

EAST AFRICA

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THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
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THE COURSE OF STATESMANSHIP.

SIR HILTON YOUNG, Chairman of the Commission on Closer Union in the East African Dependencies, has issued a notable appeal for a calm facing of the East African issues which are being discussed as a result of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission in search of an acceptable and workable first step towards co-ordination in administration in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. In some quarters in this country there has been too hasty and too marked a tendency to set the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports one against the other, those who have taken that course generally hinting, though not often definitely stating, that Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations are acceptable to East Africans solely because he capitulated to their demands. That insidious and baseless argument is now stamped by Sir Hilton Young himself as untrue and unworthy. *East Africa*, which has consistently emphasised the points of agreement rather than the points of disagreement between the two documents, has urged that the Permanent Under-Secretary of State's recommendations should be implemented as a first step on the road to closer union. Now Sir

Hilton Young, anxious lest battle be joined on a false issue, makes it clear that he at any rate does not regard as contrary to his own ideas Sir Samuel Wilson's contribution to the solution of the problem. We agree that it would be undesirable to exclude Native Affairs from the official purview of the High Commissioner, but since the Colonial Office *rapporteur* found public opinion in East Africa acutely sensitive on the subject of Native policy, it is surely better to recognise facts as they are, appoint the High Commissioner to co-ordinate the public services of common interest to the three States, and leave him to discuss on the spot matters on which local opinion is peculiarly susceptible. As Lord Francis Scott has declared, the High Commissioner must in the very nature of things exercise great influence on the co-ordination of Native policy, and, that being indisputably the case, it would be both purposeless and impolitic for the Imperial Government to take a line of action which might set against it not merely unofficial, but also official opinion, in the territories. In this matter the Governor of Uganda and the Governor and Acting Governor of Kenya have all declared themselves on the side of the settlers, who, we believe, be brought by the fact and efficiency of the Central Authority to change their views, but who cannot safely be rushed into a *volte face*. The course of statesmanship is clearly to appoint a High Commissioner without further delay, and entrust him with preliminary powers to which no one will object, rather than with wider duties the very enunciation of which must cause disputation. The formal resolution of the Joint East African Board at this juncture in favour of the prompt appointment of a High Commissioner is to be welcomed as further evidence of the great measure of agreement existing at this critical moment in East African affairs.

The plea that the proposed Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament should, if appointed, have placed before it a definite Government scheme, and not be required to hear evidence or to range over the whole field of East Africa's problems, demands the serious consideration of the Cabinet, which, as we have pointed out in recent issues, runs serious dangers of embittering and delaying a solution, instead of assisting it, unless the greatest care is exercised in selecting the *personnel* and drafting the terms of reference to the Select Committee. Eloquent appeals have just been made in Parliament for the treatment of Indian affairs on a non-party basis. A concordat in the settlement of East African problems is equally desirable, and equally necessary.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

At the Festival of Empire and Remembrance held in the Royal Albert Hall on the evening of Armistice Day under the auspices of the **REMEMBRANCE DAY OVERSEAS** British Legion—when those who had served in the East African Campaign were seated together—the Prince of Wales, recalling that he had spent November 11 last year in Nairobi, said: "I can assure you that although it was all done on a far smaller scale, their observance of our great national anniversary was no less solemn or dignified than those that are held in our big cities. An Armistice Day some thousands of miles from London makes one realise even more than spending it at home what a tie and a bond this anniversary is among British people spread throughout the world."

bin Fundikira, one of the most widely known Paramount Chiefs in Tanganyika, who six months ago was sentenced by the Acting Chief Justice of the Territory to two years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, has been discharged by the Court

on the ground that neither the committing magistrate nor, the trial court had jurisdiction in the case, and that the whole proceedings are therefore void *ab initio*. The appeal was based on the plea that the prosecution had not proved that the Governor had given his formal prior sanction to the prosecution, and it is on that technicality that the Sultan, having been convicted of embezzling large sums of public money over an extended period, is now to escape punishment for his defalcations. The original trial—of which the public has never been given an adequate account—disclosed grave defects: in the present over-hasty granting to local Native authorities in Tanganyika of powers which they are not yet to exercise without searching supervision, and the release on a technicality of a leading sultan convicted of such serious charges cannot but bring British justice into Native contempt. The Court of Appeal has but done its duty, but the officials whose handling of the case is responsible for this legal fiasco should, we hold, be called seriously to account for their inexcusable ineptitude, as a direct result of which the administration of justice has become for hundreds of thousands of Natives in the Territory a subject of derision. Inquiry into the whole circumstances is obviously necessary in the public interest, and we trust that it will be demanded in the House of Commons and in the Legislative Council of the Territory.

The new Criminal Ordinance which, as stated elsewhere in this issue, is to be introduced into Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland on January 1 next, and into Tanganyika Territory on April 1, has met with a hostile reception in the territories.

The Nairobi branch of the Law Society of Kenya resolved recently that no good reasons had been shown for the repeal of the Indian Penal Code, which had proved satisfactory in the past, and that the introduction of the new code would cause confusion amongst unqualified magistrates; the Mombasa Branch of the same Society resolved that the new code was unnecessary and

that the change would lead to miscarriages of justice and to confusion in the minds of lay magistrates and police officers and the public. It was added that the Indian Penal Code "has received the approbation of international jurists as one of the greatest and most successful codes known, and has proved peculiarly suitable to the conditions of India and Kenya." The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has opposed the change, and adopted a unanimous resolution that no grounds exist for the repeal of the Indian Penal Code, and that the operation of the proposed ordinance, so far from simplifying the working of the criminal laws, would naturally tend to confusion amongst junior and inexperienced officers who have to administer it, while Captain the Hon. H. E. Schwartz, the well-known Kenya barrister and Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, has publicly stated that he and every other legal man in the Colony regret the introduction of the new Code.

Elsewhere we publish the points which the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is urging the Government to include in its declaration of policy in East Africa. The Society's memorandum contains suggestions open to severe criticism; some on account of the effects of their adoption, and some because they give a definitely untrue picture of the present position. The Society proposes that the franchise should be exercised in East Africa on a communal roll by Britons, Indians, Natives, Germans, and other residents who have reached a common standard of civilisation. Omitting for the moment consideration of whether Indians and Natives should be admitted to the franchise on a common roll with Europeans, and whether it is desirable to encourage Natives to regard the ballot box as the symbol of freedom, on what does the Society base its recommendation that non-British Europeans in the British East African Dependencies should be given the vote? The Englishman resident in Germany or Greece does not receive and does not expect the right to interfere in the domestic concerns of the country; why should non-naturalised Germans and Greeks in Tanganyika Territory be given a right which their Mother Countries quite rightly withhold from aliens within their borders?

The Society then asks the Imperial Government to declare "that it is no part of the duty of a Colonial Administration to provide labour for private enterprise," which is merely **MISLEADING THE PUBLIC**, requesting the repetition of a declaration repeatedly made and long operative in the territories, though that fact will certainly be unknown to many who read the Society's words, and who will derive from them the erroneous and mischievous impression that the East African Governments bring pressure upon the Natives to work for private individuals. The reference to forced labour for public work is similarly open to misinterpretation, for it gives no hint of the existing safeguards, among them being the duty laid upon the Governors to render periodical returns to the Secretary of State and to obtain his prior sanction in the case of major demands on labour for public work. Another unwarranted suggestion

is that Natives in East Africa are denied adequate land for their needs, and it can scarcely be doubted that it is Kenya that the Society has in mind. Yet the Socialist Government has just notified its endorsement of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Bill! Arguments might be advanced for and against some of the other statements in the memorandum, but it is surprising and disquieting to find the Society giving currency to phrases which are as liable to mislead the public as are those to which we specifically refer. If the memorandum had merely been submitted privately to the appropriate authorities they would have known what measure of reliance to place upon it, but as copies have been distributed to the Press strong comment seems to us to be demanded.

Relapsing fever is so distressing and disabling a disease that every ray of light thrown on its incidence is of very vital importance. Dr.

TICK FEVER. F. E. Whitehead, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Nyasaland,

has shown that areas infested with the tick, *Ornithodoros*, appear to have a distinct immunity against tick fever, for though a blood smear may show a heavy infection, the symptoms may be slight, whereas Natives from other districts who become infected suffer severely when judging from the blood smear, they have a comparatively light infection. Still more remarkably this immunity is recognised by the Natives living in the tick-infested districts who know that if they leave their district for any length of time they will lose their immunity and suffer from tick fever on their return. It is stated that Natives leaving these districts will sometimes take ticks with them, which they allow to feed upon themselves with a view to keeping up the immunity. Two points appear of special importance: one, the fact of immunity, which deserves extended study; the other, the very interesting fact that Natives are not only aware of it but know how to maintain it. We should like to know whether these Natives knew this before the arrival of Europeans with their discoveries in arthropod-carried diseases. In the latter case, these Natives appear to have a most intelligent appreciation of modern medical research. It is known that the Somali, long before Ross's great discovery, associated mosquitoes with malarial fever, but that any Natives of Nyasaland had a realisation of the connection between certain ticks and disease appears amazing.

A fortnight ago we expressed the opinion that the statement of Sir Edward Grigg on the unrest in parts of the Masai and Lumbwa Reserves was alarmist, unnecessarily emphatic, and the worst imaginable advertisement for the Colony. That view has found wide endorsement among East Africans, and now, as will be seen from this issue, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and members of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board have thought it desirable to dissociate themselves from the observations of the Governor of Kenya. Such repudiation is, of course, courteous and guarded, but it is nevertheless unmistakably clear. Unfortunately the wide publicity given in the Press to the Governor's hysterical words cannot be expected in the case of these more rational descriptions of the real circumstances, so that millions of people in this country will still retain the impression that settlers in Kenya are in constant and dire danger.

Our attention has been drawn to a statement in a book dealing with modern civilisation to the effect that "We have not succeeded in adding THE VALUE OF RESEARCH, ing one solitary species of importance to the stock handed down by earlier cultures" and to the comment of a reviewer that the statement is "a sobering thought for the Faculties of Agricultural Colleges." Let these opinions should be seized upon by critics of agricultural research in East Africa—and Sir Samuel Wilson's memorandum suggests that such critics are vocal—the fundamental fallacy in the statement must be exposed. The domestic animals and cultivated plants of to-day are the result of probably thousands of years of selection by man, and the efforts of scientific research have been directed to the improvement of the various species ready to hand. That such improvement has been great, nay, immense, is indisputable and the end is not yet. To prove this we have only to compare the pedigree stock introduced into Kenya with the Natives' breeds. Plants are in the same category; the latest types of fruits and cereals are far ahead of those which were in general use only a century or so ago. Scientific men are not so foolish as to ignore the thousands of years of selection which have given them congenial material to work with. Had the Native African had the instinct for domesticating wild animals and cultivating indigenous plants—an instinct which he has never had—the eland and the buffalo might by this time be worth improving. There is little doubt that the eland, at least, might by the application of modern principles of selective breeding for a century or so, become a domestic animal. It is merely a question of time and money—both of which are scarce commodities to-day. In short, domestication of the wild is a proposition which has in modern conditions no commercial value—which is a sufficient explanation and a valid excuse.

East African coffee planters have had a long time to wait for a fully comprehensive and practical guide to coffee growing, but within a **HELP FOR COFFEE PLANTERS.** few weeks they will be able to obtain a book which will, we believe, be of very great help to them in their difficulties. Inquiries for a really up-to-date book on coffee cultivation constantly reach us from East Africa, many of the inquirers especially emphasising that they require full and yet non-technical advice regarding insect pests, fungus diseases, manuring, and shading. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have in the last year or two been lost through lack of such knowledge by East African coffee growers, who will assuredly welcome a work compiled for their guidance by the owner of an estate in Kenya. Mr. J. H. McDonald, the author of "Coffee Growing: With Special Reference to East Africa," which *East Africa* will issue early in January, has had the immense advantage of having his chapters "vetted" by a number of the leading experts in this country on the various aspects of plant disease and plant health, so that the book, though written entirely from the standpoint of the planter, thus carries the imprimatur of some of the greatest authorities in the world, who vouch for its accuracy and speak highly of its utility. The volume, which will be published at a guinea, will contain illustrations selected to give the maximum of assistance to coffee planters, and will be particularly carefully indexed. It is because we believe that its constant use will save large sums of money to coffee growers that *East Africa* is undertaking publication of the work.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS DEBATED.

Address of Sir Hilton Young.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

"THE East African Opportunity" was the title chosen by Sir E. Hilton Young, M.P., for the paper which he read before a well-attended meeting of the Royal Empire Society last week. In the course of an address which found marked favour with the many East Africans present he said:

"In East Africa, in which we have a great opportunity of avoiding errors made in other parts of the Empire, we are confronted with some twelve million Natives for whom we have to find the right organs of government. In my mind and, I think, in that of my colleagues of the Closer Union Commission, our great opportunity is to avoid errors in the relation of Government to tribal institutions. These teeming millions of fellow human beings are in a very backward state of civilisation, but they have the elements of a tribal organisation in which we seemed to recognise an asset of which use could be made in leading them forward on the path of civilisation. So I suggest that the first opportunity and the course of wisdom is, while the tribal organisation is still strong in many places, to make the fullest use of these elementary Native organisations. Where tribal institutions have been destroyed, the first step is to rebuild them, so that in every region you will have these foundations on which to build a structure of civilisation.

"The second and more important opportunity is that of finding a reasonable solution of the problem of the relation of the Native to his land. There is no statesman in South Africa who would not sell his eyes to put back the clock and retain enough land to keep the Native an agricultural worker. In East Africa you have time to solve that problem; but we must act now if we are to avoid the separation of the Native from his land. That is why the question clamours for solution. Whatever may be the remote future of the history of Native development, for as far ahead as we can see the happiest, best, most economic, and the right thing is to try to keep the Native as an agricultural worker and to conserve enough land for him.

"The Native at present is so primitive that he grows on the land like a vegetable. This beginning of culture depends entirely upon the maintenance of the Native upon the land. We must keep him there to avoid the misfortunes which concern other parts of Africa. This involves the question of Reserves. The Report of the Commission puts into the foreground that it shall be recognised that the reservation of sufficient land for the Native must be a primary consideration of good government. These are the essentials with which it is necessary to deal—the right attitude towards the question of tribal organisation and the Native's land. Other questions, such as the whole question of Native labour and the taxation of the Native will follow.

The Importance of White Settlement.

"There is another great opportunity for dealing in time with the problem as regards the white communities settled on the land. There is a great opening in the highlands of East Africa for the settlement of the white races in order that there may be a full development of the potential resources of those lands for the benefit of the world. In the past in the haphazard growth of our Empire a minimum of forethought was given to the establishment of those of our blood in the Empire overseas, and as a consequence many of those communities have passed through unnecessary tribulation. We have a unique experience of seeing how a Colony and colonial settlement of the British race grow up under the influence of science, forethought, and attention.

"A great deal can be done to promote economic white settlement in the highlands, immensely to the advantage of those who commit their fortune to these new lands. I would mention in the forefront the careful selection of those who settle. It is immensely to the advantage of the settlers and every other interest concerned that some selection should be exercised upon those who start their fortunes in those parts. They require high qualities of character, enterprise, and courage and a certain amount of capital. To secure this is to secure that the settlement to which we look forward with such hope and pride shall have the best possible chance.

"Most important is the opportunity presented to us for the proper establishment, now while things are still in the melting point, of a good, just, useful, and wholesome relation between the two communities. Those relations are largely being settled by economic considerations. The view gains ground that it is not yet possible to foresee a future in which the white settler will be able to

maintain economic production without the assistance of black labour, though I do not venture to predict the ultimate future. There is that necessity of the black community to the white, but we might turn the picture round and find the equal necessity of the white community to the good of the black. The essential condition is, I think, that the best hope and the great hope for leading forward the primitive black races is their association in a right relation with the resident white community. I can see no hope for the cultivation of a civilisation in the black communities if the territories are to be maintained as an absolute reserve for the black races and all white men excluded from economic association with them. Economic pressure must break down any such attempt. Now we have an opportunity by foresight to make sure that the terms on which the two races come into contact is a good and well-balanced relationship, because unless you get the white community teaching and advancing the black by example and precept you have no other way of bringing forward the black races to take their place in the modern world.

"The idea underlying any reasonable advance in this matter is to accept the necessity of contact but also to recognise that in order that that relationship may be for the best of both communities we ought to set before our mind the idea of some measure of segregation. Are the difficulties of South Africa not largely due to the fact that there has been no adequate geographical segregation? If you get white settlers scattered throughout all the regions, do not you get an inevitable breakdown of tribal organisation? Is not the wise solution to get geographical segregation, so that the white and the black races live together as units, but not so far separated that the educative influence of the white will be brought to bear upon the black?

The Central Authority.

"There is a very strong and urgent need for the co-ordinating of the services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika communications. In Customs a certain measure of unification exists, but it might fall to pieces again and some welding power is necessary to secure the unification of Customs administration for the three territories. Similarly in research. Science is daily making conquests of the highest importance in the tropics, and the problems of these three territories are similar, while the wastage of knowledge owing to the failure to co-ordinate is one which a reasonable man would not tolerate. There is also a wastage in not co-ordinating administration. There is therefore an obvious demand for some force which will pull the strings together.

"The solution proposed by the Commission was the creation of a common executive authority in the person of a High Commissioner. At the outset the authority of the co-ordinating power was to be purely executive, not legislative. It was thought that he would exercise sufficient influence and that the territories were not yet ready for any pooling of legislative authority though it was contemplated that by the course of evolution the executive authority of the High Commissioner should be supplemented by some sort of Central Legislative Council.

"The second problem was: what organ of government should be proposed as appropriate in the case of black and white communities living in close contact? I pause to remind ourselves that we are dealing with communities of Natives, whites very far advanced in civilisation, Arab settlers on the coast with traditions of some antiquity, and a large and prosperous Indian community. That is the characteristic problem of East Africa. The problem of co-ordination has been found in many other parts of the world; but this problem of finding organs of government for primitive Natives and highly, politically conscious whites and Arabs and Natives can receive no assistance from precedent.

"The Report suggested that the ordinary machinery of western democracy breaks down in such a case. Democracy depends upon an assumed equality of the voters. In East Africa there is no essential equality. The expedient recommended was that you should provide and maintain the ordinary organisation of colonial government and also provide a balance by putting down on the place an independent authority to act as judge and arbitrator. The necessity for co-ordinating power brings on the scene an authority, the High Commissioner, whom you can thus use. Thus you have two problems with a single solution.

Removing Misconceptions.

"Let us remove two misconceptions. The first is that the provisions of the Report were in any way unsympathetic to the white settlers. That was not so. It is recognised that there is a great opportunity in the interest of the whole for the settlement of the white highlands. It is recognised that the presence of those white communities is absolutely essential for the healthy evolution

of the Native race. It is recognised that those white settlements provide an essential material for the education and for the advancement of the black.

The second misconception is that there is great complexity in the proposals. I think we reduced it to simplicities. We found a single solution for two difficulties in one person. The Report has been described as a long-range document. I do not quite know what that means. A gun with a long range is no good unless you shoot it.

Sir Samuel Wilson's Report is a most valuable contribution. His task was ably performed. As I understand his recommendations, as regards the problem of co-ordination of services of common interest he goes step by step with the previous document, and, apart from some minor differences, his Report is in effect that the first Report can practically be adopted. The principal difference is that he telescopes two of the steps we recommended. We recommended an executive authority to be followed by a Central-Legislative Council. He recommends that the two steps be taken at the same time. Speaking personally, I see nothing contrary in that to the general tenor of our proposals. If all parties concerned are ready for a central legislative authority, that is going faster than I should have thought possible, but if it is possible, well and good.

As to the problem of the form of government suitable for these various communities, he recommends that there should be no arbitrary authority, but only with the first problem for the present. There has been some tendency to take issue on this point between the two documents, and my great anxiety is lest a false issue should arise, and very likely that battle may be joined by people with different points of view over something which, when the battle is over, is found to be no issue at all. I am inclined to think there is no real issue on this point.

Dangers to be Avoided.

It seems to be suggested that it is possible to make some separation in administration and government between affairs which are of Native interest and which are not of Native interest. I do not think this possible. Every question of importance has an effect upon the welfare of the Natives and the white settlers. Particularly in a new community it is impossible to take any measure which does not affect every community in the country, so any battle joined is a battle which would be fought about nothing.

The second matter likely to give rise to a false argument is that it is possible to have a High Commissioner exercising authority over those common services who yet will not act as an arbitrary authority between the communities. I believe that impossible. I believe any High Commissioner would inevitably exercise the influence necessary to hold the balance between the communities. I should deprecate any express exclusion of Native affairs from the official purview of the High Commissioner. A controversy might arise from the precise formula owing to the impossibility of distinguishing between Native and non-Native affairs, but it might be without practical moment.

It is said that the matter is to be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament and that the Joint Committee is to act in a capacity similar to that which decided the latest scheme of constitutional change in India. That may be very wise on condition that the Joint Committee has a Government scheme of action placed before it. Otherwise it becomes another committee to range over the whole ground. I do not think you will get a better scheme from a committee. It is not the function of a Joint Committee to put forward proposals. Their function is to criticise and examine. If the Committee is appointed it is to be hoped that a Government scheme will be put before it to avoid the ever-prolongation of unnecessary and fresh inquiries.

The question of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is not the only opportunity provided for forethought in Africa. It is quite impossible to stop at Tanganyika Territory. There is equal need in Central Africa, in Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias. The scheme prepared by myself provided for co-ordination of some sort in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias and a substitution of the same sort with a co-ordinating and arbitral authority. Some action is necessary for Central Africa in order to bring it also along the path of evolution. General Smuts has just urged an annual conference between all the British Governments in Africa; that contains a seed of high hope for the future. General Smuts pleads for an interchange of ideas between all the British Governments in Africa. Perhaps we may go further and see an interchange of ideas between all European Governments in Africa.

Lord Francis Scott's Speech.

Lord Francis Scott said: "Speaking as a mere maize farmer, I can find nothing with which to quarrel in what Sir Hilton Young has said. I thank him for what he said about white settlement. We were also very pleased to read what General Smuts has put so ably. There is no division in interest between white and black. The real crux is: are we going to have settlement on practical lines, facing facts, or some wonderful scheme forced on us by theoretical doctrinaires? There are so many people to whom working out new combinations gives more pleasure than 'cross-words. We settlers are tired of politics and want to get on with our job. We do not want to be held up while politicians, bishops, and to use a term of Major Grogan, stipendiary philanthropists try to produce an ideal scheme. Thanks to Sir Hilton Young, and Sir Samuel Wilson, I believe we are near a point where we can get agreement if only busybodies will not try to misrepresent everybody.

General Smuts has said: "It is not a case of Natives first or whites first, but of Africa first." That is the keynote of our policy. We want to help on East Africa as one of the best parts of the British Empire. Some of those gentlemen who like to dabble in our affairs try to minimise the importance of white settlement because our numbers are small. It is quality, not quantity, that counts. One British policeman recently stopped a battle between the Masai and the Lumbwa. We settlers have dug ourselves in, made our homes, and we are not going to be turned out. You have to accept us. We ask to take our share in the exercise of Imperial trusteeship. The spirit between black and white is good. I do want to reassure people who fear for the Natives. Our policy is not anti-Native, but to advance East Africa as a whole. We want the Natives to be partners with ourselves, to increase their production and to develop towards a true sense of citizenship. We ask for increased power for defensive, not offensive, purposes. We do not contemplate anti-Native legislation.

We have always recognised that there must be some superior authority to hold the balance where racial interests conflict, and we therefore suggested that the High Commissioner should have powers of veto and certification. I do not see how any High Commissioner who is in the position of Chairman of the Governors' Conference and of the proposed Central Council could possibly fail to have a very big influence on the co-ordination of Native policy. The difficulty is in the detailed application, which must vary very much in different parts of the country, and which no Government would readily hand over.

Settler Views of Native Problems.

There is talk of forced labour. We do not want forced labour, but we do consider that it is the duty of every able-bodied man in any country to help his country and that the Natives should therefore work either in their Reserves or for Europeans. People who object to Natives working have an odd idea of trusteeship, for I never heard of a guardian who preferred his ward to be a loafer than a worker.

Our view is that the Natives should be encouraged to develop their own Councils in their own Reserves and to work up to a sense of responsibility in their local government—this is with the benevolent assistance of the Native administrators, a very fine body of men who are often abused. It would be very unfair to encourage the Natives to hope to take part in the central arena. Great trouble has been caused in India and Egypt, and I most earnestly pray that there will be no rash and indefinite promises to Africans now which may be the cause of great trouble in the future.

We have stipulated that Kenya should be given an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson and much on the lines of Sir Hilton Young's own proposal. We can never agree to hand over our economic life blood in the nature of railway rates and Customs policy to a Central Legislative Council in which Kenya must be in a permanent minority. We want increased representation for defence, not offence. We agree to any safeguards necessary for Native interests. The driving force in East Africa has always come from our race. We hold out the hand of economic co-operation and goodwill. Please do not reject it. (Applause.)

Sir Reginald Mant: "The political circumstances of the Indians in Kenya is regarded in India as a test of British sincerity. You may argue that the communal franchise suggested by Kenya is not inconsistent with the British profession of equal citizenship, and may even cite the case of India itself, but India will not believe one word and the seeds of mistrust will be nurtured, at the

very moment when it is most important that India should know that Britain is sincere.

"From the African standpoint it is quite a different matter. My belief is that if you deal with the African problem on the right lines—on the lines suggested by our Commission—the Indian problem will solve itself. Assuming that the white race can establish itself in the tropical highlands, a question which requires further experience to decide, that race must always be dependent for its prosperity, even its existence, upon the Natives; secondly, the areas suitable for white settlement are limited and chiefly occupied by Native races. However much the European population may increase, it can never be more than a small fraction of the whole, so if self-government is to be the goal, you must either separate white areas from the black or delay self-government until the black race can take part. For various reasons the Commission preferred the latter. Rhodes propounded the idea of equal rights for all civilised men. That is essential for the retention in the Empire of India and the African and other races as they advance in civilisation. That is why I am in favour of a civilisation franchise.

Settlers doing Splendid Work.

"The settlers are naturally afraid of being swamped by the votes of illiterate coolies who would not have the vote in their own community. If only the better class Indians had a vote I believe the two communities would find common interests in common. I trust that public opinion in this country will accept the view of the majority of the Commission that the ideal system would be a common roll without discrimination between the races. I do not suggest that it should be forced on the settlers. The peaceful development of Kenya will depend on the conversion of the settlers to the principle we advocated. The settlers are doing splendid work and are struggling to plant white civilisation in the heart of the Dark Continent, and their leadership and example are a very potent force, but I do believe their immediate objective is wrong. They seek to entrench themselves in a position of privilege. Self-government would really be a form of oligarchy and dominion of that kind is bound to result in racial feeling.

"I cannot agree with Sir Hilton Young that there is very little difference between what Sir Samuel Wilson proposes and what we proposed. The basis of our proposal was a central authority charged with the duty of holding the balance between the races, but we do not recommend any uniform control unless the unifying authority was charged with the control of Native interests, for it is essential that the authority which controls the economic services should be responsible for the Natives."

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that there were more points of uniformity than of discord in the two Reports, and laid stress on the sacrifices which the territories were prepared to make in surrendering control of Customs and railway matters to the High Commissioner. Some 46% of the total tax revenue of the three States was raised by Customs and the tariff-making power was of vital importance; the railways, if not an instrument of taxation, extracted great sums from the public. That great power was also to be placed in the hands of the Central Authority, the respective territories living for themselves of their individual claims. By Customs tariffs greater or lesser burdens were laid on this or that community; great provinces might be retarded or stimulated by the actions of the railway administration. Thus power in some of the greatest factors between white and Native development was to be placed in the hands of the Central Authority.

A Joint Committee of the two Houses was suggested, and Sir Hilton Young had urged that a complete scheme of the Government should be laid before the House of Commons or this Joint Committee, so that the plan would carry a national, not merely a party, endorsement. When a statement was issued to the world he (Sir Humphrey) trusted that it would contain an unequivocal declaration that Tanganyika Territory is to remain for all time within the British Empire. (Applause.)

Lord Cranworth's Appeal.

Lord Cranworth, who could not disagree with a word spoken by Sir Hilton Young, said that it spoke words for Sir Samuel Wilson that he had been able to reach agreement in East Africa on so many points. It would be a terrible pity to jeopardise that agreement in any way, and to lay the whole problem before a Select Committee would be to put into jeopardy the work of Sir Hilton Young, Sir Samuel Wilson, and their colleagues; indeed, if there were seven members of the Select Committee, there might be seven minority reports. (Laughter.) Having obtained agreement, the Government should look for some great administrator, without an axe to grind, and send him out as High Commissioner. That would

not shut the door on other problems; it would open it wider. The point of view of the Indian could be put more strongly each year and likewise that of the Natives.

Mr. Kunzru, who said he had been asked to attend as an exponent of the Indian view, declared that he found himself unconsciously regarding the question from the African point of view. Indians in Kenya had no desire to dominate the Colony, but were equally unwilling to see themselves dominated. The Hilton Young Commission had recommended inquiry to settle a civilisation franchise on the Northern Rhodesian basis, adding that such a franchise could be achieved only when the Europeans were assured that there was no danger of European interests being swamped. The Indians had agreed to a franchise which would limit Indian voters to 10% of the Indian population, and had tried to look at the interests of East Africa as a whole and not from the racial point of view.

Among those with East African interests present at the dinner which preceded the debate were:—

Sir Montague Barlow, Earl Buxton, Sir Horace Byatt, the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Mr. C. W. G. Eden, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Mr. V. F. Jessel, Miss D. Jessel, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. P. H. Kunzru, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Mr. H. T. Martin, Mr. F. H. Melland, Major J. W. Milligan, Mr. R. S. Mounstephen, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Sir Francis and Lady Newton, Mrs. G. A. S. Norwicote, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oldham, Sir Charles and Lady Parsons, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pilcher, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby, Mr. Edward Porritt, Lord and Lady Francis Scott, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Spence, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mrs. G. Walsh, Major Carbet Ward, Colonel the Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. Charles S. Wilson, Earl Winterbotham, Mr. F. Worthington, and Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S MEMORANDUM.

East Africa learns that the deputation from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society which last week waited upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies handed in a statement in which the following passages occurred:—

"Stripped of controversial detail, the real issue in East Africa is whether or not Great Britain holds fast to the repeatedly declared policy of an ultimate common citizenship for all civilised British subjects. Mr. Winston Churchill stated at the Imperial Conference in 1921: 'There is only one ideal that the British Empire can set before itself in this regard, and that is that there should be no barrier of race, colour, or creed which should prevent any man by merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it.' Let this fundamental principle be adhered to as firmly and clearly as it has been stated and established, and the other subjects of controversy fall into their right perspective.

"First in order comes the qualifications of citizenship, or, in the phrase used by the Hilton Young Commission, the 'civilisation test.' It has not been found difficult hitherto to define the terms of this test, which, though it must necessarily vary in the different Dependencies, demands, quite obviously, that all races—English, Belgian, German, Dutch, Indian and Native—shall be required in each Dependency to satisfy a common standard of civilisation prior to exercise of the franchise on a common roll. It would follow also that all legal distinctions or disabilities resting solely upon race or religion should, if they exist, be eliminated from the legislation of the Dependency.

"These three cardinal features of policy—(a) a common citizenship for civilised British subjects; (b) a common test of civilisation; (c) legislation without racial distinction—transcend, in our opinion, all other considerations, and will, we trust, be made as clear with all possible emphasis in the forthcoming statement of policy and stated as lucidly and definitely as they have been on several occasions hitherto in British official dealings with Native peoples.

"Subordinate to these three capital considerations are the three subjects of land, taxation, labour. We venture to urge that the statement of His Majesty's Government should also find a place for a declaration—

(a) That it is no part of the duty of a Colonial Administration to provide labour for private enterprise and that forced labour, except for local and traditional purposes of public utility, shall be entirely prohibited. In those rare cases when labour is called out for some

exceptional purpose it should only be done with the sanction of the Central Authority and be paid the market rate of wages.

(b) That taxation in Dependency territory shall be imposed in proportion to the wealth of the people concerned and that *direct* taxation imposed upon the Native races shall be spent in Native areas, especially upon medical services, education and improved communications.

(c) That it shall be an obligation of the Administration in the Colonies to reserve and provide the Natives with adequate land for their subsistence and economic advancement, and that no restriction shall be placed upon the economic products which the Natives wish to raise upon the lands assigned to them without the express sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Reference to this memorandum is made under "Matters of Moment."

OUTWARD-BOUND FOR EAST AFRICA BY AIR

Third Article by Capt. H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa"

CONTACT!

It is five o'clock in the morning, with the dawn gradually turning the dark night to a light grey. We are in the little township of Marsa Makruh, on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the middle of the Libyan Desert. The petrol tanks are full, the engines have been inspected, and all is ready for the start. Some of the British residents in this lonely spot have come to inspect the new aeroplane and bid us *bon voyage*.

The mechanic swings the propeller with the switch off. Then, "Contact!" The pilot switches on that particular engine and answers, "Contact, port engine." The propeller is swung, raising a cloud of dust as it whirls round.

When all three engines have been started the passengers seat themselves in the cabin; the pilot "revs" each engine in turn, listening to ascertain that all are running smoothly. He turns to receive his mechanic's assurance that everything is O.K. and commences his run along the ground. As we taxi along we watch the indicator swing round to 50 miles an hour, at which speed the pilot pulls the joy-stick back slightly, the machine rises off the ground, and we begin our next stage.

More Comfortable than in a Car.

Seated in the cabin we feel no vibration of any sort; it is more comfortable than a car. The cabin, which is 7 feet 6 inches long and 3 feet 3 inches wide, and is daintily decorated in bluish grey, contains seating accommodation for four people, and from it we can watch the revolution indicators on the sides of the port and starboard engines, while in front of us is an air speed indicator, an altimeter, and a clock. (The air speed indicator does not, of course, take into consideration the strength of any head-wind which may be blowing—the speed of which is calculated by noting the time taken between two certain landmarks, and then measuring the actual distance on the map. Thus is the actual land speed of the plane calculated.) We have an uninterrupted view of the countryside. The windows can be opened or shut as desired, and at the side is an ingenious ventilating arrangement connected with the exhaust, so that the cabin can be heated in cold weather.

The pilot is seated in an enclosed cockpit, a mass of "gadgets," including the "joy-stick." Right and left of him are revolution indicators for the engines so placed. In front of him, on a dashboard, is an air speed indicator, connected with a

tube running from the edge of the right wing; as the machine goes through the air, so the latter goes through the tube at a corresponding pressure. An altimeter tells him at a glance the height at which he is travelling, and a third clock-face tells him the revolutions of the middle engine. Oil pressure gauges and other switches complete that section of the cockpit.

The Pilot's "Gadgets."

Immediately before him is a compass, above which is a spirit-level. On the left are the three throttles controlling the engines, while on the right is a small wheel for adjusting the elevators; behind are the petrol gauges, and at the pilot's feet is the rudder bar, and behind the bar the foot brake connected with the wheels of the undercarriage. With three propellers it is necessary to synchronise the revolutions of each engine, so that they shall be running at a uniform speed, this operation being carried out immediately the machine rises.

The "joy-stick," probably, both the simplest and the most important part of the machine, is very delicate, the plane responding instantly to its every movement. If we wish to go down, the stick is pushed forward, while if we need to ascend it is pulled back; to turn to the right or left the stick is inclined either way. It is held lightly. Should a gust of wind be felt on the starboard side, the stick is pushed in that direction to counter-balance its effect, but when banking it is used uniformly with the rudder. In a bad storm or head-wind, when difficulty is experienced in keeping up a good speed, the stick is pushed lightly forward before rising, the downward drop assisting the following climb upwards.

Pleasure of Flying.

The comfort of flying must amaze anyone who, like the writer, tastes its pleasures for the first time: it is smooth, exhilarating, and thoroughly enjoyable. East Africans who decide to travel by the "Knight of the Grail"—and they ought to be many in the months ahead—can certainly look forward to pleasant flights, and, once they have experienced the freedom of the air, they ought to become unemotional and enthusiastic apostles of those who, like Wilson's Airways, are seeking to develop air-mindedness in the East African Dependencies.

KENYA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION REPORT.

BRIEF cabled advices from Nairobi indicate that the Kenya Agricultural Commission has recommended (a) the establishment of a Board of Agricultural Development as an adjunct of the Department of Agriculture, (b) the proposals of the Coffee Planters Union and the Sisal Growers' Association for research work controlled by the industry in association with the Government, half of the necessary funds being raised by the industry and the balance contributed by the Colony, (c) closer settlement and greater availability of credit schemes, and (d) extension of the plant breeding services.

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of the East Africa Dinner Club is to be held at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, on Wednesday, November 20, at 5 p.m. The report for the year ended October 31 states that the Club has now forty-four life and 112 ordinary members, being a net increase of fourteen over last year's figures. The annual subscription is only 5s. and the life subscription £2, and many more East Africans should certainly be members.

* At the moment of closing for press *East Africa* has received a telegram from Nairobi, stating that the machine arrived on Monday afternoon.

BISHOP KILLED BY CAR IN AFRICA.

Dr. T. C. Fisher Dies on Nyasaland Road.

Special to "East Africa."

East Africa learns with deep regret of the death on Friday last, in his fifty-ninth year, of Dr. Thomas Cathrew Fisher, Bishop of Nyasaland since 1910. When being driven by a young engineer, named Ronald Smith, who had just arrived in the country, along the Fort Johnston-Zomba road, the Bishop's car skidded violently and overturned, crushing Dr. Fisher underneath. He was buried at Likweni, a mission station of the Universities Mission to Central Africa not far from Zomba. Dr. Fisher was due for leave, and had intended to reach England in January next.

Born at Kempston, near Bedford, Dr. Fisher was educated at Uppingham School, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Cuddesdon Theological College, near Oxford. At Cambridge he took honours in the History Tripos and in Law, a training which served him in good stead in his work in Africa. He was curate of St. John's, Kennington, from 1895 to 1908, and was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Rochester district from 1898 to 1902, in Southwark from 1905 to 1907, and as Chief Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the Oxford District from 1908 to 1910, when he was consecrated Bishop of Nyasaland.

A Surprising but Successful Appointment.

The appointment was somewhat surprising, for he had had no experience of Africa or of mission work, but the choice proved most apt, the new Bishop showing himself as able to win the love of his clergy and the admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of unusual charm, witty, broad-minded, and outspoken; and as an organiser he will be difficult to replace.

Loyalty was the chief characteristic of the late Bishop—unshakable loyalty to his friends, to his University, and to his Church. When home on leave he made a point of seeing the Boat Race or any inter-University matches, and since the appointment of Mr. T. S. W. Thomas as Nyasaland's new Governor he had repeatedly expressed his satisfaction that at last a Cambridge man would be at the helm in his adopted country. Thus strong was the Bishop's attachment to his 'Varsity.

A Bishop with a Legal Mind.

Dr. Fisher was a perfect chairman, a post for which his legal training and legal mind suited him. When the Bishops of the East African Provinces met in Nairobi he presided over their deliberations, and it was mainly through his skill that matters were arranged smoothly. In the diocese he devoted himself to organisation from his headquarters at Likoma, and though he conscientiously carried out his tours of confirmation and episcopal visiting, he disliked travelling, for he was a very bad sailor—and Lake Nyasa can be exceedingly stormy, especially when the *mueya* is blowing; some of his friends know that the Bishop dreaded the impending voyage home to England, so severely did he suffer from sea-sickness.

His work on the Education Board of Nyasaland was characterised by real statesmanship in the exceedingly difficult and delicate negotiations which followed the introduction of the first Education Ordinance by the late Director of Education, Mr. R. F. Gaunt, and it was chiefly through the Bishop's tact and intimate knowledge of the whole circumstances that the Ordinance was modified to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

BISHOP TUCKER OF UGANDA.

The Man and his Work.

As Alfred Robert Tucker, Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, and the first prelate actually to arrive in Uganda, died at the age of sixty-five on June 15, 1914, his first biography—"Tucker of Uganda." Student Christian Movement, Russell Square, W.C.1. 5s.—seems very belated in its appearance, but various causes have prevented an earlier completion of the work. The Rev. A. P. Shepherd, who took over the task of editor relinquished by the late Mrs. Ashley Carus Wilson, says:—

"This gap of fifteen years has not been without advantage, for Alfred Tucker's policy was so far in advance of his time that his life will be better appreciated in these present days when, for the first time, many of his ideals are being accepted, his visions fulfilled, and his policies justified."

Bishop Tucker is still so well remembered in East Africa, and especially in Uganda, that an extended reference to his monumental work is unnecessary in this place. Many can recall his striking figure—sturdy, hirsute, commanding, for ever the head of his *saferi*—and his memory will remain green among his devoted flock. But perhaps the strangest part of his strenuous life was the way in which he became a prelate of the Church of England.

An Artist Bishop.

Born of parents who were both landscape artists, young Alfred Tucker commenced life as an artist. In 1874, at the age of twenty-five, he sent his first picture, "Homeless," to the Royal Academy, where it was hung on the line and sold on the first day of the exhibition. A casual visit to Oxford in 1878 was the beginning of a new inspiration; he felt a call to Holy Orders, though it meant postponing his marriage for three years; and it was not until June, 1882, that he took a pass degree. Ordination and marriage followed, and after service as deacon and parish priest he was most unexpectedly accepted for work in Uganda in place of Bishop Parker, who had died on his way up-country. On April 25, 1890, he was consecrated Bishop, and the same night he waved farewell to his wife from the Dover packet and was off on his dash across Europe to join the boat at Brindisi.

In a way, this unusual training was the best he could have had for the work before him. He had had no long academic course; he was no great classical student; he had not been cramped in the narrow confines of a theological college. His boyhood had been spent among the hills and dales of Westmorland, where he had gained fame as an athlete and a sportsman. (One of his early feats was to climb, in nineteen and a half hours, four of the highest peaks in England and cover a distance of sixty-five miles!) A better choice of a Bishop for Uganda in the conditions obtaining in 1890 could not have been made. He was the man for the work, because he was so essentially manly.

This biography will be read with enjoyment by all who knew Alfred Tucker and loved him, and should be in the hands of those too young to know him but who profit now by the great work he did.

A. I.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika, Dr. G. A. Chambers, is expected to arrive in London at the end of this month, and will be glad of opportunities of preaching or speaking on behalf of his diocese. Communications may be sent to the Bishop's Commissary, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice, 76, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.

SETTLEMENT IN THE IRINGA PROVINCE.

Further Extracts from the Land Survey Report.

LAST week we quoted portions of the first report of the Tanganyika Land Development Survey (Crown Agents, 5s.). Further extracts are continued hereunder:—

"Although western Ubena is infertile, in eastern Ubena there are two tracts of highly fertile ground, the Lupembe Forest Area and the Ubena-Intermediate Area. In these fertile areas, which measure 102 and 27 square miles respectively, ground must be reserved for the use of the tribe when they require it, as they certainly will. In the Lupembe Forest eleven alienations have been made, amounting to eight square miles, and in the Ubena-Intermediate Area seven alienations, totalling six square miles. In all probability the Conservator of Forests will point out the necessity of reserving most of the forest area, and any balance should be reserved for the future use of the Wabena.

"Even in the Intermediate Area I am doubtful if any further land should be alienated. Mr. Wolfe devoted a great deal of time to its investigation, and I am unwilling to recommend its complete closure. I therefore support his recommendation that nothing be done in the Intermediate Area until the railway question is settled and the area has been ascertained by the experiments of the settlers now in the area. Under no circumstances, however, should future alienations amount to more than twenty square miles.

"There remains, therefore, to be considered in Ubena only the area described as the Ubena Open Grasslands. This is sparsely inhabited upland, which Mr. Wolfe considers to be well suited to pastoral farming under present conditions with cash crop possibilities if a railway is built. The Open Grasslands Area is 1,026 square miles in extent, within which eighteen farms, including a veterinary reserve for a Government Experimental Farm, totalling 137 square miles, have been approved and advertised for alienation, whilst one farm and mission amounting to five square miles have already been alienated. Over 142 square miles having gone, I do not consider that any more of this area can be alienated.

Economic Prospects.

"In Uhehe we have two areas, one of high rainfall forest, and the other of lower rainfall grasslands of varying quality. In the latter there are already 265 square miles alienated for European settlement, and I am unable to recommend any further alienations, excepting in the Nyalolo Basin, where twelve mixed and tobacco farms, totalling forty square miles, can be found and in the Mgororo Flats.

"The settlers in the grassland are advised by Mr. Wolfe to go in for mixed farming and agriculture in tobacco; he is, however, not optimistic as to the success of mixed farming without a railway, though according to the latest reports the prospects of profitable tobacco growing are excellent in certain areas. Given a railway, the settlers have every prospect of exporting wheat, maize, dairy produce, and pig products. An experiment with woolled sheep seems to be meeting with success. Most of Central Uhehe is good cattle country, but East Coast fever is prevalent and the successful export of beef on the hoof is doubtful.

"In the forest areas only ninety-three square miles out of 1,675 have been alienated, and development is mostly in an experimental stage. Mr. Wolfe is satisfied that this large forest area has immense possibilities for successful production, without a railway, of tea and coffee, and with a railway of wheat and almost any crop in addition to the tea and coffee. I have recommended that further large areas of forest can be alienated with safety and justice, which will bring the total of European forest holdings or units to over four hundred. Capt. Bell, estimating that two hundred acres of each unit will eventually be under tea, puts the figure of production of made tea at 100,000 lb. per annum per unit, whilst Mr. Wolfe's figure, 110 tons per unit, is nearly two and a half times as large. I am unable to say definitely how much forest land will eventually be found suitable for tea and how much for coffee; Mr. Wolfe anticipates the same weight of produce per unit with either crop. Even if the lower estimate is taken, we arrive at the staggering figure of 40,000,000 lb. of tea and coffee as the annual production possibility of the Uhehe Forest Area.

"In Uhehe are also the Mgororo flats, an area of fifty-seven square miles, practically the whole of which, given a railway, can grow cotton under irrigation; without a railway it must, I fear, continue to produce the food of at most twenty Native families.

In Ubena the Open Grasslands pastoral farms already alienated or advertised for alienation—measure 142 square miles. If they come within range of a railway they can be expected to export a large tonnage of wheat, maize, and other crops. Failing a new railway, Mr. Wolfe considers that, on account of their distance from the Central Line, farmers there can only succeed if they stock their land with good-class woolled sheep. He estimates the sheep-carrying capacity of most of this land at one sheep per acre, probably six hundred to the square mile over the whole area.

"In Ubena is the Lupembe Forest measuring 102 square miles. Within it are eleven planters and missions occupying eight square miles, whose conditions and powers of production are as described in the Uhehe Forest Area. It is improbable that any further land will be alienated here.

"In Uhehe we have Kisitu Ridge, measuring fifty square miles, and in Ubena a region between the Forest and the Open Grasslands measuring 207 square miles. Mr. Wolfe describes these as intermediate areas of value between the high rainfall forest and the lower rainfall grazing and mixed farming country. Within the two areas are seven farmers occupying six square miles, and, in addition, seventy square miles can be alienated. Without a railway farms in the intermediate areas can be only pastoral land unless they can grow coffee. Failing coffee, with a railway, they will become very valuable pastoral and agricultural land.

"Our survey did not cover the whole of Iringa Province, and no mention has been made hitherto in this report of the areas which have not yet been visited. These areas are, however, well known to both Mr. Wolfe and myself, and a tentative forecast concerning them may be of some use.

"In Njombe District we have yet to visit Ukinga and Upangwa in the Livingstone Mountains. I thought originally that these would be planting areas, but Mr. Wolfe considers that both are more likely to be at best good mixed farming country, capable of producing wheat and other grain if a railway is built. There seems to be no doubt that the land is valuable for pastoral farming, but I am unable to say how much is alienable. Five missions and one farm have been alienated in the Livingstone Mountains, amounting to ten square miles.

Mbeya and Rungwe.

"We have not yet visited Mbeya District, in which six farms have been alienated and five missions bring the total to eight square miles. Fifty leaseholds are in process of alienation, mostly near Mbozi, which will measure an additional fifty-six square miles. Coffee is being tried by the settlers, who are confident of success, though Mr. Wolfe advises caution: *tea, coffee, tobacco may succeed.* The proximity of the gold-fields on and beyond the Lupa River provides a market for any crops which the settlers can grow. *It is doubtful if any further alienations will be recommended in Mbeya district, except in Usanga.* Here are found large areas of rich soil through which run the rivers fed by the Livingstone Mountains: the tribal country is very large, but the Wasangu, who are cattle owners, use only the southern edge of it. It is thought that investigation in the almost uninhabited balance will discover very large areas, possibly hundreds of square miles, of good land capable of irrigation, which, given a railway, will grow cotton or sugar. Excepting for one mission, there are no alienations in Usanga.

"In Rungwe District seventeen planters occupy seven-teen square miles out of a total of 1,800, and the missions which I have been able to identify claim another twenty. Owing to the density of the Native population it is impossible to alienate any more land. The Europeans are growing tea and coffee successfully, their produce being exported by lorry to Dodoma, distant 432 miles. *The possibilities of Native production here are immense.* The Natives, who have lived well without exertion for generations, are lazy as a result, but a market on a neighbouring railway would aid our efforts to make them work for their own benefit.

"The preceding paragraphs deal chiefly with European production possibilities. A railway will stimulate Native production, which is at present negligible, for the Natives, having no markets, grow only what they can eat. Efforts are being made to educate them to better methods, and large areas of good soil will, I hope, be reserved for their use when they are ready to use them. As our educational efforts succeed, to European production will be added an increasing amount of Native-grown produce to which it is difficult to set a limit. The Native population of the Province is over 400,000, and all of them are agriculturalists. They own plenty of cattle, and soon the ox-drawn plough will be substituted for the hoe.

Competition for Native Labour.

Native labour is essential to all branches of farming, and especially to the production of such crops as tea and coffee. I am fairly certain that at present any employer who is prepared to pay a respectable wage, and general welfare to spend money on the comfort, food and general welfare of his labourer, can get what he wants without great difficulty. The Iringa planters and farmers pay for a month and leave the labourer to find his own food. As a result, they are short of men, whilst thousands of labourers from near and far walk past their farms to seek work at Kilosa and beyond on the unhealthy and hot sisal plantations, where their pay is 18s. a month and food is given them. It is obvious that if these men could obtain the results at which they aim several hundred miles nearer home and in a climate similar to their own, they would stop in Iringa Province.

The Iringa planters and farmers claim that they cannot afford to spend more on their labour. They, like many other pioneers before them, are faced with a bitter period during which they must spend money freely in rent, living expenses, and development, whilst they cannot hope to obtain any income from their land. I am forced to the conclusion that it is difficult for the average individual during his pioneering stage to enter into competition with the average company in the vital matter of attracting a labour supply. It has been truly said that the foundations of a nation are made of most prosperous industries.

I have endeavoured to make an estimate of how much labour will be required if all the land which I consider alienable is added to the land already taken up by Europeans in the areas surveyed. I find that there will be in Uhehe and Ubena 170 mixed and pastoral farms and over 400 tea and coffee plantations. The former, according to present methods, require a continuous average of twenty-five men each, which gives a total of 4,250 labourers. According to Capt. Bell a tea or coffee plantation requires three labourers per acre, of whom two can be women or children. If, as he estimates, on each unit 200 acres come into cultivation 200 men, 200 women, and 200 children will be required by each planter; if no more than 400 tea and coffee units are taken up, we get the enormous gross total of 84,250 men, 80,000 women, and 80,000 children as the continuous labour requirements of Europeans in Uhehe and Ubena.

Apart from the fact that wage labour by women and children, though not unknown, is unusual and unpopular, it is one out of the question that Iringa Province, with its total manpower population of 80,000, could supply anything like this demand. Capt. Bell apparently realises the difficulty, for he touches upon the dangerous question of importing Tamil labour from Ceylon. Where tea and coffee can be grown the local population is very small; if any plantations are to come into being, it will be necessary for them to attract from all quarters a resident Native population, including women and children, and to offer conditions which will make continuous wage labour more attractive than any other form of life. I doubt if this can be done, and if it can, it is possible only at the expense of existing employers of labour.

Will the Labour Supply Decrease?

There is, however, another and a most important fact which must be considered in connection with Native labour for European farmers and planters. The Native does not like to work for others; he prefers to stay at home, and he goes abroad only to earn money which he cannot obtain at home. It is almost certain that he will soon learn that he can make this money by adopting European methods and crops at home, and when he does this he will cease to go abroad.

In 1923 I visited Kilosa, where a few years ago nearly all the able-bodied Native population grew cotton for Europeans. I found that, in the first eight months of 1920, 7,000 of these Natives had drawn in cash from the local ginners an average of £25 each for home-grown cotton. In other words, each man had stayed at home, grown and eaten his own food, acquired the tax due for himself and two wives, and earned in eight months 40s. a month in cash for the whole year, giving him a period of rest so dear to the Native. It is certain that few of those 7,000 men will ever work for a European again. It would seem that, as the demand for labour increases, so will the supply decrease, unless the profits of European agriculture are large enough to enable employers to make employment very tempting.

This may be possible in the production of high-priced tea and coffee, but I doubt if it can be done by the grain farmer or the pastoralist; the latter must learn to substitute animals and machines for Native labour, as has

been done in South Africa, where the highly prosperous gold mines compete with the farms for labour.

Another difficulty which faces all farmers, but in particular those who must depend upon livestock, is the local scarcity of breeding animals. The first few farmers who started in Iringa could buy Native cows for 10s. and 15s.; the price has risen to 60s. and 70s., and even then it is impossible to obtain more than a few beasts. To stock up a large farm with local animals would be most difficult. It is the same thing with sheep; farmers have repeatedly expressed to me their intention of breeding up flocks of woolled sheep from Native stock, as the original settlers in Kenya did. In spite of long effort, I do not think that any farmer has managed to accumulate two hundred Native ewes. There are cows and ewes in plenty, but the Natives will not sell them. The alternatives are to import breeding animals from Kenya or South Africa, but the cost of either is very heavy. I do not think that an average merino ewe can be landed from South Africa for less than £5.

General Survey.

The following table shows in square miles the situation as regards alienation in existence and proposed, in respect of the tribal lands of Uhehe and Ubena, together with 346 square miles. In Central Uhehe are included the areas mentioned in Agricultural Reports Nos. VI to IX in Part II, as well as thirty alienated units which lie outside the boundaries of these areas.

	Alienated	Existence	Proposed	Total
Uhehe —				
Mufindi Forest	100	150	338	
Dabaga	100	355	400	
Ukwama	120	95	215	
Kisingiri	30	20	50	
Kisitu Intermediate	50	—	50	
Mgororo Cotton Land	40	17	57	
Nyololo-Miombo Forest	40	361	372	
Central Uhehe	265	5,250	5,521	
Uhehe Wasteland	—	4,065	4,065	
	350	480	30,301	11,140
Ubena —				
Lupembe Forest	8	94	102	
Lupembe Intermediate	6	181	207	
Ubena Open Grasslands	5	884	1,026	
Western Ubena	13	2,338	2,351	
Ubena Wasteland	—	400	400	
	32	157	3,807	4,086

As can be seen from the above table, 391 square miles have been alienated to settlers and missionaries, and it is considered possible to alienate 637 square miles more, but only in the areas not at present in common use by the tribes.

From Mr. Wolfe's reports it seems that, without a railway, European settlement can be expected to pay only in the forest areas, 1,177 square miles in extent, whilst 142 square miles of the Ubena open grassland can be expected to carry with profit 85,000 well-bred woolled sheep. The forest planters will, however, have to face the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour, while the sheep farmers will have before them the difficulty of obtaining enough sheep. Tobacco can be grown in the Nyololo Basin and in parts of Central Uhehe, but capital for skilled warehousing must be raised.

If the new railway is built the above areas will pay better, and the following areas in square miles can be expected to pay in European occupation—

Intermediate Areas	Square Miles
Kisitu Ridge	50
Lupembe	26
Cotton Areas—Mgororo Flats	40
Mixed Farming Areas—	
Central Uhehe	265
Nyololo Niombo	41
Ubena Open Grasslands	142
Western Ubena	13
Total (square miles)	577

It is impossible to estimate at present the production possibilities of the remainder of the area to be traversed by the proposed railway, of which 111 square miles have already been alienated to settlers and missionaries.

It is impossible to estimate the effect of a railway upon Native production; this will certainly increase very largely, but possibly at the expense of the European labour supply.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

November Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

LORD CRANWORTH was in the chair at the November meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which was attended by Major H. Blake-Taylor, Mr. G. V. Cameron, Major W. M. Crowdy, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Mr. E. Porritt, Lord Francis Scott, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Major C. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co. were elected to corporate membership.

Protective Duties in Kenya and Uganda.

Lord Francis Scott, one of the members of the Kenya Tariff Committee, invited to speak of the work of that body, said that it had been thoroughly representative, including commercial men, one Indian, several officials, and all the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council. All, with the sole exception of the High Commissioner, had been convinced from the beginning that the protective system had absolutely made the Colony, and that the continuance of such protection was even more important than maintenance of the Customs Union with Uganda and Tanganyika, though no one underestimated the value of such a Customs Union.

The whole wheat industry would collapse if the tariff were abolished, and it was a fact that Uganda would not obtain her flour one penny per bag cheaper if the whole of the protective duties and railway rates were removed, for Kenya flour was much cheaper in, say, Kampala, than imported flour. One interesting point brought to the notice of the Committee was that flour was carried by steamer from Bombay to Mombasa for 2s. per bag, and carried on from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam for an extra 6d. per bag, whereas Kenya flour cost about 3s. 6d. per bag to ship from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam.

There could be no question that the maintenance of a tariff on imported sugar was necessary, though possibly the present protection was too high. Uganda complaints regarding sugar had, however, been based on a misconception, the high price ruling in that Protectorate being due, not so much to the rate of duty, as to the fact that the local mill sold at much dearer prices than Kenya mills.

Before the appointment of the Committee Lord Francis Scott had, he admitted, entertained some doubts regarding the timber industry, which had put up an extraordinarily good case, and had incidentally proved that some Kenya mills were selling timber in Kampala, despite the railway freights and other charges involved, more cheaply than the prices charged for Uganda timber produced by the Government.

Uganda's Objections.

Criticisms in Uganda had, he felt, been largely based on superficial circumstances, not on a careful study of the facts and figures. It was substantially true to say that there was no difference of opinion in Kenya as to the necessity for the maintenance of the duties, though there might be differences of opinion as to the amount of protection necessary. Consideration had been given to the question of replacing the present duties by bounties, but that system was not regarded favourably.

Mr. Hattersley drew attention to a memorandum received from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce stating:

"We are given to understand that new railway rates, which would have benefited the country as a whole, and this country in particular, were passed by the Inter-

Colonial Railway Council some time ago and that these would have come into operation on July 1 last had not their application been postponed at the request of the Kenya Tariff Committee. We cannot see any justification for this. We are most anxious to avoid inter-territorial disputes or quarrels, and are equally anxious to avoid parochialism, but we consider it to be an instance where the High Commissioner for Transport has misused his powers by overruling the recommendations of his own Council in favour of the recommendation of a body which should not have been permitted to communicate with him except through his Council. We trust that our Government will take such steps as may be necessary to avoid a recurrence of this nature."

Half of Uganda's demands would, he contended, have been met if those proposals had been accepted, but Lord Francis Scott explained that the Kenya representatives, learning of the proposals only at the eleventh hour, immediately protested strongly to the High Commissioner of Transport, from whom they obtained an undertaking that the railway rates should not be changed until the questions involved had been thoroughly thrashed out. Mr. Hattersley replied that the railway was losing traffic to motor transport contractors because its rates were too high, and that the High Commissioner for Transport had no right to intervene without the sanction of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council. Lord Francis Scott pointed out, however, that that Council was purely advisory and not executive.

Independent Chairman favoured for Customs Conference.

Sir Humphrey Leggett called attention to the statement of Sir Edward Grigg in the Kenya Legislative Council that he would have preferred an independent chairman for the Customs and Railway Conference which is to be held in January. In cases such as that just mentioned, in which the Governor of Kenya had to interfere in his capacity as High Commissioner of Transport, there was a distinct danger that his action might be misunderstood in Uganda and in Tanganyika, and it seemed highly important that public acceptance of the decisions of the Conference should be encouraged by the appointment of an independent chairman. Would such an idea be opposed by Kenya?

Lord Francis Scott said that, on the contrary, Kenya felt that the power of their Governor as their advocate was diminished by his chairmanship, and they would therefore far prefer to see someone else preside, though there was the practical difficulty of obtaining some suitable person without involving the territories in unduly heavy expense. After discussion it was decided to urge the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint an independent chairman on this occasion.

Removal of Uganda Department of Agriculture.

It was reported that the Board's protest against the proposed removal of the Director of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe had been cabled by the Colonial Office to the Governor of the Protectorate, who had replied that the unofficial members of the Council would be given an opportunity of voicing commercial opinion when the subject was debated in the Legislature. The Colonial Office had since intimated that the proposed transfer could not in any event take place until the end of March, when the necessary accommodation would be available in Entebbe, and that in the meantime there would be an opportunity for the Colonial Office to review the matter.

Mr. Hattersley drew attention to the Press report that the vote had been carried by the official majority, the unofficial members retiring from the Chamber in protest, thus voicing the strong opposition of the commercial community. The pro-

posal was absurd and detrimental to the country. It was a retrograde movement, which the Secretary of State should not permit, and he trusted that the Board would support the action of the unofficial members. The matter was under the consideration of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and he suggested that similar representations should again be made simultaneously by the Board and the Chamber to the Colonial Office, on whom it should be urged that the Governor should be instructed to take no action locally until the circumstances had been reviewed in London. A sub-committee to take action on the suggested lines was appointed.

Road and Rail in Africa.

A letter was read from Mr. Galton Fenzi, Honorary Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, describing his efforts to secure the construction of a road from Tanga to Dar es Salaam, and estimating the work necessary to make through communication possible for under £1,000. Major Walsh suggested that it should be brought on the local governments to construct the road, and it was unanimously resolved that prompt action by the local authorities was desirable.

The Governor of Tanganyika had recently said, declared Mr. Wigglesworth, that all-weather roads could not be expected in advance of population. He (the speaker) thought that a false argument. Who could be expected to start a farm without roads. In the Territory 65,000 square miles in extent, there were only 2,057 miles of main roads open to traffic. He thought the Colonial Office might appoint a committee to consider the construction of roads on a much larger scale in East Africa; but Major Walsh feared that such a Committee would have appointed to it people of the wrong type; he felt the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was on sounder lines in concentrating on the desirability for the coordination of road and railway facilities and constructions.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that Governments in some parts of the Empire had refused to build roads lest they compete with State-owned railways, and suggested that it would be a good thing to convince the Colonial Office of the desirability of more road construction in East Africa in the hope that money for such work would be obtained from the East African Guaranteed Loan. Lord Curzon's Scott supported the idea, pointing out that at present loan funds could not be used for roads except for permanent bridges and culverts. It was a great handicap that loan funds should be available for railway construction but not for the construction of all-weather roads. Another point which had struck him was that the Great North Road, running from the Sudan to the Cape, which was really an international link, ought to be removed from local road-building programmes and brought under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

A small sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter further and report.

Sir Samuel Wilson's Report.

Lord Cranworth suggested that the Board's views on Sir Samuel Wilson's report should be made known, since Parliamentary action would probably be taken before the next meeting of the Executive Council. The Government was apparently determined to appoint a Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, and he gathered that that Committee would number seven or nine members from each House. If such a Committee was to be permitted to hear evidence, delay of another year or two might be expected, despite the fact that the Permanent Under-Secretary of State had been able to establish so great a measure of agreement in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika on the main points at issue. There had been a most interesting debate on the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports at the Royal Empire Society, and everyone except possibly Sir Reginald Mant had then agreed that there was very little difference between the two plans. He believed that the Government should be urged to prompt action, and though he disliked the idea of a select Committee at all, if such a body was to be appointed, he agreed strongly with Sir Hilton Young that it should have submitted to it a concrete Government scheme, and should not be expected to propound a change of its own.

After Sir Humphrey Leggett had suggested that the Government might take the opportunity of making a declaration that the British Mandate for Tanganyika Territory is inviolable, thus making the question a national, not a party, one, Lord Cranworth moved from the Chair:—

That the Joint East African Board, having carefully considered the Report of the Hilton Young Commission and the complementary report of Sir Samuel Wilson, are deeply impressed by the measure of agreement which has now been secured. In their opinion, further discussion and delay would seriously imperil this valuable achievement. They therefore urge the appointment at the earliest possible moment of a High Commissioner to implement the recommendations.

Native Unrest in Kenya.

The Chairman mentioned that many people in this country had been alarmed by Sir Edward Gregg's statement in the Kenya Legislature regarding the unrest among the Masai and Lumbwa, and several people had approached him (Lord Cranworth) to ask whether the Colony was safe for the European at present. Other members of the Council reported similar inquiries, several expressing the view that the official statement was unnecessarily emphatic, since all the information at their disposal was to the effect that the situation was well in hand and that no danger to the European population need be apprehended.

New East African Penal Code.

A communication was read from the Colonial Office stating that the new Penal Code would be brought into force in Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland on January 1, 1930, and in Tanganyika on April 1, but that no change was proposed in Zanzibar, Somaliland, or Northern Rhodesia.

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East Africa to be seen with the Hotels marked with asterisks.

Brigadier H. St. John L. Winterbotham, Chief of the Geographical Section of the Army, who has recently visited East Africa, returned from Uganda by the Nile route.

Among those who have travelled to Marseilles this week to join the "Llandaff Castle" are Major W. G. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilks, Sir Charles Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kenny-Dillon, Sir Milsom Rees, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. B. Sandford, Lord and Lady Francis Scott, and Lady Alice Scott.

The engagement is announced between Robert Henry Cutler, B.A. (Cantab.), of the Educational Department, Tanganyika, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cutler, of St. Helen's Bay, Co. Down, and Ruth, only daughter of Captain Hewlett-Cooper, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Hewlett-Cooper, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Baines, Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Fletcher, Mrs. A. W. Eyre, Mr. F. H. Jessel, Lady Phyllis MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison-Shaw, Colonel H. J. Nancarrow, Major W. F. H. Scupham, and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Torr were among those who left London last Friday by the "Llandaff Castle."

Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston, R.N. (retired), the well-known racing motorist, who had a miraculous escape from death last week when a German all-metal Junker aeroplane crashed in Surrey, and seven of the eight occupants were killed, is himself a qualified air pilot. Some months ago he set off from London for East Africa by air to shoot big game, but his machine came to grief on the White Nile.

A high tribute to Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, the District Commissioner at Kisumu, was paid at the recent annual meeting of the Lumbwa Co-operative Society, whose Chairman said that Native supplies of cream had fallen off badly through lack of supervision during Mr. Boulderson's absence on leave, but that immediately on his return to duty a number of their former Native suppliers intimated their wish to resume business relations with the factory.

Mr. Godfrey Sinclair Hasell, younger son of Canon H. Hasell and the late Mrs. Hasell, of Dalemain, Penrith, and Mrs. Ethel Dorothy Micklem, widow of Mr. T. N. Micklem, of Northern Rhodesia, and elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross-Frames, of Cape Town, were married last week at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bridegroom, a well-known member of the staff of Messrs. Pauling's, has spent considerable periods in East and Central Africa, while the bride will be especially remembered by our Northern Rhodesia readers.

The Countess of Erroll, who will be known to many of our Kenya readers, brought libel actions last week in the High Court against six newspapers which had published an untrue report that she had accepted a position in Cannes as a maudite. The defendants claimed that the words were not capable of any defamatory meaning, and Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., said for the defendants that no one would think any the worse of Lady Erroll because of the statement of which she complained. The jury awarded damages of £20 against each of the six defendants.

The engagement is announced of John Henry Daughish, of Kericho, Kenya Colony, elder son of the late Colonel G. V. Daughish, The Buffs, and Mrs. Daughish, East Hendred, Wantage, to Sheila, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Jones-Phillipson, of Cape Town.

We state last week when *East Africa* was able to announce exclusively that the Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton had been invited to take charge of the Prince of Wales's safari when he returns to Africa at the beginning of next year—that His Royal Highness might fly from Northern Rhodesia to Kenya and Uganda. We now learn that the Prince hopes to make the complete journey from the Cape to Cairo by railway, road, and air, and that his private pilot and aeroplane will probably leave for East Africa shortly in order that the pilot may acquire some experience of local air conditions.

Dr. William Mansfield Aders, at present in England on leave, has, owing to ill-health, reluctantly decided not to return to Zanzibar, to which he first went in 1910 as an Honorary Attaché to the Zanzibar Government. Four years later he was appointed Veterinary Biologist, and in 1917 Economic Biologist. For work in connection with the investigation of diseases of plants and animals in the Protectorate he was awarded the Second Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. He did excellent work as a medical officer, especially in combating malaria, and was widely known to and popular with all communities.

The annual cricket match between Kenya Settlers and Kenya Officials, which was recently played in Nairobi, resulted in a draw, the Officials requiring 35 runs to win with three wickets still to fall. The Settlers scored 266 and 392 runs in their two innings, their top scorers being Mr. K. E. Crawley with 132, Mr. R. Miller with 84, and Mr. G. J. Antrobus with 51 runs. For the Officials, who totalled 421 in their first innings and 202 for seven wickets in their second, the highest scorers were Mr. H. H. Low with 79, Mr. F. L. R. Munn, 75; Mr. H. J. Taylor, 65; General G. D. Rhodes, 60; and Mr. T. A. Cairns, 57. Mr. F. G. Thorn, who kept wicket for the Settlers, stumped four and caught three of the seventeen Officials who lost their wickets.

Mr. G. V. O. Bulkeley, Port Manager of Mombasa, who left London last week for South Africa



on his way back to Kenya, has in the last three years handled with conspicuous success a difficult period of transition in East Africa's main shipping centre. The occupant of such an office is inevitably open to criticism from the commercial community from time to time, but Mr. Bulkeley's accessibility, candour, and evident wish to co-operate with the public speedily established confidence in him and in his ability. Before going to Kenya he had had wide experience of railway and dock traffic work in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, China, and Japan. He does his full share of public work, and soon after arriving in Mombasa undertook the duties of organist of the Anglican Memorial Cathedral in that town.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S PROPOSALS.

The Opposing Points of View.

MR. J. H. OLDHAM, one of the members of the Hilton Young Commission, replying to Mr. Amery's letter to *The Times*, says:

Co-ordination of business services and co-ordination of Native policy are inextricably interwoven. One cannot plan for railway extension without deciding what ~~is~~ with their Native inhabitants, are to benefit by the new lines; nor fix rates without determining the relative charges to be borne by Native and non-Native produce; nor build railways or public works without creating demands for labour, which is the chief Native question in Africa. Mr. Amery asks whether there is any reason why that part of the conclusions of the Commission on Closer Union which is acceptable should not be put into effect. There is a decisive reason.

"The principle that a territory is to be administered in the interests of the Native inhabitants, there should be an impartial authority to hold the scales of justice even, and this is incompatible with the transfer of political power to one class in the community, which must be exposed to the temptation to use it to further its own interests rather than those of the unprivileged and unrepresented. A High Commissioner controlling the economic services could exercise a valuable influence in co-ordinating Native policy, but influence is not government. No constitutional changes ought to be made in East Africa until a clear choice has been made between two policies which are fundamentally irreconcilable, and until the legal powers of the High Commissioner to give effect to the policy of the Imperial Government in questions affecting Native interests are placed beyond question and dispute.

It is a question whether the maintenance of an effective arbitral authority is not as much in the ultimate interests of the white community—my sympathies with whom are unchanged—as of the Natives. The Native demand for political rights is already heard, it is bound to grow. As it becomes more insistent, the white community will be driven, through fear of the vast superiority of numbers and in defence of the higher standards of a more advanced civilisation, to resist political encroachments by the Natives. The latter will have their minds diverted from their own economic, social, and educational advancement to political agitation. Politics would fill the centre of the stage and distract attention from the real need of East Africa—a far-sighted policy of economic development on scientific lines, resulting in a prosperity in which all would share. Is it not to the real advantage of all communities to renounce under existing conditions the attempt to settle racial conflicts by superiority of voting power and to accept the arbitrament of an impartial and skilled judgment?

What the settlers, like the other communities in East Africa, are justified in demanding is that the judgment to which they are asked to submit is really impartial and really skilled; that the deciding authority should not be more accessible to persons in England than to those on the spot; and that the decisions to which they must bow should be reached only after consultation with those affected by them.

"I am at one with Mr. Amery in believing that a great opportunity confronts us, which may never recur, and that after long inquiry the time is ripe for decision. But the way to seize that opportunity is not, I submit, to deal piecemeal with questions that are interdependent, and to forge indissoluble links between the territories while the essential prob-

lems of their government are left unresolved, but to face boldly the real difficulties and to lay secure foundations of a national policy that will stand the test of time.

Lord Francis Scott retorted that Mr. Oldham was raising difficulties which do not in fact exist; asked for a precise definition of "Native policy"; recalled that most of the highest administrative authorities concerned, including Sir William Gowers, Sir Edward Grigg, and Sir Jacob Barth, regarded Sir Samuel Wilson's proposals as feasible without any prejudice to Native interests; and continued:—

"I am quite certain that Sir S. Wilson's proposals, if put into force, will provide the best possible ground from which the High Commissioner may produce a system of better co-ordination of Native policy, whatever that phrase may convey to different minds. One thing, however, must be clear, and that is that the Government of each country must be responsible for the administration of the Native affairs in its own territory. This cannot be taken out of their hands, or else government would be impossible. Mr. Oldham's own Commission recommended that the High Commissioner should inaugurate inquiries and joint discussions on questions of Native policy. What is there in Sir S. Wilson's proposals to prevent this?

Mr. Oldham in his letter says: "No constitutional changes ought to be made in East Africa until a clear choice has been made between two policies which are fundamentally irreconcilable. What are these two policies? I am afraid I do not know them. There is nothing in Sir S. Wilson's proposals which hands over the power in the Mandated Territory to one class, as Mr. Oldham says, whilst in the case of Kenya it is expressly agreed that the High Commissioner is, to have the power of veto and certification, and so in fact is the arbitral authority demanded by Mr. Oldham. The Imperial Government naturally has the right to lay down the broad principles of policy for these territories, and the local Administrations are responsible for carrying them out in a proper spirit. As I understand it, the High Commissioner would represent the Imperial Government on the spot, but without undue interference with the local Governments. Surely this is reasonable and practical. Personally, I dislike the expression 'Native policy,' as I agree with General Smuts that it should not be a case of Natives first, or whites first, but of East Africa first.

"As I leave for East Africa this week, may I appeal to all who have the interests of that great country at heart not to allow phrases or shibboleths to blind their minds to actualities, but to try and help produce a solution which will be a fair and practical one, and acceptable to those whose lives and fortunes are committed to those countries?"

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Appointment of Sir John Campbell.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir John Campbell, C.S.I., O.B.E., late of the India Civil Service and recently in charge of the settlement of Greek refugees in Macedonia, &c., to the post of Economic and Financial Adviser in the Colonial Office. This post was vacated by Sir George Schuster on his departure to India to take up the appointment of Finance Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. Sir John Campbell is fifty-five years of age, was educated at Glasgow University and Christ Church, Oxford, and served in the Indian Civil Service from 1897 to 1922.

STAR CHAMBER METHODS IN TANGANYIKA.

MR. GILCHRIST ALEXANDER, formerly a Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika, has voiced in a letter to *The Times* the following blunt criticism of Sir Donald Cameron's policy:—

"Bureaucrats administering our African possessions appear to be obsessed with the policy of excluding Judges from the administration of justice whenever Native affairs are concerned. Nigeria began the practice when attention was diverted elsewhere by the events of the Great War. Now Tanganyika is following Nigeria's lead. The Government of Tanganyika has passed a measure through the Legislative Council of the Territory, by the aid of the official vote and against the wishes of the non-official members, entirely ousting the jurisdiction of his Majesty's High Court of Justice in Tanganyika over Native Courts. The High Court is manned by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges with many years' experience of the administration of justice among Native races. The Native African is to be bereft of this highly specialised assistance, and is to be left in the mercy of the Native chief or executive officer, subject to the ukase of a non-legal Governor. The 'good African' is to be evolved by the methods of the Star Chambers—and this in a Mandated Territory."

"The Pedlar's Pack" (C.M.S. Salisbury Square, E.C.4, 2s. 6d.) is worth buying if only for the delightful line drawings of Miss Helen Jacobs. She has depicted with fidelity and feeling the children of the countries visited—China, Africa, India and Japan—and her detail is wonderfully correct and appealing. The verses by Miss Phyllis L. Garlick, which constitute the letterpress, are not up to this high standard.

WHAT IS THE PLURAL OF RHINOCEROS?

This question, which we have more than once heard debated when East Africans have forgathered, is amusingly answered by a correspondent of *The Observer*, who says:—

"Not one for spelling at a loss is
Who boldly spells rhinoceroses;
I've known a few (I can't say lots)
Who called the beasts rhinoceros,
Though they are not so bad (O fie!)
As those who say rhinoceri.
One I have heard (O holy Moses!)
Who plainly said rhinoceroses,
While possibly a fourth-form boy
Might venture on rhinoceroi—
The moral that I draw from these is
The plural's what one damn well pleases."

"CLASS WARFARE" IN THE COLONIES.

LONDON will no doubt be pleased at the great honour conferred by the Profintern (Trade Union International) in deciding to hold its "World Congress of Coloured Workers" in the British capital in July next, instead of in Moscow, as had been intended. The agenda, Moscow announces genially, will include consideration of the means for unifying class warfare in Colonial and semi-Colonial countries, which are to send coloured delegates to the Congress. The League of African Races—whatever that obscure organisation may be—and Negro workers' organisations in the United States are amongst those which are expected to co-operate.

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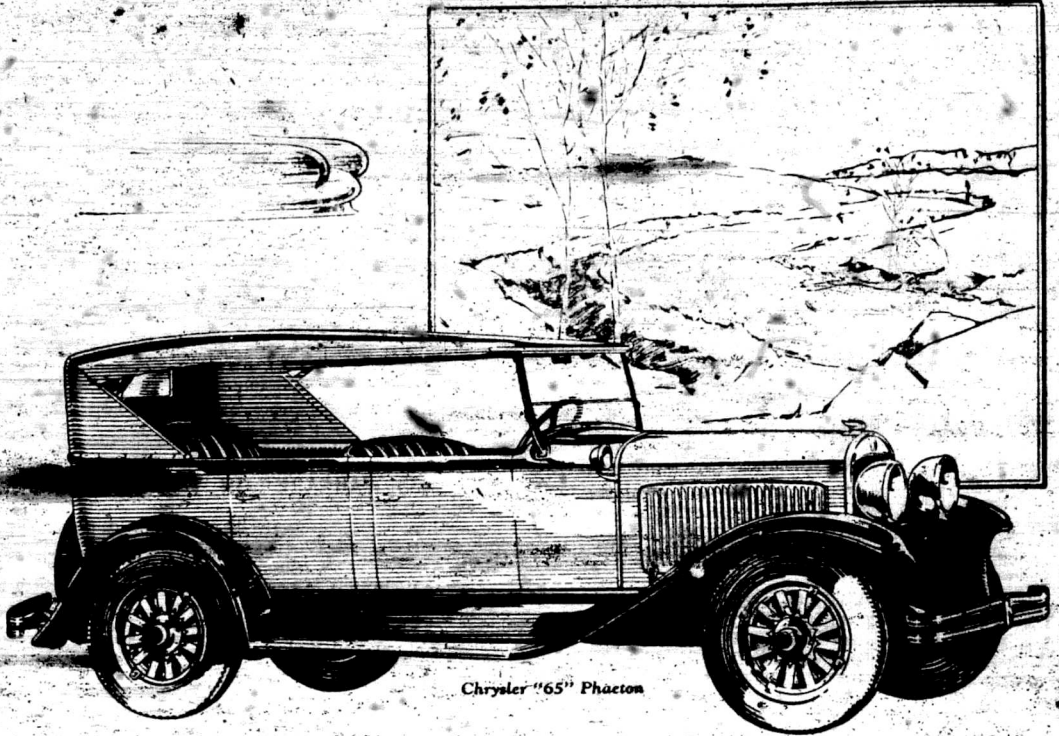
That bachelor settler may not think of biscuits until too late. Send him Jacob's Cream Crackers! And that other homestead on which you are thinking should have Jacob's Royal Afternoon Tea Biscuits, Orange Cream Biscuits, or Choice Assorted Biscuits.

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They find it is unnecessary to spend the extra money. Examination and test reveals to them that these new Chryslers give finer style, performance and quality than other cars which cost much more.

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CONDITIONS IN THE SUDAN.

Rising Revenue and Improved Transport.

LORD LLOYD'S summary of the finances, administration, and condition of the Sudan in 1928, as contained in a preface to Sudan Report No. 2 of 1929 (Cmd. 3493, 38.), reads as follows:—

"The Governor-General has been able in the first place to report further on the results of the scheme for devolving gradually to the tribal authorities such judicial and administrative functions as it is within their capacity to perform. Experience of the new Native courts, which have come into existence more particularly in the northern provinces, has shown that much good work has been done, that the tribal chiefs have intelligently realised their responsibilities, and that the people are receiving justice on lines which are readily acceptable to them.

"In the economic sphere, Sir John Maffey's previous warning that the unexpectedly good results of the first two seasons' work in the Gezira must not be treated as normal has been justified. The yield in 1927-28 was, in fact, nearly 33% below that of the two seasons above-mentioned, and it is unlikely to be greater in the coming season. Sir John Maffey sees, however, no ground for pessimism, and reports that, thanks to other countervailing factors, notably the higher price of cotton, it has been possible for the Government to set aside a substantial amount to meet even more unfavourable conditions should they arise. 105,587 feddans of cotton were under cultivation in the Gezira, yielding a net sum of £E.2,533,333. In the Gash Delta 25,840 feddans were grown with a yield of £E.127,572. The Tokar crop yielded £E.105,053, compared with £E.16,246 in 1927-28.

"The budget was closed at the following figures: Revenue, £E.6,646,883; expenditure, £E.6,645,286; surplus, £E.601,597. The revenue exceeded the estimate by £E.668,883 (the chief contributory items being railway receipts and customs), whilst expenditure exceeded the estimate by £E.67,286. An analysis of the revenue figures shows that the Sudan Government have maintained their policy of reducing steadily the proportion of revenue derived from the Natives in the form of direct taxation. Another satisfactory feature is the growth of normal revenue, which reached the record figure of £E.2,566,077, and was well in excess of administrative expenditure. External trade increased from £E.11,384,733 in 1927 to £E.12,410,232 in 1928. This figure represents an increase of 266.4% over 1913, and of 6.01% over last year. Reviewing the economic situation in general, the Governor-General concludes that, despite indifferent rains, the ravages of locusts, which have been severe, and a low yield in the Gezira, the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for some years.

Air Transport Established.

"A salient feature of the year under review has been the development of transport and communications. In February the railway reached Gedaref from Kassala; and by the end of the year the completion of the line Port Sudan-Kassala-Gedaref-Makwar was only a matter of days. Khartoum and Omdurman were linked by a new bridge over the White Nile; roads were being built throughout the country, a notable item being the construction of an all-season road from Juba to Nimale, the terminus of the Kenya-Uganda Railway and steamer system. The number of motor cars and lorries in use has risen from 840 in 1926 to 2,118 in the year under review. Sir John Maffey observes, further, that "air travel, both official and private, has become an accepted part of the transport system."

"In the domain of public security the situation in the Nuer country on the Upper Nile has continued to be restless. Sections of Nuer have carried out sporadic raids against the Dinka, and in August ventured to attack a Government post, though with disastrous results to themselves. The complete pacification of these tribal sections, unaccustomed as they are to any form of control, who rely largely on their remoteness and capacity for flight into quite inaccessible country, is necessarily a gradual process depending on the improvement in communications. Work is being carried out in this direction, and a neutral zone between Nuer and Dinka has been established—and is being enforced—to obviate further raiding. In other parts of the country public security has been well maintained.

"As regards public health, the malaria rate in the Gezira area was markedly low in the autumn, as compared with the high rate in the autumn of 1927. The epidemic of relapsing fever which had caused the Government such extreme anxiety in Darfur Province was finally brought under control. Inasmuch as this epidemic had spread unchecked across Africa, its complete control in Darfur is a matter for congratulation."

SOIL EROSION AND WATER PROBLEMS.

Tanganyika's Geological Survey Report.

Most of the 1928 Report of the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika Territory (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 4s.) is naturally of a technical character, but the investigations of Dr. E. O. Teale, the energetic Director, into the north-west highlands are of general interest. That district is of importance not only geologically, but also economically, for the Natives are good agriculturists with some knowledge of manuring and irrigation, who are beginning to grow marketable crops in addition to their local food requirements. Unfortunately their very energy threatens to be their undoing, for, particularly in the central Kasulu highlands, misdirected activity in the way of deforestation, followed by persistent annual burning and cultivation on unduly steep slopes, has worked sad havoc in the good, deep, clay loam.

"The situation is unfortunate," writes Dr. Teale, "for the Native, in his industry has sinned in ignorance. He invaded and conquered a well-watered forest-clad region and by his energy, distributed over a few generations, established a tsetse-proof agricultural and pastoral area of great productivity, but lacking just the foresight and discretion in which even more highly civilised and educated nations have failed, the work was carried too far, for deforestation and soil erosion havoc are by no means unknown in European and American countries.

One fact is predominant and basal. Control of the annual grass burning must be established in any area where success is to be achieved in afforestation and other methods to check soil erosion."

This is wise counsel which, it is to be hoped, will not be ignored, as it too often is. Conservation, as Dr. Teale points out, is the keynote here, as in other problems of development in the Territory—conservation of soil, of timber, of water, of fodder is vital.

Much attention was paid by the Department to the problem of water supplies in ten districts, of which Tanga is the most important. It appears that that town will eventually be compelled to resort to the Sigi river for its water if an increased supply is needed—as will almost certainly be the case. And the pure mountain water of the Sigi is infinitely preferable to the chalk-laden liquid which Tanga now has to use.

A good map showing the survey progress to the end of 1928 adds to the value of an excellent report of a Department which is now suitably housed in new buildings in Dodoma, and to which a third assistant geologist and a chemist and petrologist have been appointed.

PRESERVATION OF THE EMPIRE'S FAUNA.

At the annual general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, held in London recently, Lord Onslow, the President, said that he proposed to raise in Parliament the question of hunting from motor cars in Tanganyika and the relation of Natives to the indigenous fauna in that Territory. Captain Keith Caldwell, of Kenya, was elected a member of the Committee, and it was announced that the membership of the Society had increased in the twelve months from 484 to 750.

From several different Uganda sources we are told that the railway from Jinja is not to stop at Kampala, but is to be carried direct to Bombo. No official announcement to that effect has, however, been made.

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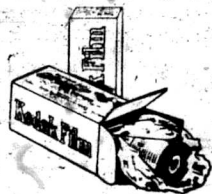
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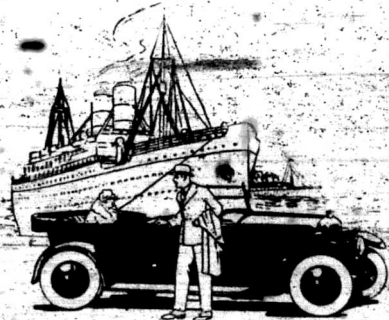
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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

No Native Rising in Kenya.

MR. LUNN, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to Brigadier-General Brown (Newbury, U.), said that there had been no Native rising in Kenya, but only a collision between sections of two Native tribes whose grazing grounds were contiguous. The Secretary of State had received an assurance from the Governor that the Colonial Government were satisfied that the measures taken by the Government had removed any risk to residents in the neighbourhood to which they might otherwise have been exposed, and the Governor had reported that the situation was now satisfactory.

Brigadier-General Brown asked if Mr. Lunn was aware that, although the Governor of Kenya might be satisfied, a lot of our colonists and their wives who lived out in some wild places were still very anxious and nervous, and if he would look into the matter.

Mr. Lunn: I think the Government, in a matter of this kind, should be advised by the Governor.

The Native Lands Trust Bill.

Mr. Lunn informed Mr. Ormsby-Gore (Stafford, U.) that the Kenya Native Lands Trust Bill had received the approval of His Majesty's Government, and the Governor of Kenya had now been authorised to proceed with the Bill. Amendments in the Bill as previously drafted had been arranged by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the Governor with the object of securing the fullest protection of Native interests. These included provisions to the following effect: (i) If land is taken away from a Native Reserve for public purposes, there shall be added to the Reserve an area equal in extent, and, as far as possible, equal in value, except in the case of land taken for the track of a road or railway, or merely for the site of a building, thus ensuring that the total area of a Reserve will not be diminished; (ii) fair compensation to be made to the Natives affected by any exclusion of land from a Reserve so as to cover all disturbance or loss incurred by them; (iii) leases of land in a Reserve will be limited to thirty-three years, save in exceptional cases when, with the prior sanction of the Secretary of State, leases not exceeding ninety-nine years may be granted; (iv) if, as a result of the consideration which is being given to the Report of the Commission on Closer Union in East Africa, a High Commissioner is appointed in East Africa, that officer will be substituted for the Governor of Kenya as president of the Central Board which will be set up under the Bill for the management and control of the land in the Native Reserves.

The Colonial Veterinary Service.

Mr. Lunn, replying to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, said the decision on the recommendation of Lord Lovat's Committee on the Colonial Veterinary Services for the establishment of a School of Tropical Veterinary Science was deferred until the report of the Departmental Committee on the reconstruction of the Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town was available. This report had now been issued, and the question would be further considered in the light of the recommendations contained in it. It was hoped that it would be possible to bring the proposed Colonial Veterinary Scholarship scheme into operation next year. All the Colonial Governments which were asked to contribute towards the expenditure involved had agreed to do so, and the Colonial Development Advisory Committee were now considering an application for a grant from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the one-third of the annual cost of the scholarships which was the portion that Lord Lovat's Committee recommended should be provided from United Kingdom funds.

LEOPARD IN A KENYA BEDROOM.

A Bedford gossip writer says of Mr. and Mrs. Neville Lavington, who are returning to Kenya after six months' leave in this country:—

Just before they came back the Kitale Hotel, where they were staying, was aroused by the terrified barking of Mr. Lavington's terrier. In his room, standing on a dressing-table in front of the window, was a full-grown leopard. He must have jumped four feet to enter the room. Mr. Lavington sprang from his bed—and reckoned without the mosquito net. Perhaps it was this spectacle, or perhaps the barking of the dog, but the leopard took the combination of the two as a first-class display of 'frightfulness' and bolted. In the odd intervals of leopard-stalking with a mosquito net and a terrier, Mr. Lavington concentrates his energies on running a coffee plantation and practising law.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Meru, 4.2 inches; Fort Hall, 3.17; Nyeri, 2.9; Kitale, Songhor, and Soy, 2.33; Kiambu, 1.75; Eldoret, 1.5; Nanyuki and Thika, 1.33; Nairobi, Nanyasha, Voi, and Njoro, 1; Kericho and Moiben, .8; Ravine and Rumuruti, .66; Nakuru, .33.

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TERRITORIES OF THE NYASSA COMPANY.

Stages of the Controversy with the Portuguese Government.

THE report of the Companhia do Nyassa for the year 1928 contains the following very interesting summary of the company's position vis-à-vis the Portuguese Government and public:

"In 1927 a current of opinion adverse to the company began to appear in the Colony of Mozambique, especially in Lourenço Marques. The objects of this movement were known, and at the commencement they were of such a nature that it appeared more correct to disregard them. In 1928 this propaganda increased. In Press articles and at public meetings statements were made which were entirely opposed to the truth, showing either ignorance of the facts or a desire to completely distort them. The Administration thereupon considered it desirable to reiterate the true facts, and in October, 1928, published a pamphlet, entitled 'The Companhia do Nyassa—Facts and Documents,' which was duly circulated. The pamphlet states—

"In 1804 Portuguese sovereignty in the district then known as the District of Cabo Delgado, the area of which is more than twice that of Portugal, was really only effective in the island of Ibo, near the coast, and in the so-called town of Palma de Tongue. The remainder, that is to say, the vast majority of the territories, was in the possession and under the rule of the Native chiefs.

"The Government having handed over the concession of the territories to the Companhia do Nyassa, the first work to be carried out by the latter was to ascertain the conditions of the territories, which it commenced to do even before taking over formal possession, and then to proceed to the successive occupation of the different districts. In the majority of cases this occupation was carried out by pacific means, but in the case of the more important chiefs military operations were necessary. At the present time the territories are entirely occupied and under the administrative action of the company.

Work of the Company in East Africa.

"In 1899 the company founded on the shores of Pemba Bay, the future capital of the territories, which became known as Porto Amelia. This settlement rapidly developed. It suffered enormous damage by a cyclone which devastated the coast on northern Mozambique in April, 1914, which damage was slowly made good. At this date all the administrative services of the company are installed there.

"From 1916 to the date of the Armistice the territories were devastated by the invasion of the German forces. This invasion resulted in the destruction of much property of the company and also of private persons in the interior, and the suspension of all economic development. It might be said that of all the Portuguese territories, with the exception of a small part of the district of Quelimane, it was the territories of the Companhia do Nyassa which suffered the full brunt of the Great War, and for this reason the administration had, in 1918, to recommence its work almost anew.

"The services, the superior direction of all of which is concentrated in Porto Amelia, and which are all those essential for the regular functioning of an action representative of sovereignty, are principally the following: Government of the Territories and Civil Administration, Military Administration, Finance Department, Posts and

Telegraph, a Department of Protection of Natives, Surveying, and so on.

"As regards communications, all the Concelhos are linked together by roads which permit of motor traffic. Recently the definite plans for the first section of the railway from Porto Amelia to Moeda, a distance of 202 kilometres, were submitted to the Government. The telegraphic and telephone communications of the company have a length of about 445 kilometres, in addition to private telephone lines.

"In all these directions the territories of the company now possess all the facilities for the carrying out of the action which the company desires and is competent to do, and attention is drawn to the economic development carried out recently, principally in agriculture, in some cases on a large scale.

"Finally, the company is satisfied that with the elements at its disposal it had secured the Portuguese nation well assuring for it the sovereignty of the territories, the administration of which was confided to it.

"Those who have read this publication will be convinced of the veracity of the statements of Lourenço Marques. In the meantime, in December, 1928, the Colonial Ministry caused the company to be informed that the Government reserved the right, as from October 27, 1929, to modify or revoke any or either of the dispositions of the Decree of September 26, 1881, that is to say, the charter of the company. Surprised at this decision, the Administration of the company immediately expressed its complete disagreement with it, there followed a series of acts which the shareholders will find summarised in the final appendix to this report, being a copy of a communication, dated July 17, 1929, handed personally by the Governor of Mozambique to the new Minister of the Colonies, and a copy of the communication, dated August 10, 1929, appointing him on his appointment. The above is the situation at the date of this report. There is also pending an appeal by the company to the Supreme Court of Justice against Decree No. 16753, and also the decision of the Government as regards a petition by the company that the said Decree should be revoked."

Strong Protest to the Colonial Minister.

It is also stated that the company protested formally to the Minister of the Colonies against the "arbitrary acts which are being committed, as though the company had no legal existence and which do not respect its charter of concession." The company refers especially to the acts of the Governor-General of Mozambique, who arbitrarily pretends to levy but vexatious and unjustifiable inquiries in our Territories, and the curious circumstances should be noted that some years ago this gentleman was an employee of the company because this was convenient at the time for his personal interests, and he was employed at the request of the unfortunate statesman, Dr. Alvaro de Castro. It may be stated in passing that this employment, in spite of its producing no benefits to the company, only terminated when it no longer served the personal convenience of the employee. A strange manner in which to reward the benevolence with which the company treated him.

"In view of what is explained above, the Companhia do Nyassa hopes that Your Excellency, well informed of the justice which should be done, as is clearly shown by the documents which accompany this letter, and which are not incorporated in it, so as not to make it unduly lengthy, will grant what is asked for, with the greatest urgency and without coercion, thus settling a difficult and important question."

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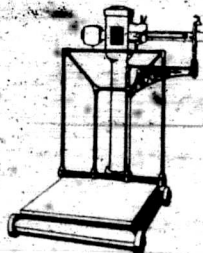
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RESULTS OF INITIAL OPERATIONS.

Estate Development and Improvement.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of East African Sisal Plantations, Limited, was held last week at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

Mr. L. N. Leeke, the Chairman, presided.

Mr. E. S. Pugh, representing the Secretaries (Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd.), having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—

"Gentlemen,

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and you will doubtless permit that they should be taken as read. (Agreed.)

"This is the first annual general meeting of the company, and owing to the company not having been incorporated until September 17, 1928, the profit and loss account deals with a period of approximately nine and a half months only instead of twelve months.

"I assure of addressing you at the statutory meeting I dealt with forecasts and expectations. I have now to examine how far these have been borne out by ascertained facts and experience and so to make an estimate for the current financial year.

Costs of Production.

"It was undoubtedly a disadvantage that the commencement of the company's activities did not come into operation on July 1, 1928, when decisions were necessary if the company's participation in the coming seasonal activity was to be of the fullest.

"Transport facilities, for instance, at Kilosa required augmenting, and the requisitions of the management in East Africa in this particular have now been met, but it was not possible for this to be done in time to influence the operations for the period we are now reviewing. To this fact is to be attributed the failure to reach the expected output of 2,100 tons of sisal, and a smaller output necessarily means an increase in the f.o.b. cost of production, which, however, works out at the not unsatisfactory figure of £21 2s. 3d. per ton, as against the forecast of £20 per ton.

"The profit and loss account for the year has been charged with the necessary depreciation on plant and machinery and the writing down of immature areas. After doing this there remains at credit a sum of £11,236 6s. 11d., from which has to be transferred the net profit earned before incorporation and the necessary provision for income-tax and contingencies. The net figure so arrived at is £4,702 16s. 3d., and, after writing off £3,000 for preliminary expenses, there remains the sum of £1,702 16s. 3d., which it is recommended should be carried forward.

8,250 Acres under Sisal.

"Our development programme for the present season is to plant 1,600 acres of sisal, and the work of clearing and planting is now being carried out.

"Some of the old sisal areas, it has been found, have required more cleaning than was originally supposed to be necessary, and this work is now being rapidly overtaken. Of the total area of our estates of 27,006 acres the area under sisal is approximately 8,250 acres.

"At Ngerengere we had the great misfortune to lose by death our manager, Major McCaw. This estate is the less popular of the two in the estimation of both the European staff and Native labour, and expenditure has to be incurred for bettering the con-

ditions under which they live. The machinery here also has been found not to be equal to the improved output which the board intend to require from this estate. A very thorough overhaul is being conducted, and the installation of what is requisite to get the best results is being undertaken. This work has occasioned the shutting down for a short time of this factory, but I am satisfied that this was necessary, and I am assured that the temporary reduction in output should be overtaken by the greater efficiency that the new installed machinery will produce.

"At Kilosa new machinery is also being installed—transport facilities I have already alluded to—and an improvement in the water supply by the installation of a 32,000-gallon water tank has removed a cause which tended adversely to affect the market value of our fibre.

"To enable the board to have the clearest picture of the task in front of them, Major Walsr paid a visit to the estates last December.

"The roads on the estates have been maintained in good condition, and the interests of our labour have been carefully studied by the erection on both estates of a type of hines superior to the former daub and wattle huts.

"Owing to the local famine caused by the complete destruction of Native-grown foodstuffs, resulting from the severe locust infestation during the year, it was necessary for us to implement local supplies and considerable reserve of Native food stocks had to be carried on the estates.

Sales of Sisal.

"In regard to sales of sisal, I am pleased to report that we have had a steady and continued demand for our marks; but difficulties have arisen during the year in regard to quality complaints. We have, however, taken the necessary action to overcome this difficulty, and recent shipments have tended definitely to restore confidence in our grading and our marks generally.

"I have endeavoured to give you as full a statement as I can of the facts which are relevant to a consideration of the figures before you. I know of nothing further to make me apprehensive as regards the estimates for the current year being fulfilled.

"We have unquestionably valuable estates, ample leaf and ample water. Our transport facilities, both rail and ocean, are effective, we have a fair labour supply, and the condition of our machinery must respond to the close attention which is being devoted to it.

"With these remarks I move. That the directors' report and accounts for the period ended June 30, 1929, now presented, be and they are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. C. H. G. Cornwall-Legh seconded the motion, and, the Chairman having replied to questions, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. T. Harman, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn having been reappointed auditors for the current year, the proceedings terminated.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 21.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of Nov. 15.



Land's End to John O'Groat's

—the greatest record in Great Britain beaten
by Rossiter on

THE NEW 1930 CLUB RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

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For twenty-one years this record, also made on a Raleigh, stood unbeaten in spite of frequent attempts. The new Club Raleigh lowered it by no less than 6 hours 28 minutes at the first attempt. Rossiter attained a speed of 35 miles an hour at times and averaged 15 miles an hour all the way. He had 36 hours of steady rain and frequent headwinds but the Club Raleigh never faltered. This is the greatest evidence, not only of the Raleigh's speed and easy-running, but of the wonderful reliability of the bicycle that has no rival on the roads.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The hotel at Bwana Mkubwa, Northern Rhodesia, is being enlarged.

The Makupa Causeway, Mombasa, is, we hear, likely to be opened about the end of the present year.

Mozambique Diamonds Ltd. has been registered in South Africa with a capital of £5,000 to prospect for diamonds in Mozambique.

Construction of the dam at Gebel Aulia, on the White Nile above Khartoum, is to be postponed, according to reports from Cairo.

Tanganyika's mineral output for September is officially returned at 874 ounces of gold, 1,004 carats of diamonds, and 5,251 lb. of mica.

The road from Nanyuki to Isiolo, the administrative headquarters of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, is being improved.

The Zanzibar branch of the U.M.C.A. has subscribed £7 8s. 10d. towards the Thank-Offering Fund for the Recovery of the King.

Uganda's coffee exports from January to July inclusive, totalled 24,128 cwt., compared with 24,654 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1928.

Nyasaland's population in 1928 is returned at 1,326,163 Natives and 1,877 Europeans, the latter figure showing an increase of 48 over the previous year.

Kenya's exports of sisal and tow in the first seven months of this year have totalled 9,140 tons, compared with 8,107 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

It is announced that Mr. John Farley has severed his connection with Messrs. J. R. Farley Ltd., of Uganda, and has begun business in Jinja with Mr. L. Marshall.

Tea exported from Nyasaland during the first eight months of this year totalled 1,425,008 lb., an increase of 313,600 lb. over the corresponding period of 1928.

The North-Western Rhodesia Farmers Co-operative Society proposes to establish up-to-date creameries in Lusaka and Mazabuka. The Government has promised substantial support.

We are advised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies that the price of the first report of the Land Development Survey of Tanganyika Territory, which we reviewed last week, is 5s., not 10s., as printed on that document.

The total export traffic routed over the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the past eight months of this year is announced at 204,564 tons, compared with 199,358 tons last year. The total import traffic from Kilindini Harbour during the same period was 88,395 tons, or rather more than an 8% increase over last year's figures.

Home consumption imports by Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of this year are officially returned at £4,146,482, compared with £3,771,402 in the corresponding period of 1928. Though Great Britain's share at £1,513,218 is some £75,000 above that in the first half of last year, the percentage has dropped from 38 to 36.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation plant breeder in the Sudan, Mr. M. A. Bailey, is to visit Uganda within the next two or three months; the cotton botanist of the Uganda Government is to visit the Sudan and Egypt about the end of the year; and an expert is shortly to arrive in Uganda to advise on the possibilities of silk production.

In 1928 Great Britain supplied 38.2% of the imports into the Sudan, compared with 40.3% in 1927. The value was £E.2,467,647, against £E.2,477,770 in 1927, a decrease of £E.10,123, or 0.4%. Exports to Great Britain were valued at £E.4,188,354, or 74.3% of the total, compared with £E.3,784,873, or 75.9% in 1927; the increase in 1928 over 1927 was £E.423,481, or 11.25%. This was due to larger exports of ginned cotton, cotton-seed, and hides to England.

The fact that the Abyssinian Government has ordered its aeroplanes from France and Germany only British firms having been entirely overlooked, is worthy of public notice. British aeroplanes have acquired a deservedly high reputation, and the Ethiopian decision to use only non-British machines is a matter of special regret. The aircraft are, of course, not intended primarily for military purposes, though they might well be called upon by King Tafari in the event of serious internal disorder.

Zanzibar readers will be interested to learn that in an article contributed to the *Bulletin Economique* of Madagascar M. Ledreux states his opinion that the output of cloves from Madagascar will never exceed 3,000 tons, as the plantations, which are chiefly along the east coast, suffer seriously from periodical cyclones and the sparse population is a permanent obstacle to larger production. Madagascar cloves fetch a higher price than Zanzibar cloves, as they have a better aroma, the more humid climate of Zanzibar making the drying of the cloves more difficult.

ASK for and **INSIST** upon obtaining **CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils.** 'F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., are the only Pencil Manufacturers using Empire Cedar exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.

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It is not heavy or overbearing like certain exotic perfumes; but fresh and invigorating—a living memory of the English countryside and dew-spattered English gardens.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS.

COFFEE.

SALES of East African coffee have been very small during the past week, buyers continuing to purchase for immediate necessities only. As will be seen by the prices given hereunder, prices for the various grades have varied considerably:—

<i>Kenya</i> —	
First sizes	108s. 6d. to 136s. 6d.
Second sizes	94s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.
Third sizes	68s. 6d. to 93s. 6d.
Peaberry	134s. 6d.
<i>Belgian Congo</i> —	
First sizes	141s. 6d. to 147s. 6d.
Second sizes	116s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.
Third sizes	88s. 6d.
Peaberry	140s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on November 6 totalled 30,004 bags, compared with 23,818 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

TOBACCO.

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that the British Admiralty has purchased 700 bales of African tobacco during the past month. Prices are as follows:—

	1928	1929	1928	1929
Dark ...	12d. to 18d.	12d. to 18d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
	to 22d.	to 22d.	to 20d.	to 20d.
Semi-dark, to				
semi-bright ...	10d. to	11d. to	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 15d.
	12d. to 14d.	13d. to 16d.	to 18d.	to 18d.
Medium bright	14d. to 16d.	17d. to 19d.	19d. to 22d.	19d. to 22d.
Good to fine ...	18d. to 22d.	20d. to 28d.		

OTHER PRODUCE.

Waxes.—The market is quiet and easier, spot Dar es Salaam of fair quality being worth about 155s.

Castor Seed.—Few offers are being made. East African is valued at about £16 15s.

Chillies.—Parcels for November-December shipment from Mombasa are quoted at 67s. 6d.

Cloves.—Business for near steamers has been done up to 11d. c.i.f. October-December parcels are offered at 9d. and December-February shipments have sold from 9d. to 9½d.

Cotton.—A large amount of business has been done in East African cotton, but the quotations are reduced 32 points.

Cotton Seed.—East African is nominally worth £7 17s. 6d. per ton ex ship.

Groundnuts.—East African afloat have been sold at £17 15s. per ton, but November-December shipments are quoted at £18 10s.

Gum Arabic.—The market is quiet. Kordofan natural spot is valued at 125s., with 5s. extra for cleaned. Sellers quote new crop natural for December-January shipment at 73s. c.i.f.

Hides and Skins.—The market is dull and easy, with Mombasas unbatched of 12 lb. up 20/40/40% at 74d.

Rubber.—The market has declined in consequence of the slump in New York. East African clean red is quoted from 7d. to 8d., and Uganda pressed sheet at the same price.

Simsim.—No business is reported in East African seed, which is valued around £10 per ton for November-December shipment.

Sisal.—East African prices have declined in sympathy with Mexican. No. 1 for October-November shipment has been offered at £37 5s., while No. 2, for which there is more demand at the moment, at £36 10s.

Tea.—There have been no offerings of Nyasaland tea during the past week.

An exhibition of tree pictures organised by "The Men of the Trees" was held in Kensington last week.

Colonel W. H. Franklin led the Newfoundland contingent at the Armistice night Festival of Empire and Commonwealth at the Royal Albert Hall.

East Africa learns that a serious accident occurred at Tanga wharf on November 4 while a 12-ton locomotive boiler, shipped to the order of the Tanganyika Railways, was being lifted by two cranes. The anchor rail gave way, and the boiler and one crane fell into the harbour, one native attendant being killed.

The Abyssinian Government has suggested that conversations should be opened in Addis Ababa early next year regarding the proposed Blue Nile dam at Lake Tsana. Mr. R. M. MacGregor, Chief Irrigation Adviser to the Sudan Government, is likely to be the Sudan delegate.

East Africa learns that discussions concerning the utilisation of the Pangani Falls for electrical purposes are proceeding between the Tanganyika Government and the African General Development Company, formed by Sir Montague Barlow. It is hoped that some more definite announcement may shortly be possible.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

BARCLAYS BANK give in their current monthly review the following details regarding East Africa:—

Kenya.—The building trade has been active, and satisfactory conditions are reported in the motor trade.

Tanganyika.—While in the coastal districts the crops of rice and maize are slightly less than last year, the food crops harvested in the Lake Victoria area are good.

Uganda.—Domestic exports over the first four months of the year were valued at £1,634,863, compared with £1,397,593 for the same period in 1928.

Nyasaland.—The decision to proceed with the construction of the Zambezi Bridge has led to an optimistic feeling in trading circles. Some tobacco planters are reported to be experimenting with tea and cotton cultivation.

Northern Rhodesia.—Imports for the first five months of 1929 total £1,267,232, compared with £931,191 during the corresponding period 1928, while exports over the same period totalled £346,977, compared with £247,538.

NEW TANGANYIKA RAILWAY.

It is officially stated that the schemes put in hand under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act since it was amended in July last include improvements at Dar es Salaam Harbour at a cost of £180,000, and the construction of a railway going north from Manyoni on the Tanganyika Central Railway to the Iramba plateau at a cost of £565,000. In addition, it has been agreed that the whole cost of the Zambezi Bridge and connected schemes, estimated to amount to over £3,000,000 in all, shall be met from Guaranteed Loan.

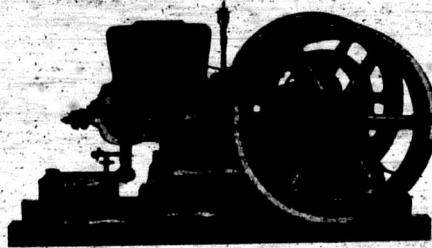
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A notice on the inside back cover of this issue shows how present and new annual subscribers to East Africa can obtain the journal week by week for 28/6 a year, instead of 30/-. YOU should take advantage of the opportunity.

Notice to London Officers of Overseas Estates and Planters

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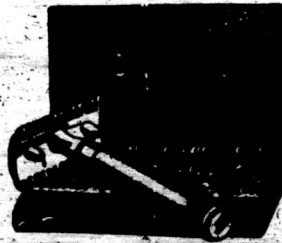
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A Popular New Model at a Price the Native can Pay.
This set comprises a Genuine Gillette Safety Razor and
a Double Edge Gillette Blade (2 shaving edges) Packed in
Strong Metal Case. Made within the Empire.
The Dealer can sell it at 2s. and still have a Handsome Profit.
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NEW LINER FOR EAST AFRICAN SERVICE.

Launch of the "Dunbar Castle."

The "Dunbar Castle," a new twin-screw motor passenger and cargo vessel intended for the Union-Castle Intermediate Service to South and East Africa, was launched a few days ago from the Govan shipyard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd. The principal dimensions of the vessel are: length between perpendiculars, 470 feet; breadth moulded, 61 feet; depth moulded, 35 feet; gross tonnage, 10,200.

Accommodation is provided for 200 first class and 260 third class passengers, space being also provided for 100 open berth passengers. The first class cabins and public rooms are ventilated on the Punkah Louvre system.

The first class dining saloon is panelled in a simple Georgian style, and is painted a pleasant old ivory scumbled to an antique effect, the windows being hung with silk damask curtains and shaped pelmets. In the centre of the saloon is a lofty raised dome with a music gallery and ceiling painted in a decorative scheme after the eighteenth century fashion. The dome is light concealed in the cornice, underneath which are pilaster panels formed with mirrors and shaded electric lights.

The main forward staircase rises directly from the saloon, and considerable care has been taken to arrange this on the simple dignified scale of the rest of the decorative work. It is recessed in a square well, rising gently in three flights to the bridge deck, and is a great advance in design and lay-out on anything that has been done on vessels of a similar size.

The first class lounge at the forward end of the promenade deck is designed after the style of a country vicarage parlour with simple casement windows, printed linen curtains and valances and deep comfortable window seats. There are doors at the forward end, giving access to a veranda which is specially arranged for dancing.

The smoking room at the after end of the promenade deck, reached from the lounge along an old-world passage, is much smaller than the lounge, and is in the old oak and stonework of the Cotswold country, with quaint bay windows, old settles against the walls, antique hanging ceiling lanterns after the style of a country inn. A large decorative panel on the forward end adds a touch of bright mediæval colour to the room. Beyond the smoking room is the after entrance and staircase, also oak balustrade and curved newel posts. A large painting of the Castle of Dunbar in its romantic surroundings is hung here, and forms a fitting finish.

A shop, arranged with wide windows showing to the public passage, and a barber's shop are also provided.

The Game Warden of Uganda is anxious to establish in Kampala an open-air zoo of about fifty acres, in which antelopes, zebras, and other game may roam at will. The estimated cost of such a game park is only £1,000.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

"Modasa" left Port Said homewards, November 8.
 "Matiana" arrived Port Said, outwards, November 8.
 "Madura" arrived Beira for the Cape, November 9.
 "Karagola" left Seychelles for East Africa, Nov. 12.
 "Karoo" arrived Durban, November 13.
 "Karapara" arrived Mombasa for Bombay, Nov. 14.
 "Khandalla" arrived Bombay, November 9.
 "Ellora" left Bombay, November 9.

CLAN LINE (W. HARRISON).

"City of Bombay" left Port Sudan for East Africa, November 10.
 "Clan Murdoch" left Birkenhead for East Africa, November 9.
 "Governor" arrived Newport, November 14.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Billiton" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, Nov. 5.
 "Grypskerk" left Bar es Salaam for further East African ports, November 2.
 "Heemskerk" left Beira for East Africa, November 5.
 "Nykerk" left Rotterdam for East Africa, Nov. 1.
 "Giekerk" left Hamburg for the Cape and East Africa, November 6.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Marseilles, Nov. 7.
 "General Voyron" left Majunga homewards, Nov. 6.
 "Cambord" left Mauritius, November 5.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Djibouti homewards, Nov. 3.
 "Explorateur Grandfouier" left Djibouti, outwards, November 4.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dundrum Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, November 8.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Las Palmas for Lourenço Marques, November 6.
 "Guildford Castle" arrived London from East Africa, November 7.
 "Llandaf Castle" left London for East Africa via Suez, November 7.
 "Llanoverly Castle" left Algoa Bay for Beira, November 10.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, November 10.

EAST AFRICAN MAHS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on

November 14 per s.s. "Viceroy of India."
 " 19 " s.s. "General Duchesne."
 " 21 " s.s. "Mooltan."
 " 28 " s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."
 December 3 " s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."
 " 5 " s.s. "Mantua."
 " 12 " s.s. "Rampura."
 " 17 " s.s. "General Voyron."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 16 per the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," on November 23 per the s.s. "Matija," and on December 1 per the s.s. "General Voyron."

At the twenty-second ordinary general meeting of Sudan Plantations Syndicate Limited, held last week, Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, the chairman and managing director, stated that the year's gross profits were £933,000 (exactly £100,000 more than in the previous year), from which a final dividend of 15% was to be paid, making 25% for the year. At present the Syndicate has 58,585 feddans under cotton in the Gezira, in addition to 88,600 feddans under lubia and 68,471 feddans under dura.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London on November 7 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa.*
 Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Baines
 Mrs. Barrett
 Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Brown
 Miss R. A. Brown
 Mrs. Campbell
 Nurse Clift
 Mr. E. J. Davies
 Mr. J. Dickinson
 Major Edwards
 Mr. G. P. Ellis
 Mr. R. W. Farquhar
 Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Forde
 Miss A. M. Gibson
 Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gifford
 Master C. F. Hasford
 Miss D. Hill
 Mr. E. L. Hoare
 Mr. Horne
 Mrs. Howard
 Miss Howard
 Mrs. L. Lloyd
 Miss M. E. Lloyd
 Mrs. E. M. Machin
 Miss B. E. MacNab
 Lt. J. F. MacNab
 Capt. J. MacRae
 Lady Phyllis MacRae
 Mr. and Mrs. G. R. F. Martin
 Capt. F. J. Mateur
 Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Milburn
 Mrs. E. Mordaunt
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison
 Mrs. Shaw
 Mr. A. E. M. Mullins
 Lt. Col. H. J. Nancarrow
 Miss E. Paterson
 Mr. G. H. Perkin
 Mrs. E. Pink
 Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Potter
 Lt. C. J. Reynolds
 Mr. G. Rodway
 Mrs. Steer
 Miss Steer
 Mr. R. W. Stuckey
 Miss R. C. Thomas
 Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tera
 Mr. H. Tyler
 Miss Van der Meulen
 Miss J. Weaver
 Mr. A. E. Wright
- Marseilles to Mombasa.*
 Miss G. P. Brooks
 Miss V. Buxton
 Mr. G. D. Clover
 Miss Dell
 Major W. G. Edwards
 Mr. A. W. Fagan
 Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilks
 Master L. M. L. Gilks
 Sir Charles J. Griffin
 Mrs. M. A. Hamilton
- Mombasa.*
 Mrs. E. M. Croft Handley
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Holden
 Miss M. Holden
 Mr. R. F. Horwood
 Mrs. Kirwan and maid
 Mrs. M. Markham
 Mr. J. S. Nicolls
 Miss M. Pale Caray
 Sir Milson Rees
 Mr. and Mrs. F. H. B. Sandford
 Lord and Lady Francis Scott and maid
 Lady Alice Scott
 Mr. and Mrs. T. U. Sproull
- Suez to Mombasa.*
 Mrs. F. E. Taylor
- Port Sudan to Mombasa.*
 Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Nye
- Tanga.*
 Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bell
 Miss J. D. Bell and nurse
 Mr. B. D. Copland
 Mr. A. S. Shiels
 Mrs. Stewart
 Miss Stewart
- Marseilles to Tanga.*
 Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kenny
 Mr. Dillon
- Zanzibar.*
 Dr. T. A. Austin
 Mr. G. M. Reece
- Dar-es-Salaam.*
 Mr. A. G. Gowan
 Mr. Howard
 Mr. V. F. Jessell
 Miss V. Jessell
 Mr. C. R. Lockhart
 Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Morgan
 Master M. J. Morgan
 Mr. J. Robertson
 Major W. E. H. Scopham
 Mr. V. J. Stafford
 Capt. M. J. Stewart
 Mr. S. Thomas
 Mr. J. W. Wakeford
 Mrs. Whitgoose
- Marseilles to Dar-es-Salaam.*
 Mr. D. P. Cousin
 Mr. E. M. Ford
 Dr. G. Maclean
 Mr. T. Thompson
 Mr. K. F. W. Woods
- Beira.*
 Miss Bedford
 Mrs. F. Clifford
 Miss J. Clifford
 Major and Mrs. V. W. Eyre
 Mr. J. W. Keller
 Mr. G. Povall
- Marseilles to Beira.*
 Mr. F. S. Gibbs

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

Passengers from East Africa, which left Mombasa on October 10, for London, via Marseilles and Genoa, arrived on November 13. The following passengers were on board:

- To London.*
 Mr. and Mrs. M. J. T. ...
 Mrs. V. Mansell
 Miss Mansell
- To Liverpool.*
 Mr. W. T. ...
 Mrs. Hoover
- To Plymouth.*
 Mr. L. C. H. ...
 Lieut. J. H. V. ...
- To Cardiff.*
 Mr. H. ...
 Mrs. ...
- To Marseilles.*
 Mr. S. F. ...
 Mrs. G. F. ...
 Mrs. R. A. S. G. ...
 Mrs. A. V. ...
 Mr. H. G. ...
 Mrs. E. A. C. ...
 Master I. A. D. ...
 Mr. A. J. ...

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Private-not trade-advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in the columns of the PREPARED TO BE... with a minimum of 5s. per insertion... For Box No. 4 advertisements there is an additional charge of 10s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding reply. Advertisements reaching "East Africa" on Great Titchfield Street... after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcomings, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments, Resignations and Required, Found or Lost and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.


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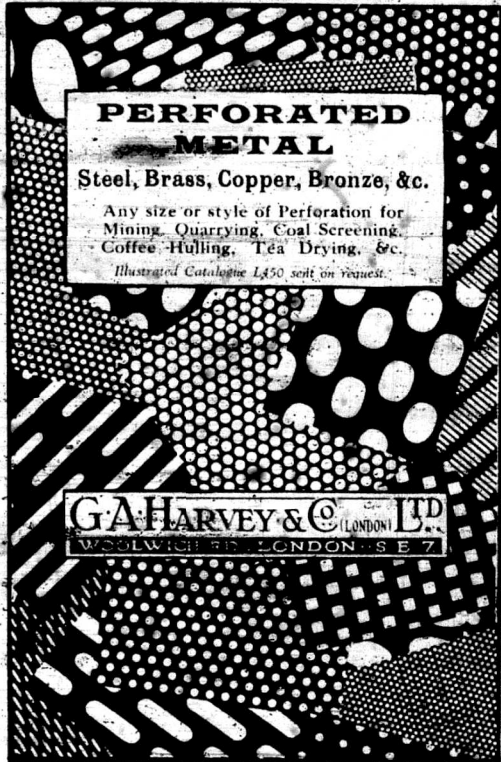
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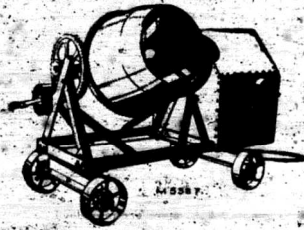
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NATIVE POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

No thoughtful student of East African affairs is likely to disagree with the emphasis laid by the Commission on Closer Union on the need that there should be applied throughout the territories as a whole, continuously and without vacillation, a Native policy which, while adapted to the varying conditions of different tribes and of different localities, is consistent in its main principles. Then why, we are asked by a correspondent of wide Central African experience, should there be any objection to the control of Native policy by the High Commissioner? He himself supplies the answer which the average East African settler would give, and which we interpret as a readiness to entrust the Central Authority with the powers in question as soon as the *personnel* and the machinery of Closer Union have proved themselves. The High Commissioner must from the outset exercise great influence on the co-ordination of Native policy, but since Sir Samuel Wilson found not only unofficial opinion in East Africa, especially in Kenya and Uganda, but even the Governor and Acting Governor of Kenya and the Governor of Uganda opposed to making the Central Authority immediately and directly responsible for the co-ordination of Native affairs, the Imperial Government would, we hold, be wise to recognise the facts and appoint the High Commissioner with the first duty to co-ordinating the main common services of the three Dependencies, leaving him to discuss more delicate questions on the spot. Such a plan of procedure would not mean discarding the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission, which, if wisely implemented, can be of undoubted benefit to Eastern Africa generally: it would

merely mean that, in deference to local sensitiveness, the High Commissioner would be charged to win over local opinion to the idea of entrusting him with the control of Native policy. East African opinion can, we repeat, be brought by the tact and efficiency of the Central Authority to change its views, but it cannot safely be rushed into a *volt-face*.

It is not suggested that the High Commissioner, in consultation with the local Governors and with his Central Council, should do more than co-ordinate an agreed Native policy, leaving the territorial authorities to arrange necessary local variations, just as a Governor to-day permits a Provincial Commissioner certain discretion in the application of his instructions; and, as our correspondent states, there are as great differences between the peoples and circumstances in any one territory as between those of the three States. In our view the High Commissioner must inevitably wield from the outset an important and beneficial influence in the shaping of Native policy; it is, for instance, manifestly undesirable that Tanganyika should, without independent examination of the policy, be over-hastily led along the path of Native Administration, while the contiguous British territories are advancing more slowly, but not less surely, towards the same goal.

Thus the point at issue between the pro-Wilson and pro-Hilton Young advocates is rather one of method than of matter. That being so, is anything to be gained by irritating local opinion, official and unofficial, at the very moment when the maximum of co-operation and cohesion is desirable? Even those who feel most strongly that the Hilton Young proposals regarding the High Commissioner should be adopted as a whole, can find solace in the explicit recognition of Kenya settlers that the Secretary of State must retain full control and responsibility for the direction of policy. Thus, if the Secretary of State would enunciate and instruct the application of one co-ordinated Native policy throughout the three territories, the end which they desire would be achieved without local friction. During this year the spirit of co-operation in East Africa has gained greatly in strength, and once started on the road to Closer Union, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika will, we are confident, find the advantages so obvious that none will wish to draw back. Economic co-ordination is now universally favoured; if doubts remain in the political sphere, surely the course of statesmanship is to set to work on agreed lines, leaving success in those departments of public business to speak for itself and to argue, at an appropriate moment in favour of the co-ordination of Native policy.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The attention of the authorities clearly needs to be turned upon a certain German transport contractor in Tanganyika. In her book

AN EXPONENT OF KULTUR IN TANGANYIKA. Then I Saw the Congo, Miss Grace Flandrau, whose account of her trip is, transparently honest and unbiased, describes this man as in

the habit of inflicting drastic corporal punishment on his boys. "Each morning," writes the chronicler, "our extremely soiled but priceless boys stepped softly into the tents with muddy coffee, and from that moment until bedtime their vigilant attention to our comfort, in so far as it lay in their power to contribute to it, never for an instant failed. And for their pains they had their faces frequently punched by S— (The name is given by Miss Flandrau.) Again: "The cook had a swollen eye, still bleeding from a blow given him by S—

S— expression that Tanganyika Territory was going to the dogs because the British officials would no longer permit you to beat the Niggers. What he called the daily face-punching he indulged in I do not know. The English beat them all right in Kenya, which they own, complained the probably prejudiced S—, but here they're making up to the Natives. They want to get their hands on Tanganyika for keeps, and when they apply to the League to make it a Colony, instead of only a Mandate, they want the Niggers to back them up. But wait till they get hold of it, and then watch them take it out of these rascals! But then S— bitterly regretted the bygone time when his own Kultur and discipline reigned in Tanganyika." This exponent of Kultur might, we repeat, be watched.

The tsetse fly problem in East Africa is so important and perplexing that every suggestion for its solution is worthy of at least some con-

THE TSETSE PROBLEM. sideration. An old African traveller and hunter like Mr. Dennis Lyell has seen much of the tsetse and its ravages

and has his contribution to make. He would preserve the game, for in his experience it is not a fact that game always brings the fly. He has often seen game where tsetse are non-existent, and vice versa, and he quotes a pertinent case from Zomba where oxen died of nagana and game could not possibly be held responsible. He condemns fencing as futile, describing an experiment in that method in Southern Rhodesia as "most absurd." He thinks that Natives suffering from sleeping sickness are the real carriers of infection, and suggests that the solution of the problem lies in finding some contagious disease with which to inoculate and kill off the fly. It is in this direction, he declares, that scientists should work, and he supports his suggestion by a reference to the bee diseases which periodically sweep off the swarms.

Six months is indeed a short time in which to judge the work of the new Native courts which

NATIVE COURTS. have been established in the Sudan, but the Report on the Sudan for the year 1928 asserts that a great deal of work has been done, and well done, by these courts.

Perhaps the most promising field for this experiment in judicial devolution is among those tribes of nomad Arabs whose system of social organisation under sheikhs provides the requisite personalities and tribal custom; and in such case the effect of the

scheme has, we are told, been to legalise, regularise, and at the same time often extend the existing tribal authority. But Native jurisdictions have also been established among sedentary peoples and townsmen over a large proportion of the northern provinces of the Sudan, and a recent amendment to the Penal Code has made it possible for benches of Native magistrates to be established in towns for the summary trial of petty cases. These steps, which go far beyond what has been done in the same direction in Tanganyika Territory, will be watched with great interest. The policy is a bold one; we can only hope it will be successful.

Although East Africa is not likely for some time to play a major part in supplying pig meat or pig products to the British market,

EAST AFRICAN PIG PRODUCTS. Kenya's experimental shipments of this important foodstuff to England have shown the right spirit. Some-

thing like 100 tons, we believe, exported, but the venture was not successful partly on account of delays in transport, though with the improvements at Mombasa for the storage and loading of goods and an increase in the local supply of pigs, further development may be anticipated. Great Britain is the largest importer of pig products in the world and the market therefore offers tremendous opportunities to the Oversea Empire, which at present contributes less than one-seventh of the total imports. Ninety years ago Great Britain was an exporter of pig meat; now she imports two-thirds of her supply. Denmark, which fifty years ago was in the trough of an agricultural depression, is today the main supplier to the British consumer and has quite broken the former monopoly of the United States, this having been achieved by establishing a standard type of pig and the organisation of a regular supply of an article of standard quality. Transport difficulties in the tropics appear to be solved by the experiments now being conducted at Cambridge University, where it has been shown that quick freezing of bacon at -13° F. and storing at $+14^{\circ}$ F. are entirely successful. The objectionable hard cure will be thus avoided, and with a full utilisation of by-products the trade in East Africa should become a commercial proposition. Every bit of the pig can be used: "except the squeal"; the hair is used for upholstery, hearts and lean trimmings make sausage fillings; tongues are canned; brains and kidneys are sold frozen; pepsin is derived from the stomach linings; the casings are used for sausage skins, the intestines for chitterlings, and the spleen as fish food; tails, snouts and ears are converted into glue; fat trimmings are transformed into lard or grease; and blood and hoofs are made into fertilisers. There is, in short, a good deal in a pig; and East Africa no doubt realises it. A standard pig and modern transport are the requisites for success.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. 10-day.

GENERAL SMUTS ON NATIVE POLICY.

Civilisation and Native Culture Side by Side.

There is much that is good in the African and which ought to be preserved and developed. The Negro and the Negroid Bantu form a distinct human type which the world would be poorer without. Here in this vast continent with its wide geographical variety and its immense climatic differences this unique human type has been fixing itself for thousands of years. It is even possible that this was the original mother-type of the human race and that Africa holds the cradle of mankind.

This type has some wonderful characteristics. It has largely remained a child type, with a child psychology and outlook. A child-like human cannot be a bad human, for as we are not in high spiritual matters bidden to be like unto little children? Perhaps as a direct result of this temperament the African is the only happy human I have come across. No other race is so easily satisfied, so good-tempered, so care-free. If this had not been the case, it could scarcely have survived the intolerable evils which have weighed on it like a nightmare through the ages. A race which could survive the immemorial practice of the witch doctor and the slave trader and preserve its inherent simplicity and sweetness of disposition must have some very fine moral qualities.

The African easily forgets past troubles and does not anticipate future troubles. This happy-go-lucky disposition has also its drawbacks. There is no desire for improvement, there is no persistent effort in construction, and there is complete absorption in the present, its joys and sorrows. Women, wine, and song in their African forms remain the great consolations of life. No indigenous religion has been evolved, no literature, no art since the magnificent promise of the cave men and the South African petroglyphist, no architecture since Zimbabwe (if that is African). Enough for the African the simple joys of village life, the dance, the tom-tom, the continual excitement of fighting, the uses little bloodshed. They can stand any amount of physical hardship and suffering, but when deprived of these simple enjoyments, they droop, sicken, and die. Travellers tell how for weeks they would move impassive in horrid slave gangs; but when they passed a village and heard the pleasant noises of children, the song and the dance, they would suddenly collapse and die, as if of a broken heart. These children of nature have not the inner toughness and persistence of the European, nor those social and moral incentives to progress which have built up European civilisation in a comparatively short period. But they have a temperament which suits mother Africa, and which brings out the simple joys of life and deadens its pain, such as no other race possesses.

From one Extreme to the Other.

It is clear that a race so different in its mentality and its cultures from those of Europe requires a policy very unlike that which would suit Europeans. Nothing could be worse for Africa than the application of a policy, the object or tendency of which would be to destroy the basis of this African type, to de-Africanise the African and turn him either into a beast of the field or into a pseudo-European. And yet in the past we tried both alternatives in our dealings with the Natives. First we had looked upon the African as essentially inferior or sub-human, as having no soul, and as being only fit to be a slave. As a slave he became an article of commerce, and the greatest article of export from this continent for centuries. But the horrors of this trade became such that the modern conscience finally revolted and stamped out African slavery—peacefully in the British Empire, but in America with the convulsions of civil war and a million dead.

Then we changed to the opposite extreme. The African now became a man and a brother. Religion and politics combined to shape this new African policy. The principles of the French Revolution which had emancipated Europe were applied to Africa; liberty, equality, and fraternity could turn bad Africans into good Europeans. The political system of the Natives was ruthlessly destroyed in order to incorporate them as equals into the white system. The African was good as a potential European; his social and political culture was bad, barbarous, and only deserving to be stamped out root and branch. In the British possessions in Africa the Native just emerging from barbarism was accepted as an equal citizen with full political rights along with the whites. But his Native institutions were ruthlessly proscribed and destroyed. The principle of equal rights was applied in its crudest form, and while it gave the Native a semblance

of equality with whites, which was little good to him, it destroyed the basis of his African system which was his highest good. These are the two Native policies which have prevailed in the past, and the second has been only less harmful than the first.

Need for a New Policy.

If Africa has to be redeemed, if Africa is to take her own contribution to the world, if Africa is to take her rightful place among the continents, we shall have to proceed on different lines and evolve a policy which will not force her institutions into an alien European mould, but which will preserve her unity with her own past, conserve what is precious in her past, and build her future progress and civilisation on specifically African foundations. That should be the new policy, and such a policy would be in line with the traditions of the British Empire. As I said on an occasion which has become historic, the British Empire does not stand for assimilation of its peoples into a common type, it does not stand for standardisation, but for the fullest, freest development of its peoples along their own specific lines. This principle applies not only to its European, but also to its Asiatic and its African constituents.

It is significant that this new orientation of African policy had its origin in South Africa, and that its author was Cecil Rhodes in his celebrated Glen Grey Act. Rhodes's African policy embodied two main ideas: white settlement to supply the steel framework and the stimulus for an enduring civilisation; and indigenous Native institutions to express the specifically African character of the Natives in their future development and civilisation. Prior to the Glen Grey legislation it had been the practice in South Africa and in all European-occupied territory in Africa to rule the Natives direct through Government officials. Even where Natives were left undisturbed in the possession of their tribal lands, the Native organs of self-government were broken down and Government rule was constituted in their place. The Native chiefs were either deposed and deprived of authority, or where use was made of them they were incorporated into the official system and appointed as officers of the Government, from whom they derived all their authority and in whose name that authority was exercised.

The principal innovation of Rhodes in his new legislation was, so far as possible, to restore direct Native rule to the Natives in their local tribal affairs. A system of Native councils was inaugurated for the smaller areas, from which again delegates met to form a larger general council under the chairmanship of the resident magistrate of the area. Powers of taxation of administration, and recommending legislation to the Government were conferred on these councils. His second innovation was to make it possible for Natives in their tribal areas to become possessed of their own separate plots of agricultural land instead of the traditional communal holding and working of land which is the universal system throughout Africa. Under the Native system the tribe owns the lands and not the individual, and from time to time the chief and his advisers assign to each head of a family the plot which he may cultivate for himself. This plot can be and is usually changed, so that there is no fixity of tenure, and in consequence no incentive to improve the land and to do the best with it or get the most out of it. For this communal social system of land tenure Rhodes substituted individual tenure, under certain reservations and with certain safeguards designed in the interests of the Native holders themselves. A third feature of the system was a labour tax, which, however, proved a failure and was subsequently repealed. Dismissing therefore the question of a labour tax, we come to consider the other features of Rhodes's Act and their general bearing on African Native policy.

Now the Native Wastes his Land.

His provision of individual agricultural holdings has been a great success, and has been a principal means of Native advance where it has been adopted in the Union. The Native system of land socialism is not only primitive but most wasteful in its working. Why should the Native farmer improve and render productive what belongs to the community and may be taken away from him by the community? The result is that these communal farm lands rapidly deteriorate and become exhausted, and have to be abandoned after a few years' use. Then the farm lands shift to another area of the tribal domain, where the same process of uneconomic exhaustion is repeated. And in the course of years this shifting cultivation works havoc with the natural resources of the domain: the soil is progressively exhausted, the forests and trees disappear, the natural vegetable covering is destroyed, soil erosion sets in, the rainfall is lessened, and what water does fall

* Being extracts from General Smuts's third Rhodes Lecture, delivered at Oxford on Saturday last.

flows off in torrents, and conditions arise, and the tribal lands become a barren waste. This sad phenomenon can in one degree or another to day be seen all over the African continent. Not only in South Africa, but in many other parts of the continent a Native area or reserve can be recognised at a distance by the obvious general deterioration of the natural vegetation and the soil.

But for the enormous natural resources and recuperative power of the continent, most of Africa would by now be a howling wilderness, because of the wasteful rural economy of its population. Unless the carrying capacity of the land is to be gravely impaired in the future, steps will have to be taken everywhere to preserve the forests and the soil, and to teach the Native better methods of agriculture. Practical agricultural education must indeed become the principal subject of Native education. But nothing will have a more far-reaching effect than a general system of individual agricultural holdings under proper safeguards. The economic incentive to use properly and to improve what is one's own is more powerful than any other factor of progress. In a world tending more and more towards general socialism, the vague phrase of "Native socialism" may sound attractive, but its practical effects in Africa are everywhere devastating, and it has on this continent significantly maintained the most backward conditions to be found anywhere on the continents of the world.

Encouraging Native Self-Development.

When Grey legislation was to give the Natives their own institutions for his self-development and self-government. It marks definitely the abandonment of the older policy according to which the white man's system and culture had to be imposed on the Natives, and Native institutions had to be scrapped as barbarous. The new policy is to foster an indigenous Native culture or system of cultures and to cease to force the African into alien European moulds. As a practical policy of Native government it has worked most successfully. Gradually the system of Native councils and Native self-government through elected tribal chiefs and elected councils has been extended from one Native area to another in the Cape Province, until to-day about two-thirds, or roughly over a million, Cape Natives fall under this system and manage their own local affairs according to their own ideas under the supervision of the European magistrates. They impose a small tax of ten shillings per annum for their own local requirements, they look after their own roads, and the dipping of their cattle against disease; they teach improved agricultural methods through their own Native officers; they amend their customary Native law, advise the Government in regard to proposed laws in their areas, and in many other ways they look after their own local interests, and give useful expression for their political energies, and get an invaluable training in disinterested public service. A sense of pride in their institutions and their own administration is rapidly developing, and along with valuable experience in administration and public affairs they are also acquiring a due sense of responsibility, and where mistakes are made they feel satisfied that they have only themselves to blame.

After the new system had worked successfully and with ever increasing efficiency for twenty-five years, I thought the time ripe in 1920 to extend it to the whole of the Union, and in that year an Act was passed which gave increased powers to the councils and authorised the Government to introduce them over the whole Union wherever the advance of the Natives might justify the step. A Native Affairs Commission was appointed to advise the Natives and the Government in regard to the establishment of new councils as well as in reference to all legislation affecting the Natives. And it is confidently expected that before many years have passed the whole Native population of South Africa will be in charge of their own local affairs under general white supervision, and in this way they will get an outlet for their political and administrative energies and ambitions which will give them an invaluable training for eventual participation in a wider sphere of public life.

Disintegration of the African System.

The new departure is most far-reaching and has come none too soon. Already the African system is disintegrating everywhere over the whole African continent. Many factors have combined to produce this situation. Missionaries share the blame with administrators; the fight against the Native religions ideas has been no less destructive than the deposition of Native chiefs and the institution of European organs of government. Unfortunately the earlier efforts of missionary enterprise were made without any reference to or knowledge of the peculiar Native psychology, or the light which anthropology has thrown on the past of human

cultures. For the Natives religion, law, natural science, social customs, and institutions all form one blended whole, which enshrines their view of the world and of the forces governing it. Attack this complex system at any single point and the whole is endangered.

The introduction of the Christian religion meant not only the breakdown of the belief in primitive spirits, in magic and witchcraft, and the abandonment of the practice of polygamy; it meant the breakdown of the entire integral Native outlook on life and the world. A knowledge of anthropology would have enabled the missionary to differentiate between what was barbaric and degrading in the Native system and what was merely different from the Christian-European system without being morally or socially harmful to the Natives. But for the missionary good and bad and indifferent in Native practice were met with the same ban, as long as it was not in the Bible or the advanced practice of Christian Europe. The whole tendency of the Christian mission has therefore been to hasten the disintegration of the Native system, both in its good and its bad aspects. To this has been added the introduction of the white man's administration through his own official organs, the breakdown of the authority of the chiefs and the tribal system, and the loosening of the bonds which bind Native society together, with the consequent weakening or disappearance of tribal discipline over the young men and women of the tribe. The general disintegration has been powerfully reinforced by the improvement of means of transport, the opening of communications, and labour recruitment which have led to the movement of Natives and their mix-up on a scale which would have been impossible before. The events of the Great War on the African continent also contributed to this general disintegration.

The bonds of Native tribal cohesion and authority are dissolved, the African governments will everywhere sit with vast hordes of detribalised Natives on their hands, for whom the traditional restraints and the discipline of the chiefs and the elders will have no force or effect. The old social and religious sanctions will have disappeared, while no new sanctions except those of the white man's laws will have been substituted. Such a situation would be unprecedented in the history of the world and the results may well be general chaos. The Natives of Africa have from time immemorial been subject to a stern, even a ruthless discipline, and their social system has rested on the despotic authority of their chiefs. If this system breaks down and tribal discipline disappears, Native society will be resolved into its human atoms, with possibilities of universal Bolshevism and chaos which no friend of the Natives or the orderly civilisation of this continent would contemplate with equanimity. Freed from all traditional moral and social discipline, the Native, just emerging from barbarism, may throw restraint to the winds and give free rein to the brute that is in him even more than in the civilised European. Such a breakdown must be prevented at all costs, and this should be done in a way which will continue to maintain in the future the authority which has guided Native life in the past.

Preservation of Native Authority.

In the interests of the Native, as well as those of the European administrations responsible for their welfare, we are called upon to retrace our steps; to take all proper measures which are still possible to restore or preserve the authority of the chiefs, and to maintain the bonds of solidarity and discipline which have in the past supported the tribal organisation of the Natives. This authority or discipline need not be exercised in a barbarous way and should be shorn of all its old-time cruel or other undesirable features. But in essence it should be maintained, and under the general supervision and check of the European magistrate it should continue to be exercised. Special means should be taken to instruct chiefs in their duties, and the sons of chiefs and headmen should be trained to the proper exercise of the leadership which they may be called upon to fill. Such schools already exist, not only in South Africa, but under the Tanganyika and Uganda administrations, and may prove most helpful in preserving the traditional Native chieftainship and headmanship as a vital link in the organisation of Native society.

The new policy is in effect enshrined in the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Mandates passed thereunder. Act 22 of the Covenant lays down that to those colonies and territories taken from the defeated Powers, which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there shall be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation, and that this trust shall be carried out by advanced nations acting as mandataries on behalf of the League of Nations. The well-being and

development of peoples not yet able to stand by themselves can only mean the progress and civilisation of these backward peoples in accordance with their own institutions, customs, and ideas, in so far as these are not compatible with the ideals of civilisation. That this was the plain meaning and intention of the article I can state with some authority as I was in a measure responsible for this Mandate principle and for its formulation in Article 22 of the Covenant. This article enshrines a policy and a principle which is not only in consonance with common sense, but which has already been tested in practice on a fairly large scale and which in future ought to govern universally the contacts between European and other less advanced peoples.

The Native system may not be as efficient and incorruptible as a white organisation would be, but a certain amount of inefficiency or even injustice according to white ideas is excusable, so long as the Natives are trained to govern themselves according to their own ideas and bear the responsibility for their own small mistakes. In this way they learn to stand by themselves and will, in the long run be trained to do all their own local government work. It is not only the training in self-government that will benefit them. They will develop the sense of responsibility which goes with it and which is in itself one of the most valuable lessons of life. In looking after their own concerns they will in addition cultivate a sense of pride in their own system and increase their self-respect. And above all they will have an active interest in their own public affairs and an enormous moral and social value.

Segregation.

The white man does the Native a great injury by doing everything for him in the way of government and thereby depriving his life of all public interest. Gone is the excitement of his petty wars, and if in addition there is the repression of all his former public activities and the suppression of his Native values, we must expect a sense of frustration which will take all the zest out of his life. The question has even been raised whether the white man's rule in taking all the interest out of Native life is not responsible for that deradence, lowered birth-rate, and slow petering out which we see in the case of many primitive peoples. At any rate, the new policy of Native self-government will provide the Natives with plenty of bones to chew and plenty of matter to wrangle over, and they do love to talk and dispute *ad infinitum*—and in that way help to fill their otherwise empty lives with interest.

Another important consequence will follow. Wherever Europeans and Natives live in the same country it will mean separate parallel institutions for the two. The old practice mixed up black with white in the same institutions, and nothing else was possible, after the Native institutions and traditions had been carelessly or deliberately destroyed. But in the new plan there will be what is called in South Africa "segregation"—separate institutions for the two elements of the population living in their own separate areas. Separate institutions involve territorial segregation of the white and black. If they live mixed up together it is not practicable to sort them out under separate institutions of their own. Institutional segregation carries with it territorial segregation.

The new policy therefore gives the Native his own traditional institutions on land which is set aside for his occupation alone. For agricultural and pastoral Natives large areas or reserves are set aside, adequate for their present and future needs. It must, however, be admitted that in South Africa grave mistakes in the past have rendered the setting aside of sufficient lands for the Natives impossible at present. For urbanised Natives who live as domestic servants or industrial workers in white areas, townships, or "locations," are set aside adjoining to the European towns or cities. In both rural reserves and town locations the Natives take a part in or run their own local self-government. Such is the practice now in vogue in South Africa. The system is accepted and welcomed by the vast majority of Natives, but it is resented by a small educated minority who claim equal rights with the whites. It is, however, evident that the proper place of the educated minority of the Natives is with the rest of their people, of whom they are the natural leaders and from whom they should not in any way be dissociated.

The Colour Bar.

Far more difficult questions arise on the industrial plane. It is not practicable to separate black and white in industry, and their working together in the same industry and in the same works leads to a certain amount of competition and friction and antagonism, for which no solution has yet been found. Unhappy attempts have been made in South Africa to introduce a colour bar, and an Act of that nature is actually on the Statute Book, but

no attempt has yet been made to apply it in practice. It empowers the Government to set aside separate spheres of work for the Native and the non-Native, the object being to confine the Native to the more or less unskilled occupations or grades of work. The inherent economic difficulties of such a distribution of industrial functions, the universal objections of the Native workers, and the sense of fair play among the whites will make its practical application practically impossible. No statutory barrier of that kind should be placed on the Native who wishes to raise himself in the scale of civilisation, nor could it be maintained for long against the weight of modern public opinion. As a worker the white man should be able to hold his own in competition with the Native. Industrial, as distinguished from territorial, segregation would be both impracticable and an offence against the modern conscience.

Is the parallelism of Native and white institutions to be confined to local government, or is it to go all the way up to the level of full political or parliamentary government? Should black and white co-operate in the same Parliamentary institutions of the country? If so, should they have separate representatives in the same Parliamentary institutions?

I do not think there can be or that at bottom there is any doubt that in the supreme legislature of a country with a mixed population both colours should ultimately have representation. It is repugnant to our civilised European ideas that the weaker in a community should not be heard or should go without representation, either by themselves or through European spokesmen, where their interests are concerned. There can be but one sovereign body in a country, and that body should represent the weaker no less than the stronger.

As to the mode of representation of colour in the supreme Parliament there can be legitimate difference of opinion. The older practice was to give equal rights in the sense of mixed representation, the same member of the legislature representing mixed bodies of white and Native voters alike. The new policy of segregation of political rights would seem to point to separate representation for the colours in the same Parliament, so that white and Native voters would vote in separate constituencies for separate representatives. There would still be equal political rights, and the Rhodes ideal in that sense would not be affected, but they would be exercised separately or communally.

In South Africa, which, owing to the advanced conditions of its Natives, has become a sort of cockpit for race issues, we started with the older system of mixed constituencies in the Cape Colony, and this system is embodied and entrenched in the Act of Union which forms our Constitution. The present Government have proposed to scrap this system for the future, and to give separate representation in Parliament to Native and non-Native voters. A policy which might have been easy and from certain points of view even commendable with a clean slate before us has become enormously difficult because of what has been done in the past and the justifiable fervour with which the Cape Natives cling to their vested rights, which they have enjoyed for three-quarters of a century. A battle royal is still proceeding on this and cognate issues affecting the political rights of the Natives, and it will require all the wisdom and patience which we can command in South Africa to reach a generally acceptable solution.

Detribalised Natives.

If we had to do only with the tribal Native voters the question would not be so difficult, and the application of the general segregation principle to the particular case of political rights might be justified. Unfortunately very large numbers of detribalised Natives are spread all over the Cape and are no longer resident or registered in the Native areas. These urbanised Natives constitute the real crux, and it is a difficulty which goes far beyond the political issue. They raise a problem for the whole principle of segregation, as they claim to be civilised and Europeanised and do not wish to be thrust back into the seclusion of their former tribal associations or to forgo their new place in the sun among the whites. With the application of strict education and civilisation tests it would probably be the better course to allow them to exercise their political rights along with the whites. Were it not for the case of the urbanised or detribalised Natives, the colour problem in Africa would be shorn of most of its difficulties. And the situation in South Africa is therefore a lesson to all the younger British communities farther north to prevent as much as possible the detachment of the Native from his tribal connection, and to enforce from the very start the system of segregation with its separate Native institutions.

In my previous lecture I stressed the importance of white settlement in Africa as a potent means of furthering Native progress and civilisation. I pointed out that enduring contact with the white man's civilisation is the surest way to civilise the Native. In this lecture I have emphasised the importance of preserving Native institutions, of keeping intact as far as possible the Native system of organisation and social discipline.

It may be thought that there is a clash between these two aims, and that civilisation by white contact must inevitably lead to the undermining and, ultimately to the destruction of the Native culture and social system. This is not so. So long as there is territorial segregation, so long as the Native family home is not with the white man but in his own area, so long the Native organisation will not be materially affected. While the Native will come out of his own area for a limited period every year to work with a white employer, he will leave his wife and children behind at their Native home. The family life in the Native home will continue on the traditional lines; the routine of the family and of the tribe will not be altered in any respect. The male adults, father and sons, will no doubt imbibe new ideas in their white employment, but their social system will not suffer on that account.

When Segregation Breaks Down.

It is only when segregation breaks down, when the whole family migrates from the tribal home and out of the tribal jurisdiction to the white man's farm or the town, that the tribal bond is snapped and the tribal life falls into decay. And it is this migration of the Native family, of the females and children, to the farms and the towns which must be prevented at all costs. As soon as this migration is permitted, the process commences which ends in the urbanised, desocialised Native and the disappearance of the Native organisation. It is not white employment of the Native males that works the mischief, but the abandonment of the Native tribal home by the women and children.

Although it proved impossible in South Africa in the past to have the Native families in their own reserves, it is possible to do so to-day. The power of Government and the reach of the law are to-day very different from what they were under the primitive nomadic conditions of the old Cape frontier. The system of Native administration is to-day so ramified and pervasive; the policeman is so ubiquitous, that segregation can be tried under far more favourable conditions than existed in South Africa in the past. The young countries to the north can start with a clean slate. They can learn from the mistakes which we made in South Africa, and can *ab initio* reserve ample lands for the Natives to live and work on. They can check the abuses of the chiefs and can effectively supervise the working of the Native system both in its administrative and judicial aspects. Witchcraft can be fought, official injustice and corruption can be largely prevented, schools can be established and the simplest amenities of civilised life can be introduced.

The position is really very different from what it was generations ago, and the inducements for Native families to remain on their tribal lands are such or can be made such that a segregation law will become comparatively easy to carry out. The women and children will continue to carry on their Native life at home, will continue to work in the homes and in the fields as they have done from the immemorial past. The men, instead of lying in the sun, or brawling over their beer, or indulging in the dangerous sport of tribal warfare, will go out to work, and supplement the family income and render tolerable a weight which under the new conditions is becoming more and more difficult for the women and children. They will never be away long and the physical and moral life of the family and the tribe need not suffer because of the short periods of absence.

A Practical System.

Theorists may pick holes in such a system, but there is no practical reason why it should not work well. It works fairly smoothly in South Africa; the Native population there is increasing more rapidly than elsewhere where the men loiter about eternally in the villages; habits of work and industrial discipline are fostered among the men, while children go to the village school and the mothers keep the home fires burning. There is no break in the communal village life, but among the men the thin end of the industrial wedge is quietly introduced, and they rightly become the bread-winners which they have seldom or never been.

Such a system has great redeeming features, and compares more than favourably with the old ways which meant absolute stagnation for the men and virtual slavery for the women. It represents a compromise

between the Native routine of the past and the white man's industrial system, which may work tolerably well in the future. Without breaking down what is good in the Native system, it will graft on to it a wholesome economic development, which will yet not disturb too deeply the traditional ways of mother Africa. The white man's civilisation and the Native culture will live side by side, and the problems of their contact will provide a fruitful theme for the statesmen of the future.

WHAT MISSIONS HAVE DONE FOR AFRICA.

Archdeacon Cyril Hallett, of Zanzibar, says in a letter to *The Times* :—

"In the first of the Rhodes Lectures General Smuts gave it as his considered opinion that the Christian missionary has, after a century of ceaseless effort, not yet succeeded in making any deep impression on Africa. Facts call for at least a considerable modification of this pronouncement. In little more than half a century since Mackay of Uganda preached Christianity in a country seething with inter-tribal warfare and steeped in cruelty and bloodshed, that country has become peaceful and prosperous and can count adherents to Christianity by the hundreds of thousands. In East Central Africa, where, seventy years ago, the Universities' Mission sent out one Bishop with a handful of missionary companions, there are now many thousands of communicants, shepherded to a large extent by an African Native ministry.

"In matters of education it is only of recent years that the various Governments have risen to their responsibility for organised and systematic effort. It is no exaggeration to say that, prior to this most welcome official movement, about 90% of the schools in the country were built and staffed solely by the Christian missions. General Smuts seems to suggest an antithesis between Christian and medical missions. But surely such an antithesis is illusory and non-existent. Every Christian mission would acknowledge that nothing is of more vital importance than its hospitals and medical work; and it would be hard to find any medical mission which is not directly or indirectly the outcome of Christian thought and organisation. Again, General Smuts emphasises the rapid spread of Islam. It is true that there is a large increase, but that increase is mainly numerical and superficial. In the coast towns, which have always been the stronghold of the Prophet, there are unmistakable signs that Muhammadanism, while retaining its force as a social and political bond, is fast losing its spiritual and religious influence. In the interior Natives are easily persuaded to be written down as Muhammadans, but the religious teaching given to them is so fragmentary as to be almost negligible."

"East Africa" is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have, we learn, been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that person or this or that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor is the sole judge of "East Africa's" policy and is the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest in it.

CONTROLLING NATIVES IN TOWNSHIPS.

LESSONS FOR EAST AFRICA FROM DURBAN.

What Governments and Large Employers of Labour might Note.

By a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

THE population of the Durban municipality is composed of some 50,000 Europeans, 35,000 Natives, and 20,400 coloured folk. We are concerned chiefly with the 35,000 Natives, most of whom are Zulu, and who are in the main employed as labourers, principally at the docks and coaling station, by the railways, the municipality in local industries, or in domestic service.

The Municipal Native Affairs Department, with a manager at its head, deals with all questions relating to Natives, and advises the Municipal Council upon Native Affairs.

Financial.—Under Act 21 of 1923 a Native revenue account has been instituted, the proceeds of which pay for Native administration and welfare. Any other expenditure is held in trust for the Natives and is invested. Revenue under this head may not be used for any other than purely Native purposes. The heads of revenue are:—

- (i) Fines imposed for breaches of regulations in location village or hostel.
- (ii) Revenue collected from Native pass and registration fees.
- (iii) Fees collected from trading plots in locations and from lease of space in eating houses.
- (iv) Rents collected from accommodation in the locations.
- (v) Profits derived from the manufacture and sale of Native beer.

The main heads of expenditure are:—

- (i) The entire cost of the Municipal Native Affairs Department.
- (ii) Construction of locations, married quarters, eating houses, etc., and their maintenance.
- (iii) Brewing of Native beer.
- (iv) Municipal services, electric light, water and sanitation.
- (v) Police supervision; and
- (vi) Land rents.

The charges made by the Municipal Authority tend to be high, for the Native revenue account is in a very healthy state. Charges do, however, show a tendency to decrease, and may do so even more now that the Ministry of Native Affairs scrutinise the estimates more closely.

Pass Laws:

Pass Laws.—Within twenty-four hours of his arrival in Durban the Native must register himself either as:

(a) Seeking Work.—A pass valid for five days is obtained free and renewable at discretion for further periods of five days.

(b) Visiting the Town.—A pass similar to (a) is issued free: or

(c) Casual Labour.—Called *togt* men by both races, the word being derived from the Africans' word *togt*, meaning a task. These are men who desire to be day labourers, and are employed for periods less than a month.

On entering they pay a fee of 5s., for which they receive a registration disc (which is at the same time their *togt*

The problems arising from the congregation of large numbers of Natives in towns and on mining properties in East and Central Africa demand careful study if the Dependencies are to avoid the errors made in some other parts of the continent, and "East Africa" therefore tends its columns to this detailed review of what has been done by the Durban Municipality for the administration and comfort of the Natives within its gates. We regard this contribution by an experienced East African correspondent as of real East African importance.

badge), and accommodation for one month in the *togt* barracks, which includes blanket, electric light, water and cooking facilities. A further £3 rent is paid for every subsequent month.

(d) **Regular Labourers.**—Employers must register their employees within twenty-four hours. On payment of 1s. fee the employer obtains a registration record and the Native a registration ticket. These are valid for one month, but must be presented within the first week of each subsequent month, so that an entry may be made certifying the continuation of employment. For this entry a fee of 3d. is charged. In both cases the fee is paid by the employer. The latter's presence for registration or renewal purposes is not required, neither is the presence of the individual Native after the original registration. Thus an employer of 100 labourers may send one man with all the papers.

Note. The employer keeps the registration record, the Native keeps his registration ticket (see later complaints by Natives).

Rickshaw pullers, who are *togt* labourers, need a special licence taken out for them by their employer; they undergo special medical examination.

Any Native leaving service or ceasing to be employed must report the fact within twenty-four hours.

Thus every Native remaining in the municipality more than twenty-four hours is accounted for. Any Native may be required by the proper authority to show his pass or badge at any time. Natives working on their own account as traders, shopkeepers, etc., are registered, but obtain their licences through the ordinary municipal channels.

Besides raising revenue, administering funds, and supervising locations, the M.N.A.D. acts on behalf of the Natives in any difficulties in which they may be, remits money for them to their homes, endeavours to settle disputes between them and their employers, deals with cases in which Natives die or are killed in the area, and helps them to obtain proper compensation. In a word, it helps the Native in every way. No members of the Department have judicial powers—not even the compound managers in charge of 3,000 men or more, who state that owing to the popularity of the compounds they can do very well without such powers.

The Locations, Barracks, and Married Quarters.

There are two main locations in Durban and one *togt* barracks, besides the women's hostel and married quarters. These are all situated in town. They accommodate 6,000 Natives.

The locations are (a) The Depot Location, which accommodates 3,000 men, and has a building set aside for casual occupations; (b) The Dalton Road Location, accommodating 1,200 men. Both are built on the same principle, so to describe one will suffice.

As land is at a premium the most must be made of any plots taken up. The older buildings are two-storied, with wooden balconies running all round on both floors. Windows are of wood. These were found inadequate and unsatisfactory, for the woodwork rots quickly and harbours bugs. Much larger blocks were then built in three stories and with concrete verandas. These have again been improved upon, steel being wherever possible substituted for wood. These buildings cost £10,000 each and house 500 men. They seem in some ways unnecessarily expensive.

Sleeping accommodation consists of large and small rooms and is of two types.

(a) One building is set apart for casual visitors to the town who may need sleeping accommodation for a night or two. There are thirty beds in a room. A man pays 3d. a night for a bed with a blanket, which payment also provides electric light, as much water as he requires for washing and cooking, and the use of wash-houses and kitchens. Besides this there are a small number of beds in rooms of six, four, and two, where mattresses, sheets, and pillows are provided; for such accommodation 6d. a night is charged.

(b) **Permanent Residents.**—These pay 5s. a month for bed and all conveniences. The average number in a room is twelve, and 300 cubic feet of air space is allowed each man, who keeps his own boxes, clothes, and paraphernalia at the head of his bed. Besides cooking facilities and a

common dining room, there is an eating house and bed hall attached to each location, where cooked meals are obtainable. Accommodation in rooms of two is available for those who wish it at 10s. per bed, which is provided with mattress, sheets and pillow, besides blankets.

(c) *Type of Bed.*—I saw three types of bed in use—concrete, wood, and asbestos. All have been tried out, and the consensus of opinion of the location superintendents and of the Natives is in favour of the wooden bed composed of three boards with about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. space between each board. The old system of groups of four wooden bunks in two tiers has been condemned, as also the wooden bed which fitted into an iron four-legged frame.

The beds are placed along the walls and supported on a metal pipe which runs the length of the room at the head and another at the foot, which pipe in turn rests on small concrete blocks spaced about 8 ft. apart. This is the best system of supporting the beds that I saw. The concrete beds were complained of as too hard and cold, and the asbestos as too hard. Wood presumably yields to a pleasurable extent.

(d) *Ventilation.*—Large numbers of windows are provided and further ventilation is provided at the top in a manner that the openings cannot be blocked up.

In fact, this had been carried to excess on the top floors of the new buildings, where walls only 3 ft. 6 in. separated the rooms and where a large air space had been left between the top of the walls and the roof, with the result that the heat of air was unbearable, and had had to be closed in. Window and all other framework is now made of metal wherever possible. Ventilation is excellent, as proved by the fact that there was no unpleasant smell in any of the rooms visited.

CATERING FOR EVERY NEED.

(e) *Washing.*—Each building has its complement of shower baths. These are usually in a separate building roofed in and walled round to about 4 ft. They are open to use all day and no restriction is placed upon the amount of water used. Floors are all concrete. Besides these houses there are water taps in many parts of the compounds; the tap has to be constantly pressed down to allow water to flow. In each washhouse are washing blocks of concrete where clothes can be washed.

(f) *Cooking.*—There are communal kitchens with open fireplaces, wooden tables, water and electric light. Any resident may use these and cook the type of meal he desires, which he then takes and eats in the common dining hall. Should he prefer a cooked meal, he can obtain one from the Native caterer at a price varying from 3d. to 6d. and of a kind to gratify the most particular palate and satisfy the largest appetite. Many types of mineral water are obtainable. (For further eating facilities see under Eating Houses.)

(g) *Sanitation.*—All compounds are connected with the main drainage system of the town.

Large latrine accommodation is provided on the ground floor of each building, and there are further latrines on each floor. I saw two types in use, the automatic flush and the ordinary tank flush with plug. The latter, though the more expensive, is far the more satisfactory. Importance is laid upon the necessity for partitions between each seat; these are of brick.

(h) *Refuse* is carried away in carts by the municipality.

(i) *General.*—A staff of thirty men is maintained at each compound. Rooms are regularly swept out and are disinfected at least once a week. On disinfection day inhabitants of the rooms stack all the articles that they do not wish to be touched in the middle of the room. Blankets and anything else left upon the beds pass through the fumigator, and the beds themselves through the carbolic tank.

(j) *Recreation and Games.*—In each location are recreation rooms in which meetings, except those of

political nature, may be held. Films are shown on Saturday nights and are largely attended. On Sunday religious services of every denomination are held in them. There is a football field, and a tennis court had just been made; it was well patronised by the more educated Natives.

(k) *Visiting Accommodation.*—A building containing a number of single rooms has been set aside for the wives of location residents coming to visit and stay a short time with their husbands. In such cases one of these rooms can be hired and the couple may live there together during the period of the visit.

Discipline easily Maintained.

(l) *Discipline.*—I was much surprised at the ease with which discipline is maintained. Location superintendents, who have no magisterial powers, police, or location police, interfere as little as possible with the men, who maintain their own discipline in their rooms. Theft is at a minimum owing to the fact that an objectionable person is very soon turned out by his room mates.

The ease with which discipline is maintained is attributed to the fact that out of a Native population of 35,000 the municipality can at present house only 6,000 and that this municipal accommodation and its surroundings are about the best obtainable; thus a good type of Native is in residence. It is the greatest punishment to turn a man out of a location, and the power to do so is a sufficient weapon for the maintenance of discipline. The municipal beer control has directly a great deal to do with this good discipline. It is only on the very rarest occasions that recourse to the law is necessary.

Natives, except those working after that hour, are supposed to be in their compounds by 9 p.m., but this rule is not strictly enforced. Lights are extinguished at 10 p.m.

The general impression gained by visits to the locations was of quiet, contented, orderly life lived amongst hygienic surroundings in an atmosphere of understanding and sympathy. Proof of the popularity of the accommodation lies in the constant demand for more of it and in the fact that as soon as more is provided it is immediately occupied.

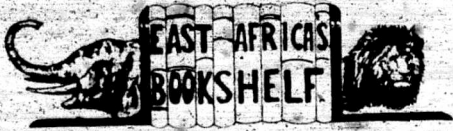
The Women's Hostel.

(m) *The Women's Hostel.*—Owing to the large numbers of Native women employed in various ways in the town, steps had to be taken to cater for their accommodation. Thus sprang up the women's hostel, which provides accommodation for about 250 women at the rate of 3d. per night, or 5s. a month. The system is in all essentials the same as that adopted in the men's locations. A European matron is in charge of the establishment, which has a staff of Native women assistants.

There are generally three in a room. Lockers are provided in the dining room in which each lodger keeps her table utensils. Hot baths are obtainable and electric irons are provided. There is accommodation for visitors.

The institution appeared to me a model of its kind; for though the girls' movements were not regulated outside the building, the tone inside was such as to leave a lasting impression of high moral and social standards, which, if carried into future family life, could only make for happiness and clean living. We so often educate the men and raise their tone, but neglect the women, thus causing a big gap between their outlook when marriage brings home life—a gap which it is very difficult to bridge, as it is one of culture; this women's hostel does bridge it.

(To be continued.)



A NEW LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell's Biography.

Not until he was forty-two years old did David Livingstone sign his name in the familiar form; until that time he was "Livingston." That is one of the interesting points brought out by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, D.D., in his new biography entitled "Livingstone" (Benn, 21s.), for which he has had placed at his disposal the whole of the London-Missionary Society's unpublished archives, the help of Mr. David Chamberlain, of the L.M.S., the manuscripts of the Livingstone Memorial Committee, and the Journal and diaries of the Zambezi expedition. (It is a curious point that this Journal, of over 800 pages, was secured by a lever lock, and that the key had to be called in before it could be opened.) From these and other sources Dr. Campbell has compiled a great volume.

"Obviously," he writes in the preface, "in a work like the present it has been impossible to cover all the ground of Livingstone's varied activities; a delimitation had to be made and adhered to. What has been aimed at is to give a clear, connected narrative of the events of Livingstone's life in their more specifically personal aspects, to portray him as a man with a sense of vocation and describe his method of discharging it, to show how his mind unfolded and his purpose correspondingly to exhibit him as a Christian philanthropist even more than as a traveller with a quenchless passion for discovery."

He is particularly careful to avoid the mistake made by Dr. W. G. Blaikie, who, he says, ignores in his "Life of David Livingstone" "everything which might suggest that the great man had any of the faults and weaknesses of ordinary humanity; inferentially represents him as flawlessly wise and good; never making a mistake; never descending from the loftiest pedestal of motive and conduct."

"Livingstone's character," declares Dr. Campbell, "can take care of itself; it needs no whitewashing. The massiveness of his personality stands out the plainer and nobler from the acerbity and unreasonableness into which he occasionally breaks in the Waller correspondence, and his sharp denunciations of conduct of which he believes himself justified in complaining are not exactly models of Christian meekness; he has fixed prejudices, of which nothing can overcome."

This estimate corresponds closely with that formed by perhaps the greatest man with whom Livingstone ever worked, Sir John Kirk. One point which Dr. Campbell justly makes is the abiding effect of Livingstone's personality on the Native mind:—

"To this day the path he took is marked by a greater respect for the white man than other routes; he was the first representative of the white race that the inhabitants of inner Africa had seen, and the impression he made remains: Commissioner Unsworth, of the Salvation Army, who has crossed and recrossed Africa at various points in the discharge of his duty, remarked to the present writer that it was his experience that wherever Livingstone had gone the Natives had learnt to look for good at the hands of the European and be receptive to it, but that where others had fought their way through it was not so; in the latter case the white man's motives were suspect and aloofness was maintained."

Had Livingstone done nothing else, he would have placed the British in Africa under an eternal obligation.

The general impression left after reading this book is that the author, having no personal acquaintance with Africa, "walks delicately" in dealing with his great subject. In discussing Livingstone's ancestry, Dr. Campbell, as a fellow Scot, is at home and confident; he knows the people and their circumstances; he is illuminating. But once off to Africa, he perforce depends on the literature at his disposal and is handicapped in discussing it. It is nevertheless a valuable contribution to the Livingstone epic.

Like other writers who have dealt with the topic, Dr. Campbell is puzzled by the problem of the spelling of names. He discovers, incidentally, that Livingstone himself was erratic in spelling his own language—"seperate," "watershead," "revalation," are instances given—and he decides to adhere to Livingstone's usual spelling unless there is clear reason for discarding it in favour of another form. Yet he spells Zambezi "Zambesi" throughout, although he quotes in full a letter signed "David Zambezi" which Livingstone wrote in humorous vein (a rare relaxation!) to "The Right Reverend and Venerable William Capetown," and apologises for it—"The spelling" he urges, "is Livingstone's."

With the exception of the one at the end of the book, the maps illustrating Livingstone's journeys are very good, almost illustrative in fact. There is a good index and a full bibliography. A. L.

THE BRITISH LEGION BOOK.

No part of the Empire responded more rapidly or more whole-heartedly to the call to service at the outbreak of war than the British East and Central African Dependencies, whose European residents to-day contain so high a proportion of ex-Service men. On that account many of our readers will welcome "The Legion Book," in the preparation of which the Prince of Wales has taken a personal interest, and to which our leading poets, authors, and artists have contributed, so that scarcely anyone of importance in the British world of letters is unrepresented in this handsome 244-page volume published by Messrs. Cassells at 21s. The proceeds are to be given to the British Legion as a thank-offering for the King's recovery, but the volume is in no sense propagandist, and, indeed, contains very little about the War. It is one which tens of thousands of Britons should be glad to possess, and they may be assured that their guinea will be well spent, apart from the excellent cause which it will help to support.

AFRICA

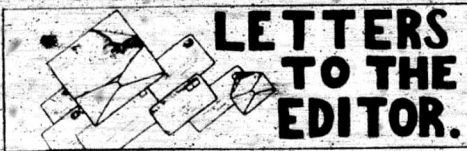
AS I HAVE KNOWN IT

East Africa—Nyasaland—Liberia—Senegal

By R. C. F. MAUGHAM

Mr. Maugham has had a long and distinguished career in Africa as administrator, consul and sportsman. In this book he tells of his early days in Nyasaland, in Portuguese East Africa, at Chinde and Lourenço Marques, and afterwards on the West Coast, including the remarkable State of Liberia. Much that he writes of is now of real historic interest, as changed and more civilized conditions make such experiences impossible in the future. Illustrated, 21s. net.

LONDON: JOHN MURRAY



EAST AFRICA: THE TWO REPORTS.

Should the High Commissioner Control Native Policy?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I think you have done well to emphasise the points of agreement between the Hilton-Young and the Wilson Reports which are more numerous than the points of difference, but on the one point—the control (or otherwise) of Native policy by the High Commissioner—I would like to know why East African opinion is solidly behind the Wilson Report, and not that of the Hilton-Young Com-

Lord Francis Scott has written that he is "quite certain that Sir Samuel Wilson's proposals will provide the best possible system from which a High Commissioner may produce a better system of co-ordination on Native policy," but he does not say why he prefers this back-door method to that of definitely putting Native policy under the control of the High Commissioner. When he proceeds to state that "the Government of each country must be responsible for the administration (italics mine) of Native affairs in its own territory" he is, of course, stating what is irrefutable. So is a Provincial Commissioner responsible for the administration in his province; but just as the Governor controls the Provincial Commissioner's policy, so, it is urged, should the High Commissioner control the Governor's policy, to attain some uniformity and continuity, and prevent both rash experimental policies and slack *laissez faire* in any territory.

Others have pointed out that the subjects to be transferred—Communications, Customs, Defence, Research—are all interwoven with Native policy. I would go further and say that everything is so interwoven. In a country like East Africa the interdependence of white and black means that everything concerns both of them. In fact, to keep to the letter of the Wilson Report would mean excluding "policy" from the High Commissioner's control. You say the High Commissioner would be "an immensely useful instrument in the preparation of a policy." Mr. Amery, Sir Hilton Young, and Lord Francis Scott have said practically the same thing. What objection, therefore, is there to the official recognition that "policy" must be within the control of the High Commissioner?

The Wilson Report recommends giving the High Commissioner legislative powers. One cannot legislate without affecting all members of the community, so to attempt to create a High Commissioner and to exclude Native policy from his control is surely a contradiction in terms? And I ask, seriously and not rhetorically, why should it be attempted? You have been luckier than I have if you have discovered, or been told of, any adequate reason.

The difference between "the peoples and circumstances" is not an adequate reason. In Kenya are there not immense differences between the Somali, Galla, and Rendile of the Northern Province and the Kikuyu, Swahili, and Kavirondo? Are there not differences between Moyale and Nairobi or Mombasa? East Africa is a continuous land, its

territorial boundaries artificial and arbitrary, cutting even through tribes; are there greater differences than those quoted to be found extra-territorially? And if not, why should unity of policy under the same flag and a central control be impossible?

We are also told by Sir Samuel Wilson that the view is held that such control would be undesirable, but we are not told why, whereas the arguments on the other side have been laid down at length.

No one has more consistently advocated closer union for so many years as I have, and if I could see any real reason for accepting the Wilson recommendations as they stand, and if that were the most that could be acceptable to the settler community—without whose co-operation no settlement is either practicable or worth while—then I would accept it as a step forward; but, honestly, I cannot see the reason for the stand taken on this point, nor can I conceive of any man of the calibre necessary for a High Commissioner accepting the post with the qualification that he is not to be given control of Native affairs.

Is not the objection on this point (I make no reference whatever to other issues) simply due to distrust? Would not the objection vanish if, when granting the High Commissioner control over Native policy, a definite pronouncement were made as to the main lines of policy to be pursued, a pronouncement somewhat on the lines of General Smuts's address? Would not that remove misconceptions, and the present detrimental uncertainty, and open the door to a bright and hopeful future, better than the anomalous compromise which, you say, has the solid backing of East African opinion?

Yours faithfully,

FRANK H. MELLAND.

Caterham Valley.

DANGERS OF A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.

What East Africa suffers at home.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

That you were not unjustified in writing in your recent leading article that questions of East African development were likely to be debated in this country "mainly by people with very superficial knowledge of the matters at issue" has been proved by the political correspondent of one of the most important Liberal newspapers, who has solemnly informed his readers that "important changes in the Government of the mandated territories in East Africa—Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda—are recommended in a scheme prepared by Lord Passfield."

That organ of public instruction will no doubt have much to say on East African politics, and its political correspondent will probably not be backward in what he will regard as sapient comment; yet, if one may judge from the above quoted sample, the political expert in question does not even know the difference between a Colony, a Protectorate, and a Mandated Territory, or which is which in East Africa, though these are really quite fundamental points.

Nor is such comment unusual. Some of the strictures passed upon Sir Samuel Wilson's admirable memorandum have betrayed sad ignorance of the points at issue, and even of the similarities and differences between that document and the Hilton-Young Report. If a Joint Select Committee be formed to range over the whole field of East Africa's problems, a heavy crop of misconceptions and futilities may be expected.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

EX-TANGANYIKAN.

WILL SENTIMENTALISTS PLEASE NOTE?

No "Colour Bar" in England,

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

It is not only cynics who maintain that a great deal of the trouble in this world is directly due to the very excellent people who mean well. It would be difficult to find a better example of this than the London meetings arranged to discuss the "colour bar" alleged to be prevalent in England. Three such weekly meetings have been held, and the gatherings, attended mainly by politicians with an axe to grind, faddists out to exploit anything which can be worked up into a national grievance, sentimentalists whose travels have never extended beyond Brighton beach, and coloured folk of all shades, have listened to speeches which could only cause the judicious to grieve.

A Jamaican Negro boasted that he had married a "white girl"; a lady, claiming an English University degree, won applause by pointing out that the British were "mongrels" and could not speak pure English. As for the speakers and the comments made were some of the silliest and most futile that could be imagined. The origin of the controversy was, as might be expected, a Negro from the United States, where a real colour bar does exist.

To say that anything like a colour bar can be seen in England is mere exaggeration. That a certain prejudice may be noted here and there may be true, but those seriously concerned with such matters might do more good if they endeavoured to understand, rather than to cry their views from the housetops. The meetings, for instance, were not forcefully reminded, as they might have been, that Englishmen have been most punctilious in their respect in India and Africa for the prejudices and feelings of Hindus, Sikhs, and Muhammadans. No decent white man would force his presence on Muhammadan women-folk or approach a Sikh's cooking place, and it would have been distinctly apposite for some of the speakers to have suggested that Natives of other countries should display the same consideration when in Great Britain. To give only one instance: English women, and particularly the poorer classes of them, object most strongly to be treated by a Negro doctor, which undeniable fact should rule out of court the supposed grievance that public authorities refuse to appoint an African to a post which involves such duties. That, indeed, is not indefensible racial discrimination, but is an exact parallel of the way in which we respect local feelings in the Empire overseas.

No East African will think I am writing in favour of a colour bar, but, as an African missionary once said to me: "To be ready to greet the Native as a brother is quite different from being ready to hail him as a brother-in-law." Some publicists in this country confuse those issues.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

EAST AFRICAN.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Crimes against Europeans in Kenya.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH, Conservative M.P. for Lewes, recently asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give information concerning the trial of the Natives who murdered Mr. Kenyon in the Thompson Falls district of Kenya Colony; and whether he had received proposals for the introduction of a system of communal fines to check the increase of crime against the person.

Mr. Lunn: "A report on the circumstances of this case has been called for from the Governor of Kenya, but this has not yet been received. As regards the second part of the question, there is already a collective punishment ordinance in Kenya, and I will send a copy of this to the hon. and gallant member for his perusal if he so desires."

Admiral Beamish also asked the Under-Secretary of State if he would provide particulars as to the growth or otherwise of crimes committed against the person of white people in Kenya Colony; and if he was satisfied that the measures for the prevention of such crimes were adequate.

Mr. Lunn: "Figures are not available in this country to show the number of crimes committed against the person of white people in Kenya, as distinct from those committed against other races. In the year 1928, however, the total number of serious offences against the person reported under the heading 'Murder, Attempted Murder, and Culpable Homicide' in settled and urban areas, was only 38. Of this number 34 cases were brought for trial before Court; and 23 resulted in convictions. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative."

The Deposition of Sultan Saidi.

Last week *East Africa* urged that a member of Parliament should draw attention to the legal fiasco as a result of which Sultan Saidi bin Fundikira, one of the best known Paramount Chiefs in Tanganyika, has been discharged by the Court of Appeal on a technicality after having been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust by a public servant. A few hours after this issue goes to press such a question will have been put in the House of Commons.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN NEWS.

THE East African Indian National Congress has telegraphed from Nairobi: "The East African Indian Congress now meeting here strongly condemns the Wilson Report as one-sided and most reactionary. It further deplores the misrepresentation regarding the acceptance of membership of the Kenya Legislative Council by nomination, and reiterates its demand for a common roll based on the civilisation test as the only practical solution for the peaceful progress and development of the country. The proposed composition of the Kenya Legislative Council is held to be grossly unfair, amounting to a grant of an unofficial majority to Europeans. The Congress, wholeheartedly supports Native representation by Natives themselves."

The Council of the British Empire Producers Organisation has resolved: "That, having in mind the desirability of the adoption of a policy of the development of the Empire as an economic unit, this Council recommends that immediate steps be taken to promote the conclusion of extended reciprocal trade agreements between the United Kingdom and the several parts of the Empire Overseas."

Last week *East Africa* reported a serious accident at Tanga wharf, when a 12-ton locomotive boiler, shipped to the order of the Tanganyika Railways, and a crane fell into the harbour. We are now advised that the boiler still lies in the harbour, and that it is proposed to get it on to the wharf by hauling it aboard ship, sending it to Mombasa, discharging it at that port, and rafting it to Tanga via Moshi. If that is correct—and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our information—the position is certainly Gilbertian.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S REPORT.

THE current issue of *The Empire Review* contains a five-page article entitled "The Wilson Report" by Mr. A. J. Siggins, of Dar es Salaam, who commits himself to the surprising opinion that Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations are "an over-hasty urging to take a step that is sufficiently grave to engage the study of every available man of experience before action is contemplated." He then asserts: "that it lacks vision and depth is obviously the opinion of the Colonial Office," though he produces no evidence in support of so dogmatic a statement, for which we at least know not the slightest justification. On the contrary, the Secretary of State for the Colonies is apparently sufficiently impressed with Sir Samuel Wilson's memorandum to be ready to endorse his proposal for the early appointment of a High Commissioner. True, the whole question at issue will probably be referred to a Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, but it is to be remembered that that procedure was mooted by the Executive Government was still in power. Sir Samuel Wilson had even been charged with the mission which, in our opinion, he has discharged with conspicuous tact and success.

Mr. Siggins's suggestions for the solution of East Africa's problems are (a) that no hasty decision must be taken; (b) that it would be advisable for the party which aspires to win the support of the British public to interest itself much more in acquiring a working knowledge of African affairs than it possesses at present; and (c) that a Trade Commission should be sent to Africa.

No responsible East African body suggests haste in deciding upon Native policy, but we are aware of no single argument in support of the idea of further delay in the co-ordination of such services as Customs and railways. No one will cavil at the hope expressed in point (b), though its realisation seems far distant, and the idea of a Trade Commission which has frequently been advanced, can surely have little bearing on the matters upon which the Imperial Government must make early decisions. Agreement on the main points having been obtained by Sir Samuel Wilson, the next step should, we believe, be the appointment of a High Commissioner and the co-ordination of the main services of common interest.

The Saturday Review considers the report an evasion of the real problem in East Africa, and expresses its disappointment that the Colonial Office is still unable to make up its mind on Native policy. "Unable to make up its mind for itself," it says, "the Colonial Office, it is understood, will now refer the whole question to a Select Committee of the two Houses. That is surely an evasion of its own responsibility in the matter, and a somewhat startling innovation on recognised practice. For, normally the duty of the Legislature is to criticise the decisions of the Executive Government, not to make them in its place. To give powers of self-government while reserving to yourself the right to protect one particular set of local interests is, in Gibbon Wakefield's phrase, like lighting a fire in a room and then stopping up the chimney. Our rôle in South Africa as the protector of Native rights has made far more trouble for ourselves than it ever did service to the Natives, and in the long run there is no alternative but the whole responsibility or none."

Speaking in Bulawayo last week Mr. Moffat, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, said that he regarded Walvis Bay as the future port of the Rhodesias.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN THE TROPICS.

A NEW journal, entitled *Oversea Education*, has been started by the Colonial Office with the object of encouraging educational research and experiment in tropical and sub-tropical areas in order to prevent waste of time and money upon the investigation of schemes which have been tried and found unsatisfactory elsewhere or about which full information is already available. Mr. Ormsby Gore, who has visited some twenty British Dependencies during the last-eight years, writes in the first issue:—

"Nothing has struck me more in my Colonial tours than the lack of touch between Colony and Colony. Our present machinery for the interchange of experience and ideas between Colonies is inadequate in many spheres of human activity—and especially in education. If common membership of the British Commonwealth means anything—and it means much and could mean more—then co-operation and interchange are essential to the common as well as to individual progress. It was very largely this need of exchange that led the Duke of Devonshire, when Secretary of State, to establish the Advisory Committee on Education at the Colonial Office. Originally set up to deal with Africa alone, where the need seemed most pressing and the transformation taking place most novel, this committee now places its services at the disposal of all Colonies that wish to take advantage of its expert advice and information."

The *London Gazette* of November 12 contained the text of an Order in Council constituting Native Reserves in the Tanganyika district of Northern Rhodesia.



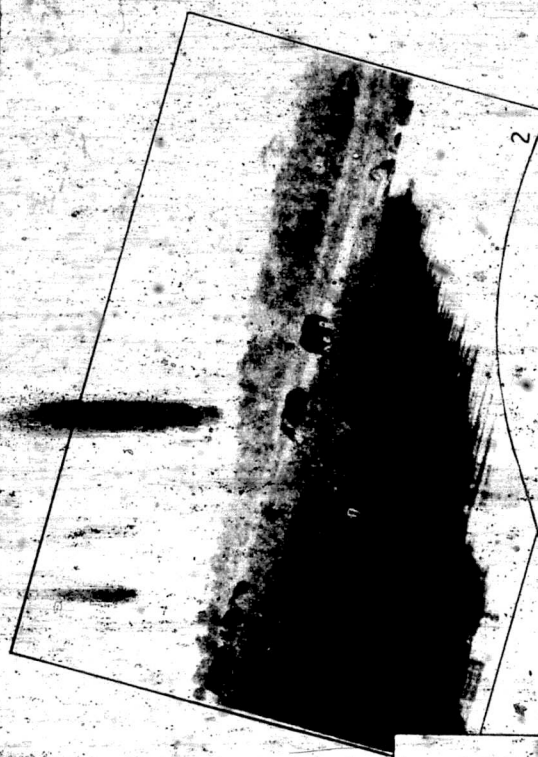
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Mr. H. W. K. WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH. ABOVE: LION'S HEAD. BELOW: RIVERBANK, EAST AFRICA. (LEFT) A GROUP OF PEOPLE AT A MARKET PLACE. (RIGHT) A GROUP OF PEOPLE AT A MARKET PLACE.

PERSONALIA

Mr. C. L. L. Cole, Postmaster of Blantyre, is on leave from Nyasaland.

Major and Mrs. J. Bell have arrived in England from Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. D. R. Crampton and R. R. Vidal, District Officers, are on leave from Kenya.

Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore gave birth to a daughter in London last Thursday.

Dr. A. McK. Fleming recently arrived in Uganda on first appointment as a medical officer.

Mr. J. F. Richardson is at present acting as District Officer Services in Uganda.

Mr. W. A. C. Bower has been appointed as Justice of the Peace for the Ravine district of Kenya.

Sir Alfred Sharpe took the chair yesterday at Mr. Granville Squire's lecture in aid of King Edward's Fund for London.

Mr. Roy Furness, a tobacco planter known to many people in Nyasaland, was a few days ago found dead in a motor car in Clandon, near Guildford.

The film made in the Sudan by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt, to which the title "Stampede" is given, is to be shown in London within the next couple of weeks.

The marriage of Mr. A. F. Barron, of Lilongwe, Nyasaland, and Miss Marjorie Graeme Dickson is to take place on Saturday next at St. Paul's Church, Wimbledon Park.

Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, the South African business magnate with timber interests in Tanganyika Territory, is on his way back to the Cape by the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle."

General Smuts, on whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred by Oxford University on Saturday last, will sail for America on December 26 and return on January 11.

A Nairobi telegram states that the Rev. Dr. Arthur, head of the Church of Scotland-Mission in Kenya, has resigned his membership of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Major-General H. J. Huddleston Pasha, Acting Governor-General of the Sudan until Sir John Maffey's recent return from leave, has been touring the southern districts of the country.

Mr. Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Overseas League, who is well known to many East Africans, is to be honoured with the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Andrew's University.

The only non-Briton ever to have won the Victoria Cross is Lieutenant Thomas Dinesen, a Dane and a brother of Baroness von Blixen, the well-known landowner in Kenya and Tanganyika.

On their return to Tanganyika from leave Messrs. R. de Z. Hall, H. R. St. J. Owen, and C. E. D. Stiebel, Assistant District Officers, have been posted respectively to Bugufi, Korogwe, and Dodoma.

Captain E. J. Hutton Brown, who has been Acting Superintendent of the Southern Rhodesian Publicity Bureau at Bulawayo for the past six months, has been confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent.

Rear-Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station was recently announced in East Africa, is to leave Marseilles for Colombo on November 22.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, whose husband owns an estate in Northern Rhodesia, has accepted the invitation of the Duke of Gloucester to become Chairman of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital Appeal for £100,000.

Major H. F. Ward, the well-known Kenya business man and former member of the Legislative Council, recently arrived back in the Colony, having taken train from the Cape to Broken Hill and motored thence to Nairobi.

Mr. H. G. Hoey, a brother of Mr. Cecil Hoey, of Kenya, and until recently London Secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has now assumed his duties in Cape Town as assistant general manager of the Bank in South Africa.

Among those on leave from Uganda are Mr. W. F. Poulton, Director of Veterinary Services; Mr. R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne, Assistant District Officer, and recently an additional A.D.C. to the Governor; and Dr. F. V. Small, Medical Officer.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa" at Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

TROPICAL CAMERA FOR SALE.—Tropical Model "Solo" Reflex Camera, quarter plate, complete with six-inch Ross lens and Telephoto lens. Excellent condition. £25. Write WILLIAMSON MANUFACTURERS, C.R. Ltd., Litchfield Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W. 10.

KENYA: Business Man (47), widower, socially, financially good, shortly visiting Colony at own expense, would undertake large or small confidential commissions. Box No. 198, East Africa, 94, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

FINE LION SKIN, black mane, well mounted. Splendid condition. Offers to A. J. STORRY, 63, South John Street, Liverpool.

Mr. A. G. Baker, Surveyor-General of Kenya, who has arrived home on leave prior to retirement after twenty-two years' service, has been one of the Colony's most enthusiastic cricketers. He is a brother of Sir Herbert Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson are on their way to the Ituri Forest in the Belgian Congo to make a "talkie" film. Their equipment includes a new natural colour process of photography. The new Johnson film "Across the World" is expected to be shown in London early in the New Year.

Any of our readers in isolated places who may not have had an opportunity of purchasing a Poppy on Remembrance Day, but who would be glad to do their bit to help the British Legion, can still send their donations to Captain W. G. Willcox at the Poppy Day Headquarters, 18, South Street, Park Lane, London, W.1.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. A. Thackwell, Honorary Secretary of the Kitale European Hospital, is appealing to Trans-Nzoia settlers to contribute 4,000 bags of maize towards the cost of building and equipping a hospital with ten beds. The Kenya Government has undertaken to give £1 for every £1 subscribed by the public, and if each settler in the district will give a minimum of ten bags of maize, it is estimated that the amount required will be raised.

Brigadier-General G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O., who died in Eastbourne a few days ago at the age of eighty-one, served in the Sudan in 1885 and 1886, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving his D.S.O. for the battle of Giniss. He was in command of the Cameron Highlanders at the battle of the Atbara in 1898, when "Atbara" was added to the regiment's battle honours, and he also led the battalion in the battle of Omdurman, when his horse was shot under him and he was mentioned and created C.B.

The King has given authority for the wearing of the order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar as follows:—

Insignia of the Third Class.—Mr. Yusufat Esmailjee Jivanjee, Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar; Mr. John Archibald Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar; and Mr. George Eric Howarth, M.C., Resident Engineer, Harbour Works, Zanzibar.

Insignia of the Fourth Class.—Mr. Joseph Spurrier Lasi, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar.

Brigadier-General S. S. Butler, Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force since 1926, has been appointed Kajid (General Officer Commanding) of the Sudan Defence Force, in succession to Major H. J. Huddleston, D.S.O. General Butler, who has spent some twenty-five years in Africa, served with the Egyptian Army from 1909 to 1915, and while a Captain with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles, and attached to the Anzac Corps, he was sent out to the enemy lines to bring in a blanketed Turkish General to arrange the terms of the Armistice. He is a good African linguist, an all-round sportsman, and a cricketer of note, being a member of the M.C.C.

East Africa regrets to learn that Mrs. Jamieson, wife of Mr. Alexander Jamieson, the well-known planter of Luhzu, near Blantyre, Nyasaland, died in England a few days ago. Mr. Jamieson, who has spent the last thirty years in Nyasaland, being one of the oldest and most experienced planters in the Protectorate, was married only two years ago, and widespread sympathy will be felt with him in his bereavement.

We learn with great regret of the death of Mrs. Usher, wife of Mr. F. A. Usher, who until his recent retirement was manager of the Cholo Land and Rubber Estates, Nyasaland, in which country he had spent some thirty years. His wife, formerly Miss Cowley, first went to Nyasaland in 1907 as a nursing sister to one of the Government hospitals. Mr. and Mrs. Usher had just settled down in Daventry, and general sympathy will be felt with him throughout Nyasaland.

Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, the well-known big game photographer, recently addressed the Photographic Society of Kenya on the art of game photography. The ideal outfit, he thinks, the reflex camera, supported on a tripod whenever possible, and equipped with lenses with at least three focal lengths. An interesting point mentioned was that he believed the rhinoceros to be nearly blind when looking directly forward, but able to see sideways, so that it should always be approached in a straight line.

Mr. A. L. H. Townsend, of Elmenteita, who was walking through a maize field with his son and a Native headman, is reported to have been severely wounded by a leopard which sprang at him without warning, bore him to the ground, and mauled him about the arms and shoulders. His son wounded the leopard with a revolver, and the headman pluckily tugged at the animal's tail, thus distracting its attention while the son killed it with a spear. Mr. Townsend was in Nakuru hospital when the last mail left.

GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVIDSON

East Africa is authorised to state that Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, Unionist M.P. for the Fareham Division of Hants since 1918, will not seek re-election to the House of Commons, and that he will at the end of this year resign the Chairmanship of the East African Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir John Davidson, who has been ill and has recently had to undergo an operation, succeeded Lord Cranworth as Chairman of the Advisory Committee. He is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Joint East African Board and a director of the African Mercantile Company. During the War General Davidson was eleven times mentioned in dispatches, promoted from Brevet Major to Major-General, and awarded the K.C.M.G., C.B., both the French and Belgian Croix de Guerre, and the American Distinguished Service Medal. He had won the D.S.O. in South Africa in 1900.



EAST AFRICA AND THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR SHOW.

From "East Africa's" Motoring Correspondent.

ABOUT 6,000 commercial motor vehicles were operating in East Africa at the end of 1928, and a further 2,000 will probably have entered the territories by the end of this year. During the first six months 86 complete vehicles and chassis were imported from the United Kingdom, against 168 during the whole of 1928, but the unit value increased from £321 to £464. The United States exported 486 lorries to "British East Africa" in 1928, but only 128 in the first half of 1929, the unit value increasing from £182 to £166. During the first half of the current year Canada sent no less than 818 lorries to East Africa. Apart from imports from Continental countries, this gives a total of 1,030 lorries and buses sent to East Africa from January to June.

British commercial vehicle manufacturers, who in East Africa, remarked repeatedly at the Show that here is a price, rather than a quality, market, to which I replied that the same argument could be applied to other parts of the Empire. The Government, however, is taking a keen interest in this phase of British industry, and it is to be hoped that the secret conference which took place between the Lord Privy Seal and the manufacturers, a few days ago will straighten out some of the difficulties that have hitherto restricted export activities.

Need for a Special Vehicle.

But are British or any other manufacturers seriously attempting to provide undeveloped areas with motor vehicles designed on the right lines? Apparently not, though judging from the letter of Mr. W. Lunn, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, quoted by *East Africa* on October 31, this problem is being closely studied by the Oversea Mechanical Transport Directing Committee. The fact that this matter has been made public seems to suggest that the Committee is on the right track, but, even if that is the case, long and rigorous tests will have to be undertaken before it can be said that the right medium of transport has been found to cope with the wide range of conditions that are to be met with in the less developed corners of the Empire.

Those who spent an educative half-hour at Olympia watching the *Motor Transport* film might have been led to believe that the problem is already solved. It is in so far as six-wheel, caterpillar, or sled-shod units can be made to negotiate loose snow, soft mud, steep gradients, uneven ground, and deep water under load, but these loads are too small for the cost per ton-mile to be economic.

What it must be able to do.

The problem is to find a vehicle or road tram that will carry merchandise harmlessly over earth roads at a comparatively low cost per ton-mile. Some have suggested the perfection of a power unit able to haul trailers across open country, but expert opinion now takes the view that some sort of levelled surface should be prepared for the accommodation of transport. Allowing that such topsoil roads can be graded fairly cheaply, there is still the problem of bridging rivers that may rise as much as thirty feet above normal level in a night. This bridging problem has been seriously tackled in Southern Rhodesia, where low level bridges are being constructed that permit of the crossing of streams at all times except at high spate. It is



A SIX-WHEELER AT WORK IN EAST AFRICA.

estimated that ten such bridges can be constructed at the cost of one built at such a height above flood-level as to permit of permanent use.

Hitherto oversea legislation has been confined to limiting the weight of lorries in order to preserve road surfaces, despite the fact that the 30-cwt. or even the 2-ton vehicle is an uneconomic unit where long distances must be covered. The commercial vehicle of 10 tons must be capable of carrying or hauling considerable tonnage, and road surfaces must be protected by producing lorries or tractors with a comparatively low load-ratio per axle. These multi-axled vehicles, too, should be driven off all wheels, pneumatically-shod, have a narrow turning radius, powered by engines driven by a less expensive and volatile fuel than petrol, and should be easy of maintenance.

Some interesting Exhibits.

Although a combination of all these features is not yet likely to be seen in one make of vehicle, certain of these salient features were noticeable on the various exhibits at the Show. For instance, a 70 h.p. crude oil engine is fitted to a 10-ton Mercedes-Benz; there is the 80 h.p. heavy oil-engined Saurer, which, with a trailer, has a useful load capacity of sixteen tons; and a similarly powered Berna fitted with a Diesel engine, a 3-tonner fitted with a crude oil engine being capable of 20 m.p.g. The price of crude oil being only one-fourth that of petrol, running costs are remarkably low. The foregoing are all Continental productions, but the British industry is actively interested in this type of engine. Rather surprisingly, gas producers do not figure so prominently as they did at the 1927 Show, though a 24-ton Karrier was so fitted, the chassis price being £520.

The principle of construction of the 110-ton trailer shown by R. A. Dyson and Co. Ltd., Liverpool, should interest all who are seeking to solve the problem of transport in undeveloped countries. This trailer has 32 wheels and 64 tyres, a turning radius of 24 ft., all wheels pivoted to conform with road inequalities, and a loading height of 3 ft. 6 in. This particular trailer was designed to carry transformers, but a much lighter type could be designed to carry Colonial produce, and would compact, rather than destroy, earth roads.

Designed for Oversea Work.

Among multi-axled vehicles designed for oversea operation were the Albion, Dennis, Garner, Guy, Karrier, Leyland, Morris-Commercial, and Thornycroft cross-country six-wheelers. The 12-ton "Hippo," on the Leyland stand appealed through its nomenclature. The six-wheeler shown by the Four Wheel-Drive Lorry Co. Ltd. is driven off each wheel. Advance in ease of maintenance is charac-

teristic of most of the exhibits. A big move forward has been made in the Vulcan whereby the front mudguards can be made to swing out to give easy access to the engine.

The power unit of the Morris-Commercial can actually be wheeled from the chassis. This Birmingham company is represented in the Sudan by Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Khartoum; in Kenya by the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Nairobi; in Uganda by Folkes and Co., Kampala; in Tanganyika by the Tanganyika Motor Co., Dar es Salaam; in Zanzibar by Mr. J. M. Jaffer, Zanzibar; and in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia by the African Lakes Corporation.

Interested in East African Trade.

Bean Cars, Tipton, who are keenly interested in export trade, have reduced their 30-cwt. chassis to £275, while the new "Empire" 50-cwt. chassis (£595), which has been specially designed for oversea operation, was put through a 150,000-mile test in Australia before production was begun. The agents for the Sudan are Messrs. E. and D. Piciotto, Khartoum; Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the British East Africa Corporation; and for Northern Rhodesia, Messrs. Tarry and Co., Salisbury. Representatives are desired elsewhere.

Messrs. John L. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, had just shipped to Nairobi a 30-cwt. lorry (£585), and this and their six-wheeler will appeal to East Africans. The agents for Kenya and Uganda are Carr, Lawson and Co., Nairobi; the Sudan is covered by the company's own branch at 20, Shari Soliman Pasha, Cairo; and Northern Rhodesia by Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo. The Sudan Government has just bought twelve of the six-wheelers for transporting cotton in the Southern Sudan.

The products of the Albion Motor Car Company, Glasgow, are so well known oversea that I was not surprised to learn that the Government of India had recently given this firm an order for 223 forward control six-wheelers. The agents for East Africa are Messrs. Gailey and Roberts, Nairobi.

The Commer exhibits were interesting not only because their production is under the control of the group also making Hillman and Humber cars and because their distribution oversea is in the hands of Rootes Ltd., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1. The lorries built by Commer Cars Ltd., London, are for 2 and 5/7-ton loads. The engine of the latter can develop over 100 h.p., the full equipment even including a power-driven tyre inflater.

As a Result of Empire Tours.

The most interesting production of Dennis Bros. Ltd., Guildford, is a 7/2-ton six-wheeler. The 6-cylinder engine is of 45/100 h.p., and each pair of cylinders has a detachable head. The loading height is 3 ft. 2 ins. This firm, which is anxious to fix up reputable agency arrangements in the territories, also showed a 6-cylinder 2-tonner, the chassis weight being 37½ cwt. and the clearance under the back axle more than 11 in.

Mr. S. S. Guy, as well as Sir Raymond Dennis, has toured the Empire during recent years with a view to producing the right type of lorry for Colonial operation. As a result several detail improvements were seen on the 30-cwt. chassis (£348) and 2-ton flat platform lorry (£540 complete) shown on Stand 49 (Guy Motors Ltd., Fallings Park, Wokingham). Armstrong-Siddley Motors, Coventry, showed a Pavesi type tractor fitted with a 45 h.p. engine and a self-changing gearbox. This vehicle drives, brakes, and steers on all four wheels, and can

transport goods across country with the aid of a trailer, gradients of 1 in 7½ being negotiable. It was told that several inquiries had been received at the Show from East Africans.

The Rushton Tractor Co. (1029) Ltd., Forest Road, London, E.17, is not yet in full production and therefore unable to cater for the East African market, but a production of 150 units per week is anticipated by March. The 28 h.p. "Roadless" model is priced at £541. Three Kegresse tractors were shown on the Citroën stand, one of which is fitted with a forward roller for crossing ditches.

CIVIL AVIATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Nairobi.

CAPTAIN I. E. GUEST has completed the initial plans for a survey of the possibilities of civil flying in East Africa. He has divided his organisation into units, one of which has gone to Rhodesia to discuss with the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia the possibilities of linking up those territories with a main air route, which, to begin with, is to extend only as far as Mwanza. Another unit, which includes Captain Guest himself, is on its way to Dar es Salaam to discuss with Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, the provision of feeder services in Tanganyika. A third machine, piloted by Miss Spooner, has gone to Uganda on a similar mission. Each party is to report on possible aerodrome sites on its line of flight.

Wilson Airways, Limited, in whose machine, "Knight of the Grail," Mr. Campbell Black arrived here from London on Remembrance Day, is also planning to carry out work of investigation. The company's second three-engined machine is due in December. It is reported that Sir Alan Cobham will shortly fly to East Africa in connection with preliminary arrangements for a main air line. Civil aviation in East Africa, after two years of depression, is now reviving.—Times-telegram.

The Belgian Government is considering the construction of a railway from Rejal, in the Southern Sudan, to Stanleyville, on the River Congo.



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