as punishment may be indefinitely retroactive, residents in Tanganyika, white and black, Aryan and non-Aryan, could not expect to escape the "punishment" which you have predicted.

Yours faithfully,  
 G. S. A. SIMMONS

**The Age of Elephants**

How Can It Be Calculated?

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir, In your issue of July 7 the writer of a Note by the Way expressed some surprise that no method has yet been discovered by which the age of elephants can be calculated. I have no technical knowledge of elephants and my personal experience of them is restricted to a joy ride in the Zoological Gardens many years ago, but a hunter of my acquaintance has told me that it is possible to estimate the age of elephants by the creases between the knee joint and the feet.

When young, these lines are fine and horizontal, becoming deeper with age and, on reaching maturity, they gradually depart from their horizontal course and begin to curve upwards, and as with the horizontal lines, they also deepen with the years. It is a feature of an interesting and interesting the age to which an elephant reaches, the means to stop the creases, to mark them, is possible to judge the exact age at which they show a tendency to curve upwards, and it is to be discovered by the depth of the creases the preceding period of years necessary to make them. It is a feature of an interesting and interesting the age to which an elephant reaches, the means to stop the creases, to mark them, is possible to judge the exact age at which they show a tendency to curve upwards, and it is to be discovered by the depth of the creases the preceding period of years necessary to make them. It is a feature of an interesting and interesting the age to which an elephant reaches, the means to stop the creases, to mark them, is possible to judge the exact age at which they show a tendency to curve upwards, and it is to be discovered by the depth of the creases the preceding period of years necessary to make them.

**Natives Killed by Hippos**

Some Cases from Tanganyika

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir, A tall Native stands before me, begging me to go to his rice field and drive out and shoot hippos which are devouring his crop, his sole means of subsistence until next season. But I tell him that "Shanwa" according to your "Statements Worth Noting," says in his article in *Connors' Life*, that hippos shooting is plain murder.

An old man who descended from his raised platform on which Natives scream and bang cans all night to drive hippos away was bitten through his saddle and killed a few days ago. In October two Natives were killed by hippos, one on a road while carrying a load, and another in a canoe. A family was tipped out of a canoe a month ago near here and one man badly bitten. Canoes which came to the rescue were also over-turned, but fortunately a big canoe came along by chance picking them all up.

In England women and children may travel in safety in rowing boats on the rivers in which sabre-toothed hippos once roamed. Remember that hippos are found in swamps and in a fossilised condition. I invite "Shanwa" to remember that, and to look at some of the hippo casualties in morgues and hospitals and to think of the ruined rice-fields before he writes about matters which are in the care of officials who wisely administer the affairs of the country and cannot think where possible from dangerous vermin, of love animals, but bipeds come first.

Yours faithfully,  
 MOROHO RUFIL

## POINTS FROM LETTERS

The German Government has announced that its business in East Africa, regardless as to whether their prices can possibly show a profit to the manufacturers.

The members of the Royal Commission have impressed business men in Blantyre and Limba as knowing exactly what information they require and as being as able body of men. I believe that they were very impressed with the Native of Nyasaland.

To have your front garden invaded by a full grown bushy ram is bad enough, if not very unusual in parts of Africa, but when in addition that bushy ram is killed in the front garden by a leopard, it may be said that there has been more than enough excitement for one morning. That has been the recent experience of Mr. J. Cannon, of Fortna, Umtali.

CLIPPING FROM THE PRESS

## Empire Tobacco Prospects

In order that tobacco growers may obtain market opinions and news with greater facility, the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire will henceforth issue its monthly bulletin on this paper and post it by air mail.

The current issue of *Tobacco News* says:

The chief question in London is whether the sale of the various brands of the lower priced, so-called four-pence, cigarettes, will continue. At present the general indication is that the principal firms manufacturing the four-pence cigarettes will carry on in fact, on a long-term basis, being engaged in this class of the trade is reported to have recently acquired a sports ground from which one may assume that the firm is reasonably optimistic as to the outlook. Public demand certainly seems to favour this type of cigarette, judging by the proportion of the empty packets of low priced varieties seen in stations and streets. If this is the case, the demand for good priced Empire five-pence leaf must continue to rise.

In India and Canada increasing local cigarette smoking in recent months has accounted for the disposal of a large percentage of the crops. The local demand may now slacken and more leaf will be available for export.

In the U.K. cigarette smoking is still growing in popularity, and pleasing to relate, so is pipe smoking. Alfred Dunhill, Ltd. report an increase of 20% in pipe sales over a period of four years.

At Bombay, the Green, prominently associated with the four-pence cigarette trade in London, are building a factory in Bombay, at which they intend to employ 1,000 Indians. The factory will have a capacity of turning out 400,000 cigarettes daily. Mr. Joseph Green, head of the firm, is very optimistic of the future of Empire tobacco in the U.K., provided the preference is maintained.

## A Bishop's Generalisation

UNDER the rather startling heading of "Why is Marriage in Kenya a Failure?" the Bishop of Mombasa writes in the current number of the *Kenya Times Review*:

"He had his girl in the Old Country after some conversation, perhaps five or six years, and then he decided to write about marriage. A girl was made after to come out. She came on board and meets men whose companionship she enjoys. Why not? She has not seen her fiancé for five or six years; and, frankly, when they meet, to put it mildly, is possible, the threads are not exactly picked up where they were dropped in the old land. Everyone, of course, is very kind, and they give advice on all sides.

"O yes, my dear, you must be married at once. It would never do to be single. Why not? You ask. Wouldn't it be much better to put it off for a few weeks, at least until they have had a chance of picking up those threads again?"

"But what is to happen to the girl in the meanwhile? Is it impossible to find anyone in the land of hospitality who would gladly put her up? Well, I am sure there are plenty. And even if it led to a breaking off of the engagement, wouldn't it be far better than embarking on a life of misery and heart-broke with no love, just because they can't be honest with one another.

Which may be an accurate picture of some cases, but certainly not in the majority. It is regrettable that this generalisation should not have been appropriately qualified.

## Everyone Should Own a Copy

The man who exchanges civilisation for the wilds of Africa should own a copy of *Here's How*, by Major J. D. Crowe. This is one of a series of practical handbooks that are being published by *East Africa and Rhodesia* to assist settlers in this country, says *The Bulawayo Chronicle*.

If you want to build a house, lay out a farm, or dig a well, or plant a rock, bake bricks, or do any of the things here set out to establish a home in the wild, this book will tell you how, and dozens of other things besides.

There is a chapter on surveying, explaining the uses of the plane-table. You can learn how to fell a tree and erect a flag-staff, provide the bare labourers with the tools best suited for their unskilled hands, handle explosives, take a class for wireless, effect electrical repairs, and guard your animals. You can also learn how to combat insects and pests. And there is an adequate section on what and what not to take with you when travelling, and camping in the wild; and for those who can not remember how many square yards go to make a square mile, there is a comprehensive table of weights and measures and formula that adds automatically to the value of the book for reference purposes.

A copy would certainly go into every steel trunk that sets sail for tropical Africa.

## To Lutembe,

If I engaged in a physical combat with one of his own species, I should be hurt, but according to an official report received, "a pathetic sight" to her human attention to die or be dead.

Lutembe, an ancient prison of the slave, horrible in prison, knotted and crusty.

My wife, I am compelled to see at the time of life, so long and calmly spent with dusty pages, and worn by the "Canda's" order. To see thy scathed limbs, and far from sight To fight?

As if they love that brought thee to complete white, young, mighty rival, and didst thou, sustainly treat, what is obvious thy lack of appeal, just feel.

A rough house was the only way to treat cause and immediate, hence, a fine attack.

Word that didst didst in the time antiplac combat, so that is, By circumstances, recording, eye, from past year.

Enough That someone, somewhere in the republic, as they, angered love, in home, and not forget, the red-tails, nor, any tributes, healing grace?

So welcome home, Lutembe, long, my And making whoopee, all, it's not quite, see Tarage and down, a, Canda's, shy scary, dishonourable, you, shall, he!

But, I am sure, fall, to be, and, Canda's, shall, the, still, there, my

## East African State Outlook

### Unrivaled Advantages of the Territories

LEAKING NEWS—SISAL is the Empire's E. African fibre, a name which is well deserved. It is now clearly established in the tropics of East Africa, offering better yields than any part of the world for the cultivation of sisal fibre which can be produced on a brick which commonly will cost less than the fibre. The Manila hemp in the Philippines, indeed, the Government of these islands has felt compelled recently to take steps to encourage improved conditions of this industry by the constitution of a national Abaca Company with a capital of about £2,000,000.

East Africa, however, is not afraid of this competition, and under the stimulus of admirable agronomic research work carried out at a station recently opened up in the neighbourhood of Tanganyika, with a research station for the utilisation of sisal, has opened up some fine crops in Lambei, Tanganyika. The organisation of the industry may be considered to date that of any fibre industry, with the exception of that of the Netherlands East Indies. In that area a system of artificial drainage, close planting, yielding a larger production per acre, gives a product which is estimated to hold the market for its regularity in quality and grading.

The production of sisal occupies a large number of acres in East Africa, and it is estimated that over 100,000 acres are employed in East Africa alone.

### The Utilization of Rubber

The close co-operation between the maker of spinning machinery and the research institutes and instruments in securing far-reaching reforms and improvements in the fibre so that it is now possible to spin it to 2,000 yards to the pound; in contrast to 170 to 200 yards which was the best achievement when the fibre was less carefully prepared; and the spinning machinery is efficient.

Another trade which has been tackled by the French is the utilization of the waste juices. These contain sugar which is convertible into alcohol, but at present without a substantial subsidy, which is now being granted by the French Government to maintain an experimental factory in Senegal, it is not feasible to consider its application in British territory, as the percentage of alcohol is insufficient to the cost of production cannot be compared with that of alcohol recovered

from the distillation of sugar, which is a valuable alternative spirit.

It is safe to estimate that the total production of the sisal industry of British East Africa, which includes Tanganyika, Kenya, and a small territory in Uganda, is about 100,000 tons. That figure allows room for expansion, and it is of the utmost importance that there should be closer co-ordination between supply and demand, so that the fluctuations in price, which have so hampered the producer during the last few years, shall be eliminated or greatly reduced. But it is fortunate in not being under any control of production, so that this fact, and the absence of stocks, maintain a liquid position which in the long run must bring about a greater stability in the industry than is possible under the conditions involved in such controlled commodities.

### Hand Extension of Jute

The use of sisal is extending from binder twine for the reaper and binder to twine for parcels, cordage and ropes, and further into new fields such as artificial turpet, matting of various gay hues, and patterns. Australia uses a large quantity of jute for board, while the plastics seal has been found to produce an economical and durable article which can be applied in many purposes. The low and so-called waste fibre is most useful for upholstery, mattress fillings, etc. It is also used for making mats and footwear and for high-class paper. It is ready to send this sisal from being unknown, and to become a household word.

### R. A. F. Troop Kit

Details of a special service dress for R. A. F. officers was announced last week. It will include a short-sleeved shirt with two side pockets, and right sleeve pocket, and a single-buckle fastening; a poplin shirt of the same shade as the shirt, with long sleeves and detachable, padded shoulder straps, and cotton and wool mixture stockings.

### News Bulletin Time Change

Wireless listeners in East Africa and the Rhodesias should note that from August 1 the news bulletin in their part of the Empire programme designed for reception in Africa will be received at 7 p. m. local time in April the time of the Bulletin will be from 6 to 7 p. m. M. T. The alteration being made as an experiment in the hope that the listener would prove more convenient to listeners in East Africa. It is, however, a change which has not been popular, and it has been decided as a consequence to revert to the original time.

### Trade Unions and the Colonies

An important development in the Colonial Administration which has been discussed at the meetings of the Imperial Council of the Colonies, which are to be held at Blackpool, September 11-12, 1938, is the question of the extension of the benefits of the present system of industrial conditions of the Colonies to the West Indies and Africa. It is notable in the West Indies and Africa the introduction of labour legislation, and inspection of the working conditions of the mines and the application of appropriate laws of minimum wages, and the extension of the Trade Unions Act, and the extension of the franchise and the process of the land by the Nation.

**Pan Yan**

**GOOD TIME STARTS IN THE STOMACH**

Pan Yan is specially blended to stimulate the digestive organs. You'll derive more enjoyment out of it if you serve Pan Yan regularly.



# Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

115.—Mr. L. Stafford Norman

...and the story of the ... of ... R. ...

The African wants ... the ... second ... the ...

The climate of the ... winter ... the ... warmer ... the ... summer ... Harry ... in Glasgow.

"I am ... the idea ... we are ... the ... if we ... him ... The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

...ants, ... and ... are ... fish, and ... constant and ... war ... fare ... the ... Mr. Hugh ...

... there ... is there ... speed ... our ...

... of ... be ... in ... strictly ... that Sir ... has ... the ...

... regret ... the ... Education ... H. Gifford ...

... So far as I can ... the ... young ... H. ...

... 17 years of ... have ... that ... H. ...

... conclusions I ... the ... H. ...

... should ... a ... to ... H. ...

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Copyright

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Germany Digging In

What are we to make of Germany's action in digging wide trenches round her frontiers? She says she is doing it for the benefit of her own people, but it is plain to see that she is doing it for the benefit of her own people, but it is plain to see that she is doing it for the benefit of her own people...

The Specter

Hitler and the Jews. If there is nothing nobler than a Jew, then there is something more than the basest of the anti-Semite. The anti-Semite does not necessarily hate the Jew; he makes the Jew the embodiment of what he hates...

Germany has passed the zenith of her power. She is now in a position of decline. Her military and political power is being eroded by the actions of other nations...

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

George VI. King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India and Defender of the Faith was on his way to a flying boat that you or I could hire for two bob an hour...

The Clash of Clashes

Powerful elements in the Japanese Army still pin their irascible aspirations on a war with Russia. Even in the present awkward circumstances they are not least plentiful...

Vienna To say

There is evidence that wholesale indiscriminate arrest of Jews is going on in Vienna. The deliberate attempt to drive the Jewish people to their deaths as a way out of their misery...



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# to the News

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

**In a Sentence**—An is a... political animal. M...

**Japanese Government** views the present... as a local question...

... when a man's soul is caught between a heaven in his country and the House in Westminster...

... one who sets out with a purely philanthropic aim has yet made an discovery of prime importance...

... the sharing of human liberty or of the dignity of the human mind or spirit is worth a price to pay for...

... that a population might be stable and not die, the birth rate should be in the neighbourhood of 1.1 per 1000...

... it may be a cash sheet, for you can put down your liabilities, but you cannot assess all the assets...

... the hunting of a man, the concentration camp, beyond which there is no return...

**British Agriculture.** Our policy is to assist home agriculture by possible means to develop along its own natural lines...

... Thus can we establish an adequate, sustainable, and profitable base requirements and capable of quick expansion and adaptation to war conditions...

... Prevention of the spread of diseases seems to have been done with great skill and local merit...

... which has been the cause of some women in the City... Members of recognized banks and building societies...

Stock Exchange... prices of... shares... and... of an index to confidence...

Kenya 5 1/2%	75	6
N. Rhodesia 5 1/2%	94	0
Nyasaland 5 1/2%	96	0
N. land Rly. 5 1/2% (subs.)	94	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4 1/2% (subs.)	91	0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	102	0
Spdan 5 1/2%	100	0
Tanga nika 4 1/2%	100	0
Colo. 5 1/2%	100	0
Brit. Amer. Tob. (G.L.)	5	29
Brit. Oxygen (G.L.)	3	10
Brit. Ropes (G.L.)	1	10
Centals (G.L.)	1	10
Dunlop Rubber (G.L.)	1	10
General Electric (G.L.)	3	17
Imp. Chem. Ind. (G.L.)	1	11
Imp. Tobacco (G.L.)	1	10
Int. Nickel Can. (G.L.)	3	10
Int. Cinematograph (G.L.)	3	10
Imperial Chemical (G.L.)	3	17
U.S. Steel (G.L.)	1	17
Unilever (G.L.)	1	17
United Tobacco (G.L.)	9	7
Vickers (G.L.)	1	0
Woolworth (G.L.)	3	4
Anglo-Am. (50)	7	8
Anglo-Am. (100)	2	16
Anglo-Am. (200)	1	6
Anglo-Am. (300)	1	7
Anglo-Am. (400)	1	10
Anglo-Am. (500)	1	10
Anglo-Am. (600)	1	10
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Anglo-Am. (4100)	1	10
Anglo-Am. (4200)	1	10
Anglo-Am. (4300)	1	10
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Anglo-Am. (4500)	1	10
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Anglo-Am. (8700)	1	10
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Anglo-Am. (8900)	1	10
Anglo-Am. (9000)	1	10
Anglo-Am. (9100)	1	10
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Anglo-Am. (9300)	1	10
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Anglo-Am. (10000)	1	10

Air... will... other... and Rhodesia... The... results... in...

# DEPARTURES

Mr. J. C. ... was ... of ... Monday ...

Mr. ... is ... are visiting ...

Mr. ... is ... in his visit ...

Mr. ... is ... studies ...

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... are in residence ... for a month ...

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... of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia ...

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Mr. T. M. Parricke has been re-elected President of the Uganda Tobacco Association with Messrs. D. W. H. Phillips and G. W. Spry as joint Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Evans, H. H. Barrett, D. W. Hamlin and S. M. Henderson have been re-elected to the Committee.

In the Northern Rhodesia bowling championship held at Broken Hill, the champion, Mr. A. Ross, was beaten 2-10 in the first round by Mr. Gray, the final being won by Mr. de Marées, who beat Mr. Robertson by 21-8. The women's singles, Mrs. Mansel beat Mrs. Noble by 8-17.

Mr. Malcolm Hillsworth, the American explorer who, with his wife, went to Kenya last week by Imperial Airways, intends to take colour films in Kilimanjaro and the Serengeti Plains, spending about six weeks in East Africa, before setting out from Cape Town in a 450-ton ship on the second expedition to the South Pole.

Mr. H. C. Sampson, who formerly served in Nyasaland, and is now Economic Botanist at Kew, is to accompany the Party of Members of Parliament who will shortly investigate economic and agricultural conditions in West Africa. Another expert adviser is Colonel A. G. Doherty, former Chief Veterinary Officer in Kenya and now Curator of the Dublin Zoo.

Among those who have recently been elected members of the Royal African Society are: Mr. A. A. M. Lawrence, Dr. A. R. Petersen, and Major H. Ward, K.C. also, Mr. R. G. Williams, Uganda; Mr. A. H. B. Robertson, Tanganyika; Mr. R. N. Ellison, and Mr. G. H. Gornley, Somaliland, and Mr. Julian Evans, Mr. J. C. Maybin, Rev. R. P. Moore, Mr. L. A. Russell, and Mr. F. M. Thomas, Northern Rhodesia.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester leave England to-morrow for a long holiday in Kenya. After flying to Marseilles, they will sail for Egypt in the Comorin, and then join an Imperial Airways liner for East Africa. Most of the time will be spent with Lord Francis Scott at Rongai. Last week the Duke and Duchess were the guests in Dumfries of Captain Brooke and afterwards of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duchess's brother.

Nairobi's new Masonic Hall has just been dedicated in the presence of His Excellency, a large party of East African Wor. Bro. A. A. White, Chairman of the Masonic Trustees, opened the door of the building (the architect of which was Wor. Bro. H. E. Henderson) with a prayer. In the absence of the Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge, the ceremony was performed by one of the Nipotesse, Wor. Bro. H. R. Hone, from Uganda.

On the night of July 18, 1906, Rev. J. W. G. G. was a Catechist of the Anglican Church, he was killed in his hut by Marakissa savages. His mission, by Natives who objected to his work and mission, the story has now been told on the spot. A memorial stone has now been laid on the spot. A memorial stone which was considered Rhodesia's African martyr, the ceremony of consecrating it was attended by the missionary assembly of Europeans and natives, including the Governor, Sir Hubert Stanley and the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Right Hon. and Lt. Gov.

Harold MacMichael, His Excellency in Pretoria, and until recently Governor of the Cape, will leave for a recent tour of inspection. He has been joined by Mr. Malcolm Hillsworth, who is here for the day. He is on his way to the morning in an K. A. M. motor boat, and is in Johannesburg on Saturday, and left again for evening for Abolite.

Two of the Members of the Commission appointed at the beginning of the week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report upon Higher Education in Malaya and East African territories: Mr. J. R. W. M. Pickett, M.P., the chairman, who has shown a keen interest in East African affairs in the House of Commons, is a member for Cambridge University, where he is a Fellow in history, and Sir William MacLean, another member, was a member of the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa. Both are members of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

### Obituary

Mr. A. H. Mowat passed away in Kampala last week.

Mr. Garret Egremont Brownrigg, only son of Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Bt, has died in Kenya at the age of 27. In 1931 he married Baroness Lucia von Borosini.

The death is announced from Uganda, the age of 67 of another Cypriot, of Rubaga, architect and builder of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Rubaga Hill. During his 40 years in East Africa he had designed many other buildings erected by the Whites.

### Era of Planning in Kenya De-Stocking Programs to Continue

When the Executive Council of Kenya assembled on Friday last, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the Governor, announced that the reconstituted Executive Council would sit forthwith as a Development Commission. He also spoke of the formation of a Man Power Committee which would draw a scheme to use everyone's services in the best possible manner in the interests of the Colony. The appointment under the chairmanship of a squadron leader in the Royal Air Force of a Conservation Committee to report on the adaptation of existing game reserves to wildlife requirements. Sir Robert continued, saying that the de-stocking campaign must be continued in the Lambara Reserve. He stated that some 200 members of the tribes of India, Africa and children, had come to Nairobi in the hope of obtaining the Government's approval of a policy, though without headman or tribal elders, they had behaved in an orderly manner. Sir Robert continued: "I can only say that I cannot but feel sympathy for them and they have been treated with the utmost leniency. The fact is they have been considered enough to adopt an active role in the Government's policy and it will have no effect on the Government's policy and it is to be hoped that they will remain in their location and cooperate with the Government in a policy which, though distasteful to them and also to us, is for the ultimate benefit of all their children."

A decision was made by the forthcoming visit of the Right Hon. Duke of Gloucester, the Governor, and the Chief of the Staff.

### News Items in Brief

Southern Rhodesia reports the usual bumper season for wheat.

By opening the Lumbe sports club, the Eastern Sports Club, Masabane, has won the flowing cricket shield for the third successive year.

Tuesday was nominated as the Parliamentary day for the Hartley district of Southern Rhodesia. The Hon. the Chief Minister, Mr. C. G. van der Merwe, M.C., presided.

The motor car of the Hon. the Chief Minister, destroyed by the bomb of 1933, was purchased for a second time.

For the first six months of the year 1934, the receipts of the Tanganyika railways, which are estimated to amount to £241,454 or £244,000, will be a moderate surplus.

During the first quarter of 1934, the revenue of Tanganyika Territory amounted to £491,404 compared with £459,812 for the corresponding period of 1933.

Inspection of mortgage and properties in representatives of the Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank in 1027 numbered 270, and cost the bank £707,355 per inspection.

Uganda's domestic exports for the first four months of 1934 amounted to £2,639,782. Imports for home consumption during the first three months were valued at £4,677,734.

The annual meeting of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Southern Rhodesia, which the Union of Agricultural Workers of Southern Rhodesia, P.E.A. natives for work in the Southern Rhodesia and the commercial missions, expenses on...

The International Congress in Copenhagen of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, which was attended by over 600 delegates, including 300 from Great Britain, opened on Saturday afternoon the six days which has been hanging at the Copenhagen in White Hall during the past year was then presented by the British War Museum to Nyasa and will be placed in St. George's Church, Edinburgh.

Gold medals of Uganda, sent home by Captain Pitman in the Game Awards, were recently shown in the East African cinema at the Glasgow Empire. Exhibition to members of the Uganda Society, Scotland.

The 1934 Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire for 1933 (Colonial No. 149) was published in London by the Colonial Office, price 6s. The subject of the publication is made under Matters of Public Interest.

Sections of the Bait Bridge to span the Zambezi as a link between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia are now being shipped to the site. It is hoped that the bridge will be completed by next summer.

The Uganda Dairy, a mile from Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, is to be declared a bird and game sanctuary, without interfering in any way with its use as a picnic spot for residents of Bulawayo, or as a show place for visitors.

Prices at a sale of purebred and high grade Red Foll cattle in Kenya recently ranged from £60 for pure-bred Redghee, country-bred bull, to £20 each for heifers. Bull calves, seven months old, averaged £33 each, and grade bulls £10.

The letter rate for correspondence posted in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the Belgian Congo, Mozambique and Angola, has been reduced to 20 cents for the first ounce and 15 cents for each additional ounce or part thereof.


Lake Steltonia, reported by Indian agents to have disappeared, has been found, but no trace of the numerous native villages which were situated on the shores of the lake. All that could be seen was pond, round which was thick bush.

The partnership hitherto subsisting between Elizabeth Frances Elford, and some partner, carrying on business as proprietors of the Lithgow Hotel, Nyasaland, has been dissolved. The latter partner will continue to manage the hotel.

That cremation should be made possible in Rhodesia, was one of the resolutions passed at the Congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes held in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, on the International Day for Women, which is the Colony of October 15th.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has withdrawn the embargo placed on her last on the importation of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine from Great Britain. The embargo imposed by the Union of South Africa a month previously has also been withdrawn.

The Southern Rhodesian Post Office revenue in 1933 showed an increase of 15.68% to £483,441, items being postal £128,000, telegraph 74,430, and telephones £28,660. Revenue increased 18.5% to £483,441, and the postal was £200,000.



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**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 102.

August 11, 1934.

A party of motorists who recently spent a month in the 500 sq. mile Wankie Game Reserve in southern Rhodesia, saw 24 elephants. The Reserve is rapidly approaching complete organisation and has a warden, who, with a handful of Natives, has built 200 miles of roads through it.

Questions concerning property and the attitude in Italian East Africa are to be considered by a Commission to be appointed at Rome. One of the problems awaiting solution will be how to reconcile the claims of the natives of Ethiopia by Italians with the claims of the original owners of the land.

The Sudan Government has presented to the British Museum a fragment of the base of a statue of a lion found at Jebel Barkal. The special reason for the gift was that the fragment is a missing portion of one of two large granite lions found at the same locality given to the Museum by Lord Cromer in 1898.

The new German school for the training of colonial administrators was opened in Berlin in October last. It is the first of a series of colonial schools to be opened in Germany. The school is directed by a former colonial administrator and is equipped with a library of 10,000 books and a practical laboratory. The school is open to all colonial administrators and to all colonial officials in the German Empire.

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The revenue for the year ending 31st March 1935 has contributed to the Government of Kenya £1,230,000 in total revenue, of which £2,000,000 in additional year or Customs duty and ammunition, was £750,000, his expenditure £7,112, a credit balance of £1,230,000.

Visitors to Southern Rhodesia in 1935 numbered 19,045, or 20% more than in 1934. They spent approximately £600,000. Disclosing this fact to the public, Mr. E. C. Alderman, Director of Public Works, attributes the increased popularity of Rhodesia to a tourist boom, which is the result of the improved road facilities and the improved Southern Africa.

Wherever possible, thanks to the Government and the constant intensive personal attention paid by students at the Kitchener School of Mathematics, Khartoum, to produce an efficient native technician in five years, exceptionally able students are now taking further course of 12 months in England. The authorities having agreed to recognise the diploma of the Kitchener School as counting towards the diploma of the M.R.C.S. and I.R.C.P.

Professor George Goodwin, Curator of Mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, who has just returned to New York from East Africa, has stated that during his stay in Kenya he photographed the first white giraffe ever recorded in the Colony. He found the animal in the Masai Reserves and described it as an almost pure white bull, though as it eyes appeared to be dark he did not think it could fairly be described as an albino. He saw the animal at 40 yards range.

The number of applications for advances from the Bank in 1935 was 1,037, of which 1,000 were approved. The total amount advanced was £1,000,000. Advances authorised in 1934 were £1,000,000, and in 1935 £1,000,000 were approved.

Over 500 African performers are assigned to the Decca studios for the filming of scenes for "The Four Feathers," some 200 shots for which have already been shot in the Colony. The Africans are to line the banks of the Nile, some of which in the picture will pass for the Nile. The film is being directed by Mr. Ewan Kirk, who directed the Native casts in a game for "Saiders of the River."

The net operating revenue of the Rhodesia Railways system comprising Rhodesia Railways, the Beira Railway Company and the Shalwan Railway Company, for the 12 months ended March 31, amounts to £1,000,000, an increase of £100,000 on the corresponding period of 1934. The net operating revenue for the same period in 1934 was £900,000. An advance of £2,000,000 in total, including operating expenditure at £1,000,000 has risen to £1,000,000.

The total attendance at Government hospitals and dispensaries in 1934 during 1934-35 was 2,593,032, and surgical operations numbered 600,000. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was £1,000,000. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was £1,000,000. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was £1,000,000. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was £1,000,000.

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### Questions in Parliament Colonial Development Assistance

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. S. Tomlinson, has been asked a number of questions in the House of Commons regarding the Colonial Development Fund. He stated that the Fund is devoted to the economic development of the territories of the Empire, and that it is not intended to be used for the general welfare of the people of the territories. He also stated that the Fund is not intended to be used for the general welfare of the people of the territories.

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Mr. MacDonald replied that he was aware that some of the British Somaliland had taken place outside British Somaliland itself. Such recruiting was not sanctioned by the British Government, and it had recently been reported that the British Government had taken steps to prevent such recruitment should it occur.

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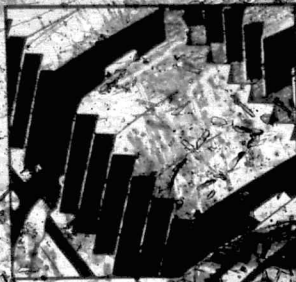
### Rhodes Asylum

Mr. MacDonald stated that he was aware that some of the British Somaliland had taken place outside British Somaliland itself. Such recruiting was not sanctioned by the British Government, and it had recently been reported that the British Government had taken steps to prevent such recruitment should it occur.

Such was the vivid picture of Rhodes, sketched by the late General Robert White, who saw him in his home in Rondebosch in 1895, and whose impression is now reproduced by the Journal of the Royal African Society.

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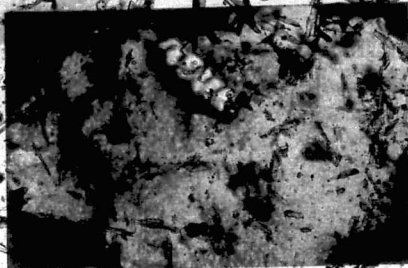


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## Company Progress Reports

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—The output of the mine in the first three months of this year has been valued at £2,074,000, valued at 100 tons.

**Tati Goldfields.**—The estimated mining profit for July was £1,016, the mill treating 25,000 tons.

**Rhodesia Corporation.**—During July 2,400 tons of ore were crushed at the Tati mines. Profit: £900.

**Bushfire.**—During July 2,400 tons were crushed, the output of gold valued at £1,297. Profit: £2,974.

**Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance.**—Warrants respecting the interim dividend declared on June 28 will be posted on August 1.

**Umbat Gold.**—Milled in July 1,030 tons, which, together with 2,200 tons of accumulated stock, yielded 6,300 oz. of gold.

**Ngisa Mining Company.**—During the month the mill ran for 24 hours, crushing 1,095 tons of ore, and a recovery of 100% was obtained, yielding 315 oz. of bullion.

**Kimlimgini Gold.**—July millings for Kimlimgini mill were 2,775 tons, average head 10.7 dwt. per ton, yielding 1,700 oz. of gold, valued at £893. Revenue, £3,009.

**Brownsea.**—During the month 2,500 tons and the average head was 12.6 oz. per ton. The main shaft was sunk 20 ft. to 74 ft., and development footage totalled 294 ft.

**Globe and Phoenix Gold.**—July output was 6,114 tons, with 899 oz. fine gold, profit £20,270. Development: Main shaft, track to 24 ft. average dwt. 13.7 dwt. and driven 12 ft. (trace). 11 ft. level driven 37 ft. (dwt. 17.0). Level driven 2 ft. (dwt. 1.7). 37 ft. level driven 74 ft. (dwt. 39 lb.). Level driven 107 ft. (trace).

**Lonely Reef.**—During the quarter ended June 30, tonnage milled amounted to 457,000 tons, with 4,107 oz. gold, revenue £29,199, working costs £7,021, profit £2,178.

During the 14,900 tons were milled, a yield of 1,375 oz. gold, valued at profit £309.

**Harrold.**—During the month 2,000 tons were milled for a yield of 1,273 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £8,856. Total working costs, £7,503. Estimated profit, £1,353. Less Government royalty, £450. Net profit, £906. Estimated tonnage profit: £1,000. Footage for month: Development, 74 ft.; internal shaft, 22 ft.

**Lauri Gold Mines.**—General manager reports that at the Dunrobin Mine sinking of vertical shaft No. 10 was resumed at 45 ft. and shaft extended and timbered to 120 ft., further 20 ft. to No. 3 level. Drives and raising of No. 2 new orebody will begin. Construction of Sande plant is proceeding satisfactorily, renovation of hardening mill has begun.

**Wanderer Consolidated.**—During July 38,000 tons were crushed for an output of gold valued at £29,264. Profit: £10,685. Development footage for quarter ended June 30 totalled 2,384 ft., of which 2,150 ft. was done in the preceding three months. The footage completed amounted to 2,000 ft.

which should be recovered payable in an average of 5 months. Development expenditures for the quarter were £195,000. During the quarter the footwall was sunk amounting to 495 ft. at a distance of 60 ft. was sampled. The shaft to be proved should average 55 lb. over a sampling length of 44 inches.

**Thistle-Etna.**—During July 3,400 tons were crushed, a recovery of 7.2 oz. fine gold. Total development: Main shaft, sunk 110 ft. of shaft sunk 15 ft. to 110 ft. level. Level driven 12 ft. of at 1.6 ft. av. 76 ft. No. 6 level driven 20 ft. No. 6 level drive N. sampled 25 ft. av. 10 dwt. over 14 m. No. 10 level drive N. sampled 55 ft. over 19 dwt. over 31 in. Drive N. of level No. 1, sampled 35 ft. No. 6 level, of level No. 1, sampled 35 ft. No. 6 level drive N. sampled 35 ft. av. 3.5 dwt. over 28 in.

**Rezele.**—July report states that 6,700 tons were treated during the month for a yield of 292 oz. fine gold; estimated revenue, £12,379; total working costs, £7,525; profit, £4,854. Development: Main shaft, sunk 11 ft. to 110 ft. level. Level driven 12 ft. of at 1.6 ft. av. 76 ft. No. 6 level driven 20 ft. No. 6 level drive N. sampled 25 ft. av. 10 dwt. over 14 m. No. 10 level drive N. sampled 55 ft. over 19 dwt. over 31 in. Drive N. of level No. 1, sampled 35 ft. No. 6 level, of level No. 1, sampled 35 ft. No. 6 level drive N. sampled 35 ft. av. 3.5 dwt. over 28 in.

**Cann and Madon.**—During the 26,200 tons were milled, a recovery of 8,530 oz. fine gold, estimated value, £59,902. Total working costs, £23,608. Estimated profit, £36,294. Particulars: Profit, £36,294. Capital expenditure, £116. Total net profit, £33,012. Capital expenditure, £116. Footwall sunk 110 ft. level. Level driven 12 ft. of at 1.6 ft. av. 76 ft. No. 6 level driven 20 ft. No. 6 level drive N. sampled 25 ft. av. 10 dwt. over 14 m. No. 10 level drive N. sampled 55 ft. over 19 dwt. over 31 in. Drive N. of level No. 1, sampled 35 ft. No. 6 level, of level No. 1, sampled 35 ft. No. 6 level drive N. sampled 35 ft. av. 3.5 dwt. over 28 in.

## Mining Personnel

**J. A. Harvey,** Senior Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika Territory, has left on a visit to Northern Rhodesia.

**Dr. James G. Lawn,** who is resident in the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 1, Great Court Street, in the Rhodesias, has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Institution in succession to Mr. Edgar Taylor.

## Territorial Outputs

The mineral output of Northern Rhodesia during the year was: Copper, 18,704 tons; zinc, 1,027 tons; manganese, 125 tons; vanadium, 720 lb.; gold, 371,521 lb.; iron, 10 lb.; gold, 1 oz.; and silver, 1 oz.

During the first six months of 1956, the gold exported 293,867 lb. of gold ore, valued at £38,557; 3,600 lbs. of gold ore, valued at £4,000; and 1,658 troy oz. of fine gold, valued at £74,154.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during the year included: Gold, 390 oz. (unrefined); diamonds, 208 carats; tin ore, 20 long tons; and silver, 10 long tons. Gold production was from the following districts: Mbeya (alluvial), 2,633 oz. (ref.) 1,270 oz.; Musoma (refined), 1,363 oz.; Singida (ref.) 904 oz.; Daroma (alluvial), 1 oz.; Mwanza (ref.), 22 oz.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during the year was valued at £69,867.12, of which £38,383.07 of gold accounting for £48 lb. of gold. Total mineral production during the month was as follows: Total 35,296 tons; chrome ore, 3,260 tons; asbestos, 4,800 tons; tin concentrates, 60-75 tons; manganese concentrates, 23-40 tons; iron concentrates, 2,762 tons; corundum, 10 tons; lead, 240 tons; vanadium, 1 ton; arsenic, 17-21 tons; and mica, 345 lb.

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Cape Consolidated (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 5d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Fanti Consolidated (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Gabali Gold Mines (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Gold and Phoenix (5s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Kenya Gold Mines (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Kenton (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Kenya Consolidated (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Kenya Gold Mines Syndicate	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Langeni (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
London Corporation (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
London Australian & Gen. (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
London and Rhodesia (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Lauri Gold (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Madaba Kibeho (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Nehama Cons. (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Reverend (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodessa Bitter (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodessa Katanga (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodessa Minerals (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodessa Anglo-African (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodessa Corporation (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhodessa Selectors Trust (5s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rhone (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Roma Antelope (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Rosterman (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Selection (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Shimwaa Share (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Tarrant Gold (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Tette-Etta (5s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Union and Rhodesia (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Wankie Coal (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Wankie (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.
Wankie and Rhodesia (10s.)	3s. 11d.	3s. 11d.

Share	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
British South Africa (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Central Line (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Consolidated (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
East African (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
East African Coal Plantations (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Imperial Airways	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Nyasala Company	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Port of Beira (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Rhodessa Railways	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
South East Africa (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
South African (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
South African (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
South African (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
South African (10s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 3d.

**Training Tanganyika Mining**  
 The special Committee for 1938 of the Tanganyika Education Department, include provision for three scholarships of £100 each to enable sons of the Territory to study in the Territory in the summer holidays of the coming year. Applications must be sent to the Education Officer at Dar es Salaam, who will refer them to the Secretary of the Education Department for final consideration.

**Forfeiture Tanganyika**  
 August 22. Tanganyika Cash and Power Show, September 3-5, 1938, at the Show Grounds, Dar es Salaam. Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council, September 22 and 23. Conference on Cotton Growing Problems, William Beveridge Hall, University of London, Bloomsbury, W.C., September 23. Conference, National Secretaries of Organisations, Dar es Salaam, to notify arrangements to be held in Dar es Salaam.

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# Consolidated Sisal Co.

The 1937-38 development programme costing £1,000,000 was outlined by Mr. S. Bosanquet, Chairman of Consolidated Sisal Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting of the shareholders at the bank headquarters in London. During the year the company had been successful in securing a loan of £1,000,000 for the expansion of the plantations in the Kikuyu area, while the Bombura factories had had new machinery installed.

Special features of the programme include the planting of 100,000 acres of sisal, and it was noted that the company had secured the services of a number of experienced sisal growers from the Kikuyu area, and that the programme would be completed by the end of the year.

The chairman stated that the company had received an excellent response to its offer of shares, and that the programme would be carried out in accordance with the plan. He also stated that the company had received an order for 100,000 acres of sisal from the Government, and that the programme would be completed by the end of the year.

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### Large Gains in Cotton

A large increase in the yields of cotton in Southern Rhodesia have been obtained by the use of insecticides, the rate of five to 30 tons per acre during the drought period the composted areas yielding considerably less than the adjoining non-composted fields.

### Importation of Empire Produce

The Committee appointed to be set up in 1935 to investigate the importation of Empire produce into Southern Rhodesia, has reported to the Government. The Committee's report, which was presented to the Government in June, 1937, stated that the importation of Empire produce into Southern Rhodesia would be beneficial to the country. The Committee also stated that the Government should take steps to encourage the importation of Empire produce.

### Juveniles in Employment

The Government has appointed a committee to investigate the employment of juveniles in the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia. The committee, which was appointed in August, 1937, is headed by Mr. G. A. Calder, and its members include Mr. G. A. Calder, Mr. G. A. Calder, and Mr. G. A. Calder.

### Marketing East African Trade

The East African Marketing Association in London has issued a report on the marketing of East African produce in the United Kingdom. The report states that the marketing of East African produce in the United Kingdom has increased significantly since the war. The report also states that the marketing of East African produce in the United Kingdom will continue to increase in the future.



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Made in England

## Rainfall in East Africa

THE Meteorological Department in London has issued the following details of the rainfall for the periods indicated:

**Kenya (Week ended July 31):** 308 inches. Cherangani, 51; Eldoret, 45; Embu, 36; Kericho, 29; Kisumu, 39; Kitale, 35; Laikipia, 33; Machakos, 28; Mandera, 25; Meru, 28; Mombasa, 25; Nairobi, 25; Naivasha, 25; Nakuru, 25; Nandi, 25; Ng'oma, 25; Nyeri, 25; Ol' Kalou, 25; Soroti, 25; Thika, 25; Uasin Gishu, 25; Voi, 25; Wajir, 25; West Pokot, 25; Ziway, 25.

**East Africa (Week ended July 31):** 308 inches. Embu, 36; Kericho, 29; Kisumu, 39; Kitale, 35; Laikipia, 33; Machakos, 28; Mandera, 25; Meru, 28; Mombasa, 25; Nairobi, 25; Naivasha, 25; Nakuru, 25; Nandi, 25; Ng'oma, 25; Nyeri, 25; Ol' Kalou, 25; Soroti, 25; Thika, 25; Uasin Gishu, 25; Voi, 25; Wajir, 25; West Pokot, 25; Ziway, 25.

**East Africa (Week ended July 23):** 308 inches. Embu, 36; Kericho, 29; Kisumu, 39; Kitale, 35; Laikipia, 33; Machakos, 28; Mandera, 25; Meru, 28; Mombasa, 25; Nairobi, 25; Naivasha, 25; Nakuru, 25; Nandi, 25; Ng'oma, 25; Nyeri, 25; Ol' Kalou, 25; Soroti, 25; Thika, 25; Uasin Gishu, 25; Voi, 25; Wajir, 25; West Pokot, 25; Ziway, 25.

# Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Kwana ready at £205 per cwt. (1937).  
**Beans.**—Bombay of 14th grade, 100 lb. cwt. at £13 15s. 6d. (1937); 50 lb. per ton. (1937).  
**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot, 50 lb. cwt. at £164 (1937).  
**Madagascar spot** (in bulk), 7 1/2 lb. cwt. at £137 (1937).  
**Cocoa.**—Lagos 1st grade, 100 lb. cwt. at £125 (1937); 50 lb. per ton. (1937).  
**Coffee.**—Kwana ready, 100 lb. cwt. at £13 15s. 6d. (1937); 50 lb. per ton. (1937).  
**Copra.**—East African 1st grade, 100 lb. cwt. at £110 7s. 6d. (1937); 50 lb. per ton. (1937).  
**Cotton.**—Fair business has been done in good fair Uganda at 5 1/2d. (1937).  
**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black eye Hulls, 100 lb. cwt. at £10 15s. 6d. (1937).  
**Gum.**—Firm at 14s. 3d. per ounce. (1937).  
**Rice.**—Ceylon, 100 lb. cwt. at £12 12s. 6d. (1937); 50 lb. per ton. (1937).

Germany and Holland too...  
 August...  
 Auctions...  
 Nyasaland...  
 Rhodesia...  
 Tobacco...  
 Wheat...  
 The Coffee Market...

**Maize.**—East African No. 2, weak at 26s. per qtr. (1937).  
**Peas.**—Kwana ready at £121 per ton, with little business doing.  
**Wheat.**—East African white yellow, easier at £14 5s. per quarter for August shipment.  
**Sisal.**—Demand quiet but prices firm, with buyers of Tanganyika and Kenya for Aug., Oct. and Sept. at £17 10s. and Oct. Dec. at £17 12s. 6d. (1937).  
**Kenya.**—Cattle exports in June totalled 626 tons of fibre and 747 tons of wool. Uganda exports, mainly July and August, totalled 1,200 tons, Belgium being the largest purchaser of the fibre with 2,200 tons. The wool is mostly of the 10s. and 14s. grades, and the

Reviewing the coffee market for the last three months, Messrs. (Tanika) Coffee Co. Ltd., ...  
 With the exception of a few sales which have been offered, compared with the last year, supplies in auction during the last quarter have been generally in excess of last year's demand to the extent of 10% of Costa Rica crop and an increase in shipments to the market of this growth to some 30,000 bags over last season's.  
 Offerings of East African have been of the end of the crop variety and nothing first has been offered. Anything with quality however has gone steadily to the ordinary and poorer qualities, though slow have mostly been disposed of. Arrivals of East African have been some 75% in excess of last season's and in the case of Kenya, anything showing quality has only been at good prices. Costa Rica have for the...

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### Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Landing Castle," which left England for South and East Africa on August 7, carries the following passengers for:

- Mombasa**
- Archibald, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Archibald, Miss
  - Baring-Gould, Miss
  - Batson, Dr. & Mrs.
  - Bowles, Dr.
  - Brannigan, Miss A.
  - Brennand, Miss W.
  - Burgess, Mrs. E. M. F.
  - Cade, Mrs. E.
  - Canby, Mr. R.
  - Canby, Miss H. M.
  - Chambers, Mr. J. A.
  - Chapman, Mr. J. H.
  - Collier, Mrs.
  - Crother, Mr. A. D.
  - Curtis, Mr. E.
  - Davis, Mr. A.
  - Davis, Capt. & Mrs. H.
  - Dunlop, Dr. & Mrs. Y.
  - Durland, Capt. & Mrs.
  - Elliott, Miss
  - Flores, Mr.
  - Eyles, Miss J. M.
  - Finey, Mrs. R.
  - French, Mr. E. A. E.
  - Graham, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Harnes, Mrs. C. G.
  - Harrison, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Harrold, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Henderson, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Hendy, Miss A. W.
  - Hollis, Mr. N. W.
  - Jarvis, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Jansen, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Jardine, Miss K. R.
  - Jones, Miss S. B. M.
  - Judd, Mr. S.
  - Kelley, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Kelly, Mr. C. McI.
  - Loch, Miss N. E.
  - Lynch, The Misses A. E.
  - Mearns, Mr. M.
  - Mackay, Mr. G.
  - Martin, Mr. F. G.
  - Mason, Mrs. E. W.
  - McNeill, Mr. G. W.
  - Meredith, Mr. J.
  - Millar, Mr. A.
  - Natras, Dr. & Mrs. R. M.
  - Nichols, Mr. J.
  - Paige, Miss J.
  - Pickford, The Misses
  - Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
  - Quigley, Mr. J.
- Raw, Mrs. E. M.**
- Riffin, Mr. & Mrs. J.**
- Sabin, Rev. & Mrs. R. H.**
- Sabin, Mr. J.**
- Salt, Mr. & Mrs. H. O.**
- Seavage, Mr. J.**
- Shannon, Mr. W. E. S.**
- Shannon, Miss G. E.**
- Shannon, Miss J.**
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.**
- Stuart, Mr. & Mrs. E.**
- Tanner, Mr. J.**
- Thompson, Mr. T. J.**
- Thompson, Mr. D. & Mrs. B.**
- Thorpe, Mr. H. C.**
- Fryon, Mr. H. C.**
- Ulloch, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.**
- Valpy, Mrs. J. F.**
- Valpy, Miss G. H.**
- Wellington, Mrs. G.**
- Ward, Mr. J. S. B.**
- Whitley, Mr. & Mrs.**
- White, Mr. D. S.**
- Woodward, Mr. K. W.**
- Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. T. B.**
- Yekhall, Mr. W. E.**
- Zimbabwe**
- Owen, Mr. & Mrs. E.**
- Dar es Salaam**
- Brannigan, Mr. & Mrs. H.
  - Briscoe, Mr. & Mrs. H.
  - Brothers, Mr. F.
  - Burkhardt, Mr. D. A.
  - Burke, Mr. & Mrs. D. A.
  - Dance, Mr. & Mrs. E.
  - Marion, Mrs. B. E.
  - O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. E.
  - Page, Mr. W. F.
  - Phillips, Miss A. M.
  - Spence, Mr. A. E.
  - Sansfield, Miss E.
  - Sims, Cdr. & Mrs. C. H.
  - Sutherland, Mr. C. M. H.
  - Thompson, Mrs. M. K.
  - Webb, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
  - Wedge, Mr. J.
- Coleman, Mr. J.**
- Coleman, Miss N.**
- Collins, Mr. F.**
- Conway, Mr. P. J.**
- Conner, Mr. A. M.**

### Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Landing Castle," which arrived home recently from East Africa, carries the following passengers from:

- Beira**
- Bennett, Mr. E.
  - Cole, Capt. & Mrs. J. H.
  - Cobb, Dr. G. F.
  - Croft, Mr. H. E.
  - Eames, Mrs. E. A.
  - Evans, Mr. & Mrs. M. O.
  - Evans, Mr. J. J.
  - Gahan, Mr. & Mrs. E.
  - Gardner, Mrs. H. M.
  - Gault, Miss & R.
  - Gladwell, Mr. & Mrs. A. L.
  - Gladwell, Miss
  - Graham, Mr. & Mrs. R. N.
  - Hook, Miss
  - Hurree, Mr. & Mrs. R.
  - Leibrast, Mr. & Mrs. R.
  - Mayers, Mrs. G. R.
  - Morrill, Mr. & Mrs. E.
  - Norman, Mr. C. B.
  - O'Morchoe, Major G. G.
  - Redhead, Mr. & Mrs. G.
  - Richardson, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
  - Smith, Mrs. E. J.
  - Sutton, Mr. & Mrs. G. L.
  - Thomas, Mrs. A. M.
  - Tracy, Mrs. A. M.
  - Winstler, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.
  - Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. W. C.
- Dar es Salaam**
- Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.
  - Reilly, Mrs. H. M.
  - Baird, Mr. & Mrs. G. F.
  - Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. H. C.
  - Berryman, Mr. & Mrs. G.
  - Deegan, Mrs. J. W.
  - Forster, Mr. J. J.
  - Fraser, Mr. T.
  - Grierson, Mr. J.
  - Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. H.
  - Jordan, Mrs. W. M.
  - MacQuarrie, Mr. C.
  - Mathews, Mr. T. J.
  - Rice, Mr. E.
- Zanzibar**
- Robinson, Mrs. H. F.
  - Squibb, Mr. F. L.

### Mombasa

- Baird, Mrs. E. T. W.

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on July 29 included Mrs. D. Thorpe and Mr. & E. Stone, from Beira; Mr. G. A. Woods, from Mombasa; Dr. J. and Mrs. Mitchell, from Port Bell; and Mr. F. W. Wall, from Kharoqui.

Passengers who arrived on August 1 included Lady Graham, Miss MacDougal, and Mr. C. E. Brown, from Beira; Mr. Adnanjee, from Dar es Salaam; and Mr. Kay, from Kilimanjaro.

Homeward passengers on August 5 included Major Cramb and Mr. & Mrs. Danby, from Nairobi; Mrs. Ford and Mr. Bull, from Kisumu; and Captain King, from Batavia.

Mr. M. W. Parish left England for Salisbury on August 10. Passengers leaving on August 12 include Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hogg and Mr. R. H. de M. Aitken, for Kisumu; Dr. J. L. Euseby, for Port Bell, and Mr. Colville, for Nairobi.

Outward passengers on August 13 include Mr. W. H. Potts, for Mombasa, and Mr. Enza, for Mombasa.

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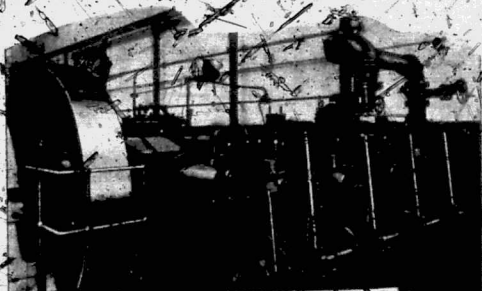
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London Manager.